

Cop. 2

Merry Christmas to You and the Best New Year Ever

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

Kansas Farmer's  
71st Year

December 20, 1933

Published on the  
5th and 20th



## "Stick To It"

**H**OLD down farm production to compel better prices. Stick to the Farm Adjustment Act with whatever changes experience proves necessary. This is what Secretary Wallace urged farmers to do in his address to the Farm Bureau convention in Chicago.

As a Westerner and a farmer himself, Secretary Wallace is the ablest, most representative man farmers have ever had in the Department of Agriculture. They now have a strong man of their own kind in the Cabinet, in the man from Iowa.

Secretary Wallace concedes some changes in the Farm Act may be needed, among them a substitute for the processing tax as a means of raising money for benefits. He repeated what he said in Kansas last fall that the whole farm problem is one of planning, then carrying out the plan.

One thing that must be decided eventually, he said, is whether the farmers' permanent program shall be simply a national program or cover other countries. Until that decision is made he believed we should go ahead and carry it out as a national plan for the reason there can be little foreign buying power for our wheat and lard at this time, nor is there likely to be any considerable change of this situation within a year or two.

After urging whole-hearted support of the hog-corn plan, Secretary Wallace said, "The time is coming when we shall have to reconsider many of the devices in the Farm Administration Act."

Among changes recommended by various groups, he mentioned substitution of something better for the processing tax and the "licensing of every plowed field, also putting the marketing of farm products on a quota system."

Concerning the licensing-quota proposals, he said: "While I have been doubtful of this, I think we ought to consider it from every angle in our farm meetings. It is up to the farmers and their farm organizations to give us the benefit of their judgment on proposals like these."

One change in the Act likely to be made by the coming session of Congress, is the insertion of beef cattle and sugar in the list of basic commodities. The hard-pressed cattleman needs it.



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## Thousands Turning to This NEW "CAREY-IZED" SMOKE-SALT

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### PROTECTIVE SERVICE

## Caught the Two Pig Stealers

J. M. PARKS

Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service



Friedemann gave them third degree

BECAUSE his pigs wore rings in their noses, Service Member Robert Friedemann, R. 3, Oberlin, Kan., was able to identify five that had been stolen from his posted premises. Suspicion pointed toward Marvin Duncan and Evelyn Forton who were known to have been on the Friedemann premises about the time the hogs disappeared. Questioning by Mr. Friedemann, led one of the boys to confess to the theft and implicate the other. Duncan was given 90 days in jail. All of the reward has been paid to Service Member Friedemann.

### Buyer Was Suspicious

AFTER a Sabetha poultryman had bought chickens from Willard Porter and Wesley Smith, he became suspicious and reported them to the sheriff who made an investigation. The chickens were found to have been stolen from Service Member H. B. Myers, R. 5, Sabetha, Kan. Porter confessed and was sent to the reformatory. At Smith's second trial, he was convicted and sentenced to the same place. The Service reward has been divided equally between Mrs. H. B. Myers, Sheriff C. E. Carman, Seneca, Kan., and a Sabetha poultryman.

### Farmer Shot a Wheat Raider

IF IT had not been for three of his neighbors—fellow Service members, J. A. Blevins, E. L. Stone and Lloyd Fahler—the thieves who attempted to steal wheat from the posted premises of Roy Knisley, Edna, Kan., would have succeeded. One of the prowlers, Merton Hines, was shot by Stone. Later, Hines was captured and given not to exceed 5 years in the reformatory. The other thief is still at large. Thefts had been committed on the premises of four of the Service members mentioned, also on the posted

farm of W. W. Carey, R. 1, Edna, Kan. Mr. Carey waived his claim to the reward and Mr. Knisley, in whose name the charge was brought, recommended that the reward be paid to J. A. Blevins, E. L. Stone and Lloyd Fahler for the excellent work they did in preventing the theft.

### Callers Surprised the Thieves

A CHICKEN theft on the premises of Ed Bell, R. 1, Goff, Kan., was interrupted by Mr. and Mrs. Francis Berridge who called to see the Bells. The thieves ran. Later, one of the thieves, Floyd Walker, stole from the posted premises of John Maynard, Sabetha, Kan., and is now serving 2 to 10 years in the penitentiary. The arrest of Walker by Sheriff Charles Carman resulted from clues growing out of both thefts. So the \$50 reward paid by Kansas Farmer was divided, \$12.50 to Service Members Mr. and Mrs. Ed Bell, \$12.50 to Service Members Mr. and Mrs. John Maynard, \$12.50 to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Berridge and \$12.50 to Sheriff Carman.

### Farm Thievery on the Run

Many thanks for the reward. I am well pleased with the way you divided it. If every farmer was a member of your Protective Service, farm thievery would be stamped out. It is the cheapest insurance I know of.—Walter J. Wilson, Geuda Springs, Kan.

Thank you for your effort to obtain justice for me. Those tire dealers are really crooked and only settled because they were afraid they would be picked up by you folks.—O. M. Sears, Rantoul, Kan.

I received your check for \$15, my share of the \$25 reward for the capture and conviction of William Owens and Jack Fitzgerald. I certainly appreciate it.—R. W. Flohrschutz, Berryton, Kan.

Accept my thanks for your check of the \$15. If I can be of any service in the future, I will gladly give it.—Dale Sims, Berryton, Kan.

The — has sent me a check for the balance due me. The matter is now cleared up, but they did not refund the \$1.67 I paid for freight. Thank you a lot for this service.—Alois L. Urban, Bison, Kan.

We feel we never would have got our claim settled if it hadn't been for you. They wouldn't pay any attention to my letters.—B. R. Williams, Redfield, Kan.

I have your reward check for \$25. Many thanks to you and Kansas Farmer.—Robert Friedemann, R. 3, Oberlin, Kan.

I acknowledge the \$25 check and offer my sincere thanks.—Homer F. Hodges, R. 4, Ottawa, Kan.

## Feed or Sell Is the Question

*Skimpy Milkers Make Extra Work and Pay Too Little*

SHORTAGE of home-grown feeds this winter makes it important to check every cow in the herd. Then, either sell the poor ones or feed them a limited amount of low-grade feed.

Skimpy milkers make a lot of extra work, yet pay little or no net income. In one dairy herd of 25 cows, 8 averaged 300 pounds of butterfat or more, 11 others less than 250 pounds in a year. The income above cost of feed from the 8 cows beat 23 like the poorest cows.

The 8 good cows gave 70,886 pounds of milk, while the 23 would have put 127,696 pounds, or 56,810 pounds more on the market, but at no profit to the owner. Much of the milk surplus comes from herds like this one.

Every 100 pounds of milk from the 8 cows took 69 pounds of silage, 41 pounds of hay and 35 pounds of grain. The low milkers ate 110 pounds of silage, 66 pounds of hay and 50 pounds of grain, or 50 per cent more feed than the high cows.

These are times for us to make the best of what we have in the best way, according to conditions.

### Sold 2,200 Mules in a Day

MORE than 2,200 mules, mostly from Kansas and Missouri were sold at auction in a day at the South's great mule market, Atlanta, Ga. They brought more than \$250,000, or an average of \$130 a head. Buyers came from four Southern states. Back of this brisk demand are improved condi-

tions in the Cotton Belt and the belief there will be a mule shortage in the spring.

### Hay Killed Four Calves

R. W. MCBURNEY

FOUR calves owned by Gene Brown, Beloit, died of hemorrhage caused by spoiled Sweet clover hay. This is known as Sweet clover disease which changes the blood so it will not clot or coagulate. The calves had swellings that proved to be sheets of blood in the muscles. Internal bleeding caused death.

Feeding Sweet clover hay has its dangers. It is difficult to get it thoroughly dried so it will not spoil when it goes into the stack. All moldy hay does not cause Sweet clover disease and what seems to be good hay may cause trouble. Losses often follow dehorning, castration or calving, altho symptoms had not been noticed.

To test the hay, feed it to rabbits, as they die much sooner than cattle and give warning of poison in the hay. Unless it contains a large amount of poison, losses may be avoided by feeding Sweet clover not more than one-third of the time. If only a small amount of poison is present, feeding half Sweet clover and half some other hay may be safe.

Except for the danger from poisoning, Sweet clover hay is nearly as valuable as alfalfa. Its big values are for soil improvement and pasture.

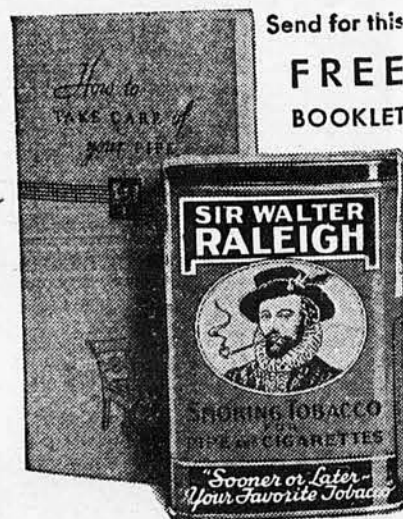
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## Cold Weather Farm Benefits and Mistakes

FROM OUR FARM CONTRIBUTORS

**M**Y CATTLE barn, with hay loft that will hold enough roughness to carry 2 loads of calves thru the winter, and with water tank in the south end, is my best-paying farm equipment. I feed in the barn winter and summer. My calves put on more pounds with the same amount of feed than if exposed to all kinds of weather. They drink more water than if they had to stand out in the cold. Plenty of fresh well water near the troughs is important in feeding cattle. When a blizzard strikes the calves go right on doing well. They have water, roughness, grain and concentrates in a good barn. The large hay loft full of sheaf oats and soybean hay saves quite a chore in the winter over hitching up a team every day to haul roughness.

In summer the calves can feed without being exposed to the hot sun, and when the flies are at their worst the cattle will stay in the barn most all day where I have it darkened as much as possible.

I believe my barn pays as big dividends in saving manure as any other way. When I fed in the open lot I could see the best part of the manure going to the ditches every time it rained. I get out around 100 spreader loads a year and always consider this in figuring my profits or losses. *Leo P. Knutz.*

### Cash Rent Is Best Way

**I** HAVE found renting for cash the best way. In good crop years the feed and grain that would be the owner's part, if rented for one-third, will easily pay the rent in cash. In poor crop years the feed and grain is well worth the price of the rent to the renter. In renting for one-third, if the crop is short, the renter usually is forced to buy feed, or sell stock. In short crop years, feed also is hard to get. When you pay cash rent, you have a third more feed under these conditions than you would have otherwise.

It also is easier to rent because the owner knows he is going to get a set amount every year. Otherwise if there is a drouth or other mishaps, the owner's income is less. To the farmer, feed and grain are as good as cash—feed will bring cash and it takes cash to buy feed. *M. E. Harper.*  
Comanche Co.

### Good for Experienced Man

**T**HE cash-renting tenant gets the use of land for less money than the renter on the share-basis. In shifting the big part of the risk to his tenant, the landlord is willing to rent land at a lower rate. Cash-renting encourages livestock farming and is good for the experienced tenant with capital and good judgment.

Under the crop-share lease now widely used, the risks as well as the returns are shared by the landlord. Because it involves less risk for the tenant and less working capital under many different types of farming, share-renting has proved the most feasible form of contract for most tenants. Unlike cash-renting, it is unfavorable to livestock farming. It encourages exploitative farming in terms of soil fertility, but aids the young tenant who has but little capital and little experience.

Wabaunsee Co. *E. C. Troemper.*

### Our Credit Was too Good

**O**UR biggest mistake was our pride that our credit was good anywhere and the advantage we took of it. When we started we had a small note at the bank, and of course, wanted things for our home. We made purchases with our ready money and instead of paying the interest had it added to the principal and borrowed more when we wanted it, until the total came to well over \$1,000.

We thought that banker was the best friend we had until the bank changed hands and the money was demanded. Still we didn't wake up, but indignantly borrowed the full amount from another bank that wanted our business, and tied up our ready money for months ahead in a new car. Then the depression, the closed bank and the demand to pay. Well, we've reduced that bank note by two-thirds during these hard years, and our motto now is "cash or do without." We still are proud that our credit is good, but will not make the mistake of asking it again except in dire necessity. *A. B. C.*  
Osage Co.

### We Moved too Many Times

**W**HEN the country boy and I were married about 25 years ago, we had good health, ambition, energy and poor judgment. We eagerly moved from one part of Kansas to another and always found work to cover the expense of the moves. When the depression came and a long illness to one member of the family and we were in a new locality, we realized the big mistake we had made by many moves. My husband had to beg for carpenter work and had to prove his ability in that work. We had no credit at the bank or with the merchants and only a few friends to turn to, all had conditions that might have been avoided by establishing ourselves in one place and staying. Now we are back on our farm, near a good town, in a good neighborhood and we expect to stay. We hope to teach our girls the satisfaction and value of a long residence in one place so when they establish homes they will not repeat our errors. *D. L. D.*  
Anderson Co.

### Gas Lantern Made 'Em Lay

**M**OST of my old hens were late molters, so mid-winter found them star boarders. If only the old hens would lay thru the winter like the pullets I could see my way out of this depression. I had read of the lighting systems, but had no electricity. Then I thought of our gas lantern. I would give it a trial.

At 6:30 in the morning late in November, I turned the gas light on my old hens. I gradually moved the lighting hour backward until the hens were starting their day's work at 5:30. At daybreak I would turn the light off. My hens rapidly grew feathers and speedily resumed laying. By comparing egg rec-



### Christmas Time

**I**T'S CHRISTMASTIDE. Let's clean the slate  
Of every old-year grudge or hate.  
Let's pin a sprightly sprig of holly  
Upon dull care and melancholy.  
Let's reach out friendly hands and grip  
Each other in warm comradeship.

This world's a pleasant place. Let's smile  
In mellow retrospect awhile.  
Let's sing the old songs, ever new,  
Then here's remembrance, hale and true,  
To those forever passed from view.  
Lay wreaths of holly where they sat,  
And tender tears, remembering that  
It's Christmas time.

—H. B. L.

ords for 1932-33, I found that 50 old hens without lights layed an average of 5.5 eggs. With the lights they layed an average of 12.5 eggs. Despite their greater age, which would indicate lower egg production, they laid more than twice as many eggs as they had done the year before.

How much was the light bill? Only 25 cents a month. One gallon of gas runs our gas lantern 48 hours. Two hours a day of lighting was used, which averaged less than a cent a day. The use of the gas lantern, to give hens a 12-hour day, lengthens their profitable life, and thereby shows the farmer poultryman the way to prosperity. *F. H. H.*  
Phillips Co.

### We Lost too Many Chicks

**L**AST year our hens hatched and brooded 350 White Leghorn baby chicks in barrels, coops and under rocks. We fed them cornmeal and sour milk, and at a month old on corn chop. We thought it too expensive to raise them in a brooder house on proper chick rations. We lost most of our chicks, but raised 80 pullets after working until we were almost frantic.

Last spring we decided to find a shorter and more profitable method. Erecting a brooder house we custom-hatched 190 White Leghorn baby chicks, sent for the Hendriks method for baby chicks and followed it from start to finish, raising 85 choice pullets. We sold \$10 worth of roosters and had all we needed to eat. The chicks we lost by the old method were worth more than the total cost of raising our flock this year and besides the Hendriks method was a labor saver. We are planning to raise our chicks next spring the new way. *Mrs. F. G. Ross.*  
Miami Co.

### Chills Took 1,100 Chicks

**M**Y LAST year's mistake was a very dear altho valuable lesson. Last spring I decided to raise at least 1,000 chickens. I bought four incubators of different sizes and setting eggs, about 1,100, and went to work. After 3 weeks of watchfulness and care, the little fluffy fellows began to arrive as naturally and beautifully as any old mother hen could have hatched them. Almost 800 healthy, spry youngsters were put in the new brooder house. But alas, I had left them in the incubator too long, so they were tender and sweaty with the high temperature. I lost every one. If I had removed them to boxes as they hatched and dried them, I am sure with the others I raised I would have reached my goal. Next spring I'll not make this mistake. *Mrs. R. Colle.*  
Rice Co.

### A Good Winter Feed Saver

**W**E HAVE been using our combination small-grain and roughage grinder for 2 years. We paid for it many times before we got it in loss of feed and the small output of cream and eggs. It saves at least one-fourth of our feed and also increases our profits. We use it to best advantage by cutting and grinding sorghums with the seed on, or by cutting and mixing corn and cotton cake. We also find this machine useful for making silage, grinding small grains for feed, and to make whole wheat flour and cornmeal. The operating cost is small and with the shortage of feed this winter it would be impossible to feed cattle without it. *Ellsworth Co.*  
Don Helm.



# Leaving Four Years of Hardship

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

THE country is now fairly started on the fifth year since the great market crash of 1929. They seem like long years, as years of depression and hardship always seem. The great World War lasted 4 years and 3 months, but they seemed as long as an ordinary lifetime. They were years when old theories were being upset, when tremendous events and tremendous disasters were crowding each other with paralyzing suddenness.

The fact is that life is made up of events rather than of spaces of time. About one-third of the life of the ordinary individual is spent in sleep but who counts this sleep period of his life as part of it? If it is healthful sleep the sleeper is unconscious of outward events. So far as his mind is concerned nothing is doing during these hours of sleep.

## When Great Events Come

WITH some people most of their waking hours are little better than a sleep. Apparently they merely vegetate; they eat, work a little, maybe go to church where they sleep sitting up, maybe take the home paper and maybe do not even do that; have no books to read and do not want any. Now it has happened that many of that kind of people have been without any volition on their part dragged into war. In the 60s the United States divided; 11 of the Southern states seceded and as a result there was four years of terrific and bloody war. The young men from the country districts, both North and South were suddenly pushed, as it were, into a state of constant excitement, danger, great events crowding fast on one another.

