

*We Think That Kansas Farmer Is a Dandy Farm Paper*

—Robert W. Gabel, R. 3, Tonganoxie

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

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## Give the Farmer His Chance

EUGENE DAVENPORT

**T**HOUSANDS of our best farms are under mortgage at from a fourth to a full half of their value in normal times. On this indebtedness the farmer has to pay interest at commercial rates besides paying taxes both on his own equity in the land and that of the lender as well. It is a heavy task, even in ordinary times, and only the best of farmers, with the hardest work and under the blessings of robust health, both of himself and all the family, can meet the obligation.

It is utterly impossible now and the great question is: What is to be done about it? On the answer to this question the prosperity and the happiness of these thousands of families depend. Besides that, the public welfare is involved. For the public has a stake in these families. And it has a stake in the lands they occupy. For, in the last analysis, these lands belong to the nation and we are all interested that they be well occupied, well farmed, and that the coming generation that shall grow up on these lands shall be normal American citizens, not beggars, nor hoboos, nor even communists. Something is involved here besides the mere legal rights of a lender.

If, in times like these, when nobody is meeting or can meet the ordinary obligations of business, the mortgage is foreclosed two things happen that are not profitable to society: First, an independent, self-respecting and resourceful family is set adrift to add to the problem of unemployment.

The only other thing that can happen to the farm is that it shall be taken over by the bank, the insurance company or other corporate interest. It cannot be sold except at ruinous sacrifice to the bargain hunters. Neither the bank, the insurance company nor any other financial structure is organized to conduct the business of farming. All they can do after taking over a farm is to rent it. But in doing this they automatically assume the taxes not alone upon their equity but upon the entire valuation and they will do well if, in addition to the expense of taxes and upkeep, they realize much of anything on the investment.

Even if they could secure the former owner as a tenant it is unthinkable that the family could do any better or even as well either for themselves or for the land as when they called it "ours."

On the other hand, if proceedings of foreclosure are not instituted and the family remains upon what is in all equity their home, how they will work and save and struggle to pay off that mortgage as soon as possible after normal times return. And what they will accomplish. For no renter, or even a corporation, can compete with a farm family fighting for its home when it has half a fighting chance.

This means that in the vast majority of cases the creditor will in the end receive more money with less trouble and expense by leaving this family on its farm than he can realize in any other way.

The legal method is not always the moral one and now, as but once in the lifetime of any one generation, now is the time for the trying of the souls of men, of what stuff they are made.





## "I'll call you when they come in"

A MISSOURI FARMER was ready to buy a flock of sheep. He had the grass and the hay. Prices were dirt cheap. It was only a question of striking the market on a day when a good flock of ewes had come in from the west.

But instead of taking a chance and probably wasting a day, he telephoned a commission firm. There were no good ewes in that day—not the kind he wanted to buy. But they would call him.

Three days later the telephone rang at five in the morning. Three carloads of ewes from Idaho had arrived in the night—three-quarter Rambouillet that probably averaged 130 pounds. Just what he wanted, and they'd sell for about two and a half cents!

He got his sheep—without wasting four days hanging around the yards. By telephone he was able to learn just when he should be there.

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## Stolen Watch That Came Back

J. M. PARKS  
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

PAYMENT of rewards for the prosecution of thieves, is only one of many methods we use to protect Kansas Farmer readers, members of our Protective Service. Take a typical day's correspondence. The first card we picked up referred to a \$28 gold watch stolen from the protected premises of Simon Holzer during harvest. We had written to the boy suspected of the theft, now living in another state. We told him Mr. Holzer would not prosecute if he returned the watch at once, that he could avoid embarrassing exposure in his home community by settling out of court. Evidently, he thought well of this for the card said:

We received the watch on November 10 and thank you very much for your cooperation. Likely, we couldn't have recovered it in any other way. We are glad we belong to the Protective Service.—Mr. and Mrs. Simon Holzer, Lorraine, Kan.

### Lost Milk Can Was Found

THE next piece of mail, also a postcard, contained this message:

Received your letter Monday. Thanks for your prompt interest. This morning one of the creamery's drivers called and said he had found my can at Lindsborg yesterday morning. Thank you again for what you did.—J. Cochran, Little River, Kan.

Mr. Cochran had reported a creamery's failure to return a milk can which he had sent to market. Our request got results.

### Is a Bee Sting an Accident?

THE third letter enclosed a check to be turned over to Hubert H. Wulfschuhle, Lecompton, Kan. An insurance company carrying his accident policy, had refused to pay for injuries resulting from a bee sting. It took the ground that the sting of a bee is not an accident but an intentional act perpetrated by a startled, angry bee.

We informed the insurance company that Mr. Wulfschuhle had paid a doctor bill on account of the sting, and that its own literature listed being kicked by a horse, or gored by a bull, as accidents. The company paid without further argument or delay.

### Enrollment Fee Refunded

THE fourth letter, also accompanied by a check, was for Mrs. O. L. Johnson, R. 2, Centerville, Kan. Mrs. Johnson had enrolled with a home-work employment agency, had been unable to come up to the "standard requirements" in her try-outs and later had failed in an effort to recover her enrollment fees. Our intercession brought about an adjustment.

### Can't Pay But Will Give Note

THE next letter came from an Idaho Falls, Ida., hatchery. It said the hatchery was unable at this time to pay a bill of \$58 due Protective Service member, M. T. Keith, Spearville, Kan., but acknowledged it owed the bill and agreed to give him a note payable next spring. As the company reported it had had a bad season and could not possibly pay now, we advised accepting the note.

### Still Working on These

THERE followed correspondence on cases not yet settled. We shall close some of them favorably. The first five pertained to a mortgage case involving several thousand dollars reported by J. C. Render, Scott City; others to an effort to secure payment for 1,100 bushels of wheat stolen from C. L. Jury, Ulysses, Kan.; adjustment on a light plant purchased by H. M. Lam-born, Leavenworth, Kan.; recovery of a down payment made on a real estate deal by E. Rufener, Elmo, Kan.; collection of a bill for labor performed by Frank Richards, Zarah, Kan.

### Jones Has Not Been Found

THE next envelope was postmarked "Moved, left no address." We had written to M. A. Jones, Beaver City, Neb., inquiring why he had failed to fill an order for an enlarged picture given him by Mrs. B. F. Coulson, R. 1, Almena, Kan. Our reason for including this case is to warn other members against making down payments to strangers.

## Much Wheat Hasn't Sprouted

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Larned, Kansas

WHEAT prospects are very poor. We have had no moisture since the first week of September. A large acreage has not yet sprouted. Wire worms have eaten some of the seed, dry weather has killed some that did sprout, and the wheat that did get up in a few spots is just standing still. The chances are the "bumper" has been knocked off the 1933 wheat crop in this section of the state. . . . Farmers are not greatly worried about the wheat conditions. If the price is no better next year it really would be a blessing in disguise if we did not raise any.

Farmers are seriously considering what kind of program will be most likely to pay in 1933. About the same acreage is available for seeding but no new crops that can be grown will make any greater return than those that have been produced. About all that can be done is to figure every possible way of cutting the cost of operation. It looks as if most farmers had reached that point, but if prices are no better next year we will probably find some leaks we can stop.

We seem to be returning to the ancient barter stage of marketing. Local business men tell me they are offered everything under the sun in trade for goods. If a man has something he wishes to get rid of he hunts another man who has something he does not want and they try to trade. A man offered to work three days for a cow but the owner thought he would ship the cow and pay for the labor, which he did. After all costs were deducted the owner of the cow got a check for 37 cents. The barter deal

for the cow would have been better for both parties.

A common statement among farmers is that "it looks as if we would have to go back to horses." The few horses most farmers have are the best property they own at present. The old forgotten horse now is better security at the bank than cows or hogs. . . . When the exchange basis of a bushel of corn with a gallon of gas is considerably in favor of the bushel of corn, it makes a farmer figure whether it is good business to make the exchange. The gas and oil bill most farmers have been paying yearly would buy a lot of corn, oats and hay. And if the feed can be bought of a neighbor the money is still in the community and the buyer still has a chance to get some of it back.

It is interesting to note the wide range of corn prices that Kansas Farmer's county reporters give. It runs from 5 cents a bushel, to about 18 or 20. Here farmers have disposed of their surplus corn at prices almost equal to the Kansas City price. . . . The wide difference is due to local demand. Where there is a surplus of corn the price has been the Kansas City price, less profit and freight. In this part of the state local demand has taken the surplus at prices equal to what it would cost to ship in corn from other parts or from terminal markets. Last year was a short corn year locally, and this year was still shorter, but quality is very good. Most farmers are saving a liberal amount for seed. Wheat prospects indicate it may take a lot of seed corn to plant an abandoned wheat acreage.



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## Better Ways With Old Jobs

**S**EVENTY-FIVE Sedgwick county farm women were worried. How were the children's school books, warm coats, overshoes, and other necessities to be paid for in the face of shrinking prices? What could they do? Must they give up? Not on your life! They started the Farm Bureau Farm Women's Market—it will be a year old next spring.

They sell dressed chickens, up to 100 a day; bread, rolls, pies, cakes, grade A eggs in cartons, cream, buttermilk, butter, cottage cheese, fruits, vegetables, cookies, preserves, canned goods, cooked meats, baked beans, chicken and noodles. "Everything must pass rigid inspection and be first-class," said Mrs. Sarah H. McDonald, chairman. "That's the thing that is putting us over."

It has made a premium market for poultry, eggs and butter; it turns the surplus from the family garden into money. It gets top price for some things that otherwise wouldn't be sold, or at best would bring little money, such as small eggs used in cakes.

The market opens Wednesday and Saturday every week. A manager is paid by the market day—an ex-bookkeeper—and two or three salesmen are hired. This is more satisfactory than for all the women to stay with their products. All use numbers instead of names on articles so everyone gets the same "break" with customers. A 10 per cent cut is taken on sales to pay handling charges, hired help, rent, and for buying supplies, scales and show cases.

At the start every member wrote personal letters to 10 prospective customers. Ads were used in local papers. Free samples were given with every package sold—samples of eggs, bread, jells, or anything on hand. Now customers ask for things by number. The market location at first was down town, now it is in the residence district in Wichita with homes on all sides and better parking space. It takes more than these times to beat Kansas farm women.

### Shorter Road to Market

**A**LL LIVESTOCK is creep-fed on Emil Hedstrom's farm, Burdick. He wants to get the baby fat on his calves, pigs and lambs and keep it. His first creep-feeding, no matter what it was called, started 25 years ago. When calves came up to the lots they had a short-cut to grain their mothers couldn't take.

"In those days packers wanted more big cattle," he said. "But I found I didn't have to take a shrink at weaning time with this extra feeding. I got some of the calves up to 1,000 pounds at a year old. I always wanted them on full feed at weaning." It is different now. Packers wish baby beef.

Instead of having April and May calves, Mr. Hedstrom has worked it around to January and February, and gets them up to 750 pounds for an early market. He tried dry-lot feeding but it didn't work so well. His 50 head of purebred Angus cows are the result of better breeding methods since 1902.

Durocs and Polands are crossed for pork "as it makes a thriftier, neater market hog that grows more rapidly than either breed straight." The last bunch was sold at 220 pounds a few days less than 6 months old. Sows and pigs go to the self-feeder until weaning, after that only the pigs. Pigs now get two-thirds wheat, one-third oats, plus 1/4-pound of tankage which is put in a separate compartment. The grain is ground and a gallon of salt mixed with 24 bushels, so pigs are sure to get enough which forces them to drink plenty of water.

Mr. Hedstrom has had 120 head of ewes. He warns about poor ones. One bunch made him take care of 16 "bottle babies." Lambs get ground corn and oats to start in creeps. They are dropped January to March and are off to market at 75 pounds.

### What Is a Field Worth?

**K**NOWING what all fields on 26 farms will do, looks like a big job. But R. E. Thomas, Humboldt, made it simple. He took soil tests. Several were made in every field, taking surface soil and samples 2 inches down. The work was done last winter and cost \$3 a farm for materials and labor. It told what a field could be expected to do by way of producing certain crops. And it proves out.

### For the Poultry Number

Kansas Farmer will devote its first issue in February to a poultry-idea exchange. Letters from you folks who are doing better with your flocks, will be more than welcome. 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 January 10, 1933.

This year out of 400 acres of Sweet clover seeded on the 26 farms, only 20 acres were lost. Of course, that might have been luck, but other crops are showing up as well. Knowing whether the soil needed lime was the big thing with the clover. Also having tests that show what fields lack in fertility and what kind of fertilizers to use and what crop rotations to follow.

Thomas will repeat this testing every two or three years. In the meantime he is keeping a record of crops on every field—kind, costs from seedbed preparation to harvest, yield and net return. "I believe this testing and record-keeping will stop us from wasting money," Mr. Thomas said. "We'll know all the time what the land ought to do, and just as important, what it won't do. If you wish to know what land you are about to buy is worth, test it."

The 26 farms are rented out and he is the manager. He even rents one of them to himself on equal terms with other tenants. This lets him know how they feel about the deal. He operates another place, one he owns, by hired help.

### Put the Hay in the Silo

**A**LFA silage is new to many farmers, but Brenizer Brothers, Abilene, have used it since 1914, and say it is a most efficient way of feeding the legume. They take the first cutting, as it is the most difficult to handle, due to wet weather, and run it right into the silo thru a regular cutter.

"Most of the chances for loss on the crop are avoided," the brothers say. "Wet weather will not bother because it isn't necessary to cure the

hay. Since it is cut into the silo green, not a single leaf is lost. We have proved we save more protein than by curing. While the hay is put in the silos uncured, it isn't cut until it is thoroughly ripe. There is no trouble from acid or spoilage."

It doesn't cost any more to put alfalfa in the silo than to stack it and chop it for calves. These men use it both ways. All alfalfa hay fed dry is chopped so stems will be consumed. With their equipment they chop 3 tons an hour. Alfalfa silage is fed like dry hay along with regular silage. To make up protein with a limited amount of alfalfa for feeding cattle, Brenizer Brothers, add cottonseed meal, weighing it out to get the most economical gains. Silage, alfalfa, cottonseed and maybe a little corn put on 200 pounds gain in the winter. After that the cattle are fed on grass, and finished in dry-lot for 90 days.

Upright silos store the alfalfa, but a trench 160 feet long, 25 feet wide and 14 feet high takes care of 1,400 tons of cane and Atlas sorgho silage. At first this was simply a trench silo with dirt walls. There was little spoilage and it was easy to get the feed out. Now that the trench has cement walls it is still easier to load out feed and there is no cave-in trouble.

### Sweets We Overlooked

**L**IVING in a pecan grove and owning a maple sugar "forest" makes George W. Lawhead, La Cygne, think Kansas folks are missing a good thing by not giving more attention to tree crops. We admit more farms could have family orchards, but he goes farther than that. Trees for lumber—he has cut acres of them. Many of his farm buildings are made mostly of home-grown, home-cut lumber. Some of the 90 pecan trees that surround his home yield 5 or 6 bushels of nuts in good years, and more trees in the timber add to this. Some nuts are sold.

Interesting to Kansans are his sugar maples. He has 200 old trees and hundreds of young ones. He taps 100 to 125 at a time and catches the sap in 12-quart, galvanized buckets. February is the time to get the maple sap, when the frost is going out of the ground, temperature well above freezing, with perhaps a little wet snow on hand. He put two spigots, made out of dead sumac, to the tree, boring 5/8-inch holes not more than 2 inches deep.

An evaporator 6 feet long, 3 feet wide and 10 inches deep cooks the sap over a wood fire. It takes 40 gallons to make 1 gallon of sirup. In the boiling-down process the liquid is cleared with milk and white of eggs. This takes out the lime which can be skimmed off or left to settle.

Trees do not grow over night, it takes years. If these hadn't grown naturally or been set out, Mr. Lawhead wouldn't have them now. Future generations will bless our thoughtfulness if we plant such trees, as well as those that come into bearing sooner.

### Saving Land for Sons

**F**IFTY farmers in Montgomery county have 2,500 acres protected by terraces, half of the work being done this year. Sixteen men can run their own lines. This idea of saving soil fertility has sold itself in the county, so terraced land will count up rapidly. The older men are eager to have their sons learn how to handle the job, because they know the good will go farther that way. Right now is a popular time to do this work.

J. R. Brooks, Havana, has an outstanding job. He terraced 30 acres in 1931, 40 this spring and will add about 50 acres before the first of the year. It cost 87 cents an acre in 1931, or a total of \$26 for labor and horsepower. Sometimes the cost runs up to \$3 an acre, depending on conditions and whether everything is hired done. But even at that it is a good investment. It saves soil and moisture.

Alvin Clark, Independence, has a different use for a terrace. One 15-acre field has a tight sub-soil, so in a heavy rain surface water would overrun the barnlots from it, in some places 2 or 3 feet deep. The field didn't seem to be washing, as the slope was gentle, but the "flood" water was a nuisance. Three terraces slow the water down so as much as possible will soak into the ground, and then carry excess rainfall into natural ditches. It is a good way to keep barnlots from being mud puddles.



DON'T JUDGE A FARMER BY HIS HAIR THESE DAYS!



# The Saloon Coming Back

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

**I** NOTE some of the leading prohibitionists insist that the prohibition question had little or nothing to do with the recent election. I am a prohibitionist and still believe that prohibition is the only logical way to deal with the liquor evil. Either the sale of liquor is legitimate and right or it is not. If it is a legitimate business it should be permitted with no more restrictions than any other legitimate business. If the results of the business are evil and a damage to the public welfare then the law should logically forbid it, just as it forbids any other conduct which society has determined is wrong.

But there is no use for us to kid ourselves. The recent election was the most disastrous defeat prohibition has ever received.

## What Else But a Saloon

**I**N my opinion this defeat of prohibition means that the Volstead law will be repealed and the 18th Amendment taken out of the constitution. Notwithstanding the talk about not permitting the saloon to return, that talk is at least 95% bunc. The repeal of the national prohibition law means that liquor will be sold openly and if it is sold openly the name saloon is just as good a name for the place of sale as any other.

The defeat of prohibition may be and I am inclined to believe will be temporary. The reason for that belief is that the liquor interests will do as they always have done, abuse their privileges until public sentiment will again turn against them. But it is idle to say that they have not won a most sweeping victory.

## Can We Stop Depressions?

**S**OME of my readers believe a plan could be devised and put into operation that would prevent the recurrence of depressions. That may be true. I am not gifted with any more than average ability to foretell the future and certainly my faith in the ability of the average man to look into the future is very small indeed.

I must confess I can see no reason to hope just at present that there will be no recurrence of these evil days. If somehow human beings could be made over, or if the future generation should be endowed with a great deal more sense than the present generation, more honesty, more fairness and less selfishness, then I would hope that a time of universal peace and prosperity will come. For I do believe that this old earth is capable of sustaining as many inhabitants as it has now and even more than there are now in reasonable comfort, health and happiness.

## Why We Haven't Done It

**U**NFORTUNATELY my own limited experience and my reading of history does not convince me that man is growing more intelligent or that he profits much if any by the mistakes and experience of his ancestors. Therefore



OLD FASHIONED WESTERN METHODS WILL GET RESULTS! SO, JOHNNY GET YOUR GUN!

