# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING MAIL & BREEZE

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# Agriculture's Key Position

ONCE again history repeats itself as the attention of economists swings hopefully toward agriculture. Even the folks who are far, far away from the soil, and who in the past perhaps unthinkingly have belittled this great vocation, look longingly and covetously toward the security of the farm. As ships at sea hunt the port of safety in a storm, so do men who crash into trouble seek the comforting nearness of productive fields when troublesome times prevail.

Undoubtedly a back-to-the-farm movement has a valuable mission to fill. There, no doubt, a good many folks will find it possible to live under less pressure, even finding time to learn better how to live. They will meet problems and difficulties, even as those brave souls who made up the caravans of old that threaded their way across unbroken prairies, pushing the frontier westward. Yet somehow the soil repays in many ways the investment of responsibilities that men make in it.

The outcome of this present predicament can mean the beginning of the greatest period of progress agriculture ever has experienced. The coming demand for good farms will have its substantial effect on acre values. The other business world finally has been brought to the realization that in the beginning, and in the end, agriculture is the foundation on which everything else rests. As farmers prosper so do those in other lines of endeavor. Knowing this more thoroly than ever before, isn't it possible that business in general will exhibit keen interest in the welfare of the farmer? It seems logical to believe that the farmer's dollar of the near future will be worth 100 cents of anybody's money.

In the meantime the farmer is beginning to believe that he is sitting on top of the world, considering averages. While many find themselves in sorry circumstances, still the majority have the most promising opportunity of any group for carrying on in a well-fed, well-dressed, comfortably-housed existence until destiny pushes the trend of business toward the peaks again. Fewer farmers are going hungry today than is the case with folks who live in the cities. Few are despondent, destitute. Prophecies of business leaders may differ in every other respect, but they all agree that agriculture will be the first to come out of present difficulties; and they all believe that agriculture is to have a higher price level during the present year.

In the last few months the atmosphere on the farm has changed to one of hopefulness. Farmers realize more than ever their safe and advantageous position. Those whose hair has silvered in the service of the soil charge a younger generation to "keep faith."

By excellent example they are showing how to carry on and live even better this winter than many have in the past. During the last year, summer and fall gardens supplied a wide variety and huge quantities of vegetables. This promptly cut living expenses and certainly didn't lower living standards. In hundreds of farm homes at least some of these garden products were stored for consumption this [Continued on Page 10]

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# How to SAVE MONEY on Gasoline

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# And Now We Have a 1-Foot Snow!

## *But Anyhow the Subsoil Moisture It Brought Will Be Helpful Later to the Crops.*

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

PAWNEE county is buried under one of the deepest snows we have had in many years. It is very seldom that a snow stays on the fields. There was enough this time to fill the roads and cover the fields. In part of the county it was a foot deep. School was closed for two days on account of the deep drifts in the east and west roads. The high elevated roads were not drifted badly. When the snow melts the roads and fields will be soft. Feed supplies are rapidly disappearing, and unless spring brings some wheat pasture feed will be scarce then.

This has been a bad winter to feed stock. Since the last of November feedlots have been in bad condition. The heavy snow in the stubble fields will provide subsoil moisture for spring row crops. We always feel in this country that if the subsoil gets thoroly soaked we will raise some crops the coming summer. It was the heavy snowfall of last March and April that carried the crops so well thru the hot, dry summer of last year. The time and weather conditions are right for the seeding of Sweet clover. On top of a snow is a fine place to scatter the seed. Certainly this spring will be a good time to sow alfalfa.

By the time the snow goes off and the ground dries it will be time to sow oats and barley. We have about come to the conclusion that the earlier oats are sown the better the yield. The few patches of volunteer oats that lived thru the winter last year made very high yields. The small patch we had made about 70 bushels an acre, and the crop was not evenly scattered over the ground. One advantage in sowing early is that the crop gets a good start of any weeds and has an opportunity to utilize the winter storage of moisture. It likely will mature earlier, and thus avoid the dry spell that so often comes just a few days before harvest.

### Better Count the Jackrabbits?

The assessors must make more than a call this year when they do the assessing. They will have to come early and stay for dinner to give the taxpayer time to tell of everything he owns. The list of questions and property called for increases every year. This year the taxpayer will have to list everything he owns, and next year he probably will have to make an estimate of what he expects to own the coming year. There are only a few sources of tax income that are available, it seems. Before another generation no doubt some sort of a contraption will be invented to fit on a taxpayer's nose so all the air he breathes can be registered on a meter. If he can't pay the meter rent it will be shut off, and the poor fellow will either pay up promptly or cease to be a possible source of tax income. It seems like a national waste to let folks have all the air they want.

It might be a good plan to make use western farmers declare ownership of all the jackrabbits. It would be necessary in this case for every farmer to have a brand, and when the assessor came around the farmer and the assessor could run the rabbits in and the number of brands could be identified. Really, when one stops to consider seriously there are a number of available sources of farm tax income that have never been touched!

I happened to be in a local business establishment last year when the assessor came in to assess it. Being accustomed to the way the farmers are assessed I supposed about the same methods were used in town. But the assessor just handed the business man the blanks and told him to fill them out and he would call in a few days for them. It is very easy to forget a lot of stuff! But if is it necessary to sit down with the farmer and go over every item we believe it is equally as important with any town business.

### But the Farmer Pays!

Matters concerning a more equal distribution of the tax burden should be of vital interest to every farmer. We need not think for 1 minute that the individuals who will be affected by any change in the present system are asleep. An adjustment of some sort is inevitable, and it is everyones business to be reliably informed about the inequalities. A friend called my attention a few days ago to just one. He gets a yearly salary teaching school about equal to the gross cash income from a 320-acre farm. The farmer I have in mind who farms the 320-acre farm pays about 15 per cent of the gross cash income for taxes. The salaried teacher pays approximately .002 of 1 per cent of his income for taxes. The teacher works in this case 11 months a year, and the farmer and his family work 12 months, with Sundays included. This particular salaried man enjoys the same public services, the same roads, the same county, state and national government that the farmer does, but actually pays a fraction of 1 per cent of the cost.

The farmer, in addition, has several thousands of dollars invested, and his income is subject to about every adverse hazard. In the rise of social progress we have made changes as occasions demanded, but a great many of our laws and our taxing system are out of date. A public service system of finance must be worked out to suit modern conditions. A monetary system must be brought into use that is elastic enough to meet the needs of today, and what was adequate for business and satisfactory living 50 years ago is not sufficient for today any more than the cradle is the proper thing to harvest our wheat with. If the income tax amendment doesn't pass at the next election it will be because too many farmers stayed at home.

### 'Tis a Wonderful Law

Gophers have done a great deal of damage in the last year to alfalfa. We, like a great many other farmers, have neglected to poison the animals. The open weather has permitted them to work late into the winter. It is possible the open winter a year ago was favorable to quite an increase in numbers. It does not do a great deal of good for one farmer to fight gophers when a number of farmers in the same community make no effort to combat the pest. A few days ago we went into the farm bureau office to get some poison grain to put out, and I was informed it was no longer able to handle the poison grain, due to a law passed at the last legislature making it compulsory for anyone selling poison to have a license. The bureau has sold the poison grain for years at about 10 cents a pint. Now a farmer has to go to the drug store and get the grain, and one local drug store charges 50 cents a pint. It was fine legislation for the farmer! The potatoes growers in the Kaw Valley probably are not in love with the law.

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Ralph Poland of Geary county sold 11 creep-fed calves recently for 9½ cents a pound. They averaged 11 months old and weighed 720 pounds.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 70 January 23, 1932 Number 2


# *Kansas Farmers Demand Equality*

## *Higher Farm Commodity Prices and Tax Reduction Named as Urgent Needs*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

PROMPT action in putting agriculture on an equal basis with other industries, tax reduction and a more sane distribution of this burden, reorganization of government for strict economy, and higher farm commodity prices were the demands placed on record at Topeka last week by delegates to the Kansas Agricultural Convention. This was the occasion of the annual meeting of the Kansas Agricultural Council, the 61st session of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, and annual meetings of the State Association of Kansas Fairs, Creamery Improvement men and the Kansas Poultry Show.

The Agricultural Council is composed of selected members from the 10 big farm organizations, and the rural schools. These include: The Farm Bureau, Farmers Union, State Grange, Farmers Equity Union, State Horticultural Society, State Board of Agriculture, Kansas Livestock Association, Farmers Co-operative Commission Co., Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association and the Farmers Elevator Co. This gathering heartily endorsed the Government program for economic adjustment, expansion of currency to a point that will restore confidence in business and establish a price level nearer the point enjoyed at the beginning of the present depression, the tax limitation and the income tax amendments. The Agricultural Marketing Act was given renewed support and enemies of the Federal Farm Board were told that the council demands that the law be given time to develop and function fully. The Federal Reserve System came in for considerable censure. Dr. O. O. Wolf, of Ottawa, was re-elected president of the council, and C. C. Cogswell, Pretty Prairie, secretary-treasurer.

### Hazlett Was Honor Guest

The three-day session of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture carried thru an excellent program based on just such definite needs as were expressed by the council's delegates. Before getting down to the serious business of their meetings, these representatives of all phases of Kansas agriculture took an evening off for a get-acquainted banquet, at which Robert H. Hazlett of Eldorado was the honor guest. He received this recognition for achievements in becoming the "premier Hereford breeder of the world." Speakers at the banquet included Governor Harry H. Woodring and Mayor Omar B. Ketchum of Topeka, who welcomed the guests on behalf of the state and the capital city; F. W. Dixon, president of the board of agriculture, and Henry J. Allen, former governor.

Farmer delegates came to Topeka smiling thru their difficulties. And after listening to Henry J. Allen, who explained in detail how the "dole" is working in Europe and how difficult conditions are in other countries he visited last summer, their smiles were a little broader, sponsored by a feeling down in their hearts that Kansas agriculture in the main is the safest business after all.

"Compared to the rest of the world," Mr. Allen said, "Kansas farmers are richly endowed with material and spiritual wealth. When I went to Europe last summer, I was gloomy over the situation at home. There were millions of unemployed—and I had just lost a good job myself—but I knew little about world conditions. I found some 3 million unemployed in England living off the dole. Politicians had used that gift to the people out of work as a stepping stone to victory at the polls. England is going 5 million dollars farther into debt every month."

Perhaps no speaker received more attention than Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois. He pointed out in plain words that it is the duty of the people to force a reduction in taxes and to make the Federal Government realize the unfairness of the present Federal Reserve Bank policies. In the first part of his talk he stressed the necessity for reorganization of local government for more economy and greater efficiency. He even dared to mention the sane practice of keeping public expenditures within public revenues. His talk was broadcast over WIBW.

"There can be no permanent recovery from this depression," Lowden said, "until the gross inequalities between prices of farm products and the things the farmer must buy are removed." He mentioned the debacle of 1920 in which farm prices declined, while those in other lines stayed up. "The explanation by the economists of this disparity was that since earlier depressions other classes of society had succeeded in effecting organizations powerful enough to resist, or at least moderate, the decline in prices. The farmers were told to organize to acquire the same influence. This has made some progress. But it is impossible to maintain the morale of a co-operative when the producers of staple farm products are only partly organized, and outsiders receive the benefits without any share in the work.

"By legislative policies we have created a domestic level of prices higher for those commodities which the farmer must buy in order to carry on his business than obtains in other parts of the world. If it is impossible to make the higher level of prices apply to farm products, how long will the American farmer endure these government policies which put him at this ruinous disadvantage? Tariffs in imitation of, or in retaliation for ours, have been adopted by most of the world, with an ever narrowing market for the products of the farm. The great manufacturing industries of our country are increasingly transferring their operations to foreign lands. It can scarcely be claimed that these factories, erected abroad by American capital and employing foreign labor, add to our home market for the farmer's wheat, cotton and livestock. And yet this always has been the basis of the appeal to farmers for their support of a protective tariff.

"In September, 1931, farm commodity prices were 20 per cent below the five year average of 1909 to 1914, while prices of the supplies the farmer buys, not including taxes and freight, were 27 per cent above the pre-war level. Now, I submit that there can be no permanent recovery from this depression until this gross inequality has been removed.

"If then, farm prices are not to move upward, other prices must come down. If this means a revision of the tariff downward, let that revision be made. If it means lower wages in certain industries, such wages must be lowered.

### Blames Federal Reserve System

Before the closing session of the convention, Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, placed the blame for the present economic tragedy, right at the front door of the Federal Reserve System. "Why have we failed?" he questioned. "Why, during those 10 years of constantly increasing prosperity in the way of accumulation of wealth in money and goods, have we reached a point where one-third of our population must depend on the charity of the other two-thirds for its very existence?

"To me the answer seems plain. It was due to a mal-distribution of this great national income. I am charging the administration of the Federal Reserve System with the responsibility for this, the greatest economic tragedy in history. In failing to function, as it had the power to do, to keep enough money in circulation to take care of the expanding business of the country, it has permitted the volume of currency to fluctuate in such a way as to create an unstable market. Why has the Federal Reserve System adopted such a policy? To my mind the answer is simple. The system is owned and controlled by the International Bankers, better known in common parlance as Wall Street. They are the creditor class of the nation. They deal in dollars. Our dollar has a fixed value in gold, but a variable value in commodities. Low prices for commodities mean money in the pocket of the creditor class.

"What are we going to do about it?" Here he presented recommendations adopted by the American Farm Bureau Federation at its last annual meeting which were to the effect that "all the powers of the Federal Reserve System and the executive officials of the Federal Government should be used to bring about the restoration of the price level near the average level at which present long-time indebtedness was incurred. The most important of these powers are: Open market purchases of eligible securities; lowering of rediscount rates, and liberal interpretation of rediscount eligibility rules."

Other speakers appearing on the programs included P. H. Stewart, Nebraska University, Lincoln; Eric Englund, of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, at Washington, who spoke on redistributing the tax burden; L. E. Call and Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the agricultural college at Manhattan, and Fred G. Morgan, Alta Vista, one of the outstanding beef producers of Kansas.

W. D. McComas, Wichita, was elected president of the board of agriculture; J. R. Albert, White City, is the new vice president; S. A. Fields, McPherson, treasurer, and J. C. Mohler was re-elected secretary for the tenth successive time.

