

I Always Read the Woman's Page--and All of Kansas Farmer  
—Mrs. Emmett Blystone, Kanorado, Kansas

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# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING  
MAIL & BREEZE

5¢ a Copy



February 20, 1933  
Seventy-First Year

## Stop the Gas Tax Graft

**G**ASOLINE tax legislation is again receiving the attention of the Kansas legislature. It should. With consumption of gasoline increasing and gas-tax revenue decreasing as fraudulent tax exemptions grow, it is time to correct a vicious situation.

Farmers have no hand in this wholesale graft. Everyone conversant with the facts knows that the present system of tax exemption at time of purchase has made graft easy. It offers wide opportunities for unscrupulous oil dealers to forge sales slips by "raising" the amounts of purchases just as a forger can "hike" the amount of a check. Then the dealer sells the excess amount of gasoline shown on the sales slip, collects the tax and pockets it himself.

This is called "Taxiteering." It has become the biggest racket in Kansas today. It is theft on a grand scale and the whole state is plundered by it.

In 1926 the gasoline tax exemptions amounted to \$150,894 only. By 1930 the figure had reached \$1,759,169 and in 1932 the exemptions amounted to \$2,963,966.

Something will have to be done if we are to retain the gasoline tax and exempt from taxation all gasoline used in farm work. The old refund system seems the only safe method, at least some form of it must be employed.

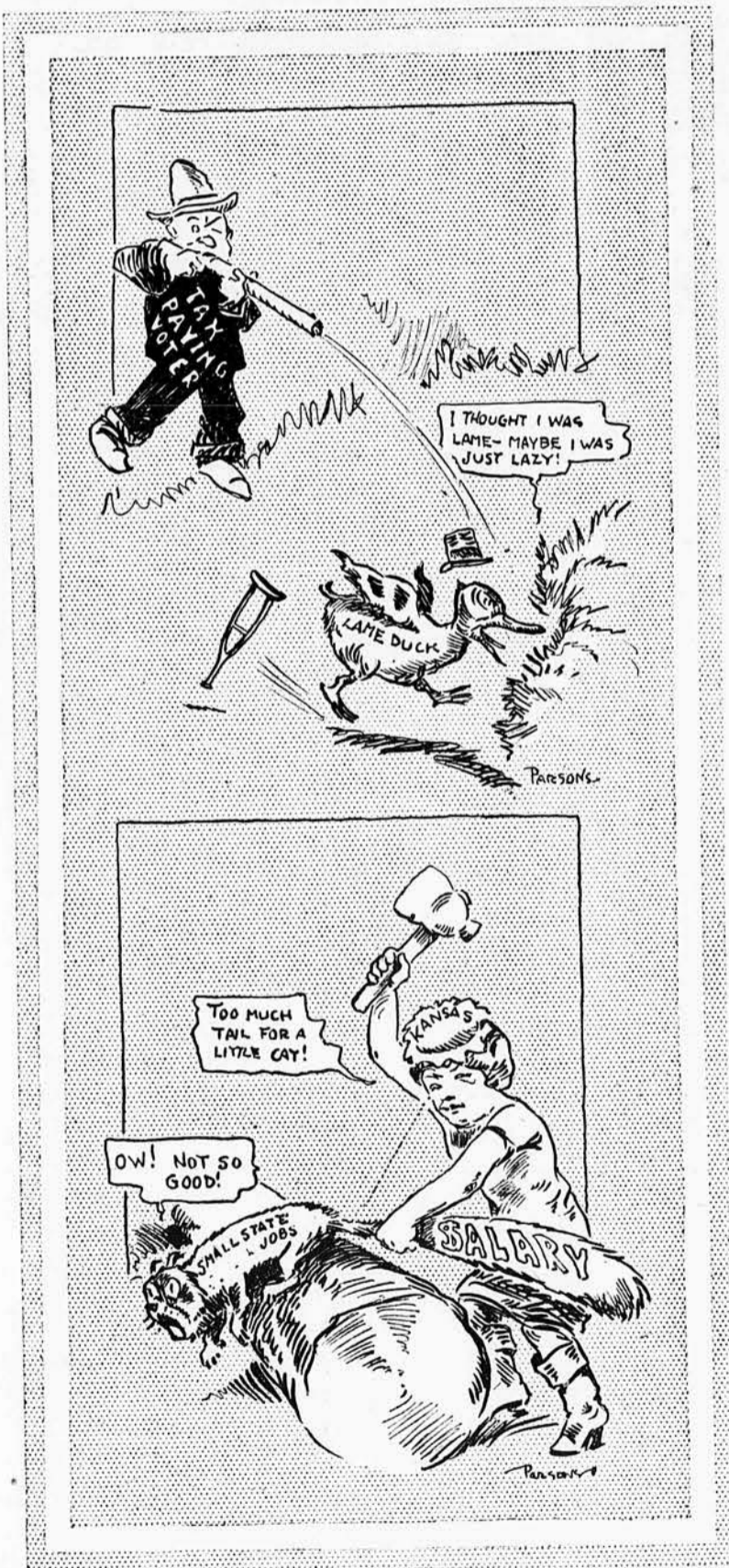
It is a nuisance for a farmer entitled to exemptions in his gasoline tax, to have to go to the county treasurer and make affidavit, that he may obtain his refund check from the state. But we believe Kansas farmers will be willing to go to this trouble to protect the state and its taxpayers from being cheated out of millions by the crooks who are taking advantage of the law in its present form then blaming it on the farmers.

When the tax on gasoline is more than 2 cents a gallon, experience has shown it becomes profitable for the crooks to evade the tax and steal money from the state. It is possible that if Kansas would enact a law calling for just one-half of the present tax on gasoline, the state would actually collect more revenue than is now being turned into the treasury from this source, because a low tax is not attractive to the "taxiteer."

If we are to have a gasoline tax, let everyone pay it at the time of purchase and then let those entitled to exemption apply for it from the proper authorities. It will be a bit unhandy for farm folks, but they will not be a party to this big steal.

The refund system will take care of the stealing now made possible thru "hiking" receipts. But we must also put teeth into the law to take care of the "fly by night" crews who nightly slip into the state with huge tank trucks filled with "boot-legged" gasoline. They pour this illicit stuff into underground tanks to be pumped into cars of passing motorists next day. Then the tax is collected and appropriated by the thieves. A mere fine of \$50 or a 10-day jail sentence, means nothing to these smugglers even if the law catches them which is seldom.

The law needs such teeth as will not only cause these crooks to hesitate over taking such risks but which will cause them to fold their tents like the Arabs and as silently steal away. And that is the only kind of stealing we want them to do in Kansas. Kansas' oil industry is being seriously injured.



## PROTECTIVE SERVICE

## Mr. Cox's "Hunch" Was Right

J. M. PARKS  
Manager, Kansas Farmer Protective Service

SUSPECTING that Oliver Busby had stolen a watch from their protected premises, Mr. and Mrs. P. M. Cox, Olathe, called Undersheriff J. E. Gay for an investigation. Busby denied the theft and a complete search failed to justify the suspicion. But Mr. Cox was so strong in his belief of Busby's guilt that Busby was confined in the county jail for two days. When next questioned by the undersheriff, Busby made a complete confession and led officers to the place where the watch was hidden some distance from the Cox home. Busby was given 5 years. The \$50 Protective Service reward was divided, \$35 to Mr. and Mrs. Cox and \$15 to Undersheriff Gay.

## Neighbor Saw the Thief

WHILE Ben Berning, who lives alone near Coffeyville, was at work in the field, thieves entered his house and stole clothing and household goods. Luckily, neighbors recognized one of the thieves. Following an arrest, Ross Keen and J. Geasland were each given 60 days. A \$25 reward was paid, \$20 to Protective Service Member Berning and \$5 to J. A. Abernathy, who furnished valuable information.

## But the Money Was Marked

BELIEVING the money he had drawn from the bank disappeared too quickly, A. H. Lambert, protective service member, Hiawatha, reported this to his son Perry. Perry, working with Constable Joe Gibbs, took the serial numbers of the next supply of currency which the elder Lambert kept on his premises. After some time had passed, \$50 was taken. Marked bills exchanged by Sterling Mineer indicated he was the guilty person. He received a reformatory sentence of from 1 to 5 years. A \$25 reward was paid to Perry Lambert with the understanding he is to divide with Constable Gibbs.

## Dividends Are Forfeited

When owners of stock in building and loan associations make application for withdrawal, it is customary for the associations to delay payment sometimes for months. What about dividends on shares during that time? It seems only fair dividends should be paid on such shares until payment is made.—W. M. P.

WE agree with "W. M. P." that where shareholders are required to take their turn and wait perhaps for several months before application and withdrawal is granted, they should not have to forfeit dividends. However, under a ruling of the attorney general's department, building and loan associations are entitled to withhold dividends on those shares for which application has been made for withdrawal from the time the application is filed until date of payment.

## Death of Horace G. Adams

WHILE he was taking a vacation in Los Angeles, pneumonia ended the life of Horace G. Adams, 71, of Maple Hill, probably the state's largest cattle man. The Adams Cattle Company operates a ranch of 70,000 acres in Meade county near Plains, and a 12,000-acre ranch near Maple Hill. Nearly 4,000 fine Herefords range the grasslands of the X1 breeding ranch at Plains which stretches for 23 miles along the Cimarron River. Every year about 2,400 calves are branded on this ranch and sent for fattening to the Wabaunsee ranch feeding grounds, the home place

## Oh, Of Course Not!

SURELY the bakeries will not lift the price of bread in case the allotment bill doubles the price of wheat for did they not say when wheat was dropping in price that flour was simply a negligible element in the cost of bread!

at Maple Hill. The company usually buys as many other animals to feed and market. The ranch manager is Horace G. Adams, jr., who will probably carry on the business.

## Hopper Crop to Be Small

PROSPECTS for grasshopper damage are much less alarming than a year ago. Only North Dakota shows an increase in eggs now in the ground over 1931. However, if spring and early summer should be favorable to grasshopper growth, more than 5½ million acres in eight Western states will need poison bran to save crops. State entomologists say a big hatch may be expected in 6 counties in Colorado, 10 in Idaho, 55 in Minnesota, 23 in Montana, 42

in Nebraska, 50 in North Dakota, 48 in South Dakota, and 4 in Wyoming. We don't want any of these as visitors. Kansas will need a good deal of mash for her own crop.

## Found a Good Extra Crop

THEIR tobacco crops paid more than \$100 an acre to John Sparks, of Sparks, and John Roberts, of Fanning, last year. Both plan to increase their acreage. Extra crops—wider diversification—will help on most farms.

## The Can Half the Cost

ANOTHER thing about which food buyers have a right to kick, is the excessive cost of cans for canned foods. At the price kraut is selling, the can which contains it, the thing that is thrown away, costs more than 50 per cent of the price obtained for the article. Think of it! Either the price of cans must come down in line with reduced prices on other things, or canners will have to get another kind of container.

## Not Rocking the Boat

KANSAS is due for a lot of favorable publicity for the conservatism it is showing in the present emergency. It is not rocking the boat. It is facing the situation with its jaws set and hoping and working for better times. There has been no marching and no upheavals of any kind.

## Farmer's Dollar Holds

ALTHOUGH the price index of farm products declined to a new low of 51 per cent of pre-war prices on January 15 from 52 per cent a month earlier and 63 per cent a year ago, there was also a decline of 1 point in the index of prices paid by farmers for goods. The gap between the two still is too wide but it is closing. There's no better good times sign as this always occurs before an upturn.

# The FRIENDLY ROAD

*There is a road where the going's fine  
Where there's no such word as "I" or "Mine"  
Where it's all for one and one for all  
And the small man's big and the big man's small.  
Light are the hearts and light the load  
Of those who travel the Friendly Road.*



AFTER ALL, there are just two roads in business; the selfish road and the road of service.

The selfish road runs DOWN HILL.

The road of service RISES.

The selfish road is rough and crooked.

The road of service, smooth and straight.

It PAYS to take the better road.

Whenever you see a business that for a long, long time has been big and, as the world says, "successful," you can put it down that it didn't get that way at the expense of others. The mere fact that such a business LIVES and GROWS is the finest proof that it is serving the people.

As is true of every business that has gone ahead, Standard Oil's success in Kansas has been merely the echo of sound helpfulness to Kansas.

Here you have the fourth largest oil-producing state in the Union.

If Kansas was to capitalize her resources somebody with the experience and the means and the inclination had to make a market for Kansas

crude. This has involved, among other things, laying pipe lines under the soil of Kansas, and finally setting up one of the largest refineries in Kansas and devoting it to processing Kansas crude into Kansas gasoline for Kansas cars.

Yes—there has been plenty for Standard Oil to do in Kansas, and since nothing builds weight quite so well as work, Standard Oil has experienced a healthy growth in Kansas.

Whatever there was to be done—a windshield to be cleaned, a soft tire that needed air, or another million dollars or so "gas tax" to be collected for Kansas—big or little, Standard Oil has done the job.

So today, no matter where you go, all up and down the state of Kansas there are little street-side and road-side stores, each carrying out in front the sign of the Red Crown and the name, "Standard Oil Company." And the name is wrapped around a torch and the torch lights up the word—SERVICE.



Kansas State Capitol, Topeka

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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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## Kansas Depression Wallopers

NO STATE has better farmers than Kansas. This is more than a boast. They are going ahead as farmers and as business men everywhere over the red line. Good years and bad years met with a spirit that is building an increasing respect for Kansas farmers. To them the wide range of climatic and soil conditions is a challenge to their professional ability. They cannot change conditions, so they shape their operations to fit them. And they are winning.

Outstanding in this leadership on the farms are the Master Farmers selected every year thru Kansas Farmer. In the last six years 65 men have been elected to this honor. They meet fully the rigid qualifications of successful farmers, good home builders, first-class citizens. The Master Farmers' class of 1932 was officially named at the farm and Home Week dinner last week in Manhattan. At that time, T. A. McNeal, editor of Kansas Farmer, presented them with their gold medals, on behalf of Senator Arthur Capper, in recognition of their unflinching services to agriculture and the state. This year the class includes:

W. P. Dodge, Manhattan; P. K. Symms, Atchison; Harold M. Chamney, Lawrence; Arthur J. White, Coldwater; Lawrence Collins, Dwight; Walter L. Olson, Dwight; R. W. Goodman, St. John; J. F. Rankin, Neodesha; H. P. Hansen, Minneapolis; and T. G. Wilkens, McDonald.

Every man is a land owner. Six rent extra acres of farm. In all they control 7,278 acres, and own from 100 to 960 acres apiece. But it isn't how big their farm that counts, but how well. Nine of them return straw to the soil, grow legumes to feed and plow under for fertility, and the tenth man and five others summer-fallow. Early seedbed preparation, control of insects and diseases, and use of pure seed figures largely in their success. Notice how their crop yields compare with state averages from 1927 to 1931:

Corn, 33.3 bushels an acre, compared to 20.68 bushels of the state. Wheat, 24.81 bushels, against the state's 16.2. Oats, 42 bushels, compared to 27.26.

And they beat the state average on alfalfa nearly a ton to the acre.

