

# KANSAS FARMER

CONTINUING

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Number 5



## Will Deflation Run Its Course?

**I**F THE world must learn to do business on approximately the present wholesale price level, much re-adjusting and remodeling remains to be done on the economic machine before it will work effectively. If deflation must "run its course," as one school of thought has believed it must be allowed to do, then it has a long way yet to go in many fields of endeavor.

Just where deflation is expected to land us after it has run its course no one pretends to know. The situation involves two main questions:

1. To create the basis for prosperity, how far will it be necessary to go toward re-establishing former relationships between prices and wages; between returns to labor and management and capital; between the farmer and those who transport, process and distribute his products; between the raw material producer and the fabricator; between taxes and the income of the people?
2. On what general level of values will those more equitable relationships be re-established?

Some of the inequalities in deflation, which constitute a leading cause of farm distress and an important hindrance to general business recovery, are illustrated by the extremes of the prices received by farmers, with an index of 63, or 37 per cent below the average from 1910 to 1914, and taxes on farm real estate, which stood at 249 in 1930. It is not necessary that all those elements have the same relative position as they had in pre-war times. Part of the disparities in levels may be attributed to increased ability to produce goods, the growth of population, changes in social

By Gilbert Gusler

habits and interests, and altered ideas of the relative desirability of different goods and services. But, in part, they represent merely differences in completeness of deflation in the general collapse.

How much change each element must undergo to restore normal relationships under present day conditions is one question. Whether the process will be one of leveling down or leveling up is the other.

Either prices, especially farm prices, must come up, or industrial wages and salaries and costs of services of all kinds, including government services, must come way down. Because of debtor-creditor relationships created on the higher price level, it would be much better to lift prices, instead of closing the gap by pulling other things downward.

Consider what would be involved in an approximate return to pre-war relationships. Prices farmers receive for their produce would advance nearly 60 per cent from the January, 1932, level. Of course, the fact that the individual farmer is producing 20 per cent more than 20 years ago, due to technical improvements in agriculture and larger machinery, would mean that on the pre-war basis of prices for his products and pre-war costs, each farmer would make more than in pre-war days.

Costs of materials farmers buy for use in farm operations and for family living would need to come down

about one-sixth to deflate to the pre-war basis. Wage rates for hired farm labor would go up slightly. On January 1, 1932, they were 2 per cent below pre-war. Urban labor has taken a tremen-

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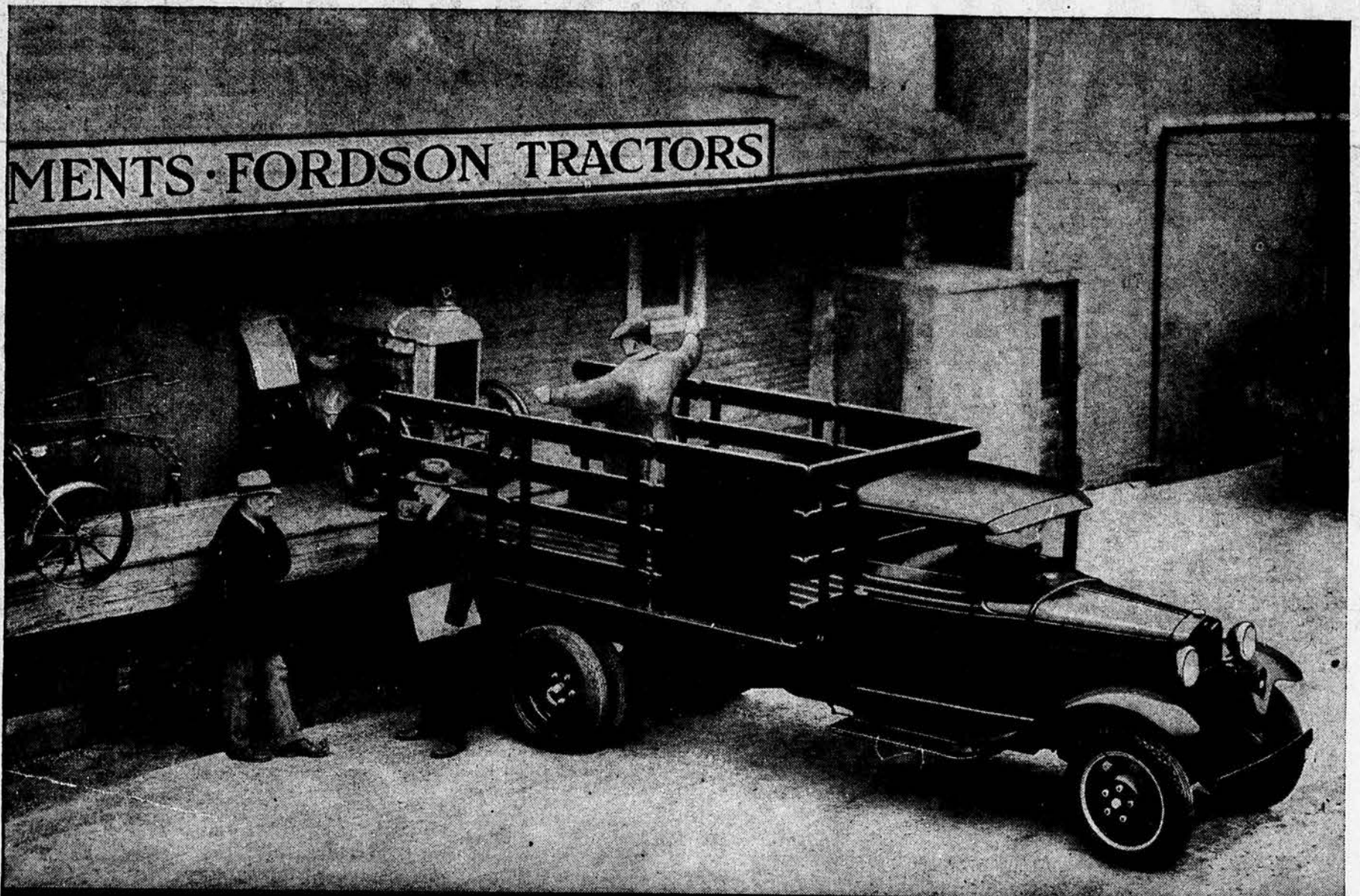
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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 70

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## Four Herds Set Butterfat Tops

Individual Cows Reach 803 Pounds and a \$401 Return Over Feed Costs

**P**USHING average butterfat production far over the 400-pound mark, four excellent Kansas dairy herds have received recognition by the industry's high court of honor, the Dairy Herd Improvement Association, as being the best in the state. These are owned by St. Joseph's Home, Abilene, where 34 Holsteins averaged 439 pounds of fat for the record year considered; George Worth, Lyons, whose 23 Holsteins produced 469 pounds; Lester Stillinger, Lawrence, with 10 Jerseys and Holsteins making 519 pounds; and H. E. Engle, Abilene, who had six Holsteins reach 450 pounds of butterfat.

At St. Joseph's Home the herd butterfat averages have shown a steady increase during the last three years, ranging from 403 pounds in 1929 to 449 pounds in 1931. This herd was started in 1918, with four scrub cows, because it was difficult to get enough milk for the institution. It soon was learned that poor cows were almost worse than none at all, and three good Holsteins took the place of the first animals.

### After High Quality Product

The real business of production building started right there. Scales were kept handy to prove what the cows were doing. Cow testing association work came as a welcome tutor in 1921, to supply a lot of valuable information which hadn't already been learned by hard knocks. That year the low cow produced 176 pounds of butterfat and the high individual made 461 pounds—a wonderful record, the management thought. Promptly the low producer and her ilk—most of the herd was nearer the low mark than the high place—were culled out. One of the first moves then was to purchase a good bull calf. Every herd sire since has been of excellent blood lines and has added quality to the herd.

Thru the pages of record books can be read the story of steady progress. In 1930, the feed cost to the cow was \$111.45, and the average return for each cow over feed was \$83.97. Perhaps the cost seems a little high, but that comes about thru a determined effort to obtain a high quality product for use in the home and for a retail trade. The cost of butterfat was 25 cents a pound, the record book shows, with \$1.75 being returned for every \$1 invested in feed. These figures are based on butterfat prices, but the actual return was considerably higher than this, due to the fact that whole milk was sold thruout the year.

### Cost of Butterfat

When 1931 had time to get well started it was discovered that the herd was doing even better than the year before—and most of the cows were near the high cow in production, just the reverse of things as they were 10 years before. During last year the herd averaged 449 pounds of butterfat, with one high cow producing 21,439 pounds of milk and 708 pounds of fat, and another turning 20,059 pounds of milk and 803 pounds of butterfat. What a difference between the 803 pounds of 1931 and the 461-pound butterfat top for 1921! Despite low prices, still figured on a butterfat basis, the herd returned, during 1931, \$1.71 for every \$1 invested in feed, or just 4 cents under the previous year. Again we mention, however, that the total income was greater than this, due to the retailing of whole milk. But cost of butterfat for 1931 dropped to 20 cents a pound, and thru more careful feeding, it has dropped still further for October, November, December and January of this production year, to an average of 13½ cents a pound.

Two things that contribute to high production at low cost are cane silage and 110 acres of pasture, including Sweet clover and Sudan grass. More pasture is held out as a further means of cutting costs. Drinking cups for the cows cut hay costs. When alfalfa was fed to the milkers in the barn it was found that they would eat about one-third of it, with the balance being hauled out. Too much waste! That wouldn't do.

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

Outside the cows wasted half of the hay they pulled out of the racks. Grinding was resorted to, and it worked. Then the individual cups were installed, and because of bad weather it was impossible to grind the hay, so it was fed whole, 15 to 18 pounds to the animal. And mark you, with water so handy, the cows consumed all of the whole hay.

George Worth of Lyons obtained 469 and 453 pounds of butterfat during the last two years as herd averages, with an average for the last four years of 460 pounds. He started with Holsteins 11 years ago. Prior to that he was a beef cattle man. He first bought some high grade cows, and most of them were good. One produced 92.6 pounds of butterfat in 30 days. A visit to a dairy show proved to Mr. Worth's son that purebred animals would open the road to real prog-

### Dairy Profit Pointers

**H**IGH average butterfat production is the result of a careful application of the best methods in dairying. The story on this page proves this again. It tells in detail about the four herds named this year as particularly outstanding, by the Dairy Herd Improvement Association.

These dairymen find their business profitable when handled on a sound basis. They believe poor cows are worse than none at all. Good purebred sires have been the biggest factor in their progress. Better pasture management is cutting the cost of producing milk and butterfat, as is the use of cane silage. All of these herds are fed well. One man finds it profitable to feed grain all year, another is attempting to gain a year in butterfat production by special feeding, and in one case, individual drinking cups for cows cut alfalfa hay costs greatly.

ress. The elder member of the family took to the idea. One purebred cow and five heifers were purchased, and the grades lost their jobs.

"It may be part luck," mused Mr. Worth, "but I believe a good bull is responsible for our steady progress. The first one produced daughters from rather common cows that made some of my high records." The head of this herd always has been selected with great care.

Herd improvement association work was enlisted four years ago, and it has proved to be a very competent hired hand. "I learn something new every little while," Mr. Worth offered. "Just the other day at our dairy school I obtained some new ideas about feeding minerals. I feed grain all during the dry period—almost a full ration—to build up body weight. This would be feed wasted on a dual-purpose animal. But with high-producing dairy stock I get it back with interest in the milk check. I've found it impossible to get a high-producing cow, giving 80 to 90 pounds of milk a day, to eat more than 16 to 17 pounds of grain a day, so I know some of this high production comes off of their bodies. Therefore it is only sensible to feed that weight back.

"The grain ration is made up of equal parts of wheat, kafir and barley—a total of 400 pounds; 200 pounds of bran and 100 of cottonseed meal. This is fed about 1 pound to 4 pounds of milk for the year. I have corn silage now but as a rule I have cane and like it better. I'm going to plant Atlas sorgo this season. It makes more grain and more tonnage to the acre, and stands up better than Kansas Orange. I feed about all the silage the cows will eat. If I had plenty of alfalfa I might not do this, but the silage is

cheap, and is one of our most important dairy feeds.