### *Women and Farms*

*KANSAS farm women were ably represented on last week's Kansas Agricultural Convention program by Norma Knight Jones of Eskridge, in her excellent talk on "Women and Farms." She traced the change of attitude for such a life from the ancient feeling of pity to the present-day envy. "When I moved to the farm some years ago," she said, "my friends tearfully decided 'it was the end.' But in the economic stress of recent years the urban woman sees that the farm woman has known a certain security that the city has failed to provide.*

*"The woman of today who lives on a farm, who is concerned with the fundamental business of seeding the garden, churning butter, baking bread and setting the hens, is the most valuable asset of this whole disturbed country. She is staple, she is alert, and she is determined. She has gone on thru the years turning runt pigs into oriental rugs and egg money into college educations for her children. Today, the women to whom I announced my return to the farm," said Mrs. Jones, "expressed a modern attitude of mind. Today they say, with wistful eyes and longing voice, 'Going back to the farm, how wonderful.'*

*"Perhaps no other person has so profited by the machine age as has the farmer's wife. She can use the machines to augment her happiness and not to deprive her of it. The urban woman sees the huge machines driving the human working power into enforced idleness. She is powerless before its merciless efficiency and mass production. But the woman on the farm is the benefactor, not the victim. She can use her separator, her incubator, her light and heating machine, and all the various achievements of inventive genius and still feel secure in her job and in her home. The giant combine has dispelled the annual orgy of cooking to feed the threshers. The whole ritual of housekeeping on the farm has been made easier . . . . there now is the coveted gift of leisure. The goal of our endeaver today is exactly the same as it was 30 years ago —the happy home."*

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# Passing Comment

## By T. A. McNeal

A TIME of general depression seems to be something of a leveler. There probably never has been a time when more people have talked and written without really knowing what they were talking about! There may be a little satisfaction derived from this. If you are honest with yourself you know that there is really very little that you know for certain—but the more you read of what others say the more convinced you are that they do not know very many things for certain either, and that sort of helps your inferiority complex.

Just to show how little vision of the future even very wise men have, I want to quote from Henry L. Ellsworth, who was United States Commissioner of Patents in 1844. A man even then had to be considered a person of considerably more than average intelligence and information to hold the job of Commissioner of Patents. Mr. Ellsworth thought that we had just about reached the limit of development. He said that, "The advancement of the arts from year to year taxes our credulity and seems to presage the arrival of that period when human improvement must end." And yet since that date nearly all the great inventions, or what we now consider great inventions, have been developed!

Even the sewing machine was not at that time a practicable and workable machine. The telegraph had been invented, but as compared with the present telegraph it was crude and ineffective. The radio had not even been dreamed of, and if anyone had seriously predicted that the time would come when a voice could be heard and conversation carried on distinctly more than half way around the earth he would have been considered a fit subject for the hospital for the insane.

### No Expansion Possible, Yeah?

CARROL D. WRIGHT was the first Commissioner of Labor, appointed by President Cleveland. He was an economist of more than nation-wide fame and a conservative investigator. In his report issued in 1886 he said, "The day of large profits probably is past. There may be room for further intensive but not extensive development of industry in the present area of civilization. . . . Supplying themselves with full facilities for industry and commerce will give each of the great nations of Europe and America something to do, but the part of each in this work will be small and far from enough to insure more than temporary activity."

In other words, even this wise economist and careful student believed 45 years ago that the industrial world was just about completed. But if a man had been cast into a Rip Van Winkle sleep in 1886 and had not waked for 45 years he would not have recognized the world as the same industrially or economically as it was when he began his long sleep.

It seems almost impossible now that there can be any such changes within the next 40 or 50 years as there has been during the last four or five decades, but after all just as revolutionary changes may come about in the next 50 years as have come about in the past half century. Invention begets invention and every change suggests the possibility of other changes. No one either knows or can know what the next few years will bring forth.

### But People Still Live!

IN ONE respect—and about only one—all ages have been alike. In every age there have been a good many people who prophesied that the world was just about to come to an end. In every time of depression the prophets of destruction have multiplied. Yet the world has not come to an end, and there is no more reason to believe that it is nearing a general smash-up now than there was at any time in the past.

It is easy to say that we have not adjusted ourselves to the changed economic conditions brought about by a combination of several causes, but that does not mean much. People have to live; they have to eat and have enough clothing to keep them from freezing; they need shelter and the necessaries of life. They cannot wait for the slow process of adjustment to be completed. It therefore becomes necessary that we who still have at least enough to make us comfortable should give a share of what we have to those who have not until some plan of readjustment can be worked out. How long that will be I do not know, and I do not think anybody knows.

THE UNBELIEVER

### Public Officials Are Expensive

THE following communication from J. R. Brown of Axtell is a bit long, but it is really so interesting that I have decided to give Mr. Brown a good share of my space to tell us what he thinks is the trouble these days, and some of the things that he thinks can be done about it.

"When Congress met in December I wrote to Senators Borah, Johnson, Nye and Norbeck that if they were sincere in their desire to aid the farmer they should reduce their salaries and expenses, and share privations with the people. Only one, thru his secretary, ever acknowledged receipt of my letters. Each United States Senator costs the American people a little over $38,000 a year from the United States Treasury. Are they worth it? The salary is $10,000 a year, and a little over $28,000 a year is allowed each for expenses. The salary of the members of the lower house is the same, but their expense is a little over $18,000 each a year. I requested the aforesaid Senators to introduce and pass a bill reducing the salaries of all members of Congress from $10,000 to $7,500 a year; and to reduce the expenses of Senators from $28,000 to $10,000 each a year, and the expenses of members of the lower house from $18,000 to $9,000 each a year. I notice Senator Borah has proposed a reduction of $2,000 each a year for members of Congress. Will they accept it? Nothing was said about reducing expenses. They may increase.

"It is reported that the chairman of one investigating committee paid $12 of the public's money for one meal, and $64 for four days' board in a Chicago hotel, while some of his citizens at home were living on Irish potatoes as their only food. Andrew Mellon would not be guilty of such extravagant indulgence of the public's funds. Public officials, in times like these, should share privations with the people in a reduction of their salaries and expenses.

"HE WEARS NO MAN'S COLLAR"

"Congress has become reckless and extravagant in its appropriations, when self-denial and economy should be the rule. The members go on creating offices for their friends, and increasing extravagant appropriations, which are ruining the nation and prolonging the depression. Members of Congress can hardly wait for the annual meeting of that body to introduce a flood of extravagant bills. He must make it appear to the people at home that he is trying to serve them for their betterment. Only last year a man died who had been a member of the lower house 25 years, and Congress passed a bill appropriating $10,000 to his widow. Now there is a bill to appropriate a like sum to widows of several Congressmen who have died since last year. If these men can't live and save on the salaries and expenses they pay themselves, how can they expect people at home to live and keep out of prison? Who pays the widows at home when their husbands die? The people must wake up and put an end to this public extravagance.

"There is plenty of money, but money will not work so long as taxes are more than the income from the investment. There is no sale for farm land because taxes on farms are more than the income. I own 80 acres in the West, no buildings on it, but always had a good income from it till after 1919. Now it is assessed much higher than it can be sold for. Nobody wants it. Taxes are too high. Other business enterprises are in the same unprofitable condition. Taxes must come down before farm products will go up.

"President Hoover is not the father of this international depression. It was born in the War Administration. That Administration sowed to the wind, and we are reaping the whirlwind. When the Lusitania was blown up I wrote the President and several Senators, urging them to break with Germany and enter the war at once on the side of the Allies, stating that we were sure to be forced in later at a double cost in money and blood. Had my advice been taken the war would have ended two years earlier, and this depression would have been over, unless Congress made one. They tell us that 3,000 million dollars was appropriated to build airplanes. Think of the billion dollar ship scandal! Think of the billion dollars the taxpayers had to turn over to the Government controlled railroads! How long is Congress going to continue these reckless extravagances? So far the members have not let up, but are going pell-mell in debt. 'Let the Government pay it.' But who pays the Government?

"Let me offer a remedy to correct these abuses. We must have a predominant influence of business men in Congress. The people's Government is a great business concern. Let us have men to enter the race for Congress on a reduction of salary from $10,000 to $7,500 a year, and a reduction of expenses from $28,000 and $18,000 a year,

to $10,000 and $9,000 a year. Salaries of public officials should be reduced to correspond with the downward trend and the earnings of the consuming people in general. The salary of the President should be increased to $100,000 a year. The President is the hardest worked, the most abused and the least paid public servant in the world."

## No License for 1931!

If a man drives a car without a license for 1931 and he goes to get a tag, does he have to pay a fine for using it without a tag? If he has a car he does not use and trades it off, is there any fine when he tells the man there is no tag on it? J. M.

The law provides that the owner of any motor cycle, motor vehicle, motor truck, motor trailer, semi-trailer or electrically propelled vehicle who fails to pay the registration fee or fees provided on the date when the same becomes due and payable shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be subject to a penalty in the sum of $1 for every month or fraction thereof during which such fee has remained unpaid after it became due and payable; and in addition thereto shall be subject to such other punishment as is provided.

As J. M. will notice, there first must be a conviction before this fine can be assessed. The county official who receives the license fee has nothing to do with assessing this fine, and if he says nothing about it the probability is nothing will ever be done about it. Of course, the owner of this vehicle has been guilty, according to his own statement, of a violation of the law, and might be arrested and convicted of this misdemeanor and fined according to the terms of the law.

If one has a car he is not using and trades it off to another party and informs the other party that the car has not been used and that no license has been paid upon it, he is not subject to any penalty. The other person would have to get his license and pay the proportionate share of the annual license as provided by law.

## Half to the Wife

In Kansas where a husband and wife hold a joint deed to a farm, in case of the husband's death first, how is the farm divided between the wife and children? In case of the wife's death first, how is the farm divided between the husband and children?

What is a joint deed? C. R. R.

A joint deed is one where two or more persons join in conveying title to real estate or where two or more grantees are named in the deed. That is to say, if A and B should unite in making a deed to real estate, owned by them jointly, to C, that would be a joint deed, or if, on the other hand, C should convey to A and B, jointly, the title to real estate, that also would be called a joint deed.

Where real estate is jointly owned by husband and wife, and either dies without will, the surviver retains his or her original joint interest to the estate and inherits half of the joint interest of the deceased. In case of the death of the husband, the wife would retain her half interest in this estate and inherit half of the husband's half. The same rule would apply in the wife's death.

# Western Plan to Insure Good Times

THE dollar that was worth 100 cents in 1919 is worth nearly double that today. Yet it will pay only 100 cents' worth of taxes, or about 100 cents on each debt you may have contracted when dollars were cheaper; when it took only a bushel of wheat instead of 2 or 3 bushels to get a dollar.

Coming closer to present times, the dollar of 1929—just two years ago—is worth 45 cents more today than it was then in terms of all commodities, or 70 cents more in exchange for farm products. They have been hit hardest.

This is chiefly what has been the matter with us these last two years, the reason why times are hard for those who owe money; hard also for those who have farm products, or goods to sell. The dollar has increased 45 to 70 cents in value in just that brief time.

When dollars get cheap, we have what is called inflation. Prices of commodities go much higher; it costs more to live. People then complain bitterly of the high cost of living.

Then when dollars get scarcer their value increases, and we have what is called deflation. Prices go way down and times are hard. A dollar will buy a good deal more then—if you have the dollar.

Inflation and deflation whipsaw the farmer. They catch him coming and catch him going and hurt a lot of other folks besides.

We could stop this mischief if we could invent a 100-cent dollar that would stay worth around 100 cents and not always be moving up or down. Instead we have a dollar that cheats creditors out of billions of dollars when it goes way up and victimizes 90 per cent of the people of the United States when it goes down, besides throwing millions of men and women out of work.

This is the idea that is behind the talk we hear about a "stabilized dollar." The idea is not particularly new, but it is only since the World War that the subject has been getting much attention.

Today we haven't a stable dollar. The farmer who mortgaged his home for $1,000 when 1,000 bushels of wheat was worth about that same amount of money would now have to sell more than 2,000 bushels of wheat, at the local market price, to pay off his debt. Every dollar of interest also would cost him an extra bushel of wheat.

Today because the dollar is scarcer and is 50 per cent higher in value than it was only two years ago, the holder of a 1929 mortgage is 50 per cent better off, and the giver of the mortgage is 50 per cent worse off. And all in about two years' time.

Our national debt is bigger today than it has ever been, altho we have paid off 10 billion dollars of it since the war. The figures stand at 17,500 million dollars, but they ought to be written down 35,000 million dollars, for the value of today's dollar is double that of 1919 when we began paying off this debt.

These inflation and deflation periods take too long a time to adjust themselves—or what is truer to say—for us to adjust ourselves to them. They break the backs of thousands who have done nothing to deserve such a misfortune.

If we don't find a way to make dollars cheaper—say worth 100 cents, or at least less than the 170 or 200-cent dollar we have now—or the world doesn't find more gold, which is the most stable basis for money the world has been able to find, why times can only get better the long, slow way. And that will be when everything and everybody has adjusted itself or himself to the lower level of prices and values. These processes have been known to take years.

Then, when all this has been done, when everything and everybody has come down to this new level, the dollar may then go higher or still lower in value and another readjustment become necessary. The kind of dollar we have at present almost never stands still.

We need a dependable 100-cent dollar and need it sorely. We need an honest dollar, a dollar which robs nobody and which stays put.

Several preventives of hard times are now being considered in the United States. One is the plan of Prof. Irving Fisher, Yale economist, who would stabilize the dollar by increasing or decreasing its redemption value in gold as the general price index rose or fell, thereby steadying its purchasing power.

If the average price of commodities should rise to 102, that is, two per cent above the 100-cent dollar, the gold content of the dollar would be increased by 2 per cent.

If the index of commodities declined to 97, the gold content of the dollar would be reduced to 97, or 3 per cent.

That, it is believed, would keep the dollar from being worth more than a dollar's worth of goods or of farm products. While a general level of prices would be maintained with such a dollar, prices of individual products would be free to move up and down relative to the general level. The law of supply and demand would still operate.

However, to stabilize the dollar on the present-day level of prices would be unfair to at least 90 per cent of the people of the United States. That is, it would benefit a comparatively few persons at the great expense of the many.

To meet this situation, the Kansas delegation in Congress, and the big farm organizations, are interested in such legislation as Congressman James G. Strong's proposed amendment to the Federal Reserve Act. He would have the Federal Reserve Board regulate the volume of credit by maintaining the purchasing power of the dollar at approximately the wholesale commodity price level of 1926, using the price index as its guide.

This would permit a mild but controlled inflation that would wipe out more than a third of the present deflation. The prices of everything would come up, the prices of things the farmer buys as well as the prices of the products he sells. But he could pay off his debts and pay his taxes with a cheaper dollar.

The whole country would soon adjust itself to this basis and a settled and stable prosperity would ultimately result from an honest dollar, worth 100 cents today and always, one that would not be robbing the debtor part of the time and holding up the creditor the rest of the time, while victimizing the farmer, more than anybody else, nearly all the time.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

# Yeah, Motor Cars Are Wearing Out

## And So Are the Farm Machinery, Homes, Barns and Other Buildings

By Henry Hatch

ONE of the five leading motor car manufacturers of our country has just said that the people of the United States have been wearing out their cars very much faster in the last year than they have been buying them. The business of making motor cars is going to speed up fast, he says, as soon as the people get enough ahead so they may again become buyers. I would like to suggest that motor cars are not the only things we have been wearing out faster than we have been buying. Farm machinery is away behind the actual needs of most farmers; the story is the same everywhere, and it runs very much like this: "I would like to buy a new mower this spring, and I must buy a new planter if I cannot borrow one, and my old corn binder was a wreck two years ago."