Their equipment is efficient or they wouldn't use it. Nine have tractors, trucks and use electricity. All have motor cars. Their 10 homes have power washers and other labor-saving devices. All

have T. B.-free breeding cattle, purebred cows, hogs or poultry, and use purebred sires. They follow market information as a guide in working out their production and selling programs, as well as in buying supplies. Six belong to co-operative marketing or buying associations, and two do cow-testing work. Farm accounts keep their business straight.

All 10 homes have sewage systems, heating systems other than the common stove, modern lights. Four have mechanical refrigerators; six have regular ice supplies; all 10 have radios. All 10 men have children and are providing good educations for them, as well as companionship and recreation. Hearty congratulations to you, Master Farmers of 1932. You make a worthy addition to the classes selected in former years.

### This Crop Beats Wheat

FLAX has become a rather important crop to a dozen or more Southeastern Kansas counties.

To promote its growth and improvement, champion growers are selected annually. The state winners announced last week at Manhattan include: I. N. Baptist, Allen county, who had 20 acres in the contest that averaged 13.5 bushels an acre. This was from Bison seed the second year after Sweet clover. W. H. Shaffer, Cherokee county, was second. His 45 contest acres averaged 10.5 bushels an acre the first year after soybeans. This was Linota.

County winners from which the state champions were selected for 1932, include:

R. C. Donald, Anderson; J. E. Lormor, Bourbon; W. G. Hanson, Neosho; Paul Wing, Wilson; Elmer Harr, Crawford; Carl McGee, Linn; and Chet Bryson, Osage.

Forty-three men finished the contest with an average yield of 8.1 bushels an acre. Twenty-two seeding Linota and Bison averaged 9.1 bushels. Those seeding on land that had been in a legume in the last two years got 3.3 bushels more to the acre than where the flax did not follow a legume. Good methods show this crop up well.

Flax may occupy the same place as small grain in the rotation. Seeding dates are March 15 to April 10, specialists say. The best crop for flax to follow is soybeans which have been seeded as a

catch crop after small grain. This provides a good supply of nitrates and saves time in rotation. The crop may precede wheat as it allows early seedbed preparation for wheat. Or it may follow Sweet clover if the clover is plowed in the fall of the second year after being pastured. Early seeding of 30 to 35 pounds an acre makes the best yield. It is worth a trial in Southeastern Kansas.

### Right Crops for 1933

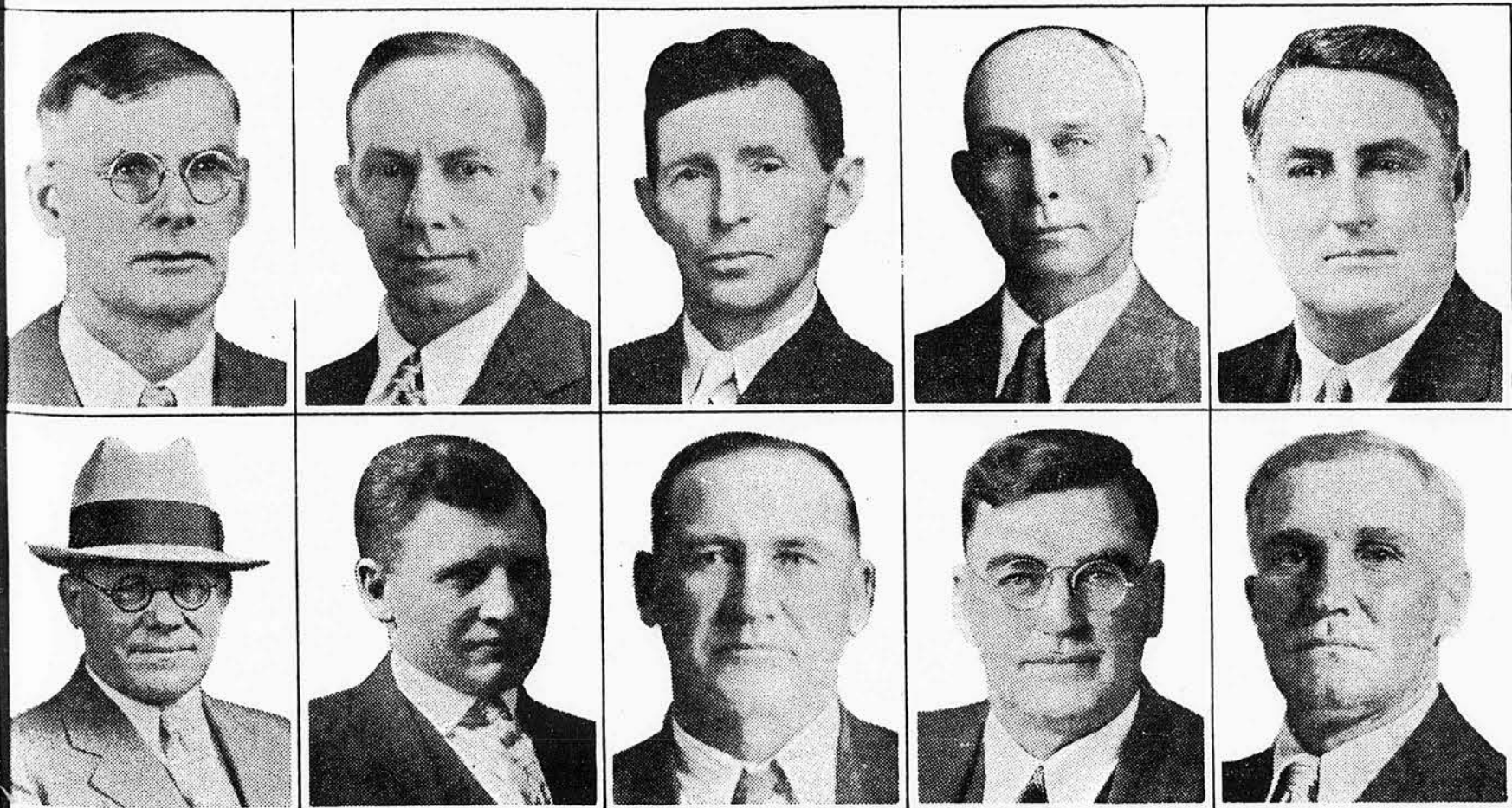
WHAT crops should I grow in 1933? R. I. Throckmorton, Manhattan, answered that question Farm and Home Week. "Some men are thinking of trying spring wheat, flax, Wheatland sorghum, barley, tobacco, castor beans, sugar beets, Korean lespedeza, Sericea, and many others to help out," he said. "Most of these are satisfactory under conditions where they are adapted. But they may be a liability out of their territory. There is no magic crop for 1933. If there ever is a time when adapted varieties of well-established crops should be grown, it is when prices in general are at a low point. This is not a time to gamble on crops."

"First of all for 1933, consider the following: Requirements of livestock for grain, forage and protein; maintaining nitrogen and organic content of the soil; production of soil-improving crops, increasing acreage of pasture, fallowing for wheat or alfalfa, and production of grain crops best adapted to your community under the best possible methods."

### Beef Worth a Premium

FOR the second time in three years, Fred Morgan, Alta Vista, is the beef-production champion of Kansas. He was first in 1930, and second in 1931. He won this time on 33 head of creep-fed Hereford calves. They represented a 100 per cent calf crop, and at 9½ months old when sold averaged 689 pounds. They brought \$8 on the Kansas City Market.

Second place was awarded to T. I. Mullins, Junction City, on 27 head of Angus calves. Bruce Saunders, Holton, third, entered 13 Hereford calves.



Kansas Master Farmers of 1932: Top row, left to right, R. W. Goodman, St. John; Harold M. Chamney, Lawrence; P. K. Symms, Atchison; J. F. Rankin, Neodesha; Arthur J. White, Coldwater. Bottom row, H. P. Hansen, Minneapolis; Lawrence Collins, Dwight; T. G. Wilkens, McDonald; W. P. Dodge, Manhattan; and Walter L. Olson, Dwight.

# Legislators Are Much Like Us

Passing Comment by T. A. McNeal

IT IS rather popular to abuse the legislature. I do not agree with that general criticism. I have watched legislatures come and go for a good many years. I have seen a few crooks who managed to get into one legislative house or the other, but the crooks have never come anywhere near constituting a majority of either house of the legislature.

I have seen more dumbbells than crooks get into the legislature but the dumbbells were never in the majority. I have seen legislators who were neither crooks nor dumbbells but who were too lazy to make good members and who either voted at random or voted as some other member suggested.

Of course the three classes, the crooks, the dumbbells and the indolent and careless made poor legislators, but all taken together they did not constitute a majority of any legislature.

## Average Legislator Honest

THE average legislator is reasonably honest and is possessed of reasonably good judgment and a fair amount of general information. I do not think I can say that I have ever known any person who was absolutely honest, entirely unselfish or altogether wise. The average man (and that applies to the average legislator) is generally disposed to be honest and kindly. He is not very wise nor is he very foolish. His judgment is affected by inheritance, education and environment. Where his own selfish interests conflict with the interest of someone else it is nearly impossible for him to form an entirely fair and impartial judgment, but if he has time to thoroughly consider a matter he will usually come to a reasonably just conclusion.

The trouble with our legislative system is that it is cumbersome and therefore comparatively ineffective. It is impossible for the legislature to consider carefully even a considerable fraction of the measures proposed, much less to remodel and simplify our state and local governments.

Our present system necessarily results in increased taxes but that is not the worst feature. It necessarily results in great inequalities so that the burden of taxation bears most heavily on those least able to bear it.

## Unequal School Advantages

THE people of Kansas in 1930 spent more than 40 million dollars on its grade and high schools, and this accounts for more than 40 per cent of the taxes paid for state and local purposes.

Theoretically every child of school age in the state is entitled to equal opportunity with every other child to obtain a primary education. However, the opportunities are most unequal. For example one school district in Cherokee county has a property valuation of \$693,000 while another district in the same county has only \$74,000 of taxable property. The result is the taxpayers in one district must either burden themselves with a tax for school purposes several times as large as the tax burden in the other district or must be content with a much inferior school. This is not an isolated case by any means. Johnson county has one district with taxable property to the amount of \$784,000, while another district has only \$145,000. A number of similar cases as bad might be cited.

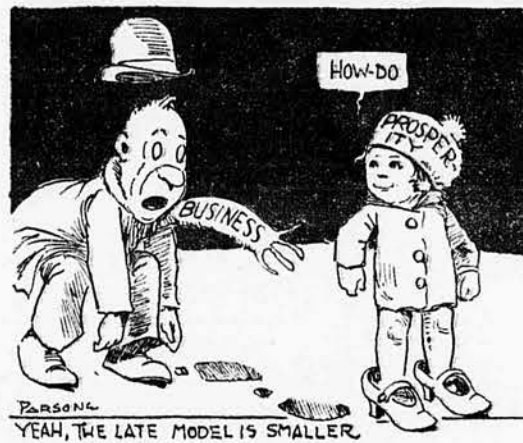
This striking difference in the wealth of school districts amounts to a denial of part of the children of the state to the equal opportunity that is supposed to be afforded them by the state. To remedy this inequality will require a revision of our entire school system and no legislature has or can have the time to do that.

## What About Consolidation?

WHAT "do you think of this consolidating question," writes a Dickinson county farmer. Then he proceeds to make an argument against the consolidation of rural mail routes. Instead of consolidating he would cut the salaries of the present carriers and the extra 15 days double pay. I must confess that I was not aware that the carriers got this double pay.

There is something to say for this argument but the organization of rural carriers will vigorously resist a cut in salaries equalling the decreased time required to go over the route. With improved roads and cheap automobiles it is quite possible the carriers may cover their routes in half the time required to cover them when the routes were first established but I apprehend the carriers would look with great disfavor on having their salaries divided by two.

This same farmer is opposed to the consolidation of counties. He thinks that the officials in the con-



solidated counties would be compelled to have three times as many assistants as they have now, tho just why he arrives at that conclusion he does not say.

Also he says that they would hire the members of their own families, tho that sort of nepotism could very easily be prevented by law.

Of course no law is self-enforcing. It may be abused and often is abused. That is not the fault of the law but of the people who permit their officials to violate their oaths. It is astonishing how eager people are to have laws enacted and then how utterly they fail to insist on the enforcement of these same laws.

S. P. Talbot of Centerville, suggests a plan to encourage decreased acreage in production. Briefly it would exempt from taxation 2 acres for every acre withdrawn from crop production for one year. Certainly there should be a limitation on this exemption, otherwise all a land owner would have to do to escape taxation entirely would be to cultivate half his farm and let the other lie fallow.

## We Grope in the Dark

I HAVE a letter from H. E. Lunt of Syracuse, who knew Kansas when the state was young. He writes:

I hark back to the early days of our new country when the papers were all aglow with full-page ads concerning prize-winners and show records of horses, cattle and hogs. I was a hog breeder then at Burden and we all thought the goal was just a little way ahead. Alas the bubble has burst for most of us and about all that is left are memories, pleasant memories. I have wondered if, after all, the memory of these friendships is not worth more than the gold we hoped to gather.

Mr. Lunt then follows with a list of early settlers who built up the frontier and left their impress on the state they hoped to build. However, Mr. Lunt is not satisfied with present conditions.

Something must be done for the farmers' relief. When Congress or the legislature meets they can get to everything else except what would help relieve the depression. We hear lots of talk about putting big men at the head of the nation. It is true that we need broad-

## Kansas Farm Debt Smaller

KANSAS farm mortgage debt is a fraction under 114 millions. Iowa's is 453 millions, four times that of Kansas. This is the land debt to which more should be added covering debts for livestock, crops and other borrowing on mortgage. But foreclosures are not as numerous as they were in 1893 during the great depression of the 90s.

minded men at the head to lead us, but so long as we let wealth and political lawyers run the Government, just so long will the masses of our people be depressed.

Of course all this amounts to is a demand that something be done. Mr. Lunt, who is a man of at least average education and experience, evidently does not have any very clear plan in his mind concerning what really should be done. Is it not just possible that the reason Congress and the state legislatures do not accomplish more is because the congressmen and legislators do not know any more about what ought to be done than Mr. Lunt?

However, another correspondent, C. F. Errebo of Ford county, has a remedy or solution to propose for the farm problem. He says:

It seems that every farm relief plan so far presented, stumbles and falls flat over "crop surpluses." As a wheat farmer of ordinary acreage in this great wheat-producing area of Western Kansas, I cannot see how the proposed domestic allotment plan will give us permanent or even temporary relief from our present agricultural ills.

Then Mr. Errebo gives his plan. These are its fundamentals:

I propose that a Sales Control Board be established under the direct supervision of the Department of Agriculture. It shall be the duty of this board to regulate the flow of grain or commodities from the farm to the markets.

## Well-Directed Marketing

MR. ERREBO proceeds to outline the duties of his Sales Control Board which as its name suggests has important functions:

Millers or purchasers of commodities would be licensed to buy from farmers and bonded to buy commodities as directed by the Sales Control Board. Farmers, likewise, must register with millers, or commodity dealers of their choice, the number of acres they have in crops under control and also a statement as to the amount harvested. This, in a way, would supplement and must agree with crop acreages recorded with township trustees.