## The Four Longest Years

AFTER the war many of these men went back into a state of living similar to that out of which they were dragged and put into uniform. For them there was the old round of humdrum existence.

Talk to one of those men, of whom there are a few thousand still living, and you will discover that the only period which impressed itself on their minds is made up of the four stirring years when they marched with Sherman or Grant or followed Phil Sheridan or stood with Thomas at Chickamauga. Those were the years in which they really lived and those four years seem to them longer than all the rest of their lives.

The young men who crossed the sea to fight in France did not serve so long, but the less than a year most of them spent there, I venture, seems to cover a greater space of time than any other 10 years of their lives.

## Four Years of Depression

IN a way these four years of depression have been like years of war; not with guns and bombs, for fortunately there has been little violence, but years of tremendous stress, when men have seen the financial structures they have built with confidence come tumbling to the earth, mere heaps of ruins. They have been years of disillusionment. Financial idols have been smashed and those whom we had been taught to look upon as men of superior wisdom and financial integrity have proved to have feet of clay.

In these four years we have seen millions of men and women thrown out of employment, the estimate varying from 12 to 15 or 16 millions. We have seen the estimated aggregate income of the people of the United States shrink from a grand total of 82 billion dollars a year to 40 billion dollars. We have seen many people who supposed that they were millionaires discover that they are bankrupt.

## Are We Coming Out of It

THE heavens seem to them to be falling and their ears are assailed by the crash of structures they had deemed as permanent as the Government itself.

So these years have seemed long, out of all proportion to the actual number of months and days and hours that made up their space in time.

As we start into another year, we wonder what is going to happen next. Are we coming out of it? Is it a new age we are entering? How much of the old must be discarded, thrown into the scrap heap of politics and outworn economic theories?

I do not believe that any one knows and perhaps your guess is just as good as the guess of the supposedly wise men of the country. Some of them haven't proved very wise these last few years.

We hear frequently that we are entering a new age. My own opinion is that we have been in a new age for more than 50 years but did not realize it

and labored under the delusion that we could pour new wine into old bottles and not have a good-sized explosion.

The new age, in my opinion, really began with the development of marvelous modern machinery. In my boyhood the bulk of the manufacturing in this country was carried on by individual enterprise. The leather was made in small tanneries scattered all over the country. Virtually all of the boots and shoes were manufactured by shoemakers who did the work by hand. The wagons and buggies and most of the farm implements were the product of hand labor, using hand tools. The farmer plowed his land with a plow made by the country blacksmith and cultivated his corn with a blacksmith-made single shovel plow. The frame timbers of all buildings were hewed out by skilled carpenters and siding was sawed in the local sawmill. The flour and corn meal eaten by the farmer and his family was ground in the old burr mill and the farmer waited with his grist until it was ground and the miller had taken his toll.

## Then Came the Machine Age

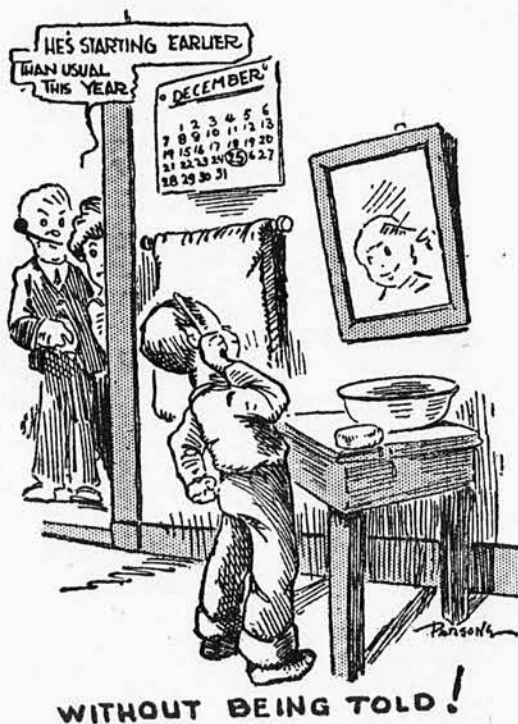
IN the old day there was virtually no involuntary unemployment; there always were individuals who shunned work but they were decidedly unpopular. In the country districts at any rate, work was fashionable and idleness was looked on with great disfavor.

The age of machinery was beginning but its progress was slow for a time. However, the inventor was coming into his own and with the invention of improved machinery the individual manufacturer was gradually being driven out of business. The country tanner was about the first to go; he was supplanted by the great tanneries in the East where there was cheap power. The local woolen mills had to give way before the competition of the greater woolen and cotton mills of New England. The small town wagon and buggy-maker could not compete with the great manufacturing plants in the East. Individual enterprise had to give way to improved machinery and great plants which required vast capital. Every improved machine that could do the work of a large number of individuals was affecting our whole industrial system. The new age was on but we did not seem to realize it.

## Next Came a Consuming War

FOR several years there was so much new work to do that it took up the slack caused by the labor-saving machinery. Then came the great war which was destroying the output of industry at a rate never before dreamed of, and also it was creating an industry of its own, the industry of war. That also took up the labor which had been displaced by the machines. But the war ceased, no great new industries were started to create new jobs, while the invention of labor-saving machinery went on faster than ever with the inevitable result, a vast surplus of labor. It was, however, just the culmination of what had been begun nearly 70 years before.

It is not a new age but the natural result of the age of the machine and human invention.



## New Work Must Be Created

THERE seems to me to be only one of two ways in which to restore a balance between production and consumption. One is to scrap the machine, the other is to somehow create new and permanent jobs for labor with sufficient wages to enable the laborer to become again a potential consumer; that is, a consumer who is able to pay for what he consumes. We haven't been very smart to let things get in such condition. Our big job is to prevent future depressions by learning the lesson this one teaches.

The present effort by the Government to furnish jobs meets with my approval. We cannot afford in this country either to allow men and women to starve or to remain merely objects of charity; so I am in favor of even artificial stimulation. But the whole plan seems to me to be temporary in its character. It is all well as a temporary help for the situation, but does not solve the problem. There must be new and permanent jobs created.

## The Origin of Christmas

THIS may be called the Christmas number of the Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze, for your next number will come to you after the holidays. Christmas is regarded by many as of Christian origin, but as a matter of fact it was borrowed from the pagans of Northern Europe. They called it the Yule feast. In Germany this Yule feast, held at the winter solstice from time immemorial, was the most popular and joyous of festivals.

The Christmas tree probably originated in the ceremonial use of the palm tree in the worship of the Egyptian goddess Isis. A palm with 12 shoots, one to represent each month of the year, was carried in a festival of Isis at the winter solstice, celebrating the completion of one year and the beginning of another. In the northern countries the fir tree was substituted for the palm.

The Christmas stocking is said to have come from an Italian practice associated with January 6. The fairy Befana was supposed on that night to fill the stockings of children with gifts in accordance with their deserts, the naughty children receiving ashes only.

## The Date Once Disputed

THERE is no proof that the birth of Jesus occurred on Christmas. It was three centuries after his death before there was any general agreement regarding the date on which his birth should be celebrated. In the 4th Century there was still much dispute some holding that it should be celebrated on January 6; others that it should be celebrated on December 25.

The general adoption of December 25, first in the West and later in the East, dates from the 5th Century. When the emperor Constantine decided it would be good politics to espouse the Christian faith, he was wise enough to realize that the people who had been pagans all their lives as their ancestors had been, could not be weaned suddenly from their old habits and old feasts. So he determined to take over the old feasts, call them Christian and so satisfy his pagan subjects.

It worked, perhaps, better than he anticipated. The pagans had all the cherished feasts and ceremonies under a new name and they had also the backing and encouragement of the government and the emperor.

These primitive people had always had a good time at the Yuletide feasts and they continued to have a good time at the Christmas holidays. Instead of the old barbaric feasts of wild boar, came the plum pudding. Instead of the old barbaric custom of giving presents, came the era of Christmas presents.

## Yule Log a Pagan Rite

THE burning of the pre-Christmas Yule log was just another holdover from the old pagan ceremony. In old England the Yule log, a great log of wood, was brought in with a great deal of ceremony on Christmas eve, laid in the big fireplace and lighted with the brand from the last year's log. While it lasted there was much drinking, singing and story telling.

In the better houses there were Christmas candles, but in the cottages there was only the light from the ruddy blaze of the great wood fire.

If the Yule log burned all night that was a good omen but if it went out that was bad luck that was likely to continue during the next year. It was therefore rather essential that somebody kept sober enough to stir the fire occasionally and keep it burning. It was perhaps from this ancient custom that the old hymn "Keep the Home Fires Burning" originated.



# Feeders Should Buy Corn Soon

**F**EEDERS who must buy corn will find it wise to get it within the next 30 days. The seasonal low should be reached in that time. This opinion is based on the visible supply of corn which now is nearly double what it was a year ago, the harvest of a short corn crop now under way, and the fact that the Government is lending 45 cents a bushel on the farm, which will keep distressed corn off the market for a time.

Kansas farmers who agree to sign the corn-hog reduction plan may borrow money on corn they have stored after it is inspected, measured and properly sealed. The warehouse cer-

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Week Ago	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$ 6.25	\$ 5.50	\$ 6.00
Hogs .....	3.25	4.05	2.90
Lambs .....	7.20	6.75	5.85
Hens, Heavy .....	.08	.07	.09
Eggs, Firsts .....	.17	.21	.25½
Butterfat .....	.16	.17	.19
Wheat,			
Hard Winter ...	.83½	.85	.46½
Corn, Yellow ....	.47½	.44	.21½
Oats .....	.37½	.34½	.19
Barley .....	.45	.44½	.24
Alfalfa, Baled ....	14.50	13.50	13.00
Prairie .....	8.50	8.50	7.50

tificates farmers receive after this is done can be exchanged at the bank for the full 45 cents a bushel. Or the loan may be obtained direct from the Commodity Credit Corporation. Payment will be due August 4, 1934, when the note and 4 per cent interest can be paid. Or in place of payment the corn may be delivered to the Federal agency.

### Short-Feds Have a Chance

The feeder cannot hasten business improvement, but he still can use judgment in buying feeders and marketing them, and in feeding and handling calves, says Rex Beresford, Iowa authority. He refused to "prophesy" concerning feeding prospects, but thinks those who short-feed for marketing by February or before, or those who produce quality beef for sale next fall, probably will fare better than the man who buys cheap cattle and feeds for the late spring market. Some Corn

Belt farmers made a profit last year feeding cheap cattle for spring marketing and there apparently was a rush to buy similar feeders this fall.

### Better Hog Prices in 60 Days

Backers of the Federal Farm program haven't given up their idea that hog prices will be better after the first of the year. They say the full effect of the emergency pig-sow slaughtering campaign will not be felt before then. Normally, they say, hogs taken off the market would not be coming in until February and March. The prices at which the program aimed, \$7.50 to \$8 a hundred, may come then.

### Eating of Pork Has Increased

The statement often heard that "a return to normal pork consumption in the U. S." will settle the present crisis in the corn-hog industry is shown to be incorrect by a comparison of supply and demand in 1926 with that of 1932. Pork consumption actually was larger in 1932 than in 1926 reports the Department of Agriculture. However, the consumption of all meat and lard dropped about the same amount that pork consumption increased. When pork prices reach a higher level and the economic situation is adjusted, the public may consume less pork and more of other meat as the prices change.

### But There is More Pork to Eat

In 1926, the people of the U. S. consumed 33,392,000 head of hogs. In 1932, 45,245,000 head. If this amount were reduced by 20 per cent, the supply would still total more than 36,196,000 head—3 million more than were consumed in the U. S. in 1926.

### Poultry Hit From Two Sides

Poultry feed prices have increased 60 per cent over a year ago and egg prices to producers have dropped 13 to 14 per cent. But it still is possible to make a profit on flocks in fair production, says L. F. Payne, Manhattan. This opinion is based on reports from 77 different Kansas counties. The average price paid for eggs a year ago was 22.7 cents a dozen; this year it was 19.7 cents or a drop of 13.2

## Wallace Scores the Grain Gamblers

**R**EGULATION of grain exchanges, which means market gambling, also the adjustment of farm supplies to demand, are two things for which Secretary Wallace comes out flatly in his annual report to the President. While admitting that trading in grain futures serves some useful purposes, he declares that "uncontrolled speculation by individual large operators destroys whatever value the system may normally possess." Which is another way of saying that market wrecking must end or be ended, or a better market system must take its place—and will.

per cent to mid-November. Which is particularly disappointing to poultrymen as the cost of feed has increased 60 per cent. Last year old hens brought an average of 8 cents a pound, this year 5.8 cents. Last year springs sold for 7.5 cents; this year 5.8. Last year young turkeys brought an average of 11.7 cents; this year 9.9.

### Ray of Sunshine for Poultry

But Payne sees a ray of sunshine ahead for the poultryman. These reports from the better poultrymen show a decided decrease in the number of chickens to the farm under the 1932 figure for November. "Unless all signs fail, next fall will see an improvement," he said. "Meeting the bare necessities of life and low prices have forced an unusually heavy movement of stock to market. Egg receipts in September were the smallest in 17 years. Continued low prices this winter will discourage normal hatches next spring. Farmers with foresight will not be caught with empty poultry houses in the fall of 1934."

## Why We Are Cutting Hog Production

**O**UR exports of hog products have shrunk about 13 million head since 1919. And we still are raising almost as many hogs. This table gives these export figures in round numbers. Note how they compare:

Year	Head
1914 .....	5,000,000
1919 .....	17,000,000
1925 .....	8,000,000
1930 .....	6,000,000
1933 (First 6 months) .....	2,000,000

And in 1932 we slaughtered a greater number of hogs than we did in 1919.

# Congress Will Not Do Much

**A**S THE time approaches for the meeting of Congress I have been mulling over in my mind what the next session of Congress may try to do; what it may be urged to do; and what it may reasonably be expected to do.

Frankly its accomplishments in the way of new legislation are not going to be great.

Congress is going to be urged to do a great many things. If it did all of them, the country would become a madhouse.

Congress is going to be urged to take away from President Roosevelt some of the dictatorial power granted him at the recent session. Congress also is going to be urged to grant President Roosevelt additional dictatorial powers at this session of Congress.

It is my opinion that Congress will do neither.

You may or may not like that prospect. But from such information as I now have, the odds are that the President will keep just about the powers he now has, and that he will not get any more. Not at the coming session of Congress. The following session, may, very probably will, be different.

There is a great drive on, headed by certain powerful financial interests, including the Wall Street crowd and the international banker groups, to compel the President to return to the deflationary program which was too much in effect a year ago, and two years ago. That drive is for a return to the gold standard as we had it prior to last March.

That drive, in my judgment, should fail, and will fail.

There will be another great drive on, by those who want to go to the other extreme, and print paper money by the carload. And that drive in my judgment, should fail and will fail.

If President Roosevelt will go ahead with what seems to be his plan at present, to restore the general price level of 1926, as nearly as possible, and stabilize the purchasing power of the American dollar at that point, I believe the country as a whole will be better off, far better off, than if either the Tory deflationists or the radical inflationists, should have their way.

It was just about a year ago at this time, that we had a dollar with an exchange value of 162 cents, instead of 100 cents. That is, if \$100 borrowed in 1926, say, were repaid a year ago it would have taken \$162 worth of commodities to have repaid that loan. In the wheat belt it would have taken nearly \$400 worth of wheat—at the 1926 price level—to repay the loan.

So far as the debtor is concerned, the exchange value of the dollar has improved somewhat in the last year. It still would take \$140 or \$150 worth of wheat to repay the \$100 loan to the wheat grower, measured in wheat at the time the loan was made. The dollar must come back to the exchange value it had when the bulk of the debts of the country

were made; to the level it had when our tax burdens were created.

The deflationists want us to return to a dishonest dollar permanently; the rabid inflationists want us to take on a new dishonest dollar. Either course spells ruin. It is my belief that the fairest course all around would be to reduce the gold content of the old dollar by 40 to 45 per cent—50 per cent if necessary—and then attempt to stabilize its purchasing power. Such a program means higher prices for farm products, buying power of the people materially increased and prosperity restored to the country generally. We will not get out of this trouble until the farmer gets fair prices.

There is going to be plenty of talk about money in the coming months. That issue may in fact split both major political parties wide open.

For myself, I am for an honest dollar. My definition of an honest dollar is a dollar that is the unit of a medium of exchange which will have a constant exchange value compared to all commodities from year to year.

A dollar that goes up in exchange value 62 per cent in three years' time, has the effect of driving down the value of all commodities except gold by some 40 per cent. When that happens, basic commodities such as wheat generally take a loss of from 60 to 70 per cent. And that is not an honest dollar; not a stabilized dollar; not a sound dollar.

Now the rabid inflationists are just as bad. They want debts paid in a dollar less valuable than when the bulk of the debts were created—and that would not be an honest dollar either.

If the President is working for an honest dollar, as I believe he is, I am with him. If he should change his plan and work for some other kind of a dollar, whether a too-cheap dollar or a too-dear dollar, then I cannot promise him my support.

There are two groups in this country to whom President Roosevelt and his administration owe more help and more justice than they have received to date.

Those two groups are the farmers and the service men. The Farm Adjustment Act, while it is moving in the right direction, has fallen short of its goal, to date. I have hopes that President Roosevelt and Secretary Wallace will attain that goal early in the coming months. Not only farm prices, but also in the matter of relief for mortgaged farm debtors. The hope of agriculture in the next few months, however, is more in the White House than in Congress, as I see it.