### Roofs Are Leaking, Too

Farm machinery is not the only thing we of this great agricultural West would be buying if we but had the money with which to buy it. Our buildings are becoming more and more in need of paint every year; many roofs are leaking, but we have been putting off a replacement until money is a little more plentiful, and thousands of us have had the plans filed away in our mind if not on paper for a new house or a new barn, "just as soon as I get a little more ahead."

### Factories Would Be Busy

What do you suppose this condition all means? It means that every mother's son of us will be buyers just as soon as we get something to buy with. We would be keeping the paint factories, the roofing factories, the lumber mills, the silo makers, the farm machinery manufacturers busy right now, most of them on 24-hour time, if we were getting well above the cost of production for our grain, livestock, oil and other natural products of our soil. The farmer is not and never has been a hoarder of his cash; he has been an improver of his farm and the country around his farm, and he is going to be again just as soon as he gets the money with which to do it.

### Look to the Central West

Those who are now looking down their nose at every mention that 1932 is going to be better than 1931 should remember this self-evident fact, that it is going to become better just as soon as we have something to sell that will bring us in more money than it has cost us to produce. We will then spend this that we have, whether it be much or little, for those things that are made in the various factories; the factories will then begin to hum, and their workers will buy more and more of our products, thus still further increasing demand and making better times for all. The beginning of this true prosperity, which will not be of the sky-high inflation brand, will thus begin on the farm. Those who are looking for it should not look to the East but to right here in the Central West for it, where it must appear first, for we are the greatest purchasers of the goods of the great factories. We now need these goods and are going to buy them just as soon as we have the money with which to do the buying.

### Better Prices Are Required

So it's not alone in motor cars, but in farm machinery, in building material of all kinds and in farm needs of every description that we have been wearing out faster than we have been buying. A big market for all these things that will take years to fully supply is waiting here for that happy day that is sure to come when our products will bring us the necessary money so we may pay spot cash for these things we need. It is not more credit we are asking—a chance to become deeper in debt than we already are—but a fair price for our products in comparison to the price of the other products of the world.

### We Need a Hog House

Right here on this farm one of the things most needed, but the building of which has been put off for lack of money with which to build it, is a new hog house. A year ago it was promised for this year. By bracing up the rotten sides, we brought to maturity in it another crop of hogs that were sold for less than they cost us, so from such a venture how could come money with which to build the new house this year?

In the meantime, with 10 sows to farrow in early March, we are wondering what sort of a mess we might be in should a heavy snow come and cave the old house in. There is some room in the horse barn, some in a sort of a milking shed where a few milk cows are kept, and there are two of the small individual type of farrowing houses, so in and around all these, should you come here next March, you might find sows with their litters—another start-out of a venture in hog production that I hope ends enough better than did the last so that "next year" a new hog house may be built on or near the site of the old.

### When John Gets Publicity!

And speaking further of getting so little for the grain that was fed last year's crop of spring pigs, I wish to mention a letter from A. J. Ostlund of Washington county, in which he commends the publishing of the outcome of the feeding of those hogs, unprofitable even tho it was. Too many times, Mr. Ostlund writes, this is not done if the venture turns out unprofitable, and only the things that turn out well appear in print. He believes many folks are led to believe farming is more profitable than it really is, as they read only of the things that end well. How true this is, particularly of the stories appearing in the daily papers! If John Jones grows some wheat that yields 50 bushels an acre the story of it is kept on the hook of every daily newspaper for hundreds of miles around until space appears so it may be used, but when Jim Smith tells a local reporter that his wheat made only 9 bushels an acre and did not pay the cost of production, no mention is made of it. A policy of telling something good or tell nothing seldom presents every side of a question.

### Stock Water Isn't Free!

Mr. Ostlund, while writing particularly of the hog production business, brings out a point when mentioning "overhead costs" that can well be passed on to every line of stock raising, and that is the cost of watering. "Hardly a farmer," he writes, "makes any charge for water, just as if the procuring of water and getting it to the stock cost nothing." He thinks no farmer figures the overhead cost of producing his various crops and livestock high enough, forgetting the many little things that take much of our time in the course of a year, and the general public thus is lead to believe we are producing for less than we really are. Mr. Ostlund is absolutely right.

### 'Tis a Fine Mess

Continued wet weather has continued the mud in the feed yards, except when it is frozen, then it is so rough one sometimes wonders if he may not have to shoe his cattle before the winter is over. Since offering to contribute to a fund to erect a monument to whoever will invent a cheap surface that will eliminate muddy feed yards, when the time comes that the erection of such monument should be proper, I have received many letters of suggestions from all over the state. Most of these friends only tell of their plans of feeding so as to keep the feed out of the mud, however. What I have in mind, and probably it will never be more than what Ingalls once said the purification of politics would ever be, "an iridescent dream," is a surface material to be used, something cheaper than cement, that will eliminate mud over an entire feed yard, so a herd of cattle would not have to stand in the mud after getting away from the small space around feedracks that has been made mud free by wasted feed trampled underfoot.

### Lots Have Poor Drainage

C. C. Brown, a resident of Jefferson county since 1868, solves the problem of mud yards as far as he is concerned by using straw on a well drained yard, as his sheds and other buildings have plenty of natural drainage, a fortunate location which he chose when there was plenty here from which a selection could be made, as the Indians had hardly relinquished their claim on Kansas when Mr. Brown came. Here in Coffey county we have level lots that too often cannot be naturally drained, and our sub-surface is very close and tough in texture, making drainage slow from below. This winter the mud in our feedlots is a problem, and no mistake.

### A Rack 150 Feet Long!

Down in Elk county Carl Zirn solves the feeding problem with a minimum of waste by feeding in larger racks than usually are found on the average farm; in fact, Mr. Zirn is a believer in large feedracks, and now has one 20 feet wide and 150 feet long, made just like a pen, with a strong pole bolted 2 feet from the ground, to stout posts, then boarded solid from the pole to the ground. Another pole is bolted 19 inches above. He feeds fodder and hay in this rack, and finds the small amount of fodder that is wasted from it naturally gets spread for some distance and helps to keep the stock out of the mud. Mr. Zirn is right in building his feedracks large.

### Can't Ship the Hay

The railroads still insist they are going broke, yet their rates are higher than ever before and are hitched a little higher whenever a question of making an additional charge reaches a court of authority. Transportation is thus in a queer mess, since it is too high for the public to pay, yet not high enough so the railroads claim to make a profit from it so their stockholders may be paid. Friends in Knox county, Nebraska, where grasshoppers and drouth completely cleaned up all vegetation last summer, write they would like very much to have some of our cheap hay, but by the time our $4 and $5 a ton hay gets to them it costs $14 to $15, thus the stock on the northern border of our neighboring state is starving while hay is so cheap here it hardly pays for the hauling to the railroads.

### Good Business at Council Grove

One is sometimes lead to wonder if the modern idea of coaxing prosperity to come back by maintaining high prices, where they may be maintained by authority of law, is not all wrong. Our President has just frowned on a suggestion of a cut in wages of all Government employes in Washington and in the Government service generally, suggesting that business cannot be brought back by cutting wages or prices. A few weeks ago, the busiest place in our county seat town of Burlington was a shop where the prices of cleaning suits and clothing had been cut nearly in half, "just like the price of farm products." The proprietor of this shop was hiring additional help to keep up with the business offered him. Last week I took a load of wheat to the Council Grove mill to be exchanged for flour for the neighbors and myself, and here everyone was busy, hardly able to keep up with the business by running day and night, just because a good product is exchanged with the people on a live and let live basis. Since the price of our grain and livestock has been cut in half, those in other business who are cutting their prices as we have had ours cut are going to find themselves kept busy, and will not be complaining of dull times.

# The Heartbreak Trail

BY JOSEPH IVERS LAWRENCE

AS CONSCIOUSNESS returned slowly to the stricken Reuel, he sensed vaguely a world of pain and discomfort. His head seemed prodigiously swollen, and it throbbed and hurt him cruelly. He was shivering with chills, and his clothing was wet and clammy.

"Give 'im another bucket o' water," said a man near him. "He's comin' to."

An icy flood dashed over him, taking his breath away, but the rude prescription was not without effect. Realization of his predicament seemed to come with sharpened senses, and he knew that the tables had turned upon him.

"I still think, gents, that we'd do better to go careful," another man was saying, and Reuel recalled the voice of Noah Upham.

"There's no good, nor no harm, whichever way we go," argued a dissenter. "This here's war, now, and there's nothin' to be careful about. The politicians at Washington will settle things sooner or later, an' we'll all be just about where we started from; that's the way things work."

"That ain't so far from my way of thinking, either," returned the conciliatory Upham. "But it looks like you want to hurry up the folks at Washington. You hang this young rooster here, and—mark my words! —there'll be a special session o' Congress about it.

"You can go out an' shoot a town all to pieces an' kill off a couple o' hundred men, and them Senators and Congressmen won't hear about it, seems like; but you jes' go hurt one of their kinfolks, or interfere with their own personal business, and you're goin' to be sorry, believe me!"

"Upham's got it right!" seconded Braithwaite. "I represent the law, and I'm always for letting the law take its course."

"Let the right kind of law take its course, then," spoke up a young man. "We've got a right proper jury here, ready for business. Elnathan Marcy was kin o' mine, and I want justice done 'im.

"Put this feller in jail, and next thing that'll happen, there'll be orders from Washington to turn 'im over to the federal authorities. Then we'll never hear any more about the case. His uncle will tell 'im to behave himself and stay out o' Kansas, and they'll give him a political job to keep him busy."

There was a flutter of applause for the speech, and another member of the mob came forward.

"Look a-here, Braithwaite," he said roughly, "you was the man that said to bring along a rope. Was you aimin' to bluff us that-away? Here's the rope right here, an' there's a dozen of us hankerin' to use it.

"If you an' Upham have got weak stomachs, you can go on home an' leave us to finish the job. Mr. Rynders is a big feller in Washington, an' I take notice he ain't saying nothing; he knows when it's time to quit foolin' around an' doin' nothing."

"I've been trained to obey and respect the law," said Mark Rynders, while Reuel listened to his words intently, "but men have to use their own best judgment sometimes. We're on the frontier, boys, and there are times when the only way to get justice is to take it."

A roar of applause greeted so sympathetic an utterance, and two of the ruffians caught Reuel by the arms and jerked him to his feet.

"Playin' possum, at that!" jeered one of them. "He's been all right this long time."

The captive staggered and swayed, but braced himself and stood erect. Something snapped in the air, hit his head lightly, then slipped down over his face and encircled his neck. It was the noose of the rope that had been recommended, and a playful jerk tightened it till it chafed his neck and restricted his breathing slightly.

"I protest, gents!" cried Braithwaite. "I want every man here to take notice that I object to this. It's against the law and against my orders, and I'll appear in court to convict every one o' you, when the time comes."

"Me, too!" declared Upham. "I want to see that feller strung up on a regular gallows, in the jail yard, with a regular sheriff springing the trap. But you all hear that I don't hold with no lynch law."

"Your nerve has given out, that's all!" exclaimed Mark Rynders contemptuously. "You two men were ready enough to go claim jumping, and didn't mind a fight if it had to come, but the picture of Senator Tristram has scared you like a jack-o'-lantern.

### "I've Studied Law"

"He's only one of a whole lot of wax figures over in Washington, and they're only men. I've got a cousin in Congress myself, and I'm acquainted with the whole lot of 'em; that's why you don't see me getting scared."

"You talked a whole lot different this afternoon, young man," said Braithwaite indignantly.

"Well, what if I did?" sneered Rynders. "I've studied law myself. This afternoon I wanted to help this poor fool here, just because I've known him for some time. Now, I'm thru with him, out of patience with him; he's a meddler and he can't keep his nose out of any one's business. Whoever puts him out of the way will do a good job!"

"We're the boys to do it!" yelled a delighted Missourian, and the ruffians pressed forward, swarming about the captive.

"Wait till I shin that ol' cottonwood," proposed a youth gleefully; "then you-all throw me the rope."

"You got anything to say—any word to send to your uncle, down to Washington?" inquired one of the men, assuming a mocking judicial dignity.

"I've nothing to say—here," answered Reuel thickly, trying to resist the constriction of the rope by expanding his neck muscles. "I'd tell a court the truth—that it was a fair fight. Marcy drew first, and I shot him in self-defense. But that means nothing here."

"You're right, it don't!" cried the self-appointed master of ceremonies. "Don't mean no more than any other pack o' lies you could tell.

"Sling up that rope there!" he added, with a commanding gesture.

The free end of the rope was coiled lightly and tossed to the young man who had climbed to one of the lower branches of the cottonwood. He reached for it, grinning with elation, but his eager hand was not destined to catch it.

A rifle cracked from the door of the cabin, and the youth pitched headlong from the tree and lay huddled on the ground.

It was a small mob, but the wild, fierce yell that went up might have come from an army.

The frenzy that followed the shooting amounted almost to panic. Men ran helter-skelter in all directions; some of them dashed recklessly toward the house, firing their pistols at its log walls in futile fury; some turned with mad rage upon the captive, menacing him with guns and knives.

"Settle that fellow first!" shouted Mark Rynders. "Can't be more than two or three men in the house. Make sure of him—then we'll do for the fellers in there."

The ruffians rallied to him as a leader. They stormed back to the cottonwood, and half a dozen of them scrambled and fought to get the rope. Reuel was jerked from his feet in the scrimmage, and his face turned red and purple as the noose was tightened with every pull at the rope.

The door of the cabin burst open, and Roberts, Vincent and Dawson leaped out, firing revolvers into the mob.

The ruffians instantly returned a rattling fire and brought Hubert down before he had emptied his seven-shooter.

### In Good Order

Roberts and Vincent threw themselves behind the breastwork of the wood pile and fired with careful aim, trying to pick off the men nearest them without waste of ammunition. The mob closed in on the wood pile, braving the fire of the two defenders,

(Continued on Page 9)

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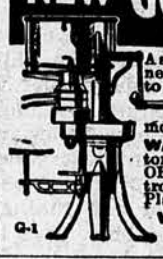

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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

## Paint Up and Pep Up Might Well Be a Slogan for the New Year

IF YOU wish to add zest to the routine of everyday living, start a "paint up" campaign. And if you can't begin on a grand scale, such as the exterior of the house or the barn, then start with the kitchen.

It's the best place to start, anyway. Most women spend more time in their kitchens than in any other room of the house, and rightly. Cooks are scientists and scientists must spend considerable time in their laboratories. A great deal depends upon the work that comes out of the kitchen. Family health and happiness and family success are all involved when menus are made.

Kitchens, therefore, should be cheerful places where the children like to play, and where the men-folks of the family enjoy spending time occasionally. Woodwork, floors, tables, cupboards, and so on, take on new interest when a fresh coat of paint is applied. Harmonious colors should be chosen. If you are making a blue kitchen, don't make it too blue. Give it a bit of rose and ivory to relieve it. Don't be afraid to do the unusual, but unless you are sure of yourself, seek a little outside help. Your county agent or home demonstration agent will be glad to help, as will your paint dealer, and even the judgment of a school teacher, who has had some training along this line, might prove helpful. Color combinations must be worked out carefully. Room exposure and floor coverings are points to take into consideration, as well as personal preference for certain colors.

