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Has the Farm Program Helped? Answer on Page 6

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

## MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas Farmer's  
72nd Year

January 5, 1934

Published on the  
5th and 20th



## Prices in 1934

W. E. GRIMES  
Agricultural Economist, Kansas State College

**I**MPROVEMENT in Kansas agricultural conditions is to be expected in 1934 as a result of the recovery program. The debt burden is being lightened, surpluses reduced, production is coming under at least partial control, prices have advanced, unemployment is being reduced and conditions in foreign countries show signs of improvement. Gradually the difficulties causing the depression are being corrected.

**Wheat** Kansas wheat farmers apparently face another short crop in 1934, present prospects indicate less than 100 million bushels. The exceptionally small U. S. crop of 1933 has reduced the surplus in this country. Acreage reduction under the allotment program, proposed reduction in other exporting countries, relaxation of import restrictions by importing countries, and general business improvement all give promise of gradual improvement in the world wheat situation. It is probable the July 1, 1934 carryover of wheat in the U. S. will be less than on July 1, 1933 but still excessive.

**Corn** The corn-hog adjustment program dominates the outlook for corn in 1934. The Government loans on corn in sealed cribs forecast corn prices around 45 cents a bushel next August. Supplies of meat animals and animal products have been burdensomely abundant during 1933 with little prospect for material reduction at least until the late months of 1934. The demand for corn to feed should be good.

**Cattle** The beef cattle situation warrants caution in feeding in 1934. In 1933 burdensome market supplies and restricted demand resulted in glutted markets and ruinously low prices. Cattle numbers have been increasing since 1928 and further increases in 1934 are expected. It is probable that 1934 market supplies will include relatively fewer well finished cattle and more of the commoner grades.

**Dairy** Improved markets for dairy products in 1934 appear to depend on the possible effects of regulatory agreements and better business conditions. Dairy production promises to continue at a high level. Consumption is less.

**Hogs** Conditions indicate better hog prices in 1934 than in 1933, with prospects for some increase in feed costs. Reduced market supplies are in prospect for the first half of 1934. The corn-hog program indicates this reduction will continue thruout the year. The 1933 fall pig crop is smaller than expected and the supply of market hogs has been further reduced by the slaughter of more than 6 million pigs and 221,000 sows under the Government program. There is little to indicate improved export demand for pork and lard during 1934.

**Sheep** Improvement during 1934 probably will affect lamb prices more than wool prices. Sheep production in the U. S. has been declining since 1931. World production of wool declined in 1933 compared with 1932. The demand for wool improved during 1933.

**Poultry** The chief hope for improvement in poultry and egg prices during 1934 is in improved demand resulting from better business conditions. Little change from conditions prevailing during 1933 seems in prospect for the poultry producer in 1934, altho spring may change things.



SOUR BEDTIME STORY



THE ONLY PLANT  
THAT KEEPS ON  
GROWING IN WINTER



### Leaking Radiator a Clue

J. M. PARKS  
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

THERE was not much to work on in clues when Protective Service Member W. C. Macy, R. 1, Woodston, Kan., discovered one morning that a set of his harness had been stolen. Careful search did show marks leading across the field, indicating the harness had been dragged. Sheriff Elliott of Rooks county, and his deputy, Stevens, were summoned. They found a special car track in the road west of the field. Evidence of a leaking radiator enabled them to follow the trail several miles. After much searching, a car with a leaky radiator and tires, which could have made the suspicious tracks, was found at a farm house. A man employed on the farm, Everett Eacrut, was arrested on suspicion, and later implicated one, Mike Noble. Both Eacrut and Noble pled guilty at the trial and were given 1-5 year sentences in the reformatory. The \$25 reward was divided among Service Member Macy and Sheriff Elliott's force.

### Former Hired Man Confessed

A THEFT of chickens from the posted premises of Herman Miller, R. 4, Salina, caused Mr. Miller to report to Deputy Sheriff Delbert Shogren. While an investigation was being made, Frank Taylor, who had worked for Mr. Miller, was arrested on another charge and admitted taking Miller's chickens. He was given a 1-5 year sentence to the penitentiary. The \$50 Service reward was divided equally between Service Member Miller and the force of Sheriff L. R. Stone, Salina.

### Thieves Captured at Market

AS "soon as I discovered wheat had been stolen from my posted premises on July 13, I called for help and Undersheriff Elmer Holt came at once," writes George Morton, R. 1, Oxford, Kan. While they were checking up on elevators, Deputies Fishback and Duncan, Wichita, captured K. M. Ussery and Edgar Scofield with a load of wheat they admitted had been taken from Service Member Morton's farm. Both Ussery and Scofield received 1-5 year sentences in the penitentiary. All of the \$50 reward was paid to Service Member Morton who divided with officers responsible for the arrest.

### These Trails Didn't Get Cold

LET it be repeated that quick action by Service members, when thefts are discovered, is the surest way of combatting farm thievery. In each case related here, the owner of the stolen property called for the help of local officers immediately and then did all he could to assist in running down clues. That plan is recommended by the Protective Service. Another important matter is to keep a written description of all your farm property and mark it in some way so you can positively identify it in case it is stolen and found.

### Convinced That We Help

I am glad to say I received the oil from the ——— Company on December 5. I believe it will be very satisfactory. Words can not express my gratitude for your part in obtaining a settlement.—Irvin J. Fruter, Natoma, Kan.

Thank you for getting me a settlement with the hatchery for the money that belonged to me. Let me thank you again.—Mrs. F. O. Dean, R. 1, Hutchinson, Kan.

You have my thanks for helping me get an adjustment on the pictures from ———. I received the pictures today. They are o. k., and I am thanking you again.—Miss Sylvia Freemyer, St. Francis, Kan.

Received your check for \$12.50 as my share of the reward for the capture of Willard Porter and Wesley Smith. Thank you many times.—Mrs. H. B. Myers, Sabetha, Kan.

I received manuscript from the ——— Song Service yesterday. It had got lost in the mails. They have really written a striking melody with lots of rhythm and I will go on with my contract, as developments on my other song make it possible for me to do this. Thanking you, I am,—Mrs. Ira Houser, Ensign, Kan.

Your letter regarding my deal at ——— received. I will write today to ——— as he seems willing to do what is right. He always was a fine fellow to deal with when I lived there and I believe he and I can get it straightened up. I appreciate your help and thank you.—C. T. Wolfe, Box 62, Wilson, Kan.

## Western Kansas Is Sore

Because Eastern Kansas Farmers Sowed More Wheat

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Short Grass Notes from Grain View Farm

THE year 1933 was stored away in the gallery of memories with a mingled feeling of pride and regret. The outlook for the year 1934 is much better at the beginning than was that of the year just gone. The wheat allotment distribution has meant a great deal to the wheat belt of Kansas. It was a great sight to see the long line of farmers file by the local distribution officers and receive their checks. No one had ever experienced such a thrill before. It was a new step in our social organization. The satisfaction of receiving the money and the personal contact with the great organization we call government, was an experience few will forget.

Many have remarked about the return of the money that has for years been drained to the East. We all contribute some to the fund from which the allotment comes, but the entire state of Kansas will contribute a fraction only of the total amount. The industrial East and the non-wheat producing part of the country pay the greater amount. For years we have

bought machinery and manufactured goods of the East. Now it is the East's turn.

Latest government figures do not show a material reduction of total wheat acreage. The farmers of Eastern Kansas and other similar localities greatly increased their acreage. That may have looked like a good business move but later it may not look so good. The Central and Western Kansas farmer is not greatly interested in the corn and hog allotment, which means more to the East than the wheat allotment. But the wheat area can grow almost unlimited amounts of maize and corn at a low cost. We have heard many farmers say they hope the corn growers all sign contracts so they can plant more corn and maize. If the small wheat farmer tried to take advantage of the wheat grower he may suffer in the long run.

The writer attended the State Grange meeting at Holton the second week of December. Being the oldest farm organization in existence, the Grange has stood a lot of adversity. But it con-

tinues to grow and prosper. Each annual Grange meeting reminds one of a family reunion. This fraternal spirit is a great force in making the organization a success. Altho the Grange has always avoided politics it has fought a militant fight for the farmer. Many privileges and governmental protecting agencies were brought into existence thru the persistence of the Grange. It was a little Eastern Grange woman that conceived the idea of rural mail delivery. She carried her idea to the National Grange meeting thru the lower Grange organizations and after years of effort, rural people enjoy their mail daily. Western Kansas folks are rapidly joining the only farm fraternal organization in the world. Many new Granges are being organized and many individuals are becoming interested in the activities of the Grange. One reason is the necessity for it.

### A New Year Thought

THE life of every man is a diary in which he means to write one story, and writes another; and his humblest hour is when he compares the volume as it is with what he hoped to make it.

—J. M. Barrie.

## "HAROLD IS SEVEN AND A VERY BRIGHT BOY FOR HIS AGE"

SO WRITES HIS FATHER, Henry M. Smith, of McHenry, Ill. "I want to tell you how Harold ran my 2-plow Farmall for me at haying time. He drove the tractor, pulling the hay wagon and loader on these hills up here, while I and the hired man did the loading. He could stop it, put it in and out of gear. He also ran the mower. Of course, I want to say that the Farmall is the easiest and handiest farm tractor. That is the reason he could do it so easily. I sure would hate to be without it."

We do not advocate letting the little kids run your tractor. Harold's example only goes to show that Farmall operation is a cinch.

Power that is so pliable and easy to handle that a 7-year-old can master it—power that the farmer "sure would hate to be without"—is the popular farm power of 1934. Make no mistake about that. Besides the 1, 2, and 3-plow Farmalls there are the regular McCormick-Deering tractors, 10-20 and 15-30.

Write us for information on any point. And ask the McCormick-Deering dealer about any of these tractors.

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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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## Kansas Livestock Leaders Favor Dairy-Beef Bonus

"Farm leaders meeting with Secretary Wallace in Washington, ask Congress to appropriate 200 million dollars to be used as advance benefit payments to tide dairy and beef cattlemen over the present crisis and be followed by a processing tax. They also suggest including beef as a basic commodity by an amendment to the Farm Act, with production control and a processing tax the ultimate aim. Would like your opinion on these subjects." Kansas Farmer sent this telegram to several leading Kansas livestock men. Their replies follow:



Henry Rogler,  
Matfield Green

is the case with hogs. Production control by processing tax is somewhat like making the cattlemen lift themselves with their own bootstraps, but the tendency would be gradually to lessen the supply until prices advanced.

The trouble with the entire industry hasn't been altogether over-production and the price cure may be found outside the industry itself. We need better credit system for handling livestock loans, and it would do a great deal to put life into the industry, as it is exceedingly difficult to adjust livestock production to meet financial upsets in other industries.

Chase Co.

Henry Rogler.

### Need a Program for Cattle



E. H. Hodgson,  
Little River

der the Farm Adjustment Act get to the farmers the depression will have started to disappear.

Partly because of the help to the corn man and the corn loan plan, a greater hardship has been worked on the cattleman. Corn men will take the Government loan on corn of 45 cents at the farm and, of course, farmers will not sell to feeders for less. Consequently it is forcing a lot of half-fat cattle on the market making even lower meat prices. Many farmers are scarcely getting the money back for the corn the cattle ate, to say nothing of other feed, work, interest on the investment and the cost of the animal before starting on feed. It is just an impossible situation under present circumstances.

If we desire to put agriculture on a parity we should not forget one of the most important items of the industry. A program for cattle similar to hogs would help tide the cattleman over a terribly serious period, and save the farmers engaged in the industry from utter ruin. Let us have cattle included in the Farm Act and get help to cattlemen at the earliest possible moment.

Rice Co.

E. H. Hodgson.

### A Way to Make Things Worse

TO KANSAS FARMER—  
I am not at all in favor of the proposed scheme of "Farm Leaders" who ask Congress to appropriate 200 million dollars, or any other amount, to "aid" the dairy and the beef cattle business. There are numerous sound reasons. First, no governmental manipulation of agricultural prices has been or ever will be successful. They may be stimulated temporarily by some artificial means, like a "shot in the arm," but the reaction on the patient is not worth the cost. The sorry spectacle of the Farm Board and the Farm Credit Administration to hike the price of wheat, artificially, is a good example.

Second, the program of the Federal government should be to get farmers, businessmen, banks and all others out of debt instead of making it easier for them to get still deeper into debt. Only when people get into position to buy again will we have a sound foundation for a return of prosperity. The "way out" for not only every individual but the Federal government as well, is to work, save, economize and live the simple life. There is no other. A tremendous increase of Federal extravagance and Federal and private indebtedness only means we will sink deeper into the mire. There is ample credit the country over for all legitimate needs. No well-run bank but what is famished for loans.

Third, 200 million dollars distributed as proposed would have to be spread out so thin as to mean nothing to the recipient. The farmers and the business men of the nation are not asking for doles, nor do they want to be considered objects of charity. They may, however, reach that point if the tremendous amount of government meddling, price-fixing and unscientific and unfair schemes are not discarded. The laws of the ages cannot be defied indefinitely without resultant disaster. The successful dairyman and farmer will be best off if left alone and not put on the country the additional burden of taxation which is bound to result from any scheme to "help" these industries by artificial manipulation of prices and credit.

It is true the tendency of the times is to help the ne'er-do-well and shiftless, and that still more billions probably will be appropriated for that purpose. But humanity cannot be leveled to the same basis; always there will be individuals who advance ahead of their fellows, and it is futile and terribly expensive to try to defy such an immutable law.

This country is headed rapidly for financial chaos. I think the good sense of the American people will in the end prevail, but I fear we shall come very close to the brink if we do not stop the present weird financial program of appropriating billions for this, that and the other. It means higher and still higher taxes for generations to come, and it may mean out-

right repudiation with its terrible consequences.  
Pratt Co.

Frank J. Schaffer.

### The One Way to Avoid Ruin

TO KANSAS FARMER—  
The Government recently came to the assistance of cotton and wheat growers. Just now it is starting a program which will be of inestimable help to corn and hog men. The cattlemen have been sorely neglected. They also have been producing much below cost and are in desperate circumstances. They should be included in this recovery program, and that right soon as many are losing their stock and ranches.

If the recovery act were amended to include beef as a basic commodity and benefit payments were made from a processing tax to all stockmen who would reduce production, the present crisis which they now are in and in which they are sinking deeper each day, would be bridged and many cattlemen saved from complete financial ruin.

Comanche Co.



Arthur J. White,  
Coldwater

### Five Mistakes We Made

WHEN drouth cut the garden short I have some times neglected to store plenty of vegetables and fruit in the fall for winter use for the family. I have forgotten that buying direct from truck patch or orchard in quantity is a great saving over buying from stores. I have at times neglected to insulate the cellar properly against severe weather, but from now on I intend to be prepared against the surprise cold snaps of Kansas.

Buying cheap ready-made dresses for growing children is a mistake because the dress seams always are shallow and the goods shrinks. Another mistake that has proved expensive was selling our milk cows down to a few head, as milk, cream, butter and cheese are much help in feeding the family. And the sales from dairy products keep up a steady income for necessities. I have made these mistakes in the past, but never again. They are useful because they have taught me something.

Pottawatomie Co.

Mrs. Clara Dixon.

### Busiest Place on the Farm

IT IS IMPOSSIBLE to tell what our farm repair shop saves in nickels and dimes, because we must count time and gasoline saved in trips to town. It is a homely little shop with an old-fashioned hand forge, a vise, a drill and other small tools. I am a young farmer with little experience but in it I make cold chisels, punches, screw drivers, fire tongs, washers, clevises, baled hay hooks, curb bits, straight bits, eye bolts and brace arms all out of scrap iron. Also wood or iron singletrees, cultivator fenders, hammer handles, corn knife handles, shovel handles and wagon tongues. I do my horse-shoeing, sharpen cultivator shovels, some soldering and repair my harness and machinery. I also made a trailer, flat rack, wheelbarrow and milk cart. Best of all, I enjoy doing it.

Sedgwick Co.

George Williamson.

Kansas agriculture has come thru another trying year. The depression has left and is leaving many scars that will be erased only by time. Returns in 1933 have been somewhat better than in 1932 but further improvement is urgently needed. One of the encouraging features of the situation is the willingness of Kansas farmers to keep up the fight and to co-operate in the various programs designed to correct the present serious difficulties of agriculture.

—W. E. Grimes.



# What Will the New Year Bring?

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

**W**E are going into a new year. What will happen in the next 12 months? Of course nobody is wise enough to fully answer that question. I believe that we are on the up-grade, but we may slip.

There are in my opinion grave dangers ahead which may be avoided if collectively and individually we have sense enough to keep our heads.

The Congress just assembled under the amended Constitution, will not be as amenable to the President as it was at the special session, for at least two reasons: At the special session the members of Congress were in a panic. They were willing to follow almost any suggestion the new President might make and for the further reason that Roosevelt had been elected by such an overwhelming majority that there was no fight left in the Republican minority.

## What's Before Roosevelt

**A** THIRD reason might be added. Then all of the Democratic congressmen were looking for official patronage and were inclined to be subservient. Now a good deal of the patronage has been distributed. Those who have received what they asked for are no longer suing for that kind of favor, and those who have failed to get what they wanted are more or less sore and will not be lead as easily as before.

However, President Roosevelt will largely dominate Congress. He has demonstrated that he is an adroit politician and is possessed of a winning personality. He has succeeded in getting a most powerful influence on his side. The newspaper reporters like him and that helps amazingly.

