

# KANSAS FARMER

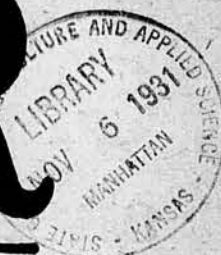
MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 69

November 7, 1931

Number 45



## As the Day of Destiny Dawned

ON THE morning of November 11, 1918—13 years ago next Wednesday—on that mad battle line of hate and woe and death and destiny in France, Kansas men faced death. And they died! Well has the Meuse been called Powder River! Along with the first faint beams of the new morn, and later as they expanded into the murky light of a cloudy French fall day, there still came the whine of the "heavies" as they sent their message of anger into the enemy's land, the bark of the 75s, the "put-put-put" of machine guns and the crack of rifle fire. It was a world of chaos, of destruction, the end, apparently, of civilization.

In the darkness of that unhappy night of devastation the old fighting 89th—by that time one of the crack shock divisions of the A. E. F.—bridged Powder River, near Stenay, under the fire of those deadly batteries from the eastern shore, and threw the 353rd infantry, the Sunflower Regiment, on into enemy land. Up the gentle slopes of the Meuse they went, "maintaining contact with the enemy."

What meaning in those five simple words! Perhaps back in our homes in America, after all these soft and peaceful years, we forget—doubtless most of us would like to forget! But the combat men of the A. E. F.—God help them—will never remove from their seared memories of those days the thoughts which "contact" brings, mustard gas, shrapnel, wire, machine guns, the deadly bayonet, the high explosive, the dirt, the filth, the havoc of action.

The morning wore on. Fighting men went down, never to rise again. Others clawed the brown grass and soil in agony from wounds they will carry until the sunset day of life.

But still the Americans pressed on. And then came the first order of change, from the commanding officer, watch in hand, of a battery of the "heavies" miles in the rear, "Cease Firing." A little later the same idea had transferred itself to the fussy 75s.

Then came 11 o'clock and silence! It was the end! Four long years of travail were over. And there the men stood, "with their hands still clasped on their empty gats and their thoughts across the seas." Mother, sweetheart, wife—they would see them again!

Make no mistake! Those men died on Powder River for right, for liberty, for justice, for home! Their lives were just as sweet to them as to those of us who still, after all these years, are back in our Kansas homes. They challenge us to go ahead into the grave crisis we face today in our peacetime battle with the same faith, the same pep and the same courage they displayed along the historic Meuse.

For this battle also requires effort and risk and faith! It is a struggle which has become an epic of peace, and a

conflict for the security of our homes and of generations yet unborn. But time is on our side, just as it was in '18. Already firming markets herald the coming of brighter days. And so, as we approach Armistic Day in this fateful year, let us remember the Kansans of those faraway years who kept the faith thru troubled times, and fought their way to victory. Yes, indeed, let us again renew "the spirit that once flamed so high and bright!" May we never, to the end of time, forget the sacrifices of those World War days, or those graves in a foreign land, mute testimony of the heroism of those who gave their all that the United States of America might endure.

### *We'll Not Forget—*

Not while the red of poppies in the wheat,  
Not while a silver bugle on the breeze,  
Not while the smell of leather in the heat  
Bring us anew a spirit overseas.

So long shall we hear those we left behind,  
Where eddying smoke fell like a mountain  
wreath,

And in the din, that left us deaf and blind,  
We sensed the uttered message clear—  
"Keep Faith."

Lest we forget! The months swing into years,  
Our souls are caught in trivial things again,  
We laugh at what we once beheld with tears.

In petty strife we ease our souls their pain.  
The cold rain falls in France! Ah, send anew  
The spirit that once flamed so high and  
bright,

When by your graves, we bade you brave  
adieu

When Taps blew so much more than just  
"Good Night!"





# Giving your tractor cheap oil is like turning a cheap rooster



## in with blooded hens!

You save money on the rooster but you lose money on the flock. You get poor quality eggs and poor quality chicks. You run down your stock.

It's no different with your tractor. You save money on the oil, but you soon begin losing money on your tractor. Beware of cheap oils! You can't save money with them. Cheap oils shorten the life of any tractor. They bring high fuel costs and unnecessary repair costs.

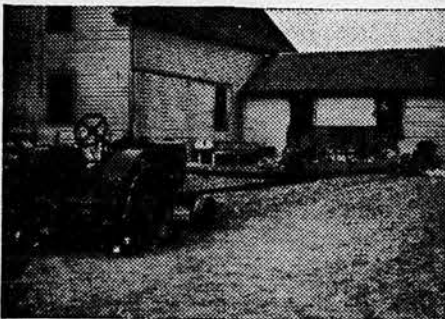
You make a real saving when you use Mobiloil and take proper

care of your tractor. Mobiloil is built especially for the farmer who wants a tough, sturdy oil—a *fighting* oil. Mobiloil *stands up* to the hardest grind you can give it. Its rich, tough lubricating body protects bearings and pistons and piston walls. You get low fuel costs and add years to the life of the machine. Day in and day out, Mobiloil *stands up*.

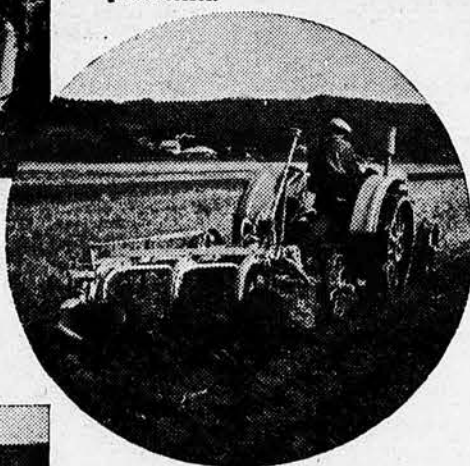
See your Mobiloil dealer today. The complete Mobiloil chart shows the correct grade of Mobiloil for your particular tractor. Also ask your dealer for Mobilgrease.



(above) Saving money on a corn picker means keeping it on the job without breakdowns—and lengthening its life. The first caution is to keep it clean, especially the husking rolls and all open gears and chains. Then watch your lubrication. Use Mobilgrease every day through all pressure fittings. Mobilgrease lasts twice as long as ordinary greases and supplies a tougher lubricating film.



(below) There's no harder work for your tractor than the spring and fall plowing. Here's where you need Mobiloil's amazing ability to *stand up*. You can't save money and get the best out of your tractor with cheap oils. Use Mobiloil! It *stands up*—gives you low fuel costs and helps prevent power losses.



(left) Get the most out of your tractor by using it the year round. On stationary work, such as grinding feed, watch the lubrication of the transmission. Old, worn oil, heavily diluted, is very bad for the transmission on stationary work. Drain and fill with Mobiloil. For the grinder use Mobilgrease on pressure fittings. It lasts longer and will not throw off.

# Mobiloil stands up

VACUUM OIL COMPANY, Inc.

## Farm Crops and Markets

### Except for Some Hog Cholera, Livestock Is Entering the Winter in Better Condition Than Usual

**L**IVESTOCK is in good condition over most of the state, altho here and there some hog cholera is reported. But in general the animals will enter the winter in better condition than usual. Wheat is poor in Western Kansas, but its condition improves farther east. More rain is needed generally, especially to supply subsoil moisture. Fine progress has been made in corn husking; the ears have an unusually low moisture content. Fewer cattle and more sheep than common are being fed. Taken as a whole, Kansas crops were above the average this year.

**Barton**—We have been having ideal fall weather, except that the soil is dry; a good rain is needed. A good many sea gulls have visited the county recently. Eggs, 17c; wheat, 34c; butterfat, 29c to 30c; baled alfalfa, \$10.—Alice Everett.

**Clay**—Wheat is doing well, but another rain would be helpful. Farmers are husking corn; yields are light. Community sales are being held every week in Clay Center.—Ralph L. Macy.

**Cloud**—There is a good kafir crop this year. Potato yields were light. Hogs are scarce.—W. H. Plumly.

**Coffey**—We had two good rains recently. The weather is ideal. Wheat is making a fine growth. Farmers are husking corn; yields are light. Eggs, 24c; heavy hens, 12c; butterfat, 26c.—Mrs. M. L. Griffin.