### Choose Color Wisely

The bedrooms, bathrooms, dining rooms and living rooms of most homes could be improved considerably by the skillful use of paint. Paint is the medium by which additional light and warmth are brought into a room, and a small room will expand if the woodwork is light. Be exceedingly careful when you choose paints for woodwork in these rooms. Remember that the ceiling of a room should be lightest, the woodwork and walls next in the degree of light, and floors darker, "to hold the room down." Vivid paints are never in good taste.

Old furniture, not antiques . . . and there is a difference . . . lends itself beautifully to paint. Little children and growing boys and girls will be delighted to see their old rooms refurnished and refinished by the application of paint and the wise blending of colors.

Color has made its bow in bathrooms, too. I am glad. There's nothing that holds so little of inspiration and warmth as the stark, white room. Lavenders and greens, roses and blues, black and white, ivories, roses with a touch of black, yellows and greens with a touch of black are bathroom favorites these days.

Fresh wallpaper and paint show results more rapidly than any other improvement work. And by taking the work, little by little and room by room, the industrious housekeeper can soon perform a miracle in her home. And, as you "paint up" the family will "pep up."—R. A. N.

## Concerning Sauerkraut

SAUERKRAUT is wholesome and appetizing. It is valuable, primarily, as an additional leafy vegetable product for winter when the diet of most persons consists too largely of concentrated forms of food. Because of chemical changes which take place in the process of fermentation the flavor is decidedly different from raw cabbage. Sauerkraut has little nutritive value as measured by calories but it supplies several of the essential minerals necessary for human nutrition.

Sauerkraut does not furnish as much of vitamins A, B and C as raw cabbage. But it is a fair source of all three of these elements which are essential for resistance to bacterial infection and for maintenance of appetite and growth.

Here is a way to dress up this homely food. Cook it in a casserole with alternate layers of noodles and a top layer of ground pork sausage. It may also be fried or combined with bacon, ham, or any cured meat.

Sauerkraut juice has made its appearance on many breakfast tables in recent years.

## Sewing Machine Maladies

BY KATHARINE GOEPPINGER

SINCE Cornell University people have found that less than 15 per cent of our sewing machines are in good working order, we really should do something about it if ours happens to be among the unfortunate 85 per cent! Because, after all, the seamstress is usually the busiest person in the family and her time should be protected from avoidable delays due to faulty mechanics.

Uneven stitching and the skipping of stitches is usually caused by a blunt or crooked needle; or the needle is set with the flat shank in the wrong direction; or the needle does not correspond in size to the thread being used.

If the upper thread breaks, it may be due to: (1) incorrect threading; (2) an imperfect or crooked needle; (3) a needle eye too small for the thread; (4) upper tension adjusted too tight.

If the under thread breaks, it may be due to: (1) incorrect threading of the shuttle; (2) lower tension adjusted too tight; (3) improper winding of bobbin, loose, uneven or too full; (4) a rough hole in the throat plate caused by the needle striking the plate; (5) restricted shuttle movement caused by accumulated dust in the shuttle cavity.

Broken needles are often caused by carelessness in removing the work from under the presser foot. Always stop with the take-up bar up, raise the presser foot to release the tension and withdraw the work to the back. Another thing that may break a needle is pulling the material as the machine is stitching. Of course, if the presser foot attachment is not pushed all the way back on the bar and securely clamped, the needle may strike it and break. A fine needle is not designed to carry coarse thread and if the thread is too heavy, it may cause the needle to snap.

## Girls! This Is Leap Year

EVERY four years Valentine's Day is glorified. A Valentine party is the order of the year. As for plans for the party—our two leaflets on Valentine's Day Parties will answer everything. These leaflets are 4 cents each. Send requests to Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

## Farm and Home Week

THE stage is all set at the Kansas State College of Agriculture at Manhattan for the annual Farm and Home Week meeting which will be held February 8 to 12.

Miss Amy Kelly, state home demonstration leader, who is in charge of the program for the women has planned the time well. She has succeeded in bringing Miss Abby Marlatt, Director of Courses in Home Economics, the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wisconsin, to the college as the chief woman speaker. Miss Marlatt has chosen as her theme "Maintaining Home Standards in These Changing Times." Discussion along this line should inspire farm women to plan to attend these meetings. Now, if ever, a little money spent for inspiration will be money well spent.

On Monday evening, February 8, there will be recognition of the Master Farm Homemakers for the year past, and on Tuesday afternoon there will be recognition of leaders who have been in rural service for 10 years.

These are the highlights in an interesting and well balanced program pertaining to the family, the child and the home. Remember the date, February 8 to 12. I'm hoping to meet many Kansas farm women.—R. A. N.

## Include Dates in the Diet

BY NAIDA GARDNER

NUTRITIONALLY speaking, dates are wealthy in concentrated energy for the human body. They contain sugar, iron and calcium in appreciable amounts, but are lacking in protein, fat and phosphorous. When used in combination with cream cheese, nuts, milk and graham crackers all the elements are furnished, and the result is one of high nutritive value. However, the date, because of its rich sugar content is not suited to all individuals. The person who is overweight, or who is suffering with diabetes should not eat them.

Dates pressed thru a sieve after having been stewed until soft in a little water may be served to the child as young as two years. After the third year the dates may be cut fine and added to cooked cereals and milk desserts.

## Sportswear Is Smart Selection

THE popularity of plain materials and tweed mixtures is notable and are replacing prints which have been favored in past seasons.

3448. Attractive Sports Dress. Full length pleats in the skirt are slenderizing. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

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672. Becoming Style for the Stout. This number has a new modish sleeve flounce and a one-sided rever. Designed for sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

**All Patterns 15 cents! Order from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.**

## The Heartbreak Trail

(Continued from Page 7)

and kept up a steady fusillade with its assortment of weapons. There were roars from old muskets which had to be reloaded with the aid of a ramrod, and here and there a Sharpe's repeating rifle barked like a terrier, with short intervals between the barks.

The shots and savage cries drowned every other sound and, without warning, a troop of twenty horsemen galloped over the knoll and into the light of the burning haystack.

They were in civilian dress, but rode in good order—the well-mounted and carefully drilled emergency militia of the free-staters' stronghold, and each trooper carried a Sharpe's rifle.

The leader flung up his arm with a commanding gesture, as he rode courageously into the very midst of the battling ruffians, and the firing ceased abruptly.

The mob quieted down to sullen mutterings and threats, but eyed the grim troopers and their ready rifles with instinctive respect.

Braithwaite and Upham elbowed a way thru the group and saluted the commander.

"I don't care to hear your story, gentlemen," said the commander brusquely, before they could open their defense. "I know all that I need to know of the affair. I'm sent here to disperse this mob and protect the family that lives here, and I'm fully prepared to do it.

"Get your men together and march! Return to your camp by the most direct route, and don't halt on the way. Sheriff Jones has disclaimed all responsibility for this outrageous proceeding, and he has assured General Robinson that there will be no recurrence of such tactics."

"Did Sheriff Jones send you here, captain?" Braithwaite demanded respectfully, but with indignation reserved for Sheriff Jones.

"He did not, but he agreed that General Robinson was justified in sending us," answered the leader. "That we got here in time—that we came at all, for that matter, is due to the heroism of that young girl that guided us here.

"She escaped from the house and ran cross-country to Lawrence, and she mounted a horse and led us here, in spite of her fright and exhaustion. That's heroism, Mr. Braithwaite, in contrast to the cowardly bushwhacking of your human bloodhounds!"

"I disclaim—"

"Not a word!" snapped the leader. "Assemble your mob and march!"

Reuel had dragged the noose from his neck, and was on his feet, leaning weakly against the bole of the tree which had come so near figuring as his gibbet.

In a daze, utterly bewildered by the confusion of events, he saw Roberts and Doctor Vincent lift Hubert Dawson and bear him toward the house. He saw Hetty Leeds slide from a horse among the militia troopers, and go—all torn and bedraggled from her frantic race for help—staggering after Roberts and Vincent, to aid them in caring for the wounded man.

Eustace Leeds emerged from the cabin, as his daughter and the two men carried Hubert in, and came out to the commander of the rescuers.

"I want to go on record, cap'n," he said thickly, "that I never did fire a shot nor lift my hand ag'in' a livin' soul this whole day. I always did aim to obey the laws an' pay my taxes."

The commander wheeled his horse to right about, and rode off to supervise the orderly retreat of the border ruffians.

### Six Men on Guard

Toward midnight Roberts and Vincent returned to Lawrence with the captain of the troop, leaving six men to guard the cabin against a possible return of the ruffians. Hubert Dawson rested easily on a pile of bedding by the fire in the cabin, after having bullets extracted from his thigh and his forearm.

Hetty, refusing to surrender to exhaustion, kept watch by her brother's cot, while the other women slept in the rear room, and Eustace snored steadily, slumped down in his favorite chair.

Reuel, his battered head swathed in bandages, insisted on sharing the young girl's vigil, and when she objected, he pleaded a special anxiety for his wounded friend.

"I wish I knew what to say, Hetty," he began awkwardly, after they had sat for a long time in silence. "It seems hard, somehow, to thank any one for saving your life. It—well, it's not that my life is of great value to anybody, but—you don't know what to say to any one that has done so much for you.

"The risk you took, you know—all that danger and hardship! You saved—oh, I hardly know how many lives! Those men were like lunatics; they'd have burned this house and killed every man and woman here. Your reenforcements came just in time to stop a massacre."

To his further embarrassment and confusion, Hetty stared into the crackling fire and looked positively bored.

"Why must you say anything about it?" she demanded rather coldly, after a painful pause. "I suppose you are grateful; that's natural enough; but I didn't do so very much.

"We're a mean-spirited, low-down family," she went on truculently. "If I do anything decent, I guess it's because I'm trying to show that not every one of the Leedses is altogether ungrateful and contemptible.

"Hector's fine—he'd be a gentleman if he had a chance, but, of course, they had to go an' shoot 'im! Why couldn't they have shot—er—my Lord! You know what I mean! Why shouldn't they shoot that man that's my father? And why should Justus Godfrey live another day—when there's no law against poisoning rats?"

"You better not talk, Hetty," said Reuel, vastly uncomfortable. "No one could blame you, I'm sure—but you're in a terrible state of mind. When a—a young girl turns against her family—I mean when she has just cause to do so, on the finer principles of ethics and behavior, why, then, her bitterness must be something almost too hard to bear.

"Even persons of position in the world are inclined to shield and defend members of their families who are objects of contempt. But I'd better say no more. I understand, Hetty, and I—I'm sorry for you."

"I don't want you to be!" she replied sharply. "I don't want anybody to be sorry for me. I'm not a pleasant person naturally; I've always been sour and hard, they say; I never had any friends. And I don't want any friends—even if I could have 'em!

"If you want to," she went on in a strangely whimsical way, after another pause, "you can write to your girl in Washington and tell her about it. You might even tell her that I—that I did what I did, for her. I like to think sometimes of happy, well-bred girls in the world, having a good time, and being ladies.

"You might tell her that I'm glad you're going to live to marry her, and that she hasn't got anything to break her heart about. Tell her I'm just the daughter of one of the squatters out here, and a pretty rough specimen—that I was born to fight, and love a fight better than anything else. That'll give her something to talk about, at least, and—well, I hope she'll never be unhappy."

"Hetty, this is horrible!" he exclaimed, feeling something almost like revulsion as he stared at her lowering, savage little face. "Why don't you get away from all this?"

"You were to be a school teacher. Why don't you go back East and work out your own life? You have unusual spirit and intelligence, and you owe your family nothing; I believe there's no injustice in saying that."

"You can't break away from—fate!" she muttered. "I'm tied here, bound to a rock, like—who was it, Andromeda? If I left, they'd kill Hector, working him to death. He'd never leave.

### A Chance at Happiness

"Then I'm somehow fond of my mother," she added sadly; "that is, when she's not too foolish. You've got to think that she's had to live with that man! If Hector and I went away, they'd all starve to death; there wouldn't be a sane human being in the house."

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Often it proves profitable to keep layers more than one year. They lay bigger, more uniform eggs in the fall which bring a better price. But no matter whether you have pullets or aged hens, keep their production *above par* with Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-min. See your local Dr. Hess dealer. Either do that or write direct to Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio.

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KEEPS HENS IN LAYING TRIM

"Nevertheless, every mortal ought to have a chance at life and happiness," he said. "Perhaps your Perseus will come, one of these days, and free you. I wish I could help, but it's too much for me; I'm not wise enough to offer advice; we all make pretty sorry messes of things, trying to manage our own little worlds."

They thought the wounded Hubert was asleep, but he stirred suddenly on his bed.

"Trouble with most folks that suffer is, they don't know how to be mean enough," he muttered harshly. "Meanness don't ever understand anything but meanness! Give these cantankerous folks some of their own medicine, and they'll have some respect for you.

"You quit cooking and baking and scrubbing all the time, Hetty," he suggested practically, "and cut the old man's rations down to hardscrabble. Get fifty pounds o' fat off his carcass, and he'll begin to think about things. You'd have 'im eating out o' your hand in a little while."

"I guess you're a little delirious with fever, Mr. Dawson," Hetty replied with a little gleam of humor. "Anyhow, you don't know my father. If anybody was to cut off his food, he'd just sit in his chair and starve to death."

Hubert turned slightly, away from the light, groaned as his wounds hurt him, and composed himself for sleep.

"About Perseus," said Hetty in a low voice, "I was just going to tell you that I don't want any Perseus to come into the life of this Andromeda. That's the last thing I'd want! Mother got married, didn't she? Rosa got married. Two husbands are—just two too many in this family."

There was a gentle tap on the door, and the corporal of the militia guard asked if he might come in.

"There's trouble brewing at Lawrence," he said to Reuel, as soon as Hetty admitted him. "An orderly just came out here to get four of us fellers back to town.

"Said the cap'n wanted me and one other to stay here, because there are two sick men and the women, but General Robinson has sent out all around for all the able-bodied men to come in quick. A lot more men from over the line landed at the Wakarusa camp tonight, and they say Sheriff Jones is getting ready to march on the town before daylight."

"I thought," said Hetty, "that Sheriff Jones sent word to Braithwaite that he didn't approve of violence."

"So he did, miss," the corporal chuckled; "but you see he'd heard about Mr. Tristram being related to the Senator. Jones, he don't want to be bad friends with no Senator."

"Have the men started back with the orderly?" asked Reuel.

"Not yet. They're having some hot coffee; then they're going."

"I'll go with them," said Reuel gravely. "I don't know how able-bodied they'd call me, but a headache ought not to keep a man out of battle."

"I'll tell 'em to wait," said the corporal. "Do you think that Mr. Leeds would go along? There's a Mr. Godfrey that lives here, too, ain't there?"

"They're not able-bodied men, either of them," said Hetty quickly.

"That so? Mr. Leeds always looks right hearty and chipper. What's wrong with 'im?"