The Sales Control Board with data and statistics from the Department of Agriculture could very accurately estimate the necessary flow of commodities from the farms to meet consumer demand.

On order of the Sales Control Board, farmers would deliver to dealers with whom they are registered only, and dealers are to receive from farmers only who are registered with them, commodities in equal amounts, stipulated by the board, and within well-defined periods of time.

Let us say there are six marketing periods, each of two months' duration.

## To Sell at a Fixed Price

HERE are the further workings of the plan which suggests a new way of dealing with the surplus:

As marketing advances, the smaller producers would naturally dispose of their crops first at the fixed price and automatically drop out. As the smaller producers sell out, and succeeding marketing periods come, increasingly larger equal amounts from individual producers will be called for by the Sales Control Board to supply the relatively uniform consumer demand. Remember, that within each selling or marketing period, every producer who still has commodities of his own production to sell may market not to exceed the amount called for by the board.

At the end of the sixth marketing period, commodities still remaining in the producers' hands will be dealt with as surpluses to be disposed of at the owners' discretion. In no event, however, may it be sold for domestic human consumption in the United States unless it is carried over into the new selling year by the man who produced it to make up a possible shortage in the new crop.

This will effectively control production with the surplus left where it absolutely belongs, not so much to penalize the man who produced it as not to penalize the man who did not produce it. Commodities with fixed prices, sold for domestic human consumption, must be sold by the actual producer only. The commodities produced by persons otherwise gainfully employed should be dealt with as surpluses.

## What Is Claimed for Plan

AND here is what Mr. Errebo thinks his sales control plan will do:

- Stabilize commodity prices.
- Give the producer a live-and-let-live price for his commodities having exportable surpluses.
- Positively control surpluses by making the actual producer of a surplus hold that portion of the total surplus which he produces.
- Convert surpluses into reserves, with reserves left on the farms where they absolutely belong, until called for by the Sales Control Board.
- Equalize production among individual producers, equalize opportunities to produce and distribute surpluses of "reserves."
- Give us orderly marketing, and lower freight rates as a natural sequence.
- Eliminate "sideline" or "hobby" farming.
- Eliminate the "bonanza" farmer and cooperation farming.
- Eliminate capital insofar as it competes with or destroys the opportunities for rural living.
- Promote a healthy "back-to-the-farm" movement.
- Eliminate commodity gambling.

# Hogs May Do It Again

THERE is a chance of improvement in demand for farm products, and in the economic situation during 1933-34. Farm economists from 32 states and the Department of Agriculture say that after conferring for a week in Washington. Especially will this be true with an easing-up of "strangling effects" on foreign trade arising out of unstable currencies, international debts and trade barriers. But the big pick-up waits on revival of employment.

## How Wheat Checks Up.

Readjustment of world wheat production will be slow. Economists believe it will not fall below 250 million acres except under severe weather conditions or long-continued low prices. United States wheat exports during the next few years may be expected to face strong competition. The market outlook in the United States during 1933-34 depends on an unusual extent on acreage down to spring wheat. Marked reductions for harvest in 1933 would be of great significance. Followed by smaller winter wheat sowings next fall it would indicate a lower level of production and would help the market.

Flax seed production in the U. S. in 1932 is reported well below the expected 1932-33 domestic requirement.

## Beef Cows Held Back

Cattle increased in the United States in 1932, the fifth consecutive year, to nearly 14 per cent over the low point in 1928. Expansion resulted largely from holding back beef cows; the number, beef and dairy combined, is the largest on record. Increased feeding during 1933 seems probable. Slaughter supplies of cattle and calves are expected to be somewhat larger than in 1932. This is not likely to prevent numbers on farms from showing another increase by 1934.

## More Favorable for Hogs

Slaughter of hogs under Federal inspection up to September 30, 1933, is expected to be smaller than in the same months of 1932, all reduction occurring before April. Decrease in numbers will be offset in part by increase in average weights. Little increase in the U. S. 1933 spring pig crop is indicated. Substantial reduction in European hog production seems probable.

## Trend of the Markets

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

	Last Week	Month Ago	Year Ago
Steers, Fed .....	\$ 6.60	\$ 4.75	\$ 8.35
Hogs .....	8.75	8.25	8.90
Lambs .....	5.70	5.85	6.50
Hens, Heavy .....	.11	.09	.12
Eggs, Firsts .....	.11 1/2	.13	.12
Butterfat .....	.15	.14	.18
Wheat:			
Hard Winter .....	.45 1/2	.44 1/2	.58
Corn, Yellow .....	.23	.22 1/2	.38 1/2
Oats .....	.17 1/2	.17 1/2	.28 1/2
Barley .....	.23 1/2	.23 1/2	.27
Alfalfa, Baled .....	12.50	12.00	17.00
Prairie .....	7.00	7.00	9.50

and foreign demand may be stronger. Storage stocks of pork January 1, 1933, were 12 per cent smaller than a year earlier, the smallest for that date since 1926. Lard stocks by January 1, dropped 21 per cent, and were smallest on record for that date.

## Kansas Farm News

Allen—Supply of feeds good, but not generally being well-balanced with proteins. 1 per cent milk being worth only \$1, less hauling charge. Wheat acreage much below normal, but condition good. Eggs, 7c; corn, 13c; kafir, 13c. Best hens bring 8c. Groceries and clothing also low. Gasoline finds ready sale, but for cars. More horses will be used this year and the price is double a year ago.—Guy M. Tredway.

Anderson—Had a 5-inch snow recently with cold wind and temperature at 10 below zero. Chores about all that is being done.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Anderson—Worst blizzard in years with temperature 15 below zero and 6 inches of snow. Several farm sales with large attendance. Horses and machinery sell well. Lots of wood being burned, sells at \$2 a load. Corn, 18c; oats, 15c; kafir, 20c; eggs, 6c to 10c; cream, 14c; hens, 5c to 7c.—R. C. Eichman.

Barber—Recent storm hard on livestock. Some snow but did wheat no good as wind blew it off. Wheat, 25c; corn, 23c; cream, 17c; eggs, 8c; hogs, \$3.10; fat cattle, \$3 to \$4.50. Farmers curing summer meat.—Albert Pelton.

Barton—Had most severe cold wave in several years recently, 20 below zero. Also a little snow. Several head of cattle died of blackleg. Butterfat, 16c to 17c; corn, 18c; wheat, 29c; eggs, 8c.—Alice Everett.

Bourbon—Thirteen below zero! How is that for Sunny Kansas? About 4 inches of snow covered wheat; the crop had a good start. This weather hard on stock but feed plentiful and cheap. Ponds all full. Corn,

17c; oats, 14c; eggs, 10c; cream, 17c; milk, 85c cwt. Horses going higher, cows lower.—G. A. Van Dyke.

Brown—Blizzard hard on baby pigs, chicks and older livestock. Plenty of feed, both hay and grain. Some hay moving at \$8 a ton, but good alfalfa brings from \$8 to \$10. Straw selling 10c to 12c a bale. I never have seen so much winter plowing before. Wheat looks good, acreage small. Fair demand for horses, plenty to supply demand. Much interest in lake built here by Federal aid.—L. H. Shannon.

Brown—More wood cut this winter than for years. A few farm sales. Wheat, 34c; corn, 15c; cream, 15c; eggs, 10c; poultry, 7c to 9c.—E. E. Taylor.

Ford—High winds and cold weather hard on dry wheat ground. Temperature hit 16 below. The few flakes of snow that fell will not benefit wheat. Livestock suffering and feed will be scarce before spring. Big horse and mule sale at Dodge City recently. Wheat, 31c to 33c; cream, 16c; eggs, 5c to 11c; hens, 8c.—John Zuruchen.

Cheyenne—The snow will do little good in the way of moisture as it drifted badly. We are eagerly awaiting the coming of spring and March 4. A vain hope, perhaps. Just when we see a ray of hope in better prices, down they go.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Much plowing done. Oats will be seeded latter part of February. Wheat looking good. Stock doing well. Plenty of rough feed. Eggs, 8c to 10c; cream, 13c; hogs, \$2.80 cwt.—Ralph L. Macy.

Douglas—Those having early incubator chicks report good hatches and chicks do-

## Coldest in 9 Years

THE coldest night of the winter to date in Kansas, was February 8 when these below-zero temperatures were registered:

Concordia .....	-17	Manhattan .....	-17
Independence .....	-10	Winfield .....	-10
Wichita .....	-18	Newton .....	-16
Horton .....	-17	Neodesha .....	-10
Hawatha .....	-15	Arkansas City .....	-10
Junction City .....	-14	Emporia .....	-17
Fort Scott .....	-13	Norton .....	-22
Chanute .....	-11	Wellington .....	-12
Ottawa .....	-15	Great Bend .....	-20
MM City .....	-23	Hays .....	-23
Pittsburg .....	-12	Wichita .....	12
Hutchinson .....	8	Phillipsburg .....	-20

The frozen body of John Seibenorn, 58, was found near his farm home at Belleville. Apparently he had died from the cold while doing chores.

## Hires Farm Board Man

THE Chicago Wheat Pit is pursuing its campaign to abolish the Grain Futures Act and the Agricultural Marketing Act, both set up to foster farmer co-operative marketing. The Grain Futures Act was passed in 1922 as the result of 40 years of legislative effort. Now comes news of the resignation of Edgar Markham, secretary of the Farm Board, to accept a post with the so-called Grain Committee on National Affairs. The committee to which Markham brings an intimate knowledge of the Farm Board's operations in the futures market, represents the Chicago Board of Trade and the principal grain exchanges. The Wheat Pit wants sole control of the country's grain markets.

ing fine. 4-H Club members planning projects for spring and summer. A large percent of clubs will have poultry projects. Prize money from fairs and sales from projects are to help school expenses.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Tax Payers' League warning up to reduce taxes. Many farmers will hatch chicks. Weather dry and windy, wheat still alive. Many people depending on charity.—Myrtle B. Davis.

Gove and Sheridan—Very dry and windy. No moisture to speak of since September. Wheat prospects very poor, about 20 per cent. Very few public sales. Eggs, 7c; cream, 12c.—John I. Aldrich.

Graham—Several dust storms hurt wheat. Severe blizzard bad for livestock. The snow did very little good. Need moisture. Not many public sales. Wheat, 27c; corn, 18c; cream, 13c; eggs, 7c.—C. F. Welty.

Greenwood—Severe blizzard hard on livestock that did not have protection. Stock and drinking water very scarce. Some plowing done. Eggs, 7c to 9c; cane, 30c to 25c; oats, 20c; bran, 45c; shotes, 60c. Wheat looks fair but not much seeded.—A. H. Brothers.

Hamilton—Sub-zero weather, cold winds, dust storms and no moisture has set the pace here. Construction work halted on U. S. 50 because of cold. We would like a foot of good, wet snow to protect wheat and give us needed moisture.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—The thermometer reached 14 below zero which will destroy many harmful insects. Spring work has been halted. There will be an increased acreage of oats, barley and sweet clover. Community sales well attended. The real benefit in stock sales is in the saving effected in (Continued on Page 12)

# Before We Can Beat Back

**B**EFORE we can hope for the law of supply and demand to raise the price level—taxes and debts will have to be reduced.

Taxes have to be reduced by the government which levies them. And I wish to give credit to the states and communities, and particularly to the state of Kansas and its people, for going a long way toward solving the tax problem. A reduction in direct taxes from 95 million dollars to 70 million dollars a year means that Kansas has done its share and done it very well. The Federal government has not done so well, but is making progress so far as ordinary running expenses go. The next Congress, let us hope, will do better.

When indebtedness, coupled with ruinously low price levels and appalling unemployment, reaches the stage where it threatens the nation—in fact the world—with material ruin; then the problem goes beyond individual solution.

That is why I am insistent that the proposed amendment to the bankruptcy act include specific provisions for farmers to scale down their indebtedness.

And because the price levels cannot start upwards until agriculture has buying power, I am in favor of government funds, thru long time loans at low rates of interest, to farmers. That will enable them to compromise their most pressing debts with their creditors, and still leave these farmers in possession of their farms.

It is beside the issue to point out that only half of the farms are mortgaged, and only half of those mortgaged are in immediate danger of foreclosure. The farmer whose farm is not mortgaged is going to have to try to mortgage his farm unless the farm price level rises to a point where the sale of his products is at least approximately equal to the cost of production. And that cannot happen while half the national income has to go to pay debts and taxes.

It is public welfare—nothing less—that demands an effective moratorium on farm mortgage and tax foreclosures for the next year or two, on such

terms as will not bankrupt the creditors, to give agriculture a chance to continue farming operations. And before we get thru we are going to do just that. It is almost certain.

I know there are those who make able arguments, that if government will just let well enough alone natural economic laws will ultimately mend the situation.

But how is government going to let things alone and allow natural economic laws to function, especially so far as agriculture is concerned?

These let-alone advocates should consider we face this situation:

First, we have protective tariffs—and I am in favor of the protective system to a reasonable point—which keeps up an artificial price level on most things the farmer has to buy. The tariff is not a natural economic law.

Second, thru regulation of so-called natural monopolies, we hold up railroad rates and utility charges on an artificially high level, thru the Interstate Commerce act and thru state public utility regulatory legislation. That is not the working of natural economic law.

Third, thru our financial laws and financial system, we have all these debts held at what is today, with present price levels, an artificially high point. That is not a natural economic law, either.

Now I do not mean that all debts are going to be scaled down. Only the debts of insolvent individuals and railroads and corporations. Those of us who are fortunate enough to be able to meet our obligations 100 per cent, are going to meet our obligations 100 per cent. And that is just and right. But those who are insolvent thru the combination of circumstances which brought about the present deplorable conditions—it is in the public interest, in the interest of the creditor class as well as the debtor class, that their debts be scaled down to the point where the country can keep on doing business and start back on the road to a measurable prosperity.

And don't forget we are going to march back on

that road. And when we get on the road back, farm land is going to be one of the first things to come back in value. I have not the slightest doubt of this fact.

I have received words of hope from Kansas in the last few days. Kansas is solving its tax problems measurably. I am told that many big insurance companies have seen the light, and are arranging terms for their mortgaged debtors. That will help a lot. Also they believe, as I have just been saying, that in the long run Kansas farm lands have a real value, and they are going to do business on that basis.

I have been much interested in a sensible memorandum issued by Judge Colonel Ryan of the 22nd Kansas Judicial district. Judge Ryan has served notice he will not advance for hearing any foreclosure suits unless the owner of the mortgage shows his security plainly is inadequate. And also he has adopted the rule that "He who seeks equity must do equity—must come into court with clean hands."

In other words, Judge Ryan's court is not approving foreclosures where there is any reasonable chance of the farmer paying out if given an extension of time. I think Judge Ryan is taking the right course. He writes me:

"We should not exaggerate the situation. Farmers are in some respects more fortunate now than many others. Good times will come back to the farm."