Will the new Congress go wild in the matter of expenditure? Here again I can only guess. We have been plunging into debt at a rate never equaled except during the World War.

## Our Big Debt Has a Limit

**P**ROPOSITIONS will be made to vastly increase the bonded debt. If these propositions go thru and receive the approval of the President, before this session of Congress is ended the United States will be in debt billions of dollars more than it has ever been.

So long as the credit of the Government is unimpaired; so long as its bonds can be sold at par as fast as they are issued, there will be no serious consequences. But this must be kept in mind; the only asset the Government has is the power to tax. It owns virtually no productive property. It has vast credit because it has unlimited power to tax both incomes and inheritances.

## We Can't Go on Borrowing

**T**HE Government has almost unlimited power also to levy tariffs and internal taxes on all kinds of business. But some of these times the Government must somehow balance its budget. It can not go on forever borrowing money to pay its expenses any more than a private citizen can do that. Of course the credit of this country is so good that people have almost come to believe that it is inexhaustible.



ble. However it is not inexhaustible. If the time ever comes when the credit of the United States is impaired; when the people who own property cease to believe, as they do now that government bonds are the safest kind of investment, there will be the most tremendous financial panic the world has ever seen. It looks as if we have extended national credit nearly to the limit and that very soon the Government must come back to the well established principle of spending less than its income, or at any rate living within its income if its credit is to be maintained.

## Production Must Balance

**O**UR economic system is still out of balance. We have temporarily helped the situation by pouring out vast sums of money in what may be termed artificial stimulation of employment, which in my opinion was wise. We could not afford to let the unemployed go hungry. It was vastly better to create employment for them and permit them to work for wages than to support them on public charity. However, we must realize that the remedies have been largely temporary. The work done has not for the most part been productive labor, although much of it has been necessary. But the problem will not be solved until consumption balances production.

That does not mean that the people of the United States are to be divided into two distinct classes, producers and consumers. It does mean that aside from the number engaged in what may be termed the management of industry and the operation of government in all its manifold departments, the remainder of the adult population should all be both producers and consumers.

## Demand Must Help Supply

**I**T must be remembered that all commerce is bottomed on barter. The primitive man bartered what he did not need of what he produced to his primitive neighbors for their surplus, which they did not need but which he desired, as they also desired his surplus which he did not need. The invention of machinery has dislocated this natural law. We cannot have permanent prosperity until the old natural law of supply and demand is again working satisfactorily. It is in my opinion a long hard road that civilized man has to travel to bring about this readjustment. It will require not only wise leadership but wise followers.

## Collecting a Board Bill

I have a board bill against a single man. Can I sell his property if there is a mortgage on it? That is, can I sell the property subject to the mortgage?—J. P.

The Kansas law says that the keeper of any inn, hotel, boarding house, apartment house, or rooming house shall have a lien on the baggage and other property brought to the same by guests or boarders, for proper charges due him for board and lodging, and for all money paid or advanced to them not to exceed the sum of \$200. He may detain such baggage and other property until he is paid, and it is exempt from attachment or execution until his bill is settled. If after 90 days the

landlord's lien has not been satisfied, he may sell the property.

The definition of a hotel under the statute is a place where food is served and sleeping accommodations are offered for pay, to transient guests, in which five or more rooms are used for the accommodation of such guests, and having one or more rooms where meals or lunches are served.

A rooming house is defined as a place where sleeping accommodations are furnished for pay, to transient or permanent guests, in which five or more rooms are used for the accommodation of guests.

A restaurant is a public place where meals or lunches are served without sleeping accommodations.

If J. P. comes within the definitions cited, he has a right to hold the property of his boarder and sell it subject to the mortgage to satisfy the board bill.

## May Children Keep Gifts?

If parents give their children pigs and calves, how do the children have to be before the stock can be held against demands of creditors of the parents?—G. H.

Our supreme court has held that a minor may own property the same as any other person. It follows that a parent might make a gift to a child and if that gift is made in good faith, the property would become the child's property. But a parent would not have a right to give property to the child for the purpose of preventing his lawful creditors from collecting their just debts.

As to the age of the child, the law does not specify. It would have to be old enough to have reached the years of understanding because the gift would be in the nature of a contract between parent and child and both parties to a contract must have sufficient intelligence to be able to make a contract.

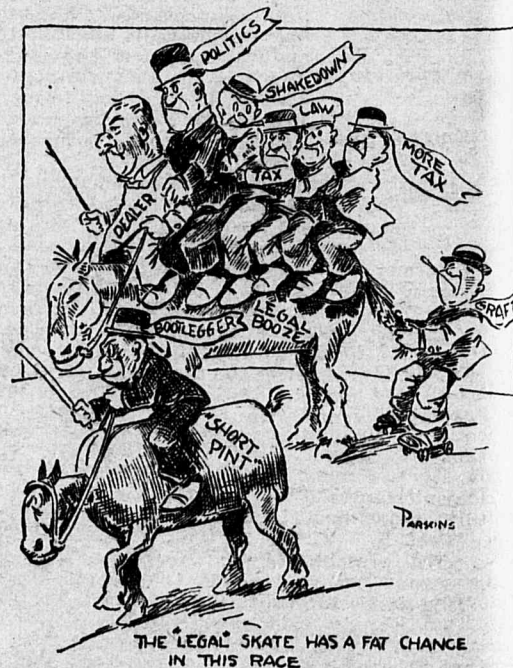
## How Much for His Logs?

Can you give me the number of feet in these logs:  
(1) Log 15 feet long, 15 inches in diameter;  
(2) Log 11 feet long, 13 inches in diameter;  
(3) Log 16 feet long, 14 inches in diameter;  
(4) Log 14 feet long, 14 inches in diameter;  
(5) Log 14 feet long, 12 inches in diameter?  
I was to receive \$5 a 1,000 feet for getting the logs out where they could load them on the truck. How much should I have received? Where could I get a U. S. log scale?—O. R. S.

I presume that you were to be paid by board measure. If so I estimate the first log would measure approximately 1,400 board feet and you should have received \$7 for it. Log No. 2 would square a trifle over 9 inches, would measure approximately 950 board-feet and was worth to you \$4.75. Log No. 3 would square approximately 10 inches, would measure 1,330 board-feet and would be worth to you \$6.67. Log No. 4 would square approximately 10 inches and would measure approximately 1200 board-feet and be worth \$6. Log No. 5 would square approximately 8.5 inches and measure approximately 765 feet board measure, and be worth \$3.82.

If my calculations are correct you should receive a total of \$28.24. Perhaps if you will write the Department of Agriculture they may furnish you a handy log measuring scale.

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





# Kansas Cut Wheat 11.4 Per Cent

Conditions Indicate Large Abandonment of New Crop Acreage Will Occur

KANSAS farmers seeded 11,953,000 acres of winter wheat for harvest in 1934. This is 7 per cent, or 900,000 acres, under 1932 fall seedings. Also it is a cut of 11.4 per cent, or 1,377,000 acres, under the 1929-31 average fall plantings of 13,490,000 acres, the base for wheat allotment contracts. These are state and Federal figures. They show we didn't reach the 15 per cent acreage reduction asked of us as state by the Farm Adjustment Administration. This easily could be due to increased plantings by farmers who didn't choose to sign the allotment. Reduction in plantings was made wholly in the western two-thirds of the state. Acreage seeded in Eastern Kansas increased 20 to 25 per cent over last fall, reports say.

U. S. winter wheat acreage this fall 4 per cent under a year ago and 7.3 per cent under the 1929-31 three-year average. So folks who said farmers who didn't sign wheat allotment contracts would offset the allotment reductions are only half right. Abandonment of acreage, crop failures, insect pests and diseases can easily bring the acreage reduction to well over 15 per cent for Kansas and for the U. S. as well.

## Soaking the Consumer

ON a Christmas tree that sold in St. Louis for \$4.50, was tied a letter signed "Basil Buckmaster, Eureka, Mont.," requesting the buyer to tell Buckmaster what he paid for it. The man who cut it received 6 cents for the tree, it cost 59 cents to ship it—and the retail price was \$4.50. This same high cost of distribution is one of the big stumbling blocks in front of the farming industry.

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed.....	\$ 6.00	\$ 6.25	\$ 6.00
Hogs .....	3.35	3.30	3.05
Lambs .....	7.60	7.00	5.70
Hens, Heavy.....	.08	.07	.10
Eggs, Firsts.....	.14½	.18½	.25½
Butterfat .....	.12	.17	.17
Wheat,			
Hard Winter....	.84½	.82½	.46
Corn, Yellow....	.44½	.45½	.23½
Oats .....	.36	.35	.18½
Barley .....	.44	.42	.24
Alfalfa, Baled....	14.50	14.00	13.00
Prairie .....	8.50	8.50	6.00

Condition of the Kansas crop December 1, 1933, at 64 per cent of normal, is much below the 10-year average of 79 per cent, but 7 points higher than last December. In the past there never has been a year when the crop has entered winter with a condition below 75 per cent normal that abandonment the following year did not exceed 20 per cent of the acreage sown. The December condition this year at 64 per cent indicates a probable abandonment in 1934 of 25 per cent or more of the acreage seeded this fall. State and Federal estimates place the possible Kansas winter wheat crop harvested in 1934 at 110 million bushels. Condition of the U. S. crop as a whole is 74.3 per cent normal, somewhat higher than last year but much below average.

## Fat Cattle May Pick Up

With the heavy run of big, fat steers apparently well over, due mostly to a flood of holdovers from the summer market, some improvement should be in sight for the fat cattle market in January. This applies to good-quality, light cattle. Some of the good, heavy kinds also stand a fair chance of an improved market. The in-between kinds of short-fed cattle are likely to remain plentiful for some time. Last year was a hard year for cattlemen. They continued to take heavy losses,

but most of them who are able to carry on start 1934 with higher hopes because they have seen better conditions, which they feel must spread to theirs, come in other lines. Cattlemen now are picking up livestock at the lowest levels in years. They feel prices are so low there can't be any major losses soon. It is freely predicted by some of the oldest stockmen in Chase county that 1934 will bring the turning point when profits may return.

## Danger in Stalk Disease

GUARD against loss of livestock from corn stalk disease because of weather changes, warns Kansas State College. Animals should be kept out of fields in thawing weather, says Dr. E. J. Frick. If they must be turned in there is less danger if they first have a good feed of hay.

## Call New Land Bank Head

DEAN L. E. Call of Kansas State College, Manhattan, will be elected president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, at the next meeting of the



L. E. Call

bank's board of directors. Also his election will be approved by William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration. This is to fill the place vacated by John Fields last month. Since January 1, 1930, Call has been a director of the bank. He has been dean of the division of agriculture at Kansas State College, and director of the state's agricultural experiment stations since 1925. Mr. Call's thorough knowledge of farming in the Midwest and his close contact with farmers, makes his selection as president especially worthy. He has an-

## Not Getting His Share

THE spread between prices paid to farmers and by consumers, is unjustifiable. The farmer is demanding a system of honest markets that will give him his just share of the agricultural income. I am planning to introduce a bill covering this subject.—From Associated Press Interview with Senator Capper at Washington.

nounced he would accept the presidency only temporarily, feeling it his duty to return to the college as soon as conditions permit, the college granting him leave of absence meanwhile. Dr. W. E. Grimes, head of the department of agricultural economics at the college, has been named acting dean to take Call's place, and R. M. Green will act as the economics head.

## Take Over Packing Plants

URGES SPEAKER RAINEY

ACCUSING meat packers of blocking the farm relief program, Speaker Rainey of the House of Representatives, proposes that the Government commandeer and operate that industry. "The meat packers," he said, "refuse to pass the processing tax of the corn-hog program along to the consumer. Instead they are making the farmer pay it by cutting the price of hogs. By this they defy the recovery program." He favors giving the President all the power needed to control the packing industry.

"The packing industry," said William W. Woods, speaking from Chicago for the packers, "is co-operating vigorously in the recovery program, despite Speaker Rainey's charge to the contrary. Opinions regarding the Government's plan for reducing corn acreage and controlling hog production have differed, but the plan is now being put into effect."

# Deep Interest in Farmers' Week

IN ALL OF ITS YEARS the Kansas Agricultural Convention has never had a more timely program, or one of deeper interest, than that prepared by Secretary J. C. Mohler for its 63rd annual meeting under the auspices of the state board of agriculture, January 10-12, during Farmers' Week in Topeka.

At the customary and ever popular "get acquainted" dinner, the evening of Wednesday, January 10 in the roof garden of the Hotel Jayhawk, Mayor Omar Ketchum will welcome the members and delegates to the capital city. "Tom" McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, will deliver one of his inimitable addresses, to be followed by a word picture of Egypt by former U. S. Minister W. M. Jardine. There will be special honors to two young Kansans who have brought credit to the state, Glen Sherwood of Larned, the national 4-H health champion, and Carl Elling, Jr., of Manhattan, the national 4-H livestock judge.

On Thursday morning the regular sessions will begin in Representative Hall in the State House with an address on "The Changing Conditions in the Grain World" by Frank A. Theis, chief of the wheat section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Henry J. Haskell, Kansas City, will talk on "Foreign Markets and American Agriculture." The afternoon session will include ways and means of "Financing the Farmer" by a representative of the Farm Credit Administration, and an address on "The Production Corporation and its Services" by the proper government official. Governor Alf M. Landon will close this session with an address on "Farm Debt Adjustment." The evening session of the same day will be occupied by former governor and senator Henry J. Allen with an address on Russia.

Friday morning will be devoted entirely to the agricultural adjustment programs and their significance. Prof. R. I. Throckmorton, of Kansas State College, will present the "The Wheat Adjustment Program and What It Means." "The Corn-Hog Reduction Project and What It Means" will be discussed by Dean H. Umberger, extension division, Kansas State College. "Should there be a Beef Adjustment Program" will be the topic of a speaker to be announced. The afternoon program will include a paper on "Farm Accidents and their Preven-

## United Effort Our Greatest Hope

ALTHOUGH long continued adversity is intensified by diminished crop returns there is yet reason for faith in Kansas agriculture. Few lands are more favored in soil and climatic conditions, and few can show a more consistent record in the production of bountiful crops. The reputation of Kansas, as well as its agricultural prosperity, is based upon the volume and quality of production in its fields and feedlots, of commodities that consist almost entirely of the necessities of life.

Agriculture is the basis of bank accounts and when that is crippled the world hungers and suffers, but agriculture cannot be destroyed if civilization is to live. Production must continue and the distribution of commodities be perfected so that surplus states and countries shall be drawn upon to supply the less fortunate with raiment as well as the daily bread.

At no time in American history have the problems of the farm been so intense, so universal or so devastating, and at no time has there been a greater need for united effort in their solution. At no time has government sought the co-operation of the man with the plow so earnestly in combat with problems unprecedented in human history, and at no time has the voice of organized agriculture been so potent as now.

Thruout the history of this state the Kansas State Board of Agriculture has been and remains a powerful influence in the development and improvement of our agriculture for the betterment of rural life. The 63rd annual Kansas Agricultural Convention, held under the auspices of the board, comes January 10-12, next, during Farmers' Week in Topeka. It is my sincere wish that the farmers of Kansas assemble in force on that occasion and formulate their combined knowledge as a guide to and aid in rebuilding our economic structure on a basis that shall be both lasting and efficient.

In united effort lies our greatest hope.

Arthur Capper

tion" by Dr. Earle G. Brown, secretary of the state board of health. The discussion of this paper will be followed by the regular business session, the adoption of resolutions, the election of members and other matters.

All Kansas is interested in these projects and everybody is invited to attend and take part in a free discussion of all subjects presented, as well as

to participate in the dinner and its social features on Wednesday evening.

Round trip tickets to Topeka for Farmers' Week will be sold daily at all points in Kansas under a 10-day limit, for only 2 cents a mile in each direction. No certificates are required. These rates are available for all of the meetings of Farmers' Week in Topeka.



## Has the Farm Program Helped

**K**ANSAS FARMER asked the department of Agriculture and the Farm Adjustment Administration how much they figure farm prices have been increased thru the efforts of the adjustment programs. This answer came by special letter:

"Without the emergency cotton plow-up campaign of last summer cotton would have gone to around 4 cents instead of a present price twice that. It has meant many millions to growers. That was an emergency effort calculated to have an immediate effect on the supply, which it did. But it should not be confused with the problem in the case of other commodities, where price results are not expected until some time after January 1.

"With wheat, the effort has been directed toward preventing a large wheat crop in 1934, for the sake of better prices later. The only influence expected on 1933 wheat prices was the effect that an anticipated cause can have on the trend. What that was cannot be established in cents per bushel. The millions of dollars now going into farmers' hands in benefit money can be measured, but a possible price rise—or a check of a decline—that is caused by a reduced future supply cannot be so established. The effect of the wheat program on prices in 1934 should be in evidence by next summer.

"Likewise in the case of hogs. True, there was an emergency hog 'plow-up' designed to support the price after late December or after the first of the year, and also designed to moderate the seasonal trend that usually reaches its low point in December. It removed 6 million pigs from winter marketing, and reduced next summer's marketing by at least a million more pigs which would have been farrowed by the sows marketed. This removal naturally will have its effect on price when it begins to show up in the form of reduced market supplies during the next few months. The expectation of higher prices later may have prevented the present seasonal low point from going as low as it otherwise might have gone.

"In other words, except for the millions in benefit money, the Adjustment program so far as wheat and corn and hogs are concerned, is a program that was calculated to produce future results in higher prices to producers rather than immediate 1933 results."