"Consumption," said Hetty; "consumption of food and drink. It's incurable."

The corporal looked puzzled, then grinned understandingly.

"Don't let those men get away," cautioned Reuel. "I'll be with them as soon as I get an overcoat and a gun."

"I don't mean to be inquisitive, Mr. Tristram," said Hetty, as the corporal went out, "but—why do you go? We don't need you here; I'm not afraid; but you don't have to go. You're not a settler, and you don't think of stopping long in Kansas, and you've got a sweetheart. Why should you go and fight for the free-staters, any more than you'd fight for the pro-slavery men?"

**A Hard Question**

Reuel flushed self-consciously.

"That's a hard question!" he exclaimed. "Perhaps I don't really know why I go. I wonder! I guess it's a sort of instinct, Hetty. Men have always taken sides, and fought for great religious or political principles.

"And you speak of my sweetheart! That's an even harder question. But men have always set aside love, home, comfort, and every personal interest, to fight under their chosen banners.

"I don't know these men in Lawrence very well," he went on reflectively, "but they're men of my color, my race, my way of thinking. Good men or bad, rich or poor, high or humble, they're willing to fight and die for their love of freedom, and some instinct sends me to fight beside them."

"I suppose that's the way it is—with most men," said Hetty. "I could never tell how it was, by the men of my own family."

Reuel borrowed Hubert's heavy reefer, for the November night was cold, and knowing that Hubert would approve, he took his seven-shooter and added it to his own equipment.

"If Jones's men are attacking Lawrence in force," he said to Hetty, "you're practically safe here tonight. Jones wouldn't spare a single man from such an attack."

"I told you I wasn't afraid," she answered pertly. "They needn't have left the two men here—except for Mr. Dawson's safety. I've got the rifle. Good night, Mr. Tristram."

"Good night, Hetty," he responded, a little irritated by her failure to wish him luck or a safe return and went out.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## *Agriculture's Position*

(Continued from Page 1)

winter. When spring opens up Kansas will see more acres than ever set aside for gardens, and they will be tended with the care they merit. Perhaps no acreage on the farm has more possibilities than the garden.

Much the same is true of fruits. Folks who had orchards or berry patches during the last season busied themselves canning good supplies for winter. Neighbors were eager to obtain these fruits, and many of them will endeavor to grow some during the coming season. The ancient idea that the farm first of all should provide a living for the family operating it seems to be taking deep root again. After that has been satisfied there is a more vigorous effort in seeking a quality market for the surplus. Home-produced eggs and the tasty meat of poultry help to put farmers in the enviable position that the majority of them hold today. Milk, cream, butter and cheese from their dairy herds add to their security. Even the farm woodlot isn't to be despised. It will supply an abundance of fuel and perhaps some building material. If none is available on one's farm a neighbor's timber crop likely can be harvested on shares. Regardless of conditions farmers scarcely ever find it impossible to push ahead with work of some productive nature.

All of these things, and more, the oldsters point out, were enlisted to make this state what it is today. "And mark you," they contend, "the same things are just as important today." Another point an older generation enumerates is that "the road back" from rock-bottom offers opportunities which perhaps do not exist during boom times, or at least are overlooked. "We feel that we know all about the regular things we do," they say. "But that is not true. Right now is the best time to study more thoroly the things we think we know. Out of this will come a more complete knowledge and a deeper satisfaction. Look ahead with confidence, remembering that difficulties of the present are among some of the storms which must come during the voyage of life. Patience must be exercised to the utmost perhaps. But there is a great future ahead for those who build on a substantial foundation and keep their trust in God."

## *Six Per Cent With Safety*

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R. W. McBurney of Beloit, the farm agent of Mitchell county, reports that the hens on the farms in that county where farm management records were kept in 1931 brought an average return of $1.83. The average in the highest flock was $2.71; the lowest, $1.08.

Arnold Berns of Peabody shipped 26 carloads of cattle to the Chicago market a few days ago.

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# Farm Crops and Markets

## Livestock Is in Good Condition, But the Animals Have Required More Feed Than Usual

LIVESTOCK is doing well, but the animals have required a great deal of feed. There will likely be a shortage of feed in many communities, especially in Western Kansas, unless there is abundant wheat pasture in the spring. More farm butchering than usual is being done this winter. The folks also have been quite active in cutting wood for fuel. The wet weather has been hard on hogs.

**Anderson**—We have been having considerable cold weather recently. The soil is wet, and roads are muddy. A great deal of home butchering is being done this winter.—G. W. Kiblinger.

**Barton**—Considerable snow has fallen here recently, which drifted quite badly. Since then the weather has been much cooler. Wheat, 37c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 18c.—Alice Everett.

**Coffey**—The soil contains plenty of moisture; feedlots are muddy. Wheat is making an excellent growth, and is supplying considerable pasture. Cutting fuel and doing chores are the main farm jobs. Wheat, 37c; corn, 32c; heavy hens, 12c; fancy eggs, 15c; butterfat, 18c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

**Cowley**—The threshing of the sorghums is well under way, altho it has been delayed somewhat by damp weather. Some full fed cattle were shipped to Chicago a few days ago, and sold for $6.50 a hundred. Cane, 45c a cwt.; milo, 40c a cwt.; corn, 30c to 37c; eggs, 12c; butterfat, 16c to 18c.—C. W. Brazle.

**Franklin**—We have been having damp weather; the county has received 12 inches of moisture since the dry spell was broken. I prefer to have the rain in the summer. Livestock have required a great deal of feed, and considerable feed has spoiled. Hens are laying well. Roads are rough. Yellow corn, 28c; No. 1 wheat, 44c; oats, 20c; butterfat, 21c to 24c; No. 1 eggs, 16c; heavy hens, 13c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Harvey**—The weather has been colder recently. The roads are frozen rough. Livestock is doing well. Very little wheat is going to market. Wheat, 37c; corn, 36c; bran, 65c; shorts, 75c; eggs, 17c; heavy hens, 12c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—We have had a great deal of snow recently. There still is some corn in the fields to be husked. Feed will be scarce by spring; there still is a good demand for alfalfa. Feeders are paying from 30 to 35 cents a bushel for corn; elevators, however, offer but 25 cents. Wheat, 35c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 19c.—Lester Broyles.

**Kiowa**—We have had a good deal of snow this winter; roads are in bad condition. Wheat is doing well. The 4-H Club meetings are being held every month. Shelling and marketing of corn were delayed by the recent snow. Quite a lot of home butchering is being done. Corn, 26c; wheat, 37c; heavy hens, 10c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 20c; bran, 65c; shorts, 75c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Lane**—Several snows have delayed corn husking. Roads are in bad condition. Livestock is doing well, but feed is scarce. There is little activity at the local elevators. Farm labor is plentiful, at the lowest wages in years.—A. A. Bentley.

**Linn**—Wheat is doing well; the subsoil is quite wet, and the outlook for the crop is favorable. Livestock is in good condition, and feed is holding out fine. Some plowing has been done. Corn, 30c; oats, 25c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 22c.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Lyon**—Fields are soft. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of good feed.—E. R. Griffith.

**Ness**—The outlook for wheat is poor. Some fields are up and are doing fairly well; part of the acreage was sown only recently. There is some moisture in the top soil; the subsoil is still bone dry.—James McHill.

**Ottawa**—Farmers are busy with their usual winter work, such as cutting wood, feeding stock and butchering. We have been having some real winter weather, with plenty of snow. Roads are in bad condition. Feed is scarce.—A. A. Tennyson.

**Riley**—We have been having some real winter weather, with considerable snow. The side roads were all blocked for a time. Livestock is doing well, and feed is still plentiful. Most of the corn is gathered, altho a few farmers still have small amounts left in the fields. Yellow corn, 39c; mixed corn, 36c; wheat, 40c; oats, 25c; hogs, $3.55.—Ernest H. Richner.

**Smith**—Considerable snow has fallen here recently. Wheat is making a fine growth. Livestock is doing well; some farmers will be short of feed before grass comes. Some losses from corn stalk poison have been reported. Butterfat, 19c; eggs, 14c.—Harry Saunders.

**Sumner**—The soil contains plenty of moisture; wheat is doing well. Roads are in bad condition. Most farmers are burning wood for fuel this year. Livestock is generally in good condition. Coyotes are numerous. Wheat, 37c; corn, 30c; oats, 17c; kafir, 30c; eggs, 14c; heavy hens, 7c to 9c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

**Wilson**—Livestock is doing well; most farmers will have plenty of feed. A great deal of wood is being used for fuel this winter. More farm butchering than usual is being done. Eggs, 14c; wheat, 40c; corn, 30c.—Arthur Meriwether.

**Woodson**—The soil contains plenty of moisture; wheat is doing well. A good deal of plowing has been done this winter. All the farms in our community have been rented; some folks are still looking for a place for this year. Milk cows are in demand. Butterfat, 19c; eggs, 16c; corn, 45c; wheat, 40c; heavy hens, 10c.—Bessie Heslop.

## 2,000 Birds at Topeka

The Kansas State Poultry Show put on its best exhibition in four years last week in Topeka. So important is the position of leadership this show holds that it drew the best birds from 14 states—Kansas, Colorado, Illinois, Oklahoma, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Nebraska, Wyoming, Texas, Minnesota and Wisconsin. There were a total of 1,850 birds, compared to 900 a year ago shown by 119 exhibitors. Included in the week's activities were the Western show of the American Bantam Association, the National meeting of the Golden Wyandotte Club, State meetings of the Buff Orpington and the White Plymouth Rock Clubs, and the Fifth district meeting of the American Rhode Island Red Club.

White Rocks took the lead in numbers shown, with Orpingtons next. For those who appreciate excellence in poultry, this year's show had about everything that could be desired. One outstanding point emphasized was the fact that breeders thruout the country are centering their best efforts on producing birds that are capable of high egg production as well as high winnings. Most of the standard breeds were represented last week, and numerous entries were made in special classes. There were nearly 400 bantams in the show, as well as turkeys and pigeons.

Scheduled speakers included A. J. Thomas, Silver Lake; D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson; Mrs. Harry Forbes, Auburn; A. F. Dehn, Atchison; Mrs. M. I. Hurley, Valley Falls; T. E. Quisenberry, Kansas City, Mo.; and D. C. Warren, L. F. Payne and H. M. Scott of the poultry department at the Kansas State College, Manhattan. Mr. Thomas points out some important factors to consider in producing eggs of high hatchability. He warns against pushing hens too rapidly, urges carefully proportioned rations, gathering eggs frequently and setting them within five days. "Don't let the eggs get frosted," he said. "And as soon as they are gathered they should be put into a case, and the cases turned three times daily so the yolks will not settle to one side. This turning will reduce the number of deformed chicks hatched." Mrs. Forbes is one of the state's most enthusiastic poultry flock owners. She handles two flocks—S. C. Buff Orpingtons from every angle, and Dark Brown Leghorns for market eggs only. "Not only is this work a pleasure to me," she assures, "but even this year I have made a profit."

Officers of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association include J. R. Cowdry, Topeka, president; D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson, vice president; Thomas Owen, Topeka, secretary-treasurer. These three men held the same positions last year. Kansas poultrymen consider Mr. Owen the "grand old man" of this vocation in Kansas. He has served as an officer of this association continuously for 43 years, and much of the progress of the organization's work is credited directly to Mr. Owen's efforts. The members of the board of managers include A. J. Waddell, Wichita; G. F. Koch, Ellinwood, and Wilson G. Shelley, McPherson. Not only does Mr. Owen believe last week's show the best ever held in Kansas but he also thinks it was equal to anything held this year in the United States. G. D. McClaskey, Topeka; R. P. Krum, Stafford, and Erle Smiley, Seward, Neb., did the judging, and all three men agreed that some sections of the show were superior to anything they had seen before this year.

J. C. Baughman of Topeka was elected president of the Kansas Buff Orpington Club; W. A. Meidinger, Wathena, vice president, and Mrs. Harry Forbes, Auburn, secretary-treasurer. Officers chosen for the Kansas Rhode Island Red Club are R. E. Dowell, Wichita, president; C. L. Barnes, Dennis, vice president; E. W. Clark, Milo, secretary-treasurer. The Kansas branch of the American Poultry Association elected L. E. Drown, Manhattan, president; D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson, vice president, and Mrs. Harry Forbes, Auburn, secretary-treasurer.

A Kansas branch of the American Poultry Association's certified hatchery association was formed. C. R. Baker, Abilene, was elected president; L. E. Drown, Manhattan, vice president, and Mrs. L. A. Rupf, Ottawa, secretary-treasurer. Fifty hatcherymen attended the organization meeting.

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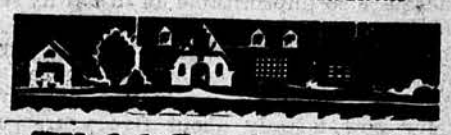

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House Bill No. 60

The Capper Fund for Crippled Children has printed a little booklet containing House Bill No. 60, the "Kansas Crippled Children's Law." It will be sent free for the asking to parents of crippled children or persons interested in helping the handicapped child. Address

Con Van Natta, Admr. Capper Fund, Topeka, Kan.

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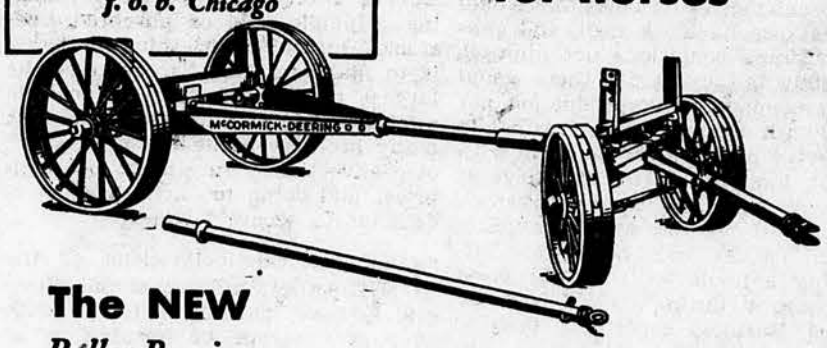


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The McCormick-Deering All-Purpose Truck is now being featured by McCormick-Deering dealers everywhere at the extremely low price of $61 f. o. b. Chicago. We believe this to be the very lowest price at which a farm truck of corresponding quality has ever been offered. It compares favorably with the price of other trucks on the market of lighter construction or built without roller bearings.

Every detail is right in this modern truck. It is a close-coupled, all-steel, roller-bearing farm truck, constructed along advanced automotive lines and is "all-purpose" in every sense of the word. Its special design makes it ideal for use with horses, yet it is built strong enough to endure the heavy strains of 2½-ton loads when hauled at tractor speeds. The track is standard; wheelbase is adjustable from 84 to 126 inches; and the truck will take any box, rack, or other standard wagon equipment.

McCormick-Deering dealers everywhere now have the All-Purpose Truck on display. Ask the dealer in your community to point out its features.

Write for a copy of Folder No. A-416-U which describes this new Harvester product in detail.