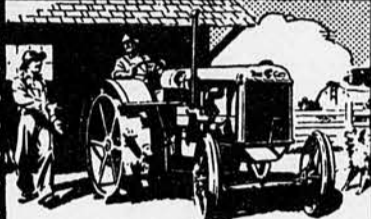
I am making a special study of the Kansas farm mortgage situation, and will report it to you and to Congress in a short time.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

Senator Capper's next broadcasts from Washington will be Tuesday, February 21, at 7:35 p. m., our time, over WIBW (580 kilocycles). And the following Tuesday, February 28, at 10:30 a. m., on the Columbia chain and WIBW.

## Unwind this M-M REEL FOR 1933 Highest Quality Machines at NEW LOW PRICES



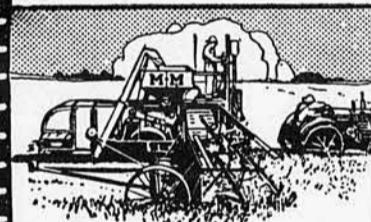
**TWIN CITY 17-28.** Tremendous power from cheap fuels, engine distillates, kerosene, gasoline. Most modern design. Unusual durability, many in use 10, 11, 12 years. See your M-M dealer or write for free books on any Twin City Tractor—5 models, row crop and standard tread machines. New cash price 17-28, f. o. b. factory..... **\$696**



**MOLINE LISTER CULTIVATORS, 1, 2 and 3 row machines, horse and tractor.** Cultivator shown above has extra long pivot bearings that keep gangs from rocking. Single lever raises all gangs. Long hooded shields protect corn. Adjustable for every stage of cultivation. It's the favorite wherever used. Write us on the margin of this page for free illustrated books and new low prices.



**TWO ROW LISTER.** Stands up under the hardest field work. Gauges depth of furrows accurately. Lister bottoms penetrate naturally, building uniform ridges. Has famous Moline World Champion planting mechanism. No listers to equal the M-M 1, 2, and 3 row types, horse or tractor. Write for free folder on style lister you want or see your M-M dealer—his new low prices will surprise you.



**MINNEAPOLIS COMBINES.** The better built, better balanced combine with the low down grain tank. 90% separation right at the cylinder. Rotary racks knock out the last kernel. Built to last—bridge-trussed frame. Four models, 10 to 20 foot cuts. Prices, terms, illustrated books sent free or see your M-M dealer. New cash price Model D10, f. o. b. factory..... **\$99750**

**GENUINE LONG LIFE, CORRECT-FITTING PARTS.** See your Minneapolis-Moline dealer or write us on the margin of this ad for prices on any parts for Twin City, Minneapolis-Moline, Flying Dutchman or Monitor Machines. Branches in all main machinery centers.

**MINNEAPOLIS-MOLINE  
POWER IMPLEMENT COMPANY**  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINNESOTA

Omaha Kansas City Denver  
Boys and Girls write for free picture book and crayons and free information on big contest for gold and prizes!

## Lowest Rates

in 14 years now effective on classified advertising. See classified page.

### Tax Amendment "Blues"

These verses written by E. A. Robertson, teacher of Ozawkie's tax-study club before the November election at which the income tax amendment carried, shows the spirit that "put it over."

Mule's gone lame, and the hens won't lay,  
Corn's way down, and wheat won't pay;  
Hogs no better, steers too cheap,  
Cows quit milking, meat won't keep,  
Oats all heated, spuds all froze,  
Fruit crop's busted, wind still blows;  
Sheep seems puny, and I'll be durned,  
Rye field's flooded, the hay stack's burned.  
Looks some gloomy, I'll admit,  
Support the amendment, we're not down yet.

Coal's in the high an' crops in low;  
Rail rates doubled, got no show;  
Money's tight, morals loose,  
Bound to get us. What's the use?  
Sun's not shinin' as it should,  
Moon ain't lightin' like it could.  
No use stoppin' to debate—  
Vote for the amendment, it's not too late.

Wheels all wabble, axles bent,  
Dashboards broken, tops all rent;  
One shaft's splintered, t'other sags;  
Seats all busted, endgate drags;  
May hang together, b'lieve it will;  
Careful voting, we'll make it still.  
The way seems brighter, not so tough,  
Vote yes on the amendment, that's the stuff.

### Yes, Indeed

☐ The new Austin jokes are just as funny as when they were Ford jokes.

☐ The only time liquor makes a man go straight is at some point where the road curves.

☐ Hint to hunters: When a rabbit runs, it very seldom hides in your companion's pants.

☐ If he thinks all girls will pet, he probably thinks that all beads come from the 10-cent store.

☐ If our laws were perfect, all we'd need to establish justice would be honest lawyers, fair judges and sensible juries.

### Home Corn to World Show

A VALLEY FALLS man, Henry Madorin, will exhibit corn, white and yellow, at the World Grain conference next summer at Regina, Canada.

### Good Prices for Horses

A TOP price of \$142 was paid for a horse at the Jess Griffith sale at Inman. Other horses sold for \$100 and \$80, indicating there is a big demand for good young horses.

### Defining an Optimist

OUR idea of an optimist, writes Charles F. Scott, is a brewer who believes that by means of a circular letter he can induce the Kansas legislature to repeal the state's liquor enforcement laws.

### Legumes Help Corn Yield

CORN on George Lander's farm, Yates Center, averaged 50 bushels to the acre in 1932. He says his practice of rotating corn ground with clover or alfalfa is responsible. All of it has been in one or the other of these legumes in recent years.

### This Hen a Pincushion

SOMETHING really new as a chicken feed has been discovered at Dwight. Cutting into the gizzard of a chicken C. W. Nordeen struck something hard. It was a needle embedded in the center. Fowls sometimes use broken glass for grit, but needles are not so good.

### Put Cut-Off Finger Back

WHILE repairing a car several years ago, F. C. Mayhew, Phillipsburg, lost one finger of his left hand. He picked it up out of the dirt, put it in place and hurried to town. The doctor insisted on trimming the end to prevent infection. Mayhew objected, went home and had the folks tape it up as best they could. A miracle happened, he escaped infection and still has the fin-

ger. Altho twisted and scarred, it still is a good finger. Recently he saw his right forefinger catch in an alfalfa cutter and go flying off into a bunch of clean fodder, encased in a finger of a glove. Remembering his former experience, he picked it up, carefully put it in place, walked half a mile home and had his daughter drive him to town, while he carefully held the severed finger in place. The doctor did what surgical work was necessary and now it is on the way to becoming good as new. One thing only could make the result better still—a little Kansas Farmer accident insurance.

### "Flocks" in Their Line

TWO preachers at Garfield have just completed a brooder house of 1,000-chick capacity, also a 20 by 40-foot laying house. They are going into the chicken business as a sideline with modern improvements. Perhaps they think their experience in handling flocks from the pulpit ought to make them good chicken raisers.

### Nine Topeka Smokehouses

A NEW revolving smokehouse has been added to the Topeka plant of Morrell & Company, doubling the capacity of the hand-loaded smokehouse it replaced. The Topeka packing plant now operates eight smokehouses in addition to a sausage smokehouse. The new smokehouse has a capacity of 25,000 pounds of meat a day and the quality is better. More technocracy.

### Couldn't Miss the Calf

ON the highway near Blue Rapids, two farmers, Ed Katopish and Otto Petr, both driving cars, were trying to avoid hitting a calf which had suddenly emerged on the highway from a side road. The calf was killed and the two cars were damaged, the men escaping injury somehow. When an "insurmountable object" interposes itself in a traffic crossfire between two "irresistible forces"—it's just too bad for the insurmountable object.

### So England Will Know

THREE ears of Anderson county corn are to be placed on permanent exhibition at Leeds University, England. Request for the corn came to J. A. Hendriks, county agent, who has established a reputation for his experimental work in developing Midland Yellow Dent. It has been developed for high-starch content and for high concentration of corn in a given space.

### Best Farm a Small One

WHAT is judged the best-run farm of its class in British Columbia last year, is an 81-acre tract, farmed by J. J. McLellan. It is operated as a dairy with a herd of 17 cows. Last year its gross revenue was \$3,343. Average cost of producing 1 pound of butterfat was 32 cents. Hired labor and family expenses were \$775. Revenue was \$1,257, partly obtained from cordwood cut on the uncleared part of the farm. Certainly a good showing.

### Old Cars Couldn't Run

THERE was so much static electricity in the atmosphere during the recent dust and wind storm in Southwest Kansas, that owners of old Ford cars with vibrating coils, could not operate them until they fastened a wire to the axle and let one end drag on the ground. Many telephone toll lines could not be used while the storm lasted. The electrical disturbance is said to have done more damage to wheat than the wind.

### Is Your Chimney O. K.?

EVERY day some Kansas farm home is destroyed by fire. Cold winds and loosened bricks make a chimney defective. A blustering wind lodges devastating sparks in the crevices. There's a set-up for a blaze in your home. You may prevent this if your chimney is inspected now.

## PIGS IS PIGS BUT IT TAKES Old Hickory SMOKED SALT TO GIVE THAT FA- MOUS HICKORY FLAVOR



THE genuine hickory wood smoke blended in Old Hickory Smoked Salt goes directly into the fresh meat along with the salt and sugar—curing and flavoring every tissue uniformly with that marvelous flavor that only genuine hickory wood smoke can give.

Save time—save labor—save smokehouse shrinkage and spoilage loss in cure—no smokehouse is needed when you use Old Hickory Smoked Salt.

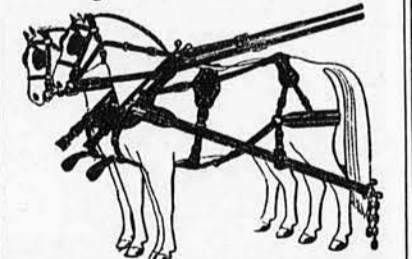
For Valuable FREE Book No. 254 on Meat Curing, write to:  
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. COMPANY  
20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
or to subsidiary  
GENERAL LABORATORIES, Inc., Madison, Wis.

## Old Hickory SMOKED SALT



## This Year's Biggest Harness Bargain

Wyeth Red Seal Harness.  
Big Value at Low Price.



Here's an extra strong, long-wearing harness that combines big value and low price. It is backed by our 74 years experience in making fine harness and is this year's Biggest Harness Bargain. Before you buy harness of anyone, at any price, see the Wyeth Red Seal Harness at your dealer's store. Also ask to see the famous Wyeth Horse Collar.

Wyeth Hardware and Manufacturing Company  
St. Joseph Missouri

In DES MOINES, IOWA  
HOTEL  
SAVERY  
Convention and Republican Headquarters in Des Moines. Many rooms with bath at new reduced minimum rate of \$2.00 for one person, \$3.00 for two persons.  
A BLACK HAWK HOTEL

# Farming at 1 to 2 Inches Deeper

HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

THIS year we are going to farm from 1 to 2 inches more in depth on our corn land than ever before, having plowed that much deeper than the ground has ever been stirred. All but two fields were plowed in January, something never accomplished in the nearing 40 years we have farmed in Kansas, but it is seldom there is a January so favorable for field work as this one was.

Most folks here have taken full advantage of it, believing that if the old rule of one extreme following another holds good there could be too much wet weather for plowing when March and April arrives. . . . Since owning tractors we have been deepening the plow depth a little each year, and this year, with plenty of time for the job, we "let'er down," turning one field of 23 acres to a depth of 9 inches by rule measurement—not guess work—and a 40-acre field on which there is considerable gumbo to an actual depth of 8 inches. This will now have over two months to "weather" and settle before planting time.

When moving here from a more or less—mostly more—sandy section of Northern Nebraska, we knew nothing of a soil underlaid with gumbo, as some of the soil in this section of Kansas is. The folks living here then told us it would do no good to plow this gumbo deep, as rains would pack it quickly again. Having none but small horses then and none but walking plows that naturally run much better on top of the gumbo than in it, we soon took it for granted that the easiest way was the best.

When the old small horses were replaced with larger ones and sulky plows that would stay nearer to where they were set took the place of the walking plows, we tried plowing deeper and deeper, and found that it did pay—but it took horsepower to do it and it was a slow job. Now, with tractor power, and also with the still heavier tractor plow that stays even better "put," we have proven to ourselves that deep plowing does pay, especially when it can be done from 30 to 60 days ahead of planting date. Our tough gumbo is not half as tough as when plowing it at an "easy" depth.

There is another thing that will open and loosen more easily any tough subsoil than even can a tractor-pulled plow. It is Sweet clover. While doing this excellent job of loosening, this crop also is pumping fertility into the soil by supplying it with nitrogen, something this type of soil sadly lacks. If there ever was a time for seeding a large acreage to Sweet clover it certainly is this spring—anytime now if sowing unscarified seed and the last week in March or the first week in April if the scarified seed is used.

Grain crops at present prices will not return what is commonly called "an American living wage," so why not sow the poorer land to Sweet clover and be able to do some "high producing" when grain prices are again higher? The cost of Sweet clover seed is also down to "new lows," along with most other farm products. I see much unscarified seed advertised in local papers by farmers who have a little to spare for \$2 a bushel, which means a good seeding need cost but 50 cents an acre.

In addition to getting so much plowed, the "open" weather has also

enabled us to get another field terraced, finishing the job early in February. This job has been "hanging on the hook" for some time, and being able to slip in and complete it in mid-winter without a break after starting it was quite a surprise. There is 37½ acres in this field, having only a gentle slope from north to south, a distance of 110 rods in length. This meant that surplus water accumulating near the north end must run the entire length before leaving the field.

Accordingly by the time the entire accumulation had gathered at the lower end there was aplenty, especially after a sudden fall of 2 inches or more on an already soaked soil. Six terraces were built, so after this the surplus water will not go far until caught by a terrace that will slowly but surely take it to the side of the field and empty it onto the pasture sod. These terraces, like all we have built, have a fall of 6 inches to the 100 feet, which efficiently takes care of the water, yet the movement of the water on such a gentle slope is slow, there is no washing or ditch cutting in the channel of the terrace. But one field remains unterraced on this farm, 40 acres in this, which we hope to have under complete control so far as washing and flood damage is concerned before the ending of 1933.

A Farmall tractor and an old discarded, 6-foot blade grader, such as was used by townships in building roads 20 and more years ago, was our terracing building equipment. The 37½ acre field was completely finished with its six terraces in five days' time, all necessarily being short days, as it is near mid-forenoon before the feeding of the stock permits us getting to the field at this season of the year. Both of the boys have terrace engineering diplomas from the Kansas State College, having completed this work under Prof. John Glass, so the surveying job is quickly and easily done.

Fifteen young men in this county have completed this work under the practical and thoro training of John Glass, so Coffey county has the trained men right here at home to "lay out" terraces that would control the soil washing and flood waters of the entire county. This is but one of the practical and profitable projects sponsored and made possible by the Farm Bureau, but this one alone, if taken advantage of by those who are seeing the better top part of their soil leave them every time surplus water drains from their farms, would more than repay the cost of all the Farm Bureau work that reaches into and helps every branch of our farm and home life.