Congress last session gave President Roosevelt a free hand to help agriculture. Under conditions as they promise to be for several months to come, at least, I should prefer to see that power used by the President rather than returned to Congress. As

long as the President is proposing a sound and practical program I shall support him. It is no time for petty politics.

There is no doubt that in the desire for economy the veterans administration made unjustified drastic cuts in the allowances to veterans, in view of the lavish throwing to the four winds of heaven billions upon billions of taxpayers' money for other things that has been the program almost from the day on which the veterans were so sadly reduced.

Every energy I possess will be used in Washington to see that justice is done the farmers thru raising farm prices, thru relieving farm debtors, thru restoring pre-war parity of farm purchasing power. If more bounties in return for the co-operation of agriculture in balancing production to consumptive demand are needed—then I will support more bounties. Also I shall do what I can to see that justice is done the service men.

It is my hope that both these objects will be attained thru President Roosevelt and his administrative agencies, rather than have the farmer and the service man made a political football in the monetary system battle which it seems to me is impending in Congress. But we must not hesitate to carry the battle to Congress if the executive branch of the Government fails.

There is one place where I do expect Congress itself to take the initiative. That is in the regulation of the stock and commodity exchanges, and in the control of the issuance and sales of securities. A stock market inflation next spring and summer probably is much more likely to prove dangerous than any currency inflation that now seems in sight.

The President is going to ask for more funds for his public works and civil works program. Much as I hate the 5 billion increase in the public debt already accumulated, I do not see anything much to do except to grant him the extra funds needed. We are going to have to pay that money back, or make it up, some time. But men must have work, at paying jobs, if we are to come out. And today that seems the most practical way of getting results.

I hope to resume my once-a-week discussions of national affairs from Washington as soon as Congress opens. I hope you will write me at Washington and tell me what you think of things. I'll answer the best I can, and do the best I can. Let me hear from you. That is what a senator is for. To represent the people of his state. You are doing me a favor when you write me. I hope also that your letter will do yourself a service; it will be my ambition to render that service, at any rate.

Arthur Capper



## New Head for Wichita Land Bank

Change Follows Visit Here of Farm Credit Governor

RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**F**OLLOWING the announced visit of William I. Myers, governor of the Farm Credit Administration, to Wichita, last week, John Fields, then president of the Federal Land Bank, was named temporary president of the two lending agencies which were established to complete the set-up of farm lending. But just before Governor Myers left Wichita Saturday, he and A. S. Goss, land bank commissioner, told Mr. Fields, according to a formal statement by Fields, that it was the desire of President Roosevelt that someone else be president of the land bank of Wichita. They said complaints that the bank was not lending enough money or lending it rapidly enough made a change necessary.

### Two New Lending Agencies

Myers visited Wichita, with his associates, to speed up loans, and to get first-hand information on conditions. Also to establish the Production Credit Corporation of Wichita, capitalized at 7½ million dollars, and the Wichita Bank for Co-operatives, capitalized at 5 million, to supplement the lending operations of the Federal Land Bank and the Intermediate Credit Bank.

"With these four agencies farmer-borrowers in this district will be able for the first time to provide themselves with credit, both long and short term, that will fit all their needs, and on a business basis at the lowest possible cost," Myers said.

### A Meeting to Speed Up Loans

Farm debt committees from 25 Southwestern Kansas counties met at Dodge City, December 5, with Governor Landon to see about speeding up the refinancing of farm mortgages and other farm debts on a sane, payable basis. The governor has appointed similar committees in every Kansas county. It is their job to bring farm debtors and their creditors together. Other meetings have been set for December 19, at 11 a. m., Wareham Hotel, Manhattan; and at Iola, December 20. Two more will be announced after Christmas. Governor Landon expects to attend.

### Appraisals Warmly Criticized

Low appraisals made by the Federal Land Bank were severely criticized at the Dodge City meeting. Several men told of adjoining farms valued at far different figures, of others that in their judgment were security for far greater loans than the bank would allow. C. E. Mackey, Gray county; J. B. Brown, Pawnee, and J. W. McKinley, Mullenville, said some were too high, some too low; that the big need is uniformity of appraisals. But more liberal loans along with equality in appraisals is what Southwestern Kansas wants.

### The Bank's Side of It

John Fields, president of the Federal Land Bank, Wichita, explained that "it isn't the purpose of the bank to take over a load of debts impossible for the farmer to pay, nor would it be a kindness to the farmer. Readjustments must be made on a basis that a farmer can make a go of it," he added. "We must base loans on productive value of the land." He got a favorable hand on saying that in 1931 and 1932 when so many lending agencies were inactive, the bank lent 5¼ million dollars to farmers, when it could have used that money to buy back its bonds and cleaned up 1 million dollars in the bargain.

A good many, including the governor, felt that Kansas has no fight with Mr. Fields for keeping the land bank solvent, its bonds marketable, thereby making more money available for farm loans. But it also was felt that the present emergency demands more liberal terms.

### Loan Committees Good Work

A. T. Anderson, representing the Farm Credit Administration at Washington, said, "We are on the right track, getting debtors and creditors together. In states where this already is working it is going over 100 per cent." Other headline speakers in-

cluded S. R. Edwards, Blue Rapids, chairman of the state committee on farm indebtedness, and Dean H. Umberger, Kansas State college, Manhattan.

### Giving Farmers a Chance

**T**HE vice-president of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company, says that half the farms and homes of the U. S. are free of mortgage. There is cheer in that. On the mortgaged half, the life insurance companies own about 13 per cent of the mortgages, he says. During 1932 mortgages foreclosed by insurance companies were about 3 per cent of their total mortgage investments and but 1 per cent of their total assets. The life insurance companies have wisely been lenient with borrowers. Others might better be.

## Corn-Hog Sign-Up Will Be Soon

How Kansas Farmers Will Receive Their Benefits

**T**HE corn-hog contract has been approved by Secretary Wallace. Farmers soon will have a chance to sign it. Under the contract U. S. corn-hog growers are in line to be paid 350 million dollars for cutting their corn acreage 20 to 30 per cent in 1934 under their 1932-33 plantings, and cutting their hog production 25 per cent.

For doing this, Kansas Farmers will be offered 21½ million dollars in benefit payments. Our state committee heading the work consists of Senator H. W. Behrens, Lyndon, chairman; E. H. Hodgson, Little River, and Dean Harry Umberger, Kansas State College, Manhattan. The sign-up will be carried out much like the wheat campaign. It is believed local committees will be ready to go to work in the next 10 days.

There is no mystery about the contract. To get their money, Kansas farmers must make a 20 to 30 per cent cut in corn acreage. They must also agree to reduce the number of pigs raised for market by 25 per cent.

First payments will be made as soon as possible after contracts are signed. It will cover two-fifths of the hog benefits and one-half of the corn bonus. The final corn payment will be made on or after November 15, 1934. The second hog payment, \$1 a head, will be made about November 15, 1934, and the final hog payment of \$2 a head, about February 1, 1935.

Corn payments will amount to 30 cents a bushel on an average yield for 1932-33 on the corn land you rent to the Government. Hog payments will amount to \$5 a head on 75 per cent of a farmer's normal output. Small overhead charges are to be paid out of each bonus, same as in the wheat deal.

### Worldwide Hog Control

**H**OG control is in force in most of the leading countries. A reduction in total market supply of hogs early in the year 1933-34 in the U. S. and Europe, is expected by the Department of Agriculture. Exports of U. S. lard probably will be less because of the high import duty in Germany. And the

### "Push" the Farm Program

**I**N its big convention in Chicago the Farm Bureau Federation heartily approved of the President's farm recovery program. It urged that "selfish opposition" to it be broken down, and asked that its provisions be broadened further to bring back parity prices to farm products. The resolutions declare:

Enough time and effort have been given to reconcile opposition to this legislation, but opposition largely consists of those who have enjoyed unjust and unfair advantages under the old system of processing and distribution. Such delay is resulting in the bankruptcy of many more farmers and cannot be further condoned.

Exclusive use of American farm products in the brewery and distilling industries was demanded. The delegates by unanimous resolution called on President Roosevelt to establish a dollar bearing a direct ratio between buying power and the prices of commodities. The desirability of remonetizing silver to add greater volume to money and to place us in a better position to expand trade with silver using countries, was referred to. President O'Neal was promptly re-elected.

### Wheat Tax Returns Big

**F**OR the first 3 months, the processing tax on wheat and wheat products, has raised \$29,360,834 for the Government. If this rate is maintained, the returns will be ample to pay all the benefits promised wheat growers.

export outlet for cured pork, already greatly reduced, will depend somewhat on British efforts to increase British domestic production. Prices for hogs have improved in European exporting countries as a result of production control measures and the higher prices prevailing for the limited amount of cured pork accepted in Great Britain. Protective measures have strengthened prices in Germany and Great Britain.

### Peek to Hunt Markets

**S**TEPPING out as Farm Administrator, George N. Peek, by wish of the President, will enter on the newly-created job of special assistant to the President in opening up new foreign

## Uncle Sam Will Do the Work

Farmers, or School Districts, Furnish Materials Only

**K**ANSAS farmers now have their first chance to get some of the civil works money on their farms and in their school districts, in the form of sanitation projects. Thirty Kansas counties already are lined up and 30 more have their applications in. These projects include either septic tanks or sanitary outdoor toilets. The work is being pushed by the Civil Works Administration and the U. S. Public Health Service. The farmer or school district buys the materials and

### We Swap Our Dollars For Your Ideas

**G**LAD you like the "Idea Swapping" pages. They are open to every farmer in Kansas, offering farmers a good chance to trade ideas with one another. Kansas Farmer will pay \$2 for the best letter on each one of these subjects:

How I Make My Work Easier.  
What Made 1933 Valuable to Me.  
What Our School Needs Most.  
How I Get the Most Out of My Machinery.  
How I Improved My Orchard.  
The Kind of Livestock I Want—Beef, Dairy Cows, Hogs, Sheep.  
Why Next Year Looks Better to Me.

Make your letter brief, please, and mail it to Kansas Farmer, Topeka, by January 10.

markets for American trade, particularly surplus farm products. He will have charge of a movement to increase American farm exports. Peek will be succeeded as Farm Administrator by Chester C. Davis, who has been his principal assistant. This makes Secretary Wallace supreme director of the farm relief program. There is said to have been some differences of opinion between Wallace and Peek. Now each is to have a freer hand at vitally important work.

### Harvester Co. Has New Head

**T**HE new head of the International Harvester Company, Addis E. McKinstry, started in as a boy of 16, handling repair parts for Deering. Last year he was made vice-president of the International, and now steps into the vacancy created by the death of Alexander Legge, who was the fighting former chairman of the Farm Board. Legge's will, soon to be filed, leaves ½ million dollars to the Farm Foundation organized before his death. At that time he made a contribution to it of more than \$400,000. The Foundation will devote itself to the general welfare of the farm people of the U. S. and improving the conditions of rural life. Legge always had a sincere interest in the welfare of the farming industry.

### Much Less Corn Is Fed

**A**BOUT 200 million fewer bushels of corn were fed each year to horses and mules from 1924 to 1929 than in 1909 to 1914. But production of corn did not drop. Eighty million bushels were fed to cattle and 120 millions was diverted to the hog lot. Surplus corn made surplus pork and beef.

the Civil Works Administration supplies the labor and supervises the work.

Costs for an individual farm would run from \$5 to \$25. Larger jobs for schools would cost more for materials. All are to be of concrete.

There already is an organization to take care of the work. W. Matt Carr is state supervisor; five district agents in the state include N. W. Brown, Iola; Robert C. Reeves, Dodge City; Paul Lange, Topeka; Blaine C. Crow, Manhattan, and Clyde Devlin, Wichita. Any county can get in with permission from the Civil Works Administration. The nearest district agent can give you full details. Counties already accepted are:

Leavenworth, Johnson, Miami, Franklin, Douglas, Shawnee, Bourbon, Allen, Crawford, Labette, Wilson, Linn, Lyon, Greenwood, Butler, Cowley, Geary, Dickinson, Harvey, Sedgwick, Harper, Reno, Rice, Barton, Stafford, Ford, Gray, Finney, Grant and Comanche.

### Out of Print

A bald-headed man who has heard that the hairs of our heads are numbered, wants to know if there is not some place where he can get the back numbers.—G. C. Scruggs, Linn Co.

### If We Hadn't Had the Hen

**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.



## Across Kansas

Co-operative community sales are doing a lot of business.

From 7 acres W. S. Hoag, Ionia, has threshed 300 bushels of Orange cane seed.

Abilene's toy factory is turning out thousands of 10 and 25-cent toys for the 10-cent stores.

Few farmers are selling corn. Either they are feeding it or they believe the price will grow.

Ever since those snow fences have been put up to guard the highways we haven't had a snowy winter.

Ottawa has lost C. W. Barnett, 78, who saw the first train arrive there from Lawrence over the Santa Fe.

More over-production. Five sets of twin calves are reported in the Black Hill neighborhood of Clay county.

The State Poultry Show will be held in the Topeka auditorium, January 8 to 13, and it will be worth seeing.

Farmers around Baldwin are considering organizing a co-operative creamery. There should be more of them.

Thieves broke into the Palmyra Baptist church and carried off the stove. They may be hot enough hereafter.

Republic county's heaviest sheep feeder, William Blecha, is feeding 1,375 head shipped in from Montana, all good ones.

F. W. Barteldes, founder of the Barteldes Seed Company, Lawrence, is dead, aged 81, after serving Kansas since 1875.

Following Topeka's lead, Wichita has obtained permission to operate a police radio station, making times harder for crooks.

Junction City's newest industry, makes rugs, buttons and other things from old tires and tubes. Only the puncture is wasted.

Digging turnips in Shawnee county, Herman Peppmeyer lost a diamond ring. Digging more turnips the next day, he found it.

A Thanksgiving bouquet from Mrs. Earl Clarkson, jr.'s Sumner county garden contained snapdragon, larkspur and 14 rose buds.

Four Edwards county farmers received a total of \$5,000 for sugar beets raised on 185 acres, altho the drouth cut the yield in two.

Topeka is doing its part to make grain farming pay. It consumed 3,501,200 pounds of cereals this year, or about 14 carloads a month.

Indiana horse dealers are scouring Kansas for work horses and mules to be shipped to Indiana where they have fewer than we have here.

Seven Kansas cheese factories produced and sold more than 4,613,000 pounds this year. That's Kansas' contribution to national cheese week.

Eighteen years ago F. K. Seaman, Beloit, cut his initials on a nickel. The other day he got it back in change at a Beloit store. A round trip.

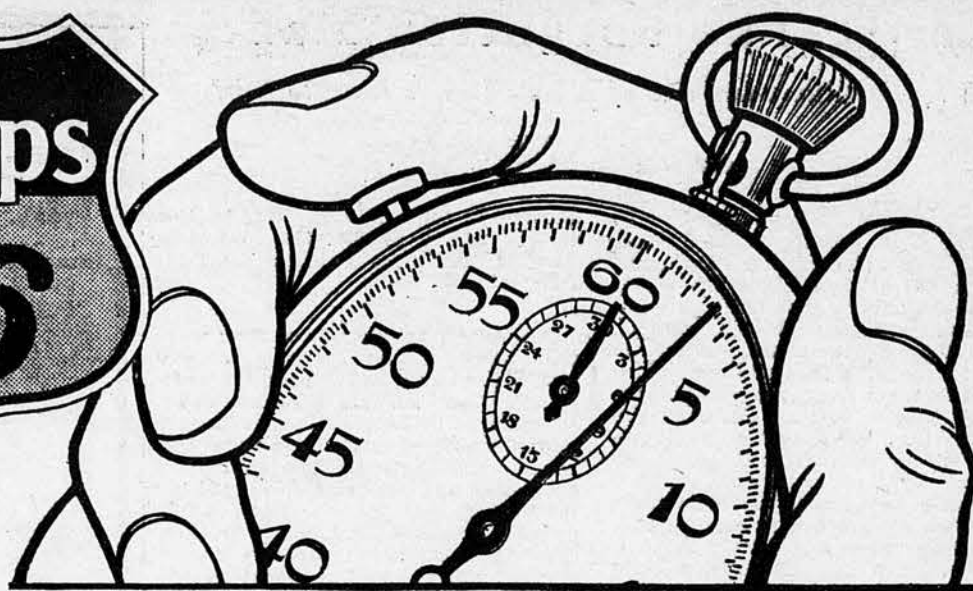
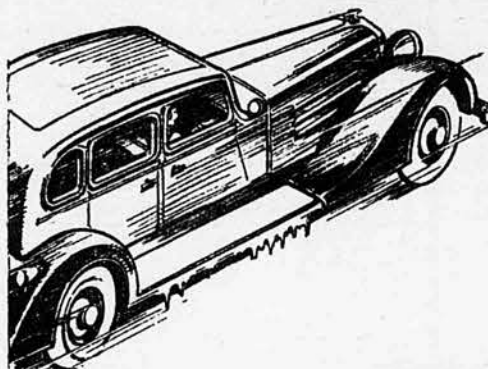
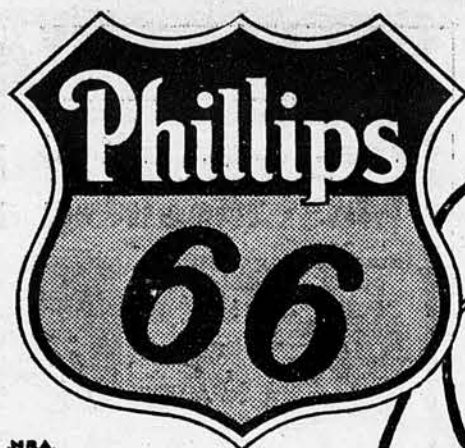
Big Elm Spring, 4 miles west of Turner on the Argentine-Holliday highway, has gone dry for the first time in the history of that locality.