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Branches at Dodge City, Hutchinson, Parsons, Salina, Topeka, Wichita, Kansas; and at 92 other points in the United States.

# LIVESTOCK

By Jesse R. Johnson

## *140,000 Heifers a Year Must be Produced for Kansas Dairy Herds to Replace Older Cows*

ACCORDING to the latest available figures, there are about 700,000 dairy cows in Kansas. Some of these are so unprofitable as to hardly justify the title of dairy cow, but they are used, nevertheless, for dairy purposes. The best authorities agree that the profitable production of a dairy cow is only about five years. The replacement of the average cow is necessary at 8 years.

This being true, it will require the raising and developing of approximately 140,000 heifers annually to hold the number of Kansas dairy cows constant, to say nothing of the inferior ones that should be culled out and sent to the block. Ten thousand bulls for use in Kansas herds must be raised if we are to depend on home grown bulls. It would appear that Kansas breeders and dairymen have a splendid field in which to operate for many years to come.

Climatic conditions, and a soil adapted to the growing of grasses and grains best suited to economical production are other things in their favor.

In the last three months of 1931, livestock prices touched the lowest average level for 30 years. For the last year, with only occasional rallies, prices have had a downward trend. There is no chance for the farmer to recover these losses unless it can be done on another year's market, and to do this, stock to be fed, or breeding animals from which feeding animals are to be produced, must be owned at prices in line with those the farmer has marketed in the past.

Credit probably will be a big factor, as also will be confidence, and maybe over-confidence. Should credit facilities be enhanced to a point that would over-enthuse livestock men, and general business conditions not improve as rapidly as they should, there would be a tendency to overproduction not in line with demand, and prices would not revive as they should. But with present low inventories I believe it will prove profitable to give livestock the greatest possible consideration.

Both cattle and hogs—that is, breeding animals—will be decreased in numbers during the next few months. Business conditions, lack of credit and financial obligations will curtail normal buying of breeding animals, at least until commercial markets improve.

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EVERY season, as the time approaches for holding purebred sow sales, the breeder is confronted with many schemes and all kinds of advice as to the best method of securing buyers. Older breeders as a rule have learned that buyers are mostly recruited from among farmers. If the offering of a breeder is especially choice he may be able to sell a small part of what he has to sell to men already engaged in breeding registered stock, but in every instance the majority of the offering will be bought by good farmers and stockmen for commercial purposes.

This, however, does not mean that the man holding the sale should confine his efforts to his locality. Farmers who appreciate good individuality and high quality will often drive over several counties to attend sales if the publicity used has been of the kind to impress the prospective buyer.

Then there is the element of reaching beginners; that is, men who have decided to buy several head and found a purebred herd. Good advertising not over-stated impresses this class of buyers, and they often are the best bidders at sales of registered stock.

One outstanding fact should be recognized in making an effort to get attendance at sales, and this is that while an occasional doctor or lawyer engages in the purebred breeding business, fully 99 per cent of all breeders are farmers and handled some kind of livestock before they started in the purebred business.

They are nearly 100 per cent readers of their state farm papers, and close readers of the livestock advertising and field note departments. After they become interested in some certain breed and engage in the production of that breed they invariably subscribe for a breed paper, and thereafter the paper that sponsors their favorite breed becomes in a sense their trade paper. But as a rule they know nothing or but little about any breed paper. One of the leading swine journals sometime ago had a very interesting editorial under the caption of "Some Suggestions for Advertising." The writer recommended in a very forcible and intelligent manner the practices of breeders using considerable sale advertising in their state farm papers.

The statement was made that in some instances, "certain farm papers have more circulation in single counties than some breed papers have in the entire United States." Continuing, the writer says, "if the advertising of a breed predominates in the farm paper, farmers who receive and read the paper are more apt to buy animals of this breed."

There is no hard and fast rule that can be safely followed in advertising a public sale of purebred livestock. But the main thing probably is to make an effort to interest the largest number of farmers possible at a moderate cost. My opinion is that many breeders make the mistake of over-advertising in times of high prices and doing too little when it is difficult to secure buyers.

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THE natural inclinations of the first settlers in Central and Western Kansas had much to do with shaping the type of farming to be carried on in later years. If the homesteader's ancestors were wheat growers he was very sure to engage in that kind of farming, but if he had grown up on a livestock farm his first thought was of cattle and hogs. This had much to do with the improvement and development of the different localities. The livestock farms came to be better improved, trees were planted and the farm took on more of a homelike appearance.

The 480-acre farm where Phil Albrecht first located has been maintained as a livestock place since 1888, and it continues, under the management of Verne Albrecht, to be one of the most highly improved and productive farms of Smith county. The elder Albrecht purchased and placed registered Durocs on the farm 40 years ago, and the farm has continued to be the home of Durocs ever since.

Forty-one public sales of registered Durocs have been held, and representatives of the herd have been shown at state and local fairs for more than 20 years.

About 20 sows are kept for farrowing on the farm. They are bred for spring farrow, and about half of them bred back for fall litters. Around 250 pigs are farrowed every year. About 40 per cent are fed out for market, and the others are fed and developed for breeding purposes. It has always been the policy of the Albrechts to hold on to the strains that have proved themselves. No herd boar that has proved his worth in the herd is discarded for a younger one in order to keep pace with some fad in breeding.

An example of this is the mature boar Mammoth Colonel that still is in service in the herd, notwithstanding the fact that he has been fitted and shown at 29 fairs and was a winner in 25, and grand champion five times.

Two hundred and forty acres of the farm is fenced hog tight. The small herd of registered Shorthorns produces calves to go in the feedlot. Three hundred acres of corn is grown annually and every ear is fed to stock.

## IN THE FIELD

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

Radina Bros., Hereford breeders of Luray, Kan., writes as follows: "Please discontinue our ad in Kansas Farmer as we are swamped with inquiries. We answered a bunch of letters yesterday."

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Fred Laptad, proprietor of Laptad Stock farm at Lawrence, Kan., authorizes us to claim April 21 as the date for his spring bred sow sale. This will be Mr. Laptad's 39th sale of registered Durocs and Polands.

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Ira Romig & Sons of Topeka, breeders and exhibitors of registered Holsteins report good inquiry and sale for young bulls. They offer no bulls for sale not out of record dams. They are milking about 50 cows this winter.

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Kansas Poland China breeders and farmers should plan to attend the O. E. Higgins sale at Falls City, Neb. on Feb. 4th, and the Chris Lionberger sale on the following day at the farm 6 miles South of Humboldt, Neb.

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J. C. Stewart & Sons, Duroc breeders of Americus, have gilts for sale sired by A Son of Uneeda Clipper and bred for March and April farrow to a boar carrying the blood of Scissors and Super Col. Stewarts say the demand for boars has been very good.

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The Weldon Miller Duroc bred sow sale to be held at Norcatur, Kansas, Tuesday, Feb. 16th, will comprise a great lot of well grown and nicely bred spring gilts and some fall yearling gilts and tried sows. The advertising for this sale appears in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Write for catalog and plan to attend.

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Leland W. Duff successful breeder of registered Poland Chinas, starts advertising in this issue of Kansas Farmer. He offers for sale a choice lot of gilts bred to his herd boar, Wins All. They are good individuals, priced right and trace to the great boar, Fashion King. Mr. Duff gets his mail at Concordia, Kansas.

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Clyde Coonse of Horton, Kansas, announces his bred sow sale to be held in Horton February 9th. Mr. Coonse will have an especially attractive offering of tried sows and spring gilts for this sale. Most of them are bred to a son of the International Reserve grand champion for the year 1930. Catalog of this sale will be sent upon request.

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Vavroch Bros., Duroc breeders of Oberlin, Kansas, will sell their usual good offering of Duroc bred sows and gilts in their annual sale to be held in the pavilion at that place Saturday, Feb. 13. The 40 head are the tops grown on the three farms. They are all immune and carry the breeding of the most up to date sires and dams. A catalog of the sale may be had for the asking.

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Geo. Anspaugh, Duroc breeder of Ness City, Kan., has changed his bred sow sale date to February 27th in order to hold the sale on Saturday. Mr. Anspaugh writes that the sows and gilts are coming on in fine shape—all safe in pig and they will be no disappointment to farmers and breeders who attend his annual sale. He adds that the fall pigs are the best he has ever raised. Those by Jayhawk Airman are especially choice.

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Joe Sanderson, Spotted Poland China specialist of Oronoque, Kansas, writes me that he believes his February 18th sale offering will be one of the very best of the season. His spring gilts weighing around 400 pounds will go in the sale. He says the chance to buy a gilt bred to Joe's News by Good News does not present itself often. In fact this will be the only chance this winter. The sale will be held in the big new sale pavilion in Norton, Kansas.

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Arrangements are going forward for the big Kansas-Nebraska Hampshire bred sow February sale circuit. It is to be a four-sale circuit starting with Harold P. Sutton at McCook, Neb., on February 22. John Yelek sells at Rexford, Kan., on the 23rd, Geo. K. Foster at Tribune on the 24th, Dr. G. R. Hickok, Lakin, Kan., closes the circuit on February 25. This will be the opportunity of the year to secure high class registered Hampshire bred sows.

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In this 14th sale of registered Chester White hogs to be held on the farm near Tonganoxie, Kansas on February 10, Henry Murr will sell sows and gilts that have won in the show ring. But more valuable than this is the long line of well bred and carefully selected sires and dams that have proceeded them. The offering comprising spring gilts, fall yearling gilts and tried sows are uniform and of the mellow good feeding type that have proven themselves on the farms of this and other states.

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What can be accomplished by years of breeding and selection is better understood when a breeder is able to advertise that every mature sow in his herd weighs 800 pounds or better. This size together with quality and good points enough to win 1,600 ribbons at leading fairs and shows in four years is the record of the Vern Albrecht Duroc herd at Smith Center, Kansas. Mr. Albrecht will sell 70 head of this kind in his Feb. 6th sale. A big per cent of them are sired by or bred to the 25 times winner, Monarch Col.

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For nearly 30 years W. H. Molyneaux of Palmer, Kansas, has maintained a herd of red Scotch Shorthorns. During the time he has


**Best Remedy for Cough Is Easily Mixed at Home**

You'll never know how quickly a stubborn cough due to a cold can be conquered until you try this famous recipe. It is used in millions of homes, because it gives more prompt, positive relief than anything else. It's no trouble at all to mix and costs but a trifle.

Into a pint bottle, pour 2½ ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey to make a full pint. This saves two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough medicine, and gives you a purer, better remedy. It never spoils, and tastes good—children like it.

You can actually feel its penetrating, soothing action on the inflamed throat membranes. It is also absorbed into the blood, where it acts directly on the bronchial tubes. At the same time, it promptly loosens the germ-laden phlegm. This three-fold action explains why it brings such quick relief even in those severe coughs which follow cold epidemics.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form, and known as one of the greatest medicinal agents for severe coughs and bronchial irritations.

Do not accept a substitute for Pinex. It is guaranteed to give prompt relief or money refunded.

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**HULL OATS**

**GET DOUBLE VALUE**

Write for proof. IOWA OAT HULLER. Greatest invention for oat crop since self-binder. Also cracks corn, barley, wheat, beans. Don't give away your oat crop. Cash at high figure by use of huller. Two sizes, low price, easy to run, soon pays cost. WRITE TODAY FOR CIRCULAR, "Road to Profit, or Road to Loss," And Special Offer. Wm. Galloway, Pres.

Wm. Galloway & Sons Co.
Box KF Waterloo, Iowa

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SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Sanderson's Bred Sow Sale**

**Spotted Polands**

In Sale Pavilion

**Norton, Kan., Thursday, Feb. 18**

50 HEAD. Tops from 3 crops. 30 spring and 10 fall yearling gilts. Bred for spring farrow to AJAX BOY, MASTER BOY and a great son of GOOD NEWS. Included in this offering are gilts of foundation quality and breeding. 10 fall boars, good enough to head herds. Write for catalog.

J. A. SANDERSON, Oronoque, Kan.
Farm 11 miles due West of Norton.
Bert Powell, Auctioneer

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**"CAN YA TIE THAT"**

These guys are offering gilts Last Coin, Monogram breeding bred to a son of 1930 Jr. Champion boar for early March farrow at $20 a piece registered. Tried sows bred for April farrow $30. This offer until Feb. 1. Send orders to Cooper Bros., Peabody, Kan.

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HAMPSHIRE HOGS

**More Profit from HAMPSHIRES**

Successful feeders use HAMPSHIRES for bigger profits. Leading lean meat breed, rustlers, market toppers, prolific, good mothers, most pork per litter. Get FREE Hampshire booklet and names of nearby reliable breeders. Send 25 cents for six months special subscription to the *Hampshire Herdsman*, official magazine—Hampshire Swine Record Assn., 955 Commercial Bank, Peoria, Illinois.

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AUCTIONEERS

Kansas Farmers and Breeders: Pure bred sows can be bought at auction reasonable in the limited number of sales to be held in the state during the next 60 days. Below is a list of sales that I am conducting. I still have open dates and offer my services for a fee in keeping with the times. If unable to attend any of the above sales, I will be glad to make selections for you.

Jan. 30—Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb. (Polands)
Feb. 4—O. E. Higgins & Sons, Stella, Neb. (Polands) Sale at Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 5—Chris Lionberger, Humboldt, Neb. (Polands)
Feb. 6—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan. (Durocs)
Feb. 9—Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan. (Chester Whites)
Feb. 10—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan. (Chester Whites)
Feb. 13—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan. (Durocs)
Feb. 16—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan. (Durocs)
Feb. 18—Joe Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan. (Spotted Polands) Sale at Norton
Feb. 19—Spohn & Angle, Superior, Neb. (Durocs)
Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale at Oberlin (Polands)
Feb. 23—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan. (Hampshires)
Feb. 24—Geo. K. Foster, Tribune, Kan. (Hampshires)
Feb. 25—Dr. G. R. Hickok, Lakin, Kan. (Hampshires)
March 1—Hampshire Promotion Sale, Hutchinson, Kan.
March 2—James Corcoran, Oberlin, Kan. (Polands)
March 4—Jas. Barrett, Oberlin, Kan. (Polands)
March 5—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan. (Polands)

Bert Powell, Falls City, Nebraska

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

## Reg. Chester White Bred Sow Sale

Campions Sale Barn

**Horton, Kan.**

**Tues., Feb. 9**

Selling the tops of our herd, the greatest offering of the year. Big, typey sows and gilts. Sired by or bred to a son of the National Reserve Grand Champion boar for 1930.

No. 1 in sale is a full sister to the Jr. Champ. sow of Nebraska and Kansas 1931, defeating the Jr. Champ. of Missouri. Here is the place for 4-H boys to buy gilts to produce winners. Write for catalog. Send bids to fieldman or auctioneer in our care.

**Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kansas**

Auct: Col. Bert Powell
Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson

## Chester Whites & Hampshires

bred gilts at private sale, one or a carload. Bred sow sale March 10. Address either
ALPHA or HENRY WIEMERS,
DILLER NEBRASKA

DUROC HOGS

## Miller's Duroc Sow Sale

on Farm Near Town

**Tuesday, Feb. 16**

50 head, bred to BIG ANCHOR, and sons of the Grand Champ., THE ARROW. The offering combines rare quality with size and uniformity good enough to please the most exacting. On dams' side they are rich in the blood of the PATHFINDERS and other proven families.