### No Hog Tax This Way

If I buy a hog from my neighbor, butcher it myself for our use and don't sell any part of the hog, would I be subject to paying the processing tax?—A. E. Smith.

**N**O. A NEW rule on the processing tax says: "Hogs slaughtered by a person who buys them for his own use exclusively are not subject to the processing tax."—R. H. G.

### Uncle Sam Buys More Hogs

**C**ONTRACTS for buying 292,875 hogs and turning them into smoked side meat for distribution to the needy, have been awarded Western packers by the Government. The Morrell Packing house, Topeka, and the Cudahy Packing house at Wichita, each have received an order to process 200 hogs a day for 3 weeks. Buying began December 27.

### Would Limit All Farmers

**F**ARMERS who do not sign for the Government's crop and livestock control plans, would be licensed and restricted in their operations under a system suggested by the conference of national farm leaders at Washington. This would limit their farm outturn to the amounts they produced over an average time set by the administration.

### "Plow Up" a Few Cows

**W**ASHINGTON reports an excessive supply of butter, cheese and other dairy products in cold storage. Wisconsin, after a thoro survey, has decided that 10 per cent of the cows in that state are unprofitable, and

*The answer to this question of Kansas Farmer is "Yes" from the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Farm Adjustment Administration. Read it for its information.*

farmers are proceeding to get rid of the boarder. Here in the Southwest, remarks Texas Farm and Ranch, owners of cows would make more money if they disposed of 50 per cent of the cows now being milked. Not that every farmer could find 50 per cent of his animals unprofitable, but that many who are milking would find even a greater per cent that do not pay for the feed consumed. If we milked only profitable cows—cows that in normal times would make costs plus, this country would be importing dairy products in six months. We need a cow "plow up" campaign.

### Trade Poor Land for Good

**T**WO million acres of sub-marginal land will be included in the Government's crop reduction program. They are located in 10 regions of the West, Midwest and South and likely will be used for soil erosion experiments. The replacement crops section of the farm administration, headed by Joseph F. Cox, will work out with farmers the exchange of average crop land for sub-marginal acreage. Locations of the 10 projects include:

Upper Mississippi Valley, near LaCrosse, Wis.; North Central Missouri and South Central Iowa, near Bethany, Mo.; Central Illinois, in McLean county; Central Texas, near Temple; South Carolina Piedmont, near Spartanburg; Pacific Northwest, near Pullman, Wash.; Oklahoma Red Plains, near Stillwater; Tennessee Valley; Kansas, near Mankato in Jewell county; a large project including land in Arizona, New Mexico and Utah, known as the Navajo project.

### Ask Sorghum Acreage Cut

**S**ORGHUMS should be included under the corn-hog adjustment plan, say farmers of Southwest Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas, who met at Lib-

eral, recently to study this new allotment. That recommendation was sent to Secretary Wallace. Others included the districting of the U. S. under the corn-hog plan, according to probable yields, and removal of contracted acreage from any production. Frequent drouths in their area make it unfair, these farmers believe, to make their allotments the same as where there is more rainfall. They favor basing yields on probable production rather than on definite years, feeling that drouths common to that section would cause an exceptionally low yield for any definite base period. They recommended that acreage taken out of production should be limited to soil improvement or to erosion-prevention use. Which would bring about an absolute reduction. A bill making grain sorghum and barley basic commodities will be introduced by Representative Hope, Kansas, of the House Agricultural Committee.

### Kansas Pleased Wallace

**T**AKING 14 Kansas wheat counties as an example, Secretary Wallace in his annual report, says that the wheat bonus, or rental, comes to between 17 to 36 per cent of what it would cost to buy the farms outright. Also it is six times as much as the land owners leasing for the liberal rent of one-third of the gross production would get from their share of the wheat, priced at 50 cents on the farm. He referred to the fine response the administration had received from the wheat farmers. And also paid his respects to those manufacturers who were charging prices far in excess of the actual increase in the amount of production costs made necessary because of higher wages and shorter hours to make the work go around.

### Where Wheat Failed

**B**ARLEY is the best spring small grain crop for Western, particularly Northwestern, Kansas. Land that was prepared for wheat, but where wheat was not planted or winter-killed, is right for barley if enough moisture falls during the winter. Simply disk ahead of the drill. Small grain stubble fields can be put in good condition for barley by one-way as soon as possible. Barley is not a safe crop in Eastern Kansas because of chinch bug injury.—H. H. Laude.

## Your Hog-Bonus Check Sooner

*Several Weeks' Time May Be Saved This Way*

**T**O GET corn-hog bonus checks to farmers with the least possible delay, first payments can be made before the producer's figures are checked against production records of the Department of Agriculture. Dr. A. G. Black, corn-hog chief, has announced that a "rider" sheet may be signed by the farmer giving the allotment committee authority to make necessary adjustments in his production figures.

### Payments Then Made at Once

This way, after the county allotment committee and the state statistician, have made any necessary corrections, signed contracts carrying the "rider" can be sent to the Secretary of Agriculture for his acceptance, and payments can be made right away. If first payments under contracts carrying "riders" are out of line with the final adjusted figures, later payments can

### Simple Accounts Best

**F**ARM accounts should be started with the New Year. The program of the Farm Adjustment Administration makes farm accounts more useful than ever. The experience of many farmers indicates simple farm account books are best.

be increased or reduced accordingly.

Dr. Black says this should get the first corn-hog payments in farmers' hands several weeks earlier than if they had to wait for a final check-up with Government figures. However, a farmer will not be forced to sign this "rider," he may wait for the final check-up if he chooses.

## For Kansas Farmer's Hen Special

**K**ANSAS FARMER'S annual poultry number will be published March 5. We have \$5 for the best letter on "How Poultry Paid Me in 1933." Also \$3 for the best letter on marketing eggs and poultry; \$2 for best letters on "How I Raise and Market Broilers," and "Our Worst Poultry Disease and How We Whipped It." There will be surprise prizes for best letters on these subjects: The Best Way to Feed Laying Hens; Good Eggs at Low Cost; How I Got My Best Net Profit From Poultry; Is It Better to Raise My Chicks or Buy Them? And for the best letter about turkeys, ducks and geese. No matter what subject you pick, please give us the facts briefly. Give figures where you can. Please mail your letter to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, not later than February 10.

## Respite for Taxpayers

**K**ANSAS taxpayers have until December 31, 1934, to pay their taxes on real estate without the payment of interest or penalties. This is the ruling of Roland Boynton, attorney general, in an opinion given to the state tax commission on one of the bills passed by the special session of the legislature. The attorney general also called attention to the fact that the special session passed a bill which removed delinquency of personal property taxes until next August. The sheriffs cannot start next month to collect personal property taxes which have not been paid. The taxpayer must pay 10 per cent interest on the unpaid part of his taxes due December 20 but the sheriff cannot begin collecting until after the second half of the taxes is due June 20.

## When You Put Up Ice

L. T. L.

**I**N a farm ice house place the cakes close together. This prevents cracks and openings thru which air circulates. When cakes are irregular, fill the openings between with small pieces of ice. Broken ice on top of the cakes or projecting pieces along the sides should be removed.

Leave at least 12 inches between sides of the ice and walls of the building and fill with dry sawdust or shavings. Also put a layer of dry sawdust about a foot thick on the bottom of the house, except in the middle, where the layer should be a few inches thinner so the cakes will have a tendency to slide toward the center. For good drainage, slope the floor so water from melted ice runs to the center into a trench filled with gravel or small stones or into a drain tile. If drain tile is used, it should be trapped to keep warm air out.

## Best Fed Cows Pay for It

**W**ITH higher grain prices and only a small amount of grain being fed, cost of milk in the Reno-Rice-Harvey cow testing association has almost doubled since last spring. Good cows—the only kind we can afford now—always will produce cheapest when fed near their capacity. Our high herd has the largest cost of grain to the cow and is one of the most economical producers. Dry cows are neglected and not grained during the dry period. This accounts for their low milk flow at freshening time.—M. M. Beachy.

## Milk Saves a Feed Bill

**S**KIMMILK or buttermilk may be used in place of part, or even all, of the meat scraps or tankage in the laying ration when fed every day. One hundred hens ought to get 3 to 4 gallons daily. A V-shaped wooden trough makes a good container. This amount of milk with a liberal supply of corn, wheat, kafir or milo, together with green feed and oyster shell, make a good ration.

## Old New Year Resolutions

**N**EARLY 200 years ago Jonathan Edwards made these New Year resolutions that are just as good today:

*Resolved, never to do anything out of revenge.*

*Resolved, to live with all my might, while I do live.*

*Resolved, never to speak evil of any person, except some particular good call for it.*

*Resolved, never to do anything which I should be afraid to do if it were the last hour of life.*

*Resolved, never to lose one moment of time, but improve it in the most profitable way I possibly can.*

*Resolved, to ask myself at the end of every day, week, month and year wherein I could possibly in any respect have done better.*

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



## For the Land's Sake Do It

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

NOTHER year! How quickly they arrive, one new year after another, when one's hair begins to thin. When you read this it will be 1934. In every family some certain year is a particular significance. Perhaps it is the year the family "came West," perhaps the year father or mother or other died. For some reason or another, as we look back, there are many milestones that appear more plainly than the others. It seems to us now that we never can forget old 1933; not because of the death of a loved one, perhaps, but for the imprint it has burned in the minds of all of us folks on the farm as "the year without a profit." We will forget it. Time softens the hardships of the past, always, and if we will but give us folks of the farms a chance in this new year 1934, much can and will be done to obliterate the agreeable that now lingers so plain in our memory of 1933.

As we start along the road of the new year, many new ideas confront us, agriculturally. They are ideas unthought of 10 years ago. We no longer farm as we did when boys and girls, some of us whose hair has become thinned by more than fifty years of farm life. No longer can we think and act as we did in those hallowed days of youth. This is a different age, and we must adjust ourselves, our methods, our ideas and our actions to fit the new age. And so we say good morning 1934, ready and eager for it to come, and what it may. . . . Among the new things it will bring us is the soon-to-be established corn-hog reduction program, a plan for a controlled production of both corn and hogs that may be patterned somewhat after the meat reduction program of the last half of 1933. Let us hope we as farmers will co-operate more practically with the corn-hog reduction program than we did with that of wheat. If we do not, and the weather of this new year favors production, then heaven help the hoped for improvement in prices for 1934.

That the reduction in wheat acreage is not more closely follow the desired percent, must be disappointing to those who worked so hard to see it put through. But the greatest disappointment of all will come to those who refused to co-operate and reduce acreage if the yield on this acreage is normal and, being added to the surplus already existing, again forces the price below the cost of production. With a 15 percent asked for in wheat and barely half of that obtained, it may look a bit discouraging to ask now for a reduction in corn and hog production. When the public will not grant a favor, which is a favor to themselves most of all, and they are paid also for granting the favor, yet they refuse, as in the meat reduction program, it does create a discouraging start-out for the corn-hog reduction program. But let it be hoped the mistake in not co-operating with wheat is seen in time to save the production of corn and hogs from a failure in bringing it into balance with consumption. If it does not, what then? Continued low prices.

But to me, as a humble farmer of a patch of Kansas soil, one of the great individual benefits I can reap from co-operating with the corn-hog program, is the chance to rebuild fertility in an allotted number of acres of my farm and get paid in cash for doing it, besides. For the acres I keep out of corn production may be put into soil-improving crops, to be plowed under, and cash rental is paid me by my government for doing this. This is the greatest chance any farmer who thinks enough of his soil so he wishes not to let it from year to year with forced crop production, has ever had to do that he should be doing, and get paid for it, besides. It makes it possible, figuratively speaking, to eat your cake and have it, too. If for no other reason than this—and who can say this alone

Surprising how well cattle have done on dry-cut fodder and prairie hay—Wire worms get a too-early stand of alfalfa—To sow more soybeans this year.

is not reason enough—when your chance comes to co-operate with the corn reduction plan, I would say, for the land's sake, do it.

A year ago this week we opened our silo and began the feeding of silage, which lasted until the coming of good pasture. Tomorrow morning, the silo will be opened for another feeding until pasture. We have fed the stock this far on a ration of dry-cut cane fodder and prairie hay. It is surprising how well the cattle have done on this. There were but 10 acres of cane, which shocked up well behind the binder but was not too well seeded, having failed to fully mature. But it certainly has gone far and made a good account of itself in feeding 122 head of cattle, after being run thru the roughage mill. One would hardly think it possible to get that much from so few acres, but of course the mill made it possible for every ounce of it to be eaten without waste, and to do the most good possible. Now if the silage will do as well, another winter of feeding shall have been passed with satisfactory results. There is some compensation in seeing stock kept in comfortable condition, even tho the financial end is not up to expectations.

There is now 40 acres of alfalfa growing on this farm. The hay harvested from it last year, which was not a normal yield because of the drouth, is largely yet to be fed. The milk cows have been getting some of it each day since the pasture season ended, but the beef cows still have their's coming to them. Which should help them most when help is most needed—in calving time. The 12 acres of alfalfa newly seeded last fall, which was limed and phosphated, has already proved a failure. It was taken in short order by wire worms, soon after coming up to a good stand, a new menace to a too-early fall seeding last season. Neighbors who seeded a few days later escaped this pest and still have a fine prospect for a permanent stand. A year ago last fall our early seeding of 20 acres proved about the only field in the neighborhood to survive. Thus what succeeds one year fails the next. The entire game of farming keeps one guessing, so we shall guess again by reseeding the 12 acres to alfalfa this spring.

A crop that is going to be increased on this farm this year is soybeans. For two years we have been planting them with corn, to help along the fodder crop, both for the silo and for dry feeding direct from the shock. But this year we are going to plant several acres to beans alone, just for the beans. In Illinois, which claims to be the soybean champion state of the nation, they profitably grow soybeans by the hundreds of acres, using the forage for their hay and the beans as a protein to take the place of cottonseed cake. Feeders and dairymen who should know say they would as soon have ground soybean meal, pound for pound, as cottonseed meal. We shall plant several acres, as they do, in rows with the corn planter, then cultivate as if corn, then harvest and thresh for the beans. Any crop that will produce as well soybeans, and is worth more than a cent a pound, comparing it with the price we must always pay for cottonseed meal, when we do not pay a whole lot more, is worth growing here in Kansas.

### Straw May Save Alfalfa

FALL-SEEDING alfalfa that did not make good growth before cold weather may be killed by low temperatures if it is not protected. A top dressing of straw, or manure, may prevent loss of the stand. If straw is used, it may be raked off in the spring when the plants start growing.



DRIVER: "McKinley's elected—I'm off to celebrate."  
LEADER: "Guess this fence is my celebration—wonder how long it will last!"

## •BUILT 36 YEARS AGO• Good for Many Years More

Since McKinley's day—many presidents have come and gone—the nation has witnessed the most momentous and thrilling events in all history.

And since McKinley's day—this American Fence, erected by Mr. Jacob Boyd, in the spring of 1896, has rendered uninterrupted service—has given him real cause to celebrate its economy and long life.

Best of all—its effectiveness is by no means ended. "I firmly believe that it will last from eight to ten years longer," says its owner. Read his letter below and his is only one of many similar messages in our files. This experience is not unusual.

The test of time in actual field use, far more than claims and promises, has proved that American Fence serves more than its price would indicate and lasts much longer than its guarantee requires.

Figured on the basis of cost per rod per year—it is the most economical protection for fields and crops that you can purchase. The reasons, of course, are hard wire, superior construction and a number of exclusive features that your nearest American Fence dealer will gladly explain in detail. It will pay you to visit his store at the first opportunity and ask especially about the guarantee.

American Steel & Wire Company.  
208 South LaSalle Street.  
Chicago, Illinois.

Gentlemen:

In April or May of 1896, I erected American Fence on one of my farms and it has been in use since that time.

I firmly believe that this fence is in such a state of preservation that it will last eight to ten years longer. . . . It is economy to buy American Fence regardless of how attractive a price might be made on any competitive fence. . . .

Bethel, Kentucky  
March 14, 1933.

*Jacob Boyd*

Be sure you get American Fence. Our labels show complete and exact description of each roll.

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**AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY**  
208 So. La Salle Street, Chicago SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION Empire State Bldg., New York  
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Export Distributors: United States Steel Products Company, New York







# If You Sell Any Dressed Pork You Pay a Processing Tax

GEORGE F. JORDAN

EVERY farmer who sells dressed pork must pay the processing tax the same as packers do. That is, unless you want to be a pork bootlegger. Few will want that stigma attached to them, even it is possible to get away with it.

It also happens that nearly every farmer who butchers a sufficient number of hogs for family use will have more fresh pork on hand than the family can consume. Hence we give you a few tips.

First, you can butcher tax-free for your own use, or for meat that goes to help on your farm.

Second, you must not butcher for anyone else who may supply the hogs, or purchase them from you, unless you or the purchaser pays the tax.

Third, if you are a farmer who buys at hogs for butchering, you will have to pay the tax, for tax free pork is only for the "producer."

## Tax Computed on Live Weight

Now, with this clear in mind, it should be understood that the tax is computed on live weight of hog. The returns are to be made to the Collector of Internal Revenue at Wichita. He will supply tax blanks if you ask him or blank "P. T. Form 4," or your county agent may have the blanks.

The tax is computed, as to time, in the following manner: From November 5 to November 30 the tax was 50 cents a hundredweight on the live hog. Beginning December 1 it was \$1 a hundredweight. Beginning February 1 it is \$1.50 a hundredweight, and beginning March 1 it will be \$2.25 a hundredweight.