An experiment station has been established at Wathena to study winter hardiness of small fruits and berries and means of controlling fruit pests. Good work.

An Olathe druggist, G. W. Norris, offered to trade an ice cream cone for every pair of old shoes for the needy. It cost him 1,244 cones but his kindness will warm many cold feet.

Two million dollars from his grandfather's estate has been inherited by Joe Richards, a Belleville farm hand, who has invested some of it in four sections of Nebraska land that won't get away.

A Kansas man, O. A. Keene, Topeka, was elected vice-president of the Southern Beekeepers' Association, at its conference in New Orleans. Well, the Kansas climate has been acting as if Kansas were a Southern state.



# Split-second starting in any December weather

For fastest cold weather starting, get the gasoline with the highest gravity. (See figures below which prove how high the test of Phillips 66 is.) Even on days below freezing, you need step on the starter just once! That is enough for this super-volatile motor fuel to snap your icy motor into instant action.

You marvel at the lack of sputtering

and coughing . . . at the smoothness of the engine so soon after starting. You get that feeling of flexible power, that zip and get-away, which have made Phillips 66 the most sensational success in the highly competitive oil industry.

Your first experience with a cold, balky motor will probably send you searching for a gas station which sells Phillips 66. But why wait until you actually have starting trouble?

Remember: as the thermometer drops, up goes the gravity of Phillips 66. Week by week, its high test is adjusted to the weather wherever it is sold. That is how the Phillips method of CONTROLLED VOLATILITY protects you against loss of starting speed, against loss of power and mileage, as your weather grows colder.

Phillips extra high test does not cost a single cent extra, because Phillips is the world's largest producer of natural high gravity gasoline. Let the first Orange and Black shield, which you see, remind you to get a trial tankful of this greater gasoline.

These figures prove

Phillips 66 is

Honest High Test

65.6° to 72.4°

GRAVITY

Flows at 50° Below  
freezing—great for instant starting  
PHILLIPS 66 MOTOR OIL

"HIGHEST TEST" AND anti-knock  
at the price of ordinary gasoline



# Am I "The Forgotten Man?"

Why the Slump in Price of What Farmers Have to Sell?

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

AS I was walking along Neosho street, in Burlington, last week, a farmer friend stopped me, not only as to progress along the street but as to ability to provide a ready answer to what he said. "Hatch," said he, "I am 'the forgotten man', you are the forgotten man, in fact all farmers are forgotten men. Everyone else but the farmer is now getting his, even the fellow without equipment or an investment is now able to 'draw down' 45 cents an hour, but each week that we bring our produce to market, from which we receive our living, we find the prices lower and lower, so each week we must take home fewer goods from the grocery, the clothiers or the hardware store. The price of eggs has dropped from 24 to 18 cents, butterfat from 20 to 17, hogs from 4½ to 2½, while canner and low grade cows will not pay transportation to Kansas City and prime fat beef will hardly pay half the cost of the corn used in fattening. Who but the farmer is the forgotten man?"

There is no denying my friend has his figures straight. There also is no denying that the price movement for what the farmer has to sell has been a disappointment in recent weeks—it has gone the wrong way from which most folks had some reasons for hoping it would go. And why? No one seems to know why. For instance, butterfat was worth 20 cents in Burlington on one day, the next day it was worth but 17, a drop of 3 cents. The price of eggs, as he said, took a tumble from 24 to 18 cents, with all our winter just ahead. The drop in the price of hogs has been the most crippling to many, as not a few have been petting along a nice little bunch of shoats, getting them prime for the market just at the time when the money will be most needed for paying taxes. Now, with the price cut nearly in two, where is the other half of the tax money coming from?

Of course it is natural for this question to follow: If business everywhere is picking up, as is repeatedly said it is, why this slump in the price of what the farmer has to sell? Why so much off butterfat, so much off eggs, so much off hogs and so much off cattle? There are times when a person can relieve his mind somewhat by being what could be called brutally frank. The present market situation as to farm produce and livestock demands brutal frankness. Nothing is gained by trying to conceal anything. If, for instance, my neighbor is losing so much money handling cattle that he is in danger of losing his home thereby, the rest of the world is not going to be helped by keeping this a secret. If a good neighbor who has worked hard and intelligently for years and has lost an average of a thousand dollars a year for the last three years just for the privilege of holding his job on his own premises, there is nothing to be gained in keeping mum about it. It is time now to be frank about the farming business, to tell both sides of the story, to try to have someone who knows explain why it is the farmer seems, just at this time, to be the forgotten man in the scheme of things.

With 1934 just a step ahead, it is fitting that we just sort of take stock of things—to try to figure out where we may be going, and why. Wonderfully fine fall weather it has been, consequently from the practical standpoint of getting the things done that needed doing, all is well as another Christmas draws near. But there still remains that old sore that has been getting sorer and sorer for four years, and now practical, hard-headed, hard-working farmers are asking each other with more earnestness than ever, "what's the use of trying if I am to get nothing for it, or perhaps lose money for having tried?" With apples rotting in orchards for want of a market, and selling for 4 pounds for a quarter in the stores, with hogs 2½ cents a pound on the farm and porkchops 12½ cents

a pound in town, is it any wonder the farmer thinks himself the forgotten man in this price fixing scheme of things!

No wonder recovery is so slow with the spread continuing so great between producer and consumer. Last summer the surplus pig crop was slaughtered by tens of thousands that normal numbers might bring about a normal hog market. Then came the processing tax, which, as executed by the packers, has put everyone but the packer himself in the hole. The packer is sore at this scheme, and he is trying his best not to make it work, as are most of the co-workers of the packing industry. They resent the old feared idea of "the Government monkeying with my business." And so hog prices have been slipped down to almost the bottom notch, with the producer suffering the consequences and the packer reaping his usual profits.

As was the case all thru the four years of the Hoover administration, the folks now are beginning to blame the Roosevelt administration for these evils that exist. The Lord knows the Roosevelt administration has been and still is trying hard enough, in enough different ways, to correct the many troubles with which the nation is beset, and in many instances much progress is being made—perhaps we should curb our impatience that the right remedy for the farm disease has not yet seemed to have been found, never forgetting that some bright morning we may awake with the headache gone and we may not even know what dose it was that did the business. Anyhow, I am willing to let Doc Wallace experiment awhile longer before kicking over all his bottles of dope, and running out in the road with a cry of "I have been poisoned."

But when the better day for the farmer and stock grower does come, as come it will, I believe it will have been brought to us most of all by some plan that will greatly shorten the road and likewise the expense of the route between ourselves as the producer, and our city cousin, as the consumer. Right now, while we are getting almost nothing for many of the products of our farms—as apples have been all fall—the city consumer has been a slow buyer of our goods because he could not afford to pay the high price our indirect and costly system of relaying our products to him assesses him. So our fruit has rotted in the orchards for want of a market while fruit hungry children in the cities have begged for apples their parents could not afford to buy. As it is with the fruit business so is it with the livestock business—we must shorten the road and lessen the cost between the feedlot and the kitchen table.

But with another new year almost here, there still is hope left, for all the disappointments of the past have been many. I do not now know of an unrented farm, with moving day still more than two months away, while many are looking for the chance to "go into farming" they cannot find, proving anew the old, old truth, "there are worse places than the farm." Pluck, perseverance and push is a combination that has made Kansas and all three still are here to help in the re-making. So while taking the holiday week off before each of us tackles the job in a way that must win, it is my wish for a merry Christmas and a happy New Year to all.

## A Dry-Lot Pig Need

PIGS being fed in a dry lot should get alfalfa hay or alfalfa meal. This is especially important if white corn is being fed, since the alfalfa supplies vitamins which are lacking in white corn. Of course, a protein feed, such as tankage or skimmilk, should always be included.—F. W. Bell.

# WIBW The Capper Publications Topeka, Kansas

## "Your Daily Religious Service Is Most Inspiring and Refreshing"

### Start the Day Off Right at 7 Every Morning

Every morning at seven o'clock thousands of people gather before their loudspeakers to form one of the largest congregations any pastor has. "Around the Radio Altar" is the title of that daily morning program. Dr. W. Ernest Collins conducts the service. He has a pleasant, "human" way of interpreting the scriptural passages he selects, and when he finishes his talks you feel that you've really gotten a lot of inspiration and help for the work of the day. This service every morning is worthy of your presence and WIBW invites you to write in about your impressions of it. Dr. Collins enjoys the many letters he gets and welcomes your comments.



Dr. W. Ernest Collins,  
Your Radio Pastor

### And a Sacred Song Service at 3 Every Afternoon

Have you heard Bernard Peterson sing those good old church songs on WIBW every week day afternoon at three o'clock? Bernard has a beautiful baritone voice. He's been one of the Capper family of folks since he was just a little fellow and on Sundays he's one of Topeka's best-liked choir soloists. He knows how to sing the favorite sacred songs. Bernard always sings the songs people ask for. You no doubt have some that you like particularly well. Let us know what they are, because Bernard would like to sing them for you. Many a person has been cured of a bad case of the "blues" just by the earnest, sincere way Bernard Peterson sings these songs.

## Columbia Network Religious Programs

Church of the Air ..... Sun. 9:00 a. m.  
Salt Lake Tabernacle Choir and Organ ..... Sun. 11:30 a. m.

Church of the Air ..... Sun. 12:00 Noon  
Elder Michaux and his Congregation ..... Sat. 6:30 p. m.

## Notes by the Farm Hand

Good morning, good morning, everybody! Speaking about our religious programs here at WIBW, are you joining in with us every morning at six when we open the Alarm Clock Club meeting with the sacred songs? Write and tell me your favorite sacred song and we'll sing it some morning.

—WIBW—  
Mrs. Fay Price of Fairland, Oklahoma, writes that she likes our farm programs so well she drove extra fast one day to get over forty miles of road so as to be home in time for the dinner concert.

—WIBW—  
Orders are coming in from practically every county in Kansas for the genuine Texas Mineral Crystals that make that healthful mineral water. Everybody says they're wonderful.

—WIBW—  
Quite an unusual opportunity has been given WIBW listeners recently. The Capitol Beauty School of Omaha is offering them a big reduction in cost of tuition. Beauty operators make good money. Write in for the special offer.

—WIBW—  
We've been trying to find somebody who can tell how to make a goose yodel. Santa Claus brought a big blue goose with him when he came to spend the holiday season at WIBW. The goose won't broadcast its honk. Makes plenty of noise when it shouldn't, but when we get it in front of the mike it refuses to utter a sound. Some of you folks might tell us how to make a goose noisy when you want it to be.

—WIBW—  
We've been broadcasting a new program of old-time songs and fiddle tunes every week day afternoon at 3:15. Tune in and let us know how you like it.

—WIBW—  
When you tune in your radio and get a program you like, remember the entertainers get just as much pleasure out of a word of appreciation you send them by mail.

—WIBW—  
Eddie Vaughan is singing an original verse to the tune of My Bonnie on the Dinner Concert every day. Folks are invited to write a verse and send it in. Eddie will sing it.

—WIBW—  
I'm going back home to Eastern Iowa for a family reunion on Christmas. So we won't have any farm programs Christmas Day. One of the announcers will conduct the programs on Saturday, December 23 and Tuesday, December 26.

—WIBW—  
Hope you have the merriest Christmas you ever had and the happiest kind of a New Year!

—Adam Reinemund, The Farm Hand.

## Women's Club of the Air

Here are subjects scheduled for our club meetings each week day at 11:00 o'clock: On Mondays we offer suggestions and information on home buying and remodeling, decorating, and gardening in season. Tuesdays we devote our broadcast to meal planning with recipes, and helpful hints. Problems every mother faces in raising children are discussed on Wednesdays. Thursday is the Household Searchlight day. The Searchlight is operated like an average home, so all information given to you by Zorada Titus, Director, is supported by tests at this institution. New methods of entertaining with refreshment suggestions come to you on Fridays. Saturday brings you talks on care of the skin and hair—also fashions and sewing suggestions. Julia Kiene, Home Editor of Capper's Farmer; Ada Montgomery, Society Editor of The Topeka Daily Capital; Kaye Farrell, Beauty Editor of The Household Magazine; and Marianne Kittell, of Capper's Farmer, are all regular speakers on these programs. Louise Fowler Roote, Woman's Editor of Capper's Weekly has a most interesting broadcast once a month called "Everybody Has a Story." Her next program is scheduled for December 27. An outstanding feature, "Let's Give a Puppet Show" will be given on January 3 by Ida Migliaro, Editor of The Household Magazine. She will offer ideas and suggestions you will be able to use in your community club and Farm Bureau meetings. We hope you listen to these programs regularly. We try to make our information timely and practical, and if we aren't succeeding the only way we will know is for you to tell us. We welcome suggestions. And if you are ever in Topeka around 11:00 o'clock in the morning, drop up to WIBW and see us. We want to meet you.

## Here Is Our Market Schedule!

### MARKETS

9:00 a. m. Daily Except Sunday—Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts.  
11:45 a. m. Daily Except Sunday—Chicago Potato Market.  
Chicago Poultry Market.  
Chicago Egg Market.  
Chicago and Kansas City Future Grain Markets.  
Chicago Livestock Market.  
12:25 p. m. Daily Except Sunday—Kansas City Livestock Market.  
6:30 p. m. Daily Except Sunday—Anticipated Chicago and Kansas City Livestock Receipts.

### WEATHER NEWS

Week Days—6:00; 6:10; 11:30 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

### NEWS BROADCASTS

Week Days—6:10 and 7:15 a. m. and 9:30 p. m.

## Listen to These Programs

BISODOL presents "Broadway Melodies" featuring Helen Morgan and Jerry Freeman's orchestra and mixed chorus. Sundays at 1:00 o'clock.

GRAPE-NUTS Byrd Antarctic Expedition, by short wave to WIBW. Saturdays at 9:00 p. m.

CROWN DRUG STORE program on Saturdays at 11:00 a. m. Come and see and hear this broadcast direct from the store.

BUICK presents Andre Kostelanetz and his Orchestra with a male chorus and Howard Marsh, tenor. Also Robert Benchley, noted humorist, author and dramatic critic. Mondays and Thursdays at 8:15 p. m.

CAMEL CARAVAN with Irene Taylor, noted blues singer, and Glen Gray's Casa Loma orchestra and the Do Re Mi Girls. Tuesdays and Thursdays at 9:00 p. m.

PONTIAC gives you Colonel Stoopnagle and Budd with their solutions to all the world's problems. Wednesdays and Saturdays at 8:15 p. m.

KANSAS AVENUE ON PARADE, a visit to the leading stores of Topeka. WIBW's salesman broadcasting direct from the stores. Monday, Wednesday and Fridays at 10:30 a. m.

OLD GOLD PROGRAM with Fred Waring and his famous Pennsylvanians Orchestra, a half hour of wonderful entertainment. Wednesdays at 9:00 p. m.

CHRYSLER Program with fifteen radio stars and five orchestras. Sunday, January 7th, 7:00 p. m. One program only.

PLYMOUTH Program, with a vast array of wonderful stars that will give you an exceptional hour's entertainment. Saturday, January 6th, 7:00 p. m. One program only.

STUDEBAKER'S "Parade of Champions," Christmas afternoon from 1:30 to 2:30. This program is exceptional.

## "Broadway Melodies"

We are picturing here Helen Morgan, glamorous stage and night club singing star, who is adding to her triumphs as a radio artist. You can hear her every Sunday afternoon at one o'clock. Bisodol brings you Miss Morgan and Jerry Freeman's orchestra and a mixed chorus. It is a program that everyone will enjoy with tunes that we all know or will know mighty soon. Be sure and tune in next Sunday for Bisodol's half hour program. In the last issue a misprint stated that this program was to be heard on Saturday afternoons so we take this opportunity to make an apology. This program is on Sundays at one o'clock.



# WIBW

Wants to Please Kansas Farmers



## Our Busy Neighbors

### Yes Indeed

One doesn't have to look for trouble in order to find it.

Lack of originality is shown by those who repeat their mistakes.

So Gandhi has gone to bed. We notice in his last picture that he was all ready for it.

Another difference between death and taxes is that you can do your own dying all at once and forget it.

The chief objection to opportunity is that you can't see the darned thing until you look back 10 years later.

You can't blame farmers for thinking price fixing will work. They've always had the buyer fix prices for them. Doesn't that prove it?

### Canaries Higher Than Beef

A COW Farmer Seaman took to the community sale at Beloit, was not the best critter in the world but was far from being a canner. His wife took two canary birds to the same sale. The cow netted \$4.35, the birds \$4. A close margin of 35 cents for the cow.

### Teacher's Pets Sure Enough

THE 27 pupils of Pleasant Ridge school, district No. 18, have a teacher in Harold Goering who looks after their health as well as steers them thru compound fractions. Since school opened they have each gained a pound or more in weight, a dentist has examined their teeth and where a cavity has been found, it has been filled. That will mean better health in the future and fewer toothaches.