**Cowley**—More rain is needed. Farmers are husking corn; yields are fairly good, considering the dry season. Only a few cattle are being fed. There is a good demand for stock calves. Cream, 30c; eggs, 15c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

**Doniphan**—Farmers are husking corn. The apple harvest is finished. Pastures have been doing well. Potatoes, \$1; apples, 50c; eggs, 20c.—Mrs. Ralph Zimmerman.

**Edwards**—Wheat is not doing very well; it needs a good rain. Corn yields are light. Wheat, 40c; corn, 35c; oats, 20c; barley, 20c; butterfat, 28c; eggs, 16c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Ellis**—A good rain would be helpful, especially to the wheat. Corn yields are fairly good. There will be but little wheat pasture. A good deal of wheat is moving to market. Wheat, 38c; corn, 35c; butterfat, 26c; eggs, 17c.—C. F. Erbort.

**Franklin**—Farmers are husking corn; yields are rather light on most fields. Almost everything sells well at public sales. A good deal of road work is being done in Lincoln township. Wheat, 40c; corn, 25c to 32c; oats, 18c; butter, 31c to 38c; eggs, 17c to 24c; heavy hens, 14c; potatoes, \$1.50 a cwt.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Gove and Sheridan**—Good rains have been of great help to the wheat; we should have considerable pasture. Farmers are husking corn; yields are quite satisfactory, considering the season. Livestock is doing fairly well; more cattle will be fattened than usual.—John I. Aldrich.

**Graham**—Stands are poor on many wheat fields. Farmers are husking corn; they are paying from 2 to 3 cents a bushel for help. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, 36c; corn, 20c; cream, 28c; eggs, 18c.—C. F. Welty.

**Harvey**—The weather is mild. Wheat covers the ground; it should supply good fall pasture. Wheat, 36c; corn, 34c; oats, 17c; barley, 28c; cream, 28c; eggs, 14c to 24c; heavy hens, 12c; potatoes, 80c to \$1; apples, 50c to \$1.50.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jefferson**—The fourth cutting of alfalfa was harvested on many fields. Wheat is doing well. There is a shortage of Short-horn bulls over the county. Most farms are being rented on the 50-50 basis.—J. J. Blevins.

**Johnson**—Wheat is doing well. Corn is averaging about 30 bushels an acre, altho some fields in the Kaw Valley have much larger crops. Hickory nuts are plentiful; walnuts are scarce. Corn, 22c to 30c; ground wheat, 80c a cwt.; bran, 53c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Lane**—Enough rain has fallen to put the fields in fairly good condition temporarily, but the subsoil is still rather dry. Pastures are short. We have had several frosts.—A. R. Bentley.

**Leavenworth**—The Farm Bureau folks from Douglas, Wyandotte and Jefferson counties had a fine picnic a few days ago just east of the lake at the State Park. The lake has been filling nicely. Eggs, 19c;—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Linn**—Wheat is doing well. Recent rains have been helpful. Livestock is in good condition. There is far more feed in the county than we had last winter. Wheat, 40c; oats, 25c; corn, 25c; eggs, 20c; cream, 28c.—W. E. Rigdon.

**Miami**—Pastures still contain considerable grass. A good deal of fall plowing has been done. Early planted corn is of good quality. Wheat is doing well.—W. T. Case.

**Marion**—Farmers are well along with their fall work. Corn yields are light. The county fair at Hillsboro was well attended, and it had some splendid displays.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

**Marshall**—Wheat has made a fine growth and will supply considerable fall pasture. The weather has been ideal for outdoor work. Corn, 25c; wheat, 30c; cream, 30c; eggs, 20c; hens, 13c; apples, 75c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Mitchell**—Wheat is doing well. The corn crop is fairly good. The higher wheat prices are welcome. Wheat, 37c; corn, 22c; cream, 30c; eggs, 17c.—Mrs. G. M. Anderson.

**Neosho**—The weather has been ideal for wheat; most fields are being pastured. Farmers are husking corn and topping kafir; corn will average 15 bushels an acre. The oiling of 16 miles on the State Highway between Chanute and Parsons has been completed; it is a splendid improvement. Pastures have been making a good growth, and livestock is doing well. Only a few cattle are on feed.—James D. McHenry.

**Osage**—Recent showers have been of great benefit. Wheat is doing well, and alfalfa has made a fine growth. The weather turned much cooler last week. Some fall plowing has been done. Dairy cows are in excellent condition. Roads are rough. Cream, 24c; eggs, 17c.—James M. Parr.

**Osborne**—The weather turned much colder last week. A good many folks are threshing kafir; there is still some wheat to thresh. Eggs, 19c; cream, 28c; potatoes, \$1.15 a cwt.—Roy Haworth.

**Phillips**—Wheat is very uneven. Farmers are husking corn. Most of the folks are exchanging wheat for the winter's supply of flour. Roads are good. Wheat, 35c; butterfat, 25c; eggs, 16c.—Mrs. Bert A. Johnson.

**Rawlins**—Farmers are husking corn; yields are less than last year. A large part of the crop will be fed here. Wheat needs rain. The taxpayer's league is quite active. Wheat, 36c; corn, 20c; eggs, 15c.—Albert Peterson.

**Rice**—Recent showers have been very helpful to the wheat, which is doing well. Livestock is in good condition; hogs are scarce. The Farm Bureau and the 4-H Clubs have done splendid work here this year. Wheat, 38c; hens, 12c; eggs, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Roos**—Farmers are husking corn. Wheat is growing fine on some fields; on others not so well. Corn, 24c; wheat, 31c; cream, 33c; eggs, 16c; potatoes, \$1.35 a cwt.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Most of the wheat is up and doing fairly well, but a good rain would be helpful. Farmers are well along with their work. Wheat, 34c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 25c.—William Crofiter.

**Sumner**—Wheat is doing fairly well, and is providing considerable pasture. Livestock is in good condition. The kafir crop is quite satisfactory. Wheat, 32c; corn, 29c; oats, 15c; butterfat, 27c; hogs, \$4.80.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

### Sugar Season Opens

The sugar factory at Garden City is in operation, 24 hours a day, with about 100 employees on each of the two 12-hour shifts. About 1 million pounds of sugar was made the first week. The run will be the largest in history—the plant was opened in 1906—and probably will close January 10. There are 9,000 acres of beets in Finney county, where yields are running from 10 to 15 tons an acre. A considerable tonnage also is obtained elsewhere, especially from Pawnee county. The minimum price is \$6 a ton.

### Six Per Cent With Safety

A letter from you will bring you information regarding an exceptionally attractive investment opportunity. Funds may be withdrawn at any time upon 30 day's notice. Denominations of \$100 and \$500 are offered, rate of interest, 6 per cent, payable semi-annually by check. This investment is backed by unbroken record of 28 years' success in one of the strongest business concerns in the West. I shall be pleased to give full information to anyone who will write me.—Arthur Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas.—Adv.



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

November 7, 1931

Number 45

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MANHATTAN

## When Will the Depression End?

**F**EW people lack faith to believe that "This, too, shall pass away," like the other depressions that have gone before, but, how long it will last is a live question. In a period marked by daily shrinkage of values, both farmer and industrialist are wondering what they will have left to work with when the turning point comes.

There is not much room for dispute that the fundamental cause of our troubles was the war and its aftermath. They led to the inflation of prices of commodities, securities and real estate and the boosting of wages on which we have been taking the back track. They caused a tremendous increase in taxes, and in public and private debts; disturbed the distribution of the world's gold supply; stimulated overproduction of certain raw materials and foods, leading to costly attempts at price control; provoked an era of competitive tariff building; left a dangerous legacy of hatred between certain countries; and greatly reduced the stability of many of the leading governments.

In brief, this is not an ordinary business depression, but is an economic convulsion which some students of economic history consider to be characteristic of periods following a great war. Warren and Pearson of Cornell University deserve credit for setting forth the usual sequence of economic events in war inflation and deflation.

When prices advance as a result of war, farmers prosper. Then comes speculation in farm lands, bringing increased mortgage indebtedness, and efforts to speed up production. The cities do not fare so well as the farm because, even though there is work for all, wages do not go up as fast as the cost of living. When war demand ceases, prices for raw materials fall, farmers are deflated and the land boom collapses. This is the primary post-war depression.