## Tax Varies With the Date

The tax you owe for dressed pork, then, is based on when you sold the pork. The tax return on pork sold in November is due December 31. If you are a bit late with your return but get in promptly, it probably will be o. k. you make explanation. Later returns are due in the month following sale of the pork.

If you sell a dressed carcass, the tax, based on the month of sale, will be on the live weight of the hog. However, if you sell backbones, a mess of sausage, hams or anything else piecemeal, you will need a conversion table to compute your tax. And here it is.

To use it, multiply the weight of the piece of meat sold, by the per cent for that "cut" of meat as shown in this conversion table, then multiply by the tax.

If you sold 40 pounds of spareribs in December, you would compute your tax thus: 40 times \$1 a hundredweight (tax) times 66 per cent (the conversion factor for spareribs) would make your tax 26 cents. On the same amount of spareribs, sold after March 1, the tax will be on the basis of \$2.25 a hundredweight.

Following is the conversion table. Better cut it out and paste it in the

scrapbook where you will have it handy for use when you need it:

## Conversion Tax Table

Article	Fresh, frozen, in cure, or Barreled pork Per Cent
Regular ham	194
Skinless ham	219
Boneless ham	252
Rough shoulder	85
Regular shoulder	89
Skinless shoulder	94
Picnic	76
Boneless picnic	99
Shoulder butt, and butt	123
Boneless butt	179
Plate	80
Rough Short ribs	135
Short ribs	
Extra Short ribs	
Short clears	
Extra Short clears	
Rib back	
Pork loin	216
Fat back	87
Spareribs	66
Belly D. S. trim	124
Belly S. P. trim—Briskets	180
Jowl	80
Head	60
Trimnings	80
Neck bones	19
Feet	19
Tails	44
Livers, hearts, kidneys	44
Snouts, ears, lips and miscellaneous edible offal	22
Cheek meat	88
Brains	44
Tongues	166
Lard	110
Pork sausage	80
Entire Carcass	
Head and leaf included	132
Head included, leaf removed	134
Head removed, leaf included	138
Head and leaf removed	139

With this table at hand it will not be difficult to compute the processing tax on any dressed pork you may sell.

## Oats Hay a Good Milkmaid

AGAIN oats hay is serving Smith-Jewell county dairymen well as a substitute for alfalfa. It does not equal alfalfa, but a few testing association members are getting very satisfactory production by using it where alfalfa is scarce. A few were in too great a hurry to cut their sorgo both for silage and hay. The silage is a little sour. However, since a few freezes, enough sugar has been set in the hay so that it is now fairly palatable, and cows are eating it well.—Howard Vernon.

## But Not too Much Silage

COWS like good silage and if fed all they will eat may take too much of this succulent roughage, and too little hay. It should be kept in mind that 10 pounds of legume hay provide as much protein as 100 pounds of silage. So it is advisable to limit the daily silage consumption to 30 or 40 pounds to the cow. This usually enables the average cow to eat 10 to 12 pounds of hay. Three pounds of silage and 1 pound of hay for each 100 pounds of the cow's live weight is about right. High producing herds may make better records when the ratio is made 2 of silage to 1 of hay.

## A Handy Way to Save

MONEY you have earned and saved should be kept where it is safe, where it will draw reasonable interest, and where you can get it any time you need it.

If you are wondering where you can safely keep your money in these times, I can make a suggestion that will help you. I know of an exceptional investment that is safe, pays 6 per cent interest per annum, sent to you by check every 6 months, and you can draw out all or any part of it whenever you want it. Investments like this are few and far between and this one may not be offered very long.

If you are interested write me a card or letter saying "Please give me full details about the safe 6 per cent investment." I will send you complete information by return mail. Address your card or letter to Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kan.—Adv.

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

## "On With the New"

THE troubles and disappointments of 1933 have no value except to guide you away from similar aches and pains in 1934. Forget the rest of them. Kansas Farmer will pay \$3 for the best failure letter telling your experience in 1933 in a way that may help someone else. Also \$2 for the best letter on each one of these subjects:

How I Plan to Improve My Farm in 1934.

The Best Way I've Found to Raise Baby Beef.

The One Income That Never Fails.

How I Changed My Farm—Fences, Buildings, etc.—to Make It More Convenient.

What I Would Do If I Were the President to Help Agriculture.

Make your letter brief, please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by January 31.

# Kansas

## needs men Concrete need roads jobs



There's one answer to both needs: Build concrete roads now to give jobs to men.

85% to 90% of all money expended on concrete construction goes to labor

Think what that means! Of every thousand dollars spent for concrete highways, nine hundred dollars goes to the laboring man. Nine hundred dollars provide work for idle men on farms and in cities. More trade for Kansas merchants—more health and happiness for all of Kansas.

Funds are available right now to speed construction of the concrete roads that every Kansan needs. Federal money is awaiting allocation. Do you want some of it for Kansas? Get behind the movement for building concrete roads—tell your highway commissioner that you want more concrete roads, now.

## PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

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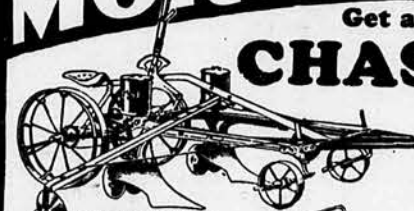
85% to 90% of the money spent on Concrete Construction goes to Labor!

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## MORE CORN PER ACRE

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**FREE BOOK** Study photos, read full details in big free booklet. See LOW PRICES. Learn how CHASE listers making farmers more money growing more corn on fewer acres. Read what users say. Write today. Card will do. Send name N-O-W!

CHASE owners make bigger corn money from fewer acres! The new CHASE 2-row lister plants seed at absolutely uniform depth, behind sub-solter in fresh, moist earth, free of weed seed. Discs cover seed with fresh soil from furrow bottom. Large wheels mulch and pack soil around, not over the seed, retaining moisture. Seed sprouts quickly, grows evenly. Stand is sure, yield heavier!

**Light Draft, Easy Lift!** 4 horses often enough. 5 horses or light tractor pull it anywhere. Single lever lift so easy a boy can operate it. Unusually short-turning. May be backed. Improved disk markers (an extra) leave distinct mark across field.

**All Operations in Sight!** Planting, covering ahead of you when using horses. Easy to watch.

**NEW "Power-Lift" Tractor Lister**

"The PERFECT lister!" say users. Quick, powerful, high lift—operated from 1 or all wheels. Or, raised while standing still. Sure-scor bottoms. Safety hitch. Remarkably light-draft. Very short-turning. Dropping seed visible from tractor. Depth adjustable from tractor. Seed sput nearly vertical. 2-row and 3-row. May be coupled in gangs. VERY LOW PRICES. See at your dealer or WRITE! CHASE PLOW CO., DEPT. 15, LINCOLN, NEBR.

## THEIR NEXT FENCE



will have **Two-Way Rust Protection!**

Straying animals, crop damage, animals wire cut, veterinary bills. A neighbor may be blamed, but only too often the real cause is poor fence, weakened by rust.

**Fights Rust 2 Ways** That's why so many farmers are switching to Red Brand—the fence that's doubly protected from rust. Red Brand has a Galvannealed outer coating two to three times heavier than on some ordinary galvanized fence. Also a real copper bearing inner section that resists rust at least twice as long as steel without copper. Genuine fence economy!

**Timely Book FREE!** Look ahead. Foresee tomorrow's profit opportunities in today's new deal. Write for this timely new book, Profitable Farming Methods. It's sent postpaid—free!

Keystone Steel & Wire Co., 2150 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

**RED BRAND FENCE** GALVANNEALED Copper Bearing Fights rust 2 Ways!



Red Brand Fence wire, galvanized to show heavy Galvannealed outer coating.



Red Brand Fence wire, galvanized to show the real copper bearing inner section.



Always look for the RED BRAND (log wire) Tune In! Sat. Eves. 8:30 WLS BARN DANCE



# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## My New Year Resolve

JENNY

ALL of you have heard the story of the two jackasses that were tied together and each wanted to go a different way. Naturally the rope grew taut and the mules choked. But when they put their heads together and pulled the same way, both had their fill of hay.

Husbands and wives may learn a lot from that. I'm not trying to be funny. Pulling in opposite directions will never get us anywhere—but if we pull together in double harness, the goal will be sooner reached and the way not half so hard. Whatever happens, the Jenny mule should do her share.

## Child Needs Cod-Liver Oil

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

COD-LIVER oil is not a medicine but a food. It acts as a food, and is considered so important in children's winter diet that physicians urge its regular use no matter how reduced the income. Fifteen to twenty-five cents a week will provide small regular amounts of cod-liver oil for each child under 2 years old—from 2 to 4 teaspoonsful a day.

If mothers in families whose food supply is low can manage somehow to save out this much money thru the winter months for cod-liver oil their children will probably escape rickets and will be more able to resist colds and other infections. Relief workers who are distributing food supplies are urged to include cod-liver oil as well as milk in the ration for all families where there is a baby.

Cod-liver oil was in household use long before it was understood what made it so valuable. When vitamins were first discovered, more than 20 years ago, cod-liver oil was found to be rich in vitamin A, the anti-infective vitamin. Later vitamin D was found, and this proved to be the substance necessary to prevent rickets, a disease which retards bone development, often causing crooked legs.

## Scrap Bag Silk Pillows

MADE LIKE QUILTS

HERE are two lovely new pillows to be made of silk—silk scraps at that, the leftovers from mother's and the girls' best dresses and dad's old neckties. Both pillows are fashioned after old-time quilt patterns, one the Log Cabin, the other the Pineapple.



They finish 15 inches square and are easily and quickly made. Pillow patterns, which may be stretched into quilt size to be used as a couch cover if one wishes, come in package No. 460P and are only 20 cents. If your scrap bag affords no material of this kind you'll be interested in our packet of assorted high grade silk materials of variegated colors in usable sizes made from the cuttings of a dress

manufacturer. Silk packet and pillow patterns are 50 cents. Ask for No. 460 when ordering this package. Address: Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## We Like Life on the Farm

MRS. U. S.

WHEN we decided to marry and move on the farm all of our friends laughed. I had been raised in town and knew nothing of farming. Husband had lived on a farm but had worked in the city several years. We moved out—not to a brand-new bungalow but to an old farm house.

I helped paper the walls, I painted, I learned to feed the chickens, even helped haul hay—in fact, I think I helped with every job on the farm. And did I yearn for the old gang and for town? I did not. We had to move back to town again, the owners of the farm wanted it. But we've not forgotten the happy years we spent there and some day you'll find "Mr. and Mrs. Us" away out somewhere on the farm again.

## Sally Jo Is Learning

MRS. F. J. S.

SALLY JO was married in '28 to Abie, who had a good job in town. Now Sally Jo and her husband are living with his folks on the farm. She laughed when I asked her what the depression had taught her (and she didn't resent my asking, for she knows the depression has taught me things, too).

"I've learned that it isn't a disgrace to wear an old dress with a new collar," she said. "I've learned that country eggs are twice as good as the pale, watery hen fruit I used to buy. I've learned that I'm a lot better off eating three times a day on a farm than I would be staring hungry-eyed into a city bakery window. And, oh, yes, about Christmas—I've learned not to dread Christmas anymore since I quit buying more than I could afford on Christmas Eve, and started making a few simple gifts weeks before the time to give them."

## Now I Do the Laughing

MRS. H. H.

THERE are times when I think that man of mine is the world's worst! He laughs when the cow kicks a pail of milk all over me. He grins widely at my antics as I feed the calves and my manner of getting over fences. He haw-haws when I ride the "old gray mare." That awful time the old red sow ran behind me and I fell unexpectedly over her—well he's still laughing about that. He laughs when I "jaw" because he slams doors, he is amused because I sputter when he consumes the company cake or the pie I'd planned on serving for supper.

But I'm laughing loudest and longest. Last week a neighbor called and Husband, earnestly discussing the crops, groped for a chair and sat down in a tub of water. Rising very wet he grabbed the "stove rag" instead of the towel. Our friend was actually hysterical and as for me, that will make up for all the smiles I've ever had cast my way.

## My Canned Beef Is Fine

MRS. L. H. RASER

THE beef I canned last spring tastes like roast beef, even the neck is tender and good. I used quart glass jars, some with glass lids that clamp on, some with zinc screw tops and some with the Kerr caps and rings that screw on.

After the meat has sufficiently cooled, I cut in pieces and fill the jars with the raw meat. Put a teaspoon of salt in each jar, adjust rubbers, lids or caps and partly seal jars, but not entirely. Use thick, new rubbers.

Process in wash boiler 3 hours, counting the time from the time the water begins to boil. I have enough water in boiler to cover jars, tops and all. Seal tight immediately after removing jars from boiler.

There will be a liquid in the jars that comes out of the meat, which gets thick like gelatine when cold, and the meat shrinks so that the jars are not full. Store in cool place.

Printed matter or curing and canning meat may be had by writing to Kansas Farmer, Home Service, Topeka.

## "Us Men" Prefer Blondes

A FARM MOTHER

MY older sister's hair is still as black as in her youth, beautifully waved and dressed. My hair is nearly white, and I do not have time to care for it as I should. She looks 20 years younger than I. She confides, however, that she keeps her hair dyed.

One day when she was here we were both combing our hair when my young son entered the room. "Aunt Daisy is beautiful, isn't she?" he said to me, and then came over and put his arms up around my waist. "But I guess all us men like blondes best," he finished.

After she was gone, I told him he mustn't be rude to his aunt. But, mercy, I was tickled to death!

## Children Not Fed Right

HERE'S another bad health report about Kansas children. An examination showed 90 per cent of those examined in Washington county to be undernourished, that is, they are not getting enough of the kind of food they should have. Every growing child should have not less than three glasses of milk a day and plenty of butter on bread. Washington county rural children weren't found to be faring as well as those in town.

## Kitchen Short Cuts

TRY soaking bacon in water for a few minutes before frying it; this will prevent the fat running so much and wasting.—Mrs. E. H. M.

A 10-cent "chore girl" removes pin feathers and cleans a chicken perfectly in much less time than in the usual way.—Mrs. D. G. Hendren.

When making fruit pies, use milk instead of water to dampen the edge of the pastry. It will hold better and the juice is not so likely to boil out.—Miss E. M. H.

## When Making New Pillows

BEFORE sewing up the ticking, iron it on the wrong side with a hot iron which has been rubbed with beeswax. This makes a smooth coating and the feathers cannot work thru.—Mrs. Ed Brown, R. 3, Search, Ark.

## Good Kansas Recipes

FOR THE SEASON

**Nevel Apple Pie**—Line a deep pie pan with pie crust; fill with sliced apples, cover with  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup of sugar and pour over this 1 cup of sour cream. Bake until the apples are tender.—Edith Cusic, Saline Co.

**Vegetable Patties**—These are delicious. Mix all together 1 cup finely chopped raw carrots, 1 cup finely chopped raw potatoes, 1 finely chopped large onion, 4 cups moistened bread crumbs, 1 egg,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon sage, 2 teaspoons baking powder, salt and pepper to taste. Form into patties; melt 2 tablespoons butter (or bacon drippings) in frying pan and place vegetable patties in pan. Cover and cook over slow fire 40 minutes, or set in oven and bake 40 minutes.—Mrs. Cleve Butler.

**Turnip Pie**—You may laugh when you see the name, but it really is very good and is another way of using the surplus turnips this season. Peel, quarter and core turnips as you would apples (this seems to remove the strong taste.) Cook, drain and mash turnips. To 2 cups of the pulp, add 1 cup sugar (more or less as desired), 2 eggs,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon cinnamon,  $\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoon nutmeg and 1 cup milk. Put in unbaked crust and bake just as you would pumpkin pie.—Mrs. Beth K. Casper, Clay Co.

## We Fill Orders by Mail

MRS. L. W. WHITE  
Lincoln County

I AM one of those who find it handy as well as profitable, to sell farm products by parcel post and rural free delivery.

We take orders and sell roasting ears by mail, and pork and beef in the the butchering season.

At harvest time we have fresh meat and bread sent to us the same way. It is a convenience and the expense is small.

## Hats and Gloves Match

IF YOU MAKE THEM



2724—Tailored and slenderizing model in garnet-red soft wool and silk novelty. The becoming scarf collar, sleeve trim and the girdle are of plain toning crepe silk. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 1/2 yards of 39-inch material with  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 39-inch contrasting.

2851—Have your hat tone with the color of your costume. Patterns for three Paris hats, two styles of scarfs and for the favoured slip-on gloves (B) and the new cuffed gloves (D). (A) is a stunning beret, high at the back with effective seaming and is suitable for velvet, felt or antelope. (C) is another version of the beret with crown interest, especially smart in felt. (E) The stitched brimmed hat of felt. Sizes 21, 22 and 23-inches head measure; the gloves in sizes small, medium and large. This 15-cent pattern includes all articles illustrated.

2944—Small daughter will look darling in this model. The navy blue rough woolen jacket fastens snugly to the neck with amusing bright nicker buttons. When the jacket is removed for classroom, it reveals a smart one-piece dress in red Scotch plaid, topped by plain red woolen. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 1 1/2 yards of 35-inch plaid with 1 yard of 35-inch plain material and  $\frac{1}{4}$  yard of 54-inch material for jacket.