### Farm Betterments

**New Home**—Fred Paxson, Esbon, is building a new house.

**New Barn**—John Craven, Burr Oak, has just completed a new barn.

**New Barn**—T. A. Marcuson, R. 2, Dresden, is building a new barn on his farm.

**Remodeling**—Sheriff Fall is remodeling the barn on his farm west of Jewell.

**Painting**—School District No. 56, Jewell county, has painted its modern school house.

**Painting**—S. W. Roush has just finished painting his house and barn in Jewell county.

**Cement Floor**—J. E. Might, R. 4, Hutchinson, has added a cement floor to his dairy barn.

**New Barn**—Ray Russell, R. 2, Humboldt, has just built a \$1,200 barn and a \$500 chicken house.

**New Chicken House**—C. N. Forney, R. 3, Hutchinson, has completed chicken house 14 by 24 feet.

**New Barn**—E. P. Hollenbeck, Esbon, has finished building and painting a new barn costing \$1,500.

**New Home**—The State Bank of Burr Oak, is building a new house on its farm northwest of Burr Oak.

**Improvements**—O. N. Sheldon, R. 5, Chanute, is adding \$650 worth of improvements to the farm home he bought recently.

**New Home**—N. L. Harris, R. 2, Neosho Falls, has completed a new home to take the place of one destroyed by fire two years ago.

**Crib and Granary**—A modern corn-crib and granary holding 10,000 bushels, has been built on the Murdock farm near Oneida.

**New Roof**—H. A. Kenoyer, R. 2, Buhler, has put a new shingle roof on the house of his newly bought farm west of Hutchinson.

**Poultry House**—Harry Givens, Overlook Farm, R. 7, Manhattan, has built a Missouri-type poultry house, 26 by 26. The walls are of tile.

**Light Plant**—W. E. Trickett, R. 4, Paola, has built a new tile power house for a light plant, to replace the one destroyed by fire. He is also building an addition to the tenant house on the farm he recently bought.

### Picked Up a Porcupine

WHILE drilling wheat near Ingalls, John Wall found a porcupine, a rare kind of porker in Kansas. He has made a pet of it, feeding it on potatoes and apples, and so far Mr. Porcupine hasn't mistreated his benefactor by sticking any quills in him.

### Took Out a Big Corn-Loan

THE owner of a 6,400-acre farm, W. P. Adams, obtained a corn-loan of \$135,594 by cribbing 301,320 bushels of corn and pledging his support to the Federal corn-hog program. That is one way of holding a corn crop, selling it later for a better price and paying off the loan.

### Chicks Must Work Pedals

A FLORENCE man, "Doc" Ambler has invented a trick chicken feeder. When the chicks stand on pedals, lids to the feed trough open. When the chick steps off, the lid closes, as one witness declares, "protecting the feed from bugs, water and other animals"—even circus elephants.

### In the Tropics of Kansas

IN THE Cuba neighborhood James Chruma has a grapefruit tree 4 feet tall on his farm which is bearing four grapefruit. Near town, Mart Skocny has an orange tree in his backyard with fruit on it. Cuba seems to be living up to its tropical name. Why no coconuts?

### Find Turnip Kraut Good

DONIPHAN county farmers are turning their surplus of turnips into turnip kraut, said to equal, or surpass, sauerkraut in flavor. The turnips are sliced into small strips by a special cutter, then are salted down as in sauerkraut. The rest of it isn't at all difficult.

### Santa to the Poor Farm

EVERY year the kind-hearted people of Horton make a Christmas pilgrimage to the Brown county poor farm to bring a bit of Christmas cheer to its unfortunate inmates. Gifts of food and clothing are taken and a Christmas entertainment with music follows. That is the Christmas spirit.

### Nest Egg Was Too Much

EGGS stolen from hens' nests were so appreciated by an Independence bullsnake, that he recently gorged on a china egg. That was too much for his digestion. A hunter found the snake dead with the porcelain egg lodged in his throat. Greedy business sometimes gets it in the neck, too.

### Butchered and Then Stolen

AT Bazaar, a 400-pound calf was butchered by thieves in the feedlot of George McClellan, and the carcass hauled away. Newt Pocock, Matfield Green, also lost a steer butchered in his pasture. Ed Wagoner, same place, had a hog butchered in his hogpen and the carcass hauled off. Need some Protective Service signs out that way.

### She Caught Rabbit Fever

A SEVERE case of tularemia (rabbit fever) developed after Mrs. V. N. Blacketer prepared a rabbit for dinner in Wyandotte county. The disease appeared a week later. Other cases have been reported recently in Kansas. Better handle rabbits with gloves if you must handle them. Also cook them thoroly if used for food.

### To Stay Foreclosures

IN the case of Sheriff Mel Gibson of Montgomery county, who refused to issue a sheriff's deed in a farm foreclosure, Roland Boynton, attorney general, asks the Kansas supreme court to uphold the mortgage moratorium law. The court is urged to take judicial notice of the economic depression. The attorney general also points out that the police power of the state authorizes courts to overrule the law

against the impairment of contracts whenever the welfare of the public is at stake. A good point.

### Better Than Good Salary

IN 1929 John Holly Mitchell of Centerville, was floor manager of a Los Angeles store, with a monthly salary amounting to as much as many farmers make in a year. Then he came back to Kansas to take over the Mitchell ranch. Times haven't been so good since, but he says he likes his ranch job better. A town man can understand that, if a farmer cannot.

### Lawsuit After 40 Years

A SUIT for \$50,000 damages for an accident that occurred more than 40 years ago, has been filed at Gypsum. When they were children, Anne Hoyne was shot in the head by Joseph Hall, Salina. The suit was brought by Nellie Hoyne, sister of Anne, who, it is alleged, has been mentally afflicted ever since. What a tragedy for all parties!

### She's 4-H Canning Champ

AN Oklahoma girl, Elena Shoup, of Ramona, Washington county, won the national 4-H Club canning achievement contest for 1933. She is 1933 national Kerr canning champion. Elena canned 6,212 pints of foods and fruits in 9 years, valued at \$976.05. She also completed 9 years of gardening and a total of 41 separate projects. She wins the \$300 agricultural college scholarship. All prizes in the national 4-H Club canning contest were given by the makers of Kerr fruit jars and caps. Winners in each county received gold medals, state winners, gold wrist watches, sectional winners, free trips to the national club congress in Chicago. The next national 4-H Club canning contest will be in 1934.



Elena Shoup

## For Hot or Cold Starching



## Requires No Cooking

Faultless Starch is a prepared starch, ready for instant use. There is no cooking, no mixing, no straining. Just add water. Hot or cold, Faultless Starch is clear and smooth. It does not "jelly", clot or smear.

**FREE** Attractive, heat-resisting hot iron holder in exchange for a box top from Faultless Starch. Every housewife should have one. Also interesting FREE Booklet "Correct Starching Saves Time, Labor and Clothes." Send coupon below and box top today!

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

FAULTLESS STARCH COMPANY  
STATION A KANSAS CITY, MO.

## FOR CANNING MEAT

**Safely . . . . USE KERR JARS and CAPS**

THE safest, most convenient and economical containers you can use for canning all meats by any method are KERR Jars and KERR Gold-Lacquered, Self-Sealing Caps which contain the natural gray sealing composition. No Rubber rings required.

### Note These Advantages

1. Easy to seal—use no rubber rings.
2. Seal air-tight—prevent spoilage and waste.
3. 100% Sanitary.
4. Instantly tested for seal.
5. Safe and easy to use with ANY processing method—pressure cooker, oven, hot water bath, etc.
6. Economical—nothing to buy after the first year but the inexpensive lids.



7. Made in 4 styles and all sizes: KERR Mason (Round and Square), KERR Wide Mouth Mason and KERR Economy Jars. Latter two styles permit packing large pieces of meat and removing them whole.

**Accept No Substitutes—Insist on Genuine KERR Jars and Caps**

The name is on every KERR Jar, Cap and Lid. Don't risk your time, money, energy and food products. Don't buy just "fruit jars"—buy KERR Jars.

## Kerr FRUIT JARS and CAPS

("SELF SEALING" Brand . . . Trade-Mark Registered . . . PATENTED)  
The Standard for Over 30 Years

**SEAL AIR-TIGHT—NO RUBBER RINGS REQUIRED**

### FREE Complete Meat Canning

Booklet Sent on Request. Your name and address on a penny postcard will bring an authentic booklet which solves your meat canning problems—recipes, time tables, etc., for meats, poultry, game, fish, etc. Address KERR GLASS MFG. CORP., 153 Main Street, Sand Springs, Oklahoma.





# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## Oven-Canned Sausage

MRS. LEO L. WRIGHT

SAUSAGE canned in this way, tastes like fresh sausage when opened. I weigh the ground meat and in that way there is no guesswork—it is always seasoned the same.

For every 25 pounds of ground meat, add 4 level tablespoons of pepper, 7 level tablespoons salt, and 8 rounding teaspoons of sage. Mix thoroly and pack the jars to the neck, placing them, without lids or rubbers, directly on the rack in the bottom of the oven. Be sure the jars have previously been tempered. Bake pints 2½ hours and quarts 4 hours.

Do not let the sausage cook too fast or it will fry too hard; just so the bubbles rise continually, is all that is necessary. Scald the lids and rubbers and seal the jars as soon as removed from the oven. Invert jars to cool. The sausage can be made into cakes and reheated before serving.

## Her Christmas Monopoly

MRS. B. M.

MOTHER LEWIS is one of those dear, dear mothers who like to have all their children home "every" holiday. She has a daughter and three sons, all married. Seemingly, she quite forgets there are four other mothers within the immediate circle who would enjoy having all of their children home for Christmas, too.

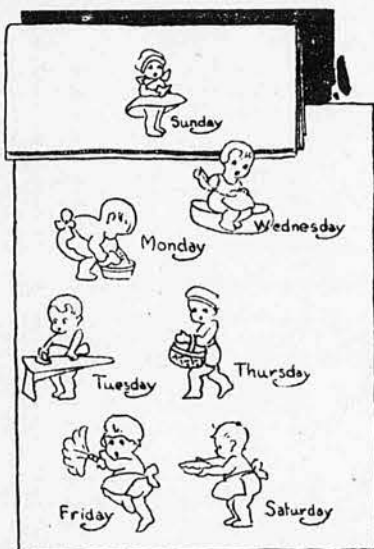
Every year the dutiful sons and the daughter drag their unwilling mates "home to mother" with no thought of even trying to make the holidays a 50-50 proposition. One daughter-in-law would like to make it Christmas in her own home for her children; another cannot be with her lonely and ailing old dad because it would create such an unpleasant scene that it would utterly spoil the Yuletide festivities for her babies.

Mother Lewis has always dominated her children's lives. She sees no reason to relinquish her hold after their marriage. Tied to their mother's apron strings, they seem smug and content. This selfish old lady hides her claws under a sweet and wistful smile and the world calls her a kind and devoted mother.

## Towels Come in Sevens

ONE FOR EACH DAY

FOR New Year's, "her" birthday, for the hope chest, going-to-be-married shower, bride or bazar, there's nothing nicer than a Monday tea towel for Monday, a Tuesday one for Tuesday,



and so on thru the week. As for us who have long since qualified as home-keepers, a dish towel for every day in the week is a real achievement. Outline stitch, two strands of floss of any favorite hue, quickly transforms the stamped material into clever towels, each with a chubby baby, struggling with the task of the day. Pattern No.

561 supplies the set of seven daily designs in wax transfer form just ready to use on anything from real linen crash to the "lowly" flour sack. Stamping pattern, 20 cents, may be obtained from Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## Our Goodwill Christmas

MRS. B. M. S.

TIME was when Christmas was strictly a family affair. However, the last few years have made that seem a selfish custom. Today we are finding a different version of the Christmas spirit, we are spreading our holiday happiness among the less fortunate; community celebrations give everyone a chance to apply the Golden Rule.

This year our small community is planning a Christmas dinner at the school house. We are going to follow the interesting idea of an international Goodwill Christmas. Besides all of the dinner "fixin's," we plan to feature some Christmas dainty from every country represented; and to get stories of the different ways in which Christmas is observed in other lands.

## Good Way to Render Lard

MRS. B. F. HICKS

WE find this way of rendering lard a great time saver, either indoors or out in a large kettle. First cut rinds from fat, then cut in convenient strips to run thru the food chopper, using the coarsest knife and letting it pile loosely on a flat pan.

Start the kettle on slow fire with clear lard instead of water, add the ground fat and stir and, as it heats and melts, add more fat and stir until the kettle is two-thirds full. Then cook with a slow fire until the cracklings are light brown and no steam rises.

By this process, the stirring is easy as the melting fat becomes soupy and no water being added, the cooking period is shortened considerably. Strain and store in cool place.

## For Winter-Time Reading

MRS. H. J. S.

WINTER time is reading time for the farm woman. Many towns have free libraries where a card will be issued for your use. The following is my suggestive reading list:

Ben Hur—Wallace  
Ramona—Jackson  
Ghosts in the Earth—Rolvag  
Mr. and Mrs. Sen—Miles  
A Lantern in Her Hand—Aldrich  
The Virginian—Wister  
Their Yesterdays—Wright  
Rose of the World—Norris  
So Big—Ferber  
Mother Mason Stories—Aldrich

## Christmas Plum Pudding

MRS. JOSEPHINE WARD

THIS is delicious:

Use 1 pound each of suet, seedless raisins, currants, brown sugar; 1 pound of candied citron lemon and orange peel, 3 large apples, ½ cup English walnut meats, 1 loaf baker's bread, crumbled, 1 cup molasses, ½ cup sweet milk, 1 cup grape juice, 6 eggs, 1 teaspoon soda, cinnamon, nutmeg and allspice, ½ teaspoon cloves, ½ teaspoon salt and about 2 cups of flour.

Flour suet and fruits and chop fine. Mix well with sugar, spices and bread, crumbled fine. Beat eggs, and mix with molasses and grape juice, then add soda, dissolved in a little warm water. Now mix slowly together, adding nuts and salt.

When well mixed, add milk and flour alternately, until as stiff as soft cookie dough. Have ready one large muslin bag, or two smaller ones, dip in boiling water, then flour the inside quickly, and put in the dough, leaving several inches at the top, to allow for raising; tie tight and lower into a kettle of boiling water, with a perforated lid in the bottom to prevent sticking.

If possible, have the water over the top, if not the pudding should be turned over when partly done. Boil steadily, 6 hours for one large pudding, 3 hours each if made in two smaller ones. When done, they will keep for many weeks, if kept in a cool place.

When ready to use, peel the cloth back, slice in thick slices, and heat in steamer over boiling water. Serve hot with hot sauce, made by working together until smooth.

Use 1 cup white sugar, ½ cup butter and 1 heaping tablespoon cornstarch. Boil over boiling water, stirring constantly until like thick cream, and flavor with lemon or vanilla.

## Wanted—a Sparking Place

MISS M. J.

WHEN the depression came it was necessary for our family to move to smaller quarters and one of the smaller brothers had to sleep in the living room. So we girls had to forego the use of the parlor to do our dating and use the car instead. Our driveway is on the south side of the pig pen. Now "he" says the reason he is going to marry me is so he'll have some place to kiss me besides the south side of the pig pen when the wind is in the north. Be this the reason or not, I am planning to be a February bride.

## Two Christmas Goodies

YOU will like these for any occasion this time of year:

**Butter Cookies**—These are nice for the holiday season. Use 3 cups of flour, 2 teaspoons baking powder, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon nutmeg, ½ cup butter (part lard may be used), 1 cup sugar, 2 eggs, 2 teaspoons milk. This recipe makes 8 or 9 dozen cookies.—Mrs. L. F. R., Jackson Co.

**Sour Cream Fudge**—You will be sure to like this unusual recipe for fudge. The ingredients are 1 cup brown sugar, ½ cup sour cream, ½ teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon vanilla, ¼ cup bitter chocolate. Boil the salt, sugar and cream to soft ball stage. Add the vanilla and chocolate which has been dissolved in a very little hot water. Let cool until mixture is lukewarm. Beat until creamy and add walnuts or pecans.

## Farm Christmas Dinner

MARY LOU WILLIAMS

MENU		
Roast Goose	Apple Rings	Celery Stuffing
Sweet Potato Puff	Buttered Onions	Cranberry Sauce
Biscuits	Honey	Green Beans
	Cardinal Salad	Butter
Mints	Christmas Plum Pudding	
	Coffee	Nuts

**Cardinal Salad**—If you're wanting a new salad—one of pretty red color for Christmas, do try this recipe. Dissolve a package of lemon Jello in 1 cup of boiling water. Add ¼ cup beet juice, 3 tablespoons vinegar, ½ teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon onion juice, 1 tablespoon horseradish. When it starts to jell, add ¼ cup diced celery and 1 cup diced beets. Serve on lettuce leaves with mayonnaise or boiled salad dressing.

**Celery Stuffing**—This may be used for stuffing vegetables, lamb, veal, poultry, but is especially nice for goose. The recipe makes enough for 1 fowl. Three and one-half cups soft bread crumbs, ½ teaspoon salt, ¼ teaspoon sage, ½ teaspoon thyme, ¼ teaspoon pepper, 4 tablespoons melted butter, ½ cup hot milk, ¾ cup celery finely cut. Combine bread crumbs and seasonings. Add butter, tossing with fork, then add milk and celery, mixing lightly.

**Sweet Potato Puff**—Simply melts in your mouth, try it. Two tablespoons butter, melted, 1 teaspoon salt, ½ teaspoon pepper, ¼ cup milk or cream, 2 cups mashed sweet potato, 1 egg yolk slightly beaten, 1 egg white stiffly beaten. Add butter, seasonings and milk to sweet potato. Add egg yolk, then fold in egg white. Bake in greased baking dish in moderate oven at 375 degrees Fahrenheit for 45 minutes or until brown. Serves 4.