"I have 40 acres of alfalfa, but will have more because I need it. An ideal way to get a stand is to summer-fallow for it. Under ordinary conditions we never will fail to get a crop this way, and we can count on it lasting 10 years out here. Having attended Farm and Home Week at the agricultural college, I'm more convinced than ever that pasture will reduce production costs. I have 50 acres of native pasture, and 15 acres of Sweet clover and Sudan. But I plan to add 30 acres more of the legumes and rye."

### Good Returns for Feeding Well

Record books show some excellent results for the last two years. In 1930, the cost of feed to the cow was \$69.07, and the value of the product over feed was \$255.58. Whole milk is sold, so the entire output is figured on that basis. The high cow, a 4-year-old, paid \$344.30 more than her feed bill, and the low cow of the herd made \$208.33 more than her board bill. In 1931, the average cost of feed to the cow was \$72.54, and the return over feed was \$287.73. The high cow produced 577.4 pounds of butterfat at a feed cost of \$74.19. But the return over feed, figured at whole milk prices, counted up to \$401. This was a 3-year-old, and she is starting 1932 stronger than ever.

H. E. Engle of Abilene always has wanted to know what his cows were paying him for his work. He is a charter member of the first herd improvement association organized in Kansas, back in 1912. And he has been testing every year except one since that time. Mixed cows made up the herd then, but a change was made to Holsteins in 1916. He has tried to develop a herd to suit his farm needs, always has used a purebred bull, has culled out poor producers, and has kept the heifer calves at least until they proved what they could do.

For every \$1 invested in feed during 1930, the cows returned \$2.11, and the cost of butterfat was 20 cents a pound. Last year, the Holsteins paid back \$2.18 for every dollar's worth of feed, and butterfat cost 14.9 cents. The high cow for 1931 made 546 pounds of butterfat as a 5-year-old, cost of feed was \$73.67 and the value of her product over feed cost was \$105.66. The year before she produced 482 pounds of fat and a profit of \$113.20 on \$95.79 worth of feed.

### Trying to Gain a Year

Butterfat cost 5.1 cents less, and \$1 worth of feed returned 7 cents more in 1931 than in 1930. "I had corn silage in 1930, and cane last year," Mr. Engle explained. "And I also had more pasture in 1931. This was mostly wheat, early oats and Sudan. I seeded oats in August for fall pasture." He uses feed recommended by the agricultural college, giving 1 pound of grain to 4 pounds of milk produced. His goal now is set for a good number of cows in the herd, and every one of them a 400-pound butterfat producer or better. "Here is an interesting experiment," he said, pointing out five likely heifers. "They haven't missed a feed of grain since they would eat. I'm trying to gain a year in butterfat production this way. That is, obtain a 3-year-old butterfat production from a 2-year-old. But I will not lose anything if it doesn't pan out. The feed is making quality animals."

Lester Stillinger's Jerseys and Holsteins were purchased from good blood lines and were fed well. For the record year their feed averaged \$82 a head, and the return over the board bill was \$195.96. A good price was obtained for the milk from a Kansas City plant, and final figures showed that every dollar's worth of feed was worth \$2.38 in finished product. Butterfat cost 15 cents a pound and milk 59 cents a hundred. Returns for some of the best individual cows over feed ranged from \$180.71 to \$240.90. There were 10 cows on test, and part of the time six of them were milked three times a day.

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**W**ITHIN the last month we have had two great political gatherings here in Topeka, one called Republican and the other Democratic. I did not attend either. It seemed to me that the speeches made at the Republican meeting, as I read them afterward, were more temperate in tone and more reasonable than those made at the Democratic meeting. Possibly, however, I am a bit prejudiced. It may be said, speaking generally, that those who are out trying to get in are nearly always more vociferous than those who are in and trying to stay in. That is natural. The outs, in order to get in, must arouse popular indignation against the

across the sky," but if I had my way about it no hunter's gun would disturb their orderly flight. I love to see the wild ducks settle down on the ponds, and disturb the sunlit surface with their effortless and graceful movements. If I had my way about it these waterfowl would build their nests along the shore and hatch their young undisturbed, and in proper season wing their way north or south as the seasons prompted. Of all the animals that infest the earth the modern hunter seems to me to be the most cruel and ruthless. He kills not to gratify his need for food but to satisfy his savage lust for the slaughter of defenseless creatures that would be friendly with him if they dared.

Perhaps I may be accused of being inconsistent, because I have been known to eat baked duck and quail on toast. My only excuse is that the duck or quail were dead and cooked, and my refusal to eat would have availed nothing. That excuse may not be very sound, but it is all I have. However, I am not criticizing those who like to hunt. I am the keeper of no man's conscience but my own.

### Adversity Is Sweet, Yeah?

"**S**WEET are the uses of adversity," said Shakespeare. Perhaps so, perhaps so, but you can't get the average man to believe it. To him adversity is never sweet. Of course, he may admit that adversity is rather a fine thing for the other fellow, but personally he doesn't want to share the supposed benefits to any greater extent than he can help.

### Let's Protect Bank Deposits

"**Y**OU are exactly right on the bank deposit guaranty law," writes J. E. Coleman, the proprietor of Cedar Farm, near Farragut, Iowa. "There is no argument in the world against it. 'Consult your banker' has made hired hands and renters out of more farmers than any other slogan in the Middle West."

While I have long been of the same opinion as Mr. Coleman, I also understand that the method

of insuring bank deposits must be sound. Unsound methods have been tried and failed. That is no argument against the principle of deposit guaranty, but the law must be drawn carefully and based on the soundest of principles. A guaranty law that fails is worse than none at all, for the reason that it gives depositors a sense of false security. First the banks should be subjected to rigid examination before they are admitted to do business, and they also should be subjected to frequent and rigid examinations



after they are permitted to open. There is no reason why every national bank should not be as safe as the Government itself.

### Dump the Surplus Abroad

**I** HAVE received several letters from Alex Richter of Holyrood, who is very much interested in a plan for the stabilization of farm prices. I do not know that I fully understand his plan, but it is briefly this: Establish a standard price for farm products in our domestic market. Then sell our surplus in the foreign market. Whether he has in mind the equalization fee or the debenture plan to be applied to this surplus I am not entirely certain. Certainly if there could be stabilized prices and this stabilization could be applied to all products sold or exchanged it would be generally beneficial. Up till the present we have not found a way to bring this about. Mr. Richter thinks he has the plan.

### The Old Unanswered Question

**A** LOCAL poet at Wilson, J. H. Williams, has been pondering on the old, old question: Whence comes man; how long has he been on earth, and whither is he going? Here is his bit of verse; not bad, I think:

We know that men were civilized five thousand years ago,  
 And that they traveled far and wide by methods that were slow;  
 And as we dig still deeper down, more buildings there we trace,  
 Which were erected long ago by some forgotten race.  
 The tradesman's seals, the pottery, the children's toys we find,  
 Each in their own peculiar way, leave pictures on the mind.

A written language of some kind, was used by men of old,  
 But of the age of savagery but little can be told.  
 Yet there are things that men retain; the Gods to which they pray,  
 The sacred bull of ages past, is worshiped yet today;



ins, otherwise they can hardly hope to get in themselves.

However, it seems to me we must admit that political campaigns are very largely sham battles. The speeches are largely "sound and fury," meaning little or nothing.

There is a good deal of talk indulged in at these political gatherings about the principles of democracy. The fact is that there is no such thing as a democratic government, with the possible exception of Switzerland, in which it does seem that the mass of the people run the government. Nearly all of these political speeches are unfair and misleading. They are filled with half truths which are intended to deceive the listener and excite his prejudice rather than inform his intellect or guide his reason. Perhaps these political gatherings and political addresses do no particular harm; certainly they do no particular good. I am willing to concede that a certain amount of bunc may be a benefit in that it relieves the monotony of life; certainly political gatherings and political speeches add a good deal to the sum total of bunc.

### Why Kill the Birds?

"**W**HAT shall we do to increase our wild game?" asks a reader. Well, brother, I am compelled to say that you are coming to a poor source for information on that subject. I presume you are one of the hunters, and that your primary reason for wanting to increase wild game is because you want a better opportunity to hunt and kill these innocent wild creatures. With that I have no sympathy whatever. If I had my way about it they would never be hunted. I cannot understand why any normal and ordinarily humane man should want to kill a beautiful little bird or squirrel.

I love to see the wild geese "harrow their way



And superstitions one would think would die, as knowledge grew. Tho changed a bit, are still retained, and many think them true.

But what about the origin of what we now call man; How many thousand years have passed, pray tell me, if you can. How long before he clothed himself, had things he called his own? How long before he shaped his flints, made needles out of bone? And then how many years passed by, before he ceased to roam. And built with mud and sticks and skins, a place he called his home?

We speculate about his clothes, just how he used to dress. How long he roamed primeval wood in savage nakedness. 'Tis guesswork, at the very best, but this I want to say, That changes such as man has made, are not made in a day; And little trace of him is found, until, with brick or stone, He built a shelter for himself and called the place his own.

### A Chance for Higher Prices

SEVERAL wheat growers have written me recently asking my advice about selling their wheat. I appreciate the compliment, but am well aware that I know no more about the future than any other ordinarily well informed man, which really is very little. I have said, however, that if I had wheat and it were safely stored where there would be comparatively little deterioration, I would certainly try to hold it for at least two or three months. It is my guess that wheat will presently sell on the Kansas City market for considerably higher prices.

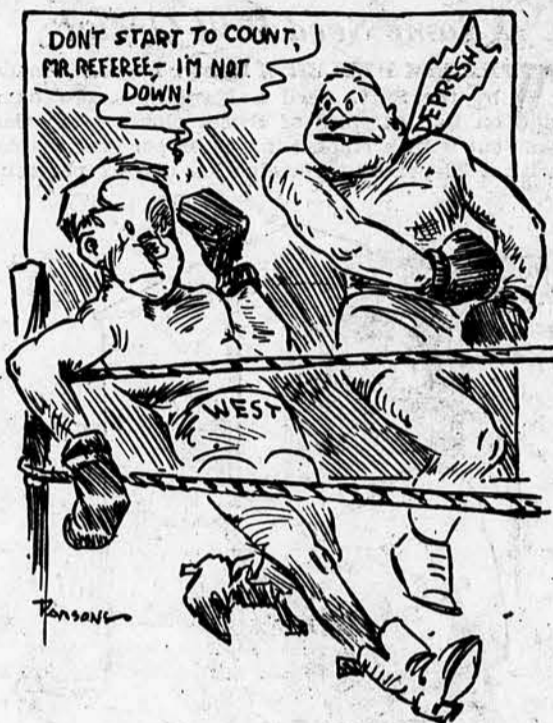
### Above the Legal Limit?

A school district in a city of the third class voted a tax of about 12 mills. What is the legal limit for taxation for school purposes? W. S. F.

As this is a city of the third class, it would come under the general law for school districts. The law says that the authority of the qualified

voters of any school district at the annual meeting as provided to vote a tax for general school purpose is limited to the extent that no tax shall be voted for such purpose in any such meeting which shall be in excess of 6% mills on the dollar of all the taxable property of any such school district; provided, any school district in which is located a city of the third class, and which maintains an accredited high school, may vote a tax which shall not be in excess of 9 mills on the dollar of the taxable property of the district.

However, the legislature of 1927 enacted a law providing that school districts operating under the laws pertaining to district schools in Kansas, which have for one year or more maintained an accredited high school course of study, are au-



thorized to levy a district tax for the maintenance of such high school in a sum not to exceed 10 mills on the dollar on the assessed valuation in said district, in addition to other taxes now authorized by law, providing a majority of the electors of said school district in the annual meeting shall vote in favor of said levy, the same to be voted on at the same time and manner as the district school levy now authorized and provided for in district schools.

### Children Must Agree, Too

I am a widow. My husband died two years ago, leaving all of his property to me during my lifetime. The property consists of a farm and a house in town. An oil company has offered to lease the farm land for 10 years. Can I lease it regardless of the children? S.