Patterns 15c. Our Winter Fashion Magazine 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Pattern Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



## The "Welcome" Sign Is Out Says This Poultryman

IN THESE times, when it is so necessary to help one another, we print the following because it is written in the spirit of service and appreciation. Here's the letter:

"In my estimation, a laying mash without NOPCO XX is the same as bread without butter. I have found that it is vitally essential if you want smoothness of texture, plus hardness of shell.

"The fieldman representing the mash we use, recommended NOPCO XX a year ago when I was having trouble with soft shelled eggs and low vitality in my flock.

"After adopting NOPCO XX we decided that we had really found what was necessary for a smooth, good texture egg; better egg production and a healthier flock.

"I would not be without NOPCO XX and cannot help but be a strong booster for it. My egg checks tell the story of what NOPCO XX has done to improve my flock and build up their resistance to disease.

"Your representative will always be welcome when he pays a visit to this ranch."

If you're not a poultryman, show this ad to your neighbor who is. He will want a copy of "Twenty Years of Progress in Scientific Poultry Feeding." Copies of this sent without charge and postpaid to anyone addressing a letter to—

No. 5

NOPCO, 54 Essex St., Harrison, N. J.

## \$3,500.00 CASH PRIZE To Be Given to Some Man or Woman

We will give \$3,500.00 to some ambitious man or woman who answers our announcement, which is a part of our publicity program. Tom Wood, Manager of this company, said: "Before I give this money to anyone, I would like to know how wisely the \$3,500.00 will be used. Some people say that money given away so freely will be spent foolishly—but I think they are wrong."

Now, Mr. Wood wants to find out that's why he asks you to answer this question: "What Will YOU Do With \$3,500.00 if I Give It to You?" A \$250.00 Cash Prize will be paid for the best answer. By sending your answer, you immediately qualify for the opportunity to win the big \$3,500.00 Cash Prize. There is no way that you can lose anything. There are no strings tied to this offer. This concern is reliable. There is nothing to pay or sell to win the \$250.00 Cash Prize. This offer closes February 28, 1934. Simply take a penny postcard and write Mr. Wood today. Tell him in 20 plain, simple words or less—the answer to this question: "What Will YOU Do With \$3,500.00 if I Give It to You?"

Thousands of people have won prizes from this company. Now, you may be the very one to win big money. Send your answer, with your name and address to Health-O Quality Products Co., Tom Wood, Prize Mgr., Dept. 30-AA, Cincinnati, Ohio. It costs you nothing. Act Now! WIN a big prize!

## Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Big Saving! No Cooking! So Easy!

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs. It takes but a moment to prepare, and costs very little, but it positively has no equal for quick, lasting relief. From any druggist, get 2½ ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with granulated sugar syrup, made with 2 cups of sugar and one cup of water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed—it's so easy! Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made, and you get four times as much for your money. It never spoils and children love its taste. This simple mixture soothes and heals the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing. Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, the most reliable healing agent for severe coughs. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

## RURAL HEALTH

### What About Rabbit Disease?

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

THOUGH the cottontail is supposed to be the most inoffensive animal on earth he may hit back in unexpected fashion. A barefoot woman whose dog had brought in a rabbit stepped on the game to rip it up for dog food. A broken rabbit bone punctured her toe and she suffered a badly infected foot from "rabbit disease," the medical name for which is Tularemia.



Dr. Lerrigo

Rabbit disease is one of the new diseases. But it is real enough and anyone likely to handle rabbits should know about it. In a series of 120 known cases of Tularemia 105 of the patients got the disease from handling infected rabbits of which 98 were cottontails and 7 jackrabbits. In 102 of these 105 cases the infective ulcer developed in the hand, and in 2 in the mouth.

#### These Are Symptoms

The ulcer is not the first symptom. In the beginning the patient thinks he has a heavy cold or influenza. He has headache, chills and fever. He aches all over and is quite a sick man. As these symptoms pass, the ulcer begins to develop and this is generally followed by enlargement of the glands close to the ulcer. Death rarely results,

but the illness is quite disabling and lays the patient up from his work for a long time.

The State Board of Health in a recent circular urges that hunters and others who handle wild rabbits take the following precautions:

- (1) Never put the unprotected hands inside a wild rabbit.
- (2) Always wear rubber gloves when handling wild rabbits.
- (3) The rabbit must be thoroughly cooked; so well cooked that there is no red meat, nor any red juice, near the bone.
- (4) As at least one per cent of all wild rabbits are infected the hunter to be assured of safety, should not take home a wild rabbit that he shoots in the field if it seems sickly.
- (5) In order to minimize possible infection, rabbits which seem slow or sickly, or can be run down and killed with a club, should be killed and promptly buried.

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.

#### Have the Tonsils Removed

I have rheumatism in both legs. A doctor has been giving me electric treatment but does not seem helping me any. I have read somewhere that bicarbonate of soda and something else are taken to destroy the germs in the tonsils and palate. When, how often and how long at a time should the bicarbonate of soda be taken?—S. R. W.

Sodium salicylate is sometimes used in such cases but not bicarbonate of soda. The sensible plan of treatment is to have the diseased tonsils removed by a simple surgical operation. Then you have a much better chance to get well.

## POULTRY

### Five Hen-Picking Points

R. E. CARY

SELECT for early maturity. This is inherited and is important because fall and winter eggs are the ones that usually return the profit. Light breeds should begin laying at 7 months, heavy breeds at 8.

Pick hens that lay in winter. Examine the birds in February, and select for the breeding flock those having the appearance of being in production.

Another characteristic of a good prospect for the breeding flock is persistence in laying during September and October. If the birds pass the September, October and February tests, they have an excellent recommendation for a place in the breeding pen.

Discard all birds that persistently tend to broodiness. Place a band on the hen's leg each time she becomes broody. Three bands and she's out.

Winter rest period in egg laying should be short.

#### Hen Isn't a Thresher

DON'T expect hens fed kafir or milo in the head, or corn on the cob, to do their best job of egg-laying while they are working as a threshing machine. They must spend so much time threshing in order to live that they will not get the extra feed necessary to lay eggs.

#### An Egg-Test Time Saver

WHEN testing eggs, instead of using the lamp I use a flashlight. Set the tray in a dark room with each end resting on a chair or box and hold the flashlight under the tray. In marking eggs, I place all eggs in the tray and then mark them with pencil or bluing. This is much quicker than marking each egg as it is placed on the tray.—Mrs. Maude Robinson, Greenwood, Co.

#### How to Get Cheap Eggs

A RATION of grain and skim milk will make cheap eggs. For best results no water is given and the milk is kept before the birds all the time. They should get all the grain they will eat. I have fed a small flock of pullets this way the last two years with ex-

cellent results. Feed the milk sweet or only slightly sour, no water is given, it must not curdle. Any grain or mixture of grains may be used. It is a good plan to feed some alfalfa leaves.—W. J. D.

#### An Easy Way to Start

THE term "grading up" in poultry means mating common or mongrel females to standard-bred males to improve the mongrel stock. Now the commercial hatchery makes it fairly simple to replace the entire flock of mongrels with chicks hatched from bred-to-lay stock of standard qualities, and detracts somewhat from a long-time "grading-up" program.

#### If Egg-Laying Stops

PROBABLY 75 per cent of farm flocks are over-crowded. When colds and snow make it necessary to keep such flocks in the house, egg-laying drops off and diseases often break out. Usually low production and general unthriftiness result. By taking out the less desirable birds, you greatly reduce feed costs while increasing the egg supply. Allow 3½ square feet of floor space for each Leghorn and 4 square feet for the heavier breeds. It will help.

#### Let Birds Get Outside

THERE is some danger and little chance of gain in keeping laying birds up all the time. Good authorities say to let them get outdoors part of every day during the fall and winter regardless of weather. Cannibalism is more likely to show in confined flocks than with birds that get outside. You still can control what they eat if the birds are limited to a fairly small lot in which there isn't much grass to affect yolk color. Clean egg shells need not require full-time confinement of the flock. Releasing the flock after dinner and after morning eggs are collected, should not get many eggs muddy. Badly contaminated yards are the big reason for continuous confinement. But these can be cleaned up and alternated.



"Um-m-m! Ham Sure Has Real Hickory Flavor When Cured with

**Old Hickory SMOKED SALT**

YOU, too, can get delicious hickory smoke flavor if you cure with Old Hickory Smoked Salt... because Old Hickory is pure salt actually coated with genuine hickory wood smoke.

Old Hickory Smoked Salt cures and smokes in one operation; eliminates the smokehouse; helps prevent spoilage and shrinkage; improves keeping qualities; saves time, labor, money.



#### Plain or Sugar Cure

Old Hickory, the only curing salt actually smoked with genuine hickory wood smoke, carries the approval of Good Housekeeping Bureau of Foods. Your dealer handles Old Hickory or can get it for you quickly. Place your order now!

**Old Hickory SMOKED SALT**

Write for free book on meat curing to PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO. Dept. 1-F, 20 N. Wacker, Chicago, Ill. or GENERAL LABORATORIES, Inc. Widener Building Philadelphia, Pa.



GRANDPA'S TAR SURE GETS THE DIRT!

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PINE TAR LATHER MAKES MY HAIR SO SOFT AND SILKY

for more than 55 years



GETS THE BODY ODORS TOO!

for toilet, shampoo, & bath



GRANDPA'S WONDER PINE TAR SOAP

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## FARMERS HAND BOOK FREE!

Free copy, "Guide To Better Sausage Making and Home Meat Curing" with package Legg's Old Plantation Seasoning, sufficient for 25 pounds of meat... makes pork sausage more delicious and keep longer. Send 25c in stamps or coin to cover postage and packing.

A. C. LEGG PACKING CO., Inc. Dept. 58, Birmingham, Ala., U.S.A.

## Legg's OLD PLANTATION SAUSAGE SEASONING

**LOWEST PRICES GALLOWAY'S NEW SEPARATOR**

Most improved Cream Separator ever produced and guaranteed by Galloway's Ball Bearings make easiest turning. New type bowl very fast, close skimmer—pays for separator in extra butterfat saved. Present low price saves \$50 on cost. Now—but cannot last long. Get a new Galloway Masterpiece Separator on 30 days' trial—on terms low as \$3 per month with best trade-in deal for your old machine.

**FREE CATALOG**

THE GALLOWAY CO., Box 517, Waterloo, Iowa



# In the Cabin Chamber

## The Danger Trail

By James Oliver Curwood

(Copyrighted. All rights reserved.)

JEAN having had proof of Howland's marksmanship, Howland, gun in hand, again put the question, "Why are they trying to murder me?" "For the life of me I don't know," replied Jean, as calmly as tho a bullet had not nipped the edge of his ear a moment before.

"I had planned to use you," said Howland, "but I've lost faith in you. Honestly, Croisset, I believe you would stick me in the back almost as quickly as those murderers down there."

"Not in the back, M'seur," smiled the Frenchman, unmoved. "I have had opportunities to do that. Now, since that fight back there I do not believe that I want to kill you."

"But I would be a fool to trust you. Isn't that so?"

"Not if I gave you my word. That is something we do not break up here as you do down among the Wekusko people, and farther south."

"But you murder people for pastime—eh, my dear Jean?"

Croisset shrugged his shoulders without speaking. "See here, Croisset," said Howland with sudden earnestness, "I'm almost tempted to take a chance with you. Will you go down to the post tonight, in some way gain access to Meleese, and give her a message from me?"

"And the message—what would it be?"

"It would bring Meleese up to this cabin—tonight."

"Are you sure, M'seur?"

"I am certain that it would. Will you go?"

"Non, M'seur."

"The devil take you!" cried Howland angrily. "If I was not certain that I would need you later I'd garrote you where you sit."

HE rose and went to the old stove. It was still capable of holding fire, and as it had grown too dark outside for the smoke to be observed from the post, he proceeded to prepare a supper of hot coffee and meat. Jean watched him in silence, and not until food and drink were on the table did the engineer himself break silence.

"Of course, I'm not going to feed you," he said curtly, "so I'll have to free your hands. But be careful."

He placed his revolver on the table beside him after he had freed Croisset.

"I might assassinate you with a fork!" chuckled the Frenchman softly, his black eyes laughing over his coffee cup. "I drink your health, M'seur, and wish you happiness!"

"You lie!" snapped Howland.

Jean lowered the cup without drinking.

"It's the truth, M'seur," he insisted. "Since that bee-utiful fight back there I can not help but wish you happiness. I drink also to the happiness of Meleese, also to the happiness of those who tried to kill you on the trail and at the coyote. But, *Mon Dieu*, how is it all to come? Those at the post are happy because they believe that you are dead. You will not be happy until they are dead. And Meleese—how will all this bring happiness to her? I tell you that I am as deep in trouble as you, M'seur Howland. May the Virgin strike me dead if I'm not!"

He drank, his eyes darkening gloomily. In that moment there flashed into Howland's mind a memory of the battle that Jean had fought for him on the Great North Trail.

"You nearly killed one of them—that night—at Prince Albert," he said slowly. "I can't understand why you fought for me then and won't help me now. But you did. And you're afraid to go down there—"

"Until I have regrown a beard," interrupted Jean with a low chuckling laugh. "You would not be the only one to die if they saw me again like this. But that is enough, M'seur. I will say no more."

I REALLY "don't want to make you uncomfortable, Jean," Howland apologized, as he secured the Frenchman's hands again after they had satisfied their hearty appetites, "but unless you swear by your Virgin or something else that you will make no attempt to call assistance I shall have to gag you. What do you say?"

"I will make no outcry, M'seur. I give you my word for that."

With another length of babeesh Howland tied his companion's legs.

"I'm going to investigate a little," he explained. "I am not afraid of your voice, for if you begin to shout I will hear you first. But with your legs free you might take it into your head to run away."

"Would you mind spreading a blanket on the floor, M'seur? If you are gone long this box will grow hard and sharp."

A few minutes later, after he had made his prisoner as comfortable as possible in the cabin, Howland went again thru the fringe of scrub bush to the edge of the ridge. Below him the plain was lost in the gloom of night. He could see nothing of the buildings at the post but two or three lights gleaming faintly thru the darkness. Overhead there were no stars; thickening snow shut out what illumination there might have been in the north, and even as he stood looking into the desolation to the west the snow fell faster and the lights grew fainter and fainter until all was a chaos of blackness.

In these moments a desire that was almost madness swept over him. Since his fight with Jean the swift passing of events had confined his thoughts to

### Opening of the Story

Jack Howland, sent North to build a railroad wonders why a pretty woman is looking at him so intently. He offers her his protection. She leads him toward a lonely camp where he is suddenly attacked. The intervention of Jean Croisset, a halfbreed, saves his life. During the struggle he hears the woman pleading for him. Howland receives mysterious warnings to cease work on the line. His first night in camp, Meleese, the woman of his dreams, comes to his door to plead with him to advance no farther. Within a few hours Howland is pinioned from behind, tossed into a tunnel filled with dynamite and left for dead. Escaping, the young engineer again falls in the hands of his enemies. They send him to a deserted camp where for a week he is a prisoner. Croisset returns and Howland compels him at the point of a revolver to guide him to Meleese.

their one objective—the finding of Meleese and her people. He had assured himself that his every move was to be a cool and calculating one, that nothing—not even his great love—should urge him beyond that reason which had made him a master-builder among men. As he stood with the snow falling heavily on him he knew that his trail would be covered before another day—that for an indefinite period he might safely wait and watch for Meleese on the mountain top. And yet, slowly, he made his way down the side of the ridge. A little way out there in the gloom, barely beyond the call of his voice, was the girl for whom he was willing to sacrifice all that he had ever achieved in life. With each step the desire in him grew—the impulse to bring himself nearer to her, to steal across the plain, to approach in the silent smother of the storm until he could look on the light which Jean Croisset had told him would gleam from her window.

HE descended to the foot of the ridge and headed into the plain, taking the caution to bury his feet deep in the snow that he might have a trail to guide him back to the cabin. At first he found himself impeded by low bush. Then the plain became more open, and he knew that there was nothing but the night and the snow to shut out his vision ahead. Still he had no motive, no reason for what he did. The snow would cover his tracks before morning. There would be no harm done, and he might get a glimpse of the light, of her light.

It came on his vision with a suddenness that set his heart leaping. A dog barked ahead of him, so near that he stopped in his tracks, and then suddenly there shot thru the snow-gloom the bright gleam of a lamp. Before he had taken another breath he was aware of what had happened. A curtain had

### What Is Good

By JOHN BOYLE O'RIELLY

WHAT "is the real good?"

I asked in musing mood:

"Order," said the law court;

"Knowledge," said the school;

"Truth," said the wise man;

"Pleasure," said the fool;

"Love," said the maiden;

"Beauty," said the page;

"Freedom," said the dreamer;

"Home," said the sage;

"Fame," said the soldier;

"Equity," said the seer,

Spake my heart full sadly,

Softly this I heard:

"Each heart holds the secret

'Kindness' is the word."

been drawn aside in the chaos ahead. He was almost on the walls of the post—and the light gleamed from high up, from the head of the stair!

For a space he stood still, listening and watching. There was no other light, no other sound after the barking of the dog. About him the snow fell with fluttering noiselessness and it filled him with a sensation of safety. The sharpest eyes could not see him, the keenest ears could not hear him—and he advanced again until before him there rose out of the gloom a huge shadowy mass that was blacker than the night itself. The one lighted window was plainly visible now, its curtain two-thirds drawn, and as he looked a shadow passed over it. Was it a woman's shadow? The window darkened as the figure within came nearer to it, and Howland stood with clenched hands and wildly beating heart, almost ready to call

out softly a name. A little nearer—one more step—and he would know. He might throw a chunk of snow-crust, a cartridge from his belt—and then—

The shadow disappeared. Dimly Howland made out the snow-covered stair, and he went to it and looked up. Ten feet above him the light shone out.