**Apple Rings**—Arrange apple rings, the centers filled with jelly, around the edge of the goose. It is an appetizing garnish. Four red apples, 2 cups sugar, 1½ cups water, ½ cup vinegar, 10 whole cloves, 2-inch piece of stick cinnamon, ½ cup jelly (mint, pineapple or cherry), and red coloring, if desired. Slice apples crosswise into ½-inch slices. Remove cores. Cook gently in sirup made of sugar, water, vinegar and spices until apples are transparent. Remove from sirup. Add coloring to sirup and cook thick. Pour sirup over apple slices. Cool.

## Those Modern Necessities!

MRS. E. M. C.

LAST Christmas, 1932, I gave my eldest granddaughter \$5 and told her to spend it for something she needed most—I meant to wear of course. Perhaps you can get some idea of my horror when I saw her selection, a pair of gaudy garters, a lipstick, two boxes of powder, one of rouge, a bottle of perfume and a box of chocolates!

So this year, I am selecting her gift—three pairs of silk and wool hose.

## Sure, You Can Make Them

WITH OUR PATTERNS



300—Holiday invitations will happen along almost anytime now. With this gay little silk frock already to don, you'll be fresh and lovely and have a perfect time. Short or long sleeves are optional. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 15 requires 3½ yards of 39-inch material.

618—Dolly's frock is made exactly the same as daughter's. It can be made with short or long sleeves. It's smart and sturdy in gingham checks, candy striped lawns and cotton broadcloth. Crepe de chine is nice for "best." It would make a lovely Christmas gift. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years. Dolly's frock fits a 22-inch doll.

327—All you need is a length of black sheer woolen that has added a gleam of gold metal in its weaves for this slenderizing frock. It is the smartest fabric of the moment for all-occasion wear and so kind to the heavier figure. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 39-inch material.

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

## Raw Carrots For Eating

RAW carrots may be sliced thin and eaten in the fingers like celery hearts with salt. They are excellent this way for the children.—Effie M. Hudson.



## RURAL HEALTH

## Christmas Gifts for Health

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

AND "how did it happen that you had a first Aid Kit handy?" my young nephew was asked after the accident.

"Uncle doctor gave it to me last Christmas. It's a dandy!" he replied.



Dr. Lerrigo

Why not Christmas Gifts for Health? A lot of them! Gifts for boys and girls, husbands and wives, fathers and mothers? Who would not be glad to get a handsome, well-bristled toothbrush to take the place of the forlorn soggy thing that has hung on its old nail so long. There are other dental articles, too, some of them very dainty that would be fine gifts for tooth health. And, speaking of brushes, a good hair brush is more than a toilet article. It is one of the best dandruff exterminators known.

I knew a family that made a health gift its biggest feature last Christmas. They were a big family and all poor. But they wrote to brothers, sisters, aunts and uncles. Even second cousins pooled their gifts. On Christmas morning a long-time invalid member of the family was proudly placed in a wheel chair which admitted of self-propulsion. It was a great gift!

What about the deafened mother or father who cannot longer join in conversation, perhaps cannot even hear the radio! Did you know that an electrical aid to hearing will put that infirm person in touch with the world again? Can you imagine their surprise on Christmas morning?

Many a home would be helped to a more healthful atmosphere if supplied with a handsome room thermometer. A new home in which young folks are just starting a family would be much benefited by the gift of a fever thermometer.

## Take a Look at This List

Many is the farm family that could do nothing better than to give itself sanitary plumbing. Whether it be a kitchen faucet and sink, an indoor toilet, a bathtub, or complete plumbing equipment thruout the house, take my word that it would be indeed a Christmas gift for health.

Just to be specific let me enumerate a few things that are definitely classified as gifts for health: Toothbrush, nail knife, soap dispenser, tissue handkerchiefs, house thermometer, clinical thermometer, hearing aid, spectacles, wheel chair, family medicine chest, bathroom scale, paper towel cabinet, sanitary plumbing, first aid kit, artificial teeth.

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

## POULTRY

## Why I Buy Day-Old Chicks

MRS. L. L. JONES  
Morrowville

I STARTED raising chickens with sitting hens in separate coops. Cleaning nests, moving hens, setting a few at a time, then another batch! It usually ended in working several weeks with the sitting hens, fighting chicken lice and mites all summer, running after hens and chicks, giving them constant care and raising only 100 all ages and sizes.

Later I tried incubators and got along better. The machines couldn't walk off and leave the eggs to chill. But I would have to be at home almost constantly, for most incubators have a habit of running to the top or bottom of the thermometer. I always had to get up once or twice at night to see about them. And filling lamps, cleaning wicks and chimneys, turning eggs twice or three times a day, lifting heavy trays around, is labor. I ran 300-egg machines but seldom got more than 200 chicks from one so it took several runs to get any amount of chicks.

Last year I decided to buy day-old chicks. It took a lot of nerve, for I had made a failure more or less in chicken raising. I bought 500 day-old chicks and used a new hog house for a brooder. We thoroly cleaned it, scrubbing it with boiling lye water, then whitewashed it. It made an ideal brooder house. By raising the doors in the roof the sun could shine directly on the floor. A brooder stove in one end kept it warm.

I had only one "siege" of raising chickens. When these were ready to turn out I was thru for the season. At 6 weeks I had 460. Bad storms took some. I think the day-old chicks are much stronger than home-hatched, as hatcheries are particular about buying eggs from the best flocks, having them blood-tested, and accredited.

## This Keeps Thieves Away

MRS. S. L. McKEE

WE USE a kerosene lantern in the laying house. It gives enough light so the hens can see to get feed, shell and water, and with walls and ceiling whitewashed, there are no really dark spots. One of our laying houses has a strawloft and we put an old brooder hover up to make the lantern safe and

to act as a reflector. The other two have insulating board overhead and are a little lighter at night.

When the lantern is hung about 9 o'clock at night, some of the biddies will hop off to get shell, water or feed, and then go contentedly back to roost. When I was caring for baby chicks this spring, I noticed no matter what time I passed the laying house, there would be a few hens off the roost. In the morning, they will be on the floor and at their feed at least an hour earlier than without the light.

The advantages are plain. It keeps the hens in good production without lowering their vitality, and then hurries them thru their molt. In the pullet house, it prevents a fall molt and hurries the later ones into laying. Besides being able to get what they want when they want it, they are more comfortable on the roost, as they take advantage of the light to spread out more, move away from a hectoring neighbor, or exercise a bit if they are cramped. It also makes panics less frequent and less dangerous. Last, but not least, it is good insurance against poultry thieves. Night prowlers are fond of the dark.

## State Poultry Show Prizes

THE premium lists of the Kansas State Poultry Show, to be held at the auditorium, Topeka, January 8-13, 1934, are now ready and will be mailed on request to Thomas Owen, Secretary, R. 10, Topeka. It is a free show. On Friday of show week there will be a program of special interest, headed by leading poultrymen of Kansas and from Kansas State College.

## Chicks Need This Much

YOU'LL be talking brooder houses soon. If you build one it should allow 1 square foot of floor space for 2 chicks. A well-insulated building will take less fuel for the brooder stove. The ceiling should be just high enough so you can work inside in comfort.

Kansas Farmer always has so many hints that make home work easier.—Mrs. Charles Maxwell, Noxie, Okla.

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# The Gleam of the Light

## The Danger Trail

By James Oliver Curwood

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**L**ISTEN! Jean lifted a warning hand. Faintly there came to them thru the forest the distant baying of a hound.

"That is one of our dogs from the Mackenzie country," he went on softly, an insinuating triumph in his low voice. "Now, M'seur, that I have brought you here what are you going to do? Shall we go on and take dinner with those who are going to kill you, or will you wait a few hours? Eh, which shall it be?"

For a moment Howland stood motionless, stunned by the Frenchman's words. Quickly he recovered himself. His eyes burned with a metallic gleam as they met the half taunt in Croisset's cool smile.

"If I had not stopped you—we would have gone on?" he questioned tensely.

"To be sure, M'seur," retorted Croisset, still smiling. "You warned me to lose no time—that something would happen if I did."

With a quick movement Howland drew his revolver and leveled it at the Frenchman's heart.

"If you ever prayed to those blessed saints of yours, do it now, Jean Croisset. I'm going to kill you!" he cried fiercely.

The taunting smile left the face of Croisset and a gray pallor spread over it as he saw Howland's finger crooked firmly on the trigger of his revolver. In another instant there came the sound of a metallic snap.

"Damnation! An empty cartridge!" Howland exclaimed. "I forgot to load after those three shots at the cup. It's coming this time, Jean!"

Purposely he snapped the second empty cartridge. "The great God!" gasped Jean. "M'seur—"

**F**ROM deep in the forest came again the baying of the Mackenzie hound. This time it was much nearer, and for a moment Howland's eyes left the Frenchman's terrified face as he turned his head to listen.

"They are coming!" exclaimed Croisset. "M'seur, I swear to—"

Again Howland's pistol covered his heart.

"Then it is even more necessary that I kill you," he said with frightful calmness. "I warned you that I would kill you if you led me into a trap, Croisset. The dogs are bashed. There is no way out of this but to fight—if there are people coming down the trail. Listen to that!"

This time, from still nearer, came the shout of a man, and then of another, followed by the huskies' sharp yelping as they started afresh on the trail. The flush of excitement that had come into Howland's face paled until he stood as white as the Frenchman. But it was not the whiteness of fear. His eyes were like blue steel flashing in the sunlight.

"There is nothing to do but fight," he repeated, even more calmly than before. "If we were a mile or two back there it could all happen as I planned it. But here—"

"They will hear the shots," cried Jean. "The post is no more than a gunshot beyond the forest, and there are plenty there who would come out to see what it means. Quick, M'seur—follow me! Possibly they are hunters going out to the trap-lines. If it comes to the worst—"

"What then?" demanded Howland.

"You can shoot me a little later," temporized the Frenchman with a show of his old coolness. "*Mon Dieu*, I am afraid of that gun, M'seur. I will get you out of this if I can. Will you give me the chance—or will you shoot?"

"I will shoot—if you fail," replied the engineer.

Barely were the words out of his mouth when Croisset sprang to the head of the dogs, seized the leader by his neck-trace and half dragged the team and sledge thru the thick bush that edged the trail. A dozen paces farther on the dense scrub opened into the clearer run of the low-hanging banskian thru which Jean started at a slow trot, with Howland a yard behind him, and the huskies following with human-like cleverness in the sinuous twistings of the trail which the Frenchman marked out for them.

**T**HEY had progressed not more than 300 yards when there came to them for a third time the hallooing of a voice. With a sharp "hup, hup," and a low crack of his whip Jean stopped the dogs.

"The Virgin be praised, but that is luck!" he exclaimed. "They have turned off into another trail to the east, M'seur. If they had come on to that break in the bush where we dragged the sledge thru—" He shrugged his shoulders with a gasp of relief. "*Sacre*, they would not be fools enough to pass it without wondering!"

Howland had broken the breech of his revolver and was replacing the three empty cartridges with fresh ones.

"There will be no mistake next time," he said, holding out the weapon. "You were as near your death a few moments ago as ever before in your life, Croisset—and now for a little plain understanding between us. Until we stopped out there I had some faith in you. Now I have none. I regard you as my worst enemy, and tho you are deuced near to your friends I tell you that you were never in a tighter box in your life. If I fail in my mission here, you shall die. If others come along that trail before dark, and run us down, I will kill you. Unless you

### 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.

make it possible for me to see and talk with Meleese I will kill you. Your life hangs on my success; with my failure your death is as certain as the coming of night. I am going to put a bullet thru you at the slightest suspicion of treachery. Under the circumstances what do you propose to do?"

"I am glad that you changed your mind, M'seur, and I will not tempt you again. I will do the best that I can," said Jean. Thru a narrow break in the tops of the banskian pines a few feathery flakes of snow were falling, and Jean lifted his eyes to the slit of gray sky above them. "Within an hour it will be snowing heavily," he affirmed. "If they do not run across our trail by that time, M'seur, we shall be safe."

**H**E led the way thru the forest again, more slowly and with greater caution than before, and whenever he looked over his shoulder he caught the dull gleam of Howland's revolver as it pointed at the hollow of his back.

"The devil, but you make me uncomfortable," he protested. "The hammer is up, too, M'seur!"

"Yes, it is up," said Howland grimly. "And it never leaves your back, Croisset. If the gun should go off accidentally it would bore a hole clean thru you."

Half an hour later the Frenchman halted again. "If you could trust me I would ask to go on ahead," whispered Jean. "This ridge shuts in the plain, M'seur, and just over the top of it is an old cabin which has been abandoned for many years. There is not one chance in a thousand of there being any one there, tho it is good fox ridge at this season."

### Trail of the Toys

By FOLGER MCKINSEY

**T**HE little tin train is on the stairs  
And the blocks all over the floor  
And doll baby's head is minus its hair,  
And the hobby horse rocks no more.  
The engines and trucks and the windup things  
Are battered and tossed around—  
But down in my heart is a grace that sings  
When the trail of the toys is found.  
Day after day and a thousand times,  
I pick up the scattered blocks;  
And the picture books and the teddy bear  
And the little red chair that rocks.  
But I'd rather do that than anything  
For the children I love and know;  
When I follow the trail of the toys and sing  
A song of their smiles as I go.  
The jumping jack's always under our feet  
And the little green wagon is too;  
The books are scattered by fingers sweet—  
And I never care what they do—  
For I often think what a house must be  
With never a child with its noise,  
And never to stand in the door to see  
That littered up trail of the toys.

From it you may see the light in Meleese's window at night."

He did not stop to watch the effect of his last words, but began picking his way up the ridge with the dogs tugging at his heels. At the top he swung sharply between two huge masses of snow-covered rock, and in the lee of the largest of these, almost entirely sheltered from the drifts piled up by easterly winds, they came suddenly on a small log hut. About it there were no signs of life. With unusual eagerness Jean scanned the surface of the snow, and when he saw that there was trail of neither man nor beast in the unbroken crust a look of relief came into his face.

"*Mon Dieu*, so far I have saved my hide," he

grinned. "Now, M'seur, look for yourself and see if Jean Croisset has not kept his word!"

A dozen steps had taken him thru a screen of shrub to the opposite slope of the ridge. With outstretched arm he pointed down into the plain, and as Howland's eyes followed its direction he stood throbbing with sudden excitement. Less than a quarter of a mile away, sheltered in a dip of the plain, were three or four log buildings rising black and desolate out of the white waste. One of these buildings was a large structure similar to that in which Howland had been imprisoned, and as he looked a team and sledge appeared from behind one of the cabins and halted close to the wall of the large building. The driver was plainly visible, and to Howland's astonishment he suddenly began to ascend the side of this wall. For the moment Howland had not thought of a stair.

**J**EAN'S attitude drew his eyes. The Frenchman had thrust himself half out of the screening bushes and was staring thru the telescope of his hands. With an exclamation he turned quickly to the engineer.

"Look, M'seur! Do you see that man climbing the stair? I don't mind telling you that he is the one who hit you over the head on the trail, and also one of those who shut you up in the tunnel. Those are his quarters at the post, and possibly he is going up to see Meleese. If you were much of a shot you could settle a score or two from here, M'seur."

The figure had stopped, evidently on a platform midway up the side of the building. He stood for a moment as if scanning the plain between him and the mountain, then disappeared. Howland had not spoken a word, but every nerve in his body tingled strangely.

"You say Meleese—is there?" he questioned hesitatingly. "And he—who is that man, Croisset?"

Jean shrugged his shoulders and drew himself back into the bush, turning leisurely toward the old cabin.

"Non, M'seur, I will not tell you that," he protested. "I have brought you to this place. I have pointed out to you the stair that leads to the room where you will find Meleese. You may cut me into ribbons for the ravens, but I will tell you no more!"

Again the threatening fire leaped into Howland's eyes.

"I will trouble you to put your hands behind your back, Croisset," he commanded. "I am going to return a certain compliment of yours by tying your hands with this piece of babeesh, which you used on me. After that—"

"And after that, M'seur—" urged Jean, with a touch of the old taunt in his voice, and stopping with his back to the engineer and his hands behind him. "After that?"

"You will tell me all that I want to know," finished Howland, tightening the thong about his wrists.

**H**OWLAND led the way then to the cabin. The door was closed, but opened readily as he put his weight against it. The single room was lighted by a window thru which a mass of snow had drifted, and contained nothing more than a rude table built against one of the log walls, three supply boxes that had evidently been employed as stools, and a cracked and rust-eaten sheet-iron stove that had from all appearances long passed into disuse. He motioned the Frenchman to a seat at one end of the table. Without a word he then went outside, securely toggled the leading dog, and returning, closed the door and seated himself at the end of the table opposite Jean.

The light from the open window fell full on Croisset's dark face and shone in a silvery streak along the top of Howland's revolver as the muzzle of it rested casually on a line with the other's breast. There was a menacing click as the engineer drew back the hammer.

"Now, my dear Jean, we're ready to begin the real game," he explained. "Here we are, high and dry, and down there—just far enough away to be out of hearing of this revolver when I shoot—are those we're going to play against. So far I've been completely in the dark. I know of no reason why I shouldn't go down there openly and be welcomed and given a good supper. And yet at the same time I know that my life wouldn't be worth a tinker's dam if I did go down. You can clear up the whole business, and that's what you're going to do. When I understand why I am scheduled to be murdered on sight I won't be handicapped as I now am. So go ahead and spiel. If you don't, I'll blow your head off."