You have only a life interest in this land, and cannot lease it for a greater time than your interest extends. You might make a lease to this oil company during your lifetime, but a lease for a definite period might extend beyond your life, and therefore the children should join in making it.

### Single Man Not Exempt

Is a single man exempt \$200 on his taxes the same as a married man in Kansas? J. F.

### Part of the Stock Is Exempt

A and B are husband and wife. The local bank holds a mortgage on all of their cattle and horses. This mortgage has A's signature on it, but it does not have B's. Can the bank take this stock, or can B hold half of it? R.

If B was a joint owner of the stock, then A had no right to mortgage it. He could only mortgage his part. Secondly, as this stock must necessarily include certain exempt stock, such, for example, as two cows and a team of horses, so far as that exempt stock is concerned this mortgage is void, and the wife in any event can demand that this exempt stock be taken out of the mortgage.

# A Fight Is on for Honest Markets

FOR the second time in recent months the President of the United States has had to call on the exchanges to stop the "bear" raids of the market gamblers.

As has repeatedly happened in moments of national crisis, these sharks of the market again sold their country "short" in January on the New York Stock Exchange. Securities of the most substantial corporations in the country were driven down to ridiculously low levels, again bringing discouragement to the country, that these predatory followers of the market might make a profit.

These Wall Street shorts have been afflicting the security markets for months, just as the Wheat Pit gamblers, during the season of grain shipments, sell millions of bushels of paper wheat to depress the price.

The sole purpose of a short sale is to gain a profit thru a decline in the market.

A Wall Street "bear" operates in some such fashion as this. He decides to sell "short" a certain \$50 stock for a decline, we will say, and pocket the difference as profit.

He owns none of this stock himself. To cover his trade temporarily, his brokerage firm lends him as many shares owned by other customers, as he wishes to "sell." This is permitted by the rules of the exchange.

Before it is necessary for the short seller to make good his gamble, the market falls to \$45, or more. Then the short seller buys back the number of shares he "sold" which cancels his obligation to make a delivery of stock, and he pockets as his profit the amount of the decline.

What President Hoover has pointed out is that the \$50 stock fell to \$45 for no other reason than because of this form of "selling" by a bear trader of some other person's stock.

Just as selling paper wheat is a secret way of increasing the supply artificially to expedite a decline in price in the Wheat Pit, short selling of its stock increases the market supply of a corporation's shares. An example of this was cited by William R. Perkins of New York, a witness who appeared before the House committee.

The J. I. Case Company has 195,000 shares of its stock outstanding, yet sales of Case stock in 1931 totaled 13,777,300 shares.

August 28 last, shorts had short-sold 139,600 shares of the Case Company, thereby on that date inflating the selling-supply of its shares to 334,600. Sales of Case shares for one day, February 8, 1932, Mr. Perkins stated, totaled 71,600,

and the stock fell to a new low of \$27 1/2.

Short selling can bring about an oversupply of shares in the stock market, just as short selling can create the effect of overproduction in the wheat market.

An article in the Financial World of January 6, tells how a bear made "a killing" in steel in 1916. For weeks he sat in his broker's office doing nothing. Then one day he gave an order to sell 5,000 shares of steel at the market. Before his reports were in, he gave an order to buy 5,000 shares at the market. This was repeated nine times. Each time the market failed to give way under his selling, and he immediately covered. The tenth time the market action suited him, and he at once gave another order to sell another 10,000 at the market, then 10,000 more.

He made his "killing" and his selling and repurchasing furnished a very important part of the motive power for the decline.

A Congressional inquiry brought out the facts in this case.

The short seller preys on values—on the misfortunes of others. He profits most thru making a bad situation worse. He capitalizes depressions, panics, national calamities. He adds the weight of his short selling to any decline in the market which offers him the opportunity he seeks, exaggerating and making worse the conditions which have brought about that decline.

As other traders in a market which includes the whole United States in its scope cannot know whether the short seller is a bona fide trader or a mere gambler, the effect of his trading has the same influence on market values as if an actual transfer of securities or commodities had occurred.

I very much doubt that any other evil or abuse known to commerce and industry has as malign an effect on the distribution of wealth and commodities—therefore on national prosperity—as the evil of market gambling. It has robbed America's agricultural industry of millions and billions of its rightful earnings and will continue to until this vice of the markets is extirpated.

In deference to an angry President and to an aroused public sentiment against short selling—which Harold Arons, New York banker, testifying before a subcommittee, says "is not even gambling," but "is playing for huge stakes with loaded dice"—the New York Stock Exchange reluctantly promises to make it harder for the "crashshooters." After April 1, the short seller must get the consent of the person owning the

stock in order to borrow it until he completes his deal.

Optimists say this will cut the bear gambling in two. I doubt that. Whether it will or not, such market reforms, always entered into under compulsion, are short-lived and are only half-heartedly carried out while the wave of public indignation lasts.

Market gambling has cursed the United States for more than 40 years. It will never be reformed from the inside. The remedy must come from the outside.

The New York Stock Exchange is a law unto itself. It is not incorporated. It makes its own rules and changes them when it pleases. So likewise does the Chicago Board of Trade which also periodically reforms itself and then becomes a backslider.

These bodies exist for the commissions that are paid to them from all over the United States. These commissions make a seat on the stock exchange or on the board of trade worth thousands of dollars. The reason these market-governing bodies permit short selling, and have never effectively reformed it, and do not wish to, is because of the commissions that result from this unending gambling.

I cannot believe it is necessary to sell 18 1/2 times the entire wheat crop of the United States in 1 year to provide an "open market" for the legitimate grain trade. But this 90 to 95 per cent of speculation, to provide an actual market for from 5 to 10 per cent of real grain, piles up nearly 10 times as many commissions.

So this great evil continues, and is doing more than any other one thing to make agriculture unprofitable—and farming also a mere gambler's chance.

I have fought for honest markets for more than 12 years. At the present time I have several measures before Congress for correcting these abuses of the trading privilege in the securities and grain markets. I have faith in these measures based on my former experience with legislation in this particular field. But I stand ready to work for anyone's measure, from whatever side of the political fence it comes, if it has the best chance of passage and of enactment and I believe it to be a good and valid measure.

*Arthur Capper*  
Washington, D. C.

# In the Wake of the News

## Will Ground Limestone, Costing \$16 a Ton, Replace Alfalfa in Cattle Feeding?

**G**ROUND limestone is being used generally over Kansas this year instead of alfalfa in feeding cattle. Hobert Jones of Lyons, for example, has found that 1-10 pound of limestone will take the place of 2 pounds of alfalfa hay in feeding calves. The limestone costs \$16 a ton; alfalfa hay, \$12 to \$14.

And Bruce Gray of Geneseo ran out of alfalfa. He had been feeding his Herefords 15 pounds of yellow corn, 1 pound of cottonseed and hay. In place of the alfalfa he is feeding clean wheat straw and 1-10 pound of ground limestone a day, mixing it with the grain. The calves are finishing out nicely.

A great increase is coming in the use of ground limestone for feeding. Dr. C. W. McCampbell of the Kansas State College at Manhattan has had more experience with this stone than any other man in the state, and will be glad to supply further information. Obviously this project will extend the cattle feeding belt of Kansas.

### 3 Tons of Alfalfa Helps!

**J**OHNS SALSBUURY of LeRoy has had fine success in summer fallowing upland for alfalfa.

He started growing the legume in 1928, on a field so poor that it would not produce 15 bushels of corn an acre even under favorable conditions. He seeded 10 acres in 1928, 10 acres in 1930 and 10 acres last fall. The land is plowed in the spring, and cultivated thru the summer. Seed is inoculated, and sown from August 15 to 25. A splendid stand has always been secured. About 3 tons an acre of hay is obtained, which Mr. Salsbury thinks is "much more valuable than 15 bushels of corn."

A huge increase in the acreage of alfalfa is needed in Kansas. It can be obtained by the use of summer fallow.

### A Huge Demand for Farms

**R**EAL ESTATE men in Emporia estimate that the demand for farms to rent is about 20 per cent greater than the supply. Letters from our crop reporters indicate that this situation is typical of Eastern Kansas. It is a direct reflection of unemployment in the cities. But deeper than that, it shows a higher appreciation of country life. The cities have failed in providing an economic system which will render an adequate service to the folks, as measured in social values.

### Now We'll Grow Gardens

**R**OBERT S. TRUMBULL of Dodge City, the farm agent of Ford county, reports that 92 per cent of the farmers in that county have gardens. Splendid progress also is being made in commercial truck growing by many of the folks along the Arkansas river, such as Julian Hul-



pleu, a Master Farmer of the Class of 1931— (page 3, February 20).

The success with this project in Ford county supplies an index to movement all over Kansas. The gardens of 1932 will be the best ever grown in Kansas.

### Some Seed Will Grow!

**W**ILLIAM HELLER of Hunter had tests made by the State Seed Laboratory a few days ago on two samples of Sweet clover seed. One was cut with a binder; it was 89 per cent viable, with a 32 per cent germination and 57 per cent



chicks and still had 623, or 88 per cent, at 3 weeks old. But at 7 weeks only 395, or 55 per cent, were alive. The feed and care cost nearly 14 cents a chick. Feed was watched somewhat, but the chicks were allowed to run over old, infested ground.

In 1930, however, a hail-screen sun porch was installed, and chicks were kept off the ground for 10 to 12 weeks. Of 602 chicks hatched, 531 were raised up to 3 weeks, or 88 per cent, and 491 to 7 weeks, which is something more than 81 per cent. The cost to the chick was a little more than 12 cents, due to the first cost of the wire platform.

A wire floor was built inside the brooder last year to still further improve sanitary conditions. Of 600 chicks hatched, 559, or more than 93 per cent, were alive at 3 weeks old. At 7 weeks, 536, or about 90 per cent, still were alive, and at a cost of 10 cents a chick.

### Like a Bride's Biscuits?

**S**EVERAL folks in Riley county, such as Bernhard Roepke, Henry Rahe, Neil Wishart, Harry Toburen, Albin Rundquist and Edward Specht, will plant Korean lespedeza this year. However, as these farmers well know, this may be too far west in the state for it to do well. H. L. Hildwein of Manhattan, the farm agent, says that this legume seems to be a good crop, but like a bride's biscuits, you can't tell how it will turn out.

### 100 Bushels an Acre!

**F**OR six years, V. P. Rush of Severance has never gone below 100 bushels an acre with his corn yields; they have ranged from 100.66 bushels to 109.29 bushels. He grew 106.63 bushels last year. Mr. Rush, C. F. King and Joseph Rush, all of Doniphan county, are the only men in Kansas who reported corn yields of 100 bushels or more for 1931.

### Lower Tax Valuations in Order

**A** BLANKET reduction of 20 per cent in the valuations of real estate in Clay county was favored by 50 township board members who attended a meeting in Clay Center a few days ago that was called to consider this taxation problem. Farm values have declined greatly everywhere. Such reductions are coming in every Kansas county.

### More Terracing This Year

**S**PLENDID progress is being made with farm terracing, especially in Eastern Kansas. Forty farmers in Montgomery county, for example, have completed their projects recently, under the leadership of A. W. Knott of Independence, the farm agent. The fine success of this movement is at least one encouraging item in "these times."

### T. B. Tests in 54 Counties

**D**ESPITE all the trouble with the testing of cattle for tuberculosis which has been reported from other states, such as Iowa (where testing was carried on under the protection of bayonets and machine guns!) there has been little complaint about this work in Kansas. The project has gone ahead steadily; 54 counties are now in the modified accredited areas. These include Allen, Anderson, Atchison, Barton, Bourbon, Brown, Chase, Chautauqua, Cherokee, Cheyenne, Clay, Coffey, Cowley, Crawford, Doniphan, Douglas, Edwards, Ford, Franklin, Geary, Grant, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Jackson, Jefferson, Jewell, Johnson, Kingman, Labette, Leavenworth, Lincoln, Linn, Lyon, McPherson, Marion, Marshall, Nemaha, Neosho, Osage, Pawnee, Pratt, Rawlins, Reno, Republic, Rice, Sedgwick, Sherman, Smith, Stafford, Sumner, Washington, Wilson and Wyandotte.