I am not as optimistic as I should like to be concerning the coming generation.

I fear that the triumvirate of ignorance, short-sighted selfishness and individual greed will still prevent a rational plan for the control of nations and society. The unscrupulous will still outwit the simple minded and confiding, the selfish strong will still take advantage of the weak. The indolent and inefficient will still lag behind the industrious and efficient. Some will be fortunate and some will suffer from misfortune, with no more deserving in the one case than in the other and so the great pendulum of fate or what seems like fate, will swing from one extreme to the other.

## What Is Wrong With Us?

**I**HAVE a communication from W. E. Ruff, of Ness City, Kan., on the subject of what is wrong with business and mankind in general. Mr. Ruff is a student and writer on economic and social questions. He has written one book on "The Economic Situation" and is writing another on "Philosophic Science" and still another on "The Great Injustice." None of these books has been published.

The communication he sends me contains approximately 2,300 words and is of course too long for the space at my command. However, I am interested in his views. I am interested in the views of anyone who expresses himself in readable English whether his views seem to me to be practical or not.

The words "practical" and "sound sense" are of course relative terms. We are prone to consider a suggestion as practical if it happens to agree with our own opinion of what is practical, also, we are likely to agree that "common sense" is that which happens to agree with our own conclusions.

## If We Knew What Is Wrong

**P**ERHAPS, says Mr. Ruff, "if the people knew just what is wrong, then they could make it right."

I can hardly take exception to that statement. But the next important statement made by Mr. Ruff, I am not nearly so certain about. He says, "There are some persons who could outline a real business plan that would function."

Maybe so, but certainly I do not know just who they are.

Evidently Mr. Ruff does not place much confidence in business experts, for he says that "business experts" do not seem to know what is wrong.

He goes on to say:

The chief trouble is because people are not wholly organized. They are quite well organized in their social order but not for their business system. Big business people are quite well organized; small business people are somewhat organized, but farmers are not organized, they are running wild. Big business people have their businesses quite well regulated, small business people and wage workers have their businesses somewhat regulated by laws, but farmers have not their farm business regulated, only their taxes and mortgages are regulated by laws, either Congress or state.

If the people want to get anywhere they must become wholly organized and have planned production, or

regulated production. Planned or regulated production is production controlled by business sense or intelligence so that the people may know just what they are doing. If they overproduce some products—which in farming they would almost necessarily do—they should have an intelligent system for taking care of the surplus.

## Need to Push a Plan

**T**HERE is of course much more of Mr. Ruff's article but this sums up, I think, the gist of it. Intelligent organization and, planning which will regulate production of farm products so that production will balance consumption, or perhaps, to put it the other way, so that profitable consumption will balance production.

With that statement as a broad generality I think all people interested in agriculture will agree, but when it comes to suggesting just how such planning and regulation can be brought about Mr. Ruff does not seem to me to be very clear or specific. He declares it is an injustice for the people to be compelled to pay interest on money.

Socialists generally take that position, which it seems to me logically leads to a denial of the right of private ownership of property, for if the right of private ownership and control of private property is admitted, it follows that the owner has the right to charge for the use of his privately owned property. If so, he has an equal right to charge for the use of money which represents value and which may readily be exchanged for private property.

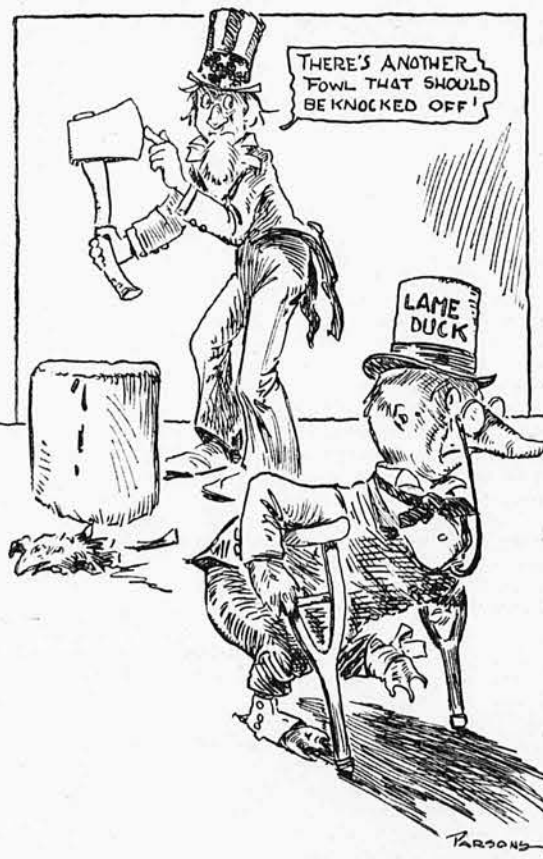
## It Was a Clean Sweep

**T**HE election is over; a new administration will take charge on March 4. The new President and both houses of Congress will be in control of the same political party by large majorities in both houses. The election was the result of dissatisfaction with conditions resulting from the great business depression. The dissatisfied voters are hoping that a change of administration will bring about better conditions.

Probably they will be disappointed. Too much is expected of an administration at Washington. President Hoover suffered from a reputation he had acquired of being a sort of superman. He had never made any claim to being a superman, but what he had accomplished as director of the Belgian relief and as Food administrator during the World War had given him the reputation of being able to work miracles. He had no such power and never claimed he had but his reputation was a handicap just the same.

## History Will Give Credit

**T**HE depression was the result of causes for which President Hoover was not responsible but for which he received the blame. That he strove with tremendous energy and great ability to mitigate the direful results of the depression





and that the measures he devised and succeeded in getting Congress to adopt did help the situation, there is no doubt. But he got little credit for what he did. My opinion is that in the future he will be given far more credit than is given him now, but that probability may not afford him much satisfaction just at present.

## Neighbor's Hogs Trespass

May my neighbor turn his hogs loose and compel me to fence against them? If his hogs get on my premises, eat up my corn, can I take the hogs up and hold my neighbor for damages?—C. E.

Unless your township voted to permit hogs to run at large, you are not compelled to fence against your neighbor's hogs. If they come on your premises you have the right to an action for any damages caused by the hogs, and you can take the hogs up and hold them until the damages are paid.

## Can't Force Wife to Sign

1. A and B, husband and wife, have two married children. They own 160-acre farm and have one house and lot in town. If A should die leaving no will, could

## Shall We Burn Corn?

NUMBER of pounds of ear corn at various moisture contents needed to equal 1 ton of coal and value of the corn at 15 and 20 cents per hundredweight.

Per cent moisture in corn	Pounds of corn needed	Value of corn at 15c cwt.	Value of corn at 20c cwt.
10	3,750	\$5.62	\$7.50
12½	3,878	5.82	7.75
15	4,006	6.01	8.01
17½	4,152	6.23	8.30
20	4,299	6.45	8.60
22½	4,468	6.70	8.94
25	4,637	6.95	9.27
27½	4,836	7.25	9.67
30	5,035	7.55	10.07

Figures are based on experiments made by the Nebraska Station.

B force the children to sign deeds to sell the town property? 2. A borrowed \$500 at the bank. B, his wife, did not sign note or mortgage. Note is due. Banker says he will not renew it unless B, the wife, signs. He

says there has been a law passed that compels the wife to sign too.—Mrs. G. E. C.

1. The children cannot be compelled to sign a deed. It is optional with them whether they sign or do not sign. 2. There is no law compelling the wife to sign a mortgage with her husband. A mortgage on exempt property is void unless signed by both husband and wife.

## Needs a Mothers' Pension

I am a widow with three children under age and have no means of making a living. Is there a widow's pension and if so, to whom should I make application?—L. B. B.

We have what is called a mothers' pension law. It applies to mothers who have children under 14 years of age dependent upon the labor of the mother for support. This pension is paid by the county in which the mother lives. To be entitled to it the mother must have lived in Kansas two years and in the county in which she resides for one year. Application for this pension is made to the board of county commissioners.

For an answer to a legal question, enclose a 3-cent stamped self-addressed envelope with your question to T. A. McNeal, Kansas Farmer, Topeka. Questions answered only for subscribers.

# Must Hurry Farm Price Plan

AFTER 10 years of constant missionary work by farm leaders, the East—and therefore the country as a whole—now seems aroused at the eleventh hour to the necessity of restoring the purchasing power of our 30 million farm population—of putting our greatest wealth-creating industry on its feet.

During the false prosperity of the speculative era, the Eastern business world was not only deaf but blind to this pressing need. At least it was only mildly interested.

I have addressed scores of Eastern audiences on this subject in the last 10 years.

Today, self-interest, one of the strongest of human impulses, has displaced this indifferent attitude. The decline in the farm's purchasing power is now rightly understood to be one of the chief causes of the depression's continuance. Farm relief measures now have the support of some of the most important business leaders and corporation heads in the United States. Even organized labor has indicated it would not object to the enactment of the allotment plan.

The East, and the country as a whole, have learned that Western revival is essential to Eastern prosperity. It has cost us dear to learn this lesson. But if it is not forgotten, if it results in a broad spirit of co-operation and a united country, it will be worth that great price.

The emergency stages have been passed. If we would save agriculture as a wealth-creating industry, we must now act quickly. There must be no more delay. Congress should enact relief legislation at the short session. Something must be done at once to give farmers a fighting chance to save their homes. Congress should direct the Farm Loan Board to stop foreclosures on borrowers in dire distress, and to grant postponement on the payment of interest and principal.

A moratorium for the farm-mortgage debt is amply warranted, until a feasible plan for the debt's refinancing can be worked out and applied. Such a relief program was favored by both candidates for President in the recent campaign.

The Reconstruction Finance Corporation should provide crop production loans for hard-pressed grain farmers as it has for livestock producers.

What is needed is constructive relief immediately.

Finally, the short session of Congress should proceed at once to enact the 3-way relief plan for increasing farm prices and limiting the surplus, which was passed by the Senate at the last session.

This bill permitted the Farm Board at its discretion to put in effect the equalization fee plan, dealing with the farm surplus problem, the export debenture subsidy method, or the domestic allotment. This would give the producer the direct benefit of the tariff on five or more essential crops.

Because of the acute situation I believe a voluntary allotment plan, similar to the Norbeck bill, should be made mandatory for one year, or for a fixed period. It should be put into effect immediately on wheat, cotton and live hogs. Use of the other two plans could be left optional with the Farm Board.

The voluntary domestic allotment plan, as it is called, is a modified form of the much discussed equalization fee. Its purpose is to increase the price of farm products without increasing production thru making the benefit of the tariff directly effective on farm products required for home consumption. It will not affect the flow of these products to foreign markets.

Reasonable estimates indicate if the plan is applied to wheat, cotton, hogs, tobacco and rice, the tariff benefits to these producers would amount to 600 million dollars a year. At the same time the strengthening of the farmer's open mar-

ket prices by means of the plan's control of production, would probably amount to a good deal more compared with recent returns to producers. On the whole it would probably restore the farmer's buying power to what it was from 1910 to 1914.

The allotment plan is not a chimerical scheme. It was first proposed by the late Dr. W. J. Spillman of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It has been further developed by Prof. John D. Black of Harvard and Prof. M. L. Wilson of Montana State College.

The allotment plan as finally developed, provides that on request of 60 per cent of the producers of any farm product of which there is an exportable surplus, the Government would collect from millers, packing houses, textile mills and other processors, an excise tax amounting to the tariff on those products for the entire quantity needed for consumption in the United States, which is 42 cents a bushel for wheat, 5 cents a pound for cotton, 2 cents a pound for hogs, 5 cents a pound for tobacco and ½-cent a pound for rice.

For example every miller making flour for sale in the United States would pay the market price for his wheat and in addition would pay a tax of 42 cents a bushel to the Government. This 42 cents the Government would hand over to the farmer who raised the wheat, on that part of his crop which is consumed in the United States.

This tax would be paid into the Treasury the same as income taxes. The total amount collected less the cost of administering the law, would be allotted and paid each year to the producers in the proportion to the average production of each man during the preceding five years. The only condition is that the producer sign a contract agreeing not to increase his acreage above what he has been putting in wheat for 5 years past; or the hog raiser, the average poundage of hogs he has been marketing. On this basis the administering agency will limit production to stabilize prices at the desired level, producers being treated alike, the reduction being horizontal.

The whole purpose of the plan is to make it possible for the farmer to get a fair price for his products and at the same time to keep surpluses within safe and reasonable limits. The farmer who co-operates is paid this tariff benefit on his proportion of the entire crop or product processed for consumption in the United States.

With production brought under control, a reasonable price may be established. When the pre-war exchange value of farm products is reached and stabilized, the plan becomes inoperative.

By bringing production into a near balance with demand, the allotment plan would strengthen prices and doubtless bring to farmers a greater return annually than the estimated 600 million dollars. It is the only plan that increases the price on farm products while at the same time providing control of production.

The farmer is free to market his products as he wishes. He could feed his crop to hogs, hold it for sale another year or sell it as he desired. He would get his allotment based on the average number of bushels he had produced during the previous five years, just the same. Therefore, in case of a crop failure, the allotment would in reality be a kind of crop insurance.

The farmer performs his part of the contract when he sows or plants not to exceed his specified number of acres. Should his crop fail, his allotment certificate will operate as crop insurance. He may sell, keep or feed his crop as he wishes in the usual market manner. The sole purpose of the allotment plan is to obtain fair prices for farm products by control of production.

The average allotment for wheat would not be less than 600 bushels to the farm that has averaged 1,000 bushels a year. At 42 cents a bushel this would amount to \$240 in addition to the price the farmer got for his wheat when he sold it.

About 10 per cent of hog products are exported, or 1 billion pounds. At a rough estimate we consume 9 billion pounds at home. On this 9 billion pounds, the hog raiser would receive the tariff benefit of 2 cents a pound in addition to what he got for his hogs when he sold them.

To make the law constitutional the farmer's co-operation must be voluntary. No farmer would be under compulsion to join the plan. Also he could drop out any time he desired. He might not be able immediately to get back in. If he stayed out, he would of course fail to participate in the allotment. Then he would market his stuff as usual at the usual market price, but he would not receive a share of the tariff benefit. In case a farm is sold or transferred, the allotment goes with the land.

The constitutionality of the two devices employed in the allotment plan, the excise tax and the subsidy, have never been questioned. The allotment paid to the producer is legally qualified as a subsidy. It does no more for the producer than does the tariff for the manufacturer, also it is added to the import price. It makes the tariff directly effective on farm products in a way not burdensome to the consumer while helping the consumer thru the restoration of business and the eventual attainment of a sounder prosperity.

Both England and France have had to make price increases available for their farm industries. England did it with a "price deficit" bill which taxed British millers a sufficient amount to give the English wheat farmer \$1 a bushel, or 40 cents more than wheat was selling for in Liverpool, at the time the act was passed. England believes the first 6 months operation of this act has averted a serious collapse of her agriculture.

The French government guarantees French farmers \$1.50 a bushel. Flour made from foreign wheat may not be used to make bread in France until the French farmer has sold all his grain crop.

Our farm industry in numbers totals more than half the population of France and almost 75 per cent of the population of England. A fact, perhaps, which emphasizes why the American farmer is one of the highest determining factors in the prosperity of the United States.

Responsible business leaders now are turning with farm leaders to these plans for bringing about a sound price recovery. The restoration of business is dependent on the restoration of farm prices which now are nearly 50 per cent under the pre-war level. Restoring these prices would open the market that has largely been closed to American industry for the last 10 years because the exchange value of farm products has kept the farm dollar at a discount of from 8 to 53 cents, as reported by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. At present it is less than 47 per cent of pre-war value.

One of the best features of the proposed allotment plan for restoring the purchasing power of our 30 million farm population, is that it would be completely self-financed. Our greatest industry would thereby be able to help itself to its feet. It would not cost the Government a copper.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



# Our Neighbors

## The Seasonal Disturbance

What's that grunting in the parlor?  
What's that swearing in the hall?  
Why that hot and bothered manner  
Now so typical of all?  
Why is each one in the household  
Growling like a subway guard?  
It's because they face the problem  
Of the Merry Christmas card.

Why that row out in the kitchen?  
Why that stamping on the floor?  
Hark! Another crash of dishes  
And a slamming of the door!  
It's the maid who's in high dudgeon  
And she's very cross—and how!  
For she's postponed Yuletide greetings  
And she's got to send 'em now!

Hark! There's fighting up above us,  
Hear those voices loud upstairs!  
There's dissension just below us  
And a breaking up of chairs;  
What's the reason for the trouble?  
Why the turmoil and the stress?  
All the neighbors are deciding  
On their Christmas cards, I guess.

—H. I. Phillips

## Yes, Indeed

☐ The table scraps of the poor reappear as hash instead of salad.

☐ Another pleasant place to spend the time between 10 p. m. and 2 a. m., is in bed.

☐ The radio is a wonderful invention. It enables you to hear things you wouldn't listen to otherwise.

☐ The new fountain pens are almost flawless. But they still have the habit of writing "ie" for "ei."

☐ If all the advice given the farmers was printed in one book, it would be a handy thing to start fires with.

## When a Man Is Old

IT is Helen Rowland's opinion that a man is not actually old, until he has lost his last desire for the food that disagrees with him, the pleasures that keep him poor, and the sort of women who make a fool of him.

## Folks Buy His Beef

BY butchering his fat beeves and peddling them thru the countryside, Albert Engler, Chapman, has been getting more than the market price. He recently sold some of his beef at a community sale in Junction City.

## Ready Sale for Sorghum

THERE is profit in making sorghum. Ernest McClainis, of Wetmore, produced 1,000 gallons this year from 20 acres, or 50 gallons to the acre. He has been doing this for eight years and finds no trouble in selling the old-fashioned sirup at a fair price.

## New Form of Lease

A NEW sliding scale cash lease, in which the rent varies with the prices of principal farm products, has been adopted by a number of tenants and land-owners in Iowa. To find a lease that seemed fair, nine schedules of rentals have been worked out at Iowa State College and published in a new bulletin at Ames, which de-

scribes the plan and its operation. In the sliding scale lease if prices are high the rent goes up in proportion; if they drop, the rent goes down. A cash lease encourages livestock production. The landlord does not have to sell his share of the crop to receive his income.

## Needed a Spirit Level

NEEDING a spirit level, a Hutchinson carpenter working in the police station, picked up a bottle of liquid evidence, put a dead fly inside to serve as a bubble and finished the job o. k. Which is about the first instance booze was ever found on the level in Kansas.

## Thirty-Six Years Ago

IN 1896, when Judge W. R. Mitchell of Mankato, was farming he raised a crop of corn. That fall he husked and shelled the crop, hauled it 10 miles with the team and got 9 cents a bushel. When he hears folks talk of corn prices this year, he tells them about his corn crop.

## Have Plenty of Cow Fuel

IN the range country, the cow chips of pioneer times on the Plains, but now called "bull briquets," are again being used as fuel. One rick east of Oakley is 50 feet long and 6 feet high and built to shed water. Great piles of them, have the appearance of sod walls from a distance.

## Just Like Kansas Folks

RECENTLY Gunther Vogel died at Marysville, leaving the farm to his widow. The other day 50 neighbors with 33 wagons harvested its 1,200-bushel corn crop in 4 hours and had it in the elevator by noon. The church women served dinner for the men, combining practical Christianity with neighborliness.