**Beat Spring Rain Damage**  
TERRACES constructed during 1932, to prevent soil erosion, should be repaired before spring rains start. They have been weakened by farm operations, and on many farms are not as high and wide as safety demands. Old ditch fills usually are weak. One effective method of fixing terraces is back furrowing to the ridge, lapping the first two furrows to increase the height, then continuing to plow the full width of the ridge to give it strength. A few trips with a grader will help. Terraces should be wide to permit easy crossing.

Lowest rates in 14 years now effective on classified advertising. See classified page.

## Kansas Farmer's Poultry Special March 5

TAKE a look at the cook book. See how poultry products supply a part of three meals a day for 122 million Americans more or less. That shows the importance of the industry, and Kansas is a leader in it. Perhaps that's enough said. We expect to make the next Kansas Farmer worthy of the subject.

# Think of the Future...Guard Against Soil Neglect NOW



## Spread Manure Evenly with a McCORMICK-DEERING Manure Spreader

THE price of soil neglect will be paid *this year and next year and for years to come*, and the reduction of yields will be reflected in loss of farm income long after crop prices have improved.

This is too great a price to pay; especially since there is a generous supply of the old reliable barnyard manure on almost every farm. In livestock farming 80% of the plant food removed from the soil is put into manure by the animals. Putting it back into the soil is your responsibility.

The only way to get this plant food back efficiently is by good, fast, mechanical means. The agricultural experiment stations have proved that yields are actually increased as much as 30 to 40% through efficient, timely spreading of barnyard manure. *Don't let this valuable fertility waste away on your farm.*

The McCormick-Deering dealer will sell you an efficient new McCormick-Deering Manure Spreader on convenient terms; take advantage of his offer and make good use of every ton of barnyard manure.

### INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA Chicago, Illinois  
(Incorporated)  
Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, Kansas; and at 92 other points in the United States.

## Keeping fences up

*saves trouble and money*



Profitable Farming Methods

**"Profitable Farming Methods" FREE**

It sums up practices which have helped 50,000 farmers cut waste, save time, increase soil fertility, grow bigger crops, and make more money. Write for free copy.

**RED BRAND lasts years longer!**

Poor fence costs you money in time wasted rounding up straying animals. In animals dead from colic and bloat. In crop damage, neighbor arguments and enmity. In animals wire cut and veterinary bills. Replacing old, broken-down fence with genuine Red Brand is a paying investment.

**It's Galvannealed—a patented process**

Red Brand Galvannealing, protected by 12 U. S. patents, is a radical improvement over galvanizing. It is an extra process, performed in great heat-treating ovens, at 1250° Fahrenheit, that results in a heavier zinc coating. Moreover, the coating is not merely "laid on" the wire. Galvannealing fuses it right into the copper-steel wire. Galvannealing also eliminates thin places and pinholes, insuring a heavy, even coating always.

A sweeping success—Red Brand is guaranteed in writing to last longer. It gives you premium quality at no more than standard market prices.

**Keystone Steel & Wire Co., 2122 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.**

**RED BRAND FENCE GALVANNEALED**  
Copper Sheeting



## Change Your Luck

—with—

### Certified Korean Lespedeza Seed

From State Inspected Dodder-free Fields

Increase your profits from Lespedeza during 1933 by planting State Inspected Dodder-free seeds. Four Leaf Clover Brand Seeds, the only Korean seed protected by a trade marked name, is grown only by experienced pioneer members of this association. The production and marketing of this exceptionally high grade seed is under the personal supervision of Chas. M. Meacham, Jr., who introduced the product to this community. In order to introduce this quality seed, we are, for a limited time only, making a special price of TEN CENTS PER POUND AND PAYING FREIGHT CHARGES, when ordered in quantities of 100 pounds or more. This price may be withdrawn at any time so ORDER AT ONCE. Korean Seed Growers Assn., Morganfield, Kentucky

"I Read Your Ad in Kansas Farmer"—That's what you should say when writing advertisers. It gets quick action for you and helps Kansas Farmer.

THERE was only one thing in his brain, just one question clamoring to be answered. "Was this the one bit of gold the storm had brought down from the mountains, or had the landslide here uncovered the old vein of the Yellow Boy?"

In a little he was standing with his back to the cabin wall, gone suddenly weak, shaking like a man with a chill. His mind went back to the night of the storm. It had shown him the true gold of a woman's nature. It had uncovered for him the old, lost lode upon Death Trap Mountain!

A moment ago he had been a cow puncher for the Bear Track, with nothing in the world but his horse and his daily wage. And now—why now he had found the richest gold mine that had ever been worked and lost in the state—now he was a millionaire!

Little by little, there came something to take form before his eyes. It was a log cabin in the Valley of the Waterfalls, a cabin builded of great logs, with wide doors and a big rock fireplace—with little shelves for dishes—and big shelves for books—

"And she won't know until it's all done!" he whispered. "Until the shelves is all filled and the fire's goin' in the fireplace. And then, some day—"

Hal slipped the nugget he had broken from the rock into his pocket. He realized he must hasten if he came to the herd of steers before Dufresne.

He gave his horse his head and made what speed he might along the rocky trail. He wondered if Sperry had found the sheriff, and if they were even now thundering along behind him.

It was not yet noon when he came to the crest of the hills looking down upon Live Oak Valley. He had ridden slowly as he came up the steepening trail. His eyes were very grave as they swept from end to end of the hollow shut in by the mountains, and saw nowhere a single steer.

"They haven't waited for night!" was his startled thought. He shook out his reins and shot down into the valley. It was three miles further to the boundary line running between the Bear Track and the Double Triangle, and from here on a man might let his horse run and not miss the broad trail the big band of cattle had left behind. He swept on thru the valley and came to the top of another rise. Now he saw that if he were to save Oscar Estabrook from his last great criminal blunder he had come not a moment too soon.

THE pass was an old water-worn gully, 50 yards across. Where the banks came closest together, they had builded a high fence of freshly cut timbers, leaving in the middle a gap thru which a single steer might pass at the time. Beyond the gap, on Willoughby's range, there was flat-topped knoll, upon which sat two men on horseback. Hal was quick to recognize the big, burly frame of Willoughby upon a sorrel mare, and he caught the glint of a diamond in the other man's tie.

On the Bear Track side of the line, were four men, Club Jordan, Yellow Jim Gates, Shifty Ward, and a man called Dandy Miller, whom Club Jordan had hired. Their swishing ropes and short cries urged the cattle toward the gap. Already a score of the frightened brutes had found the opening and were running across the Double Triangle. Willoughby and Dufresne, sitting side by side, were counting them as they ran.

The six men knew nothing of the coming of Hal until he was down among the hindmost steers. Then he shot into the herd, shouting and making his path thru them. Club Jordan saw him first, and was yelling curses at him.

"Yell, Jordan, yell!" he muttered. "You've given jes' about the las' orders you'll cut loose on this range!"

He rode on, the Colonel carrying him with what speed he could thru the jam of cattle. At last the Colonel stood in the gap with his four feet braced and his ears laid back, and only 60 or 80 steers had gone thru.

CLUB JORDAN was yelling things that Hal could not make out, but he guessed their import and he smiled grimly, deeply pleased at the anger which he knew to be burning in the foreman's heart. He sat still, allowing no steer to pass him.

Dufresne, unlike Jordan, had not spoken, and his habitual smile had not left his lips. He was riding forward.

"So you've mixed into the game at last, have you?" There was only a quiet, polite interest in his voice.

"Yes," just as quietly, with eyes as watchful as the other's. "I've sure mixed in."

"I've half way expected it," Dufresne sighed. "I told Jordan to get rid of you. Jordan's a fool and always will be a fool."

Willoughby had come up and sat heavily in his saddle, his big face flushed a little, his eyes going from man to man. Hal saw there was a buckskin bag tied at Willoughby's saddle horn.

"Your little game's up, Dufresne," returned Hal, turning just a little in the saddle, his eyes never leaving Dufresne's now. Them steers is goin' back to the Bear Track."

"Your long suit is surprising people, Hal," laughed Dufresne. "Why are they going back?"

"Because the deal with Willoughby is off, and the Bear Track ain't sellin' no more cattle at a sacrifice."

# Bear Creek Crossing

By Jackson Gregory

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## Beginning of the Story

A party of New Yorkers spend the summer at Bear Track Ranch, guests of Oscar Estabrook, sent West by his father to manage the ranch and get him away from evil associates. They are Oscar's mother, her daughters, Sibyl and Yvonne; Fern Winston, engaged to Oscar; and Mr. Dabner, Sibyl's intended. Also at the ranch are John Brent, cowboy preacher, and Dufresne, gentleman gambler. The stage is robbed and the driver, Bill Cutter, killed. Hal, a ranch hand, suspects the ranch foreman "Club" Jordan. Unseen himself he sees Jordan, Dufresne and their cronies divide the spoil. He is shocked to see young Estabrook among them and party to a plot to run off 500 of his father's cattle to pay his gambling debt to Dufresne. Hal discovers he is in love with Yvonne and that she loves him. He catches Estabrook burying a large roll of bills and accuses him of killing Bill Cutter. Oscar admits he robbed the stage to get money to pay Dufresne, but that someone in hiding shot the driver. He promises to help Hal stop the cattle steal. On his way to prevent the sale, Hal makes an amazing discovery.

"At a sacrifice?" Dufresne lifted the black lines of his brows. "You would seem to give the impression there was something irregular in this sale?"

"I didn't say so," with no rising of his steady voice. "I jes' said the deal was off."

"You've got in wrong somewhere, Hal." Dufresne was very pleasant about it—and you are putting Jordan and the boys out there to a lot of trouble. Now, look here. Do you happen to know that these cattle belong to old Pompey Estabrook?"

"I seen the brand as I come thru 'em," carelessly. "And do you happen to know that Pompey Estabrook has made his son his representative here?"

"Yes."

"All right. Do you happen to know also that Oscar Estabrook has empowered me to make this sale to Willoughby, and to collect?"

"Yes."

"Then, where do you get any authority to tell us to stop? Why shouldn't Willoughby buy if he is ready to pay and Estabrook is ready to sell?"

ESTABROOK "ain't ready to sell," retorted Hal bluntly.

"But I talked with him last night—"

"And he changed his mind this mornin'. The deal ain't made until the money's paid over. And the money ain't paid yet. Estabrook wants it called off."

Dufresne's eyes roved out over the herd then came to rest upon Hal's.

## The Fast Freight

Sidney Warren Mase

There's a rumble in the distance,  
And the clanging of a bell,  
There's a challenge to resistance  
As it rushes on pellmell;  
Like a storm which beats the ocean  
With the fury of its might,  
In tempestuousness of motion  
Speeds the hot-shot in its flight.

It goes roaring thru the valleys  
And is climbing up the grades,  
Thru the forest dips and sallies  
And goes screaming thru the glades;  
On past little towns it flashes  
With its teeming loads of freight,  
Belching smoke and flame and ashes  
Goes old Number Eighty-Eight.

Thru the night it roars and races,  
And then onward all the day,  
Bound for many distant places  
Far and far and far away;  
Up long grades and over bridges,  
Ever on in mad delight,  
Down thru valleys, climbing ridges,  
Speeds the hot-shot in its flight!

"If Estabrook wanted the deal called off why didn't he come out to tell me about it?"

"He had something else to do. So I come in his place."

"Do you realize," with a certain curious inflection and a quick, sharp glance at Willoughby "that it is a trifle strange for Estabrook to have entrusted you with an errand of this kind? A man who didn't know you very well, Hal, might think you were lying!"

"Then it's good you know me real well, Dufresne."

"But just the same, I have my orders from Estabrook. The sale is going on. Are you going to move out of the gap so the cattle can get thru? Or— you'll notice that there are six of us, and the boys back there are getting tired of fooling—do you want us to make you get out?"

"When I get out I'm goin' back behind a herd of 500 steers," returned Hal, his eyes narrowing. "Willoughby, you've heard what I said. Are you still countin' on tryin' to buy them cattle?"

"I been listenin'," rumbled Willoughby's deep voice. "I've talked with Estabrook an' I've heard him say for Dufresne to go ahead an' sell me the stock. I ain't out for no fireworks, but I'm ready to pay good money for them cattle jes' as soon as they're runnin' on Double Triangle dirt."

"Dufresne," went on Hal, his thumb hooked in the belt of his overalls, "I ain't lookin' for trouble neither. But I'm standin' pat this time. I thought you might reckon as I hadn't understood Estabrook right, so I fetched this along." With the fingers of his left hand he drew a bit of paper from his vest pocket, and held it out so the gambler could see it.

DUFRESNE pushed his horse a little nearer and leaning from his saddle read the brief order at a glance.

"Very pretty, Hal." He took from his coat pocket a thick wallet, opened it, and drew out a neatly folded piece of paper. "Here's an order, signed by Oscar Estabrook, authorizing me to sell what cattle I thought wise to sell to any purchaser and at any price! I think,"—the smile in his eyes now as well as upon his lips—"that we can go ahead?"

Hal smiled back at him.

"It jes' happens, Prince, that my card tops yours. This here is dated this mornin'!"

"So?" No shade of annoyance crossed Dufresne's smiling face. He took from his vest pocket a fountain pen, removed the cap, shook out a drop of ink, laid the paper upon his wallet and wrote in a date in a small, girlish, neat hand. "When I made this out,"—between puffs of his cigar—"I left the date out. Now,"—and he waved it slowly back and forth to dry the ink—"my hand tops yours. It's dated—this afternoon!"

Hal, without turning in his saddle, held out Estabrook's order so Willoughby could see it.

"It's an order, Willoughby," he said quietly. "sayin' that them steers ain't for sale. Estabrook wrote it this mornin'. If you go on with this deal it'll jes' be buyin' stolen cattle."

Willoughby answered without haste.

"I'd be glad to have them steers at my price. I seen your order and I seen Dufresne's. I don't know nothin' about it. If the cattle is delivered on my land, an' delivered damn quick, I'm ready to pay for 'em."

"They'll be delivered as quick as you can count them on the run," said Dufresne crisply. "Now, Hal, we've used up all the time we can spare. Have you got brains enough to pull out now while the trails open?"

"I've give you jes' one barrel," laughed the cowboy lightly, altho with full realization of the danger of the thing he was going to say. "Here's the other: Dan Nesbit's headed this way on a dead run. He's after the man as held up the stage at the Crossin', and he's after the man as did for Andy Holloway!"

DUFRESNE frowned as tho he did not understand. "What's the matter with him?"

"Nothin'—only he's dead," answered Hal quietly. "He's been dead some time and he didn't die natural." He gathered up his reins quickly, and threw the Colonel about on his haunches and back upon Bear Track soil. "The gap's open!"

Even then as he went back thru the jam of cattle he did not let his eyes wander from Dufresne. Not until he had ridden a hundred yards and had come to where Club Jordan was waiting for him with red rage in his eyes.

"What in hell do you mean by this?" Jordan yelled at him.

"I'm jes' bein' a peaceable errand boy," laughed Hal. "Estabrook sent me out with word to call this deal off."

"Hey, Jim," shouted Jordan, wheeling his horse to cut off the retreat of two red-bodied, long-horned steers. "Drive them cows on into the cut! Get a move on."

Hal jerked his own horse in close to Jordan's side.