Ten top Sept. boars. Write for catalog.

**Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.**
(Decatur County)
Col. Bert Powell, Auctioneer

## Vavroch's Annual Bred Gilt Sale

Sale Pavilion,

**Oberlin, Kan.,**

**Saturday, February 13**

40 Duroc Gilts, 3 fall boars. Offering fully up to our usual standard. Bred to AIRMAN'S TYPE, by the Champ. Airman, Cols. King by King of Colonels and Super-Climax 1st by The Climax. All boars of unquestionable worth. The tops from 3 farms make up the offering. All cholera immune. Write for catalog.

**Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kansas**
Bert Powell, Auct.

## 25 Duroc Bred Gilts

for sale, sired by The Improver. Bred to Governor's Majestic Col. Priced for quick sale.

**The Sun Farms, Inc., Parsons, Kan.**

## WAVEMASTER AIRMAN

Choice gilts and sows sired by King Inndex, Chief Fireworks, Airman, etc. bred to Wavemaster Airman, the outstanding son of the World's G. C. Wavemaster Stilts, dam the Iowa Champion Airman's Lady, by the 3 times G. C. of Iowa and World's Reserve Champion The Airman, also to Airport by Airman. Club boys and girls and those wanting top Durocs should write or see these. Have outstanding serviceable boars. Airman, Fireworks, Inndex Line. Prices right. Immuned. We can please you. Big sound easy feeders.

G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

## DUROC BRED GILTS

nice ones sired by Ambassador, bred to A Scissors-Super Col boar. Priced to sell at once. Immuned.
J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Kansas

### DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

Fit for 4H Work, Breeders, Stockmen, Good Farmers. Bred to "Schubert's Superba", "Aristocrat", "Landmark," twice winner Nat'l Swine Show. Also plenty of choice boars, all sizes. The original easy feeding kind of 25 years ago. Shipped on approval. Photos. Immuned. Reg. Write or come.
W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

## POLAND CHINA BOARS

Best of breeding, outstanding individuals, immuned, and guaranteed. Bred gilts and weaned pigs. Priced reasonable. John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

## Poland China Gilts

Bred for last of Feb. and March farrow to WINS ALL by Knox All 2nd, sired by a Fashion King boar. Priced for quick sale. Leland W. Duff, Concordia, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Re'auh Farms Milking Shorthorns

15 registered bulls, red and roans. Choice $75.00. Some $50.00. These bulls have straight lines, good quality and gentle. From real dual-purpose cows, hand-milked.
WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

purchased and used in the herd 9 red bulls from leading herds in the country. Mr. Molyneaux and his son now have about 50 breeding cows. The herd is very uniform in type. A careful culling process is adhered to and every year the older or less desirable cows are sold for beef. Just now they have a good selection of young all-red bulls of different ages. They also offer cows and heifers for sale.

Clay county, Kansas, altho noted for its large number of registered dairy cattle and Shorthorns that stand at the top, also has several good herds of registered Herefords. Over in the southwestern part of the county there is a lot of excellent grazing land. Alfalfa grows well on the creek bottoms and in this locality near the town of Oak Hill is located the Arthur Blake herd. Mr. Blake has bred Herefords for nearly 30 years. His present herd bull is a grandson of the noted bull, Bright Stanway. He has a herd of about 50 breeding cows.

Chris Lionberger of Humboldt, Neb. announces a public sale of his big Poland Chinas to be held on his farm 20 miles Northeast of Seneca, Kansas, on Friday, Feb. 5th. The offering will be largely sired by or bred to one of the largest Poland China boars in existence, Saint Charles, weighing 1,310 lbs. The Lionberger herd has been established nearly 40 years and is one of the oldest herds in the United States. Mr. Lionberger asks readers of Kansas Farmer to write for catalog and attend the sale either as buyers or guests. He says "come and see the big boar."

J. D. Barrett & Sons of Oberlin, Kansas, announce a public sale of their registered Poland Chinas to be held in the pavilion in town on Friday, March 4. The Barretts have been particular buyers at many of the leading sales in Kansas and Nebraska for several years and few offerings to be sold this spring will have more of what is considered up-to-date breeding. The mixture of Latchnight, Istocrat, Silver Star and Monarch A breeding is something of a guarantee of the quality to be expected in this herd. The offering will not be fitted but will go thru the ring in good useful breeding form.

An event that will be of more than ordinary interest to Kansas Poland China breeders and others interested in this breed is the O. E. Higgins & Sons bred sow sale to be held in Falls City, Nebraska on Feb. 4th. No sale of the winter will contain more prize winning blood and no offering will be more attractive from the standpoint of real Poland China type, size and utility. The offering has had the run of the entire farm and handled by men who know how to grow and feed breeding animals. Long years of careful feeding and proper selecting has placed this herd right at the top from the standpoint of profitable swine growing. Kansas Farmer readers should write for a catalog of this sale at once.

For more than 20 years J. H. Brown of Selden, Kansas, has devoted most of his time to the breeding and improving of Poland China hogs. I know of no breeder who has given the breed closer attention and tried harder to develop the most profitable type of Poland China. He has a fund of information regarding the history of this popular breed and recalls more old-time breeders than any breeder I know of. His first registered Poland was bought from W. S. Hanna, one of the early Kansas breeders. Since that time he has bought from most of the best breeders in the corn belt states. He has a dependable line of proven families and uniform type. His annual bred-sow sale will be held in the sale pavilion at Oberlin, Kansas, on February 20. The offering as always will merit the attention of both breeder and farmer.

Steadfastness of purpose counts for success in every line of human endeavor, and the breeding of registered livestock is no exception to the rule. Only the breeder willing to carry on thru and do his part thru adversity as well as prosperity is entitled to be counted among the successful over a period of years. This inclination coupled with skill and energy has brought the Angle & Spohn Duroc herds to their present high rating among the good herds of the entire country. Located at Courtland, Kansas, and Superior, Nebraska, a dozen miles apart, top offerings are assembled for two big sales each year, one in the fall and another in the winter. February 19th is the date of this year's bred sow event. Kansas farmers and breeders will not be disappointed if they travel far to attend this sale to be held at Superior, just across the line in Nebraska.

## Public Sales of Livestock

**Poland China Hogs**

Jan. 30—Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb.
Feb. 4—O. E. Higgins & Sons, Stella, Neb. Sale at Falls City, Neb.
Feb. 5—Chris Lionberger, Humboldt, Nebr.
Feb. 16—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.
March 4—J. D. Barrett & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.
March 5—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.
April 21—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs**

Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.

**Hampshire Hogs**

Feb. 22—Harold P. Sutton, McCook, Neb.
Feb. 23—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.
Feb. 24—Geo. K. Foster, Tribune, Kan.
Feb. 25—Dr. G. R. Hickok, Lakin, Kan.
March 1—Kansas Hampshire breeders' promotion sale, State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

**Chester White Hogs**

Feb. 9—Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.
Feb. 10—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
March 10—Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Nebr.

**Duroc Hogs**

Feb. 6—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 13—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 16—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.
Feb. 19—Spohn & Angle, Superior, Neb.
Feb. 25—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 27—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
April 21—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

## Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns $2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

**LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT**
John W. Johnson, Mgr.
Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas

## World's Junior Champion Sale

# Poland Bred Sows and Gilts

**Falls City, Nebr.,**

**Thursday, February 4**

40 HEAD. 35 bred sows and gilts sired by THE HIGHWAY 1931 grand champ. and Dictator a grandson of Silver King and Nickle Plate. Bred to GOLDEN RULE, 1931 World's Jr. Champ.

Spring gilts are the type that will interest the most critical. They have had the run of the farm and fed with an idea of their future usefulness. Among the attractions will be the tried sow, Liberator's Queen 3rd, 1931 grand Champ. of Nebr. selling safe for a March first litter to a litter Bro. of the World's Jr. Champ. Write for catalog, mentioning Kansas Farmer. Send bids to fieldman or auctioneers in our care. Also selling 5 choice last fall boars, sired by THE HIGHWAY.

**O. E. Higgins & Sons, Stella, Nebr.**

Auctioneers—Bert Powell, S. B. Clark Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson

# Lionberger's Poland Sow Sale

on Farm 20 Miles Northeast of Seneca, Kansas, 6 Miles South of Humboldt, Nebraska

**Friday, February 5**

40 bred sows and gilts, featuring the get of the world's largest Poland boar, SAINT CHARLES, official weight 1,310 lbs. Others sired by KING DAVID. 25 gilts and 15 extra choice tried sows, bred to Saint Charles, the big mellow sort. Nearly 40 years of selection and breeding back of them. Write for catalog. Send buying orders to fieldman or auctioneers in my care.

**Chris Lionberger, Humboldt, Nebr.**

Auctioneers: Bert Powell, S. B. Clark Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson

# 70 Duroc Bred Sows and Gilts

**Saturday, February 6**

Comprising selected tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts, and a few fall boars and gilts.

Practically all sired by or bred to the undefeated boar, MONARCH COL., shown 29 times and won 25 times in class in four years. His gilts will be bred to NEW KEYSTONE, reserve Jr. Champion of Kansas. Some bred to FANCY INDEX, undefeated Junior yearling, defeating many state and national winners. This is an offering of size and quality, suited to the breeder and commercial growers' needs. The herd won 1,600 ribbons in leading shows and fairs during the past 4 years. Write for catalog and if unable to attend send bids to fieldman or auctioneers in my care.

Sale on farm, 5 miles west of town on U. S. highway 36, 1½ miles north.

**Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.**

Auct.: Bert Powell Fieldman: Jesse R. Johnson

# Murrfield Chester White Sow Sale

on Farm 7 Miles Northwest of Tonganoxie

**Wednesday, Feb. 10**

22 spring gilts, 1 fall yearling gilt, 3 mature sows and 4 fall yearling sows. All bred for March and April farrow, mostly to our great herd boar—THE AUTOCRAT. A large per cent of the offering is sired by BIG SWEDE. This mating has already proven itself, big litters of especially uniform, mellow pigs. We also offer 1 yearling gilt bred for February and 1 choice summer boar. Offering includes animals that have won in the show ring. Write for catalog. Send bids to fieldman or auctioneers in our care.

**Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kansas**

Auctioneers—Bert Powell, A. D. McCullough Fieldman—Jesse R. Johnson

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

## Shungavalley Holsteins

Bulls from calves to serviceable ages. All from record dams. Write for prices.
IRA ROMIG & SONS,
2501 W. 21st Topeka, Kan.

## Dressler's Record Bulls

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

### BABY CARNATION DUTCHLAND BULLS

Only choice individuals offered. Sired by our Carnation bull, also some from our Dutchland Denver bull, whose dam is a world's record cow. His 7 nearest dams averaged 1,182 lbs. in one year. Dams of calves have high C. T. A. records. Write us.
Allott Brown, Pratt, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

## Serviceable Red and Roan Bulls

Sired by Aristocrat and Divide Matchless. Among them several good enough for herd headers. Also younger bulls. S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KAN.

## Rose Hill Shorthorns

Red bulls, choice individuals, best of breeding, from calves up to serviceable age. Priced so farmers can buy them. Also females.
W. H. MOLYNEAUX & SON, Palmer, Kansas

GUERNSEY CATTLE

**GUERNSEYS** Choice selected grade heifers, yearlings up. Also fine calves 6 to 8 weeks old. 10 for $135.00, tested, crated here. Shipped C. O. D. express. Glenn Clarke, So. St. Paul, Minn.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**40 — POLLED SHORTHORNS — 40**
(Beef—Milk—Butter—Hornless) "Royal Clipper 2nd" and "Barampton Masterpiece," Winners at State Fairs, in service, 20 Bulls, 20 Heifers for sale $50 to $125. Deliver anywhere. J. C. Banbury, 1602, Pratt, Kan.

# LIVESTOCK

HOGS

O. I. C. AND CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED boars and gilts. Pigs $16 per pair, no kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

CHESTER WHITE BOARS 175 LBS., $12.50; 200 lbs., $15.00. Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

BERKSHIRE GILTS. SERVICEABLE BOARS $18. Guaranteed. Fred Luttrell, Paris, Missouri.

LIVESTOCK WANTED

WILL BUY UP TO TWENTY HEAD OF graded Milking Shorthorn fresh cows. Certified Dairy, Pawhuska, Okla.

# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

**RATES** 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum. 2 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**

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| 11 | 1.10 | 3.52 | 27 | 2.70 | 8.64 |
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| 13 | 1.30 | 4.16 | 29 | 2.90 | 9.28 |
| 14 | 1.40 | 4.48 | 30 | 3.00 | 9.60 |
| 15 | 1.50 | 4.80 | 31 | 3.10 | 9.92 |
| 16 | 1.60 | 5.12 | 32 | 3.20 | 10.24 |
| 17 | 1.70 | 5.44 | 33 | 3.30 | 10.56 |
| 18 | 1.80 | 5.76 | 34 | 3.40 | 10.88 |
| 19 | 1.90 | 6.08 | 35 | 3.50 | 11.20 |
| 20 | 2.00 | 6.40 | 36 | 3.60 | 11.52 |
| 21 | 2.10 | 6.72 | 37 | 3.70 | 11.84 |
| 22 | 2.20 | 7.04 | 38 | 3.80 | 12.16 |
| 23 | 2.30 | 7.36 | 39 | 3.90 | 12.48 |
| 24 | 2.40 | 7.68 | 40 | 4.00 | 12.80 |
| 25 | 2.50 | 8.00 | 41 | 4.10 | 13.12 |

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| 2½ | 24.50 | 5 | 49.00 |

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. We cannot be responsible for mere differences of opinion as to quality of stock which may occasionally arise. Nor do we attempt to adjust trifling differences between subscribers and honest responsible advertisers. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller but our responsibility ends with such action.

**PUBLICATION DATES FOR 1932**

| | |
|---|---|
| January 9, 23 | July 9, 23 |
| February 6, 20 | August 6, 20 |
| March 5, 19 | September 3, 17 |
| April 2, 16, 30 | October 1, 15, 29 |
| May 14, 28 | November 12, 26 |
| June 11, 25 | December 10, 24 |

## POULTRY

*Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.*

**BABY CHICKS**

FARMERS ARE ENTITLED TO A SQUARE deal. Our prices meet present conditions. Our chicks are large, carefully selected, bloodtested, from closely culled purebred, eggbred breeding stock. Postpaid, extras, live arrival guaranteed. None better at any price. Large type White or Buff Leghorns, 100-1,000 6c each; Reds, Barred, White or Buff Rocks 6½c each; White Wyandotte, Buff Orpington, White Minorcas 7c each. $1.00 books order, balance C. O. D. Perfect shipping service. Order direct or write for circular. Mrs. Dan Ross, 3624 Paseo, Kansas City, Mo.