### Then Comes the Second Debacle

The cities have difficulty while readjusting to peace operations, but gradually enter on a reconstruction boom. Food being cheap and wages still high, a larger portion of the income of the workers than usual is available to spend for industrial products. This industrial prosperity leads into inflation in city real estate and in security markets. Finally, the excesses of such an era breed a crisis, commodity prices, including farm products, undergo secondary deflation, and city real estate values collapse. This is the secondary post-war depression. It tends to be long drawn out because of the length of time required to liquidate a city real estate boom, and because of the burden of indebtedness resulting from the combination of war waste, industrial boom psychology and a prolonged period of prices and wages which were considerably above the historical average.

Cycles in American industry since 1799 as calculated by the Cleveland Trust Company and an index of wholesale prices compiled at Cornell University recomputed to a 1929 base are shown on the chart. The curve of business in the present "secondary post-war" depression has gone farther below the calculated normal line than at any previous time. In the secondary depression in the "seventies," business was below normal for 70 months, while that from 1826 to 1830 lasted 51 months.

In 1921 and 1925, the recovery of business was quite sharp in the first year after the low was reached, but in 1885 and 1894 it only gained 12 to 14 per cent in the first year. In the post-war depression in the "seventies," business pounded along near the bottom for three years.

The extent of the drop in the last two years suggest that a period of stability and partial upturn in commodity prices might logically be expected. In the past,

By Gilbert Gusler

recoveries in the commodity price level usually have come after the upturns in business activity were well started. In some cases, prices gave only a feeble response thruout the business improvement.

The historical perspective furnished by this record is somewhat encouraging in the present juncture. October was the 24th month since activity fell below the calculated normal line, so that even if the depression is to be a long one, we may be half way thru, and may be witnessing the extreme low point at present. Probably there

*WHEN will this thing with which we are afflicted, that economists classify as the secondary depression following the World War, end? And how did we get this way? Are we half way thru the debacle? Does the upward trend in some agricultural commodities indicate that the turn has been made? In this article, the author, who is one of the nation's outstanding agricultural economists, attempts to answer these and dozens of other questions in which Kansas farmers are much interested. This is one of the most important articles we have printed this year; we hope it will be read by every subscriber.*

is an irreducible minimum below which business is unlikely to go because of the daily necessities of the population for food, clothing and other goods, and we may be down to that minimum.

Leaving the historical viewpoint and scrutinizing the factors bearing on the future, we can list certain conditions which are favorable for improvement, but the retarding influences still look quite impressive, suggesting that rapid expansion in business activity in the early future is unlikely unless some unforeseen development of great importance arises.

One of the factors at a stage favoring business recovery is the liquidated general wholesale price level, which is about a third below the average from 1926 to 1928, and back to the average from 1910 to 1914. Prices have shown fairly encouraging stability in the last few months. The cheapness of raw materials is favorable for manufacturers, altho that cheapness means low incomes

for raw material producers such as farmers and miners. Retail prices are not as near to solid foundations as wholesale prices, because wages and rents have not come down proportionately.

Associated with the course of the general price level are wages and prices of real estate. If prices are to stay on the pre-war level to which they have fallen, wages must yield much of that part of their increase since pre-war days which is not attributable to a rise in productive efficiency. Wage reductions are gradually taking place, but the relationship of wage costs to the price at which most finished goods can be sold is not yet such as to stimulate expansion in industrial production.

The cities built to the skies from 1924 to 1928, while the country was going without paint and repairs. The deflation of this urban real estate boom is an outstanding feature of this depression. With some overbuilding, real estate bonds and mortgages in bad repute, prospects of a downward tendency in building costs for some time to come, with taxes on real estate almost at the stage of skinning a sheep after shearing, and with the possibility of slower growth in city populations in the next decade, the outlook for any strong impulse to business activity from building in the next year or two is not bright.

Short term interest rates to absolutely sound and liquid borrowers in the United States are among the lowest on record, and such rates usually have signalled an industrial upturn. Long term rates, however, are relatively high. So many bond issues have gone bad in the last two years and so many unpalatable financial and political developments are cropping out from week to week that individual investors and institutional lenders are timid when it comes to making loans which are not to be repaid for a long period.

### Is the Gold Supply Adequate?

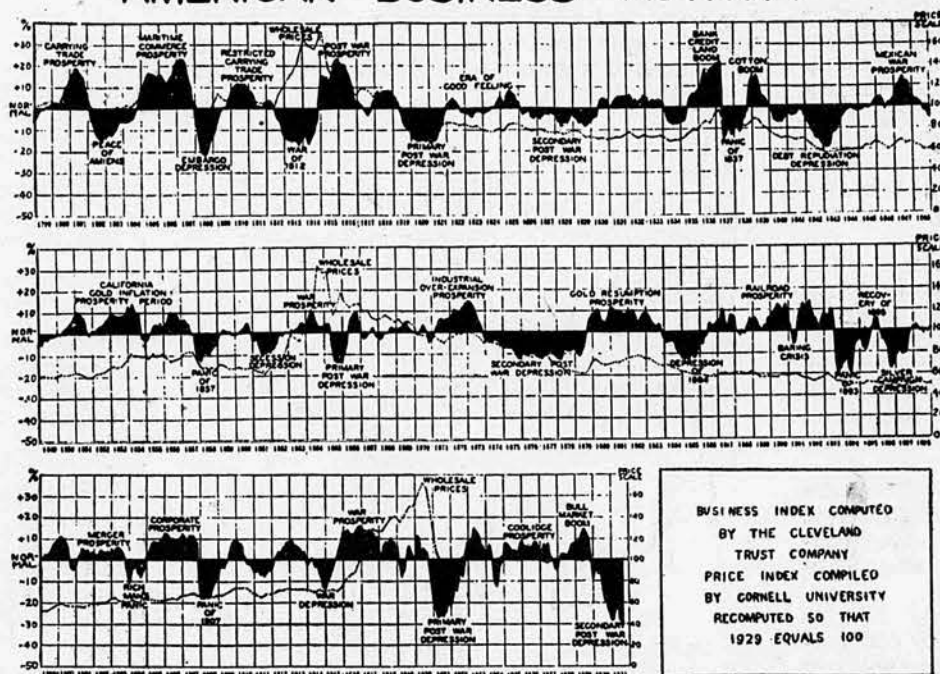
The decline in bonds and city real estate have jeopardized many banks, causing the worst epidemic of failures in our history. To protect themselves against runs, banks have been striving to increase the proportion of their more liquid assets, and hence have been willing to take only the choicest loans. These conditions in the banking field have led to the hoarding of currency and a corresponding reduction in bank deposits.

Some people believe the gold supply and its distribution to be the prime cause of the depression. The question as to the adequacy of total supplies is quite controversial, but, if it was a factor, the decline in prices seems to have gone far enough to neutralize it for the time being. The volume of business of the United States is nearly 50 per cent of the world total, so that we are not particularly out of line in having over 40 per cent of the world's gold, even though it has been evident that England and Germany have not had enough to back up their credit structure. The efficiency of our monetary system economizes in the use of gold, so that we could have done with less gold than we have had in recent years.

The causes of the alleged maldistribution of gold probably are more significant than the maldistribution itself. These include, first, the financial and political instability of a number of countries, and, second, the heavy burden of international indebtedness and reparations, with the creditor countries, notably France and the United States, using tariffs to bar payments of interest and principal in the form of goods, thus forcing the debtors either to borrow additional sums or to send gold. Of late, lenders have been withdrawing credits rather than making additional loans.

(Continued on Page 13)

### AMERICAN BUSINESS ACTIVITY



Bad Times Do Not Last Forever! Industrial Activity Has Now Been Below Normal for Two Years, Which Should Put Us About Half Way Thru the Debacle, Even if It Is as Long as the Two Previous "Secondary Post-War" Depressions. The Chart Above Shows American Business Activity from 1799 to 1931



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Entered at second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.  
 Member Audit Bureau of Circulations Member Agricultural Publishers' Association

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

LEONARD M. JONES of Columbus is a socialist, but nevertheless a very reasonable and open-minded man. In a recent letter he says, "I am convinced that most people distrust not the theory of socialism, but the fitness of socialists to govern. More folks would no doubt be interested in the socialist plan for the reconstruction of our industrial system if socialists generally had made a success in their own private business."