## Graveyards Feel It, Too

THE grave-digger of a small cemetery in Bourbon county complains people aren't dying the way they used to. "Even the doctors are not killing as many, and when they do die the undertakers take them off and bury them somewhere else. I don't know," he says desparingly, "where all this is going to end."

## And Gone Only a Minute

IN Jewell county, Ernest Hyde hitched the team to the windmill and stepped into the barn a minute. When he came back he found the team trying to load the windmill onto the hay rack and doing a fair job of it. It took Hyde the rest of the day to untangle the team and separate it from the windmill.

## Kansas's Best Canner

AT Burns, Hazel Manning, senior in high school, canned more than 600 quarts of fruits and vegetables this year. She also won the state canning championship. Her award is a trip to the national club congress at Chicago as a representative of the Kansas 4-H clubs. She has been a leader in 4-H club work for three years.

## Some Pioneer Prices

HAVING lived on the same Cloud county farm 62 years, W. J. French recalls that in 1878 he sold 2,700 weight of hogs for \$54, or 2 cents a pound. Also that in 1875, before Concordia was reached by railroad, corn was 10 to 12 cents a bushel and potatoes could be had for the asking. The world has been in trouble before.

## His Popcorn Paid Well

FOR 329¼ bushels of popcorn, the yield of a 15-acre field, Jesse Long-acre received \$288.12, at Sabetha. It would have taken 2,215 bushels of field corn at the present price, to equal the income from this 15-acre crop. Nemaha county is gathering the



THE Capper Clubs' much coveted pep cup was captured this year by the "Phillips County Willing Workers." Here they are: Front row, left to right, Barbara Berney, Sara Case, Adalene Faubion, Goldie Case. Back row: Junior McCall, Amel Berney, James Hesler, Lawrence Faubion, Lawrence Arnold. To win the cup they had to top a list of 162 winners of cash prizes and silver trophy cups offered by Arthur Capper for highest achievements by individual members and local Capper club teams for 1932. For two successive years, 1930-1931,

this high honor had gone to the "Reno Cappers." This year the Reno team fell to fourth place notwithstanding their average number of points per member surpassed any record of former years. The other high teams "placed" below the winning team in this order:

Wichita County Hoppers, Marshall County Independent Workers, Reno Cappers, Norton Go-Getters, Shawnee Barnyard Boosters, Marshall County Marietta "In-to-Win," Douglas Diggers, Happy Hillside Capper Club, Doniphan County Capper's Coffey County Comet Club, The Wide Awakes, Marshall County, Wakarusa Capper Sewing Club, Shawnee County, Morland Capper Club, Graham County.

largest crop of popcorn this fall it ever harvested. Yield is high, averaging 15 to 25 bushels an acre, some as high as 35. Seven carloads contracted for at \$1.25 a hundred pounds on the ear, have been shipped to Chicago. The price averages about 87½ cents a bushel. Some farmers have 100 acres or more. The soil in some localities is not adapted to popcorn.

## Just Had to Elect Him

ONE of the youngest county treasurers in Kansas is Pawnee county's treasurer, Barton Avery, 24. He campaigned in an old Model "T" that he bought for \$25, in which he traveled 4,000 miles. Avery is said to have climbed thru more barbed wire fences, milked more cows and pitched more hay than any other Pawnee county candidate for years. Can't beat a man like that.

## Could Have Been Worse

WHILE using a power saw near Bush City, Otto Lowman, lost his footing and fell. Involuntarily he threw up his left arm which the saw caught and mangled, making amputation necessary. The engine had been shut off and the saw was slowing down, which may have saved Lowman's life, as the saw cut two gashes in his skull. More farmers should have Kansas Farmer accident insurance.

## He Wouldn't Stay Licked

HAIL ruined John Schafer's wheat last summer. He declined to stay licked, planting the ground to corn in July. This crop matured beyond the roasting-ear stage and he got it into the silo just before the first heavy frost. As feed it will make up largely for the loss he sustained in wheat from two destructive hail storms, which came within two weeks of each other and riddled his field.

## How Do Dogs Know Death?

OUR fiery little collie Wolf, usually the most silent of dogs, waked us at 1:30 a. m. on June 3, 1922, with a series of unearthly long-drawn howls, and refused to be quieted, relates Albert Payson Terhune. I had heard that queer dog howl twice before, in other years. So I made a note of the exact time. Next morning I learned that my mother had died at exactly 1:30 a. m. on June 3, 1922—more than 30 miles away. Never after, during his 10 years of life, did Wolf give vent to such eerie sounds. . . . One winter night in 1894, I heard a repetition of that unmistakable death howl from every dog within 2 miles of our lake—a lake wherein a woman drowned herself that night. The spot where she was drowned was far out

of sight, or scent or of hearing, of any of these dogs. . . . Yet I refuse to regard these things as supernatural. There must be a logical cause, based on some natural instinct of dogs which we have not figured out.

## A Good Neighbor's Neighbors

FOLKS around Jarbalo still have a warm spot in their hearts for their neighbors. Mont Drew, who has been off the job for seven weeks with an infected hand, greatly appreciated the kindness of 15 of his neighbors who chopped and sawed enough wood to last a year. Mr. Eugene Morrow furnished his power saw to saw the wood in stove lengths.—Albert Opliger, Jarbalo, Kan.

## Getting a Good Start

ALTHO as a 4-H club member, Everett Miller of Rantoul, had attained the highest degree of a vocational agriculture student, that of "American farmer," and had been graduated from high school, he went right on with his farm projects. This year he has eight dairy cattle, swine and poultry projects, 5 acres in alfalfa, and 20 acres in corn and 5 acres in Dwarf Hegari, and owns a team of horses and an automobile, besides.

## Rebel Against Poll Tax

POLL tax collections in Southwest Kansas may be light this year because of economic conditions. There is resentment in Ford, Clark, Meade and Gray counties against imposing the tax. Hundreds have refused to pay or to work it out. Tax delinquents may be fined, but few county attorneys have ever started proceedings. In Pawnee county 50 farmers have informed the county attorney they will not pay their poll tax. They say other farmers in the county have not paid poll tax for years.

## Thief Got Bad Scare

OTTAWA has a preacher who likes to hunt. He is the Rev. G. C. Flannery. While hunting in the Princeton neighborhood on the H. M. Rarick farm and keeping his eyes open for bunnies, what should come around a brush pile but a man dragging two well-filled wriggling, squawking sacks. Seeing the preacher with his gun, the man dropped the sacks and ran. The preacher noticed a car standing nearby, and appropriated the keys. Then he telephoned Sheriff Geiger and organized a posse of farmers. The thief escaped, but the county is holding his car and Rarick got back his 18 Rhode Island chickens.

☐ Why doesn't somebody invent a way to use wheat in wall boards or tooth paste?

## How Corn Is Used

PROPORTION of the corn crop of the United States used for different purposes:

	Per Cent
Fed to hogs on farms.....	40
Fed to horses and mules on farms.....	20
Fed to cattle on farms.....	15
Fed to poultry on farms.....	4
Fed to sheep on farms.....	1
Human food on farms.....	3½
Fed to stock not on farms.....	5½
Ground in merchant flour mills.....	6½
Exported.....	1½
Other uses.....	3
	100



### Big Boy World

Again to school this big World went,  
Again he stands, a penitent,  
Facing Experience so grim  
With lessons most severe for him.  
In law he'd not been very quick,  
He fumbled his arithmetic.  
Into a corner he was led;  
They placed a dunce cap on his head.  
Experience said, in accents grave,  
"Now, Big Boy World, try to behave!  
Don't yearn for the electric lights,  
Find some good book to read o' nights,  
Don't play the games that bring re-  
grets.  
Reform, Big Boy, and pay your debts."

—Philander Johnson.

### Across Kansas

Manhattan residents unable to pay, may work out their unpaid water bills.

At Sabetha three pairs of twins, mostly heifers, have been born in the Breitzer dairy herd.

Huskers are getting from 2 to 2½ cents a bushel in Chase county, in line with 15 to 20-cent corn.

Seven hundred Hampshire hogs are being reared and fed out on the Frank Douglas farm, Pierceville.

Samuel Doran, 95, dead at Clyde, was Cloud county's surveyor for 48 years until 1920, when the office was abolished.

More than 1,400 turkeys were raised on the A. J. Brady farm, Ottawa, this year. The market demonstrates some folks still eat turkey.

A horse kicked Orval Harbour's left leg double at the knee joint, at La-fontaine. He suffered intensely until it could be straightened.

Concordia's police judge declares every home should have a lighted yard as a protection for family and property at night. Might help.

James Trant, 70, who grew 250 acres of potatoes each year in the Kaw Valley, near Edwardsville, is dead. He helped a hungry world.

It is estimated a row of cotton plants on the Williamson farm near Larned, yielded at the rate of a bale an acre. But why turn to cotton?

It's dry in Chase county. Santa Fe section men burning off the right-of-way, set fire to J. B. Sanders's young apple orchard, destroying it.

A Topeka commission house has received a shipment of the new odorless onions from Texas, which can be eaten like apples. Haven't sampled them.

Several Butler county townships pay the El Dorado fire department a small fee for every country run. Good highways are enlarging fire protection.

A California truck loaded with live poultry for Eastern markets, stopped at a Kinsley poultry house to feed the poultry en route. Are livestock hotels coming?

When the Robinson elevator, built 41 years ago, burned at Lebanon, 3,000 bushels of grain was consumed, lightening as well as illuminating the market.

The largest and oldest elm in Kansas, probably, has been felled near Caldwell. It had 175 rings and took two men 3 hours and 45 minutes to cut it down.

Walter Platz will have been trustee for Howard township, Elk county, 33 years, when he serves out the term to which he has just been elected. Pays to keep a good man.

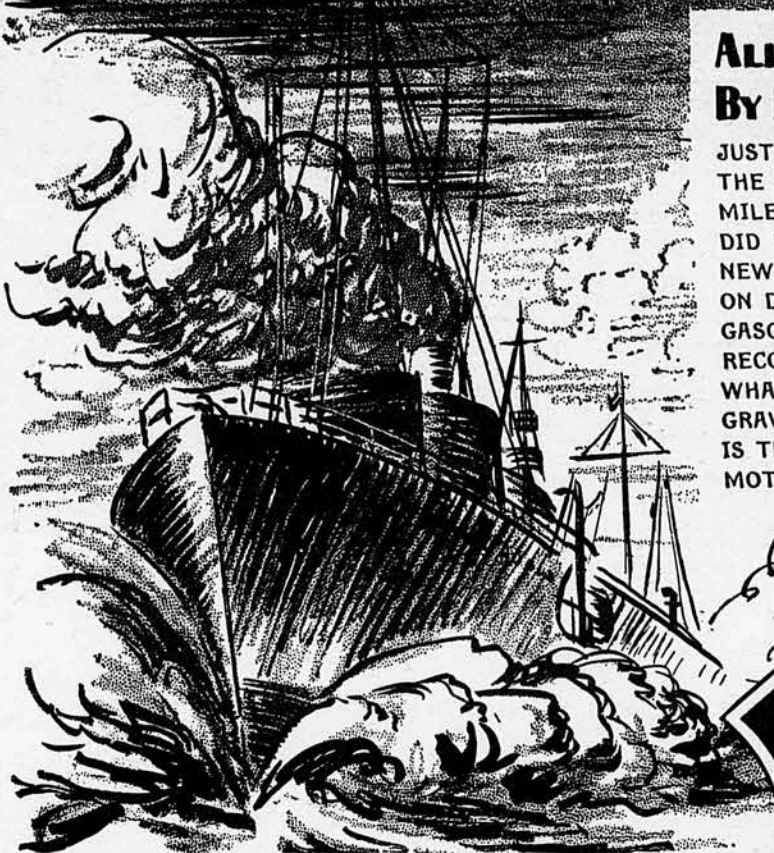
Buying of hogs and cattle for Morgan & Company, Emporia's new packing house, opened three months ago, has increased every week. Meat is sold in neighboring towns.

Crawford county voters abolished the county assessor's office then elected a county assessor to serve two years. Now they ask the supreme court to tell them where they're at.

A crippled American eagle, measuring 6 feet, 8 inches, tip to tip, was found by C. F. Morrison, near Caldwell. There are many crippled eagles in the banks, at least they're not working.

Forty hunger-marchers who admitted they were Communists, were refused shelter by Pittsburg's city commissioners. Hunger marching is more likely to develop an appetite than appease one.

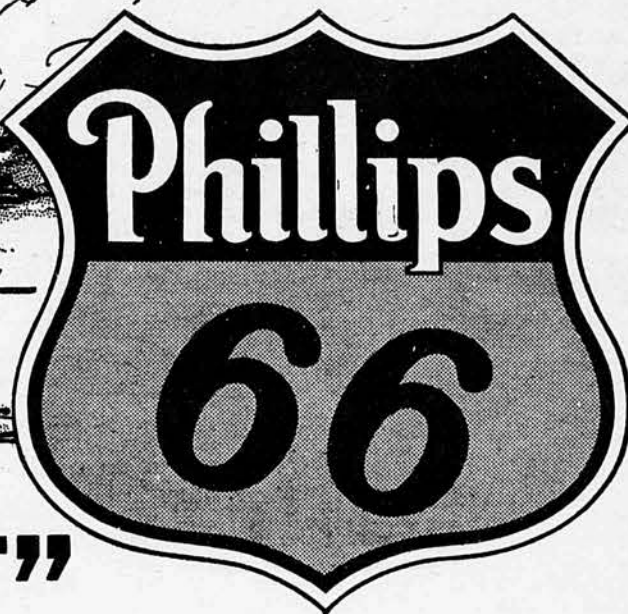
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No coughing, spitting, sputtering, or complaining. Your engine warms up quickly and gets under way as smoothly as a locomotive under full steam. Besides you get better pick-up, snappier get-away, and more miles from every gallon. All without paying a penny of extra price for these high test benefits of Phillips 66—because Phillips is the world's largest producer of natural high gravity gasoline. Stop for a trial tankful tomorrow at the Orange and Black 66 shield.

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AT THE REGULAR PRICE  
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Not a lazy drop in  
the crankcase at  
32° below freezing



There is more engine-wear in one week of cold weather driving than in months of summer use — unless you carefully choose a motor oil that remains perfectly fluid, even when the weather is way below freezing. Naturally, cheap oils won't do that. But every drop of Phillips 66 Motor Oil can't help giving your engine real protection, and complete lubrication. It is minus wax, water, and carbon. Guaranteed 100% pure paraffin base. It is simply the finest lubricant which the great Phillips organization can produce. In a grade specially engineered for every motor requirement. 31¢ a quart.



WHEN the day was breaking tremulously across the mountain tops, and the sky was all soft blue and the little breeze was just springing up and frolicking with the first wisp of smoke from the range house chimney, they rode out of the corrals.

Yvonne rode a little ahead of him upon Starlight, the white-stockinged colt he had broken for her. He could see the curve of her cheek with a warm flush upon it like the flush of the coming day. He was glad that she had ridden ahead of him, glad that she had not spoken beyond saying a bright, "Good morning," when he had first lifted his hat to her, and a smiling, "Thank you," when he had taken her foot in his hand to help her into the saddle. For the shame of yesterday had been a small thing compared to the shame of this morning. Had he not given her his word, had he not known that she knew that what he said he would do he would do, he would not have met her this morning. It was not that he regretted the folly of the day before, but he regretted deeply that he had hurt her with the sight of him, that he had not gone away where she would not know.

He watched her as she galloped ahead and he swung along just behind her, musing. He saw the tender curve of her cheek, the soft brown tendril of hair that brushed against it, the creamy whiteness of her throat peeping out thru the loose folds of her scarf. He noted the grace of her carriage and knew that she rode with confidence in the way he had taught her. And he was content just to ride behind her, to watch the rise and fall of her body to the rhythm of Starlight's pounding hoofs, and realized dimly, with no analysis of emotion, that she was the one being whose company he would prefer this morning to the solitude of the hills.

THUS they rode across the sweep of the meadow, and turned into the trail which leads into the jaws of Big Pine Canyon. Here suddenly she drew in her horse, stopping him as cowboys do, with a quick touch on the reins. Hal came to her side and stopped with her.

She turned to him, smiling, and he saw that her eyes were bright with the joy of the morning. As she wreathed her gauntleted fingers in Starlight's golden mane and leaned back in the saddle, drinking deep with swelling breast of the wine of the tingling air, he wondered dully that he had been so blind to the exquisite, dainty beauty of her.

"I wonder"—and he leaned forward a little to catch her low tones—"if you mind giving over your day to me?"

He stammered over his answer and she ran on quickly:

"Oscar said you could be spared today, and my heart is set upon a visit to the Valley of the Waterfalls. I have a little lunch,"—laying her hand upon the parcel tied to the strings of her saddle. "No doubt"—lightly—"it is bold and unmaidenly. But when it is the fate of one to be a woman all of her life she sometimes gets tired of being properly maidenly! Do you mind?"

Now at last he had to answer and he spoke hastily, looking at her and away from her in one swift glance.

"I'd be happy, Miss Yvonne." He meant to go on, to tell her how much her friendship meant to him after all that she knew of him. But he couldn't find the words.

She thanked him and again they rode on, side by side now when the widening trail allowed, silent again. About them the deep, serene stillness of the night still clung to the mountain slopes. Their horses dropped down to a gentle canter, slowed to a walk.

IT was after 10 o'clock when they came to the Valley of the Waterfalls. Side by side they went thru the narrow pass which led along the frothing creek under the thick branches of the great pines, and side by side they drew rein upon the valley's rim.

"Of all spots in the world, this is the most wonderful," cried Yvonne happily. "I think that if I had my cabin there, builded of great logs, with wide doors and a big rock fireplace—there upon the knoll where the five oaks are—with little shelves for dishes, and big shelves for books—I could find the contentment which all of us dream about and so few of us find. It makes me wonder—does it you?—what cities are for?"

"It's government land, miss," he told her, smiling under her bright enthusiasm. "It's anybody's as wants it—and the logs and rocks are all handy!"

Behind the oak-crested knoll where Yvonne's fancy saw the Cabin of Content, the cliffs towered so tall and straight that it seemed that they must lean forward at the top. Way up there it had been nature's mood to set two monster cedar trees, in the breeze which never died upon the heights.

Between the rugged boles sped the valley creek, leaping far out, churned into white froth and flying spray, to fall upon a ledge of rocks 50 feet below.

He staked out the horses and slowly went up the knoll where Yvonne had gone already. There he found her seated with her back to the biggest of the tree trunks, her hands clasped about her knees, her hat flung to the grass beside her. He dropped down at her side. The valley was murmurous with the echoing fall of the water. The air was sweet with the down-dropping perfumes of the growing green things upon the cliffs above and the fresh smell of the new grass about them.

# 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. The stage is held up 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, disillusioned by Sibyl's puerile selfishness, takes to drink. Yvonne asks him to be her guide on a horseback trip in the mountains.