### A Chick Loss Wired Out

**F**LOYD LAWTON of Richmond raised chickens for years with indifferent success. To find why he didn't make more money he started keeping records in 1929. That year he hatched 708



# Shall We Reduce the School Taxes?

Anyhow the Posted Budgets Prepared by the Board  
Need Not Be Approved by the Voters

BY HENRY HATCH  
Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

A READER who asks that he be known as X. Y. Z. in print wants to have a full and free discussion of the school tax problem, particularly as it refers to making the levy for the coming school year for both rural common schools and high schools. He suggests that the annual meeting of rural district voters will be held soon, and that in a very few days the budget for the coming year, as the present law requires the district board to make and give to the public by notices posted thruout the district, has to be made. He wishes to know if the voting of the amount of money asked for in these posted budgets by the local board is compulsory on the voters; if it is, why vote on the subject at all at the annual meeting; if it is not, why make any budget in the first place?

### 'Tis a Good Plan

The idea of any budget is to get the folks to thinking beforehand. For this reason, I think the plan of having the local board post notices of their budget some days before the annual meeting is a good one. These notices should show the amount of money the three members of the board think is required to meet the expense of the coming school year, in an itemized form; so much for teachers' wages, so much for fuel and so much for property upkeep. As to the voters being bound to follow this budget in the amount of money actually raised, there is nothing to it. The voters are free to go ahead and vote any amount of money they please, just so the levy is within the total allowed by law. As an answer to the question, why make any budget in the first place, if the voters are not bound by it, my answer as I see it has already been given—to start the folks to thinking beforehand.

### 'Rah for Taxpayers' Meetings

All thru the length and breadth of Kansas, taxpayers' meetings have been held galore this winter. In some of them personal prejudices have crept in, but as a whole the meetings have accomplished much good. Like the budget posted by the local school board, these meetings have started the folks to thinking. Many thousands of Kansas farmers know more about the expending of the tax dollar now than they did a year ago, due to these meetings and to general publicity given the tax subject in the papers. Because taxes have become so burdensome in these times of low prices that the amount demanded of the individual can hardly be paid, the subject has been studied, talked about and written upon until most of us are beginning to really know a little about it, which will help some in the future.

### Reduce by Reducing!

The way to reduce is to reduce. We must ask the folks who are delegated to levy certain taxes for us to make their proportionate reduction, but we also must do likewise where and when the job of determining the tax falls upon ourselves. The one and only place where we can vote as individuals on a tax that really is the one largest single item of tax we pay is at the annual district school meeting, to be held in our own schoolhouse in our own district. A division of the tax dollar of my own county of Coffey shows that slightly more than 40 cents of the dollar goes to the support of the various schools, rural district, rural high and regular high, so you

see the school tax we vote on ourselves is by far the largest item of tax we pay, and if we cannot reduce this by our own votes, at our own district meeting, until it is down to the level of our ability to pay, then we must come with poor standing to our delegated tax levying boards during the remainder of this year asking for reduction along other lines.

### Governor Woodring Is Right

The one big item of a district school expense is the teacher's wage. To reduce the tax means that a reduction of the teacher's wage must naturally follow. At this the teaching fraternity of the state naturally rebels. I notice in the daily press that this teaching fraternity is getting ready to "soak" Governor Woodring because of his stand for a tax that shall not exceed a 2-cent limit. The school men say such a low tax would wreck every school in the state, especially the higher schools and colleges. But Governor Woodring can see that the way to reduce is to reduce, and I fancy that if this question is brought fairly and squarely before the people they will say the Governor is right: that at this time no one set of individuals, whether they be school teachers, county officers or what not, that is living on the tax money of our districts, counties and state are going to voluntarily reduce, so the only way to reduce is to name a tax limit beyond which we cannot go.

### Yes, 'Tis Most Inconvenient

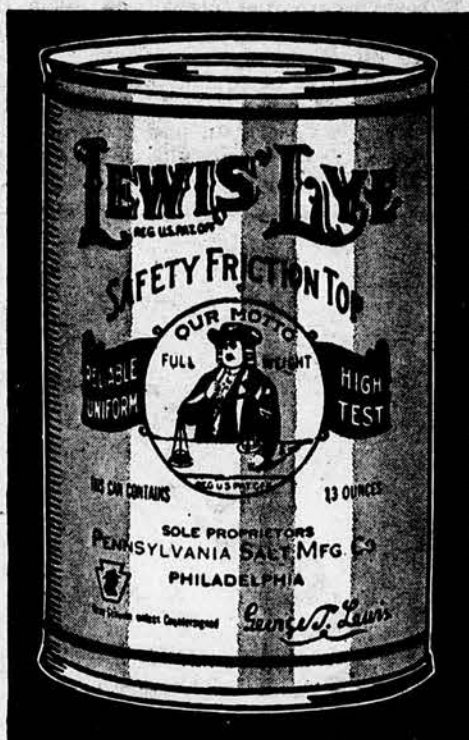
We as farmers have found it most inconvenient, to put it in the mildest form I know, to be compelled to take 30 and 35 cents for our dollar wheat, 28 cents for our 75 cent corn, \$3.50 for our \$8 hogs and less than \$5 for our \$10 cattle. While we who pay a larger share of the tax collected to support our schools have been suffering this reduction in the price of our products, a reduction which has put us on a below-cost-of-production basis, the teaching fraternity went right on drawing war-time wages. Now that we no longer have the financial ability to hold up their wage to the high notch, they accuse us of "wrecking our schools," whenever the move we must make is considered. Would it hurt the teacher of the district school more to accept \$50 a month instead of the usual \$80 and \$90 than it has hurt us to take not merely less than a one-half reduction but a reduction that has given us but one-third of a fair production cost? Would it hurt the high school teacher drawing \$2,000 and more a year to accept a cut proportionate with us? Of course it would, but it ought not to wreck the school he or she is teaching for the less wage. If it does, then the individual is thinking only of individual gain, not of the professional duty to carry on during this period of depression and to share and share alike the ill effects of it.

### Eat at the Same Table

I do not oppose a good wage for any teacher; let the reader so understand me. I wish it were possible for us to continue to pay as high a wage as ever has been paid to every good teacher in the land, for the good teacher is worthy of any wage she or he gets, but I do think the teaching fraternity in this time of almost universal financial trouble should sit down, and eat of the same food at the same table with the rest of us. They should do this in a pleasant professional way, just as the expert surgeon operates on an emergency case.

# New developments in Farm Sanitation

## Lewis' Lye DESTROYS ROUNDWORM EGGS



RECORDS show that out of every twenty-five pigs born only fourteen reach the market. Roundworms are responsible for a great percentage of this death rate and loss of millions of dollars in profit to hog raisers. To insure complete protection against roundworm infestation it is necessary to first destroy the worm eggs in farrowing pens, hog houses, and unturned soil of yards and runways before they get into the pigs. Lewis' Lye Destroys the Fertility of Roundworm Eggs.

Follow this new plan of hog sanitation . . . get rid of roundworms . . . save the lives of young pigs . . . insure healthy hogs that will mature more quickly and cost less per pound for food.

### The Lewis' Lye Plan of Hog Sanitation

1 Clean and scrub farrowing houses and feeding troughs with a solution of one can of Lewis' Lye to every 10 gal. of water.

2 Where necessary to use old yards, plow the ground of yards and runways deeply. Then saturate, with this same solution, the soil around fences, corners, posts, troughs, under house and wherever the soil has not been turned.



## Lewis' Lye KILLS ABORTION GERMS

Recent research and experiments conducted at a leading agricultural college, in conjunction with a Fellowship sponsored by the makers of Lewis' Lye, disclosed that . . . a solution of one can of Lewis' Lye to every 15 gallons of water effectively destroyed the germs of contagious abortion, colon and kindred destructive organisms.

The researchers contaminated areas of the barn floor heavily with abortion germs from cultures prepared in the veterinary laboratory. In no instance was it possible to recover any active abortion germs or colon bacterial from floor or gutters after five minutes exposure to this Lewis' Lye solution.

### Fight Abortion Losses—Adopt the Lewis' Lye Plan

Scrape heavily coated surfaces, like floors and gutters, thoroughly—then apply solution of 1 can of Lewis' Lye to every 15 gallons of water. Either scrub on with old broom or apply with power sprayer—then apply same solution to barn walls, stanchions and all other surfaces which cows come in contact with . . . But to insure results use only Lewis' high-test Lye. Many other lyes contain inactive ingredients and therefore are not dependable . . . Ask your grocer.



Get This Valuable FREE BOOK—telling about the Life Cycle of Roundworms, How to Control Contagious Abortion and the many other helpful uses of Lewis' Lye.

### Mail This Coupon

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO., Dept. 1908  
James D. Swan, Mgr. of Specialties  
20 N. Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill.  
Send me your valuable FREE BOOK on Lewis' Lye Sanitation and other uses.  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_

# LEWIS' LYE

## The Heartbreak Trail

BY JOSEPH IVERS LAWRENCE

REUEL rode directly to the hotel, returned his mount over to a hostler with directions for its care, and hastened into the building with his charge. Young enough to be easily embarrassed, he called peremptorily for Doctor Vincent to come and relieve him of responsibility, explaining that the girl was ill and in need of attention.

Vincent came quickly and conducted the Samaritan and his burden to his own apartment. He listened gravely to the harrowing story of the night, after placing Hetty gently on a couch.

"Too bad! Too bad!" he said sorrowfully. "I can't tell much about her yet. It's exhaustion—collapse, you see. How far it will go remains to be seen."

"You did the right thing, Tristram," he added feelingly. "She couldn't have lived in that place. But pardon me if I ask you what—well, what you propose to do with her. That's your own personal business, to be sure, but I'm sincerely interested. Do you contemplate marriage?"

"Good Lord, what a question!" cried Reuel, startled and indignant.

"It's fine to be young, but youth is reckless of consequences," said the doctor. "I dare say you have done all this quite impulsively, and have yet to figure out the immediate or the more remote future."

"I have often pondered," he went on philosophically, "the complicated genesis of love. It's a question, whether love inspired by pity, or the love that springs spontaneously from normal mutual attraction, is the stronger."

### Not a Cripple!

"I've known men to lay their hearts and souls at the feet of comparatively unattractive women who were helpless invalids or cripples; I've known the most idyllic unions of well-matched, normal persons to come to grief."

"But—oh, I say, Dr. Vincent, I—" "Forgive me; I was generalizing," the doctor hurried on. "I'm quite well aware that Hetty is neither a chronic invalid nor a cripple; yet few persons would inspire more profound pity."

"On the other hand, my dear fellow, I freely admit her natural attractions. It's not hard to picture her as positively beautiful, in the proper environment."

"She is young and has had little chance to develop herself physically or mentally; but you are acute enough to visualize the possibilities, and to your chivalrous soul the beauty and charm are there already."

Reuel exploded in a rage. "Don't be an ass, Vincent!" he cried. "I wonder at the obtuseness of keenly intelligent, educated men like yourself; I can't help it! Is it so rare, is it so inconceivable, for a man to do a kind act toward a woman without selfish motives? Should I abandon a girl to a life of sordid suffering because I do not happen to covet her?"

"You young idealists often hoodwink yourselves in your romantic flights," laughed the doctor patiently.

"Romantic flubdub!" growled Reuel angrily. "Can you possibly understand that I am sincerely devoted to another lady, while trying to be of some service to this girl? I am betrothed to Miss Reynolds of Washington, and it's because I love her—if you must know. I'll ask you to take my word that I am not flighty or fickle; I've never been a gay philanderer."

"I beg you to accept my apology," said Vincent, a little stiffly. "I must admit my error; I stand corrected, sir."

"And now, these complex matters being disposed of so completely," he said, with a return to his natural good humor, "I must help you to provide accommodation for the poor child."

"Luther Roberts's wife arrived here

yesterday from the East—came out thru St. Louis and is going to live here in the hotel for the present. She's a fine New England woman, very practical and sensible, and obviously kind. I'll talk with her at once, and we'll place poor Hetty in her care."