"Better listen to me a minute, Jordan," he called to him. "There's a sheriff headed this way real fas'—"

"Sheriff?" snapped Jordan.

"He's after the man as killed young Andy Holloway one night up on the cliffs," retorted Hal sharply. "Know any thing about it?"

TO BE CONTINUED



## Short Grass Stock Needs Masks

HARRY C. COLGLAZIER  
Larned, Kansas

IN my father's geography the territory west of the Mississippi River was marked, "The Great American Desert." If an early explorer should come thru the western half of Kansas now he would think the territory properly named. During the last month a large per cent of the time we could see the sun only dimly. The whole face of the earth seemed to be in the air. Nothing locally is blowing badly, but strong winds have blown from all directions, and everywhere there is dust. If March has as much wind as it usually does, most farmers will have to equip the pigs, poultry and other livestock with gas masks to prevent suffocation.

An attempt is being made to keep a lot of western country out of crop production the coming summer. The Government will probably lend money to farmers to summer fallow the land instead of attempting to grow small grain or row crop. This movement is worthwhile. Producing a row crop as a cash crop the coming year will be wasting time. However, every farmer should grow enough grain to feed the stock on his farm. There is likely to be a small local demand for grain in a few localities but little hope of any profit in a market crop. If the cheap western land is held out of production that will help the eastern areas having higher production costs.

Almost a third of the cattle in the United States are dairy cattle. This means we consume a lot of beef not made from beef-type animals. Good young fat fairly well-marked stuff brings almost as much as the common run of beef-type stuff during the spring months. The yards discount the dairy stuff when it is small and thin. Farmers are considering using a good beef bull on a herd of the plainer dairy cows, getting what milk they can and pushing the calves to sell in the early spring as fat as they can get them.

There is brisk demand for improved farms to rent. It is current talk that rents will be reduced and "talk" it is, perhaps. Few landlords are getting enough rent at present to pay taxes and interest, and if the farm is an improved one, there is the additional expense of insurance and upkeep. On the other hand the renter can hardly afford to pay war-time rents, and maintain his operating equipment. In that case it is better for the landlord to get some rent than to let the farm lie idle. For several years the renter has had considerable advantage over the man who owned the land. But with the increased demand for farms to rent the landlord is going to have quite a leverage to squeeze the tenant beyond justice.

### More Growth for Clover

SWEET clover makes a lot bigger growth when seeded alone than when planted with oats, says Harold Pelhamus, Parker. He tried both ways side by side. Clover without a nurse crop grew 3 to 4 feet tall during the summer. It supplied a lot of late-summer and fall pasture. Experiments have proved the more growth Sweet clover makes the first year, the more nitrogen it stores in the soil. Seeding with wheat, oats, or flax also is a good practice. But do not expect Sweet clover to make the growth it would alone.

### How to Get Crop Loans

HERE'S the procedure for farmers who seek loans under the 90-million-dollar crop-production bill just signed by the President:

Apply by mail either to the United States department of agriculture or to the closest of its regional offices at Dallas, Memphis, Minneapolis, Salt Lake City, St. Louis, or Washington, for a loan application form.

Forms will be sent or notice given that applications can be made at points more immediately available, including most county seats where volunteer committees or field agents will be designated to receive applications and assist in filling them out.

In the application the farmer must give the legal description of the farm he occu-

pies, crops he intends to grow for which he seeks financing aid, expenses he contemplates for labor, seed, and equipment, and other facts.

The maximum of loans, \$400 last year, will be set later.

The measure provides 1 million dollars for loans for livestock feed in drouth areas, the borrower to give a lien on his livestock, as the crop grower does on his crop. A cut in acreage up to 30 per cent may be required under the terms of the bill as the Secretary of Agriculture sees fit.

### Big Potato Seed Hint

CERTIFIED or other well-selected potato seed will produce from 20 to 50 bushels more an acre than the usual commercial stock. Certified seed has yielded an average of 35.9 bushels more an acre the last 12 years than commercial run. The additional cost of using certified seed seldom is more than \$2.50 an acre.

### Chinch Bugs Prefer It

WHEATLAND, the new combine grain sorghum, has two points that limit its use. Chinch bugs attack it in preference to any of the kafirs or sorgos. This might eliminate it from chinch-bug infested areas. Altho it grows short, Wheatland is not early maturing, therefore it is not adapted to the northwestern corner of the state.

### No Drop in Spud Crop

THE potato crop this year may be as large as in 1932, on the basis of smaller acreage and increased yields, says the D. of A. The harvested acreage this year seems likely to be only 3 per cent smaller than in 1932. This would make the acreage 3,270,000, or 100,000 less than last year. But the decrease in acreage is likely to be offset by higher yields and result in a supply as large or larger than last year. Increased plantings within trucking distance of markets continues. Acreage in gardens has expanded materially the last few years, and in 1933 is likely to be further increased.

### New Auto Tags Half Price

THE new tag law provides for a cut of 50 per cent compared with last year. Motor cars are taxed at \$4 up to weight of 2,000 pounds with an added fee of 25 cents a hundred, or major fraction thereof, in excess of 2,000 pounds. Trucks are taxed on capacity:

1,000 pounds or less	\$ 5.00
1,000 pounds to 1 ton	\$ 7.50
1 ton to 1½ tons	\$ 10.00
1½ to 2 tons	\$ 50.00
2 tons to 2½ tons	\$ 50.00
2½ to 3 tons	\$ 75.00
3 to 4 tons	\$100.00
4 to 5 tons	\$150.00

Over 5 tons, \$50 for each ton additional. Trailers, 1 to 1½ tons \$5 and \$5 a half ton over 1½ tons.

Motorcycle tags are \$5, the same as electric cars.

Those who had bought tags are entitled to a refund. No penalty will be collected for February, but those who wait until March must pay 50 cents penalty for their tags.

### Your Money—Is It Safe?

MANY readers of Kansas Farmer have written asking me how they may invest the few dollars they have laid aside for a rainy day and be guaranteed safety, prompt payment of interest, and a return of the full amount when they want it, and at the same time receive 6 per cent interest on the amount invested. I believe I can make a suggestion that will be of value to you, and I shall be glad to give full information to any one who will write me. Address your letter to—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.

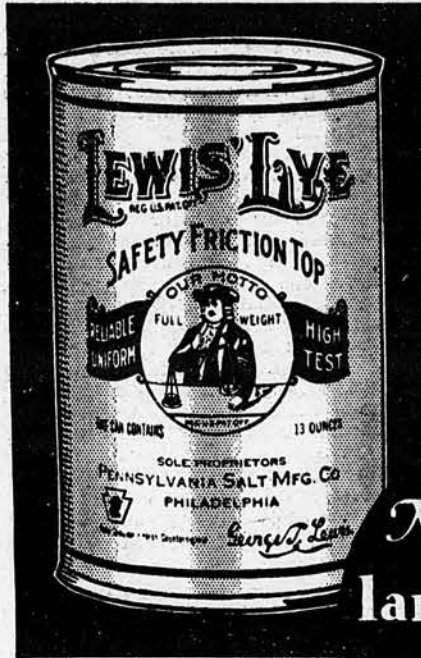
☐ We like Kansas Farmer very much. —Alfred Schwarger, Colwich, Kan.

# It is Easy to Make Quality Soap with Lewis' Lye

IT is easy to make high quality soap with Lewis' Lye because Lewis' Lye is the purest and most active lye obtainable and contains the greatest amount of soap-making ingredients. You can't use an ordinary lye and expect to make good quality soap.

One can of Lewis' Lye and six pounds of fats, left over from cooking or butchering, will make nine pounds of pure hard soap—soap that you can use for washing the most delicate fabrics—soap that costs you less than one cent per bar and is as easy to make as a batch of candy.

Try the Famous Lewis' Lye prize-winning soap recipe found on every can of Lewis' Lye.



Now 2 large cans for 25¢

REMEMBER—only the genuine Lewis' Lye will give you perfect and satisfactory results. There is no substitute for Lewis' Lye quality—ask your grocer.

For Valuable FREE books "The Secrets of Soapmaking" and "Hog, Poultry & Cattle Sanitation" write to—  
PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING CO.  
James D. Swan, Mgr. of Specialties  
Dept. 2203 20 N. Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois

## Your Advertisement in the Special Poultry Issue Will Live Thru the Entire Poultry Season

The March 5 issue of Kansas Farmer will be the Annual Special Poultry Issue. As usual, it will be full of interesting and instructive editorial material on poultry subjects. Every poultry raiser who receives it will save it thruout the season for the valuable "tips" it will contain.

The advertising in this special issue makes up for the poultry raising farmer, his buying guide for all types of poultry. It forms his directory of baby chick advertisers. When he is ready to buy he naturally will refer to this issue of Kansas Farmer.

This year you can address your message to Kansas poultry raisers and baby chick buyers cheaper than ever before. The rate is 6c per word per insertion if four or more issues are used and 8c per word for single insertion.

Display advertising in the same section permits the use of cuts, bold type and any style of layout at a cost of only \$8.40 per column inch. Detailed rates for various sizes, follow:

1 inch	\$ 8.40	3½ inches	\$29.40
1½ inches	12.60	4 inches	33.60
2 inches	16.80	4½ inches	37.80
2½ inches	21.00	5 inches	42.00
3 inches	25.20		

Kansas Farmer reaches nearly seven out of every ten farm homes. There is no cheaper way that you can reach these prospective customers.

Your advertising expenditures should be planned with the fact in mind that the Special Poultry Issue of Kansas Farmer is in a class by itself.

Early Orders Get the Best Position!!  
Closing Date—February 25

# Kansas Farm Homes

Ruth Goodall and Contributors

## We're Looking for a Farm

BLANCHE PEASE

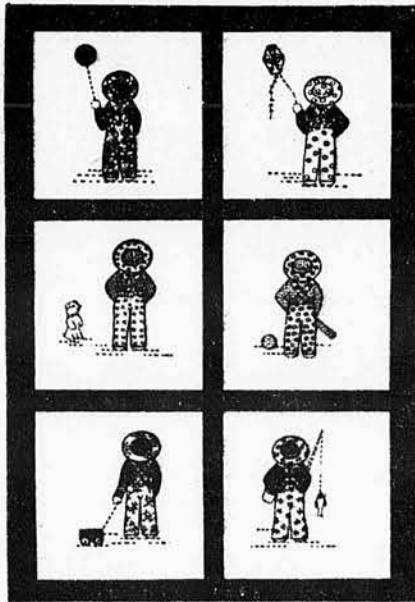
THE place on which we live has changed owners and we are out of a farm. I cannot describe the empty feeling it gives us. Places to rent are at a premium, dozens are still searching for farms. My husband and I descended from generations of farmers. We have never known anything else. We don't want to live in town—not even for the time it takes to find a place. A year is a long time. Hubby's rough hands are used to guiding horses down long rows of corn, to milking cows or handling a hoe. He feels out of place in anything except overalls. He has no place on the banksteps, with the idlers who daily decide the fate of the nation. He cannot retail malicious stories on street corners. His tongue is quiet and used to soothing stock. To him, town is a place to buy groceries. The bank is where we used to deposit money. He goes to see our banker every 6 months and comes home a little older, the boyish lilt gone from his voice.

Nor do I want to live in town. I want to keep my flock of Buff Orpingtons. I want to set hens and feed fluffy chicks. I don't want to skimp on butter, cream or milk. I want my table set with plenty of meat and vegetables we have raised by our own toil.

What shall I do all day with only a tiny house to care for? Where will my son find amusement and the little chores he delights in? We'll be like the chickens whose duck mother wanted them to swim. Here's one farmer's wife who doesn't want to be a city gal.

## Overall Boy Crib Quilt

READY TO MAKE



THAT Kansas Farmer little boys may not be slighted nor sissified with a girly quilt, our artist has designed this overall boy as a companion to last month's sunbonnet girl quilt. Identical in size, the six busy boys, are stamped on soft fine quality white quiltex plain blocks 18 inches square. The necessary applique print and plain pieces, all of them fast color pastel shades, for overalls, shirts and wide-brimmed hats, are attached to each block. It won't take long to make it, and with six little companions to keep him company Sonny can form a sleepy time gang, and stop worrying Mother for stories. Package containing stamped blocks and applique pieces may be had for 59 cents by writing Needlework Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

March brings St. Patrick's Day. You will find our leaflet "The St. Patrick's Party," helpful in celebrating the day. Price 3c. Address Home Service, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

## How to Dress Your Hair

LUCY BELLE SETTLE

ONE'S hair should be dressed in a style suited to one's personality. A style that would be becoming, if only the lines of the face are considered, might be unsuited to the type of person. A style which would be smart and attractive on a pretty, sparkling, slender girl, might be ridiculous on an older, stouter person.

One should watch the pattern that the lines of the hair create. It is desirable to obtain a beautiful line in the contour of the coiffure, and a graceful pattern against the face made by the arrangement of hair. A person who has regular features and a face of average proportions, may wear any beautiful coiffure that is in scale with her figure. If, on the other hand, there are lines or proportions, that should be modified, one needs to pay attention to harmony and proportion.

The size of the coiffure and the lines of its arrangement, modify the lines of the face much as the hat does. The size of the head is the unit by which the eye measures the proportions of the figure. Therefore, a style of hair dressing that conforms rather closely to the size of the head, will lend grace to the body, while hair that is dressed to make the head look large, will make the figure look heavy and clumsy.

## Desserts Made to Order

L. F. C.

THE "something different" I have resolved to do this new year is that of selling gelatine desserts and salads. It is proving a new and popular "racket" in my community. I have gathered a variety of molds, including a number of designs pleasing to children, and plan to make a specialty of catering to children's parties. I live on a county road which connects two marked highways so there is quite a bit of travel past my home. In addition to taking orders by advertising on the blackboard at the road and keeping on hand a few attractive products, I have made several sales so far.

## Don't Eat Pork Done Rare

A LATE warning comes from Washington that whole families have been stricken with the disease trichinosis from eating raw or undercooked sausage, ham, or other pork. Pork infested with trichinae is a common source of the disease, especially home-killed pork which doesn't receive government inspection. Pork should be cooked until well done.

## Buttermilk Kept Fresh

TO keep fresh buttermilk fresh, try pouring water into it. As the milk sours—the whey and water will come to the top. Just pour off the water and you have nice fresh buttermilk.—Mrs. Nellie Loftis.

## How Do You Plan to Make Your Dress?

IT is astonishing how quickly and easily and well anything can be done, following a well-thought-out plan. This is nowhere truer than in making your own clothes. Such a plan is given in our Spring Fashion Book sent to you for 15 cents by Kansas Farmer's Pattern Service. Kansas Farmer's patterns are made by the country's best pattern maker. Once you have tested one of our patterns on yourself, the same changes can be made next time without a try-on.

## Few Understanding Wives

MRS. W. C. J.

DO husbands understand wives and do wives understand husbands? No, they do not. Statistics reveal an unbelievably large number of broken homes each year, and I'll wager three-fourths of them are the result of misunderstanding.

Husbands are queer beings. When mine gets dumb or glum, a good poke in the ribs will usually suffice, and when I get down to the root of his trouble, it is not "the other woman" at all, but an 8-horse evener, that won't quite pan out, old Sol's mange, or that bloomin' patch of Canada thistles!