HE looked into the gloom behind him, into the gloom out of which he had come. Nothing—nothing but the storm. Swiftly he mounted the stair.

Flattening himself closely against the black logs of the wall Howland paused on the platform at the top of the stair. His groping hand touched the jam of a door and he held his breath when his fingers incautiously rattled the steel of a latch. In another moment he passed on, three paces—four—along the platform, at last sinking on his knees in the snow, close under the window, his eyes searched the lighted room an inch at a time. He saw a section of wall at first, dimly illuminated; then a small table near the window covered with books and magazines, and beside it a reclining chair buried thick under a great white bear robe. On the table, but beyond his vision, was the lamp. He drew himself a few inches more thru the snow, leaning still farther ahead, until he saw the foot of a white bed. A little more and he stopped, his white face close to the window-pane.

On the bed, facing him, sat Meleese. Her chin was buried in the cup of her hands, and he noticed that she was in a dressing-gown and that her beautiful hair was loosed and flowing in glistening waves about her, as tho she had just brushed it for the night. A movement, a slight shifting of her eyes, and she would have seen him.

He was filled with an almost mastering impulse to press his face closer, to tap on the window, to draw her eyes to him, but even as his hand rose to do the bidding of that impulse something restrained him. Slowly the girl lifted her head, and he was thrilled to find that another impulse drew him back until his ghostly face was a part of the elusive snow-gloom. He watched her as she turned from him and threw back the glory of her hair until it half hid her in a mass of copper and gold; from his distance he still gazed at her, choking and undecided, while she gathered it in three heavy strands and plaited it into a shining braid.

FOR an instant his eyes wandered. Beyond her presence the room was empty. He saw a door, and observed that it opened into another room, which in turn could be entered through the platform door behind him. With his old exactness for detail he leaped to definite conclusion. These were Meleese's apartments at the post, separated from all others—and Meleese was preparing to retire for the night. If the outer door was not locked, and he entered, what danger could there be of interruption? It was late. The post was asleep. He had seen no light but that in the window thru which he was staring.

The thought was scarcely born before he was at the platform door. The latch clicked gently under his fingers; cautiously he pushed the door inward and thrust in his head and shoulders. The air inside was cold and frosty. He reached out an arm to the right and his hand encountered the rough-hewn surface of a wall; he advanced a step and reached out to the left. There, too, his hand touched a wall. He was in a narrow corridor. Ahead of him there shone a thin ray of light from under the door that opened into Meleese's room. Nerving himself for the last move, he went boldly to the door, knocked lightly to give some warning of his presence, and entered. Meleese was gone. He closed the door behind him, scarce believing his eyes. Then at the far end of the room he saw a curtain, undulating slightly as if from the movement of a person on the other side of it.

"Meleese!" he called softly.

White and dripping with snow, his face bloodless in the tense excitement of the moment, he stood with his arms half reaching out when the curtain was thrust aside and the girl stood before him. At first she did not recognize him in his ghostly storm-covered disguise. But before the startled cry that was on her lips found utterance the fear that had blanched her face gave place to a swift sweeping flood of color. For a space there was no word between them as they stood separated by the breadth of the room, Howland with his arms held out to her in pleading silence, Meleese with her hands clutched to her bosom, her throat atremble with strange sobbing notes that made no more sound than the fluttering of a bird's wing.

AND Howland, as he came across the room to her, found no words to say—none of the things that he had meant to whisper to her, but drew her to him and crushed her close to his breast, knowing that in this moment nothing could tell her more eloquently than the throbbing of his own heart, the passionate pressure of his face to her face, of his great love which seemed to stir into life the very silence that encompassed them.

It was a silence broken after a moment by a short choking cry, the quick-breathing terror of a face turned suddenly up to him robbed of its flush and quivering with a fear that still found no voice.

TO BE CONTINUED



# Chinch-Bug Threat Grows

Many Kansas Farmers Burning all Bug Shelters

**N**O DOUBT about chinch bugs and other pests storing themselves up to do all sorts of damage next crop season. Elias Blankenbaker, crop reporter in Franklin county, says neighbors split open a hollow log the other day and found it sheltering thousands of chinch bugs. An Iowa authority says the Mid-West, including Kansas, is threatened with the worst infestation in history. Many Kansas farmers are burning all bug shelters this winter. More moisture is reported over the state but still is scarce, cattle are wintering well, horse prices are strong and milk cows are worth more. The corn-hog allotment is the main subject of conversation now since wheat payments are so far along.

**Allen**—Corn up to 34 cents, much is being shipped out, crop making 20 bushels an acre, kafir 30 to 40 bushels. Oats, 25c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 12c; hens, 4c to 6c. A 3-pound Leghorn hen will bring only 12 cents, a good heavy hen about 35 cents.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Anderson**—Stock water getting very scarce, everything needs moisture, wheat still looks good, all corn in crib, average yield 20 bushels. Several are thinking of signing up for corn-hog program. Very few farm sales, horses bring good price and cows are well above the market. Corn, 35c; wheat, 65c; cream, 11c; eggs, 12c; hens, 4c to 6c.—R. C. Eichman.

**Barton**—Cold wave, but no snow, wheat fields need moisture, farmers received their wheat allotment money. Eggs, 11c to 12c; butterfat, 11c; corn, 45c; wheat, 68c; bran, 60c; chop, \$1.20; mill run, 75c; shorts, 90c.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—I plowed all afternoon in my shirt sleeves, two days before Christmas, lots of plowing done. Much interest in starting a weekly auction, merchants selling anything they wish. Community sale has been a success. Wheat looks good, most everybody pasturing it, ground still dry but plowed well. Several capable and needy men were interested in getting corn sealing jobs, but as usual the ones with political pull got them. Corn, 36c; wheat, 68c; oats, 30c; cream, 10c.—L. H. Shannon.

**Cowley**—Fine fall weather enabled most farmers to get their topping and threshing done. Hope the cold wave will kill some of the insects which are so abundant. Public sales well attended, implements sell higher than the same machines sold for five years ago, usage thrown in. Good horses scarce with most mules already shipped out of the county, cattle are wintering well, plenty of stock water since our 3-inch rain, no demand for hay, it being plentiful. Cream dropped from 20c to 9c; eggs, 10c; hogs cheaper as the tax goes on; hens, 4c to 6c; cake, \$1.40; kafir, 30c.—Cloy W. Brazier.

**Crawford**—Everybody killing hogs because they are so cheap, horses and mules in good demand at good prices. Wheat, 72c; corn, 37c; oats, 29c; hogs, \$3; eggs, 10c; cream, 10c.—J. H. Crawford.

**Dickinson**—No moisture for a month, some wheat looks good, other fields spotted, outlook for a big crop not so hot, lot of road work being done, a lot of men pulling hedge and trees getting ready for grading, some butchering being done, has been too warm for meat curing until the last few days, hens not laying like they should, eggs and cream prices at bottom, cattle and hogs don't pay for their feed, stock doing well so far, think we will have plenty of feed.—F. M. Lorson.

**Douglas**—Despite cold weather some work being done on county and township roads, rural schools open after Christmas vacation of one week, good demand for straw for poultry scratching pens and for bedding for stock, home-made hominy on many farm tables now.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Ellsworth**—Cold spell set wheat back some, chickens beginning to lay more, business does not seem to be picking up, farm prices very low. Cream, 10c; eggs, 12c; wheat, 66c; corn, 40c.—Don Helm.

**Franklin**—A few farmers still husking corn, had a little rain in December but not enough to make much water for livestock, lots of moldy and rotten corn in fields, a big lot of wood being cut for fuel, quite a bit of drilling for oil and gas, much plowing done before recent cold snap, trade at stores good despite low prices farmers get for their produce. Two of my neighbors split a hollow oak log on this farm and found it a shelter for thousands of chinch bugs. Good horses and mules selling well, Ottawa has two big market sales every Saturday, always well attended but do not always bring top prices. A good many farms being offered for rent. Prices advancing on many things we are obliged to buy, but we can get very little for what we sell. Federal relief jobs putting more men to work. Wheat, 70c; corn, 34c to 35c; oats, 28c; kafir, 50c; butterfat, 8c to 11c; eggs, 9c to 13c; hens, 4c to 7c.—Elias Blankenbaker.

## Uncle Levi Zink Says

**U**NCLE Levi Zink says he's not just sure how it is going to sound when we speak of 1933 as the year we closed the banks and schools, and opened the saloons.

—De Laval Monthly.

**Greenwood**—Rain in December helped wheat, a few public sales, prices fairly good outside of cattle and hogs. More applications for relief jobs than the quota allowed for county. Some kafir being sold but many holding for higher price, not much plowing done this fall.—A. H. Brothers.

**Haskell**—Wheat needs moisture, practically all seeded now. Wheat, 67c; eggs, 10c.—R. A. Melton.

**Jefferson**—Rain of over 1-inch in December the heaviest since May, stock water is a problem to many, wheat looks fair, stock doing nicely, farmers hope New Year will bring a measure of prosperity, present outlook not very cheerful. Eggs, 12c; butterfat, 12c.—J. J. Blevins.

**Kiowa**—Lots of flu and colds, wheat looks fair, many pasturing it, no moisture, hens starting to lay and price of eggs dropping. Wheat, 68c; poultry, 3c to 5c; turkeys, 5c to 9c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 11c; bran, 80c; shorts, \$1; alfalfa hay, \$14.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Lane**—Stock doing well, hogs getting scarce, wheat has plenty of moisture at present, grain of all kinds scarce, lots of barter but little cash exchange.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—Many chopping wood, quite a lot of folks working on Federal relief jobs, sudden weather change felt keenly by livestock and poultry, cutting down milk flow and egg production, prices very low on what milk and eggs folks have to sell.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Logan**—Livestock doing well but feed crops that did not mature do not have full feeding value. Early-sown wheat looks good, late sowing damaged some by high winds. Civil Works Administration providing work for many needy, much home butchering being done.—H. R. Jones.

**Lyon**—The last rain was fine for wheat and alfalfa, stock in good condition, cream and hogs too cheap, city poor folks say prices too high to buy much.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Many public sales, pigs, chickens and cattle selling for almost nothing, here's hoping farm prices pick up, lots of road work being done. Cream, 10c; eggs, 10c; hogs, \$3.05; corn, 33c; wheat, 69c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Renb**—Federal aid is working nearly all jobless men at Arlington and with an open winter they will finish a stretch of road. Cold weather hard on wheat pasture and feed, hogs and fat cattle cheap. Wheat, 67c; corn, 48c; butterfat, 9c; eggs, 10c.—E. T. Ewing.

**Rooks**—Farmers seeking Red Cross assistance in some instances, quite a number working on Federal aid jobs. Wheat, 60c; corn, 32c; hogs, \$2.50; eggs, 8c; cream, 10c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Wheat goes in to winter in fair condition, livestock doing well, cream, eggs and poultry prices sure took a tumble, trapping is the pastime among the sports these days, furs bringing fair prices.—John I. Aldrich.

**Lincoln**—Rain in December revived wheat that was up, other not up enough to make a stand, stock wintering well where feed is plentiful, not many cattle on full feed, fat hogs not plentiful, farmers busy cutting wood. Tax date postponed on account of delay in getting wheat allotment money.—R. W. Greene.

**Neosho**—A 2½-inch rain replenished water supply for cisterns, wells and stock water, also was very beneficial to the fall-sown grain which was in need of moisture. Chief occupation is getting in fuel supply and seeing that livestock have enough feed, very little grain going to market. A few public sales with most things lower in price except horses. Many employed on road work. Livestock and poultry in good condition and mostly free of disease, egg production on increase. Wheat, 65c; kafir and oats, 28c; corn, 31c; bran, 75c; coal, \$3 a ton; hens, 6c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 12c.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—A little too dry for wheat but just fine for stock, blizzards missed this part of the country so far, wheat in fair condition, stock doing very well, some have wheat pasture.—James McHill.

**Osborne**—Wheat not hurting, county machinery for corn-hog bonus getting ready for action, considerable butchering, hogs don't pay for corn they have eaten. Wheat, 67c; corn, 30c; kafir, 35c; eggs, 10c; cream, 11c; hens and springs from 4c to 6c; hogs, tops, \$2.60.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Wyandotte**—Farmers busy cutting wood and butchering, quite a lot of fall plowing has been done, few men getting relief work, many farmers unable to pay taxes, there isn't an animal on the farm today that will pay for the feed it eats, wonder how much longer the farmers can hold out under such conditions? Farmers are of varied opinions on the hog-corn program. Very little hay or corn being sold on account of prices not justifying heavy feeding of stock. Eggs, 14c; hens, 8c; butterfat, 11c.—Warren Scott.

## How It Paid to Rotate

**T**HE average yield has been 33.6 bushels an acre where corn was grown in rotation with alfalfa and wheat on the college farm, Manhattan, during the last 20 years. Where the crop has been grown every year on the same land the yield has been 19.4 bushels an acre.

What did women do to disguise their nervousness before they took to powdering their noses?

## Farm Betterments

**New Barn**—B. T. Heyl, R. 1, Berryton, has finished building a new barn.

**New Bungalow**—C. E. Spellman, R. 1, Gypsum, has a new modern bungalow.

**New Car**—Wilbur Hudson, R. 1, Smith Center, has a new Chevrolet sedan.

**New Tractor**—I. H. Hawkey, R. 1, Hesston, has bought a new John Deere tractor.

**New Garage**—Ed Dettmer, R. 2, Kensington, is building a new double garage.

**New Car**—J. A. Spilman and son, R. 1, Gypsum, have a new Chevrolet master-6 coach.

**Painting**—Linn Miller, near Portis, has finished painting his large home and other buildings.

**New Chicken House**—Ernest Steinbrock, R. 1, Minneapolis, has a new 20 by 32 chicken house.

**New School House**—Claudell and its vicinity feels proud of the new school house, recently dedicated.

**New Barn**—E. W. Moore, R. 5, Hutchinson, has built a new barn on his place tenanted by H. L. Forney.

**New Home**—W. F. Redeker, R. 3, Olpe, is building a modern 9-room, built-in English colonial style home.

**New Car**—The Rev. A. C. Fleischmann, Athol, surprised his family with a new de Luxe V-8 sedan for Christmas.

**New Cars**—Lafe Cole, Victor Anderson and Joe Thomas, all of Smith Center, bought new V-8 Fords in December.

**Airplane**—Alden Williams, top-notch farmer near Smith Center, has a nifty airplane, as a hobby, the only one in Smith county.

**Improvements**—William Roller, Shawnee county, has put a new shingle roof on his farm home and is building a large chicken house.

**Cattle and Hay Shed**—John Swartz, Everest, is building a combination cattle and hay shed, plans from the college, to accommodate many cows, also allow storage space for 75 tons of hay.

## Sell the Milk Themselves

**T**HE 200 dairy farmers owning 2,000 cows in Cowley, Harper, Chautauqua and Sumner counties, will begin marketing their product thru an Arkansas City milk co-operative this month or next. At least 200 more dairymen in the four counties are expected to get on the membership list within 60 days. These counties produce about 330,000 pounds of milk a day. In addition the co-operative will make cheese and butter. The officers are:

L. W. Chandler, president; Henry Schmidt of Caldwell, vice president; J. H. Dunbar of Arkansas City, treasurer; Homer S. Call of Cedar Vale and H. C. Swanson of Ashton, directors.



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T. J. BROWN

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**PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED AND** graded—Pink Kafir; Western Black hull Kafir; Early Sumac Cane; Atlas Sorgo; Wheatland, the new combine grain sorghum; and Hays Golden seed corn. Quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

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**HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$1.80, GRIMM AL-** falfa \$7.00, Sweet Clover \$3.00, Red Clover \$7.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Track Concordia. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kansas.

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**SAVE ON YOUR TOBACCO—ENJOY KEN-** tucky's Pride, home manufactured Chewing, 28 twists, sweet or natural, \$1.00. 28 sacks Smoking, extra mild or natural, \$1.00. 20 full size Sweet Flugs, \$1.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Murray Tobacco Co., Murray, Ky.

**CHEWING, SMOKING, OR CIGARETTE TO-** bacco, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10-\$1.75. Pay when received. Pipe and box 5c Cigars free. We guarantee you satisfaction or your money back. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Ky.

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**"GOLDEN HEART" TENNESSEE'S FINEST** Mellow Natural Leaf. 10 pounds Smoking or Chewing, recipe, special flavoring, and pipe \$1.00. Farmers Sales Co., Paris, Tenn.

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**TOBACCO POSTPAID: HIGH GRADE RED** Leaf, 10 lbs. \$1.00; 20 lbs. \$1.75. Save two taxes and four profits for chewing free. Berry Travis, Dresden, Tenn.

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

**BEST GRADE AGED MELLOW SMOKING** or Chewing, ten pounds \$1.00. Ford Farms, Paducah, Ky.

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**CASH FOR GOLD TEETH, WATCHES, JEW-** elry. 100% full value paid day shipment received. Satisfaction guaranteed or shipment cheerfully returned. Licensed by United States Government. Information free. Chicago Gold Smelting & Refining Co., 545 Mallers Bldg., Chicago.

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**OIL-BURNING TANK HEATERS. NON-** freezing waterers. Oilers. Portable smoke houses. Empire Company, Washington, Iowa.