PULLET OR COCKEREL CHICKS FROM Sexlinked varieties. We also offer you Purebred chicks of most popular breeds. Send for Free Catalog and prices. They will amaze you. Quality chicks and at the lowest price in the Baby Chick business. Satisfied customers are our best advertisers. You must be satisfied. Hatches off every week. Buy your broilers now. You can't get them too early. Send today for our outstanding offer. Tindell's Hatchery, Box 15, Burlingame, Kan.

PEERLESS CHICKS—IMMEDIATE SHIPments White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, $8.50; Heavy Assorted, $9.00; Reds, Barred Rocks, Anconas, $9.50; White, Black Minorcas, $10.00; Orpingtons, Wyandottes, White Rocks, $10.50. Order direct from ad. Send $1.00 per hundred, balance C. O. D., plus postage. Peerless Poultry Farms, Box 11-B, Mexico, Missouri.

95% PULLETS OR COCKERELS GUARANteed on sex-linked chicks. Also hatching 8 pure bred bloodtested, A. P. A. Certified Varieties. Low feed costs and higher priced broilers will make good profits. As low as 6c chick. Big discounts on 1932 chicks ordered now. Midwestern Poultry Farms Hatchery, Box 32, Burlingame, Kan.

BABY CHICKS—BLOOD TESTED, ACCREDited, $7.90 100. State accredited, $9.90 100. White, Buff or Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Wyandottes, White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, Reds, etc. Heavy assorted, $7.00 100. Leghorns and Anconas, $7.90 100. Prompt live delivery prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

BIG HUSKY BLOODTESTED CHICKS GUARanteed to live and lay more No. 1 eggs. Shipped COD. Low prices. 5c for Light Assorted. State Accredited pure breeds slightly higher. Egg Contest Winners. Discounts on early orders. Write for big free catalog. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Missouri.

MATLICK'S MISSOURI ACCREDITED Chicks Bred for Health, Livability, Egg Production, are Sturdy Fellows from Free Range Bloodtested Farm Flocks. Hatched Right and Priced Right. Get our Free Catalogue and prices. Matlick Farms Hatchery, Box 833, Kirksville, Mo.

MASTER BRED CHICKS, BRED FROM 200 egg flock average, from pioneer Master Breeding Farm of the U. S. Blood Tested. Accredited. Pre-war prices. Leading varieties. 100% live delivery. Prompt service. Write for free catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 154, Columbia, Mo.

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS, FROM OFFICIALLY accredited and bloodtested flocks, bred and culled for laying. White and Brown Leghorns 7c, White and Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas 8c. Heim's Hatchery, Lamar, Missouri.

BLOOD TESTED, HEALTHY, HUSKY chicks. Electric hatched. Modern sanitary way insures livability, satisfied customers. White, Black Giants, Minorcas, all breeds. Discounts. Booking orders now. Freeman's Hatchery, Ft. Scott, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS** **BABY CHICKS**

KANSAS SUNSHINE CHICKS — THE KANSAS INCORPORATED ASSOCIATION ACCREDITED HATCHERIES

**• • • Buy • • •**
**Kansas Accredited Baby Chicks**

Produced by Members of

**Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association**

Box 294 Manhattan, Kansas

Complete Membership List in Poultry Issue of Kansas Farmer, February 6.

**BABY CHICKS WITH A BLUE RIBBON REPUTATION**

**FREE** a feeder free with every 100 chicks. Order early, say delivery date.

and backed by 20 years of carefully selected and properly mated bloodlines. Official and R.O.P. approved egg records. Chicks, eggs, breeding stock. Beckenstette's Blue Ribbon Farms, R. 1 B, Sabetha, Kan.

B.W.D. tested Guaranteed to live and make greater profits. Explained in free CATALOG

**ROSS CHICKS**

From 250 to 319 Egg Breeding

Our Master Control Breeding, Pedigreeing and Trapnesting supplies high egg bred, prepotent cockerels to head our Bloodtested, Accredited flocks. 12 Varieties. 100% live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Liberal discount for early booked orders. $1.00 books order. CATALOG FREE. Hard Time prices. Light breeds, 7½c and up. ROSS HATCHERY & BREEDING FARM CO. Box 10 Junction City, Kansas

**Buy Steinhoff's Healthy Chicks**

Every chick from a flock tested for B.W.D. by the Agglutination method, culled for Standard disqualification, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced State qualified poultry men. Shipping regular now, 100% Live Delivery guaranteed, prepaid, prices reasonable. Circular free. Order early.

Steinhoff & Sons, Dept. A, Osage City, Kan.

**Bartlett Certified Purebred Chicks**

Ten leading varieties from Bartlett Farms' famous high laying strains. They grow larger, mature quicker, lay better. Culled and mated by experienced poultry specialists, not just a hatchery but a real breeding farm. 18th successful year. Bank references. Satisfied customers in 27 states. These high egg laying strains will make you more money too. Very reasonable prices. Interesting descriptive literature free.

Bartlett Poultry Farms, Rt. 5, Box B, Wichita, Kan.

NEW LOW CHICK PRICES — Great Western — 48 BEST VARIETIES; Large, Strong, Vigorous. Quick Maturing, Heavy egg production. New Colored Book with NEW LOW PRICES; chicks, fowls, eggs, supplies, etc. Best references. "Fair Play" and "Money-Back" Guarantee. Write for new book. Valuable Poultry BOOK FREE

GREAT WESTERN HATCHERY Box 34 SALINA, KANSAS

**A.P.A. Certified**

B. W. D. Tested. Baby Chicks from our prize winners at Chicago Coliseum and Nebraska State Show. Priced to suit the times.

Rupf Poultry Farms, Dept. A, Ottawa, Kansas

**BABY CHICKS**

COVAULT'S ACCREDITED CHICKS. REDS, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, Rhode Island Whites, $7.75—500 $36.00. Leghorns, Anconas, Assorted Heavies, $6.75—500 $32.00. Prepaid. Covault Hatchery, Wichita, Kans.

PAY ONLY FOR CHICKS YOU RAISE. WE refund full price for all normal losses first three weeks. All chicks hatched from bloodtested, accredited stock. 6c up, prepaid. Catalog free. Schlichtman Hatchery, Appleton City, Missouri.

CHICKS: BEST EGG STRAIN. RECORDS up to 342 eggs yearly. All bloodtested. Any losses first 2 weeks replaced half price. Guaranteed to outlay other strains. 12 varieties. 6c up. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 719, Clinton, Mo.

MOTHER BUSH'S CHICKS. GUARANTEED to live. Winter eggbred, 300 egg strains, 20 breeds. Immediate shipments, collect. Thousands weekly. 6c up, catalog free. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 200, Clinton, Missouri.

BLOODTESTED, ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGtons, Wyandottes, $8.00; Brahmas, $10.00; Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, $7.00; mixed, $5.50. Prepaid. Catalog free. Appleton City Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: BRAHMAS 10c; REDS, Rocks, Wyandottes 8c; Bloodtested. Booking orders for January and February. 100% live delivery. We pay postage. Free catalogue. Fortner's Hatchery, Butler, Mo.

YOUNKIN'S CHICKS—DAY-OLD AND started. Eight popular varieties shipped C. O. D. Canadian R. O. P. White Leghorns with 332-egg granddam. Very lowest prices. Catalog. Younkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

ACCREDITED BLOOD TESTED BABY chicks. Highest quality—lowest prices! C.O.D. if desired. 28th season. 100% delivery. Write today for special prices. The Miller Hatcheries, Box 209, Lancaster, Missouri.

CHICKS IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT. BLOODtested State Aocredited. $5.00 for Light Assorted, $7.50 for Heavy Assorted. Send for our prices on straight breeds. Nevada Hatchery, Nevada, Missouri.

BUY SEIMEARS CHICKS THAT LIVE AND grow. Circular free, order early. Seimears Hatchery, Howard, Kan.

**Kansas R. O. P. Pedigree Sired Chicks**

The breeding behind your 1932 chicks will determine largely your 1932-33 profits. Place your order with Kansas' most progressive R. O. P. Leghorn breeder now for

**KNOWN QUALITY CHICKS**

Every chick produced by Bisagno is pure Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorn—the big type—pullets weigh from 4 to 5 lbs. and give maximum in flock averages of big market-topping eggs.

**For January Only—20% Discount on Chicks**

for orders placed for delivery any time next spring. This discount enables you to make a small deposit and get our Pedigree Sired Chicks for as low as 8c. Circular catalog now ready, showing cuts of our farm and a few of our high record R.O.P. and official contest hens, whose blood is directly behind every chick purchased from Bisagno. This year purchase chicks from an R.O.P. breeder for 100% satisfaction.

BISAGNO POULTRY FARM, Rt. 1, Box F Augusta, Kan.

**Mountain Bred Leghorns**

TRAPNESTED — PEDIGREED

All chicks from hens with trapnested records from 200 to 300 eggs and sired by males with dams' records above 260 eggs. Write for catalog and new low prices.

Chicks — Hatching Eggs — Cockerels

DECKER LEGHORN BREEDING FARM Fort Collins Colorado

**JOHNSON'S PEERLESS CHICKS**

Better quality and at lower prices. 15 leading varieties from standardized flocks, culled for extra heavy egg production. 10,000 big, strong, healthy chicks daily. Excellent shipping facilities. Send for Free Catalogue.

Johnson's Hatchery, 218-C West First St., Topeka, Kan.

MATHIS CHICKS Guaranteed-to-LIVE

Trapnested R.O.P. Matings, Bloodtested, A.P.A. flocks. Leading breeds $5.95 per 100 up. Safe delivery anywhere. Catalog free. Free brooder offer. MATHIS FARMS, Box 108 PARSONS, KAN.

**Sunflower Chicks**

Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Langshans, Minorcas, Leghorns, Accredited, B.W.D. Free 100% Live Delivery, Assorted Heavies, 7½c. Immediate delivery. Circular Free. Sunflower Hatcheries, Bronson, Kan.

**Quality Chicks, 7c up**

Prepaid live delivery guaranteed. Twelve most popular breeds. Price list and circular free.

Quality Chick Hatchery, Drawer 4, Osage City, Ks.

**BABY CHICKS**

BLOOD TESTED CHICKS: WHITE LANGshans, Reds, Orpingtons, Rocks, Wyandottes, Leghorns. Now is the time to book orders. Lowest prices, postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS. LEGHORNS, 7c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites, Langshans, 8c; White, Buff Minorcas, Brahmas, 9c. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

NORTON HATCHERY, NORTON, KANS. Guaranteed quality. Standard-bred chicks that satisfy when matured. Choice heavies 8c to 15c. Choice Leghorns 7c to 10c. Free circular.

CHICKS, IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS, COLlect. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 5c up. Mid-West Hatchery, Box 205, Clinton, Missouri.

SUNFLOWER CHICKS; 12 BREEDS, ACcredited, Bloodtested, Replacement Guarantee. 6c up. Write for Circular. Sunflower Hatchery, Bronson, Kan.

CHICKS—ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes, $8.50. Assorted heavies, $7.50, prepaid anywhere. Owens Hatchery, 618 K North Ash, Wichita, Kan.

BUY HAWK'S BABY CHICKS FOR EARLY broilers. Accredited. Blood-tested. Write for early prices. Hawk's Hatcheries, Effingham, Kan.

ACCREDITED, BLOOD TESTED CHICKS, Leghorns 7c; Heavies 8c; Custom Hatching 2c. Engel Electric Hatchery, Hays, Kan.

BUY KANSAS ACCREDITED CHICKS, Quality production. Purebreds. Hatched right. Priced right. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

PULLET CHICKS, CROSSBREEDS. ALSO purebreds. Catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

LEGHORNS 6½c, RED 7c, ROCKS, ORPINGtons, Wyandottes 8c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

**BRAHMAS**

LIGHT BRAHMA CHICKS, BLOODTESTED, high producing strain. Quality the best. Prices reasonable. Burlington Electric Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—BUFF**

CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels $1.00. Mrs. F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—WHITE**

**Big English Leghorn Chicks**

We really have them, 4½ to 5½ pound hens (a few 6 pound ones) mated to 7 and 8 pound males. Trapnest records from 220 eggs upwards (big ones too). Direct importers of Tom Barron best blood lines (up to 305 egg stock). One of America's largest exclusive trapnest breeding plants. 18th successful year. Bank references. Very reasonable prices. Satisfied customers in 27 states. We can please you too. Write for "The Proof" free.

Bartlett Poultry Farms, Rt. 5, Box B2, Wichita, Kan.

CHICK PRICES CUT 6½ CENTS IF ORDERED now for spring shipment. Best egg strain White Leghorns. Records to 336 eggs. Guaranteed to live and outlay ordinary chicks. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at bargain prices. Big catalog and special price list free. George B. Ferris, 949 Union, Grand Rapids, Mich.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines, S. C. White Leghorns. Trapnested record 303 eggs. Cockerels, chicks, eggs. Geo. Patterson's Egg Farm, Melvern, Kan.

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN ROOSTERS, $1. Guaranteed. Earl Garrett, Burlington, Kan.

TOM BARRON COCKERELS, $1.50 EACH. Louis Loger, Bayneville, Kan.

**JERSEY WHITE GIANTS**

WHITE GIANTS—BLACK GIANTS, BUFF Minorcas; eggs now; booking chicks, stock. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

**MINORCAS—WHITE**

PURE BRED WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS, $1.25 each. Chas. W. Keeler, R. 5, Fredonia, Kansas.

**MINORCAS—EGGS**

WHITE MINORCA HATCHING EGGS, $3.25 hundred, postpaid. Howard Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

**ORPINGTONS—BUFF**

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, A. P. A. certified. B. W. D. tested. Sired by males—dams 200-292; Sires 250-300. Price $2.00. Lawrence Morgan, Phillipsburg, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED**

TRAPNESTED — BLOODTESTED AND EXhibition Barred Rocks. Pen records have proven their value. Write for valuable 48-page Poultry Book and chick prices. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 63, Newton, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, BRADLEYS. HEAVY LAYing, yellow legs; cockerels $2.50. Eggs, 100-$5.00; 15-$1.00. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

THOMPSON'S RINGLET LAYING STRAIN. Barred Rock cockerels, $2.50. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Henry Delling, Argonia, Kan.

CHOICE BARRED ROCKS—COCKERELS $1.50 each. Four $5.00. Mrs. A. M. Markley, Mound City, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS $1.50; 100 eggs $5.00. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF**

BUFF ROCK EGGS FROM ONE OF THE finest flocks in Kansas. Emery Small, Wilson, Kan.

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150 WHITE ROCK COCKERELS. HIGH TO production, outstanding quality, guaranteed. D. A. Rodgers, Concordia, Kan.

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BLOOD TESTED LARGE DARK SINGLE Comb Rhode Island Red cockerels and cocks, $1.50, $2.00, $3.00 each. Winners of cups, medals, etc., in Kansas largest shows and egg contests. Satisfaction guaranteed. Marvin Janssen, Lorraine, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PULlets for sale. Mrs. John Fuchs, Danbury, Iowa.

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## MISCELLANEOUS

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