"Please give me credit for being a philanthropist in a small way," said Reuel, with a touch of sarcasm, "and don't be suspicious of my motives when I say that I want to pay for the accommodations. I can afford it, and someone will have to pay."

"Really, you punish me severely for my tactless blundering," laughed the doctor. "I'll do my best to arrange everything with the nicest discretion."

To Reuel's satisfaction and relief, Hetty was established under Mrs. Roberts's care that night, and made comfortable according to the physician's directions.

As a matter of courtesy the young man allowed himself to be taken to the Roberts apartment and presented to the lady, that he might thank her for her kindness.

"It's a pleasure to be of some service, I assure you, Mr. Tristram," she said. "The little girl is fortunate to have a true friend like you. And really, she's a dear, sweet little thing. I'm sure I don't blame you a bit for—"

"My dear Mrs. Roberts," Reuel interrupted with polite severity, "will you permit me to tell you that, tho young, I have never been romantic in the general sense? I am naturally practical and rather prosaically inclined, and it pleases me to devote a modest portion of my income to certain small philanthropies."

"You'll therefore understand, I'm sure, that I have no sentimental interests whatever in Miss Leeds. I'm engaged to a lady in Washington and, at home or abroad, I am habitually scrupulous in matters of conduct and deportment."

### In a Rage

He went to his room in a fine rage, and remembered for the first time that he had been chilled and almost ill on arrival at the hotel. The hotel was comfortably appointed, and there was a stove in his room, so he began to feel more contented and at ease as he relaxed and divested himself of the heavy, damp clothing.

It pleased him presently, despite

the lateness of the hour, to devote some minutes to the one with the greatest claim upon his attention. He wrote to Miranda a brief summary of the recent hours of excitement, disorder and tragedy.

Momentous public events were disposed of in a few scratches of the pen, but he took conscientious pains to relate the story of Hetty Leeds in detail, tho he avoided any suggestion of pride in his own part in the melancholy drama.

The reply which came to him in due time amply justified the confidence that he reposed in Miranda's invariable good sense and perfect understanding. She wrote:

Do you not fear, dear Reuel, that your Miranda may be the very least bit jealous of the poor little bird of passage who has so engaged your attention and compassion?

But no, dearest boy, you would never give a thought to such folly. Our love and our understanding of each other are too perfect, too complete, for that.

Be assured that I am very proud of my Tristram, my perfect gentle knight—very proud indeed that my true love is of a different mold, a different clay, from the frivolous dandies of our social circle who wear their hearts on their sleeves and find new infatuations in every cup of China tea and every figure of the dance.

Hubert Dawson, hobbling about the hotel on his crutches, was fast re- (Continued on Page 11)

800 extra feet in every ball of

## RED TOP

LENGTH is Number 1 of the "Six Points" of Plymouth superiority and extra quality. The finest, strongest fibres obtainable plus 107 years' skill in spinning and winding make RED TOP super-quality twine. RED TOP spells economy . . . more profit from every acre.

RED TOP is spun full 600 feet to the pound (20% longer than Standard 500 ft. twine). That means 4800 extra feet for you in a bale . . . enough for 4 more acres than you get with Standard.

That means 1,920 extra bundles!

And you can run 16 hours straight with never a missed bundle. No snarling—no breaking—no grief. This super-quality twine is also extra strong, even . . . and is treated with insect repellent.

This year, new low prices are available on Plymouth RED TOP. More than ever before you will find it the economy twine. Just think what "cheap" twine costs you in YOUR TIME—Then change to RED TOP. Look for the red top and the name "Plymouth" stamped on every ball.

Ask your dealer about the new low prices on RED TOP.

## PLYMOUTH

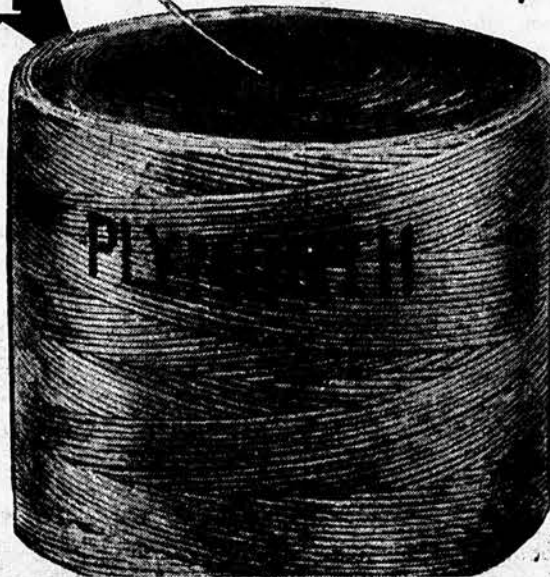
the six-point binder twine

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY

Makers of Plymouth Rope for 107 years North Plymouth, Mass. and Welland, Canada

Red Top gives guaranteed LENGTH—600 feet to the pound.

Six Points that mean Economy when you buy RED TOP



Red Top is extra STRONG—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain.



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Red Top is SPECIALLY WOUND—lessens risk of tangling.



Red Top is INSECT REPELLING—because of scientific treatment.



Red Top is MISTAKE-PROOF—the printed ball insures correct use.



# The Club Folks Are Enrolling Now

Boys and Girls Are Eager to See Who Can Earn the Most Points by the New Score Card

BY J. M. PARKS  
Manager, The Capper Clubs

ALMOST the same day that Redbreast the Robin returned from his winter home in the South, Capper Club boys and girls took on a new interest in club plans for 1932. Of course, some joined immediately after the close of the last club year, October 15, and applications have been coming in all along since then. But these were the "early birds." Most of them were interested in projects carried over from last year. Some cared for gilts in 1931 and entered these gilts in the sow and litter department for 1932. Others got their start in poultry last year by entering baby chicks, and will try their luck with a small pen of hens this year. That's typical of the clubs—steady advancement to something better every year.

The majority of new members wait until toward March to begin, and these are the ones who now are becoming interested. Both new and old members indicate that they are going to like the new method of record keeping. This plan calls for score cards to be filled in and handed to the local club leader for his approval at the end of every month. The individual member will get credit on the score card for every club task he completes. There will be lively competition to see which members on the different teams can score highest. Special recognition will be given to the high scoring members in the state from month to month.

### Poultry Projects Are Popular

As usual, the largest number of club members are indicating their intentions to go into the poultry business on a small scale. Since baby chicks cost less and usually show a good profit, the baby chick department is proving to be the most popular of all. A member may enter 20 to 100 purebred baby chicks in this contest. Many of the experienced members are willing to undertake the more difficult problems of feeding and keeping records on a dozen hens or even on an entire farm flock.

### Walked Miles for a Cockerel

This letter received from Hazel Marston, Doniphan county, shows with what determination club folks tackle their jobs:

"Here is my application blank. I am going to enter the small pen department this year. I am planning on hatching the eggs instead of buying baby chicks. Last week I bought a cockerel for \$3. Walked 6 miles to get it. I hope 1932 will be a good year for the Capper Clubs."

### Luella Writes From Goodland

The following letter, received from Luella McPherson while this article was being written, shows what club folks are thinking about just now: "I wish to organize a Capper Club in my community this year. Will you please send me information on organ-

izing a team? I shall be very glad to get it. Send 16 application blanks. I am going to try to get that many members."

### To Organize a Club

Luella has started out in the right way to build up local club interest. Those of you who wish to follow her example can do your friends a favor by sending in their names and addresses. Prospective members will be supplied with all the necessary information and will receive copies of the Capper Club News at least thru March and April.

### What Is the First Step?

Any boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 21, living on a Kansas farm, may join the Capper Clubs. If you are not familiar with the club plan, you may take your first step by filling in and mailing the coupon you will find on this page. In return, you will receive a booklet giving the club rules, the different departments in which you may enter, prizes offered in each department and other necessary information. If no Capper Club has been organized in your community, arrangements will be made for all who care to do so to get together and form a local team.

### Club News to All

The Capper Club News about which Luella inquired is the mimeographed club paper which goes out every month to all club members and others interested in club work. Practically everything contained in it is written by club members themselves. Even the cartoons and other pictures are drawn by the members and reproduced as originally submitted.

In this way, the club folks are developing their ability to express their thoughts clearly and interestingly. Some even have gone further and undertaken to convey their ideas by means of rhyme. Ben Briley, a Reno county club member, doesn't claim to be a rival to the great modern or ancient poets, but you can't say, after reading his poem, "The Jolly Capper Clubs," that he lacks loyalty to his favorite club.

### The Jolly Capper Clubs

Oh, the jolly Capper Clubs  
You'll find no better soon;  
They outshine all other clubs  
As the sun outshines the moon.  
Like the Eastern Star that guided  
The three wise men from 'far,  
The Capper Clubs guide children;  
So, watch the Capper Star.

There is fun in the Capper Clubs  
Caring for the projects prime;  
Oh, what joy we all do have  
At every meeting time!  
And, by the way, I'm thinking,  
'Twill soon be time to say,  
'Hurrah for the Jolly Capper Clubs'  
So get busy right away.  
—Ben F. Briley.

Fill out this coupon, clip it and mail it today. You'll be on your way to valuable experience and maybe some profits, too.

## The Capper Clubs

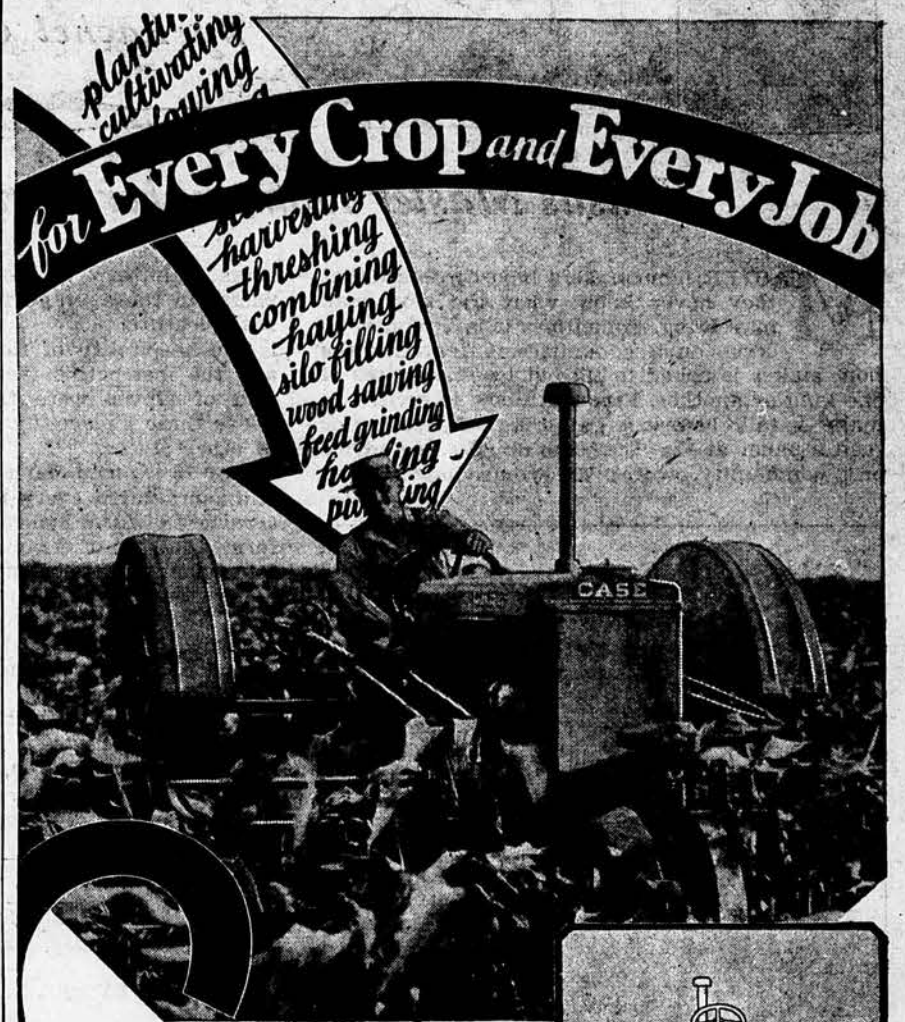
For Kansas Boys and Girls

Please send me full particulars regarding the Capper Clubs—who may join, how to organize a local club, what projects may be entered and what prizes are offered for the highest achievements in 1932. Send me an application blank, for I may wish to become a member after I learn more about the club.