"However, both the Democratic and Republican parties now proudly present many planks that were for years advocated only by socialists."



The public school was at first attacked as socialistic. The postoffice, postal savings and parcel post were all condemned as socialistic. Workman's compensation laws, first advocated by socialists and other radical groups, are now supported by the old conservative political parties. The Federal Reserve System, now the pride of both parties, is a socialistic idea, and once was strongly condemned.

"I do not desire, nor does the socialist party wish, to instruct anyone on how our industries ought to be managed. We would not incumber industry with incompetents. We would leave industry in the hands of those who competently manage it now, but we would set before them a new goal; not big dividends but high wages; not the destruction of others by fierce competition, but development by brotherly co-operation in a common cause. We would lift the standard of living for every worker, physically, morally and spiritually, here and all over the world. The nationalization of industries, advocated by the socialist party, is to secure an increase of industrial efficiency thru better co-ordination of effort in every unit of every branch of industry and to eliminate the wastes of competition. Incidentally, socialists hold that a fair distribution of the products of labor will so increase the consuming power of our people that overproduction will be impossible for many years to come."

"Under socialist rule, the community being the dominant employer, it would be to the interest of the employer to maintain such working conditions as were conducive to the health and safety of the employed."

"Undoubtedly under socialist rule relative wages would be determined, as now, by competition in the labor market. Every industry will pay only that wage which will attract to each particular job a sufficient number of qualified workmen. Wage increases not required by competition must be proportionate in all industries."

"The profits of every industrial unit will be paid into the national treasury and used for public improvements, care for the aged and others not fully able to care for themselves; in short, for anything that will uniformly raise the American standard of living."

### Life is More Complex

THIS is not all of Mr. Jones's letter, but I think it gives his general idea. This is certainly not a time for dogmatism or intemperate assertion. It is a time for earnest, thoughtful and good-tempered discussion. Government at its best is still an experiment, and at its worst a burden on those who are compelled to submit to it.

It also is true, as Mr. Jones suggests, that our present government is to a degree socialistic, and will become more so as our civilization and industrial system becomes more complex and as population increases.

The old slogan, "That government is best which governs least," applied very well to a state of society that was individualist, as was the case only a generation ago. Business was carried on by individuals. Corporate enterprises were almost unknown. Railroads were just beginning, and most transportation was carried on in horse-drawn vehicles. Practically no capital was required to engage in any line of business such as existed at that time. The man who had learned a trade could procure all the tools necessary to "carry on" with a few dollars. Land was to be had for anyone who wished to settle on it, and the settler could build his own cabin and trade work or the products of his soil with the village blacksmith, who also was the plow maker and wagon maker, and outfit his farm with necessary equipment with almost no money at all.

Under such conditions the only legitimate function of government was to keep the peace, but with the development of the machine age government regulation of industry become necessary.

### Ideal Government Not Extreme

WE OFTEN talk and read about "the coming revolution." But for the last generation the world, industrially, politically, socially and religiously, has been going thru the most tremendous revolution experienced since governments were first instituted among men. This revolution has compelled even supposedly wise men to revise their opinions, to give up theories which they had supposed were established and proved. There

has been an intellectual babel, a confusion of tongues. It seems to me that this is a time for humbleness of mind but not hopelessness. I am certain that Mr. Jones and hundreds of other socialists are entirely honest in their opinions and earnestly desirous for the betterment of mankind. So I have no disposition to quarrel with them or abuse them. I cannot believe in the nationalization of industry, because I do not think it would work out as Mr. Jones believes. He says it would not put the management of industry into



the hands of incompetents and politicians, but does not suggest how that could be avoided. It seems to me that a large majority of men and women are moved rather by their emotions and prejudices than by their reason, and so long as that is true they will be more apt to follow the lead of either designing demagogues or emotional talkers than of calm, earnest but quiet men and women who are quiet but who have no emotional appeal.

The ideal government, if we ever attain it, will be neither the extreme of individualism which logically leads to anarchy, or the extreme of communism which necessarily leads to industrial and political despotism, but will be a golden mean which prevents exploitation of the weak by the strong but at the same time encourages and protects individual initiative and development of the best there is in man. Will we ever attain that golden mean? I do not know.

### Again the Silver Talk

THERE is more talk about the use of silver for money than there has been since the historic campaign of 1896. While the advocates of the restoration of silver as a basic money talk about bi-metalism, it seems to me the experience of the past as well as reason proves that there can really be no such thing as bi-metalism. When two metals having different commodity values are used as monetary bases it is perfectly evident that the cheaper will drive out the dearer. Governments have attempted to fix the ratio between the two metals based on their relative commodity values. As the commodity values have varied the cheaper of the two has always driven out the dearer. Sometimes it has happened that at the fixed ratio gold was the cheaper metal of the two, and in that case silver went out of circulation. At other times gold went out of circulation for the





same reason. While we have had bi-metalism in theory we have never for any considerable time had it in fact. It does not necessarily follow, however, that the dearer metal should be the base. A good many distinguished economists have held that the cheaper metal ought to be the base, as it would supply a wider base and consequently a more abundant currency, which would be to the benefit of the debtor class. That cheaper and more abundant money would benefit the debtors there can hardly be any doubt; whether it would help the people as a whole is a question open for argument.

### Higher Prices for Wheat

SOME time ago when the price of wheat was at the lowest point I made the prediction that within a year it would be at least 75 cents a bushel. You may ask what ground I had for making such a prediction; none except this: I have never yet seen the price of a necessary food product remain very long below the cost of production. I have often seen necessary food products sell temporarily below the cost of production, but I cannot now recall a case where such a market condition lasted much if any more than one year. I do not pretend that I am possessed of any knowledge about the wheat situation that is not accessible to any of my readers. I merely express the opinion that we may in the matter of food prices form a reasonably accurate judgment of the future from the experience of the past.

### That Tax Amendment

Please explain the income tax amendment. I find there are many varied opinions on this matter and would like to get it fully explained. I suppose under this income tax that all real estate would be subject to taxation the same as now. Would farmers be required to keep track of income received on farm products raised on their farms? Would there be a graduated tax; that is, the larger the income the larger the tax? Would this tax be used for state purposes entirely or would part of it go to county or township from whence it came?

I. R.

The proposed amendment to the constitution which will be voted upon at the next general election reads as follows:

"That Article 2 of the constitution of the state of Kansas be amended by adding a new section thereto following Section 1 which new section shall be numbered Section 2 and shall read as follows: Section 2: The state shall have power to levy and collect taxes on incomes from whatever

source derived, which taxes may be graduated and progressive."

You will observe from this that the question of levying the income tax is left to the legislature. It does not take from the legislature, of course, the power to levy taxes on real estate just as at present. Also as to the distribution of the income tax that would be left to the legislature. The in-



come tax might, if the legislature so enacted, be devoted to the payment of state expenses entirely or it might be divided between the state and the counties and other taxing bodies.

Any fair income tax would, of course, be graduated, it growing larger in proportion as the income grew larger. It would be necessary just as it is necessary for those who have to pay income tax to the Government to keep a record of the income from what sources derived. Also the legislature would be the sole judge of what exemptions should be placed in the law. I should think that

the state law would follow the same general plan that the national income tax law follows, tho of course the exemptions presumably would not be exactly the same.

### Half to the Survivor

A man who has children marries a woman who also has children. No children are born to this union. They invest some money in the bonds of a certain corporation. If the woman dies first, what kind of a division would be made? If the man dies first, how would the division be made?

How long does a promissory note hold good if the interest is not kept paid?

X. Y. Z.

If these bonds are issued equally to A and B, at the death of either, they become part of their estate, and would be divided just as other property is divided under the laws of Kansas. In other words, assuming that A owns half of the bonds and B owns half, at the death of either without will, one-half of the bonds would descend to the survivor, and the other half to the children of the deceased.

The statute of limitations in Kansas begins to run on a note at the date of its maturity. If no interest is paid subsequent to that time and no payments are made on the principal, the note will outlaw in five years from the date of its maturity, in Kansas.