YESTERDAY, last night, he had been drunk. A few short hours ago his soul had been seething with rebellion, bitter and reckless. He frowned and lay back, staring up at the clear blue of the sky, forgetful for the moment that Yvonne sat near him. He remembered how Yvonne had come to him, the look that had been whipped into her eyes, the other look which drove that one out. He did not turn to her, but lay still, staring into the sky. It was so still in the valley, with only the murmur of the water making a crooning lullaby. Here peace sang to him with the murmur of the water, crept into his being with the smells of the green, growing things. Yvonne was right. If one only had a cabin here—

His tired brain and body yielded to the stillness with the lullaby of the water running thru it and he slipped into still another world, the world of sleep. Yvonne saw and in her eyes was a half smile like the smile of a young mother watching over her baby. And behind the smile was the look

of a young mother who is waiting for the coming of the day and praying God to save her baby to her. For we are all



She too was on her feet, a wide wonder in her eyes

children and she was a true woman and Hal was a child in a fever.

He slept only a moment and started up, his eyes startled. Then as they found her out where she had not moved, he laughed softly, running his hand across his brow.

"I musta been asleep," he apologized. "I—I thought that you were gone!"

"I haven't stirred a step. And we are not going until we have had lunch—"

"I don't mean that," he explained. "I was dreamin', I guess. I thought you'd gone away, back to the East."

"We'll be going before long," she told him, watching the frolic of the stream. "Father will

be coming out soon—I don't know what has delayed him so long—and then we'll all be going."

He hadn't thought of that. Sibyl and Mrs. Estabrook would go. That made little difference. Fern Winston would stay probably, if Oscar stayed, and there would be a wedding upon the Bear Track. That too made little difference. But Yvonne was going. . . .

And only now did he see the light that had been throwing its soft radiance over him so long. They had laughed together, they had come to understand each other, there had grown to be a strong bond of sympathy between them. When the way had been hard he had always thought of what his "teacher" would say to her "pupil," and had gone on. The best in him had grown with her, the worst in him had been slowly dying. And he had not seen!

Now . . . Soon there would be no more days with her.

"I'm sorry," he said lamely, and he did not look at her. "It's goin' to be—all diff'rent when you go."

"Don't let's talk about it," she said quickly. "I don't know that I want to go. It's been so wonderful out here. And now,"—brightly, getting to her feet—"if you'll make the fire for coffee, I'll set the table!"

He went about the building of the fire in a heavy silence. But if Yvonne's thoughts ran with his she at least gave no sign, she went singing over her work.

Now that she was not looking at him he watched her, saw how her will and faith and common sense had made her ankle strong again so that her little limp was gone, saw how there was a sweet grace in everything she did, how the warm color in her cheeks, the tender curve of her throat, the deep, misty gray of her eyes, were wonderful things. And most of all he saw that here was a woman whom a man need not clothe with any other glory than her own to love. A real woman, a true woman, something to slip deeper into a man's heart than any idol his fancy had ever builded for him.

THE coffee had boiled and he had set it aside when he heard her voice calling gaily to him that dinner was served. He drove a smile into his eyes as he got up from his knees and joined her under her oak, carrying the coffee with him. They sat down with the napkin spread on the grass between them . . .

She strove to make their little meal as merry as the others had been. But already the shadow of tomorrow lay heavy across today, and Hal could not hold the smile in his eyes. Often silence fell over them. When they had finished and Yvonne had leaned back against her oak, the brightness had ebbed out of her face and the eyes which she turned upon him were frankly grave and troubled.

"I think this is the last time that we shall come to the Valley of the Waterfalls. But—do you mind"—very gently—"if I speak to you very, very plainly? Like one friend to another?"

He shook the head that had lowered over his cigaret-making and made no other answer.

"I am going away pretty soon, and it is very likely that we are never going to see each other again. But I am not going to forget. If you only knew how glad it would make me just to remember you as you have been since I came to the Bear Track, to know that you were going ahead and being a man, that you were letting the real man in you come to the top! And, Hal, do you know that if you give up now, if you slip back into the old ways, it would make me very unhappy? One friend should not make another unhappy, should he?"

She paused a little and he knew how hard it was for her to go on. But he did not look up at her, did not speak.

"When you drink—like that—you are killing the best that is in you. Don't you know it? Can't you promise me, that you will never—go down again as you did yesterday?"

"If I promised anything," he demanded suddenly, half fiercely, "would you believe it? After—"

"If you promised I know that you would do what you said you would do!"

HE wondered within himself if he were even man enough to keep a promise.

"You must just go on in the way you have started," she was saying quietly. "You have done a great deal; it is in you to do a great deal more. If you will let me I shall send you books when I go home, and will help you all I can."

"You are the sweetest, best lady in all the world!" he cried out suddenly, brokenly. "And I'll promise. All that's decent in me is there because of you . . . it belongs to you!"

She saw the pain in his eyes and the sadness and the hunger.

"Listen to me." His voice was very low now and very steady. "This is the last time we'll ride here—or anywhere—together. Me and the Colonel will move on tomorrow. So I can tell you—and you won't laugh because you'll understand." He

(Continued on Page 16)



## Home Demand Boosts Corn

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

LOCALLY, the price of corn has recently taken a slight upturn. Starting at 15 cents, it has worked up to 18, with now and then a deal being made at a 20-cent level. The local feeder demand has caused this better price, not the shipper market. Early in the season a neighbor contracted with an elevator man to buy him 2,000 bushels of corn, which the elevator man agreed to do for 17 cents a bushel, delivered in the neighbor's cribs, and received a check for \$100 to bind the bargain.

Now the elevator man is wondering if he is not going to suffer a slight pinch, as the corn is moving very slowly, with cattle feeders out in the fields behind the husking wagons after what there is to be sold. When a product sells for less than the cost of production, sooner or later those who have money or credit begin buying it—except wheat which remains a puzzling exception.

There is always a plenty to do on a farm at this season of the year. With winter occasionally winking at us with one eye closed, apparently to remind us of the fact that "there'll be more later." Feeding the 137 head of cattle now on the place is our one big chore, with the milking of nine cows taking second place, so we offer a good alibi for the finish of our corn husking running into December, besides the more than 3,000 bushels of it we had to husk. The rest of the world tells the farmer he should be thankful he has a job, so for this at least we should return thanks.

One of the jobs that took us away from corn husking last week was dehorning 66 of the 137 head of cattle that had horns. There are now none on the farm with horns but the six registered heifers, the two registered bulls and a Holstein heifer soon to freshen. To dehorn a registered Hereford disqualifies it for future record purposes, a ruling which I think should be revised.

For show purposes, however, a finely trained pair of horns is an asset, but in the cow lot out on the farm those horns become a dangerous set of weapons from which the weaker of the herd must suffer. It is possible to shed or barn 50 head of dehorned cattle in the space necessary for 20 with horns, and among the 50 there is peace while among the 20 there is continual turmoil and trouble.

Still another diversion from corn husking during the week—and this was more pleasant than dehorning cattle—was attending an evening meeting sponsored by the Burlington Commercial Club, to which the entire membership of the Coffey county Farm Bureau as well as all other farmers of the county were invited. This meeting was addressed by Prof. Roy Green, of the Economics department of Kansas State College. He ably told his

large and interested audience how it all came about that we are in the present economic mess and of the possible roads to be traveled before we are out of it.

Prof. Green does not believe a flock of fairies will escort us quickly and comfortably out of this mess we are in, "without the loss of a man," but he can see ways by which we can get out, and, as history always repeats itself, by one of these ways we shall eventually find our way out. The sooner we quit our "milling around" and get earnestly to pulling together in the collar, lopping off as much of the extravagance as possible, the sooner shall we "see the sunshine of a better day." The most of us still lack by about 75 per cent of being as "worse off" as our pioneer fathers and mothers, so why should we crab so about it?

When I look back to those old pioneer days of father and mother, how they came to a bleak, unbroken Nebraska homestead, and moved their entire worldly goods into a sidehill, half-dugout shack—with less than \$40 in cash besides—and father walking on but one good leg, having left the other in a field hospital at the battle of Cedar Creek on the day Sheridan made his famous ride, I am moved to ask myself, "where is my courage now?" Living in the luxury of this modern day, what right have we to complain if the price of corn is low, if the hogs did not sell for enough to pay the taxes or if the banker stopped to hum a little tune before answering that he would renew a note just due?

This little trouble of the present time is sure to right itself, and we will continue to live in luxury compared with the old days while it is doing so. The troubles and trials that father and mother had could not be righted in their lifetime, still they worked cheerfully on knowing they could not live in the comforts the humblest of us enjoy today. What right have we to complain now!

And so, when Prof. Green told us, the other night, that we might not get out of this economic mess in a hurry, but that some day we would get out, I could but think of it all as one of the incidental battles of life, something that looks large to us now but in a few years those who are younger may scarcely remember it so trifling may it appear then.

Even those who must see the ownership of their farm home pass to another have not lost all if they have not lost health. There are other farm homes to be acquired, and with health and the profit of better judgment gained by a recent loss, tragic tho it may seem at the present, there still remains the opportunity for "building better on the ashes of the old."

## Mustn't Be Just Another Tax

KANSAS farmers having won their 2-year fight for a state income tax, the Kansas farm organizations will now unite in a demand that the legislature enact a graduated income tax that will relieve the burden on general property. Receipts from the tax must go where the savings will be definite and certain. It must not be just another tax.

Members of the executive board of Kansas farm organizations met in Topeka November 23 to map out a Kansas and a national farm plan. At its next meeting the board will probably frame a definite request for a state income tax to obtain sufficient revenue to replace the state tax on general property, which amounts to from 5 to 7 million dollars a year, instead of distributing the new income tax among the school districts. It will also go on record for retaining the farmer's exemption from the state gasoline tax, but will ask that the law make "bootlegging" more difficult.

The farm organizations do not want an income tax law passed that will not give relief to general property. They do not want a law passed that will be just another tax. They intend to see that an adequate and fair law is enacted.

In their national program the Kansas farm organizations want a "reasonable" moratorium on farm mortgages. They want the domestic allotment plan enacted as a part of the Agricultural Marketing Act. They want legislation to stabilize the buying power of the dollar along the lines of the Strong bill.

A committee to select a legislative agent for the coming session of the Kansas legislature and to maintain a farm organizations' headquarters in Topeka during the session, included Ralph Snyder, president Kansas State Farm Bureau, chairman; Cal Ward, president Kansas Farmers Union, and L. E. Webb, president of the Kansas Co-Operative Grain Dealers.

## 1¢ a Day is ALL You Pay for this Battery

If you are looking for a LOW price—you have found it here. You will see just HOW LOW when you know about the amazing Insurance and Guarantee that we give with this battery—FREE. Here it is—



**WE stand ANY Loss**  
—from Breakage, Cracking, Freezing, Defects, Loss from Fire or Theft—or any other damage!

Fits Ford, Chevrolet, De Soto, Oldsmobile, Plymouth, Pontiac, and others. For larger cars slightly higher.

It makes no difference what happens to your battery—the expense is OURS—not yours. This pocketbook protection is given IN WRITING and the certificate you get with your battery is good for 2 full years at any one of 3,000 National Tire Stores in the United States.



An exclusive patented process of treating the inside lead plates enables us to make a battery SO STRONG and DURABLE and LASTING that we can give you this amazing Free Insurance. With genuine hard rubber cases—300% stronger than composition cases used in most batteries—and ONLY Port Orford A-1 Cedar Separators—this battery easily OUTLASTS the 2 years' Insurance we put on it.

**Replace Your Old Battery NOW.** With winter here, you can not afford to worry along with a worn-out battery. Nor can you afford to buy a cheap battery when you can own this powerful 2-year Insured Hi-volt at a total cost of only 33¢ a month. Don't wait. When severe cold snaps came last year, we could not take care of all who wanted Insured Hi-Volts. Make sure—**Act Today!**

Look for our BIG RED ARROW

## Good News for Classified Advertisers!!!

### Big Rate Reductions Announced

Effective with the December 10 issue of Kansas Farmer the classified rates will be reduced to 6c a word per insertion for four or more consecutive insertions, and 8c a word for single insertion. Example: a 20-word ad will now cost \$1.60 for one issue or \$4.80 for four issues instead of \$2.00 for one issue and \$6.40 for four issues.

The rate for display classified (limited to baby chicks, poultry, pet stock and land) will be reduced to 60c a line without discount for extra insertions. An inch ad of this type now will cost \$8.40 as compared to the present rate of \$9.80.

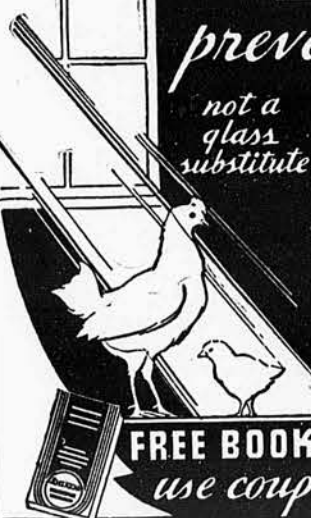
The livestock rate drops to 40c a line making an inch ad cost \$5.60 as compared to the present rate of \$7.00.

Same Circulation! Same Quality Paper! But New Low Rates!

## SUNLIGHT through Lustraglass

the ultra violet ray window glass

### prevents rickets in chicks



No longer is it necessary to use a glass substitute in your poultry-house windows. Lustraglass is a clear, white window glass made especially to transmit the ultra-violet rays of sunlight—the rays which prevent rickets and promote quick and profitable growth in chicks. Lustraglass can be erected at any angle, and will last for years. Rain or weather has no effect on it. Lustraglass costs no more than ordinary window glass. Because it is permanent, it costs much less than glass substitutes which must be replaced from time to time.

Get Lustraglass from your hardware or lumber dealer in sash already glazed or sizes cut to fit sash you may have. Scientific tests definitely prove that chicks raised under Lustraglass are healthy, normal, and entirely free from rickets. An interesting report of these tests is contained in booklet P332 sent free on request. Use coupon below.

AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS COMPANY  
1603 Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.  
I want the facts! Send me free booklet P332.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

FREE BOOKLET  
use coupon



# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## Time's Still Waiting

MADGE L. GRAY

HALF I smile and half I weep when I think of the great disappointment my juggling with facts brought me last Christmas.

I've never regretted marrying John tho my family seems to think I could have done much better. This family attitude is the main reason we came several hundred miles to found our home. Also for this reason I always put my best foot foremost when I write to them. I told them about the cute little bungalow we were building, but I forgot to mention it had only one room. I was glad when our lone cow had a calf so I could casually speak of our cattle, and when a power company ran a line past our place I hinted that now we'd be able to enjoy a few modern conveniences. I wrote that letter by the light of a lamp burning the last quart of oil in the house, and I hadn't any idea where money was coming from for any more. But I wasn't going to give them a chance to say, "I told you so."

Christmas came, and for once at least I wasn't pretending it was more blessed to give than to receive. I knew that anything anybody gave me would be of use. I needed everything. Especially was I hopeful of Aunt Sue. She always gave such nice presents.

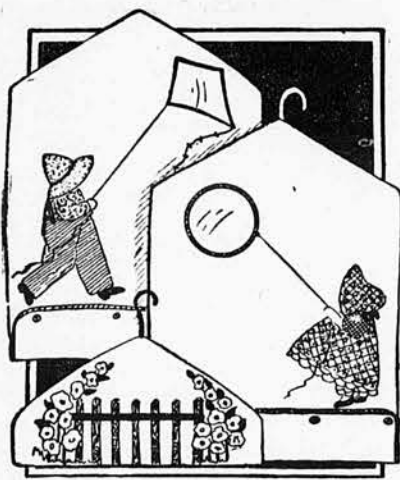
Well, her's came. A good-sized one, well crated. I could hardly wait to open it. In the meantime I made all sorts of wild guesses, but not once did I come within a million miles of it. It was a beautiful electric clock.

Too late I regretted my flights of fancy. Cute Bungalow! Power line! Prosperity! Bah! Oh, well, it proved they believed it anyway, and that was something. I wrote a lovely letter of thanks.

We are more prosperous this year, but still my lovely clock stands useless—a mute curb to my ready pen.

## A Family of Gift Bags

HOT IRON TRANSFERS



LAUNDRY bags, and aren't they clever? You can make them of your empty flour sacks, too. The overall boy and sunbonnet girl "trimmings" are scrap bag appliques, while the kite and balloon are "holes" thru which soiled clothes are tucked away out of sight. Bind the hole with bias tape, then bind the bottom of the bag and button it up. On wash day, unbutton it and the clothes will drop out. A common coat hanger forms the top support and the bag hangs flat. Third, is a utility bag, with quaint picket fence and flower design. The flowers, too, may be applied from scraps of yellow, pink and orchid. Stuff them with bits of cotton scented with sachet, and you'll be certain to please any feminine person. She may use it for gloves, scarf, beret, most anything, then hang her coat over all. Hot iron transfer designs with directions for making this family of bags may be had for 25 cents. Order by No. C8824T from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

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

## Gesso Makes Nice Gifts

D. B.

MANY pleasing gifts may be made with "gesso," a prepared plaster for painting. Gesso is made with 1 1/4 cups of whiting (which can be bought for little at the drug or hardware store), 1 gill of glue (made from dry glue), 3 teaspoons linseed oil, 3 teaspoons varnish (any kind of left-over varnish will do).

Use a discarded plate or similar utensil for mixing. Place whiting in a pile in center of plate, hollow out a place and put in other ingredients, mix with an old knife to a putty-like consistency, and it is ready to use.

Nice flower pots can be made from discarded kitchen pans. Remove the handle or bail, and punch a hole in the bottom for drainage, then clean thoroughly. Spread outside surface with a rather thin coat of gesso, using a knife, and swinging the strokes to give a swirling effect. When dry, give it a coat of paint, of what you wish to be the predominating color. After allowing to dry, brush with a coat of bronze. Take a soft cloth and rub over the surface. The latter color will adhere to the lower surfaces, while the higher portions will be the first color. This gives a polychrome effect.

I have seen glass jam jars covered 1/4-inch thick with gesso, with bits of broken mirror pressed into it. The gesso part was painted with bronze enamel, while the little mirrors made a pretty contrast.

## Is Your Sign Plain?

ANN REZNEK

DO you have a small wooden sign at the end of your lane, reading: Fresh Eggs—30 cents a dozen, Broilers—35 cents each? I do; and I used chalk to mark the figures, and sometimes they get smudged or washed off by the rain and sometimes they don't.

My customers, however, complained that in riding past, the prices on my sign couldn't be clearly distinguished, and that kept a good many folks from stopping.

I was eager to sell as many eggs and broilers as I could (goodness knows I couldn't eat them all myself), so I put on my thinking cap. Then off it came and on went my 'Sunday-go-to-meetin' bunnit', and I hid me off to town. I bought an assortment of house numerals very inexpensively in the 5-and-10 and rushed right home to try out my idea.

I fastened the numerals in correct formation on my sign where formerly I had the prices chalked; and what a difference the few cents I paid for them did make!

## To Keep Cured Meat

CUT up cured meat as if you were going to fry it. Then pack it in lard in a stone crock or lard can. Keep plenty of lard over the top. When you take out enough for a meal, cover what is left with lard. It will keep for a long time and never get rancid. This is a great help to me, so perhaps it will help some one else. With hogs only 2 and 3 cents a pound, we can't afford to buy much meat.—Mrs. M. E. Rice, St. Clere, Kan.