It takes patience with a capital P but I am rewarded with a happy home.

## Home Site Was a Picture

ONE hot fall day an elderly man came knocking at the back door of the farm home of Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Palmer, members of the Rockford farm bureau. He was driving by, he said, but the place looked so "homey," he just wanted to come in and look around. He had been amazed at the "growth of vegetation." Not long afterward another stranger who didn't know he was talking to the owner, told Mr. Palmer it was the best looking place in the county. The Palmers had landscaped their home-site with a lawn and shrubs and trees, using native plants where possible. A beautiful setting for a farm home enhances its value in several ways.

## My Window Celery Bed

PLANT some celery seed in a gaily painted box or flower pot of dirt and put it on your kitchen window sill. The celery will grow fast and even the tiniest sprout is fine for seasoning. All celery lovers will appreciate how otherwise unimportant soups and salads are made delicious by the addition of a green celery sprout or two. Paint your flower pot to harmonize with your kitchen color scheme.—Mrs. M. S., Bird City, Kan.

## Doughnuts Always Fresh

IN WINTER I make up a milk crock full of doughnut dough. Then I fry a dozen or so at a time and serve them fresh. The dough will keep a week or two in a cool but not freezing temperature. I also find my doughnuts are better if allowed to rise half an hour after cutting, before they are fried.—Mrs. H. L., Osage county.

## You Can't Help Liking 'Em

HOME TESTED RECIPES

**Southern Breakfast Dish**—And my it's good! Fry the amount of sausage desired. Drain and arrange in the center of a large platter. Keep in a warm place. Pare, core and slice tart apples. Fry and cook tender in a portion of the sausage fryings, sprinkling generously with sugar. Place the apples around the sausage. Then prepare French toast by dipping pieces of bread (not fresh) in a mixture of 1 cup milk, 2 beaten eggs and a sprinkle of salt. Brown on both sides in some of the fryings and arrange about the edge of platter. Serve hot.—Ethel Purcell, Fairview Farm, Shawnee Co.

**A New Padding**—This is a delicious pudding. I have used the recipe for many years, but have never seen it in print. Scald 1 quart milk and add to 1 pint fine dry bread crumbs. While still hot, add ½ cup cocoa mixed smooth with a little of the hot milk, or chocolate may be used. When cool, add 2 beaten eggs, a heaping tablespoon of butter, 1 teaspoon nutmeg, 1 cup seeded raisins, 1 cup currants dredged with flour. Mix well and put into a covered mold and steam 1 hour. Serve with any favorite sauce. I use a vanilla flavored boiled sauce. One may use all raisins and omit currants, if desired, or use ½ cup nutmeats instead of currants.—Mrs. J. F. C., Morris Co.

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## Man As a Provider

BY J. E. HOUSE

A MAN begins to work for women at the age of 12 years and keeps it up as long as he lives. Whatever he gets, they get.

The difference between a married man and a single man is that the married man shoots his roll in one general direction. A single man distributes it around.

A man may occasionally spend a dime to gratify his own desires, but if he spends a dollar, it is on a woman or to impress a woman.

## New Crop of Nice Frocks

NOTE: PUFFED SLEEVES



507—Daughter will love this darling dress with its smart puffed sleeves. Mother will too, it's so unbelievably easy to fashion. Novelty braid trimming gives smart emphasis to the deep armholes. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. Size 8 requires 2 yards of 39-inch material with ½ yard of 35-inch contrasting.

529—A dress you can wear and wear and always look smart. It depends entirely on its lines for its smartness and needs no further adornment. The slimming wrapped bodice and curved hip seaming lengthen the silhouette. The sleeves puff just above the wrists which gives a certain grace to the hands. Sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46-inches bust. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 39-inch material.

909—The convertible neckline attracts much attention in this youthful model. It combines black and white rough crepe silk, so smart and flattering. Sizes 14, 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38 and 40-inches bust. Size 16 requires 2¾ yards of 39-inch dark with 1¼ yards of 39-inch light material and ½ yard of 35-inch lining.

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

RURAL HEALTH

# Hard of Hearing, Eh?

CHARLES H. LERRIGO, M. D.

IT is now a year since I began the use of an electrical contrivance which I find a great help to my "hard of hearing" condition. The one I use sells for \$95 but the same company has other models around \$50.



Dr. Lerrigo

I am not writing this to advertise any special product so I shall not name the instrument but I want my hard of hearing friends to know that instruments are now available that add greatly to their comfort and efficiency. There are many good instruments. The one that I finally chose might not suit you but it helps me so much that if need be I would buy one every year. Fortunately, the instruments last indefinitely and the only parts to be removed are batteries, which cost me less than 50 cents a month.

All persons hard of hearing should use an electrical aid to hearing, just as the person with defective vision uses spectacles. There are millions of us so the practice will soon become so common that the wearing of the apparatus will excite no more attention than the wearing of glasses. Hearing aids will not soon be as cheap as spectacles because even tho the price of instruments comes down the battery service must always be added. Too much attention is paid to "looks" in such matters. Most purchasers seem more concerned about whether the apparatus will show than whether it will help. We must get over such ideas. At present all makers specialize in "invisible ear pieces," but of those makes with which I experimented the "invisible" receiver never compared with the larger receiver for efficiency. My own instrument has a small ear piece as well as a large one. I use the small one when conversing with one or two friends who sit reasonably near. But when I want to get full benefit of my instrument, as at a public meeting, I use the large ear phone held in position by a head-band.

How deaf? I know some very deaf persons who get much help but the instrument they use is bulky because served by a large battery. Persons who are just getting to the place where they miss a lot of the conversation (my own condition) are those who profit most by an instrument. This applies especially to the ordinary type of middle-ear deafness, that in which ear drums are thickened and the small ossicles of the middle ear, having lost vibration, are no longer quick to conduct sound. The instruments are of little or no help in nerve deafness.

I'll be glad to answer questions but the better plan is to try out a good make for yourself. It costs you nothing to experiment. Any good manufacturer will send an instrument on trial to a responsible inquirer.

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.

## Crossbreds as Producers

AUSTRALORP-LEGHORNS were doing 50 per cent production for Simon Anderson, Waterville, in late January. There are 175 cross-bred pullets, the result of crossing Australorp roosters and Single Comb White Leghorn hens. Some of the pullets weigh up to 5 pounds.

## When Corn Is Lacking

RECENT tests in feeding grain sorghums, such as kafir and milo, to poultry to replace corn have proved satisfactory in South Dakota. Where corn is available a complete substitution of sorghums for corn should not be made. Kafir gave nearly as good results as corn when fed to laying hens as the principal grain. Milo does not have quite as

high feeding value. In feeding either the sorghums or millet, alfalfa leaf meal should be added to the mash at the rate of 6 to 7 per cent, or good alfalfa hay should be fed to supply vitamin A.

## The 200-Eggs-a-Year Hen

WITH bred-to-lay stock, pullets that mature within 200 days may be expected to lay at least 200 eggs a year, while those maturing later are likely to produce fewer eggs. Persistence in production is found to affect production; those hens laying 30 or more eggs during the usual molting months of August and September produced, annually, about 200 eggs to the bird.

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## Baby Chicks Flew High

THREE HUNDRED baby chicks arrived in Bogota, Colombia, S. A., recently from the U. S. A., having flown 1,800 miles. The aviation company carried the chirping cargo safely at 6,000 feet during part of the trip. That's higher than eagles fly, and sets an all-time altitude and long distance flying record for infant egg-layers.

## If You Prune Too Much

MANY growers, to make their trees appear properly pruned, remove too many branches the first year. This usually happens when a grower takes over an orchard in which pruning has been neglected. Such severe treatment, after years of negligence, may throw the top and root systems out of balance and produce heavy growth of water sprouts which may result in little or no fruit development. It is wiser to prune moderately the first year. Remove and thin out small branches in the top of the tree, here and there in the

center, and on the sides for admittance of sunlight and air. It seldom is advisable or necessary in a neglected orchard to remove limbs larger than 1½ inches in diameter.

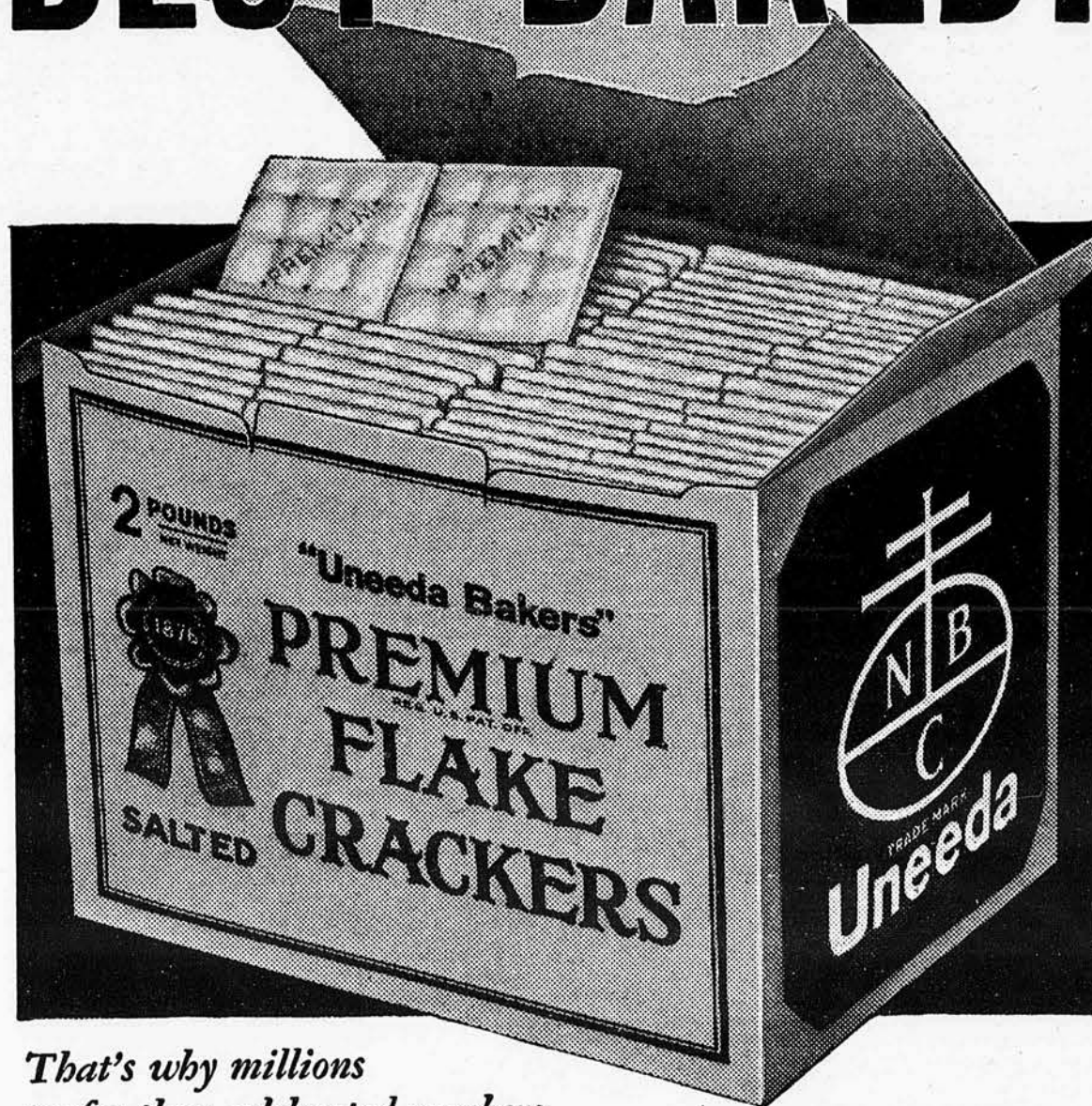
## Two Ways to Stop Wilt

USE of resistant varieties of tomatoes, such as Break-O-Day, Dr. Prichard and Marglobe, or careful management of other varieties planted where tomatoes have not been grown, are the only means of controlling wilt. These varieties ripen in the order named, but unfortunately all are later than Earliana, perhaps the most popular early variety. Transplanting the plants once before setting them in the field is one effective means of increasing tomato yields.

## Now Snow Doesn't Stick

OUR snow shovel constantly annoyed its wielder, because the snow stuck to it. We cleaned and dried it, then coated it with melted paraffin and the trouble was over.—Mrs. J. W. C.

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*That's why millions prefer these celebrated crackers*

TODAY treat your family to PREMIUM FLAKES—America's favorite cracker! Favorite with soups, favorite with salads, favorite with that bedtime glass of milk! Made of the finest ingredients : : : by skilful bakers : : : in spotless bakeries. Packed oven-fresh. Delivered oven-fresh. A real food bargain in the big 1-pound or 2-pound package. And don't miss the money-saving recipes that come with it! Cook book free if you write.

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NEW recipes for thrifty, delicious dishes—NEW recipes you can't find in even the most expensive cook books. They're yours in "Winter Menu Magic." FREE! Just send your name and address on a penny postcard to the National Biscuit Company, 449 W. 14th St., New York.



# Mother! When a Cold Strikes

It's no time  
for experiment  
...it's time for



The PROVED  
Method of Treating Colds  
...EXTERNALLY!

THE minute you apply Vicks VapoRub over throat and chest it goes right to work to fight a cold—two ways at once—by Stimulation and Inhalation. Through the skin, it acts like a poultice, "drawing out" tightness and soreness. At the same time, its medicated vapors are inhaled direct to irritated air-passages. All night long, it works to help Nature "throw off" the cold.

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Mothers in 70 countries agree that VapoRub is best for children's

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Vicks VapoRub is now obtainable in Stainless form. Same formula—same effective double-action—same price. Your druggist has the original amber form, too, if you prefer it.

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colds. Being externally applied, it avoids the risks of those digestive upsets that so often come from constant dosing. It can be used freely, and as often as needed, even on the youngest child. And it's just as good, of course, for adults' colds.

**To Cut Your Family's "Colds-Tax"**  
The new Vicks Plan for better Control of Colds can save you money, time and health. In extensive clinical tests, it has cut the number, duration and costs of colds in half. The Plan is fully explained in each package of Vicks VapoRub and Vicks Nose & Throat Drops... the new aid in preventing colds.

## Hogs May Do It Again

(Continued from Page 5)

charges such as hauling, yardage and commission. Very little stock going to market. Farmers satisfied with new auto license tags, but impatient as to relief that is to come from Washington. Wheat, 28c; butterfat, 16c; eggs, 10c; Sweet clover seed, \$2.50 bu.; corn, 20c; oats, 15c to 18c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Harvey—Farmers chopping and sawing fire wood. Wheat, 28c; corn, 18c; oats, 11c; rye, 20c; barley, 15c; cream, 16c; eggs, 7c to 10c; heavy hens, 8c; light, 6c; stags, 3c to 4c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Moisture still deficient. Some plowing done. More butchering than usual. Plenty of feed to winter all stock. Lambs and spring pigs arriving.—J. J. Blevins.