### Better See the Tenant

I rented a storeroom to a tenant for three years. I was to put shelves on the walls and paint the woodwork on the inside, also put a partition thru the room 25 feet from the front. This was provided for in the contract signed by the tenant. Afterward I changed the partition from 25 feet from the front to 40 feet from the front, and I did not paint the woodwork on the inside of the storeroom. Now the tenant says he will not go ahead with the contract, and that he is going to close out and quit. Did I break my contract when I made these changes and did not put them in a new lease? My tenant says the lease is not binding now, as he bought the paint which I agreed to put on. If my contract is broken with the tenant, how could I go about it to get him to take the room?

O. J. T.

Apparently you have not fulfilled the original terms of the contract, and the tenant has the right, undoubtedly, to hold to those terms or refuse on his part to comply with his agreement to rent the property. There is no way I know of that you can compel the tenant to fulfill his part of the contract without fulfilling yours, and the only thing I can think of for you to do is to talk the matter over with your tenant, and if possible arrive at some sort of an agreement with him.

## It Is Our Next Move

VERY much doubt there will be anything like a real war between Japan and China, two of our best customers. But under like circumstances war would once have been inevitable. Chief among the reasons why I think the Manchurian difficulty will be settled peaceably is the prompt and strong moral support given the peace treaties by the United States in taking its stand beside the League of Nations.

War has not come, will not come this time, solely because in the world's present situation, the moral and the economic restraints of peace are stronger than armies or battleships or the desire and the means to use them for war.

These restraints can, I believe, be made permanently as powerful—or more powerful—by taking one more step toward strengthening the existing peace treaties by giving them more force.

Today war cannot be waged successfully without command of vast resources. The World War demonstrated to the world that real war can no longer be carried on without the aid of the material resources of the United States—without in some manner obtaining the support of this country.

That was a useful and a timely object lesson for all the world's militarists to learn. Nor should it, or will it, be lost, I think, on our own native intelligence as a people. It now remains for this country in such a position of leadership in international peace as it has, to make use of this obvious power virtually to compel peace among the nations, by using its material resources, with moral suasion, as the instrument.

To enable the Government of the United States to do this very thing I introduced a resolution in the Senate in the 70th and again in the last Congress, which has attracted much attention from prominent public men both in this country and in Europe. This resolution provides—

That whenever the President determines and by proclamation declares that any country has violated the Multilateral Treaty for the Renunciation of War, it shall be unlawful, unless otherwise provided by act of Congress, or by proclamation of the President, to ex-

port to such country arms, munitions, implements of war or other articles, for use in war until the President shall by proclamation declare that such violation no longer continues.

Briefly this would make it unlawful to export war supplies of any kind from the United States to any country violating the Kellogg pact. Which is the pact by which the nations have agreed to renounce war as a policy.

This arms embargo resolution if adopted would supply the principle still lacking and still needed to make the Kellogg treaty an active as well as a moral force for peace. The munitions runner or the ship loaded with war supplies would not be safe from detection, capture and confiscation in any one of the world's seaports. With radio, cables and telegraph wires girdling the globe, this resolution would make the risks greater than the traffic could bear.

It is not too much to expect that one or more of the other great powers would ratify this arms-embargo resolution in the form of a treaty, thereby making another great war absolutely impossible.

The adoption of such a resolution, it seems to me, would have a most marked effect on the deliberations of the forthcoming disarmament conference. It is my judgment as a member of the Foreign Relations Committee, that had this resolution been adopted and been in force during the recent naval limitations conference, it would have smoothed out and simplified the difficulties which beset that conference. For it is a peace measure that can be made stronger than any war measure.

At the last disarmament parley, France asked for a treaty of "security"—a pledge that one or more powers would aid her if she were threatened or attacked. France still is asking for such a pledge of protection, notwithstanding that she had just such a security pact with two of the world's greatest powers before the outbreak of the World War—and it did not save her.

I am convinced that this simple and practical peace resolution, this war-supplies embargo that I am advocating, would give France a stronger

assurance of protection for which she contends than any war measure could. And if any one of the other great powers were to unite with us in such a treaty which I am certain would come, there could never be another big war. There is every reason to believe that so practical and so simple a measure for making war impossible would win an eager assent from enough of the great powers to give it just this effect.

Since the introduction of this resolution to make war supplies contraband, our domestic affairs and problems have been so numerous and so pressing that it has been hard for the Senate to find time to consider anything else. I shall again introduce this resolution at the opening of the new Congress in December. That Congress, to be sure, will also have a swarm of pressing public questions to consider. But among the rest bulking large, will be the economic necessity of doing our part and a very considerable part, toward returning a war-shocked world to normal conditions of well-being for its workers and its commerce.

We must build up the feeling as well as the reality of international confidence by further strengthening the bonds of peace among the nations. My resolution making all war supplies contraband, and subject to seizure must, I believe, appeal to all thinking men as a necessary and logical next step.

The world could be quickly restored to normal, several of its governments could be rescued from the menace of bankruptcy; and the cramping paralysis of confiscatory taxation could be lifted from the activities of their peoples, if only one-half of the 4½ billion dollars now spent each year by the nations for armament were turned back to their treasuries.

If the United States will adopt some such measure as my peace-enforcing resolution, it will do much to make all these things possible.

Arthur Capper



# As We View Current Farm News

## How Far Will the Wheat Market Advance Before January 1?

**T**HE upward trend in wheat prices in the last two weeks has been a mighty encouraging factor to Kansas farmers. Export demand is increasing. The trade has taken full note of the small spring wheat crop. It also has considered the reduction in the winter wheat acreage for 1932, and its poor condition in some sections, such as in Western Kansas. There is a smaller wheat acreage in Argentina and Australia. Unfavorable harvest conditions injured the crop in Russia, and limited the export possibilities from that country greatly. And the Canadian crop is much smaller than last year. The improvement in political conditions in Europe, and especially the election in England last week, also has been a help.

But the advance in wheat prices of the next few weeks will be limited. It is being held down by the general low commodity price level. And there seems to be more sympathy than usual between the stock market and wheat. A major advance will not be staged until stocks show more pep than they are indicating these days.

### Telephone Contest Winners

**W**INNERS in the letter writing contest on "How My Telephone Made Extra Profit For Me," announced in the October 17 issue of Kansas Farmer, were: First prize, \$3, Mrs. C. H. Meyers, Fredonia; second prize, \$2, Edward Krenek, Caldwell; and the five honorable mention prizes of \$1 each: Mrs. M. Duncan, Pratt; F. H. McCart, Burrton; Mrs. Florence A. Smith, Fredonia; Mrs. F. L. Weiss, Elizabeth, Colo.; and Mrs. C. H. Adair, Stafford.

### It Was a Skunk!

**A**HUNTER near Hartford, during the open season for prairie chickens, wounded one and watched it come down in some tall grass. Going to the spot, he saw a slow movement stir the tall bluestem, and feeling another shot unnecessary to bag that bird, he laid down his gun and confidently pounced upon the object. It was a large and very odoriferous skunk!

### Thieves Used the Chute

**J**OHN WILLIAMS lives in Richmond, but has a pasture for his hogs 2 miles north of town, on 73-W. A pen in the pasture, with a loading chute handy, made it possible for thieves to make away with 29 shoats recently!

### Will Feed 625 Yearlings

**E**DWARD FRIZELL of Larned, a son of E. E. Frizell, unloaded 625 yearling steers a few days ago to be fed on the Fort Larned Ranch. They will receive silage and alfalfa hay.

### To Handle 30,000 Sheep

**V**OLLIE WOODWARD of Maize and James Ramsey of Bentley will each feed about 15,000 sheep this winter, of which several thousand are in the lots now.

### "Father" of Lister Dies

**L**YNDON KIRLIN, aged 83, died a few days ago at his home in Beattie. Mr. Kirlin is the "father" of listed corn. He invented the lister when he tried the experiment of bolting mouldboards from a right and a left handed plow together, to turn a furrow both ways at once, in following out a conceived plan for the opening of a furrow in which to plant corn. After perfecting the lister, Mr. Kirlin recognized the need for a cultivator that would handle the dirt when thrown into ridges better than would shovels. The Kirlin cultivator was the result of much experimenting, a machine that is now built by most makers of farm machinery after the pattern of the perfected Kirlin tool. This cultivator is often referred to erroneously as the "Curler," probably a misunderstanding of the inventor's name coupled with the manner in which it handled the soil.