## Keep Potatoes in Dark

THE place where potatoes are stored should be kept dark. Otherwise there is a "greening" of the tubers which produces an alkaloid in the potato that is harmful to man as well as animals, if taken in considerable quantity.—J. C.

Take advantage of the little opportunities and you needn't wait for the big ones.

Nineteen recipes for Christmas candies in our leaflet. Price 5 cents. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## House Plants From Seed

WALTER M. ELWOOD

IT'S an interesting pastime. A package of seed of many choice varieties may be had from any reliable seed house at from 25 to 35 cents. For planting I like best a wooden box not too large to be moved around easily. Make the soil fine and smooth.

I cut from a clean burlap sack, a piece that will just fit the box. After sousing it in a pan of water, I wring it out and place smoothly across the soil and keep it moist until the seeds begin to sprout before removing it permanently, which must be done as soon as the young plants appear. Take a peek under the cloth once or twice a day a few days after the seeds are planted. It takes weeks for some varieties to show their first leaves. Others, like the geranium, will appear in a few days.

You ought to know your flowers, and this is where a part of the fascination of experimenting in raising house plants from seed, is gained. You will be pleased with the experiment if you try it.

## The Smiles Won't Come

MRS. T. R. Y.

SOMEHOW today, the smiles don't shine thru. Just one of "those" days. The hole in the kitchen linoleum is a little bit larger; the note at the bank is due soon; and there's the letter from a dear old crippled woman. We owe her money. Friendly but pleadingly she writes, "If you could possibly send me \$8, that would finish paying my taxes."

The cream can is far from being full and the hens don't lay so well this week, it's getting colder all the while. I can't write of fun in hard times, tho I tried, nor the benefits of the depression. Not today. Tomorrow is another day. Tomorrow we'll find a way—Jack and I together—we don't quit. I'll feel better. Things are never as bad as they appear and I'll be able to smile again—tomorrow.

## Avoid Rabbit Sickness

THIS is the time for those who cook or hunt rabbits to use care. Tularemia, or rabbit fever, has caused several deaths and much suffering the last two years. Two cases were recently reported in one day. Mrs. Opal Odom, Kansas City, who prepared a rabbit for cooking two weeks ago, is in the hospital with rabbit fever, and a 12-year-old boy at Junction City is ill with the disease. It is seldom fatal. In cleaning rabbits, use rubber gloves. Hunters are advised not to shoot or pick up rabbits that appear to be slow in getting away, nor that sit still. The disease is contracted thru handling the carcass. Thorough cooking kills the germs, but carelessness in handling may prove serious.

## Christmas Time Goodies

HOLIDAY "SWEETS"

**Christmas Fruit Cookies**—The children, as well as the grown-ups, welcome these. Cream 1 1/2 cups butter, add the beaten yolks of 3 eggs, 1/2 teaspoon soda dissolved in 2 tablespoons hot water, 2 1/2 cups flour and a pinch of salt. Beat 3 egg whites until stiff and dry, and add to the first mixture, then add 1 1/2 cups of raisins and 2 cups of English walnuts. (Cut raisins in small pieces and flour a little.) Drop from a teaspoon on a buttered tin some distance apart and bake in a moderate oven.—Mrs. Howard Lacey.

**Candy Date Roll**—Easy to make and "yum yum, it's good!" Take 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1 cup dates, pitted, 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 cup nuts, chopped, 2 teaspoons butter, powdered sugar. Cook together sugar, dates and milk until mixture forms a soft ball when dropped in cold water. Remove from fire, set pan in bowl of cold water and cool to lukewarm. Add chopped nuts and butter. Beat until thick and entirely cold. Turn onto board dusted thickly with powdered sugar, and knead until it will mold well. Roll into a long cylinder about 1 inch in diameter and let stand 24 hours. When wanted cut in slices.—Mrs. Joe Baum, Alma, Kan.

## Don't Be Cheap, Gladys

There are a lot of young folks in our neighborhood but the most popular girl is the wildest and loudest one. She is far from pretty. Then why do the boys always hang around her? Because she'll drink with them, smoke with them, etc. I'm not unpopular myself—far from it, but what's the use? Men—they're all alike.—Gladys.

THESE girls who drink, smoke, pet, etc., may be all right to run around with, but when the young man decides to settle down and get married, he starts looking for the other kind. If you girls think you don't get talked about, you're far from wrong, for when this sort of young men gather in the town pool hall, you're the chief topic of conversation.

## Harmony in Home Clothes

APRON MATCHES FROCK



2982—Home Ensemble. Pattern provides for the dress and the apron. The dress is exceedingly simple to make. The apron cuts in one-piece. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 3 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting for the dress; with 1 1/4 yards of 35-inch material with 5/8 yards of binding for the apron.

2558—Sports frock with fabric contrast has wonderful makeover possibilities. Burgundy woolen with violet novelty striped woolen is new and smart, while plaid woolen in red tones with plain red is attractive. Sizes 12, 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36 and 38-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch dark with 1 1/4 yards of 39-inch light material.

3149—A precious little bloomer dress with loads of leg fullness for romping. The skirt joins to the brief bodice with shirring at either side. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Size 4 requires 2 1/4 yards of 39-inch material with 1/4 yard of 35-inch contrasting.

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



## RURAL HEALTH

DEC 8 1932

## Fumigation of Little Value

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

JOHN HARDY was anxious to make sure that the Bogle place had been thoroughly disinfected (he said "fumigated") since Mrs. Bogle died of tuberculosis. You see, he was moving in as a renter and there are four children in the Hardy family. He was dubious



Dr. Lerrigo

about my statement that fumigation was of little value. The time he had scarlet fever they had turned everybody out and fumigated the whole house.

Nevertheless fumigation of house after disease, by filling rooms with disinfectants in gaseous form and tightly closing them for a few hours, is now discarded for more efficient methods which I will briefly summarize:

Boil all sheets and other bedding suitable for such treatment.

Take out carpets, rugs and mattress. Clean them and leave them in

direct sunlight for three days, turning them so that exposure to sun may reach all parts.

Scrub all woodwork with soap and water. A disinfecting solution may be added to the water but usually is not needed.

Open all windows so that every nook and cranny of the house may be reached by fresh air and sunshine.

If the contagion has been of long duration, especially in clearing up after tuberculosis, added assurance may be had from papering and painting. Personally, I do not think this essential in any case where cleanliness has been observed.

Far more important than this "terminal disinfection" is the practice of keeping the patient, his attendant and surroundings disinfected throughout the whole course of any contagious illness. A light, airy room shut off from the rest of the house should be chosen. Rugs and hangings should be removed. Flies should be screened out and any invading insects promptly killed.

The attendant should have tissue or cloth "wipes" at hand for discharges from throat, eyes or nose. These should be deposited in paper bags and burned every day.

Urine and bowel discharges should be received into a bedpan. To these should be added a 5 or 6 per cent so-

lution of chlorinated lime and allowed to stand 3 hours before burying.

All dishes for the sick room should be kept separate, carefully washed in soapsuds and boiled after each using.

All sheets, towels and other linen should be boiled.

The attendant should wear a protecting gown and should thoroughly wash hands in a disinfecting solution after each handling of patient and before leaving sickroom.

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.

## Having "Change of Life"

Is there any danger in going thru the change of life? I am 47. My neighbors tell me all kind of things about danger. How long a time does it take to change?—Mrs. M.

The change of life known as the climacteric comes to all women beginning from 45 to 47 years of age. It takes about three years to complete the change. Many healthy women go thru it without any trouble. Others suffer discomfort from flashes of heat, sweating, fainting spells, headache and attacks of nervousness. Sometimes a woman with a tumor of the uterus has spells of "flooding" that may be dangerous, but such cases are rare. The climacteric is a normal change and most women find themselves in better health than ever once it is over.

We think Kansas Farmer the best ever.—M. P. Roberts.

## POULTRY

## Ready for Any Weather

LAYERS in Paul Tuma's flock, Had-dam, have a brand new straw-loft home equipped with dropping boards, feed room, Kansas-type feeders, open-front ventilation, and later it will have a concrete floor. Mr. Tuma thought it wouldn't do to lay concrete this late because of the danger of a damp, cold floor this winter. But concrete probably is the best floor for a poultry house when put in early enough so it will cure before cold weather.

Open-front ventilation has proved most satisfactory in Kansas, says L. F. Neff, Washington. Many, when they first use it, fear it is too cold for the birds. But cold doesn't harm hens nearly so much as damp air in a room kept warm by closing the south openings air-tight. Roup is the common result of too little ventilation. This is more harmful than the few frosted combs that may result from abundant air. Curtains can be let down over openings in severe weather. The straw-loft allows bad air to filter out without causing a draft.

## Where to Place Lights

ARTIFICIAL lights in the poultry house should be about 6 feet above the floor, 10 feet apart and half-way between dropping board and front wall. A shallow reflector used over every lamp will greatly increase the value of the lights. Use of lights makes a longer working day for layers. They eat more and lay more eggs. With the market on a higher level this artificial "daylight" is likely to pay a good deal more than it costs.

## In Place of Green Feed

GREEN FEEDS are one of the best sources of vitamins for poultry. Mangels and turnips provide some succulence, but little green feed. Cabbages may be fed, but good quality alfalfa also should be supplied. Alfalfa leaves are rich in minerals and vitamins, which are lacking in the mash ration, and alfalfa leaf-meal is a good substitute for fresh green feed, much better even than sprouted oats.

## To Make Tests Uniform

THE KANSAS Accredited Hatcheries Association has voted to have all blood testing work done at one laboratory. The reason for this is to make all testing work uniform and reduce the cost.

The Association has arranged for

the testing with Dr. C. J. Coon, with headquarters this winter at Wamego. The cost will be only 2 cents a bird and will include equipment for taking blood samples. This is decidedly cheaper than in recent years. Any flock owners interested may obtain more detailed information at county Farm Bureau offices.

The Association will use the agglutination method. There is a quick one used by a few, but is not sufficiently dependable to be recommended.

## A New Model in Turkeys

EVERYTHING changes, even turkeys. You may be wondering whether you can pick the best ones for breeders. If you have been following the market you know demand has changed from the large, late-maturing birds to the smaller, rapid-growing turkeys. L. F. Payne, Manhattan, says a plump body and small leg bone are signs of early maturity.

## Cull by Egg Weight, Too

IF THE first 10 eggs produced by a pullet average less than 1.6 ounces apiece, says L. F. Payne, Manhattan, it isn't likely her eggs will average standard weight—2 ounces—at any time during the year. Egg size usually increases to February 1, and remains about the same to June 1. It declines again in the fall.

Hens fed a complete ration in fall and winter will produce larger eggs next spring than hens wintered on a scratch grain only. Unless hens produce eggs by February 1, that average 2 ounces apiece, they likely will not reach that desired size any time in the year.

## Let Those Dollars Work

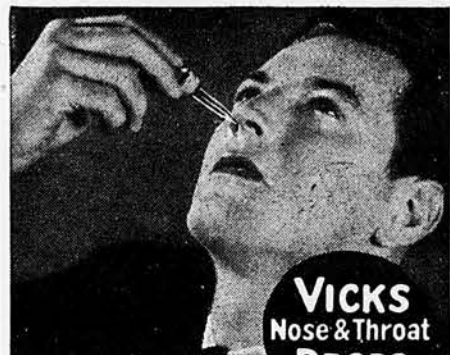
EVERY day I receive letters from readers who have a few hundred dollars saved up, asking this question: "How may I invest the money I have saved and be guaranteed a fair rate of interest, with the privilege of withdrawing it when needed?"

If you have been wondering how to make such an investment, I shall be glad to pass on to you the same suggestions I have made to hundreds of other readers. Just write me and this information will be sent you without any obligations whatever. Address your letter to Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.

## \$aves Money on Colds

Every cold you avoid, or check promptly, means a saving in money, time and health.

To have fewer colds and less severe colds, follow the new Vicks Plan for better Control-of-Colds—fully explained in each Vicks package.



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## You Could Do No Finer Thing!

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children is maintained by purely voluntary contributions. Not one cent of the money goes for salaries. It is used exclusively and judiciously for the purpose you intend, the helping of crippled children anywhere who cannot help themselves. Address Con Van Natta, Admr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

## To End a Cough In a Hurry, Mix This at Home

Saves \$2. No Cooking! So Easy!

Millions of housewives have found that, by mixing their own cough medicine, they get a purer, more effective remedy. They use a recipe which costs about one-fourth as much as ready-made medicine, but which really has no equal for breaking up obstinate coughs.

From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add granulated sugar syrup to fill up the pint. The syrup is easily made with 2 cups sugar and one cup water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all, and makes the most effective remedy that money could buy. Keeps perfectly and children love its taste.

Its quick action in loosening the phlegm, clearing the air passages, and soothing away the inflammation, has caused it to be used in more homes than any other cough remedy.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, famous for its healing effect on throat membranes. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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# What's Wrong With Prices

**T**HE GREATEST shrinkage in demand for farm commodities, and in farm prices, in 70 years, shows what the depression has done to us. It demonstrates the old truth, says the Secretary of Agriculture in his annual report, that it takes purchasing power, as well as consumption, to keep prices up. In some of the principal countries that take American farm products, employment and consumer buying-power, declined more than in the U. S. The gross income from farms this year will be 5 1/4 billion dollars, compared with nearly 12 billion in 1929, the department estimates. The interest charge on 9 billions of farm debt is 568 million dollars, or more than twice the war debt that Europe says it can't pay. The farm debt burden has been doubled by falling prices since 1929. It takes more than four times as much farm produce to pay taxes than it took in 1914. We are going to get out of this somehow, but we don't know just when.

The livestock industry took the big part of this year's reduction, as it shows a return of \$2,958,000,000 compared with nearly 4 1/4 billion in 1931. Gross income from crops is placed at \$2,282,000,000 for 1932 compared with \$2,764,000,000 last year. The gross income from wheat this year is estimated to be only 30 per cent of that in 1929. For most of the other crops the income is about half that of three years ago.

## A Bright Spot for Hogs

With the hog market gaining a little and then losing most of it, farmers don't know what to expect in the future. Vance M. Rucker, marketing specialist, Manhattan, offers this: The man who buys or has 50-pound shots right now and feeds them 10 or 15-cent corn should be in a favorable position for the February-March market. The Northwest usually delivers the supply for that market, but that section is extremely short of hogs. This should show a corresponding recovery on the price side, other things being equal.

## Hope in Lamb Feeding

Shipments of feeder lambs thru livestock markets into the Corn Belt states continue small. In four months including October, they were 45 per cent smaller than in 1931 in the North Central Corn Belt, and the smallest since before 1919. Shipments direct to feed lots in the Dakotas, Minnesota and Western Kansas are much smaller, and there is a sharp reduction in contract feeding. Nebraska and Wyoming are getting normal numbers, and Western states will hold up to a year ago. Ernest Bauer, Broughton, evidently believes sheep will hit it off well as he recently shipped in 4,000 head from New Mexico.

## Corn Averaged 18.5 Bushels

The Kansas corn crop for 1932 is estimated by the U. S. department and the state board of agriculture at 134,791,000

## 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	\$ 7.75	\$10.50
Hogs .....	3.15	3.70	4.25
Lambs .....	5.90	5.95	5.50
Hens, Heavy .....	.09	.10	.11
Eggs, Firsts .....	.28 1/2	.24 1/2	.25
Butterfat .....	.20	.14	.21
Wheat, Hard Winter ...	.47	.46 1/4	.69
Corn, Yellow .....	.23 1/2	.26 1/2	.47
Oats .....	.18 1/2	.18 1/2	.26 1/4
Barley .....	.25	.27	.32
Alfalfa, Baled .....	13.00	11.00	17.00
Prairie .....	8.25	7.50	10.00

bushels, compared with a 1931 crop of 113,338,000 bushels. The crop average is 18.5 bushels to the acre compared with 17.5 bushels in 1931 and a 10-year average of 21.8 bushels.

This year's carry-over of 4,464,000 bushels is about average but more than twice the small carry-over last November. Old corn plus the new crop gave Kansas approximately 139,255,000 bushels at the beginning of this crop year compared with 115,890,000 a year ago. Corn production for the United States is estimated at 2,920,689,000 bushels compared with 2,563,271,000 bushels last year.

## The World's Bread Basket

Wheat production in 35 Northern Hemisphere countries, exclusive of Russia and China for the crop season 1932-33, is 3,145,555,000 bushels compared with 3,103,809,000 bushels last season. Acreage of wheat in Argentina planted for harvest during the current season is estimated at 19,743,000 acres or 14 per cent larger than the 17,295,000 acres sown last year, but 7 per cent below the acreage of two years ago. However, threat of damage by locusts is extremely serious. U. S. Agricultural Commissioner Paxton in Australia, says wheat there totals 16,600,000 acres, a million more than last year. Harvest in these two countries will be on in December and January.

## Wheat Needs Are Small

Grain prices recently dropped to the lowest on record in the Chicago pit, since 1862: December wheat at 42 1/2c, corn, 24c, oats, 15 1/2c. This meant 38 1/2c wheat at Kansas City and 20c to 25c on the farm. Business Week says wheat sold in Chicago July, 1852, as low as 34c, and once in England—in 1287—for 9c, so no records have been broken, but many farmer's hearts have. Wheat normally would strengthen at this season as hedging pressure accompanying the marketing of the new crop is lifted, and as wheat-producing countries in the Southern Hemisphere reach the bottom of their bins. But markets are unable to buy like they have in the past, or don't need to. World supplies of wheat, crop and carry-over, may be slightly under a year ago from now until next July, but it's too big for world buying power. Another thing hurting United States prices is wheat distribution. While principal European exporting countries have short crops, almost all countries of Europe that normally import wheat have abundant crops. At best, requirements will be small and tariffs and milling restrictions will enforce the keenest price competition.

# Kansas Needs a Big Snow

**Anderson**—No moisture yet, shortage of water for stock on some farms is getting serious. Farmers cutting wood, heading and threshing kafir, a few still husking. Wheat, 30c; corn, 18c to 20c; cream, 20c; eggs, 19c to 30c; hens, 5c to 7c.—R. C. Eichman.

**Allen**—Dry weather continues, wheat looks good. Water for stock becoming serious problem. Smaller acreage of wheat seeded this fall than usual. Roughage for stock plentiful, also corn and other grain. Both feeds cheap and being fed freely with but little protein supplement added. Hens not laying, hence the price of 28c for eggs. Butterfat, 22c, thanks to a local creamery fight.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Barber**—Dry and windy. If we don't get rain soon, wheat will freeze out this winter. Livestock doing well. Farmers not getting much cream due to lack of wheat pasture. Corn gathering not near thru. Wheat, 26c; corn, 18c to 20c; fat hogs, \$2.50; cream, 18c; eggs, 21c.—Albert Pelton.

**Barton**—Farmers still cutting down trees for fuel. Only two snows but temperature has been very low. Number of community sales being held. Wheat, 28c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 19c and 20c; springs, 5c to 6c. Wheat fields looking fine.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—No moisture for some time. Corn husking nearly done, quality extra good.