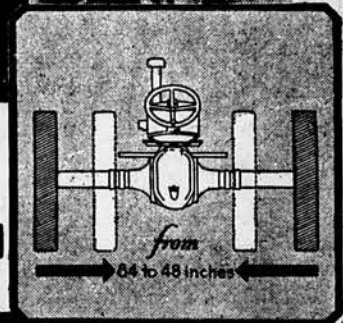
Name .....

Address .....

Fill in coupon and mail to J. M. Parks, Manager, The Capper Clubs, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.



Here's the **Secret** you're not getting a real all-purpose tractor unless it has *this feature*



**THE Case Model "CC" Tractor** brings a new and much needed tractor development. Rear wheels can be spaced to a wide range of treads, from 84 to 48 inches. Quickly and easily adjusted to fit exactly any row crop—by means of Case patented extension hubs—an exclusive feature. Gives you the advantages of both a plowing and cultivating tractor in one.

**Lighter Weight—Faster Speeds**  
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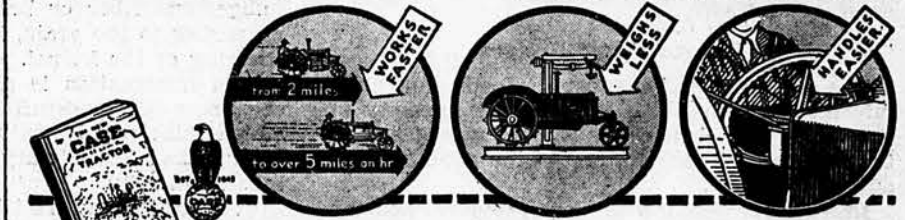
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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

## Kansas Master Homemaker Serves on Manufacturer's Committee

**M**ASTER homemakers have confessed that they never know what the next mail may bring. Sometimes it is a request to serve on a committee. Oftentimes the homemaker is asked to fill out questionnaires of one kind or another. Frequently she is invited to make a talk before a gathering of women, or read a paper at the local club or give her advice on a community project. The women have learned

signs and types of stoves that would be most useful to the average farm woman. This was a real pleasure.

The hospitality of the manufacturing concern and the instructive facts regarding the production of stoves were things to remember, but above these I place my contacts with the women of other states.

The 16 women came from a scattered area, and represented every type of farm woman and a variety of farm homes. Most of the women performed all of their own household tasks. We found many common interests such as our farm homes, our families and our community activities. The different accents peculiar to certain localities were interesting, too. I feel that I formed many fine friendships. The whole experience was . . . well, if I was younger, I would say . . . positively thrilling."

Mrs. Melchert is a Master Homemaker, the mother of four children, three of whom are married, and one of whom is in college. Her activities in her home and community and her attitude toward farm home life make her an outstanding Kansas farm woman. R. A. N.

use this method: Clean, wash and drain the wheat. Add 2 cups of boiling water and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon of salt to cup of wheat. Heat to the boiling point, then let the wheat soak in this water for several hours. Heating to the boiling point prevents fermentation during the long soaking, and soaking aids the swelling of the grain.

If you are cooking this grain in a pressure cooker use 2 cups of water and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to  $\frac{3}{4}$  teaspoon of salt to 1 cup of cleaned, washed wheat. Cook at 15 pounds pressure for 1 hour, then allow the cooker to cook to room temperature before the pet-cock is opened. Opening the pet-cock while the contents are hot seems to force water out of the grains and leave them small and hard. The wheat may be heated again just before serving or may be used cold in the recipes given below.

### Whole Wheat Chili

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| 1 pound hamburger      | Salt, pepper and chili powder to taste |
| 1 large onion, chopped | 2 cups cooked whole wheat              |
| 3 tablespoons fat      | 2 cups tomato puree                    |

Brown hamburger and onion in fat. Add tomato puree and seasonings. Simmer until cooked to a thick consistency. Add cooked wheat. Heat and serve with crackers. Serves 4 to 6 persons.

### Whole Wheat Muffins

- |                             |                          |
|-----------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1 cup sifted flour          | 1 cup cooked whole wheat |
| $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt | 1 egg                    |
| 2 teaspoons baking powder   | $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk   |
|                             | 1 tablespoon melted fat  |

Sift dry ingredients together, add wheat, and mix thoroly. Beat egg, add milk, and stir into dry ingredients with fat. Pour into greased muffin pans and bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes. Serve hot. These muffins are delicious if served with hot butter and jam for the morning meal. They also add much to any meal during the day.

### Whole Wheat Cheese Pudding

- |                        |                           |
|------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 egg                  | 2 cups cooked whole wheat |
| $\frac{3}{4}$ cup milk | 1 cup cheese (finely cut) |
| Salt                   | Pepper                    |

Beat the egg slightly and add to it milk and seasonings. Grease a baking dish and put in it a layer of whole wheat, then a layer of cheese.

### Choose a Springtime Print



2560

**W**HEN you discover that your supply of house dresses is getting low, select a clever, serviceable pattern and a print that hints of springtime. Only a few hours need be devoted to the construction of a garment. You will be pleased with the results of your efforts.

No. 2560 is a charming frock for home wear. The bodice features a tuxedo coat. The tailored collar and binding on the short butterfly sleeve is of a plain contrasting color. The long moulded line of this garment makes it especially desirable for the larger woman. The curved seaming in the joining of the bodice and the circular skirt does much toward minimizing the width thru the hips. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

that the work was not over when they received the degree of Master Homemaker. Life requires the skillful worker to continue to give.

One of the most interesting requests that has come to a Master Homemaker came to Mrs. M. M. Melchert of Ottawa last fall. Mrs. Melchert was asked to represent Kansas on a committee of 16 farm women and to give her opinion and criticism of a new stove that a leading oil stove manufacturer desired to place on the market. At last a manufacturer had the right idea! The woman in the home is, after all, the ultimate judge of all commodities. Her opinion should be valuable.

In discussing the trip for the women readers of Kansas Farmer Mrs. Melchert said, in part:

"Every attention was shown the committee of 16 women, and I found every day of the trip entertaining, interesting and educational. We were taken on a tour of the manufacturing plant and realized more clearly than ever before all the fine detail that goes into the making of one finished product. The plant was, perhaps, one of the best of its kind in the country. I did not see anyone working under conditions that were not sanitary and safe.

### Women Tested Recipes

The engineers and chemists in foods gave their information concerning the working capacity of the stove, and then every woman was asked to turn in a recipe preparatory to the actual trying out of the stove.

Ingredients and aprons were provided, and the women went to work. I made biscuits and am pleased to report excellent results. Most of the women tried out recipes that were traditional with their part of the country, so that we tasted New England and Southern dishes as well as Mid-Western cookery.

Criticisms and suggestions were then given. And then we were asked to help select the de-

### Raising Cauliflower

BY MRS. EARL DeLONG

**C**AULIFLOWER can be grown in Kansas. This may not be a startling fact to many people. But to some who have tried and failed with this vegetable this truth may be interesting. Agriculture, which includes gardening, is not an in-again-out-again business and the wise ones recognize this fact. Mrs. R. S. Spiker belongs to the group of true gardeners and she plants cauliflower every year.

The plants are placed in the ground during the latter part of March. Then the cauliflower is cultivated in the same manner as cabbage.

When in full bloom the leaves are drawn up over the blossom and tied so that the heads will bleach. As the heads grow the strings must be loosened. If the plants have few leaves a cloth is tied over the blossom and this gives some protection against worms, also. However, worms do not bother to any great extent since the vegetable matures early.

Mrs. Spiker reports that she was using cauliflower from her garden by the tenth of June. Many of the heads weighed 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  pounds. Twenty-four quarts of this vegetable was canned in one season by the pressure cooker method.

### We Will Eat the Wheat

**L**IKE the famous little red hen of our story book days the people of Kansas are eating the wheat that they planted and tended. And, while they are consuming some of the surplus, they can be certain that the food is a good one. Wheat is an economical source of energy. It furnishes a large number of calories at a low cost. It is also fairly rich in protein, but the quality of this protein is not so good as that found in milk, eggs or meat. The latter foods are a necessary addition to wheat, especially when it is fed to growing children. We are told that the whole kernel of wheat contains a fair portion of minerals and that vitamins B and E are found in large quantities in whole wheat. Considerable indigestible fiber or bran, which gives laxative properties to the grain, is contained in the outer covering of the kernel.

This information is given by Sherman. "The cheapness of breadstuffs and the efficiency with which milk supplements them, give rise to the saying that 'the dietary should be built around bread and milk.'"

"Vegetables and fruit taken as a group may be ranked next after grain products and milk in importance as constituents of an economical and well-balanced diet. They tend to correct both the mineral and the vitamin deficiencies of the grain products and in a sense they supplement the milk also in that many of the vegetables and fruits are rich in iron or vitamin C or both."

If you are cooking wheat in a double boiler



**M**ARCH brings St. Patrick's Day. And the green and white is especially in favor for party decorations as are all Irish stunts and games. If you are entertaining you will find our two St. Patrick Day leaflets helpful. They are 4 cents each. Order from the Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Continue until all ingredients have been used, having top layer of cheese. Add milk mixture, place baking dish in pan of hot water, and bake in a moderate oven (375 to 400 F.) until set. This recipe serves 4 to 6 persons.

If you wish our leaflet on "Using Whole Wheat in the Diet" send 4 cents postage to the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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





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Apply good old Absorbine. See how quickly it reduces swellings, relieves strained muscles, tendons. Fine antiseptic to aid healing of galls, boils, open sores. Never blisters nor removes hair—and horse works while being treated. Economical because so little goes so far. Any druggist. Large bottle, \$2.50. W. F. Young, Inc., 607 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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A sensation, away ahead of procession, new features, modern ideas, built into this GREAT, latest machine, will surprise you. PINNACLE of all GET PROOF. So good one sells more. \$19.75 up. WAIT before you order any separator. Send postal. EXTRA SPECIAL OFFER and AMAZING PRICE to introduce in your locality. New Time Plan. WRITE QUICK. WM. GALLOWAY & SONS CO., Box KP, Waterloo, Iowa

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Easy to Build — We Tell How! Make powerful tractor of your Model 'T' or 'A' Ford, Chevrolet or other old car with SHAW Tractor Equipment. 10-DAY TRIAL OFFER! You have no old auto you can pick one up for \$5 to \$25. We tell you how to build New HIGH ARCH Model with 30-in. clearance; straddles 1 or 2 rows corn or other crops. Cultivates, plows, seeds, discs, etc. Best belt machinery. Prices greatly reduced to meet present conditions. Subject to change any day. Act QUICK. Write for FREE literature! Also information on SHAW MFG. CO. All Garden Tractors. General office to Arizona. SHAW MFG. CO., Dept. KFS, Galisburg, Kansas

**Grain View Notes**

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
 Larned, Kansas

This has been a gum boot and overshoe winter, if there ever was one! Since before Thanksgiving it has been impossible to work outside without overshoes. Since January 1 we have had 20 inches of snow with a moisture content of almost 2½ inches. In addition, we have had several light showers. Probably 40 per cent of the nights and mornings have been foggy. The "menfolks" of the country have slipped, slid and plowed thru snow and mud for three months. Part of the time it has been almost impossible to haul a load of feed over the side roads. A neighbor said the other day that he was just about worn out dragging thru the mud. Some farmers have taken a Fresno scraper and pushed some of the mud and manure out of the corrals so the stock could have a dry place to stand. But wheat is doing well. Spring crops should start off in fine condition.