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**ROLLS DEVELOPED—TWO PROFESSIONAL** double weight enlargements, 8 guaranteed prints, 25c coin. Rays Photo Service, LaCrosse, Wis.

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## LIVESTOCK REMEDIES

**COWS LOSING CALVES PREMATURELY.** (abortion) ruinous contagious disease, stopped quickly and permanently prevented, no matter what anyone tells you. Inexpensive, guaranteed. You cannot lose. Unparalleled record. Nonbreeding corrective included free. Remarkable references and official honors. Bellwood Farms, South Richmond, Virginia.

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**CORRUGATED SHEET IRON, RECLAIMED,** guaranteed no holes, 24-18-18 gauge. Low priced. The General Wrecking & Lumber Co., 6329 Wentworth Ave., Chicago.

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**DELICIOUS OZARK SORGHUM. FOUR 10-** pound pails postpaid in Kansas \$3.25. E. C. Gilkinson, Rumley, Ark.

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**BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE** 60 lb. can \$4.50; two \$8.50. Clifford Overbaugh, (Successor to Nelson Overbaugh, deceased), Frankfort, Kan.

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**YARN FOR RUGS, AFGHANS, SWEATERS,** baby sets. Beautiful colors. Lowest prices. Samples free. Delaine Manufacturing Co., Dept. L, 118 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

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**BE YOUR OWN BOSS. WE CAN USE A** good man in every locality not already taken. Must be familiar with horses. Write for further information. Fairview Chemical Company, Humboldt, S. Dak.

**SALESMEN WANTED: EARN MONEY SELL-** ing high grade nursery stock. Supplies free. experience not necessary, payment weekly. Write today. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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**200 LETTERHEADS 100 ENVELOPES, PRINT-** ed, \$1.00 postpaid. Dodds, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

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

## The Hoovers—



## Speaking of Baloney

—By Parsons



## LIVESTOCK AND DAIRY

## The Latest on Bang's Disease

New Bulletin Tells What You Want to Know About It

A NEW bulletin on Bang's disease—infectious or contagious abortion—has just been issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. It is Farmers' Bulletin No. 1704-F, and explains how the disease is acquired, how to prevent it, how to get rid of it, the agglutination test, and results of experiments with vaccine.

Infectious abortion also interferes seriously with hogs. In swine the disease is not caused by the same germ as in cattle, but by one closely related. There is no proof that swine get the disease from cattle. What is called "undulant fever," a serious disease in man, sometimes is acquired from the affected swine or their carcasses, also thru contact with affected cattle and thru drinking raw milk from diseased cows. Pasteurizing milk makes it and its products safe for human food.

Copies of this bulletin may be had from the superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., at 5 cents a copy.

## Hay That Kills Cattle

E. E. LEASURE

SWEET clover hay sickness shows up among cattle in many states. Some type of poison that develops in low-quality or moldy hay causes it, authorities say. No one can tell by appearance or with chemicals whether hay is good or bad. The sickness usually is brought on by long-continued feeding of the poisonous hay, yet may start after two weeks.

Affected animals bleed internally into organs, muscle tissue, or beneath the skin until large swellings appear. They may also bleed from nostrils, eyes, ears and anus. This continues until the membranes of the eyes, nose and mouth become pale, and the animal goes down and dies from loss of blood. Younger animals are most frequently affected and seldom recover without treatment. Older animals often recover without aid.

Often the disease does not appear until a stack of Sweet clover hay is almost gone, indicating that the stack bottom contained the poison. But there is the possibility that the entire stack may be dangerous. Real cure is possible in the earlier stages thru blood transfusions from a healthy animal with the aid of a good veterinarian.

Spoiled Sweet clover hay may be fed alternately with good alfalfa hay, clover one day and alfalfa the next, or it may be fed for weekly periods alternately, with varying degrees of

safety. But it should be stopped at the first sign of sickness.

Veterinarians find that tame rabbits are very susceptible to Sweet clover disease, becoming sick as a rule, much sooner than cattle. You might try them on doubtful hay. Feed them from the same layer you do the cattle. If the rabbits die don't risk giving more of that hay to your cattle. Danger of feeding Sweet clover hay is avoided by proper curing of the hay.

## Cows Lost With No Grain

TWO members of the Atchison-Jackson-Shawnee cow testing association tried feeding their cows straight roughage and no grain. After a time they decided the feed cost was more than it would be if grain was fed, taking the loss of production into consideration. To feed cows roughage alone, a great quantity must be fed, and most dairymen have no more than will be needed to last thru the winter even where grain is fed.—Joe W. Payne.

## Good Use for Box Stall

BEEF cows which calve during winter should have dry, well-bedded quarters at calving time. A roomy box stall is the best place. Within a week or 10 days after calving, they can be turned back with the rest of the herd.

## Farms Did Billion Better

FARM crops for 1933 were valued by the department of agriculture in its final report of the year at \$4,076,537,000, a gain of \$1,197,020,000 over 1932. Revised figures gave the value of the 1932 crop as \$2,879,517,000, and that of 1931 as \$4,102,354,000. The figures were based on farm value as of December 1 for most crops, but on seasonal averages for crops already marketed. Production and farm value of the principal crops were:

Corn, production 2,330,237,000 bushels, farm value, \$917,605,000.

All wheat, 527,413,000 bushels, value \$357,525,000.

Winter wheat, 351,030,000 bushels, \$250,601,000.

All spring wheat, 176,383,000 bushels, \$106,924,000.

Durum wheat, 16,109,000 bushels, \$10,133,000.

Other spring wheat, 160,174,000 bushels, \$96,791,000.

Oats, 722,485,000 bushels, \$219,520,000.

Barley, 156,104,000 bushels, \$63,486,000.

Rye, 21,138,000 bushels, \$11,737,000.

Buckwheat, 7,844,000 bushels, \$4,163,000.

Flaxseed, 6,785,000 bushels, \$10,301,000.

Grain sorghums, 87,884,000 bushels, \$35,802,000.

Cotton, 13,177,000 bales, \$617,716,000.

Cottonseed, 5,858,000 tons, \$79,532,000.

Hay (all), 74,485,000 tons, \$578,553,000.

Hay, (tame), 65,852,000 tons, \$533,589,000.

Beans, (dry, edible), 2,280,000 bags of 100 lbs., \$33,226,000.

Soybeans, 14,488,000 bushels, \$1,882,000.

Cowpeas, 9,954,000 bushels, \$9,393,000.

Potatoes, 317,143,000 bushels, \$222,667,000.

Sweet potatoes, 65,073,000 bushels, \$37,851,000.

Tobacco, 1,396,174,000 pounds, \$180,647,000.

Apples, 143,827,000 bushels, \$97,949,000.

Peaches, 45,326,000 bushels, \$32,618,000.

Pears, 21,192,000 bushels, \$10,252,000.

Grapes, 1,808,584 tons, \$32,114,000.

Sugar beets, 11,085,000 tons, \$58,988,000.

Broom corn, 32,900 tons, \$3,584,000.

Production and value of crops in Kansas for 1933 include:

All wheat—57,540,000 bushels valued at \$40,245,000.

Winter wheat—57,452,000 bushels worth \$40,216,000.

Corn for grain—66,576,000 bushels.

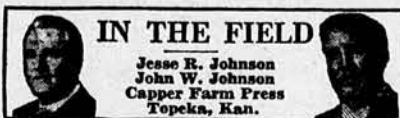
Grain sorghums—16,070,000 bushels worth \$5,946,000.

All tame hay—1,608,000 tons worth \$9,809,000.

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

## Cool Cream in Winter

PROMPT cooling is important in turning out high-quality cream during the winter. An insulated cooling tank in the milk house is an excellent place for cooling and storing cream any season.



W. H. Mott, Herington, Kan., is offering young Holstein bulls on nine months time. If this interests you write Dr. Mott at once.

In the S. J. Koch Hereford sale at Hershey, Neb., December 18, the 26 bulls averaged \$148. The entire offering of 71 head averaged \$90.

Alex DuVall, Oxford, Ohio, wants the address of breeders of Sapphire (blue hogs) and I have written him that we have some blue hog breeders because of low prices, but so far as I know we have no breeders of Blue hogs.

Julius Petracek, Oberlin, Kan., still has a few very nice Chester White spring boars for sale and is pricing them to sell them right now. They will suit you if you buy one of Julius. He also has some gilts for sale.

Lloyd Cole, North Topeka, Kan., is advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer Chester White fall pigs, boars and gilts not related and most of them are by his junior champion boar at Topeka last fall. He is pricing them low enough. Here is a good chance to start in the business.

The Hereford Journal in a summary of the Hereford cattle sales for 1933 says they reported 76 sales of Herefords during the year and that the general average was \$84. There were 4,121 cattle in the 76 sales and the writer says more Herefords were sold in 1933 at auction than any year since 1923.

A. J. Hatfield, breeder of registered Dutch Belted cattle located at Cassville, Barry county, Mo., has one of the best herds of the Middle West. His foundation stock came direct from a Holland importation. Just now he wants to reduce size of herd and is making special low prices on both males and females. He also breeds registered Hampshire hogs and has bred gilts and boars for sale.

Kennedy Bros., breeders of correct type Hampshire hogs, are advertising some exceptionally well bred Hampshire bred sows and gilts in this issue of the Kansas Farmer. They are bred to a top son of old Storm King, the two times world champion, and they also have a fine string of fall pigs sired by him that they are pricing reasonable. They will be higher in the spring and scarce. Better write them for prices and description.

C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., breeds big black Poland and every year buys some new blood. In the H. B. Walter & Son sale at Bendena in October he bought a very fine gilt bred for spring farrow to The Chief. She is a granddaughter of New Rainbow, the boar owned by G. P. Klein, Altoona, Ia., that sired so many show winners in the last fall shows. Mr. Rowe has a nice string of gilts that will farrow in the spring.

G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan., is a careful, painstaking breeder of Poland Chinas that has been before the Poland China admirers for a long time. Those who expect to buy a few bred sows or gilts this winter of the profitable kind and who want to be assured of good strong litters as a result of careful feeding and handling, will be interested in the news that Mr. Wingert has claimed February 14 for a bred sow sale.

Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kan., have announced a bred sow sale for February 13. The Johannes herd of registered Durocs is one of the strong herds in Kansas, and in the west for that matter. Their last fall sale of boars and gilts was one of the best if not the best held in the west during the fall. They sold 50 head and the boars averaged \$22.55 with a \$45 top. The average on the entire offering was \$20.15. Boars and gilts went to five states: Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and Missouri. They have recently bought 5,000 bushels of corn. Their sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

## Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle  
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Duroc Hogs  
Feb. 13—Johannes Bros., Marysville, Kan.  
Feb. 21—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 24—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.  
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs  
Feb. 14—G. A. Wingert, Wellsville, Kan.  
April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

## AUCTIONEERS

JAS. T. McCULLOCH, AUCTIONEER  
CLAY CENTER, KANSAS  
You will find my charges very reasonable.  
Write for open dates.

Bert Powell, Auctioneer  
Letters or wires will reach me at  
McDONALD, KANSAS  
Charges very reasonable.

## HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshire Boars  
of extra quality ready for service. Shipped on approval C. O. D. New customers and old write me at once if you need a boar. Bargain prices. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

HAMPSHIRE BOARS  
Registered; Immunized; Market type breeding stock. Guaranteed. Our reference: Your banker. Quigley Hampshire Farms, St. Marys, Williamstown.

TRIED SOWS AND SPRING GILTS  
Bred to a top son of Storm King, twice world's champion boar. Also fall pigs by the same boar. We guarantee correct type. Reasonable prices.  
Kennedy Bros., Pleasanton, Kan.

## DUTCH BELT CATTLE

HATFIELD'S DUTCH BELT CATTLE  
Imported breeding. Choice bulls from calves to mature stags. 10 very choice bred and open heifers. TB tested. Special low prices to reduce size of herd. Also reg. bred Hampshire gilts and boars. Inspection invited.  
A. J. HATFIELD, Cassville, (Barry Co.) Mo.

## PERCHERON HORSES

## Whitewater Falls Percherons

100 head in herd. Imported and home bred. CASINO and CAR-NOT breeding. 35 stallions ready for service. 35 mares and fillies, some in foal to the 1933 grand champion.

J. C. ROBISON,  
Towanda, Kansas.

## Work Horses

Reg. Percheron brood mares. In foal and broke to work. Fillies, breeding stallions. Write Percheron Society of America, U. S. Stock Yards, Chicago, Ill.

## HORSES AND MULES

## CASH FOR HORSES AND MULES

If you have range or work horses, colts, broke or unbroke mules for sale in car load lots, write  
FRED CHANDLER, Chariton, Iowa.

## HEREFORD CATTLE

Pioneer Farm Herefords  
Anxiety strain with both size and quality. 60 head in the herd. 10 choice bulls for sale.  
U. E. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

## Sanders Bros. Herefords

Why not now a bull of serviceable age, 10 to 18 months old and a few heifers, thick, typey kind and unrelated. If you want the best type, the best strain of Anxiety 4th Herefords and priced very reasonably, you can't beat these.  
N. S. & R. R. SANDERS, Miller, Lyon County, Kansas. U. S. 50N Highway.

## POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Polled Shorthorns \$30 to \$70

10 bulls, also females for sale. Three delivered 100 miles free. Royal Clipper and Grassland Premier heads our herd. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

## MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Bulls of Serviceable Age

Sired by Imp. Greatw Leader, Hollandaise Marshal or Neralcan Magnet, our three great stock bulls. Heavy Milking Record of Merit cows. The real farmers type of beef and milk Shorthorns. Write for prices or inspect the herd.  
DUALYN FARM, EUDORA, KANSAS

## Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns

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

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Bulls For Sale on Time

and from high record bull and record dams. Nice individuals. Ready for service. Will give nine months time to responsible breeders. Must make room in our barns. Write or call today.  
W. H. MOTT, Herington, Kan.

## Meyer Dairy Farm Company

Recently six of our good bulls have found new homes but we still have several very nice ones left. We will be glad to tell you about them. Farm 15 miles west of K. C. on Highway No. 40. BASEHOR, KANSAS.

## Dressler's Record Bulls

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

500 POUND BUTTERFAT DAMS  
A few very choice young bulls for sale from 500 pound butterfat dams.  
Collins-Sewell-Bechtelheimer, Sabetha, Kan.  
6 miles south, 1 west, Fairview, Kan.

## JERSEY CATTLE

## Fern's Wexford Noble Breeding

Junior champion bull at three state fairs 1933. 18 months old. Dam's record 437 pounds of fat at two years old. Granddam 807 pounds of fat. Also several other bulls and some females with show and production records.  
CHAS. H. GILLILAND, MAYETTA, KAN.

## CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Fall Pigs, Boars and Gilts  
Unrelated pairs. Extra choice boar pig. Prices lower than ever.  
LLOYD COLE, NORTH TOPEKA, KAN.

## DUROC HOGS

AMERICA'S GREATEST HERD  
30 years a breeder of the shorter legged, easier feeding type Durocs. 35 choice serviceable boars. 80 bred sows and gilts. Fit for breeders. 4-H, farmers. Herd boars in service: Golden Model, North Star, Four Square, Masterpiece, Landlord, Monarch, Schubert's Superba, Aristocrat. Send for breeding literature, photos. Shipped on approval. Immured, reg. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

## NEW LOW RATES for LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING!

40 cents per line (14 lines 1 inch). Minimum space for breeders cards, five lines.