## Eggs Get a Break

**G**ATHERING eggs on the farm is an important ceremony these days. Why, a dozen of them will buy a bushel of wheat, or 2 bushels of corn, and a case of 30 dozen will swap even for a 300-pound porker. That's something to crow about.

will average 40 bushels. Many are butchering. Wheat, 33c; corn, 15c; eggs, 28c; cream, 22c; poultry, 9c to 11c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Coffey**—Rain needed, water hauling common sight, wheat looks poorly. Corn all husked, threshing kafir and getting wood now. At community sales everything sells cheap. Corn, 17c; wheat, 27c; heavy hens, 8c; fancy eggs, 30c; butterfat, 19c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

**Clay**—Fine weather for getting work done. Corn husking progressing, some thru. Wheat needs rain altho in fair shape. New corn selling 18c to 20c, not being used for fuel here. Farmers and many city dwellers are using wood. Few public sales, things sell cheap.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cowley**—Stock water scarce with farmers who depend on ponds. Corn and kafir not all gathered. Community sale at Winfield every week. Taxes reduced but not as much as price of farm products.—K. D. Olin.

**Douglas**—Some butchering done. Beef sold in town, usually by the quarter, brings 7c for front quarter, 9c for hind quarter. Rabbits and squirrels provide good, cheap meat in many farm homes, some sold in town. Practice for church and school Christmas programs under way.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Ford**—Weather very dry, wheat suffering. Corn husking about done, butchering in order. Trees being cut for firewood, some corn being shelled. Stock sales going strong at Dodge City sales pavilion. Old wheat, 28c; new wheat, 31c; corn, 25c; cream, 18c; eggs, 23c; hens, 8c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Franklin**—Good weather for farm work, altho dry, wheat looks fair. Few scalpers looking for horses to buy, good horses scarce. One span of large mules sold for \$200 at market sale in Ottawa, November 26. Corn nearly all husked and much being sold. Little land being sold, taxes so high few care to invest. Most cattle taken off pasture, some losses reported, but not many in stalk fields. Quite a few farm foreclosures. Egg prices good, but hens

not laying. Some city people cutting wood in country. Many chickens and turkeys being marketed. Some neighbors going pretty extensively into goat business. Prices badly out of line on most things farmers have to buy compared with what we are compelled to sell, many think business will improve after March 4. Butter, 20c to 24c; butterfat, 19c to 21c; eggs, 23c to 30c; hens, 6c to 8c; wheat, 33c; corn, 17c to 18c; new oats, 10c. Many cars being stolen. Farmers buying new trucks and hauling stock for neighbors are making more money than stockmen.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Graham**—Nice fall weather. Wheat looks good but needs top moisture. Some farmers still gathering corn, yield is 5 to 10 bushels. Livestock wintering well, feed not so plentiful as last year. An over-supply of farm labor at 50c to \$1 a day. Community sales well attended, everything sells at a fair price.—C. F. Welty.

**Hamilton**—Very dry for wheat, ideal for gathering crops and feeding livestock. Considerable work and improvements on county roads. More farmers are milking cows and feeding poultry this winter. Much home butchering and local retailing of meat. Farmers protected game birds more this year during open season.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Harvey**—Weather mild, 16 to 30 at night, 50 to 64 at mid-day, favorable for stock feeding, also for fall work. Wheat, 27c; corn, 18c; bran, 35c; shorts, 55c; oats, 11c; cream, 19c; eggs, 20c to 27c; heavy hens, 7c; light, 5c; ducks and geese, 6c; turkeys, 10c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Wheat making little growth due to dry weather. Water is a problem to many. Scarcity of hens because many sold them to raise a little cash. County is caring for more people than ever before.—J. J. Blevins.

**Johnson**—November brought new low records in temperatures. Two recent snows brought little badly needed moisture. Many hauling water for stock and domestic use. Considerable road work being done, some paid for with relief money. Some Red Cross flour has been distributed here. Corn husking about over. More home butchering done than for years. Health conditions good. Many young people at home who ordinarily would be employed elsewhere. Bran, 45c; corn, 19c; eggs, 30c.—Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Lane**—Dry and windy with little promise of moisture. Wheat pasture short. Feed not plentiful. Grass very good. Community sales doing lots of business. Driest fall for number of years.—A. R. Bentley.

**Labette**—Still continues cold after snow has gone. Corn about half gathered. Many trees being trimmed for fire wood, cottonwood and hedge mostly stayed. Corn yield from 20 to 25 bushels. Demand for hay in stacks. Corn, 20c to 22c; butterfat, 21c; oats, 12c; eggs, 28c.—J. N. McLane.

**Leavenworth**—Folks now concerned about selling enough stuff to pay taxes. Eggs good price but few on market. Many looking for farms to rent, much moving to be done before next crop time. Some corn still in fields. Dry for wheat. Lots of wood being cut and hauled into town. Eggs, 30c; tankage, \$1.35 cwt.; shorts, 65c; corn, 16 1/2c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Lincoln**—Continued dry weather makes wheat prospect less, especially the early seeded. Very little rain since seeding time. What corn and grain sorghums there were to harvest about taken care of. R. F. C. giving little work to needy. Produce market fair. Pulletts properly reared and housed are laying.—R. W. Greene.

**Lyon**—Winter came early, coldest night 8 above. Several will be husking corn for month yet. Two miles more of graveled county road finished east of Emporia. Stock doing well. Wheat, 28c; corn, 17c to 18c; kafir, 15c; oats, 10c to 12c; eggs, 22c to 28c; hens, 6c to 9c; geese and ducks, 5c to 6c.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—Weather and roads good. Much wood cut for winter use. Good entertainment and attendance at community meetings encourage leaders. The community club has solved entertainment problem in Marion county for depression times. Might be helpful to other counties. A good, clean program free once a month. Prices on eggs and butterfat better. Cream, 19c; eggs, 25c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Marshall**—Work started on new steel and concrete bridge across Blue River at Marysville. Will cost \$48,000. Contractors agree to give home labor preference. Bridge will have double driveway. Many public sales. Lots of fall pigs. All kinds of roughness for livestock. Farmers all are cutting wood, no money to buy coal. Eggs, 32c; cream, 20c; corn, 12c; wheat, 30c; hogs, \$2.50.—J. D. Stosz.

**Miami**—Fine winter weather, not much moisture. Corn husking about done. Many getting in wood for winter. Produce prices low, little corn going to market. Lot of butchering being done. Market sales well attended. Heavy run of cattle being offered.—W. T. Case.

**Neosho**—Much need of a soaking rain, especially for wheat. Prices for all products gradually receding except eggs which are selling at 28c, hens not laying. Red Cross and T. B. solicitors meeting with fair success considering scarcity of money. Few public sales and lowest prices for years. Farmers busy getting winter fuel. A company from Pittsburg brought in a 60-ton steam shovel and is stripping coal a few miles west of Thayer. This tends to lower price of coal which is now \$2 a ton. Roads good. Wheat, 26c; corn and kafir, 15c; hens, 8c; eggs, 28c.—James D. McHenry.

**Norton**—Weather changeable but may get down to business before farmer gets his corn gathered. Lots of stock offered at the Norton community sale and many buyers. Prices looking up and can stand to go up. Hogs, 2c to 4c; wheat, 32c; corn, 20c; eggs, 30c buying price, 20c selling price; chickens, 5c to 10c. Some work

## "Traders" Broke Prices

**S**PECULATORS, operating chiefly on the "bear" side, at one time sold 11,060,000 bushels of wheat "short" during the year ending June 30. The daily average of their "short" sales for the year was 3,432,000 bushels. So reports the Government's market administrator, J. W. T. Duvel. During that time the price of wheat, he said, established a new all-time low at Chicago, altho above the Liverpool price. He recommends further limiting the deals of the gamblers. . . . Chicago public elevators, he found, exerted a pernicious influence on the market thru mixing grades and dominating delivery.

opening here in Norton, well divided among the poor labor.—Marion Glenn.

**Ness**—Ideal winter weather. Need little more moisture. Most wheat thru ground. Stock going into winter in good condition, but price low as for all other kinds of farm products.—James McHill.

**Osborne**—Fine fall weather, work progressing nicely. Corn yields range from 5 to 35 bushels, but little of latter, yield generally very small, but quality good. Livestock doing fine. Much butchering and wood-cutting being done. Help plentiful, work scarce, most farmers doing what they can and letting rest go due to lack of money to pay for work. Elevator bidding 10c for corn, but farmers and feeders giving 15c. Wheat, 27c; kafir, 15c; hogs, tops, \$2.50; cream, 18c; eggs, 25c; bran, 50c; shorts, 60c.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Pawnee**—Wheat needs moisture badly to get in condition for winter. Corn being husked, fair yields reported. Feed will be scarce. Roadsides being burned off. Big road improvement program being carried on. Considerable timber cut for fuel. Not many turkeys sold on Thanksgiving market. Farm thieves numerous. Gardens being plowed. A community sale held recently. About 90 per cent of farmers produce their meat. Flour, 69c; wheat, 27c; cabbage, \$1.05 cwt.; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 25c; ducks, 5c; No. 1 turkeys, 10c.—Paul Haney.

**Phillips**—Corn husking progressing rapidly, some shelled making fair yield. Feed all up, everyone getting good supply of wood for winter. Farm wives canning meat, much butchering being done. Many cattle being fed. Wheat looks good. Much chicken stealing. Eggs good price but scarce.—Mrs. Ralph Ashley.

**Pratt**—Very dry, wheat making little growth, soil generally loose and in poor condition to enter freezing weather. Unless rain comes soon we may have a lot of winter-killed wheat. Very little wheat pasture, feed rather scarce. Weather favorable for husking, yields fair and quality good. Not much corn will be shipped as home demand will absorb most of crop. Livestock doing well. Many farmers butchering and selling the meat. Few public sales, prices usually good compared to markets.—Col. Art McAnarney.

**Rice**—Dry weather and worms playing havoc with much wheat, farmers discouraged over next year's harvest. Winter pasture cut short will leave a feed problem for those who depended on wheat pasture this winter. Little land changing hands. Prospects look brighter in some lines. Wheat, 28c; eggs, 24c; hens, 8c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Rooks**—Fine weather, corn husking progressing, yield rather disappointing. Some schools running short of money, may be necessary to discontinue some buses. Wheat, 25c; corn, 16c; cream, 14c; eggs, 20c. Times are hard, quite a number applying for county aid.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Wheat needs moisture badly. Most fields completely bare as result of heavy pasturing and dry weather. Grain sorghums nearly all threshed. Farmers cutting wood along creeks for fuel. Wheat, 26c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 18c.—William Crotinger.

**Russell**—Farmers butchering, women busy canning meat. Much poultry killed for Thanksgiving. Farmers well up with work and repairing buildings. Many hogs slaughtered for home market, very cheap. Most town folks buy half hogs. At the butcher's, pork chops sell 2 pounds for 25c, whole hams 9c a pound. Farmers charge about 5c for a hog and deliver it. Potatoes, 80c to 90c bu.; sweet potatoes, 50c basket, second grades; eggs, 27c. Some are pasturing wheat. Few report cornstalk losses. Cattlemen doing much dehorning and vaccinating. Wheat, 27c; corn, 20c; barley and kafir, 20c; cream, 17c; hens, 7c. Turkeys, ducks and geese very cheap.—Mary Bushell.

**Sumner**—Very dry, wheat damaged every day for want of rain. No pasture of value. Plenty shocked fodder. More meat will be put up this year for home consumption. No corn to burn. Wheat, 26c; corn, 20c; oats, 12c; hens, 7c; heavy broilers, 6c; eggs, 24c; cream, 17c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Wyandotte**—Farmers busy husking, not much help hired as price will not justify it. Much wood being cut for home use. Few public sales. Four-H club active in central part of county. Some wells dry, moisture needed for everything except husking. Taxes due and money to pay them very scarce. Only a few good stands of alfalfa were obtained last fall. Farmers talking of sowing Lespedeza next spring instead of clover. Most farmers have butchered at least one hog. Very little demand for hay and other rough feed. Some walnut lumber being sawed.—Warren Scott.



## LIVESTOCK

## A Next-Year Pasture Plan

**A** PASTURE plan that makes cheap butterfat, is followed by Burl Johnston, Garland. This spring he turned 24 Holsteins on 8 acres of Sweet clover. "It's the best cheap feed I've found," he said. To get the most out of it he fed corn silage on into spring. It saved the clover. He took the cows off the pasture at 3 o'clock so they would be hungry enough to eat silage at milking time.

After clover is finished bluegrass carries on until new clover is ready. Wheat makes winter pasture. The more green feed cows harvest themselves the lower cost of production will be.

Johnston seeded 35 acres of clover this spring with 4 tons of lime to the acre. He failed three times without it. Then lime, manure and 250 pounds of super-phosphate grew such a crop of oats and clover that a binder couldn't get in and it was cut for hay. This was pastured the next spring. Corn following on that land made 60 bushels an acre while an adjoining field made 10. Sweet clover fits this farm for better dairying and higher crop yields.

## No Germ in a Bucketful

**M**ORE than 99.99 per cent of the bacteria present on milk buckets and milk bottles can be destroyed by immersing these utensils in a 0.5 per cent lye solution for only 1 minute, it has been shown at the Kansas Station, Manhattan. This is an inexpensive method of keeping good milk in top-notch condition for market or customer route; in fact, it can be one of the dairyman's most profitable minutes.

## Don't Use Enough Milk

**A**T present Kansas dairy farmers are producing about 79,883,000 pounds of milk a week. This is 2½ times as much as the total of dairy products being consumed within the state. That leaves a surplus of 48,187,000 pounds of milk for which a market must be found elsewhere. Everybody would be better off if he consumed more milk, cream and butter. This applies to farm folks in particular. Dairy products are the wholesomest foods, the cheapest foods, and go the farthest.

## More Work for Milk Pail

**M**ORE milkings a day mean higher production. But Iowa folks find increases may differ among various breeds. For instance, when Jersey cows were milked three times daily in place of twice, they showed a greater increase in production than Holsteins under the same number of milkings. But when Jerseys and Holsteins were milked four times daily instead of three, the Holsteins showed the greater increase. . . . Production records of 1,100 cows were studied to get these results. Holsteins milked three times daily increased their fat and milk production one-sixth over two

milkings; when milked four times instead of twice their fat production increased one-third and their milk a little less than one-half. . . . In Nebraska high producing Holstein, Jersey, Guernsey and Ayrshire cows of different ages milked three times a day, produced from 39 to 52 per cent more fat and 44 to 65 per cent more milk than cows milked twice daily. Cows milked four times daily produced from 110 to 127 per cent more fat and from 149 to 160 per cent more milk than cows milked twice a day.

## Kansas Second in Beef

**T**HE last of its huge herds of cattle have left the Kansas range in the Flint Hills. By next spring probably the other ½ million head of beef on hoof will be driven into this area—as large as Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Flint Hills are one of the few remaining "cattle frontiers." This area of 5 million acres begins in Oklahoma and extends northward far into Kansas like an arrowhead. The world thinks of Kansas and wheat, but the "bluestem," now that the Western "short-grass" country has largely become wheat land, has figured chiefly in retaining cattle-raising as the state's chief industry. In 1930 the value of livestock products in Kansas was \$209,242,069 and that of hard wheat \$96,406,771. Kansas was listed as second among the range states with 3,392,000 head of cattle, in the last Federal census.

## Better Work With Horses

**F**IVE horses in a "big hitch" strike Jim Acton, Linn county, as being the salvation of the horse-powered farm. He likes it because it makes the plow run straighter and horses can pull deeper. It also does away with side-draft and crowding. Three horses are hitched ahead and two behind. Two home-made eveners divide the load evenly among the horses and make the hitch flexible. Two lines with a simple system of "tying-in" and "bucking back" give the driver perfect control. It makes the gang plow efficient and practical, which isn't the case when all horses are hitched abreast.

## Mix Salt With Feed

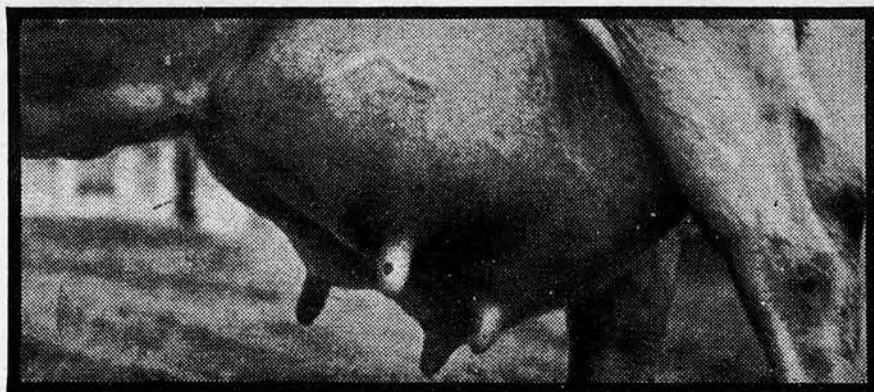
**T**O keep pigs from getting too much salt at one time, a Canada station advises mixing it with ground feed. That whets the appetite so more feed is consumed. Using 2½ pounds of salt in every 10 pounds of meal mixture brought a 36 per cent increase in daily gains over a 22 per cent decrease in cost of gains. Try it.

It is more blessed to give than it is to receive, but most of us are willing to let the other fellow have the blessing.

Our family looks forward to receiving Kansas Farmer each issue.—Mrs. Albert Gardner, Weleetka, Okla.



W. J. Kinderman, of the Phillips Petroleum Company, with the grand champion fat lamb of the American Royal, for which his company paid \$166.66, and then gave it to Mercy Hospital



## If all your cows were doing their best

**DAIRY PROFITS** in most every herd are held down by a few cows that are not doing their best. They are often called "boarders." Good cows, too, many of them, with good past records.

The reason, in most cases, is that these cows are just not in condition. They are "clogged up," out of tune.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic will do wonders for these cows.

Stock Tonic will give them keener appetites, better digestion and elimination. It will help them to consume more feed and turn

that feed into milk. It also supplies minerals to balance the feed for heavy milk production.

Research Farm records are filled with examples of "boarder" cows that have been revived by Dr. Hess Stock Tonic.

Give Stock Tonic to your weak milkers. Give them this chance to do their best.

Give Stock Tonic to your whole herd. It will help to sustain milk production. Helps at calving time.

See your local Dr. Hess dealer, or write to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

## Dr. Hess Stock Tonic FOR "HERD IMPROVEMENT"

**DR. HESS UDDER OINTMENT** . . . especially prepared for treating injuries and congestion of the udder and teats. Penetrating, soothing, healing.

## Abortion tests free!

Send us blood samples from your cows and Dr. Konrad Fieselman, a graduate of two German Universities, an outstanding veterinarian and bacteriologist, now associated with Peters' Biological Laboratories, will conduct tests and report results to you free.

**Abortion** Peters' Bacterial Vaccine, (Gov't licensed) 25 cts. per dose only Free syringe (value \$3.50) sent along with 50 doses.