Jean sat unflinching, his lips drawn tightly, his head set square and defiant.

"You may shoot, M'seur," he said quietly. "I have sworn on a cross of the Virgin to tell you no more than I have. You could not torture me into revealing what you ask."

Slowly Howland raised his revolver.

"Once more, Croisset—will you tell me?"

"Non, M'seur—"

A deafening explosion filled the little cabin. From the lobe of Jean's ear there ran a red trickle of blood. His face had gone deathly pale. But he did not flinch.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



# Rains Helping Wheat Prospect

Mild Weather Is Easing the Feed Shortage

THINGS have brightened a good deal for Christmas say Kansas Farmer's crop reporters. Good rains have made prospects for a wheat crop much better than they were 15 days ago. But there still is need for moisture and water for livestock. There will be a shortage of feed but this was eased by warm weather staying so long. Wheat allotment checks are doing a good deal toward paying taxes, bills at the stores and taking up chattels. Federal relief jobs are putting many to work. Farmers are up with their work, livestock is doing well and there is little disease except blackleg reported in one county. The only think Kansas farmers need is fair prices for what they grow and fair prices for what they must buy.

**Barton**—Recent rain helped pastures and wheat. Butterfat, 15c; wheat, 58c; corn, 47c; eggs, 17c to 19c; bran, 60c; chop, \$1.20; mill run, 75c; shorts, 90c.—Alice Everett.

**Brown**—A few husking corn yet, 2 inches of rain since Thanksgiving, lots of mules go by in trucks, probably to Kansas City. Good many cattle being trucked to the country. Farmers on the highway can gauge the market trend pretty closely by watching the number of trucks go by. Lots of trucks, slow market; few trucks, market up that day.—L. H. Shannon.

**Brown**—Wheat making excellent growth, some corn still in fields, moisture is needed. Merry Christmas to all. Corn, 36c; wheat, 68c; cream, 13c; eggs, 14c; hens, 6c.—E. E. Taylor.

**Cherokee**—Frost but no snow, corn about all husked, lots of it moldy and rotted, wheat looks good, feed will be scarce before spring. Some flu and tonsillitis. Lots of employment will be available soon.

Corn, 35c; eggs, 17c; cream, 17c.—J. H. Van Horn.

**Coffey**—Many hauling water, corn about all cribbed, heading kafir and getting wood the main jobs now, lots of stock being shipped out, hens coming into production, lots of road work. Corn, 35c; kafir, 30c; heavy hens, 6c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 17c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

**Crawford**—Wheat looks good, farmers have their allotment checks, everybody busy butchering. Fat hogs, \$2.50; corn, 35c; wheat, 72c; oats, 30c; eggs, 18c.—J. H. Crawford.

**Douglas**—Many men working on Federal relief jobs, more butchering now being done and meat cured and canned, good demand for beans, potatoes and popcorn. Corn husking finished and some fall plowing done.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—A 1½-inch rain put wheat in good condition, much poultry being marketed at cheap price, feed scarce, very little wheat pasture, relief work helping many. Wheat, 72c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 16c.—Myrtle B. Davis.

**Ellsworth**—Rains put wheat ground in good condition, some pasture, late wheat has sprouted but all is not thru the ground yet. Allotment checks expected soon, 80 per cent of the farmers signed. This county received 600 pounds of Government pork for the poor, Christmas programs well attended and contributions for the poor have been large. Wheat, 67c; corn, 43c; oats, 38c; butterfat, 16c; eggs, 18c.—Don Helm.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Lots of damage to wheat from dust storm, but we received 2 to 3½ inches of rain which will put most of the crop in fair condition for winter, about 70 per cent of normal wheat acreage seeded this fall. Most of the corn has been husked, general average 3 bushels. No public sales, several community sales, livestock in fair condition, feed generally scarce.—John I. Aldrich.

**Greenwood**—Kafir threshing at hand, wells going dry but plenty of water in creeks and ponds, some cattle being sent to market regardless of price, lots of butchering being done, most farmers will feed their corn.—A. H. Brothers.

**Hamilton**—This fall has been fine for livestock, wheat and wood piles. Wheat has plenty of moisture to last for awhile. Community sale in Syracuse attracted large crowd, merchants pleased with increased business, road work progressing rapidly, large number of workmen. Good demand for fodder. Wheat, 62c; corn, 30c; barley, 32c; shorts, \$1.05 cwt.; eggs, 24c; cream, 16c; turkeys, 12c; chickens, 8c.—Earl L. Hinden.

**Haskell**—Severe dust storm damaged wheat, still some seeding to be done, weather has been mild. Wheat, 65c; eggs, 18c.—R. A. Melton.

**Harvey**—Livestock doing well, not many sales, growing wheat looks good. Wheat, 70c; corn, 43c; bran, 75c; shorts, \$1; kafir, 30c; oats, 30c; cream, 17c; eggs, 10c to 18c; heavy hens, 6c; springs, 6c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—Wheat looks good, still dry, 500 men working on roads on relief projects, farmers eager to sign corn-hog contracts, some farm sales, few farms for rent. I wish all readers of Kansas Farmer a Merry Christmas. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 19c; corn, 35c.—J. J. Blevins.

**Jewell**—Received 2-inch rain which will carry wheat thru winter, subsoil still dry, corn husking finished. The limestone watershed may become huge Federal erosion project. Few public sales, things sell well. Eggs, 10c; cream, 18c; corn, 35c; wheat, 67c; oats, 25c.—Lester Broyles.

**Johnson**—Most people hauling water, corn gathering nearly over, much home butchering and wood chopping, some plowing being attempted, unusually large number of wells being sunk, a number of public work projects going on, farmers hard put to meet taxes and other expenses, many hesitate to sell hogs and cattle at market prices. Eggs, 17c; butterfat, 17c; corn, 37c; wheat, 70c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Kiowa**—Recently received ¾-inch of rain which greatly benefited the wheat, lots of men doing relief work at 45 cents an hour, each man allowed 30 hours a week, lots of hogs being butchered. Wheat, 68c; poultry, 3c to 5c; turkeys, 4c to 8c; butterfat, 15c; eggs, 13c; butter, 20c; flour, \$1.65 for 48 pounds.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Leavenworth**—Usual holiday festivities despite short crops and lack of money at tax time, higher prices on things farmers must buy add to already heavy burden. Some hauling water, some plowing and many chopping wood, folks who put out kafir lucky as dry weather did not hurt it as badly as corn, eggs scarce, some land selling at cheap prices.—Mrs. Ray Long-acre.

**Linn**—Farmers have work up in good condition, plenty of moisture for wheat, fall plowing and enough stock water, some stalk poisoning, farms mostly all rented for another year, lots of good winter feed, most all stock going into winter in good condition.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lyon**—Corn husking about finished except shocks, rather dry on wheat and fall-sown alfalfa, more wood cut and hauled to town than ever before, early-sown wheat looks fine.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marion**—Good weather has helped farmers who are short of feed, many folks butchering early because of grain scarcity, prices on produce still continue low, wheat farmers due to get allotment checks soon which will help business.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Marshall**—Recent rain fine for wheat, lots of butchering being done. Purebred Chester White brood sows, cholera im-

mune, weighing 300 and 400 pounds sold at public sale for \$5 to \$7.50 a head, they are not mortgage lifters at present prices. It takes 14 bushels of corn to produce 100 pounds of pork and corn at 45 cents a bushel would cost the farmer \$5.40 without other feeds. Many public sales, lots of wood being cut for fuel, some calves dying from blackleg. Eggs, 20c; cream, 16c; wheat, 70c; corn, 34c; ducks and geese, 8c to 5c; hogs, \$3.—J. D. Stosz.

**Miami**—Corn about all gathered, some wood cutting and sawing being done. Federal work for unemployed in progress, 560 on jobs last week drawing \$7,000 in wages. Wheat, 70c; corn, 35c; oats, 25c; cream, 17c; eggs, 18c; hens, 6c.—W. T. Case.

**Neosho**—Need moisture for growing wheat, no rain or snow for 6 weeks, corn husking about completed, a good deal of kafir being marketed at 31c bu., considerable plowing done, wheat allotment checks expected soon, 708 unemployed men put to work for 60 days, livestock doing well on dry feed and wheat pasture, egg production increasing, good demand for coal and wood, a few public sales, quite a demand for horses.—James D. McHenry.

**Ness**—Recent rain was great help to wheat but we need more, wheat is in fair condition, stock doing well, some pasture. Wheat, 64c; cream, 11c; eggs, 16c to 18c.—James McHill.

**Norton**—Good rain put ground in good condition for wheat, horse and mule prices good, several buyers picking them up, a few men are at work on Federal jobs. Corn, 35c; wheat, 65c; hogs, \$3.50; eggs, 20c; cream, 19c; chickens, 3c to 6c.—Marion Glenn.

**Osborne**—A 1½-inch rain helps wheat outlook considerably, warm weather following the rain brought up the wheat, feed short, husking mostly done, very little corn raised, feeders paying 40 and 45 cents a bushel delivered. Tax money is quite a problem with very little to sell and prices too low. Cows sold at a public sale this week from \$7.50 to \$19 a head. Hogs, tops, \$2.65; cream, 13c; eggs, 14c; kafir, 35c; wheat, 70c.—Niles C. Endsley.

**Pawnee**—Still dry, turkey market low, a few held for Christmas, sugar beet harvest over, farmers pasturing wheat altho it is in poor condition, road work will be great relief to needy families this winter, good seed oats will be scarce in the spring. Shipped in oats, 50c; wheat, 69c; wheatland milo, 60c; cream, 17c.—Paul Haney.

**Rawlins**—Long looked for moisture finally came, wheat looks good for this time of year, hoppers worked hard on it in fall, corn husking going along fine, a lot of corn going to market in the ear, not much wheat moving, hogs so cheap they are not worth taking to market. Corn, 30c; wheat, 60c; hogs, 3c; cream, 17c; eggs, 19c.—J. A. Kelley.

**Rice**—Wheat doing well, still needs more moisture, considerable wood being chopped, lots of butchering, livestock in fairly good condition, feed scarce, considerable road work which helps unemployed, very little property changing hands and no sales. Wheat, 66c; hens, 7c; eggs, 13c; cream, 11c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Riley**—Had 1 inch of rain early in December but wheat needs more moisture badly, corn nearly all gathered, was very short, unemployed being put to work on township and county roads, much wood being cut for fuel.—Henry Bietscher.

**Roos**—Had a good rain and now the ground is freezing and thawing, making it hard on wheat that is just getting thru the ground. Some picking corn, it is making 2 to 3 bushels an acre in places. Farmers disgusted over high prices for what they buy, but what they have to sell going down every day. The only way to lowering taxes is to reduce expenses. Wheat, 52c; corn, 32c; cream, 16c; eggs, 15c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Recent rain put top soil in excellent condition to carry wheat well into winter, but ground was not soaked very deep. No corn and very small grain sorghum crop make very light farm work, hauling feed and cutting wood are main jobs. Butterfat, 15c; wheat, 66c; eggs, 12c.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Russell**—Western part of county had a 1½-inch rain, which helped wheat green up, but much damage already had been done by dry, windy weather. Farmers busy caring for stock, cutting wood and threshing kafir, many horses shipped to eastern markets, butchering time here, not much cream coming in, oilfield work picking up. Eggs, 18c.—Mary Bushell.

**Sumner**—Wheat showing effects of heavy frosts, no snow, very little wheat going to market, many threshing kafir, average yields 15 to 20 bushels. Cattle and horses doing well, hog cholera reported in several places, community sales well attended, cattle bring slightly better prices, pigs and shoats numerous and cheap, stove wood sells well. Trade at the stores brisk, most plowing done. Cream, 17c; eggs, 16c; hens, 4c to 6c; hogs, \$2.90; wheat, 68c; oats, 35c; kafir, 35c to 40c. Merry Christmas to all.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Washington**—Most corn is in the crib, many farmers joined wheat allotment and expect checks before Christmas, surely will be welcome. Some public sales, there is a community sale in the county every week, prices are low on hogs and cattle, horses in demand, scarcity of money hurts prices, lots of corn being trucked to south part of the state. Butterfat, 13c; eggs, 10c; wheat, 70c; corn, 38c.—Ralph B. Cole.

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**FOR SALE: 10 ACRES AT EDGE OF CITY** limits, good house and barn, well improved, bargain. I. A. Carr, 118 Market Street, Council Grove, Kan.

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**FOR RENT: 640 ACRES, BACA COUNTY,** Colorado. 450 acres under plow, good sandy loam mixed soil. Grows corn and other crops, no failures. 190 acres pasture, well and windmill. Will rent for one fourth of crop delivered. Tenant to furnish own buildings. Only parties with good equipment and references need apply. Jesse R. Johnson, 3205 Victor Place, Wichita, Kan.

**80 ACRES FINE BEET LAND, WATER YEAR** round, fine town, 1 1/2 miles church and schools. If interested write, J. E. Ellis, Louisville, Colo.

## MISSISSIPPI

**SEVERAL GOOD IMPROVED FARMS FOR** sale on very easy terms. McKinney & Company, Springfield, Mo.

## MONTANA

**GOOD HALF SECTION (326) ACRES WHEAT** land in Big Horn County, Montana, near county seat. Some improvements. Will sell or trade for good farm land in Kansas, Oklahoma, or Missouri. Box M, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## WISCONSIN

**RENTER WANTED FOR ESTABLISHED** Turkey Farm; Some means required. Give particulars. Owner, 841 N. 12th, Milwaukee, Wis.

## MISCELLANEOUS

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

**FREE BOOKS! RENT A FARM CHEAPER** or purchase at lower prices—in Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. NEW LOW RATES. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 502, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

## REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

## 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

The Hoovers—

Tempering the Sock to the Shorn Santa

—By Parsons





## LIVESTOCK

## Corn-Hog Allotment Gets Going

Thirty-Four Boards Named Also to Push Corn Loans

**T**EMPORARY corn-hog allotment committees have been named in 34 Kansas counties by the state advisory committee, composed of H. W. Behrens, Lyndon, chairman; Dean Harry Umberger, Kansas State College, and E. H. Hodgson, Little River. Recently, these three met at Manhattan, with representatives of the state grain inspection department, to help with corn loans. It was decided county committees will assist in this as well as in setting up county corn-hog allotment organizations. Committees so far approved are:

Allen County—Walter Strong, Moran, chairman; Will Ling, Iola; E. R. Ladd, Humboldt.

Anderson—Roy Moody, Greeley, chairman; H. S. Ayres, Mount Ida; J. O. Adams, Kincaid.

Atchison—H. A. McLenon, Monrovia, chairman; C. J. Speck, Nortonville; Harry Schrader, Farmington.

Bourbon—Joe O'Bryan, Helper, chairman; Frank Connor, Garland; Earl Stewart, Fulton.

Brown—Roy Wilson, Hiawatha, chairman; T. J. Gaynor, Powhattan; John Swartz, Everest.

Cheyenne—T. G. Wilkins, McDonald, chairman; Tobie Walters, St. Francis; Arnold Magley, Bird City.

Clay—W. B. Chestnut, Clay Center, chairman; C. C. Stewart, E. J. Mall, Clay Center.

Cloud—Paul Frederickson, Concordia, chairman; R. H. Hanson, Jamestown; Francis Raleigh, Clyde.

Coffey—John Evans, Burlington, chairman; Henry Hatch, Gridley; Earl Bunge, Waverly.

Crawford—Irvin H. Bolze, Walnut, chairman; Robert Thompson, Pittsburg; W. H. Peel, Cherokee.

Decatur—Andy Harger, Danberry, chairman; H. C. Vavroch, Oberlin; Victor Morton, Oberlin.

Douglas—J. W. Anderson, Lone Star, chairman; Paul Brune, Lawrence; A. E. Preston, Baldwin.

Franklin—Joe Heckman, Ottawa, chairman; Fred Fellnagle, Princeton; A. S. Hill, Ottawa.

Harper—Claude E. Meade, Anthony, chairman; C. H. Hostetter, Harper; Hall Blankinship, Hazelton.

Jackson—Roy Will, Denison, chairman; Elmer Johnson, Netawaka; Floyd Reynolds, Helton.

Jefferson—B. F. Abmeyer, Grantville, chairman; Guy Baker, Ozarkie; Henry Madarin, Valley Falls.

Jewell—Frank Robertson, Burr Oak, chairman; Joe McDill, Jewell; C. L. Myers, Hardy, Neb.

Johnson—W. S. Catlin, Olathe, chairman; C. A. Gordon, Eudora; T. M. Benton, Olathe.

Leavenworth—Max Finner, Jarbalo, chairman; O. O. Browning, Linwood; Harry Helm, Lowmont.

Linn—Harry Clark, Bolcourt, chairman; H. A. Caddy, Parker; Elmer McGee, Blue Mound.

Marshall—G. A. Howell, Marietta, chairman; Harry Craigmile, Vilets; Walter Johannes, Marysville.

Miami—Charles Hayes, Beagle, chairman; Fred Russell, Paola; Ross O'Connor, Wellsville.

Nemaha—L. A. Thompson, Centralia, chairman; Adolph Lorcher, Sabetha; Pat Donohue, Centralia.

Norton—R. E. Archibald, Almena, chairman; John Hickert, Clayton; Arthur Hahn, Norton.

Osage—August Dietrich, Carbondale, chairman; Luther Williams, Osage City; L. D. Coffman, Overbrook.