## Fieldmen:

Jesse R. Johnson, 3205 Victor Place, Wichita, Kan.  
John W. Johnson, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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, Manager  
Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

## LAND

## KANSAS

SUBURBAN HOME—20 ACRES, 50 MILES south of Topeka, on highway, 1 mile high school, 6 rooms, large barn, poultry houses, fruit, easy terms, \$2100. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

EIGHTY ACRES, 4 MILES TOWN, GOOD house, large barn, smooth land, \$2400. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

## MISSOURI

80 ACRES, SPLENDID DIVERSIFIED FARMING section, only \$1350; 3 cows, 2 shoats, stock poultry, harness, farm tools, home furnishings, 10 dozen cans tomatoes included; 1/4 mile cannery (tomatoes in this section made as high as \$100 per acre in 1933); 5 miles to county seat; 65 tillable, productive soil, good pasture, spring water, some wood, timber and fruit; comfortable improvements, spring water, high elevation, fine climate, \$1350, part cash; free January list. United Farm Agency, KF-428 B. M. A. Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

## MISSISSIPPI

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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# More Corn Hog Committees

All Are to Push Corn Loans and the New Allotment

**T**EMPORARY corn-hog adjustment committees have been named in 58 more Kansas counties. Names of the first 34 county committees were printed in the December 20 issue of Kansas Farmer. All were selected by the state advisory committee made up of H. W. Behrens, Lyndon, chairman; Dean Harry Umberger, Kansas State College, and E. H. Hodgson, Little River. The county groups will help with corn loans as well as the corn-hog allotment. The 58 new committees selected are:

**Barber county**—Henry Abt, Medicine Lodge; George W. Teimig, Isabel; H. K. McKeever, Sharon.

**Barton**—Gus Cook, Ellinwood; August Gagelman, Great Bend; Francis J. Kingston, Holsington.

**Chase**—Henry Rogier, Matfield Green; George Miller, Cottonwood Falls; H. E. Williams, Clements.

**Chautauqua**—W. W. Hurst, Cedarvale; O. C. Farrell, Niotaze; H. H. Malone, Route 1, Moline.

**Cherokee**—Arthur Christiansen, Columbus; Carl Shearer, Faulkner; Ed Martin, Scammon.

**Clark**—Leonard Cox, Inglewood; T. H. McMinney, Ashland; R. B. Tedford, Minneola.

**Comanche**—W. W. Darroch, Coldwater; A. L. Bealey, Coldwater; Mark G. Brown, Wilmore.

**Cowley**—Walter Hunt, Arkansas City; H. J. Ehmk, A. B. Brothers, Winfield.

**Dickinson**—Harvey Bross, Route 3, Abilene; Wm. Chamberlain, Chapman; George Stelter, Route 5, Abilene.

**Doniphan**—Herman Libel, Leona; Walter Euler, Wathena; Earle Cole, Sparks.

**Edwards**—H. L. Cudney, Trousdale; C. R. Wheaton, Lewis; J. W. Peterie, Kinsley.

**Ellis**—O. V. Russell, New Albany; S. F. Harvey, Grenola; A. L. Criger, Route 3, Howard.

**Ellis**—C. W. Kraus, Hays; H. A. Fischer, Ellis; Ralph W. Bemis, Codell.

**Ellsworth**—J. A. Gustafson, Marquette; C. A. Grubb, Ellsworth; W. A. Bircher, Kanopolis.

**Finney**—F. L. Dicks, Pierceville; J. F. Waller, George Wood, Garden City.

**Ford**—C. S. Mayfield, Ford; W. R. Cook, Wright; C. W. Robb, Dodge City.

**Gove**—Carl Blickenstaff, Quinter; Anton Feldt, Buffalo Park; Albert Vollbracht, Grinnell.

**Graham**—Arthur Kobler, Penokee; H. E. Sweet, Hill City; Owen Griffith, Wakeeney.

**Gray**—E. A. Tice, Cimarron; W. W. Mitchell, Montezuma; W. F. Renick, Charleston.

**Greeley**—Harold Smith, Ray Waldron, Dan Brinkman, Tribune.

**Hamilton**—C. H. Miller, Kendall; C. F. Hastings, George Bolz, Syracuse.

**Hodgeman**—R. S. Bowie, Houston; Fred N. Cossman, Ed J. King, Jetmore.

**Kearney**—G. W. Pepon, Lakin; J. L. Bruden, Ulysses; A. Hutton, Lakin.

**Kingman**—Carlos Cannon, Cunningham; George Conrady, Cleveland; Paul A. Lindholm, Cheney.

**Kiowa**—W. A. Rosenberger, Greensburg; Wm. P. Thompson, Haviland; W. S. Sprout, Mullinville.

**Labette**—Oscar E. Ross, Edna; V. P. Hall, Labette; Edward Dickerson, Parsons.

**Lane**—Roy E. Durr, Dighton; Harry Richards, Dighton; Ray Clark, Healy.

**Lincoln**—Joe Green, Beverly; M. L. Strand, Hunter; J. M. Dorrill, Lincoln.

**Logan**—J. W. Howse, Winona; Jess Reed, Monument; C. P. Abel, Oakley.

**Lyon**—W. A. Gladfelter, Route 2, Emporia; L. W. Weeks, Bushong; George Walliser, Hartford.

**McPherson**—A. C. Ferris, Conway; J. W. Goddshall, McPherson; Oliver C. Hawkinson, Lindsborg.

**Marion**—J. H. Skinner, Marion; F. F. Noon, Tampa; P. J. Schmidt, Geosell.

**Meade**—John R. Painter, Meade; Claude Holmes, Plains; Art Cummings, Fowler.

**Mitchell**—George F. Heldrick, Beloit; Carl D. Betz, Asherville; H. J. Seidel, Glen Elder.

**Montgomery**—A. F. Featheringill, Independence; Ray Thomas, Cherryvale; F. P. Freidline, Caney.

**Ness**—George Anspaugh, Ness City; W. G. Schaben, Bazine; Chas. H. Johnson, Beeler.

**Osborne**—John N. Yost, Downs; J. A. Guttery, Alton; Clyde Bliss, Osborne.

**Pawnee**—Henry Fox, Larned; George A. Seitz, Larned; Clarence Uffman, Rozell.

**Phillips**—Arthur Tubbs, Route 1, Long Island; L. W. Slinker, Route 1, Logan; Homer Thompson, Phillipsburg.

**Pottawatomie**—J. A. Hawkinson, Bigelow; C. E. Klingensmith, Louisville; C. A. Pressler, Westmoreland.

**Pratt**—S. W. Moore, Byers; Isaac Gatz, Preston; Ed Logue, Pratt.

**Reno**—Robert Yust, Sylvia; Roy Rallsback, Langdon; Elmer C. McGonigle, Nickerson.

**Republic**—E. E. Holly, Narka; E. L. Shepherd, Wayne; Porter Ahrens, Scandia.

**Rice**—Charles Hodgson, Little River; Jay G. Richard, Lyons; J. Clark Vincent, Alden.

**Riley**—Gus Brandenburg, Riley; Leslie Brethour, Green; E. A. Moore, Zeandale.

**Roos**—U. E. Hubble, Stockton; S. R. Tucker, Codell; T. S. Shaw, Stockton.

**Sherman**—George E. Glass, Goodland; John C. Jones, Kanorado; Wilson Peters, Edison.

**Stafford**—Ray Harter, St. John; P. L. Keenan, Seward; Arthur Campbell, Macksville.

**Sumner**—J. Lex Kelly, Corbin; Homer Harsh, Argonia; Fred Mathews, Clearwater.

**Trego**—Ray Musgrave, R. C. Wheeler, Ogallah; C. E. Howat, Wakeeney.

**Wabaunsee**—Dave Stewart, Maplehill; Merle Converse, Eskridge; Harry Taylor, Wabaunsee.

**Wallace**—H. H. Prebbins, Sharon Springs; Carl Miller, Weskan; C. J. Deckman, Wallace.

**Wichita**—E. M. Carson, Scott City; Walter Gors, Selkirk; Lee Krenz, Leoti.

## It's Time to Band Trees

E. G. KELLY

**B**ANDING elm trees with "sticky bands" for protection against canker worm should begin at once. The first warm days will bring out the mother canker worms, and they will be crawling up the trees to lay eggs. The sticky bands stop them. Use ordinary printer's ink as the sticky substance, or one made of 5 pounds cheap resin in 3 pints of castor oil. Warm the oil so as to melt the resin.

The bands should be of strong paper 6 inches wide, and have strips of low-grade cotton batting under them. Press the cotton into the rough bark so there will be no holes under it. Wrap the paper over the cotton and tack the ends and center. Then smear a thin layer of the sticky stuff on the paper and don't let it dry out.

Elms and apple trees were attacked most last season. Hackberry, ash, maple and oaks were not damaged to any extent.

## Across Kansas

The 1934 meeting of the Kansas State Grange will be held at Burlington.

Next May and June Kansas high schools will graduate 17,000 students, many of them able to spell.

Just now Wetmore looks like a dogless town, all the dogs being confined because of a mad dog scare.

Cottonwoods along the Arkansas River are being cut for fuel at from 25 cents to \$1 a tree. They will be missed.

Southwest Kansas had such a dust storm December 14, that street lights were turned on at Dodge City at 3 o'clock.

Butler county's pioneer farmer and stockman, J. A. Weaver, left an estate of \$69,000, also 1,600 acres of Butler farm land. They were the days.

The Postoffice Department has rescinded its order to discontinue the Eminence postoffice in Finney county even if the subsoil is a little dry.

Topeka's Salvation Army distributed 367 baskets of food to needy families, at Christmas. Sensible Santa did much of that everywhere this year.

Thad L. Hoffman, president of the Flour Mills of America, whose grandfather founded the Hoffman Mills at Enterprise, Kan., died of heart attack in Kansas City.

The planting of 12,000 acres of wheat in Hamilton, Stanton and Greeley county, Kansas, and Prowers county in Colorado, was finished by C. Molz and Sons, Syracuse, in December.

## Uncle Jerry Says

Sergeant York, Tennessee war hero, said a mouthful when he ejaculated, "I have heard of a lot of men drinking themselves poor but have yet to learn of any man drinking himself rich."

People not sympathetic with the seemingly greater sense of responsibility of the Lindberghs for the flying business than for their parental responsibility, will feel relieved now these venturesome parents are home again and can get acquainted with their baby.

I have a sow that farrowed 8 pigs and every one of them were females. —Richard Bland, Caldwell, Kan.

# WIBW The Capper Publications Topeka, Kansas

## Senator Capper's Home New WIBW Location

About February 1 WIBW will move into its new quarters in a home familiar to a great many of you—Senator Capper's former home at Eleventh and Topeka Boulevard.

In years past, farmers of Kansas have always admired the beautiful home of the Capper family and have thoroughly enjoyed its homey atmosphere. Senator Capper took keen pleasure in holding the door latch open and welcoming the folks from over the State who dropped in to visit.

This same homey atmosphere is being preserved in adapting it to the uses of WIBW. Farm friends of the radio station will have the same welcome in the station's new home that they enjoyed when the Senator lived there.

There will be a comfortable reception room for visitors, two main studios, offices for the program and business departments, and rehearsal and lounging rooms for the folks who do the entertaining.

An apartment will be maintained for Senator Capper's use when Congress is not in session.

Make your plans now to visit WIBW in its new home at 1035 Topeka Boulevard. Of added interest will be the fact that ex-Vice-President Curtis' red brick home is just across the street, a place of interest to people visiting in Topeka. Remember the doorman says "Welcome" to all friends of the Capper Radio Station.

## WEEKLY HIGHLIGHTS

### SUNDAY

9:30 A. M. George Horne at the Organ.  
10:30 A. M. Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir and Organ.  
6:30 P. M. Willard Robison, Evangelist of Rhythm.  
7:00 P. M. CHRYSLER MOTOR CORPORATION on Sunday, January 7th, takes you to the New York Auto Show. Here's an hour of a visit with the merchants, and plenty of thrills. Don't miss it. One program only.  
9:30 P. M. Tomorrow's News.

### MONDAY

10:30 A. M. KANSAS AVENUE ON PARADE. WIBW's traveling microphone takes you into the leading stores of Topeka for a visit with the merchants.  
8:15 P. M. BUICK MOTOR COMPANY sponsors something entirely new in radio programs. Robert Benchley with his humor, Howard Marsh and his wonderful tenor voice, and Andre Kostelanetz with his orchestra make up a program that you won't want to miss.

### TUESDAY

10:30 A. M. JOHN-SON'S FLOOR WAX brings you Tony Wons and his Scrap Book. (Starts January 23rd.)  
9:00 P. M. CAMEL CARAVAN comes to you bringing Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra. Here's a picture of the featured vocalist on the Camel Caravan. He plays the saxophone and orchestra, and net in addition to his singing. This program is sponsored by the K. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, the makers of Camel Cigarettes. Irene Taylor and the De Re Mi Girls also fill important roles in this program. Here is a wonderful half hour show.

### WEDNESDAY

10:30 A. M. KANSAS AVENUE ON PARADE, visiting Topeka merchants.  
8:15 P. M. PONTIAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY presents Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd. Vera Van and Jacques Renard's orchestra complete the talent for a real show.  
9:00 P. M. OLD GOLD gives you an exceptional show with an excellent orchestra, good singers and real entertainment. Mark this program down for the middle of the week as one you should never miss.

### THURSDAY

10:30 A. M. JOHNSON'S FLOOR WAX. Tony Wons Scrap Book. (Starts January 23rd.)  
8:15 P. M. BUICK MOTOR COMPANY presents Robert Benchley, Howard Marsh and orchestra.  
9:00 P. M. CAMEL CARAVAN. See Tuesday's notes.

### FRIDAY

10:30 A. M. KANSAS AVENUE ON PARADE.

### SATURDAY

11:00 A. M. CROWN DRUG STORE gives you an entertaining program that you shouldn't miss. It is broadcast from the mezzanine floor of the store and if you are in Topeka, come into the Crown and see and hear this program.  
8:15 P. M. PONTIAC MOTOR CAR COMPANY. Stoopnagle and Budd.  
9:00 P. M. GRAPE-NUTS presents the Byrd Antarctic Expedition. You can hear history in the making—every day this hand-picked crew of brave men are enduring hardships that we never dream of. Be sure and listen in WIBW for this history-making program.

### DAILY (Except Sunday)

#### PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

6:00 A. M. Alarm Clock Club with Weather and News Reports. Read the Notes by The Farm Hand in adjoining column.  
7:00 A. M. Around the Radio Altar—Dr. W. Ernest Collins.  
7:15 A. M. News Reports.  
9:00 A. M. Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts.  
9:02 A. M. Musical Clock.  
9:30 A. M. Organ Melodies.  
11:00 A. M. Women's Club of the Air. See Women's Club Notes in the next column.  
11:30 A. M. Dinner Concert and Weather and Market Reports. Program conducted by The Farm Hand.  
11:45 A. M. Market Reports as follows: Chicago Potatoes; Chicago Egg Market; Chicago Poultry Market; Chicago Livestock Market; Chicago and Kansas City Future Grain Markets.  
12:25 P. M. Kansas City Livestock Market.  
3:00 P. M. Your Favorite Church Songs.  
3:15 P. M. Musical Vaughns and The Farm Hand.  
5:30 P. M. Uncle Dave's Comfy Time.  
6:30 P. M. Anticipated Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts.  
9:30 P. M. Tomorrow's News and Weather Reports.

## Notes by the Farm Hand

Every day the membership of the Alarm Clock Club is growing larger. Folks all over Kansas are joining in the fun. And lately we've been getting a lot of letters from much farther away. One man in Detroit, Michigan, writes that he always listens every morning. His name is C. W. Tomlinson. Welcome to all of you. Let us hear from you.

There'll be a mighty big lot of fine country sausage around the country pretty soon judging by the way folks are writing in for the Carey book on meat curing and the free sample of sausage seasoning. J. H. Dunigan of Topeka wrote for the sample and said he was going to send Aunt Ada some of the sausage. Hope he makes it enough for the whole Alarm Clock Club staff.

Have you discovered the new program of old-time music on the air from WIBW every week day afternoon except Saturday at 3:15 to 3:45? Seems to be a popular program. Lots of you are writing in, sending your requests and your letters of appreciation. We like to get those letters. The only way radio folks know whether they're pleasing you is when you write and tell them.

That afternoon program has turned into a hot contest. Trying to find out whether Aunt Ada or Jerry or Eddie is the best singer. Listeners are the judges. Some mighty fine comments are coming in. It's all in fun, of course, but after all we need a lot of fun in this world. The more the merrier.

We've been mighty happy to be able to tell you a good deal over the air about Emahizer-Spielman, the big furniture store in Topeka. That store is fifty-five years old. Been in Kansas that long, I often wonder just how many happy Kansas homes owe their success and happiness in part at least to Emahizer-Spielman and the strict adherence to quality and fair dealing that has always characterized that store.

That's quite a collection of bells you hear on the Alarm Clock Club program every morning and on the Dinner Concert at noon. The latest addition is a sleigh bell that Sam Jones of Lane, Kansas, sent in. Said Santa Claus lost it from his sleigh several years ago.

Pretty soon now we're going to start a new program. Going to swap information with you about poultry. That's a hobby of mine. I like poultry. Usually make a little money out of my flocks even in times like these when prices are low. You folks have some good ideas about chicken-raising and no doubt you've got some problems too. We all have. So let's get together and swap. Send in your questions and your problems. Also send in stories of your successes and the time and money saving ideas you've discovered. I'll put them out on the air and we'll all benefit. More details as to the time in a few days when we get all the plans worked out.

Mosby-Mack, Topeka's Ford dealers, tell me they've been selling a lot of good used cars to our farmer listeners. Some have been going out a long way from Topeka. One thing I like about Mosby-Mack is that they're reliable. No danger of getting the worst of the deal when you trade with them.

Have you been listening to the old-time songs sung by the McKay Sisters? They've been singing at 10:30 in the morning on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Mighty nice singers, too. Give the girls a little encouragement in the form of some cards and letters. They'll be glad to sing your favorites for you.

—Adam Reinemund, The Farm Hand.

## Women's Club of the Air

Have you started butchering? The Kerr Glass Company has prepared a booklet of tested recipes for canning meat that you will want to use in the next few months. These recipes may be had—free—by writing to THE WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE AIR at WIBW.

Of interest to brides-to-be are suggestions for "A Budgeted Hope Chest" to be given by Irene Westbrook of The Household Magazine staff January 6.

Ten General Electric Dishwashers are to be given away by the Cimalene Co. Listen in at 11:15 A. M. on January 16, 18, 23, 25, 30, and learn how you may win one of these valuable prizes.

New Ideas of "Color Schemes For the Kitchen" will be offered by Bernice Chandler, January 8.

"Ways to Prepare Chicken" will be discussed by Julia Kene, Home Editor of Capper's Farmer, January 9.

Zorada Titus, Household Searchlight Director, will give information on "How to Buy Linens" for wearing qualities, January 11, and recipes for "Substantial Whole Meal Dishes," January 13.

And the handy-man-about-the-house can get a few tips on taking out squeaks and repairing old furniture January 15.

Tune in THE WOMEN'S CLUB OF THE AIR programs daily at 11 o'clock in the morning. Every broadcast will bring you new ideas in homemaking.

—Bernice Chandler, Director.

# WIBW

Wants to Please Kansas Farmers