**Blackleg** Peters' Blackleg Vaccine, lasting immunity product. 10 cts. per dose Free syringe with 150 doses.

**Hog Cholera** Peters' Serum (clear, pasteurized) 50 cts. per 100 c.c. Virus 1 ct. per c.c.

Your check for \$17.00 brings 3000 c.c.'s. of Serum and 200 c.c.'s. of Virus, with two free syringes of the best quality and full directions for doing your own vaccinating. Peters' products are made in Kansas City in Peters' Biological Laboratories under U. S. Gov't. license. Send for Peters' new free 140-page illustrated Veterinary Guide, a book of great help the year around.

**PETERS SERUM CO., Laboratories** Livestock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo



Peters family pioneers in animal serums.

## TREAT GALLS While Horse Works

Cuts, galls, boils, open sores—get after them with good old Absorbine's wonderful healing help. It brings quick relief from lameness caused by strain or sprain. Never blisters, never removes hair—horse can work during treatment. Economical. Little goes far. Large bottle, \$2.50. Any druggist. W. F. Young, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.



use **ABSORBINE**

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KOA Denver—12:00 to 12:15 p.m. M.T.  
KMMJ Clay Center, Neb.—12:00 to 12:15 p.m. C.T.  
**TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY** WKY Oklahoma City—7:00 to 7:15 a.m. C.T.

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**IOWA**  
Newest and Most Modern Hotel in Davenport. Rooms and apartments at reduced rates. \$2.50 for one person, \$3.50 for two.  
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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
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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 7, 21	April 1, 15, 29
February 4, 18	May 13, 27
March 4, 18	June 10, 24

## POULTRY

**BABY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED, 16 breeds \$6.00-100.** White, Buff and Brown Leghorns \$5.00-100. Delivered prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

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

**SAVE MONEY ON BLOODTESTED ACCREDITED CHICKS, 17 varieties.** Catalog free. Schlachtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

**LEGHORNS, ANCONAS, \$5.00 HUNDRED.** Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$6.00. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS, BLOODTESTED, 14 BREEDS.** For price and catalog write Fortners Hatchery, Butler, Mo.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS:** Spot Toms, \$5.00 up. Pullets \$3.00. Elsie Wolfe, La Cygne, Kans.

**PURE BRED BRONZE AND NARRAGANSETT Toms, \$7.00; Hens \$3.00.** Annie Hoffman, Ulysses, Kan.

**PURE BRED, BIG BONES, WELL MARKED.** Mammoth Bronze Toms, \$8. Nannie Turney, Peck, Kan.

**BRAHMAS, COCKERELS; PULLETS; BIG brown egg kind.** Wm. Schrader, Shafter, Kan.

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

**SILVERSHEN NARRAGANSETTS, TOMS \$5.00; Hens \$3.00.** James Hills, Lewis, Kan.

**NICE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 each.** Geo. Kittell, McPherson, Kan.

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

**CHOICE BRONZE TOMS \$5.00; HENS \$3.00.** Write, Mrs. G. Scurluck, Victoria, Kan.

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

**LARGE PEKIN DRACKS, \$1.50, \$2.00; TRIOS \$4.75.** Winifred Albin, Sabetha, Kans.

**WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$5.00.** Extra nice. Clarence Barcus, Neodesha, Kans.

**RHODE ISLAND WHITE COCKERELS, \$1.00 each.** Walter Brown, Perry, Kan.

**BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, 75 CENTS.** H. Buddecke, Elgin, Neb.

**NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$5.00.** ELMER White, Green City, Mo.

**FINE HOUDAN COCKERELS \$1.00.** Thomas Denny, Jasper, Mo.

## POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

**WANTED: TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS AND poultry by express, 2c pound over market quotations, coops loaned and prepaid, no commission charged.** City Poultry Co., 803 E. 31st, Kansas City, Mo.

**FROST BROTHERS—"HOUSE OF REPUTATION."** Established 1872. Finer grade, higher price. Poultry, veal, eggs. 42 South Water Market, Chicago.

**LEGHORN BROILERS, EGGS, POULTRY** wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes" Topeka.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**AMBITIOUS, RELIABLE MEN WANTED TO** represent an old and well established company, in business for forty years, taking charge of the sale of the Koch Products, used in every home. An excellent opportunity and steady employment. Must have good references. Income will average \$30.00 per week and increase rapidly. Write now to Koch V. T. Co., Box 278, Winona, Minn.

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**CASH BY RETURN MAIL FOR OLD GOLD** teeth, dental bridges, crowns. Highest prices guaranteed. Information free. Standard Gold Refining Company, 478 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis, Indiana.

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**YOUR RAZOR BLADES INDIVIDUALLY RE-** sharpened; all makes 1c each plus 5c postage. Write for free mailing bag. Chicago Sharping Co., 1505 1/2-24th St., Des Moines, Iowa.

**LUMBER—CARLOTS, WHOLESALE PRICES,** direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

**BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE** 60 pound can \$4.50; two \$8.50. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS

**PRUNES, CHOICE TARTSWEET, GUAR-** anteed. Large \$3.50 hundred, extra large \$4.00. Jumbos \$5.00. None better. Red Hill Orchard, Salem, Oregon, Route 3.

**HONEY-SHEEN MAKES BOOTS, SHOES** waterproof. Gives foot comfort. Quarter pint 30 cents postpaid. Johnson Company, Manufacturers, Mulberry, Kan.

**NEW AND USED AUTO AND TRUCK PARTS,** any make, save 50 per cent. Enclose stamp for reply. Myer's Auto Wrecking Co., 1902 Cherry, Kansas City, Mo.

**FURS WANTED. HIGHEST PRICES PAID.** Geiger Fur Co., 413 Delaware St., Kansas City, Mo. 35 years in business with thousands of satisfied shippers.

**25 BEAUTIFUL CHRISTMAS CARDS WITH** your name on, lined envelopes to match, \$1.00. Quality Printing Co., 2926 Bryant St., Minneapolis, Minn.

**FREE UTERINE CAPSULE FOR SLOW** breeding cows. Write for one. Dr. David Roberts, Cattle Specialist, 118 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

**TINTED ENLARGEMENTS 20c EACH, 3** for 50c. Christmas cards from your film negatives, 10c each. Midwest Photo Co., Humboldt, Iowa.

**MILK GOATS: \$10.00 FOR YOUNG, HEALTHY,** bred to freshen this month. Rogers Goatery, Cherryvale, Kan.

**NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES, REAL HOME** watchdogs, farm workers. Springsteads, Russell, Kan.

**\$10-\$20 DAILY WHILE IMPROVING Auc-** tioneer. American Auction College, Kansas City.

**SELL GOOD STRAIGHT HEDGE POSTS** cheap. Herbert Johnson, Chanute, Kan.

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**PATENTS—SMALL IDEAS MAY HAVE LARGE** commercial possibilities. Write immediately for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. Delays are dangerous in patent matters. Free information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, 1507 Adams Bldg., Washington, D. C.

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## TOBACCO

**DEWDROP OLD TOBACCO—MILD—SATIS-** fying. Mellowed in bulk, guaranteed. Fancy smoking 5 pounds 75c; 10, \$1.40; 25, \$3.00. Handpicked chewing 5 pounds \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; 25, \$4.00. Scraps 8c. Dewdrop Farms, Murray, Ky.

**TOBACCO FROM GENUINE FARMERS'** Union: Aged, mellow and sweet; delightful smoking, 7 lbs. \$1; 16 lbs. \$2; carefully hand-picked chewing, 5 lbs. \$1; 14 lbs. \$2; samples 25c; free premium offer with each \$2 order. Farmers' Union, B80, Benton, Ky.

**MILD AND MELLOW, 5 POUNDS LONG** Red Leaf Chewing or 5 pounds extra mild golden cigarette or pipe smoking only \$1.00. This is select quality. Satisfaction guaranteed. Morris Farms, Mayfield, Ky.

**GOLDEN HEART, TENNESSEE'S FINEST** mellow natural leaf, 10 lbs. Smoking, \$1.00—3 sacks smoking and pipe free. 10 lbs. Chewing, \$1.00—3 twists and pipe free. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

**TOBACCO—POSTPAID, GUARANTEED,** very best aged, mellow, juicy selected leaf chewing; 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10-\$2.25. Best smoking, 5 pounds, 90c; 10-\$1.50. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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**THIS IS BIG BARGAIN: GOOD OLD MILD** chewing or smoking, satisfaction guaranteed. 10 pounds only \$1.00. Broken leaves 5-40c. Farmers Union, 368-K, Mayfield, Ky.

**HAND PICKED NATURAL RED LEAF** chewing, 5 pounds \$1.00. Smoking 10 pounds \$1.50. Money with orders prepaid. Riverhill Farms, New Concord, Ky.

**TOBACCO—POSTPAID MELLOW RED LEAF** chewing, guaranteed, 10 lbs. \$1.35. Smoking, \$1.00. Lester Hudson, Dresden, Tenn.

**MILD GOLDEN CIGARETTE BURLEY, 5** pounds \$1.00; red chewing 10; scrap 5c. Bert Choate, Hickman, Kentucky.

**CIGARETTE SMOKING, MILD, 5 LBS. AND** box cigars \$1.00, papers free. 20 twists 85c. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

**TWENTY CHEWING TWISTS \$1.00. TWEN-** ty sacks smoking \$1.00. Prepaid. Ford Tobacco Co., D-32, Mayfield, Ky.

**GOOD CHEWING OR SMOKING, 10 LBS.** \$1.00, three large twists and pipe free. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

**CIGARETTE BURLEY, EXTRA MILD, 5 LBS.** \$1.00; cigarette papers free. United Tobacco Co., Mayfield, Ky.

## TOBACCO

**CHOICE TOBACCO, CHEWING OR SMOKING** 5 lbs. 75c. Pay on delivery. United Farmers, Hymon, Ky.

**SMOKING: 10 POUNDS 70c; CHEWING 90c;** 40 plugs \$1.75. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

**10 LBS. SMOKING OR 4 LBS. CHEWING, 69c.** Milton Wettstain, Hawesville, Ky.

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**HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$7.50, GRIMM** Alfalfa \$8.50, Sweet Clover \$2.50, Red Clover \$7.50, Alsike \$7.50. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**LESPEDEZA SERICEA SEED. CERTIFIED** and scarified. Hay, forage and land building. No lime, no fertilizer. Moon & Howard, Fulton, Kentucky.

**EARLY BEARING PAPERSHELL PECAN** trees, peaches, apples, figs, etc. Stock guaranteed. Catalog free. Bass Pecan Co., Lumberton, Miss.

**PERENNIAL LESPEDEZA SERICEA SEED.** Ask price. James Carter, Mayfield, Ky.

## FARM MACHINERY

**NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS,** Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

**SPECIAL BARGAINS, SLIGHTLY USED** direct and alternating current generators, 1/2 horse alternating motors \$12.75. Many others. Electrical Surplus Co., Dept. 18, 1885 Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago.

**WINDMILLS \$14.00. SWEEP FEED Grind-** ers (horsepower) \$16.00. Write for literature and reduced prices. Currie Windmill Co., Dept. KF, Topeka, Kans.

**MILKING MACHINES, SUPPLIES, ALL** makes. Milker Exchange, Box 14, Mankato, Minn.

## PET STOCK

**WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS OF-** fers: Quality hunting dogs, sold cheap, trial allowed; literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc., B-54, Herrick, Ill.

**FOR SALE—BEAUTIFUL FOX TERRIER** puppies, ready for Christmas. F. Smith, Route 4, Burlington, Kans.

**WANTED: SPITZ AND OTHER BREEDS OF** good puppies. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

**REGISTERED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, \$5.00-** \$7.00. Elmer White, Green City, Mo.

## KODAK FINISHING

**SEND YOUR FILMS TO THE BEST, OUR** work all guaranteed. Special offer; 25 prints 30c. Films developed 2 prints each negative 25c. Free enlargement coupon. Christmas cards from your negative 18 for \$1.00. Greyhound Service, Lemons, Mo.

**GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DE-** veloped printed 10c lightning service. F.R.B. Photo Co. Dept. J., 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**FILMS DEVELOPED—TWO GLOSS EN-** largements, eight guaranteed prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

**COLORED ENLARGEMENT WITH FIRST** roll 25c. Walline Studio, Clarion, Iowa.

## OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

**YARN FOR AFGHANS, SWEATERS, BABY** sets, rugs. Four big skeins, One Dollar. Samples free. Delaine Manufacturing Co., Dept. L, 118 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

**YARN: COLORED WOOL FOR RUGS, \$1.15** pound. Knitting wool at bargain. Samples free. H. Bartlett (Manufacturer) Box 15, Harmony, Maine.

**QUILT PIECES—PRINTS, PERCALES, PLAIN** materials. Trial package 25c postpaid. Grant's Supply Store, Warsaw, Illinois.

**\$OLLARS Saved**  
thru Classified Advertising. There are Big Bargains in this Department.

The Hoovers—

Worn for Comfort Rather Than Style

—By Parsons





# What Kansas Did at Chicago

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**J**UNIOR Kansas made itself known at the International Livestock Exposition, Chicago, last week from the minute this great show opened. Maurine Knouse, Emporia, earned the highest honor that can come to a 4-H club girl, the national leadership championship and the Moses trophy, and this meant a trip to the International for her. She was a representative Kansas could be proud to have in Chicago.

The award came to Miss Knouse because national leaders said she has done more than any other 4-H girl in the United States in the last year in forwarding 4-H club ideals. In her years of club work she has won dozens of ribbons and represented Kansas at the National 4-H Club Camp, Washington, D. C.

## She Is Canning Champion

**W**ANETA GUTHRIE, Fulton, brought more top honors to Kansas by earning the national canning championship over 100,000 of her club mates thruout the United States. First she was named champion in this state and had to compete further with the best from other sections of the country. As champion she wins a \$300 agricultural college scholarship and had the trip to Chicago, both awards being presented by the Kerr Glass Manufacturing Corp. Miss Guthrie completed her sixth year of canning projects this season. In that time she put up 3,004 pints of meats, vegetables and fruits, and helped other club members master the art of canning. She also completed projects in baking, clothing, poultry and leadership. The value of her products, and prizes won in 400 contests, total \$861.81.

## Stitches That Won First

**M**ILDRED STARTUP, Silver Lake, was named national gown champion of the 4-H clubs in their annual style show at Chicago, displaying clothes made by the contestants. She won the tailored wool dress contest, one of four divisions in the exhibition. She modeled a 2-piece light blue woolen suit which cost, including shoes and hat, \$19.45. Miss Startup and the other three clothing winners will be given a tour of American historical shrines next summer.

## Capper Was Honor Guest

**M**IXING with the club folks at the International was Senator Arthur Capper, who stopped off on his way to Washington, and was the guest of honor at their annual national meeting. He spent part of the day inspecting livestock and exhibits shown by the club boys and girls. And he was principal speaker at the luncheon given in honor of the national board of directors of the 4-H club. He has been an active member of the board since it was organized 11 years ago, and was introduced as the outstanding

member of Congress as far as legislation for boys and girls clubs and other farm problems is concerned.

President Thomas E. Wilson, on behalf of the board, thanked Senator Capper for his valuable work in obtaining passage of the Capper-Ketchum bill. Senator Capper said he believed the 4-H club is the most constructive movement of this time so far as the future of agriculture is concerned. He has been helping boys and girls thru clubs for more than 25 years.

## Near the Top in Health

**H**EALTH hasn't been neglected in Kansas. Lois Hooper, Sherman county, placed fourth in the girls section at Chicago and Ned H. Monroe, Coffey county, fifth among boys. Lois scored 97.8 per cent perfect while the top girl, Dorothy Seller, Minnesota, scored 98.6 per cent. Ned scored 98.6 and the winning boy, Ross Allen, West Virginia, made 99.4.

## What Senior Kansas Did

**G**ROWN-UP Kansas did a good job of winning at Chicago. John I. Miller, Kansas State College, proved to be the best judge of beef. H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, made two good placings with his Percherons. Tomson Brothers, Wakarusa, won blue ribbons for best summer yearling Shorthorn heifer and best senior heifer.

Robert H. Hazlett, Eldorado, made Hereford competition keen. He showed the top summer yearling heifer, took first on 3-year-old bull, third on 2-year-old bull.

James B. Hollinger, Chapman, won on Angus, first senior heifer calf, second on 3-year-old cow, third on senior yearling heifer, third on junior heifer.

Chinquapin Springs Farm, Overland Park, showed senior and junior champion Spotted Poland sows and made 15 other good placings. In Duroc classes this same farm placed near the top several times.

Herman Meyer, Washington, won first place in region six exhibits of white corn in the grain show. This region includes an area extending from Western Nebraska and Kansas to California. R. M. Woodruff, Sr., Hutchinson, won first prize with his soft red winter wheat.

## Public Sales of Livestock

### Duroc Hogs

Feb. 4—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.  
Feb. 24—Weldon Miller, Norcutt, Kan.  
Feb. 25—Vavaroeh 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

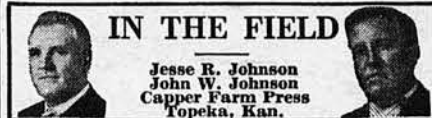
Feb. 21—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

### 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.



**IN THE FIELD**

Jesse R. Johnson  
John W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press  
Topeka, Kan.

The Hartley sale of 36 registered Angus cattle at Page, N. D., October 31, sold for an average of \$239 for the catalogued number, 36 head. The top was \$625.

H. G. Eshelman, Sedgwick, Kan., won second and third place in the Percheron classes at the International livestock show, Chicago, recently with young stallions from his Sedgwick county herd of Percherons.

Harry H. Reeves, Pretty Prairie, Kan., breeder of Milking Shorthorns, is advertising young bulls with high production dams at mighty attractive prices. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

Charley Sawyer, Fowler, Kan., is a Southwest Kansas Spotted Poland China breeder that is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer some spring boars and a nice lot of weanling pigs, both boars and gilts. He is pricing them right for quick sale.

F. A. Tripp, Meriden, Kan., is one of the old time breeders of Poland Chinas and at one time had one of the good herds of northeast Kansas, and is also a livestock auctioneer. He writes "the Johnson boys" to know where he can buy a good boar and says he is still in the business in a small way.

Golden's Dandy Bess, a Jersey cow, in D. L. Wheelock's Island bred Jersey herd at Shadow-lawn farm, Clay Center, Kan., has been awarded a gold medal by the American Jersey cattle club because of high production this year. In the 305 day production test she gave 13,199 pounds of milk that contained 625.04 pounds of butterfat.

Dickinson, Morris, Ellsworth, Saline and Geary counties have combined their dairy herd

improvement associations and elected Homer Hoffman, Abilene, president; Ed Miller, Junction City, vice president; W. L. Reed, Kanopolis, secretary-treasurer and E. W. Obetts of Herington and Roy E. Dillard of Salina, directors. Ferris Engle will travel over the five counties testing and keeping the records.

Do you know that Kansas is the home of the highest producing herd of Holsteins in the United States? The J. A. Dressler herd at Lebo, Kan., has an average production for the herd of 658 pounds of fat. Mr. Dressler offers some nice young bulls at very attractive prices and it will certainly pay you to investigate his herd and the prices on his bulls if you are in the market for a young herd bull.