Rawlins—Henry Rogers, Atwood, chairman; H. L. Ryan, Gem; Lee Latta, McDonald.

Shawnee—Henry Frese, Hoyt, chairman; J. H. Foltz, Wakarusa; William Corbett, Topeka.

Sheridan—Edgar Williams, Jennings, chairman; William Meissinger, Tascos; Cass Breedin, Quinter.

Smith—Herbert H. Smith, Smith Center, chairman; John L. Campbell, Smith Center; Emmett Womer, Bellaire.

Thomas—E. D. Mustoe, Rexford, chairman; A. Boeka, Colby; Fred Carpenter, Levant.

Washington—C. G. Steele, Barnes, chairman; John T. Martin, Hanover; A. C. Hanson, Greenleaf.

Wilson—C. E. Hall, New Albany, chairman; Will Lamb, Fredonia; Frank Kimball, Neodesha.

Woodson—John Wille, Piqua, chairman; William Black, Toronto; (other member not named).

Wyandotte—Walter Crossen, Bonner Springs, chairman; John Hastings, Basehor; E. J. Brune, Bethel.

## Revoking Gas Permits

**I**N Kansas the gasoline used in farm work is not taxed. Any farmer may get a permit to buy tax-exempt gasoline for his tractor or other machinery that does not travel the highways. But under a new regulation, the holder of such a permit is to report once a month how much gasoline he has used for highway purposes. Farmers have been lax about this and the state inspection director, A. W. Logan, has begun to revoke the permits of farmers who have not filed the required monthly reports. This requirement became necessary last year to stop the oil boot-

leggers who were defrauding the state of thousands of dollars by taking advantage of the tax-exempt law. Perhaps it is worth going to a little trouble to help the state collect these thousands instead of having to dig up that much more in taxes ourselves.

## Bots Had Us Fooled

**I**F YOU treat horses for bots this fall, you will get better results by waiting until a month after the first freezing weather that lasts for a day or longer. The Bureau of Animal Industry now shows that larvae of the common bot spend from 21 to 28 days in the tongue of the horse before working to the stomach. We used to think that as soon as the eggs—laid on the hair of a horse—hatched, the larvae went direct to the stomach. As soon as freezing weather comes the eggs may be destroyed by washing the animal with a 2 per cent solution of cresol. Then, after about 30 days, have a veterinarian supervise treatment of the animal with carbon disulphide to rid it of the parasites in its stomach.

## Was Ready to Quit Hogs

**S**ANITATION still is good insurance against pig losses. One man who was ready to quit, decided to clean up and keep hog lots clean. Now he markets virtually all the pigs farrowed. Besides the animals are ready for market at 5 to 7 months old. Under the old plan it would take from 6 to 12 months to make top hogs and not more than 25 per cent would make tops in 6 months. One of the main things in his system is to have sows farrow on land which has been used for crops since it was used for hog pasture. That simple precaution greatly reduces the number of hog parasites in the soil. This is a good time to figure out a change of hog lots.

## Scrub Cow's Good Points

**S**HE consumes a lot of cheap feed that need not be hauled to market. She reduces taxes as her value is low. If she dies the loss is small. It takes very little time to milk her. She is dry a large part of the year and doesn't require any care. She never gives much milk, and does just about as well on corn and fodder as she does on balanced rations.

It makes little difference whether anyone milks her on Sunday. Neighbors never pester about buying her. No one has to sit up nights worrying about what to do with all the money the cream check brings for the scrub cow's efforts.—S. H. R.

## Before Purebreds Go Up

**P**RESENT conditions offer the greatest inducements in a generation to buy purebred dairy cows, an authority says. Usually a cow worth \$50 as a grade would be worth \$100 as a purebred; but nowadays the purebred does not carry such a premium. There has been a greater decrease in the price of purebreds than of grades, and the spread between the price of a grade and a purebred is less this year than ever before. This is only temporary.

## Good But Not Enough

**A**LFAHA hay is a valuable addition to the ration for fattening hogs. But tests show clearly that alfalfa hay alone as a supplement to corn or other grains for hog feeding, is not enough.

## Public Sales of Livestock

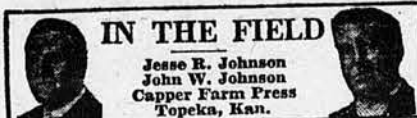
Shorthorn Cattle  
March 20—W. G. Buffington, Geuda Springs, Kan.

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

Poland China Hogs  
April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Poland China Hogs  
April 19—Laptad stock farm, Lawrence, Kan.

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



Did you write C. R. Rowe, Scranton, Kan., about that big Black Poland China spring boar?

In the International Polled Shorthorn sale at Chicago the first week in December, 18 bulls averaged \$120 and 13 females \$71.

In the International Shorthorn sale at Chicago the first week in December, 36 head averaged \$206. Of that number 26 were bulls that averaged \$204.

R. R. Sanders, Miller, Kan., offers some choice boars and bred gilts, either Poland Chinas or Spotted Poland. He breeds them both and is making prices that will interest you.

N. S. & R. R. Sanders, Miller, Kan., are advertising Herefords in this issue of Kansas Farmer. They will be the kind you would like to start a foundation herd with or improve your already good herd.

The American Shorthorn Breeders' Association held their annual meeting at Chicago the week of the International. A. C. Shellanberger, Alma, Neb., was elected president, and F. W. Harding, Chicago, secretary-treasurer.

U. E. Hubble, Stockton, Kan., is starting his Hereford advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Hubble's herd is not the largest, 60 head, but it is strong in Anxiety breeding and individual merit. He is offering 10 bulls for sale at popular prices.

The Milking Shorthorn sale at Chicago International week was considered a very good sale. Twenty-eight head averaged \$177. John E. Gage, Kansas City, Mo., purchased in the sale Northwood Butterby 9th, a September yearling roan bull for use in his herd at Eudora, Kan.

The Shorthorn World reports an English dairy Shorthorn sale held at Birmingham, England, October 31, as highly satisfactory. The 128 cattle in the sale averaged \$252.50 and the top price for a cow was \$146. The 99 bulls averaged \$262.50. The highest price paid for a bull was \$892.50 for Greatview Ruben.

The Brookside Jersey cattle sale held near Sloom Springs, Ark., December 12, was attended by buyers from several states. The demand was strong for the best animals. The entire offering including baby bull and heifer calves selling separately was a trifle under \$85 per head with a female top of only \$180.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., offers 35 serviceable boars and 80 bred sows and gilts. Mr. Huston has bred Durocs on the same farm for 30 years and is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer. He breeds the shorter legged, easier feeding kind. And that is the type that is in demand right now and very likely will continue to be. Bred sows and gilts are liable to be scarce and high priced before the first of March and now would be a mighty good time to buy. Look up his advertisement in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

A seven year old registered Holstein cow, U. S. S. Sadie Vale Burke Bess, bred by the U. S. D. B. Farm colony, Fort Leavenworth, and sired by Marathon Bess Burke 14th, whose 14 nearest dams average 874 pounds of fat, is the property of the Meyer family. According to the extension division of the Holstein-Friesian association of America bulletin just released, she made in a yearly record just completed 805.5 pounds of fat and 23,388.9 pounds of milk, with an average test of 3.6 per cent. Grover Meyer says: "This cow ran with the herd for approximately 60 days before we placed her in the test barn and decided to test her. Twenty-one days in the forepart of her lactation was lost in the test."

## 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 bargain. Bargain prices. F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

## HAMPSHIRE BOARS

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

## DUROC HOGS

## AMERICA'S GREATEST HERD

30 years a breeder of the shorter legged, easier feeding type Duroc. 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. Immunized, reg. Come or write me. W. R. HUSTON, Americus, Kan.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Mid-West C.T.A. Records

We must reduce our herd and offer cows and heifers in milk with records from 325 to 450 pounds of fat. Also young bulls. A bargain in a great herd sire. Write or come and see us.

E. W. Obetts, Herington, Kan.

## Bulls From An Accredited Herd

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, LENO, 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.

## PERCHERON HORSES

## Whitewater Falls Percherons

100 head in herd. Imported and home bred. CASINO and CARNOT breeding. 35 stallions ready for service. 35 mares and fillies, some in foal to the 1933 grand champion.

J. C. ROBISON, Towanda, Kansas.

## HORSES AND MULES

## CASH FOR HORSES AND MULES

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

## HEREFORD CATTLE

## Sanders Bros. Herefords

Why not now a bull of serviceable age, 10 to 15 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.

## 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.

## ANGUS CATTLE

## Want a Black Angus Bull

of serviceable age. Must be pure bred but not necessarily reg. Write to F. J. VREAS, Beardsley, Kan.

## SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Our Herd Bull Sultan Joffre

is for sale. Roan 5 year old son of Sultan Laird. A real sire having sired many state fair winners. Priced to move. Also young bulls and bred heifers.

E. C. LACY & SONS, MILTONVALE, KAN.

## 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. Greatview Leader, Hollandale Marshal or Neralam 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 top 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.

## JERSEY CATTLE

## Unbecoming Modesty

of the Jersey Breeder holds back the breed. I am modest but not unbecoming about it.

Rotherwood Jerseys have a type, a beauty, a production more eloquent than words. That is one reason I haven't even a bull calf to offer for sale.

A. LEWIS OSWALD, Hutchinson, Kan.

## 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.

## GUERNSEY CATTLE

## Reg. Guernsey Herd Sire

Whose seven nearest dams averaged over 700 pounds of fat. Priced for quick sale.

F. C. WELLS, Olsburg, Kan.

## AUCTIONEERS

## Col. Art McNarney, Pratt, Kan.

My 15 years experience as an auctioneer gets results. Selling every Monday, Pratt Livestock Sales Co. Write or wire early for dates you want. Address as above.

## 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.

## CHAS. W. COLE, Auctioneer

Livestock and farm sales. Write or telephone for open dates.  
WELLINGTON, KANSAS

## HIDES - FURS

	No. 1	No. 2
Salt Cured Hides (under 44 lbs.)	7c	6c
" (44 lbs. and up)	8c	7c
Horse Hides	\$1.50 to \$2.50	\$1.00 to \$2.00

Always in the market. Other grades at full market value. Write for fur prices and shipping tags. Payments promptly.

125 North Kansas  
TOPEKA, KANSAS

T. J. BROWN



## Make Wealth Pay Its Taxes

D. H. SCHMIDT

**A** MAN'S financial standing determines the amount of his obligation to the public expense. Intangible property, notes, bonds, stock certificates, etc., are easiest found for taxing. A law to invalidate those not bearing the stamp of the assessor or collector will bring them out; he can't count every article, goods, grain, cattle, etc.

Taxes on wealth, income and inheritances is the only right way. All should be compelled to pay—those of small means to pay little, those of large means to pay big. A few men own 90 per cent of this country, ask no favors of them, but require them to take care of what they own. They should pay 90 per cent of all public expense.

Taxing articles, and licensing, has centered most all business, wealth, and power in a few hands, leaving the masses miserable. The only cure is to stop it. All other recovery measures must (in the end) fail, because they make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

Bonding must be stopped, government carried on, on reserves and cash; taxes lifted from all necessary articles; no licensing except where required for public safety, and that without charge. Licenses prevent many millions from working. Every thinking man knows he has an inherent right to do most of the things denied him by license. License causes big business; big business big machines, that displace labor. Automobile licenses, and gas taxes are among the worst. Workers must have conveyances, they must use gas daily, men of leisure only occasionally. This tax puts many more out of work than it gives work. It prevents freedom of hauling, a most destructive thing in every respect.

If taxing articles or licensing ever be necessary as an expedient they should be on detrimental and luxuries; never on necessities. It is not a question of getting a tax to suit the people, let those not content with justice cry it out.

### Drivers With a Few Drinks

**A** FRIEND in Indiana in a recent letter speaks of some 30-odd automobile fatalities in that state on a single recent Sunday. In Kansas City there have been 90 fatalities in 1933, as against only 72 for the entire year 1932.

Why the terribly increased fatalities? Many will undoubtedly believe that a large share of it must be accredited to the drivers whose driving judgment has been impaired in some measure by drinking. It is not the dead drunk or thoroughly intoxicated man who constitutes the serious menace to those of us who do drive safely? It is the driver who, having had a few drinks, feels exhilarated, but is actually slowed down in his muscular reaction in a matter in which a fraction of a second in a speeding car spells the difference between safety and a crash? —G. M. Allison.

### Now I'm a Tee-Totaler

**E**VEN my wife objected to the little drinking I did only because of the fear that the habit might grow. I did not need to drink much. Two glasses of homebrew made me the life of the party.

The morning of the picnic I had had less than two glasses . . . just enough to make it seem amusing to drive our sedan close to the cars we met and make them swerve aside. The driver of the big truck did not swerve. The account of our accident took only five lines in the dailies, for there were no fatalities.

Now, always sober, I am the life of the party in only one place—near the wheel chair of my son, who must see none but cheerful faces. He will never walk again.—Prohibitionist, Jefferson Co.

### New Farm Competition

**A** FEW months ago an argument for the repeal of the 18th Amendment was, "It will open a great market for the farmers' grain." Then came legal 3.2 beer. Now a Wooster, O., news story says dried brewers' grains are

coming on to the market. "A suitable substitute for bran and oats," and a partial substitute for hay. These products can be sold in competition with the farm producer's products. How, we ask, how will the farmers like the competition of the brewers in the sale of horse and cow feed?

### A Winter Concrete Job

B. O. WILLIAMS

**C**ONCRETE work, such as laying or repairing dairy-barn floors, laying walks or building milk houses or water tanks, can be done in winter. Pick as warm a day as possible without much wind, build a fire close to the gravel pile and shovel the gravel over until it is well dried and as warm as you can make it. Heat a large kettle or tub of water on the same fire. With warm gravel and warm water, mixing can be started. Finish a good-sized section of the work and cover with boards, canvas or building paper to keep the cold air or wind out. The main thing is to see that newly-laid concrete does not freeze before it sets. In very cold weather, several lighted lanterns, or buckets with hot coals in them, can be placed under the covering to prevent freezing. If the concrete work is done in a building, all openings should be closed and cracks stuffed with sacks or rags.

### Draft Your Neighbor

**F**ARMERS are opposed to paying relief workers 40 cents an hour for work on roads because it makes it difficult for a farmer to obtain help when he needs it. This money is immediately spent for food and clothing and is increasing consumption tremendously. Eventually it should mean better prices for farm products. In pioneer times, and since, neighbors have exchanged help with one another. Draft the good neighbor.

### The Engine Starts Easier

**I**F you release the clutch when starting your car or tractor on cold days you will find the motor will turn over much easier, but as soon as the engine is up to speed the clutch should be let in to save undue wear on the clutch collar bearing. The clutch on the tractor can be released by pushing it in and fastening it there with a light rope or heavy wire with a hook on it. Or you can use a piece of board of the proper length with a V-notch cut in each end and placed between the clutch pedal and seat or any other place where it will stay and hold the clutch out. Give this a trial.

### Uncle Jerry Says

The once thriving county seat town of Eminence in Finney county, which has now ceased to exist by discontinuance of its postoffice, anyhow aimed high in choosing its name.

The decision of the people of Basin, Wyo., to pay no more taxes until there is a more equal distribution of the burden brings up this question: Who is to decide when they have been equalized? No legislature or Congress has ever been able to turn the trick to the satisfaction of all concerned.

### Ready When You Need It


**A** LETTER from you will bring you information in regard to an exceptionally attractive investment opportunity. Funds may be withdrawn any time upon 30 days' notice. Denominations of \$50, \$100 and \$500 are offered, rate of interest, 6 per cent, payable semi-annually by check. This investment is backed by an unbroken record of 39 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West. I shall be pleased to give full information to anyone who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.—Adv.



LOOK FOR THE RED BALL MARK OF BETTER FOOTWEAR

## EVERY STEP COSTS LESS

Here is one of the most outstanding qualities of Ball-Band footwear . . . long life. Anyone who has ever worn a pair of boots or shoes bearing the Red Ball trade-mark can tell you that. Long after ordinary footwear would have gone to pieces, Ball-Band is still going strong—giving extra miles of perfect fit and comfort. The reason is not far to seek. Ball-Band has always built to standards of workmanship and materials which have made the Red Ball trade-mark famous the country over for so many years. And today, Ball-Band is giving even longer wear, even greater value than ever before. Then, too, Ball-Band has added to its line of products throughout the years until, among the hundreds of styles, each member of the family is pretty sure to find just what he or she wants. There's a Ball-Band dealer near you. If you don't know his name—write us. Drop into his store some day soon and ask to see these dependable Ball-Bands. Examine them. Try them on. And if some particular style you want isn't in stock, your dealer can get it quickly from the factory.

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.   
377 Water Street • Mishawaka, Indiana

#### FOR MEN AND BOYS

For men and boys there is a wide variety of Ball-Band Boots and Shoes for work on the farm and in town. For sportsmen there is especially designed Rubber and Leather Footwear. For boys there are many styles of Canvas Sport Shoes and Athletic Socks. Ball-Band takes care of all needs with fine-fitting, long-wearing footwear that gives utmost satisfaction.

#### FOR WOMEN AND GIRLS

In designing Ball-Band Footwear for women and girls careful attention is given to style and convenience. There are trim, comfortable Arctics and smart Gaiters. There are satin-finish, feather-weight "Ariel" Rubbers of surprising neatness. And gay fabric Summer Sandals in an array of styles. Ball-Band meets the prevailing mode, and provides comfort and economy.



# BALL-BAND

FINE FOOTWEAR FOR FORTY-SIX YEARS