Mr. Kirlin began his experiments with corn tillage tools in the early '70s while living in Illi-

nois. He came to Kansas in 1879, settling first in Brown county and moving to Marshall county in 1883. He did more than any other one man toward the improvement of corn tillage tools, particularly of those designed especially for listed corn. So far as known, he also designed the first riding cultivator. He did much for agriculture, and Kansas keenly feels his loss.

### National Contest Next

**T**HIS week at Lawrence, Kansas, folks will have the opportunity of seeing 40 of the speediest huskers of the Middle West fight for the corn husking championship of our state. This contest is to be held 4½ miles northeast from Lawrence, on November 7, at 10:30 o'clock, on the old Governor Robinson farm, now operated by F. H. Leon-



THE LIGHTHOUSE  
IN THE FOG

hard. Final results will be broadcast over WIBW, the Capper Publications' station, at Topeka.

The man who wins this week's contest will be taken to Grundy Center, Ia., where on Friday, November 13, he will compete with champions from other Corn Belt states for the national husking championship. Grundy Center is easily available to Kansas folks—good highways make it only a short drive. And Kansas Farmer will appreciate hearing from any Kansans who plan to go to the national husking bee. Folks at home will be able to get the National contest on the National Broadcasting Company's network during Farm and Home Hour.

### Briefly Told

**R**OBERT D. HENDERSON of Junction City grows out 125 head of Polands a year, and has had as many as 400. "The only way to handle them," he said, "is to hog down the corn if the fodder can be spared." He fences off a 25-acre strip at a time for 100 head in a normal crop year. In this way he produces 280 to 300 pounds of pork in 10 months. "I can produce 300 pounds in 300 days," he said.

Forty-one Chase county country boys competed this year in a crow and hawk killing contest sponsored by the Chase County Fish & Game Association. Jess Miser, Bazaar, was first, with 45 birds; Riley Stormont, Matfield Green, second, 39 birds; and Howard Merritt, Clements, third, 36 birds.

B. L. Stratton, a Hereford breeder at Ottawa, sold three bulls a few days ago that were part of a shipment of 20 animals from Kansas City to Senor Ernesto Lange in Guatemala.

Alfalfa seed production in the United States was about 15 per cent smaller this year than in 1930; the reduction in Kansas was 5 per cent.

Yields in Kansas averaged 145 pounds an acre, and the seed is selling locally at from \$7.50 to \$10 a hundred, depending largely on the quality.

Records sometimes come in handy. Willis Grifing of Manhattan had cow testing figures to prove the value of one milker lost on the railroad right-of-way. He received \$100 for her instead of the market price. Records also helped boost butterfat production 40 pounds to the cow a year.

Ewing Shannon of Salem reports an unusually heavy demand for farms; he says that 17 farmers have applied in the last few days for one of the places he owns. And Tom Cline, of the same community, also reports many applications for a farm he had for rent.

"Wheat on terraced land on my farm made 40 bushels an acre this year," said Joe Koelliker of Robinson, a few days ago, "so don't let anyone tell you that terracing hurts crop yields. My terraced corn land didn't wash this season, while other fields did."

Dr. C. O. Pingrey of Neodesha and Henry Hare, a tenant on the Pingrey farm south of Neodesha, have donated 100 bushels of wheat to the Red Cross; it will be ground into flour at Altoona, and stored in the Neodesha fire station.

Frank McFadden, W. W. Mitchell, L. W. Korf and A. E. Kinnamon of Montezuma will start windbreak plantings next year, in co-operation with Great Plains station of the United States Department of Agriculture at Woodward, Okla.

The Chamber of Commerce of Scott City will sponsor a 4-H Club in Scott county next year, under the direction of H. K. Richwine of Scott City, head of the vocational agriculture department of the Scott Community High School.

Harry Shumaker of Atchison has sold grapes, apples, plums, sweet potatoes, tomatoes, onions, peppers, egg plants, pears, melons, potatoes and cider at his roadside stand with real success this season, realizing from \$5 to \$25 a day.

H. A. Cady of Parker and R. Z. Leasure and W. A. McClellan of La Cygne are adding 2 miles to the terracing system of Linn county, which according to Walter J. Daly of Mound City, the county agent, is now 160 miles long.

Joe Koelliker of Robinson is feeding 86 steers on half and half wheat and corn, with fine results. He produced 1,600 bushels of wheat this year that will be marketed thru steers because, "it's the best market available."

The Sixteenth Annual Marshall County Fair made a profit this year, due to plenty of luck and good management. The largest premium winner was August Wempe of Frankfort, who "made away" with \$200.

G. B. Chandler of Atchison makes a living from 30 acres of fruits and vegetables. One help in this is the public market place in town where he operates a "stall." He finds that quality produce always sells first.

The 31st Western Tractor & Power Farm Equipment Show will be held at the usual time this winter, February 23 to 26 at Wichita. Further information may be obtained from Fred G. Wieland, the secretary.

E. G. Kelley of Manhattan, extension entomologist with the Kansas State College, reports that false wireworms have been unusually destructive this fall in Gray, Lane, Ness, Barton, Edwards and Ford counties.

R. I. Throckmorton of Manhattan, professor of agronomy in the Kansas State College, who has just returned from a trip over the Wheat Belt, reports that the outlook is poor over much of Kansas.

Frank Billman of Holton knows the value of his dairy herd—his 20 Jerseys have made a profit



every month during 1931, and he sells butterfat on the regular market. He feeds according to production, using the agricultural college's 4-2-1 grain ration, plus plenty of alfalfa and silage.

Jesse Swank of Holton has a flock of 2,000 White Leghorn hens. He has four straw-loft laying houses, several range houses, trapnests, sanitary runways and an automatic water system. He has found 12 degrees difference in temperature in favor of the straw-loft houses over the shed-roof type in cold weather.

There were 6½ million horses in the United States in 1920 under 4 years old; by 1930 the number had declined to 2 million. In 1920 there were 1½ million mules under 4 years old; in 1930 ½ million.

H. L. Lobenstein of Manhattan, the extension horticulturist at the Kansas State College, suggested last week that, "fall plowing of the garden plot is the keynote to a good garden next spring."

C. C. Hamlin and J. P. Nolan of Deerfield purchased 5,000 Ramboulet lambs in Denver a few days ago; they will be fed on the Hamlin farm north of Deerfield, which has 800 acres in alfalfa.

An Eastern seed firm purchased 1,000 bushels of Pawnee Chief alfalfa seed a few days ago, the highest quality of certified seed produced in Pawnee county, at \$7 a bushel f. o. b.

Charles Moore of Robinson put crack in one end of a self-feeder and corn in the other. His hogs ate the wheat out three times in preference to the corn. Now he mixes them.

One thousand lambs are being fed by George B. Green of Whiting. He turns them in the corn-soybean field, thus holding harvest and feeding costs to a minimum and improving his soil. He has been feeding ground wheat and barley—all

of his wheat—to cattle, hogs and lambs, with excellent results.

• Poultry flocks on which records are being kept in Atchison county show a 25 per cent increase in the number of eggs to the hen this year over last. Better feeding, culling, breeding, housing



and general management made this possible, according to Joe Goodwin, the farm agent.

Evidently the International Live Stock Exposition, which will be held November 28 to December 5 at Chicago, will be up to its usual high standard, despite the depression.

About half of the Sweet clover seed crop produced this year in Kansas is out of the hands of the growers; prices have ranged from \$3.50 to \$4.50 a hundred pounds.

W. G. Smith of Highland explains that he would rather put his money in corn than in wheat for cattle feed, but for hogs the small grain is just about right. He grinds, soaks it in water

and feeds all the porkers will eat. "This is a new deal to me," he said, "but my hogs never have done better."

J. L. Saunders of Council Grove, owner of the Saunders Milling Company, whose offer to exchange wheat for flour was mentioned by Henry Hatch on page 18 for September 12, is still doing a big business.

Bert Dillard, who lives 2 miles east of Quivera Lake, near Kansas City, has just finished turning 15 acres of cane into sorghum molasses; the average yield was 75 gallons an acre.