Jewell—High winds hard on wheat. Public sales well attended, things sell well. Horses high and scarce. Few renters have moved. Corn, 16c; wheat, 28c; eggs, 9c; cream, 13c.—Lester Broyles.

Kiowa—Cold weather hard on cattle, and especially on wheat as it is so dry. Community sale at Haviland was a success so one will be held every month. Some baby chicks arriving. Wheat, 26c; corn, maize and kafir, 15c; shorts, 60c cwt.; bran, 45c cwt.; heavy hens, 7c; light hens, 5c; springs, 4c to 5c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 16c; butter, 20c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—High winds, low temperatures and no moisture. Considerable loss from black-leg. Crop prospects poorest in years. Eggs, 9c; cream, 12c; barley, 20c; corn, 25c.—A. R. Bentley.

Leavenworth—Blizzard stopped schools and business in general. More fuel needed. Storm bad for livestock as well as people. Eggs, 9c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lincoln—Still very dry. Wheat in poor condition. Cold weather severe on livestock. No oats seeded yet but seeding will start as soon as weather permits.—R. W. Greene.

Linn—Zero weather bad for livestock. Linn county blessed with plenty of coal and wood. With a good wood saw and seven or eight men we can make fire fuel quickly and cheaply. Spring pig crop started. Farmers working for lower taxes. Corn, 15c to 20c; oats, 20c; eggs, 8 1/2c; cream, 13c.—W. E. Rigdon.

Lyon—Our 18-below-zero weather hard on stock but good to kill bugs. About 1 inch of snow helped wheat. Upland wheat poor, too dry and windy for it. Bottom land crop better. Much plowing has been done for oats, potatoes and gardens. Wells and cisterns on upland are drying, no rain this year.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—Worst blizzard of season hard on livestock. Lots of public sales. Cows and heifers very cheap, horses sky-high. Spring plowing all done before storm, several farmers had oats seeded. Wheat looks fine. Incubators being set. Some have baby chicks. Corn, 13c; wheat, 30c; eggs, 6c to 8c; cream, 14c; hay, \$5; hogs, \$3; millet, 30c.—J. D. Stosz.

Miami—About 4 inches of snow. Temperatures down to 15 below zero. Snow drifted badly. Not much work being done. Two hundred head of stock sold at recent market sale in Paola.—W. T. Case.

Neosho—Had a 3-inch snow which was very essential to wheat as the temperature dropped to zero. Livestock in good condition. Incubators going full capacity with plenty of young chicks hatched. Some horses \$75, cows \$50 at public sale. Many tenants looking for farms. Wheat, 27c; corn, 15c; eggs, 8c; butterfat, 14c.—James D. McHenry.

Norton—Horse and mule buyers taking good stock at fair prices. Several carloads of hogs shipped out of Norton. Lots of Federal work being done. Considerable wood being worked into fuel. Wheat, 29c; corn, 15c; eggs, 9c; cream, 11c; heavy hens, 9c; light, 4c.—Marion Glenn.

Osborne—High winds blowing soil away from wheat, followed by worst storm of winter, lower wheat prospects. Intense cold and high wind hard on livestock. Had a light snowfall. Few farm sales, very low prices. Osborne County Taxpayers' Association doing effective work. Wheat, 28c; corn and kafir, 15c; eggs, 8c; cream, 12c; hogs, tops, \$2.65.—Niles C. Endsley.

Phillips—Farmers busy shelling corn. Weather, 26 below recently, some snow. Hogs, \$3; wheat, 30c; corn, 15c; cream, 13c; eggs, 9c; hens, 5c to 7c; springs and stags, 5c; roosters, 3c. Wheat coming up well.—Martha Ashley.

Rawlins—Still some corn in fields. There will be change of tenants on many farms this spring. Some being sold under the hammer. Prospects for a crop slim. Corn, 13c; wheat, 25c to 30c; oats, 12c; barley, 11c; hogs, \$2.50. Not many cattle selling. A lot of wood being cut. Eggs, 7c; butter, 13c; hens, 6c.—J. A. Kelley.

Rice—High winds and cold hard on wheat. A record acreage to be put to spring crops. Shortage of horses. Livestock coming thru winter in fair condition. Considerable Farm Bureau activity. No sales. Little real estate changing hands thru sales. Wheat, 29c; hens, 9c; eggs, 8c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Roos—A terrible blizzard, 20 below zero, but little snow. Plowed fields have no covering. All livestock has been doing well, but zero weather hard on them. Plenty of rough feed and cheap corn. Eggs, 7c; cream, 12c; corn, 16c; wheat, 26c; hens, 8c; turkeys, 9c; geese, 4c.—C. O. Thomas.

Sumner—We had the most severe blizzard in 3 years, accompanied by high wind and light fall of snow. The wind left wheat fields bare where moisture is needed. Much suffering among livestock. Most farmers well supplied with fuel. Farmers' Creamery Association held meetings under auspices of Farmers Union, whereby farmers can dispose of cream direct to butter manufacturer thru Farmers Union, cream gathered by trucks.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

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ALFALFA-SOY BEANS  
CLOVERS-ALL LEGUMES

**LEGUME GERMS**  
**9¢ PER BILLION**  
IN BU. SIZE, AS PACKED

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In larger sizes and for all other legumes, the rate is even less. By contrast, a cheap, 50c bu. size inoculant having two billion germs (some have far less), would cost you the excessive rate of 25c per billion.

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In a Hurry, Mix  
This at Home**

Saves \$2. No Cooking! So Easy!

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From any druggist, get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex. Pour this into a pint bottle, and add granulated sugar syrup to fill up the pint. The syrup is easily made with 2 cups sugar and one cup water, stirred a few moments until dissolved. No cooking needed. It's no trouble at all, and makes the most effective remedy that money could buy. Keeps perfectly and children love its taste.

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

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

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**No Guesswork, No Disappointment**  
Careful research and Experiment Station tests with "Black Leaf 40" proved positively it would do the work before being offered as a roost paint. Get full strength "Black Leaf 40" in original sealed packages, and your troubles with poultry lice are over. Sold by dealers everywhere. It costs only a fraction of a cent per bird to treat your flock.

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CERTIFIED FROST-PROOF CABBAGE AND Bermuda Onion Plants. Open field grown, well rooted, strong. Cabbage each bunch fifty, mossed, labeled with variety name. Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early Dutch, Late Dutch. Postpaid: 200, 65c; 300, 75c; 500, \$1.10; 1,000, \$1.75. Express collect: 2,500, \$2.50. Onions Crystal Wax, Yellow Bermuda, Prizetaker, Sweet Spanish. Postpaid: 500, 60c; 1,000, \$1.00; 2,000, \$1.50. Express collect: 6,000, \$3.00. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Ark.

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6,000 LARGE WAX OR YELLOW ONION plants, \$2.10; 1,000-\$1.00. 3,000 Cabbage \$3.00; 1,000-\$1.00. Quality Plant Farms, Carizo Springs, Texas. STRAWBERRY PLANTS, CERTIFIED KLONDYKE, grown on new ground; \$1.25 per 1,000, express collect; \$2.00 delivered. N. T. Basham, Mountainburg, Ark. SERICEA PERENNIAL LESPEDEZA, drought resistant legume. State tested, quality seed. Ky.-Tenn. Sericea Association, Fulton, Kentucky.

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Natural Gas

Nearly every good joke is a twice told tale. Send us a good story for this little column. Address Natural Gas, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

ONE morning the parcel post carrier had a package for a Mrs. Humberdink, who lived in the outskirts of St. Louis. He blew his whistle several times and yelled the name of Humberdink, ditto, before a voice from the top floor answered, "Yaas?" "A package for Mrs. Humberdink," he said. "Will you please come down and sign for it?" "Wot kinda peckatch?" the voice asked. "A large one," replied the postman. "From who comes it?" she wanted to know next. "From a Mr. Dinkelhump," yelled the postman. "From whur?" persisted the lady. "From California," he told her in resigned accents. "Will you please come down and sign for it?" "Wot's in de peckatch?" she asked. "I can't tell you that, madam," the postman hollered. "I don't know." "You ken't tell me wot's in de peckatch?" she repeated in surprise. "No, madam," he answered, losing all that was left of his temper, "I can't." There was a pause. "Vell," she finally said, "you'll hev to come back tomorrer. Mrs. Humberdink ain't home."

LIVESTOCK REMEDIES COWS LOSING CALVES PREMATURELY (abortion). Ruinous disease, stopped quickly. Genuine guaranteed remedy, inexpensive, permanent. Nonbreeding corrected. Remarkable references and official honors. Bellwood Farms, South Richmond, Va. TREAT GARGET AND ALL UDDER TROUBLE successfully. Efficient Swiss remedy. Guaranteed. Information, testimonials free. Pre-vent-It Company, Dept. K, Monticello, Wis.

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OF INTEREST TO WOMEN BEAUTIFUL QUILT PIECES, ALSO FOLDING quilting frames. Instructive information 3c. Mirlos McCormick, Streator, Ill. EXTRA FINE QUALITY PRINTS; LARGE package, 25c. Essential Specialties Co., Box 373K, Albany, Ind.

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IF INTERESTED IN CHEAP HOME, SMALL down payment, desirable, healthful location, good neighbors, in Ozark foothills, address card for particulars. Charley Jones, Calico Rock, Arkansas. FREE HOMESTEADS—SOME IMPROVED, forfeited; 18 states. Maps, "700 Facts", 40c; Arkansas alone 20c. F. Hitchcock, Norfolk, Arkansas.

STOCK FARM, 1,040 ACRES, BAZINE, KANSAS, 50 acres alfalfa, 200 acres cultivation, rest pasture. Cash rent. Milo Ryersee, Rosedale, Kan. FOR SALE: 270 ACRES GOOD FARM LAND; 100 in cultivation. A good stock farm. Price \$3,000. Easy terms. T. R. Godbey, Waldo, Fla.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, farm homes for all purposes, for sale or rent. Low excursion rates. Write E. C. Leedy, Dept. 102, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota. SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR cash no matter where located; particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., Dept. 510, Lincoln, Neb.

The Hoover Family— Speaking of Something to Eat —By Parsons





## Across Kansas

Colorado buyers are shipping out a lot of Kansas corn by truck. Plenty more if you like.

A hail storm visited Neodesha the last day in January. That's better than at harvest time.

The new grain inspector is T. B. Armstrong who has been with the department many years.

Seneca's Methodist church has balanced the budget with an auction sale. It's a bargain any way you look at it.

From a hedge row he planted 15 years ago near Gove, D. H. Ikenberry has harvested more than 500 posts.

To save \$9,000 one dozen guards have lost their jobs at the penitentiary, but the convicts are keeping theirs.

A daughter was born to Mrs. Herbert Tate, of Elkhart, on the mother's 24th birthday. The same doctor officiated.

Harvey county had to remove 140 mammoth cottonwoods to widen a road. We hate to see these fine pioneers go.

Pneumonia ends the life of Horace G. Adams, 71, of Maple Hill, Kansas, outstanding cattle man with a ranch of 80,000 acres.

Farm women in Gray county marketed from \$20 to \$25 worth of their homemade food products every Saturday in Cimarron.

Sedan's auction-market draws such crowds that the grounds have been enlarged. No better way to make money circulate.

Bern's vinegar plant has turned 4,700 pounds of Nebraska honey into vinegar, when the world really needs more sweetening.

Irrigation systems in Western Kansas are feeling the worst drouth in their history. What a wetness we'll have when it comes.

Three cattle, one at a time, have been stolen by truck from the pasture of J. E. Hart, Wakeeney, and they always pick the best.

New owners will improve the 6,000-acre Gallagher ranch in Comanche county. It has a lake and parts are heavily timbered.

Fifty Harper county farmers who marketed their lambs and wool co-operatively last year, saved \$407.25 thereby. Strength in numbers.

The court decision that the fraternity and sorority houses are eligible for the tax roll probably means more boarding houses at state schools.

New loans on real estate in Kansas will be limited to 8 per cent under a bill introduced in the legislature by Senator Oyler, Allen county. Plenty high at that.

Supreme Court's decision that non-residents needn't pay inheritance taxes on Kansas property, takes \$260,000 right smack out of the state treasury.

Deliberate and malicious slander may be made a misdemeanor by the legislature. Or is it deliberate and delicious slander? Sometimes the papers get things wrong.

The Chicago manufacturer, F. W. Kinney, who turned farmer because he believes farming safer, expects to raise 200 acres of sugar beets this year near Pierceville.

A farm hand backed Adolph Balaban's truck into a straw pile at Bluff City and the exhaust ignited the straw burning both straw pile and truck. The hand was saved.

### Little, But Very Busy

THE Farmers' Co-operative Elevator at Alamota, handled more than 600,000 bushels of wheat during 1932. That is a record, according to B. B. Hageman, its manager, who says the association probably will pay a 10 per cent dividend on stock, and an additional 1 cent a bushel to stockholders. The association was incorporated in September, 1916, and has about 400 shares of stock outstanding. Its net worth is \$30,442 and it has a surplus of \$20,542. The 1930 census gave Alamota a population of 10, but it is surrounded by a great wheat country. The town also shipped out 150 carloads of cattle in 1932.



# ... but they can't copy Phillips 66 results

WHAT has made Phillips 66 the most talked about gasoline in the industry? Why has Phillips 66 achieved the fastest and most sensational success ever recorded in the history of motor fuels?

How has Phillips 66 made tremendous sales gains in the face of strongly entrenched competition, in a period of distinctly unfavorable conditions?

What is the Answer? It isn't Phillips advertising... because others have already imitated our claims and even our phrases. It isn't the courteous service of Phillips drive-way salesmen... because all service station men are trained to be prompt and helpful.

So common sense tells you that the answer lies in something that *can't be copied*... in the dramatic and outstanding results given by Phillips 66, the greater gasoline.


You actually *feel the difference* the very first time you step on the starter. Whir-r-r! In a fraction of a second, even a cold, cranky engine hums into action. And it is smooth, sputterless action. Touch the gas... and you're away in a flash with a genuine thrill of extra power and response. Improved pick-up and get-away.

Yes, sir! No question about it, once you have felt *that difference!* You get far finer performance from old car or new, with the honest high test of Phillips 66.

And is it *high?* Right now, Phillips 66 gravity ranges from 65.6° to 80.5°, and DOES NOT cost 3¢ extra per gallon.

This honest bargain is possible only because Phillips is the world's largest producer of natural high gravity gasoline. So watch your gauge, and the next time you need gas, Phill-up with a trial tankful of genuine Phillips 66 at the Orange and Black 66 shield.

PHILLIPS PETROLEUM CO., Bartlesville, Oklahoma.



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In gasoline, volatility is that quality which makes it deliver *perfect performance* at any temperature. Since the weather can't be controlled, the only way to insure perfect performance is by CONTROLLING the VOLATILITY—increasing the volatility as the temperature drops. Phillips 66 is the gasoline with Controlled Volatility. That is why it always gives instant action even in below-zero weather... faster warm-up... flashier acceleration... more miles... less carbon and crankcase dilution. Phill-up with Phillips and you will feel the difference, because right now—this month—

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