**"Farm Relief," Yeah?**

This community got a nice taste of "Farm Relief" last week when the freight rate to Kansas City was increased 3 cents a bushel. We got the 2 cents a hundred raise plus 7 cents additional, making a 3-cent increase. Farmers will contribute \$30 a thousand bushels more now to the railroads, which are "standing with open hands" to receive a heavy allotment of the new Finance loan. Farm organizations fought long and hard to get a rate reduction, and finally they succeeded, but the courts in about 30 minutes put the old rates back. The farmers need a "court," I think, about as bad as anybody! We growl about the way things are run, but after every blow we have the wife place another patch on whatever part of our overalls is worn the worst, put a little gas in the old bus and go to town with the eggs and cream, and say we are thankful we have a job, and that things might be a lot worse. The average farmer probably is the most resourceful person in the world. If transportation efficiency were only a fractional part as resourceful as the average farmer, freight rates need not be so high. It now takes one car of wheat in three to pay the freight to Kansas City. It costs \$6 to \$8 a ton to get coal to this part of the country from the mines. The farmer from whose land the coal was mined gets 25 cents a ton. The miner who digs the coal gets a little over \$1 a ton. The coal mining company gets \$1 or so a ton, and the railroads receive most of the remainder. Our recent rise in freight rates is typical of the kind of financial relief the farmer is expecting. It is the only kind of "relief" he ever has had.

**Over Muddy Roads**

For several days before the freight rate rise went into effect the elevators here received a vast amount of wheat. Thousands of bushels were contracted at 40 cents a bushel, to be delivered before the rate took effect. Rain and snow made the roads very soft, but the trucks plowed thru. The run of wheat was as heavy as in the peak of harvest time. At some shipping points a car shortage almost developed.

**Alfalfa, \$15; Bran, \$10!**

The low price of wheat and the corresponding low price of bran is causing many farmers short of feed to supplement alfalfa hay with bran. Trucks piled high with sacks of bran can be seen on the road almost every day. Good alfalfa hay is selling for \$12 to \$15 a ton, and bran can be bought for \$9 to \$10 a ton. Probably never before has the milling business been in so keen competition with the farm producer of roughage. A local cattle feeder remarked that grain was about as cheap a thing as he could feed. It seems strange that roughage should be worth more than grain!

**ME...**



**"I'M GOING TO MAKE MY OWN PROSPERITY"**

**"ME? . . . I'm tired of talk and I'm going to act. How? . . . Well—I've had the secret of farm prosperity with me all the time—right under my nose, so to speak, but I couldn't see it until just now.**

**"It's really no secret at all. For years the government, the state and the schools have been preaching diversified farming—talking about increased soil fertility and proper rotation of stocks and crops.**

**"I guess, like a lot of other folks, I heard about these things so often—that I sort of got used to them—and let it go at that. But—I've done a lot of thinking lately—and a lot of looking too. I've noticed that really prosperous farms take advantage of every means or method that make for more productive acres. I've noticed, too, that good fence plays a mighty important part where money is being made. Actually, good fencing is as necessary to profitable farming as pigs and cows and chickens. And so—when you put the two together—prosperous farms and fencing—you can easily see how any of us can make farming pay.**

**"Me? . . . I'm going to make my own prosperity. I'm starting out by placing fence lines where they'll do the most good. What—I've started you thinking? Well, when you've really studied every angle like I have—you'll turn thought into dollars by the quickest kind of action."**

*For 30 years, Zinc Insulated Fences—American, Anthony, Monitor, National, Prairie, Royal, and U. S. brands—have made good with farmers the country over—providing a standard of service that has made farming easier and more profitable. Your American Steel & Wire Company dealer is fence headquarters—and also handles Banner or Ideal U-Shape Steel Posts—the best foundation for your fence lines.*

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yet avoid the risk of costly re-planting —Barbak-treated seed will not rot in Cold, Damp Soil

Barbak 111, the super-corn seed disinfectant, takes the worry out of early planting by protecting the seed against deadly seed-borne fungus diseases. Treat your seed with Barbak 111; plant as early as the soil is ready, and have no fear of your seed rotting in the cold, damp ground.

Barbak 111 is a black dust which has superior disinfecting properties. It coats each kernel with a film of protection that guards it against fungus disease through the seedling stage.

### Increased Germination and Stand

Because Barbak 111 protects the seed all the plant food goes into the plant's growth, not into fighting rot and disease. As a result stalks are stronger, yields heavier . . . repeated tests have shown increased yield as high as 18 bushels per acre. Another thing which all users like about Barbak 111 is that it doesn't cause the kernels to stick in the planter box—doesn't slow up planting a bit.

### Only 2½¢ per acre . . . for this protection

A pound can of Barbak 111 will treat seed enough to plant 60 acres of seed corn or 30 acres of ensilage. In other words, two ounces of this dust will disinfect a bushel of seed. And it's easy to treat corn with Barbak 111. Just shake up a bushel or so of seed with the dust in a milk can or steel drum. Soon each kernel becomes thoroughly coated; fully protected. Plant only the best corn seed, but treat it with Barbak 111 before planting.

**\$1.75 per pound**

4 ounce can 50c . . . also 5 pound can \$8.00

The better seed, drug and hardware stores carry Barbak 111. Ask for it by name. Buy your can today.

**American Cyanamid Sales Co.**  
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That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.

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When You Buy John Deere Implements You are Sure of Prompt Repair Service During Their Long Life



## LIVESTOCK

By Jesse R. Johnson

### The Range States Are Raising Their Hereford Bulls; Kansas Animals Must Be Sold Nearer Home

I RECEIVED a most interesting letter recently from a Hereford cattle breeder who has been a close observer during the years this breed of cattle was forging to the front so rapidly. Altho the letter is written in such a critical way that it may not be given the attention it deserves, there is much food for thought in parts of it.

This writer begins by criticizing farm papers because they do not carry more Hereford advertising, and blames Kansas breeders as a whole for spending too much of their money in an effort to sell stock to each other or in forcing the range buyers to take the surplus of bulls. He insists that round-up sales have resulted in the best bulls going to the range country, thus leaving the culls for the farmers and small cattle growers of the Corn Belt. This, I believe, has played into the hands of other beef breeds, by making many buyers suppose that Hereford cattle, while well adapted to the range, are undesirable for average farmers.



This man recites the fact that more than 1,400 Hereford bulls were sent to Denver during the Stock Show to be sold to the range trade, and that hundreds of good bulls were sold for as low as \$50. The range states now are raising their own bulls, and that market from now on will be confined in most part to large breeders who have bulls good enough to head the purebred herds of the range states, leaving the small breeder to assume the responsibility of convincing his neighbors that the Hereford has no equal as a feeder and market topper.

My friend may be unduly alarmed at the danger of the Hereford being displaced as a factor in economical beef production. But he probably is right in his conclusions regarding the outlook for bull sales on the range. The demand for good Herefords can be increased in the Corn Belt, especially true where creep feeding is being followed. No breed has adhered more closely to type and color than the Hereford, and these are big factors in marketing.

Of course, whatever the outcome in the future marketing of bulls may have in store for Kansas breeders, they certainly cannot be blamed for selling their animals where they were most appreciated and where the best prices were obtainable. But as this market is slipping away, as our friend insists, there is no question but that it would be worth while to try selling nearer home.

Many breeders already are cultivating their home trade. The Brannan Brothers of Central Kansas both have select herds of Polled Herefords. They grow wheat and other crops and every year sell their bulls to buyers in their own county for good prices. One of the brothers founded his herd by buying 30 horned females that had been assembled from the best herds in the country. These cows were richly bred in the Domino line. The other brother started a little later with Polled Plato and Mossy Beau females. The two herds now number nearly 100 head of breeding females. A process of rigid culling is adhered to.

Three of Leslie Brannan's neighbors own bulls from his herd, all of them

from the same cow. T. C. Brannan also has several customers who have bought their third bull. The cows on these farms are fed no grain. The calves come during the winter months and are put on grain as soon as they will eat, and have access to creeps during the summer. They usually are sold by the time they are a year old.

THE business of breeding strictly top registered Hereford bulls and marketing them to the best advantage has claimed the attention of W. H. Shattuck of Ashland for more than 15 years. The Shattuck ranch, comprising 5,000 acres, is located 20 miles northeast of Ashland. It is one of the oldest cattle ranches in the Southwest. A part of the ranch home was built in 1878.

From the start, Mr. Shattuck had a high appreciation of the importance of the herd sire. His first bull was a Gudgeon and Simpson bull. The herd now numbers about 450 registered cattle, about 250 of which are females of breeding age. During the years that have elapsed since the herd was founded it has been the policy to buy better bulls right along. The four bulls now doing service are all of one type, and all of them carry much the same line of breeding, which accounts for the wealth of uniformity and quality so noticeable in the big herd.

One of the bulls is close up in breeding to Prince Domino, and two are sired by Hasford Rupert 3rd. Some calves are dropped every month, but an effort is made to prevent calving in summer months. Mr. Shattuck says, July and August calves never grow out as well as do calves dropped in other months. This is due to fly pests and to the fact that dry grass during these months reduces the milk flow of the dams.

This herd of breeding cattle has had much to do with improving the quality of the beef herds of Clark and other counties of Southwest Kansas. Since the herd was established, more than 50 per cent of all bulls raised on the ranch have been sold to farmers and cattlemen within a radius of 50 miles. Many carloads have gone to the range country, but the best buyers are the old local customers who have learned to appreciate the quality of the bulls that can be purchased near home.

### Will Deflation Run Its Course?

(Continued from Page 1)

dous cut in total wages in the last two years, but it has been mostly in hours, employed rather than in rates an hour or in unit of product. Union wage rates an hour in 1931 in industries where they can be readily tabulated were reported by the United States Department of Labor at 280 per cent of the 1910-1914 average. The butcher, the baker and the candlestick maker, if employed, have hardly earned the meaning of the word deflation. Instead of a 10 per cent cut recently imposed on railroad workers, for one year, it would have to be nearer 50 per cent.

Of course, urban labor is more productive than 20 years ago, due to technical improvements in machinery and the like. The average output a man for a given unit of time probably has increased 35 per cent. If

**FREE** **New Radish**

I want you all to have this New Early Radish in your garden this spring. It is a new, all-red, round Radish, extra early and especially good eating. If you will write for my big New 1932 Seed Catalog I will send you a sample package of this Earliest Red Ball Radish Free. (If you already have my catalog I will send your sample package right along with your seed order if you ask for it.)

**Write for my New Seed Catalog.** This is a year to Raise Your Own Groceries and my reliable seeds are what you need. I'll start you off right with the Free Package of Radish Seed when you request my new catalog. Do it today.

**HENRY FIELD** Shenandoah, IOWA

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**SWEET TONED VIOLIN**—Handsome finish, highly polished. Set of strings and bow included. **Send No Money.** Just name and address. We Trust You with 50 packs of Garden Seeds to sell at 10c a pack. When sold send \$5 collected and we will send Violin and Instruction Book. Letter to play in five minutes. No more money to pay. . . . Extra—\$1.00 in BIG PRIZES. You may win. Write for seeds today. LANCASTER COUNTY SEED CO. Station 122 PARADISE, PENNSYLVANIA

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There is not a more worthy philanthropy. You could do no finer thing. Twelve years of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted service is behind this Fund. It needs your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address **Con Van Natta, Admr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.**

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

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**WHY** bother with the temperamental setting hen when it's so easy to buy ready-hatched chicks? In the Kansas Farmer you will find mammoth hatcheries offering quality chicks at reasonable prices. And you can buy from any of these Kansas Farmer advertisers with the assurance that you will receive fair and honest treatment. Read the display and classified baby chick advertisements in this issue. Do all your chick buying from the Kansas Farmer advertisers.

prices remained steady, part of this increase in production would tend to appear in higher wages, the rest going as compensation for the investment in improved machinery.

Since the productivity of industrial labor seems to have increased somewhat faster than with farm labor, one would naturally expect that prices of industrial products would tend to become cheaper than prices of farm produce. Instead, the reverse has occurred, due possibly to a less elastic demand for farm products compared with the demand for industrial products, which is capable of almost indefinite expansion.

The cuts are not all due in the field of wages and smaller salaried positions. Management will need to take much more trimming also. In some cases, this process would have a long distance yet to go.