Two sows on the farm of Forrest Applegate of Luray each gave birth to 16 pigs recently. Two other sows produced 10 each. This made 52 pigs from four sows.

J. D. DeTar, living 8 miles south of Gardner, has a dahlia garden 1 full acre in size, and in it he believes he has growing every variety of dahlia known.

Martin Boller of Junction City, 39 years old, was killed a few days ago by a falling horse, as he was "cutting out" calves in a feedlot.

Ten Ayrshire cows on the farm of J. L. Griffiths of Riley averaged 374 pounds of butterfat last year; four were 2-year olds.

Homer Sawyer of Fairview purchased a two-row corn picker a few days ago; it will husk about 16 acres a day.

The American Farm Bureau will meet December 4 to 9 in the Hotel Sherman at Chicago.

Dogs killed 11 sheep a few days ago on the farm of Homer Hampton of Axtel.

I. L. Klein of Hillsboro captured a white squirrel a few days ago.

# High Prices at the Sales, Anyway!

By Henry Hatch

THE first farm sales of the fall season have been held, and if the prices paid for almost every class of property is an indication of what farm folks think of the future, all is well! At a sale attended yesterday nothing went at a sacrifice price, and many things sold so well the markets of the future must show an upturn if the purchaser secures an even break. Hens, while low on the market, sold high, bringing 86 cents each for a rather light weight fowl. At another sale held in the neighborhood last week a heavier class of hens brought \$1.01 each. The prospect of wintering on cheap grain, and with eggs a satisfactory price at the present time, seems to make the folks "chicken hungry."

## A Great Business Institution!

The public sale has become a great business institution, a quick way to convert a miscellaneous mess of property into cash. This method of determining a price for an article has enough of the gamble about it to be very appealing to human nature, and many times many a man has overreached himself because of the irresistible habit of buying at sales. The confirmed sale buyer often buys stuff no man living could induce him to buy privately. Many a farmyard is littered with junk that has come from numerous sales, bought on the spur of the moment and brought home to rot or rust out in the great outdoors, untouched since the day of purchase. The American farmer's trait of treating the other fellow right often makes him a too generous bidder for his neighbor's property, a failing that invariably registers in favor of the sale maker and to the final financial detriment of the purchaser.

## Pigs Sold for \$5.60!

At yesterday's sale the folks were as hungry for shoats as they were for hens. The "whyfore" of this certainly is not reflected in the present price of fat hogs. Pigs weighing from 85 to 90 pounds sold for \$5.60 each. The fellow who bought them must look for an upturn in hog prices, or else a way of disposing of some cheap wheat and corn that would look better than dumping it in a roadside ditch, altho no more profitable. Top hogs were \$5.10 yesterday in Kansas City. Local shippers now take 60 cents shipping margin, leaving \$4.50 as the here-at-home price. A 200-pound porker is thus worth \$9.

## Yes, the Lime Helped

A Greenwood county reader asks if it would be profitable to use lime on the garden and on land

to be used for growing oats and corn. Last year, after liming 20 acres sown to alfalfa, we had some left from a 45-ton car, so gave our garden a good liming. This summer's drouth made it difficult to determine the benefits, but we believe there were some, and that there would have been more with normal rainfall. For oats and corn, I would prefer superphosphate to lime. A farmer in this county used it this year on both corn and kafir, with results noticeable as far away as the field may be seen. He estimates an increase of at least 10 bushels an acre of both corn and kafir where the superphosphate was used. Lime is a great corrective for acid soil, and for this reason its benefits are most pronounced in growing alfalfa. I doubt if it would be generally profitable to lime land for oats and corn.

## A Good Time to Build Soil

Some of us apparently are stumbling around, wondering what crops to put in which field the coming season, to assure the most profit during the period of low prices. Why not more alfalfa? The seed is cheaper than it has been for many years, lime is cheaper, and should we run into one failure in securing a stand, the loss of the use of the ground during the time would be so little, figured in terms of cheap wheat, oats or corn, that it would be a low cost loss. If a good stand is secured, there should be four or five years of good alfalfa crops to follow, then some renewed land to plow up that will grow real crops of corn when corn prices will be better. We hear considerable about three and five-year plans for farmers to follow to help us out of our present mess—why not a build-up of our soil by the alfalfa route, by using cheap seed, cheap lime and cheap labor on 25 per cent of our cultivatable acreage? Who has something better to offer?

## Fuel Helps These Days

Here where our streams are lined with a fringe of natural timber we have a fuel supply growing from our own soil. During the years when grain prices were high many farmers were wishing they could "make away" with every tree on the farm except those around the buildings, and some did so, but we are glad to go back to the timber along the creek for our fuel supply this winter, even tho coal is cheaper than it has been for some years. The 10 to 12 acres of timber bordering the creek on this farm is growing fuel faster

than we use it. As some say, the making of it into a usable fuel may not return day wages, but it does return a clean product for a fire that keeps the house comfortable. Nothing smells sweeter to the passerby than the smoke of a wood fire on a cold day, and nothing is more cheerful to those within than the blaze of wood showing thru the stove door.

## Husking Prices Are Down!

Prices that are being paid for corn husking are getting down to the old time level of the '90s. I note where husking is being done for 2 and 3 cents in many of the northern counties of the state, last year's price virtually being cut in the middle. Corn husking is hard on clothes and hard on hands, but coming, as it does, near the wind-up of the season and usually when the weather is pretty decent for such work, unless wet and frosty, it is a job not altogether disagreeable. It is healthy work, gives a fellow a fine appetite, and after a month of following the corn wagon, I usually felt better than at the beginning, except for sore hands. Our corn husking job will be a short one this year, as all but 20 acres was put in the shock. Thirty-five years ago this fall I husked corn for a neighbor for 50 cents a 26-inch box load. Don't think that prices now are lower than they ever have been!

## Motor Fuel Costs Money!

We have so many more places to spend money than we had "in the gay '90s" that a wage comparable with then does not last the young fellow long now. When I got 50 cents a load for husking corn 35 years ago my transportation cost nothing but the effort of "taking it afoot" or driving a team hitched to a spring wagon. Nowadays, the vehicle used by our junior farmers consumes a liquid costing him from 13 to 15 cents a gallon that makes the wheels go around, and he pays from 75 cents to a dollar for another liquid to lubricate "the interior of the works." His travels sometimes takes him far, at an average cost, so compiled figures on the cost of operating motor cars indicate, of 5 cents a mile. If this is the case is riding 10 miles in a motor car worth the effort of husking a load of corn? When we delve into a comparison of wages with what is purchasable we sometimes find ourselves looking at distorted pictures. Incidentally, almost at the very spot where I finished husking the first load of corn for 50 cents, 35 years ago, there is now a well producing the liquid from which is refined the gas and oil that propels the vehicle of today.





# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



## Ground Steak Will Provide the Foundation of a Main Supper Dish

**D**O YOU depend on the left-overs from dinner for use at supper time? Most homemakers do. And a thrifty, fine custom it is when there are foods on the dining table after the noon repast has been eaten. What happens when there is nothing left to salvage?

If someone in the family goes to town during the afternoon so you can order a pound of ground steak, you can use it for the foundation of a delectable main dish. Perhaps you will wish to send for a can of tomato soup, too. Seasoned canned tomatoes may be used if they are available.

### Hamburg Casserole

- 1 pound ground steak
- 6 medium-sized potatoes
- 2 onions
- 1 can tomato soup or
- 1 cup canned tomatoes
- 1½ teaspoons salt
- Dash of pepper



Place the potatoes in a baking dish. Cover with one-half of the ground steak which has been browned in a skillet with the sliced onions. Season with salt and pepper. Add half of the tomato soup. Repeat, using the remaining ingredients and bake for one hour in a moderate oven.

This dish, accompanied by cabbage salad, bread, butter, jelly, milk to drink and a dessert of canned fruit and cookies or cake, makes a complete and pleasing supper.

Of course, there are times when there is no opportunity to send for the beef. You need not feel discouraged so long as there is a jar of peanut butter in the house. This main dish for supper may be fashioned from it.