At a meeting of the Southeastern Kansas Dairy Herd Improvement Association held at Girard, November 29, the following officers were elected: Carl Schoenhofer, Walnut, president; J. R. Brainard, Carlyle, vice president; L. N. Hewitt, Pleasanton, was elected secretary-treasurer. A director for each of the five counties was elected and Fort Scott was selected as the place to hold the next quarterly meeting of the association.

I. J. Zercher, Enterprise, Kan., writes that his Holstein dispersal sale, November 16, was a pretty good sale compared with other recent sales. He said good cows sold on a basis of about 200 bushels of wheat, and heifers on a basis of about 100 bushels of wheat or 200 bushels of corn. Anyway the offering was all sold and brought a total of \$1,038. He reports the demand good but prices rather low. He said several wanted to know where they could buy milk cows. Mr. Zercher is leaving in the spring for Pennsylvania where he will take charge of a Holstein herd.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., writes that he has had a fine demand for Duroc boars this fall. He has recently sold boars that go to Minneapolis, Kan.; Higginsville, Mo.; Greenleaf, Kan.; Wakarusa, Kan.; El Dorado, Kan.; Maple Hill, Kan.; Ulysses, Kan.; Wellington, Alta Vista, and other points. Mr. Huston believes that the short legged, easy feeding type of Durocs is the kind the farmers over Kansas are wanting and that is the kind that he advocates and breeds. The demand for his boars and the satisfaction they give is evidence to him that they are the right kind.

Now would certainly be a good time to buy a young herd sire with all kinds of backing. Ira Romig & Sons, Topeka breeders of highest quality Holsteins, and exhibitors who finished the 1932 show season with real honors and awards that are credits to any herd in the country, offer young bulls sired by a proven herd sire and show bulls whose first five daughters average over 500 pounds of fat. You will be delighted with the Shungavaley herd, that's the name of the Romigs herd, just south of Washburn college at Topeka. You will find them pricing young bulls at very attractive prices.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., is an Osage county breeder of big black Poland China hogs and is making some money right along out of the hog business. Every fall he advertises his spring boars that are good enough, and they have got to be good before he offers them, and the rest go in the fattening pen. This fall he sold a nice lot of boars to his old customers, and the country and a few new buyers, including two that went to Missouri. A little later on he will advertise some choice last spring gilts bred for next March and April farrow. He has left for sale three or four boars that he is pricing right.

Recently agents of the United States Department of Agriculture, co-operating with the farm agents and breeders of the county, tested over 2,000 cattle in the county and failed to find a single reactor when they were given the tubercular test. Clay county has been a tubercular tested county for years but three years ago when a retest was made there were 18 head that reacted. The recent complete bill of health awarded the herds of that county is a record. The Clay county breeders of both beef and dairy cattle have a right to feel very proud of. There are a number of outstanding herds of both beef and dairy cattle in Clay county.

The Meyer Dairy Farm Company, Basehor, Kan., is a Leavenworth county institution that is very likely the largest production plant of milk and butterfat in the West at the present time. It is a well known Holstein breeding establishment as well and has probably placed as many good bulls in prominent Kansas herds during the past few years as any other herd in the country. Grover Meyer is the president of the Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association. In the bull sale at Manhattan last month two bulls consigned by this firm topped the sale. At present their advertisement is appearing in Kansas Farmer and if you need a good bull it will be to your advantage to write them at once. Look up their advertisement.

The J. C. Banbury & Sons' Polled Shorthorn sale, November 22, which was their annual sale, was held at their farm as advertised in Kansas Farmer. As sales have been going it was really a good sale, the offering bringing around \$2,000. There was a nice attendance of breeders from a distance and one of the finest compliments that can be paid a breeder, the attendance of old customers, was paid the Banburys on this occasion. Their old customers and a number of new ones were the buyers in the sale. It is a well known fact that the Banbury herd is one of the largest herds of registered Polled Shorthorns in the state and they have probably distributed more breeding cattle over the Southwest than any other herd.

Sale managers and auctioneers, because of the few public sales that are being held have not been very busy recently. The recent Holstein bull sale at Manhattan was managed by W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., who was also a consignee and who donated his services. Jas. T. McCulloch of Clay Center, well known for a quarter of a century as a leading livestock auctioneer, was the auctioneer on the block and Bert Powell of Fall City, Neb., who has conducted a number of the best pure bred breeders sales over northern Kansas during the past few years, was the man in the ring. He covered himself with glory by driving to the sale that morning, around 150 miles, and bringing three Holstein men with him that each bought a bull. The dairy department at the college, where the sale was held did everything they could to help the sale along. And in time the Kansas breeders who consigned to the sale may look back upon it as the most profitable sale they ever held.

In the Holstein bull sale at Manhattan, November 22, the prices ranged low as had been predicted they would by the consignors themselves who were well known members of the big Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association. All of the bulls in the sale were out of record sires and dams and all were of a very high quality. Among the breeders who were buyers were the following: Fred Stegge, Washington, Kan.; W. H. Moore, Oenida, Kan.; Grover Poole, Manhattan, Kan.; A. N. Colburn, Larned, Kan.; W. P. Dodge, Manhattan, Kan.; A. J. Schmitt, Ellsworth, Kan.; St. Joseph Home, Abilene, Kan.; Carl W. Brown, Fall City, Neb.; C. G. Logston, Wamego, Kan.; Court Haller, Randolph, Kan.; Robt. N. Steele, Fall City, Neb. The sale all along was considered a breed promotion sale and the intention of the prominent breeders who were the consignors was to put out these valuable young bulls where they would do the most good. It was a pretty thing to do and without a doubt a profitable thing for the buyers who were enabled to buy high quality bulls at the prices they sold for.

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

### Pedigree, Production, Price

32 R.M. average 11,554 back of sire. Dams records equal Record of Merit. Young red bulls, \$20 to \$40 at farm.

Milking Shorthorns.

REEVES, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.

### Retnah 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.

### Milking Shorthorns on Three Farms

Hill Creek Gulman in service, son of Hill Creek Milkman, Grand Champ, Chicago National 1929. Dam R. M. Cow winner of first same show 1930. Cows of Clay and Bates breeding. Bulls for sale.

A. N. Johnson, N. H. Peterson, Joseph Olson, Bridgeport, Kan.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

### 3 Polled Shorthorns \$150

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

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

### Meyer Dairy Farm Company

We are again letting out a few choice bull calves. Yours for 3 years, and you pay only \$7.00 per year. This is for insurance.

Meyer Dairy Farm Company, Basehor, Kan.

### Herd Sire Femco Ollie Piebe

at the head of our herd. We offer your choice from a fine string of young bulls, from two months old to 18 months at rock bottom prices. My herd tests from 325 to 500 pounds.

E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.

### Dressler's Record Bulls

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

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

### Blue Grass Stock Farm

Chester White Spring boars for sale. The kind that are quick feeders. Priced \$12.50 each. Weight from 200 to 225 pounds.

CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KANSAS

## DUROC HOGS

### Broad, Deep, Smooth Boars

Heavy bone and body, straight, short legs. Six great yearlings. Tops of 175 spring pigs raised. Priced, \$10, \$15, \$20. Come and see them. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

**AMERICA'S GREATEST HERD**  
Of shorter legged, easier feeding type Durocs. Breeder of such for over 25 years. Boars, bred gilts, sows, baby boars and gilts. Send for breeding literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Immured. Registered.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kansas

## SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

### SPOTTED POLAND SPRING BOARS

Some nice spring boars and weanling pigs, both boars and gilts. Priced low to move them quick.

Charley Sawyer, Fowler, Kan.

### Meyer's Spotted Poland Boars

Big type or medium type at lowest prices. Real breeding, registered free. Drive over or write.

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kansas

## REDUCED RATES for LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING!

Beginning with this issue the rate for livestock advertising in Kansas Farmer will be 40c per line instead of 50c per line. (14 lines 1 inch.) \$5.60 per column inch instead of \$7.00 an inch. Minimum space for breeders cards five lines.

If you are planning a public sale be sure to write us early for our special Kansas Farmer advertising sale service.

## LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT

John W. Johnson, Mgr.  
Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

## Stop Trespassing

**NO HUNTING or Trespassing KEEP OFF This Farm**

Post your farm with these signs.

**5 for 50c**

Postpaid

(You can cut them in half and make 10.) These signs are printed on heavy, durable cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches. Order them today. Protect your farm from parties who leave open gates, destroy your crops and clutter up your place.

Kansas Farmer, Box K.F., Topeka, Kan.

## The Complete Farm Radio Service

Set your dials for the best farm features, both local and national. Co-operating with station KSCA of Kansas State College in continuous program from 6 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

**WIBW** 580 Kilocycles  
518.9 Meters

CAPPER PUBLICATIONS, TOPEKA

## LAND

INDEPENDENCE, SECURITY ASSURED. North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon farms. Bargain prices, easy terms. Descriptive literature, impartial advice. Mention state. J. W. Haw, 81 Northern Pacific Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

FARMS FOR RENT: GOOD DAIRY, LIVESTOCK and diversified farms or for sale on easy terms in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 1002, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

240 ACRE DAIRY FARM. BARN, SILO, alfalfa, running water. \$20 per acre. Long time amortized loan, \$2000 will handle. If not sold will rent for cash. Walter Farmer, Linn, Washington Co., Kansas.

40 ACRES, SUBURBAN DAIRY, HERD AND business; want 160 improved farm. Fred Doutey, Yale, Okla.

6 ACRE IMPROVED POULTRY FARM IN Kingman. \$200.00 will handle. Box 613, Liberal, Kan.

LYON COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE. F. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

## REAL ESTATE SERVICES

HOARD YOUR MONEY IN LAND. GREAT opportunity of all time for investor. Oklahoma, Kansas, Colorado, New Mexico farms, ranches, sacrificed. Guy Speakman, Liberal, Kan.

WE FIND BUYERS FOR FARMS, AND EXchanges for city property from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Coast. Cooperative Sales Agency, 2125 Emerson Avenue S., Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE: GILT EDGE FIRST MORTGAGES on Wichita, Kansas, land ranging from \$600 to \$1000 per quarter section netting 8%. D. F. Carter, Leoti, Kan.

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



## Pie Time

What moistens the lips,  
What brightens the eye,  
What calls back the past  
Like rich pumpkin pie?  
—Whittier.

## Back Talk

Readers' letters always welcome. Address all communications to Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## They Couldn't But Did

HERE'S one for your adding machine. The city of Chicago owes one of its municipal workers \$850 in unpaid salary. Nevertheless they sold his home over his head the other day for an unpaid tax bill of \$34. We hear echoes of the old chorus "Oh, they couldn't do that." We know they couldn't—but they did it just the same.—J. A. B.

## Credit That Doesn't Help

THE credit the Finance Corporation is giving, is of no benefit to the farmer that cannot make 6 per cent on his investment, let alone 7. They say prosperity is just around the corner. This is the corner it will have to turn, mainly to refinance the farmer at an interest rate of 3 per cent, in place of lending money to corporations at a low rate of interest, and let them lend it to the farmer at 7 per cent. Cheap money makes good times and the only just way to make money cheap is to charge less for its use and the less they charge, the sooner prosperity will return. Set the farmer free and he will take care of surplus and flooded markets.—Adolph Egidy, Greeley, Kan.

## We Howl But Don't Get Off

EVERYBODY talks or writes about taxes, but there is one kind of tax that isn't mentioned often. Each pupil in high school must have a class pin or ring. At Christmas time the pupils trade presents, and each gets something he doesn't want, while the spirit of giving is lost sight of. Later comes the Junior-Senior banquet, costing each junior from \$1 to \$5, and every one in both classes is supposed to have a new dress or a new suit. The larger schools have an annual. Then comes commencement, which has been commercialized. Many presents are expected.

We could lower or abolish these taxes without a constitutional amendment, but we all are bent on "keeping up with Lizzie." Our children demand these things and parents obey their children better now than they did in the years gone by. Vice-President Curtis gave the illustration of the dog sitting on the ant hill and howling, instead of getting off. We howl and do nothing else.—Dr. J. F. Newell, Durham, Kan.

## A Bonus, Then Pensions

NOTICE Mrs. M. W. Gaither advises the government to issue currency and pay the soldier bonus debt, on condition the ex-soldiers pledge themselves never to make any other monetary claim on the government.

An ex-soldier told me last spring they were making a demand for this bonus payment to get it out of the way and clear the road to push their claims to pensions for all.

There are 5 million young men contemporary with our soldier boys who are out of work and out of money and who are just as worthy and patriotic. Why should this government discriminate against these patriotic citizens in favor of the ex-soldier? The first duty of every citizen is to defend his country, not exploit it.

The World-War soldier boys were

## A Voice From the Grave

NO nation has ever achieved permanent greatness unless this greatness was based on the well-being of the great farmer class, the men who live on the soil; for it is upon their welfare, material and moral, that the welfare of the rest of the nation ultimately rests.

—Theodore Roosevelt.

better paid, better fed and clothed and cared for than any army in all history. They received double the salary of Civil War soldiers. Several states paid handsome bonuses. Then the Federal government passed a bonus pension to be given at a time when most needed.

In the years to come our children and grand-children will have burdens of their own to carry without this generation crushing them with a debt of billions.—J. R. Brown, Axtell, Kan.

## The Old Cottage Organs

YOU ask what has become of the cottage organ. If you really want to know, the older models were converted into writing desks, buffets, and, when boys were making radio sets a few years ago, an old organ made a splendid case, and could be bought for a dollar or two, less than any new material. As for later models, those mirrored monstrosities that towered ceiling-ward, and were dignified by the title parlor-organ, they at least had the virtue of being constructed of solid walnut and were not only disemboweled but completely dismantled. From these remains were constructed hope chests, sewing cabinets, foot stools, candle sticks, book shelves, and whatever other articles the ingenuity of the local cabinet makers could devise. Incidentally a few musical geniuses.—C. Beach.

## They Know the Sign

PUTTING more than 500 thieves behind the bars in the last few years has taught evildoers a wholesome respect for Kansas Farmer's Protective Service sign. Every paid-in-advance subscriber who posts his premises, has this protection. Send \$1 for Kansas Farmer two years with 10 cents extra for postage and handling, \$1.10 in all, and we will send you a brand new Protective Service sign. Kansas Farmer has paid more than \$14,000 in rewards, much of it to our members.

## Movable Vault is Best

OUTDOOR closets should not be allowed to become a nuisance, and will not if given proper attention and forethought. We dig a deep vault, and from time to time shovel in a tub or so of ashes, and move to a new location before it becomes necessary. If placed at the rear of a building, it can be moved forward from time to time for the digging of a new vault. Our building is 6 by 6 feet with a gable roof; with a narrow window in the rear gable. This little window is screened and placed in a homemade frame that allows the window to be raised a few inches, as desired, and it is usually left open in the summer time. There is a board ventilator running from be-

low to the outside of the roof, and covered with wire mosquito netting over the top of the opening. The seats have tight-fitting covers, and the door a latch. The building has a good floor, and good siding which is kept painted, making an attractive-looking small farm building.—A. A., Golden Valley.

## Bear Creek Crossing

(Continued from Page 8)

was standing above her now and she saw the shiver that ran over his body as he strove to keep the calmness in his words. "I'll go on and be a man anyway. I'll promise and I'll keep my promise. And it's because—why it's just because I love you!"

He broke off suddenly, and turned away, already cursing himself for a fool. She too was on her feet, a wide wonder in her eyes.

"But Sibyl? You—"

"Sibyl was only Sibyl—and I was blind for a spell—and you—are You!"

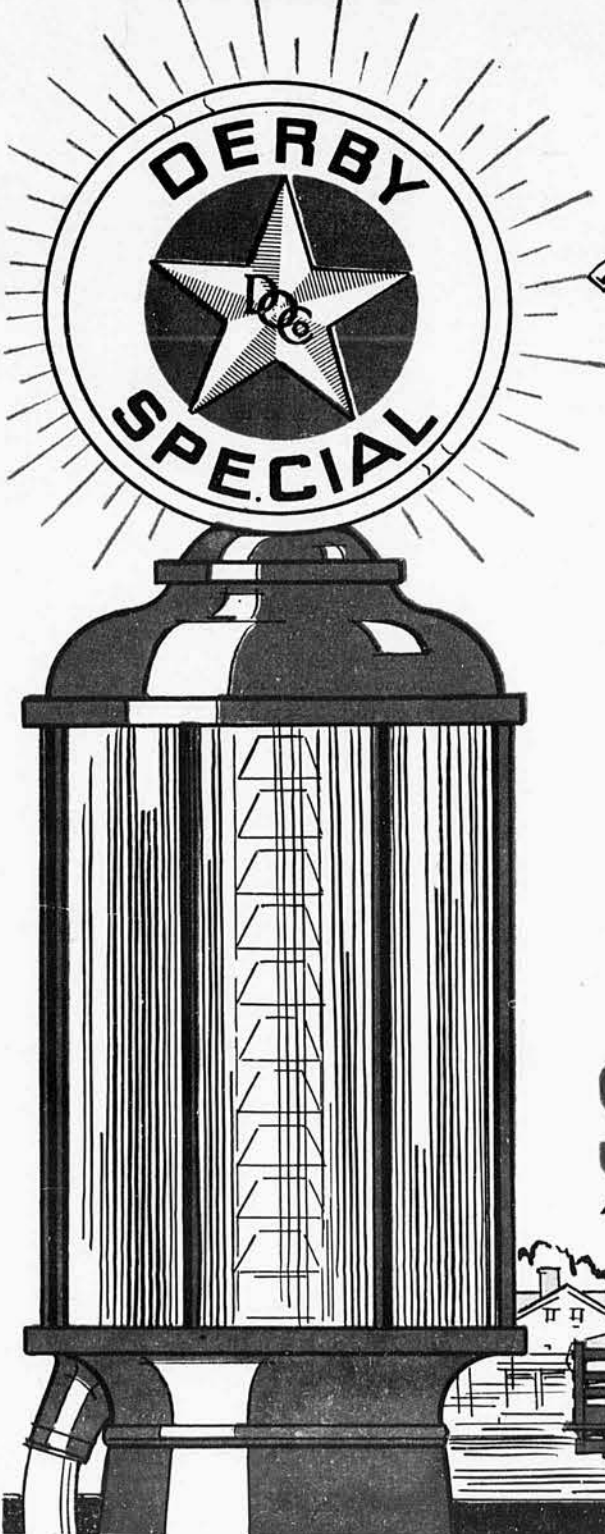
"Hal!"

Then he turned swiftly and saw that the startled wonder had gone out of her eyes, that another light was there. And he knew then that the gates to Paradise had swung open to him, and that he was all unworthy to enter—and he dropped to his knees before her, his face in his hands, a sob catching in his throat.

TO BE CONTINUED

# Less Cost Per Mile!

## ...whether in Car, Truck or Tractor



YOU'LL find real economy plus thorough satisfaction in the new DERBY Special Gasoline. It starts "right now" in cold weather. It produces steady, driving power in car, truck or tractor. And it gives more miles to the gallon!

DERBY Special is free from corrosive sulphur, gums and acids. Octane number tested. Give it one fair trial and you'll keep on using it. Look for the Derby Star on truck tank or station pump. It is the Mark of Confidence Recognized.

THE DERBY OIL COMPANY

# DERBY SPECIAL

A Super Gasoline at No Extra Cost

OCTANE NUMBER TESTED