**Freight 33 Per Cent Less?**

The costs of transporting, processing and distributing goods would have to come down about 40 per cent. The Board of Trade would have to reduce its commissions for selling grain to 1 cent a bushel on wheat and 1/2 cent on corn instead of 1 1/2 cents and 3/4 cent as at present. Commission charges on livestock at Chicago would drop from \$17 to \$21 a car for cattle back to \$10 to \$13, as in 1913, with similar reductions on other classes of livestock. Yardage charges, now 35 cents on cattle and 12 cents on hogs, would be reduced to 25 cents and 8 cents, respectively.

Freight rates would have to come down about 33 per cent, and passenger fares over 60 per cent to get back to the pre-war basis. The nickel fare would become more universal on street cars.

Doctors' fees and nurses' charges would be due for a reduction of 25 to 50 per cent, and specialists' charges still more. Lawyers would have to come down from their high horses.

Telephone rates and gas and light charges would be due for reductions of considerable size.

Rents would need to back up about 25 per cent more. City real estate values would have to undergo further devaluation.

The dollar capitalization of industrial companies would have to be scaled down sharply in keeping with lower valuations for factories and equipment. Prices of securities of these companies have declined drastically in line with the decrease in their earning power, but if the price level is to stay down, part of the heavy capitalization must be written off as a permanent loss.

**Lower Wages for Teachers**

One of the most drastic of all the deflations would be due in governmental expenditures if a return to pre-war is to be the program. Per capita collections and expenditures are fully three times those of pre-war times. Instead of a little minor trimming around the edges in making up the budgets, it would be necessary to go after them with a cleaver and take off 60 to 65 per cent.

Not only would wages thruout governmental service, whether local, state or national, have to be cut, but many activities would have to be dropped completely. The pay of mail carriers, police and firemen would drop sharply. School teachers' salaries would go down a third or more. State university appropriations would be drastically reduced, and professors' salaries would be slashed 25 to 40 per cent. The National Government would have to reduce radically its compensation to war veterans. Because of heavy outstanding debts, failure to collect much heavier taxes than in pre-war times would mean defaults on bonds even if current expenditures were trimmed to the pre-war level.

The attitude that deflation must be allowed to run its course was weakened considerably when many of the

(Continued on Page 19)

**Your last chance to win one of the CASH AWARDS \$1775.00 given for Good Fence Ideas**

You still have time to qualify for one of the 85 generous prizes we are offering for the best ideas or experiences on "How Good Woven Wire Fence Helps Increase Farm Income." You know from experience about the many advantages of proper fencing—how it enables you to rotate crops and livestock and do the many other things that increase farm income. We want your own ideas, expressed in your own way. Write today for the contest folder. It contains the simple rules, complete information, entry blank, and all the material you'll need to enter this worth-while cash contest.

**RED BRAND Fence**  
"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

An extra thick coating of rust-resisting zinc is fused to RED BRAND wire by the patented "Galvannealing" process. Also 20 to 30 points of copper in the steel. "Lasts 2 to 3 times longer than steel without copper," says American Society For Testing Materials.

RED BRAND Fence won the Official Burgess Weather Test—45 different brands and sizes of fence were tested. "Definitely superior to all competing fence," said testing engineers. RED BRAND will be good for years of extra service when ordinary galvanized fence must be replaced.

Send for your Contest Blank TODAY  
**KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.**  
2143 INDUSTRIAL ST., PEORIA, ILL.

**Always look for the Red Brand (top wire)**

**\$500.00 FIRST PRIZE**

1st Prize	\$500.00
2nd Prize	300.00
3rd Prize	150.00
4th Prize	100.00
5th Prize	85.00
6th Prize	75.00
7th Prize	50.00
8th Prize	40.00
9th Prize	35.00
10th Prize	30.00
11th Prize	25.00

and 74 other cash awards, totaling \$1775.00

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**IN THE FIELD**

By J. W. Johnson  
Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



John Yelek, Hampshire breeder, located at Rexford, Kan., sold 40 head of bred sows and gilts in his February 23 sale for an average of \$24, with a top of \$45. Paul Corah & Son of Winona topped the sale.

Ben H. Bird, one of the best known Shorthorn breeders in Southwestern Kansas, announces a sale to be held in the town of Protection on April 2. Mr. Bird will sell on that date some extra choice young bulls and females. The bulls were sired by the Tomson bred bull, Lavender Archer, a son of Scarlet Crown. Mr. Bird has used 4 Tomson bulls in succession in his herd.

Letters received from Col. Bert Powell and several pure bred hog breeders, who have held sales during the last half of January and February, tell a rather discouraging story so far as prices were concerned. Extremely bad weather conditions and the lowest market values for many years combined to defeat the efforts of the most progressive men in the West. For long years they have worked hard and given themselves to the task of improving the quality of their herds. In the past the farmers and outside buyers have stood by them in good shape, but the cards seemed to be stacked this time. An average of probably \$20 was made on the hundreds of fine breeding animals sold. It reminds me of the nineties and my hope is that history will repeat itself, and good prices will follow as they did then and I believe they will. No class of men mean more to the country as a whole. Destroy the business of the farmer who builds up quality in breeding animals and supplies seed stock to others of his community and you have checked the creation of new wealth for years to come.

**Public Sales of Livestock**

**Shorthorn Cattle**

March 23—Southwestern Kan., Shorthorn breeders sale, stock yards, Wichita, Kan. J. C. Robison, Manager.

April 2—Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs**

April 21—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Hampshire Hogs**

Mar. 10—Alpha and Henry Wiemers, Diller, Nebr. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

**Duroc Hogs**

April 21—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

**Chester White Hogs**

Mar. 10—Alpha and Henry Wiemers, Diller, Nebr. Sale at Fairbury, Nebr.

**Two Golden Weddings!**

A double golden wedding anniversary will be celebrated in Northeast Dickinson county, March 9, by Mr. and Mrs. Riley F. Moore and Mr. and Mrs. John A. Meek. Altho Mr. and Mrs. Moore were married in Indiana and Mr. and Mrs. Meek were wed in Kansas, they have lived on adjoining farms near Upland for almost 40 years.

Mr. and Mrs. Moore have two sons and nine grandchildren. Roy R. Moore, the oldest son, lives in Topeka, and Will A. Moore, the younger, in Junction City. The four children of Mr. and Mrs. Meek all live in the Upland neighborhood. They are Clyde Meek, Price Meek, Mrs. S. Juan and Mrs. Mabel Dobbins. There are 10 grandchildren.

Mr. Meek is a director of the Kansas Farmer's Mutual Insurance Co., of Upland, one of the biggest farm mutual companies in Kansas.

**Will Deflation Run Its Course?**

(Continued from Page 15)

folks who held that view found their own tires going flat. The formation of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation involves the assumption that much of the shrinkage in values is only temporary, and that we have the means at our command to check it. This move will give a chance to see what can be done by such an agency. If it does not succeed, doubtless other measures will be tried.

There also is the question whether this organization will tend to save from deflation those things which have not taken their share of the medicine, or whether it will lift those which have been overdeflated already. The fact that the officials are concentrating attention on the farmer in the early days of the corporation's life indicates their realization that the problem is partly one of restoring an equitable exchange relationship between the farmer and others. Even so, the help comes too late for folks whose assets are already dead. It seems rather doubtful if general

prices can be fully restored to the levels of two years ago. Declines in other things will have to occur as a part of the readjustment. In short, the process will be one of leveling some things up and others down.

The large inequality is between wages and the prevailing selling prices of goods and services; between the compensation of farmers and raw material producers generally and those engaged in the transporting, processing and distributing industries; between incomes and taxes.

Much has been said about maintaining wages as a means of preserving purchasing power. That idea might be right in a brief period of slackening of business, but the current depression had some other elements, such as abnormal gold distribution, a tendency of the pre-war relationship between gold and prices to reassert itself, a general state of "overindebtedness" due to war debts, real estate and security inflation and installment selling, and abnormal distribution of productive resources, all of which caused prices to fall.

If prices fall suddenly and wages are maintained, then the other factors in production and distribution must make sacrifices. Capital and management must take less and producers of raw materials, such as farmers, receive reduced incomes. Their purchasing power is lowered. They cannot buy normal amounts of the products of other industry.

**Wherever you go, you find this malt Ben Bernie recommends**



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ARTHUR CAPPER  
Publisher

**Do You Know?**

Kansas Farmer is a unit of the Capper Publications with more than 4 million subscribers located in every state and in many foreign countries.

Ten Capper Publications are printed in five separate publishing plants located in Topeka, Kansas City, St. Louis, Cleveland, Detroit, and Pittsburgh. Branch offices are in all major cities in the United States.

The ten Capper Publications are: Capper's Farmer, The Household Magazine, Capper's Weekly, Kansas Farmer, Missouri Ruralist, Michigan Farmer, Ohio Farmer, Pennsylvania Farmer, Kansas City Kansan, and Topeka Daily Capital.

In the Topeka plant, there are more than 600 employees; mechanical equipment includes 32 presses of all sizes; postage bill alone is more than \$400,000. In Topeka plant, 20 million pounds of paper is used yearly.

That year after year the Capper Publications have shown constant growth until now Arthur Capper is leading farm paper publisher in America.

YOU can't afford to miss reading, this spring and summer, a single issue of Kansas Farmer which first and always is fighting for the betterment of Kansas Agriculture.

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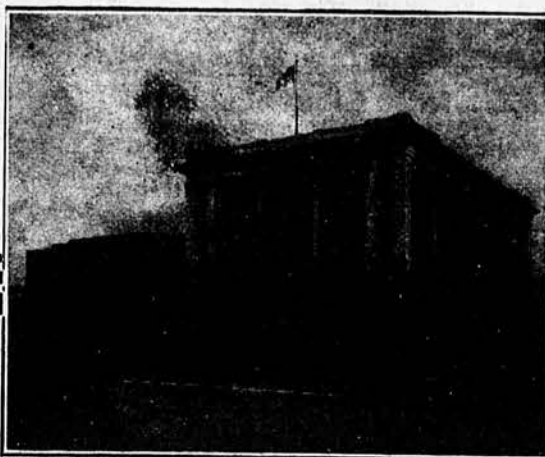
He renders a personal account of his stewardship to you and 125,000 other subscribers each issue. His Washington letter on the great economic and political questions of the day that are trying men's souls as never before, are brimful of interest to every citizen who has the welfare of his country in mind.

Then there's Tom McNeal, Floyd B. Nichols, Raymond Gilkeson, Rachel Ann Neiswender, Jesse Johnson, J. M. Parks, Dr. C. H. Lerrigo, Henry Hatch and many others—all full-time editors and correspondents.

The maintenance of this great staff to render "grass-root" service for you is only possible because Kansas Farmer is a unit in the great publishing house of Capper, which besides its home office in Topeka has five other great plants in the United States in addition to branch offices in all our major cities.

**KANSAS FARMER**  
Topeka, Kan.

ARTHUR CAPPER'S SLOGAN:—"My chief aim is to make a steadfast friend of every man, woman and child who subscribes for or advertises in my papers, or transacts business of any nature with my office; the underlying principle that has built up the Capper business is to treat everybody square and not knowingly have one dissatisfied patron."



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# YOU'LL NEVER GET ANY SAD SURPRISES IN HILLS BROS COFFEE



There are coffees you'll buy week after week, and be perfectly pleased with the flavor. Then one day, you buy a pound and get a sad surprise. The flavor is a complete disappointment . . . altogether different from what you have had. The coffee was probably roasted in bulk, and was under-roasted or became over-roasted.

You can imagine how hard it would be to roast batches of several hundred pounds, and always get every berry alike. It is an impossibility! And every time the roast varies, the flavor varies, too. That's why Hills Bros. discarded the bulk method in favor of their patented Controlled Roasting process.

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One whiff of Hills Bros. Coffee steaming in the cup will win you to this better beverage. For here is the world's finest coffee . . . exquisitely blended and perfectly roasted . . . no question about it! Order some today, by name, and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can.

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Roasted evenly, continuously, "a little at a time," instead of by batch or bulk



As the accuracy of the hour-glass depends upon an even, continuous flow . . .

**a little at a time**

. . . so the uniform flavor of Hills Bros. Coffee is produced by Controlled Roasting—the patented process that roasts evenly, continuously . . . "a little at a time."



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