### Peanut Butter Cutlets

- 1 cup peanut butter
- 1 cup hot milk
- ½ teaspoon salt
- Slices of bread

Mix the peanut butter with the hot milk and seasoning, blending them together thoroughly. Drop slices of bread into the peanut mixture. Fry in a hot skillet with 2 tablespoons of fat until the bread is brown on both sides.

These cutlets, served with scalloped tomatoes, creamed potatoes, bread, butter, jelly, milk to drink and fruit for dessert, make a complete supper. A little pickle of some kind for the adults add zest to the meal.

## Developing Good Teeth

BY LUCILE BERRY WOLF

**T**HE right diet will have a great deal to do with baby's teeth. Babies need orange juice. At the end of the first month, 1 teaspoon of strained orange juice, diluted with an equal amount of boiled water should be given. Twice as much tomato juice may be substituted. At the end of the third month, the baby may have 1 tablespoon of orange juice twice a day. From the fifth month on, other foods should be begun gradually.

Candy and sweets are blamed for a child's poor teeth many times. They surely are often responsible for a child's poor appetite. Use jams, jellies and simple sweets, even pure candies as rewards for a clean plate at the table and give them only after good meals have been eaten. A child easily becomes accustomed to this rule and does not expect sweets except after wholesome food.

What can be done about soft, crumbly teeth? Experiments are pointing out the surprising effect on teeth of vitamins C and D. These vitamins seem to act somewhat as keys which unlock the supplies of certain food materials for the body's use. Excellent results in improving the teeth and gums of adults are being reported by increasing the amount of orange juice in the diet. Tomatoes and raw cabbage are other good sources of vitamin C. The amount of fruit juice for best results with an adult is ½ pint of orange juice twice a day. A good deal, isn't it? Children under six require half this amount and older children in proportion. Cod-liver oil and sunshine furnish vitamin D.

Help the little child to retain his first set of teeth as long as possible so that the jaw will grow and develop properly. Watch the most neg-

lected tooth, the sixth year molar, which comes in at from five to seven years of age. It is the sixth tooth back from the front on each side, and is a permanent tooth. Have it examined regularly for defects during childhood.

By Nell B. Nichols

## Women Watch Dollars

BY VERNETTA FAIRBAIRN  
Home Demonstration Agent, Montgomery County

**O**VER 100 Montgomery county farm bureau women are looking forward to New Year's day. This day will mark the passing of a year since the women started to keep accurate and complete household accounts under the direction of Miss Marguerite Harper, home management specialist of the Kansas State College of Agriculture.

Miss Harper estimates that from 71 to 85% of all money is spent by the homemakers of the country. This specialist believes that an account

nishes and shellac are more brittle and less durable. When the final coat is dried I wax the floor and polish it.

I think you will find that only a small portion of the soil penetrates beneath the wax finish so that an occasional cleansing with gasoline followed by waxing and polishing keeps the floor bright and shining. Liquid wax may be used instead of gasoline. This wax is a cleansing agent as well as a wax.

Soft wood floors are not at all a misfortune for the wood may be painted, stained or lacquered in soft dull shades that fit in with the color scheme of the rest of the room and floor paint effectively conceals a marred or discolored floor. The cracks may be filled with plastic wood or putty. Because varnish protects the finish, makes a harder wearing surface and simplifies cleaning, it is advisable to use a final coat of varnish or paint and always over stain.

res a thicker covering than paint, varnish is a better or stain to cover a floor that is splintered. If the splinters fail to come in places where they may be covered by rugs as they frequently do, the floor may be refloored or one of the many attractive linoleums chosen. There are attractive designs for every room in the house. Linoleum, properly laid and cared for makes a most satisfactory floor covering.

## Pre-Natal Letters



**Y**OUNG mothers-to-be of this generation are fortunate in having helpful pre-natal information available. Good care during the pre-natal period makes for a healthy baby, as well as a healthy mother. If you are expecting a baby you'll be interested in the series of pre-natal letters prepared by Lucile Berry Wolf. Mrs. Wolf presents her material in a sound, pleasing manner. The charge for the series is 35 cents. Send your name and the date on which you expect your baby to Lucile Berry Wolf, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

book is an aid in checking leaks in spending; helps in adjusting problems among children who hope for more things than their rightful share of the family budget allows; aids in a wiser expenditure of the income and shows the farm woman how much she has contributed toward the family income thru her efforts along various lines.

## Floors Require Care

BY RUTH T. LARIMER

**U**NCARPETED floors tend to remain in popularity because they are more sanitary and are more easily cleaned than heavy rugs. While rickety chairs and wobbly tables may be moved to some inconspicuous position the paths made by high heels and heavy boots tramping across the wood are there to stay until removed or covered. Keeping hard wood floors in good condition is not difficult but if they are already worn and discolored, sanding and a new finish is the best course. The absence of electricity complicates the sanding but I have found that I can fasten a large piece of sandpaper, the kind that is bought by the yard, to my waxer, thus eliminating the necessity of sanding a floor on my hands and knees. If there are discolored spots they may be removed by a solution of oxalic acid dissolved in hot water and the acid washed away with hot water. These crystals are poisonous. When the wood is clean and all particles removed I use three coats of elastic floor varnish, allowing sufficient drying time between each coat. Other var-

## Do You Need a Smock?

**Y**OU may wear a smock of cretonne in the kitchen, the garden, or for general housework; one of crepe de Chine in the bedroom to replace the kimono; or one of gay colored print, worn with a belt, as an afternoon dress. Any of these smocks may be made by the same pattern. Three delightful styles are shown below.

2721—Smart and wearable smock. Has slightly flared hemline. Uses contrasting material for collar, cuffs and on pockets. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2688—The artist's smock introduced into everyday life, because of its practicability. Entirely



covers the dress. Designed for sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

478—Attractive design has a shoulder yoke in one-piece and box-plait at center back. Designed for sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

Patterns, 15 cents! Fall Fashion Catalog 15 cents or 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Order from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



## Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER  
Pawnee County

Farmers who have been in Western Kansas report that wheat prospects are not encouraging. In our community wheat is doing well, and there is considerable moisture. But a large part of the county has a very limited supply. In parts of the county the wheat has sprouted but the roots are finding dry ground below. A few farmers have said they believed their wheat was dying for lack of moisture. Ordinarily Western Kansas has much of the wheat sown in September, but this year many acres were seeded during the latter part of October. Very unusual weather conditions must occur to permit this crop to make a satisfactory yield next year.

The rise in wheat prices does the farmer no good who has sold all his 1931 crop, but the man who has held his grain is profiting, and the delayed rise may make more dollars next season. Of course the current rise in price gives everybody a chance to say, "I knew it would go up as soon as the grain trade and speculators got hold of most of the wheat." These two grain factors probably get about as much criticism as they justly need, but they did not have any previous knowledge that it was going to be dry, that the wire worms would destroy a heavy acreage, that Japan and China would have a fuss, and that unfavorable weather was going to occur in other parts of the world.

### Yeah, Bryan Was Right!

We think we have an omen that William Jennings Bryan was right about his famous theory of the 16-to-1 relation of money. We had two sows farrow last week, and one had 16 pigs and the other one, so undoubtedly there is some natural relationship in the 16-to-1 theory! No doubt the proper distribution of the 16-to-1 ratio would be about as difficult as to get the sow with the one pig to assume part of the responsibility of rearing some of the surplus from the sow with 16. I have never quite decided whether the sow or the pigs show the more intelligence. Often the sow refuses to assume any responsibility for the members of another litter, but in this case the sow was willing to take the pigs, but the pigs insisted they were not orphans. At any rate, we are not very favorably impressed with the experience we have had with the 16-to-1 principle if it works in money like it does in pigs! The extreme results from the two sows have put us considerably in the dark about the future of the hog business. It usually is said that large litters are a sure omen of cheap hogs and high corn. The large litter came first, and made hog profits appear bad. In a few hours the litter of one arrived, and of course the reverse ought to be true, that small litters mean high hogs and cheap corn, so whichever way the future hog and corn prices go we have an indication.

### No Water in the Arkansas

I think if any new maps are made of Kansas the Arkansas river should just be indicated and not marked as a stream! It has been dry so long at Larned that some people begin to wonder if it ever did flow. The bed is growing up in cottonwood sprouts and cockleburs. Altho we are 7 miles from the river the general water table in our irrigation wells is about 2 feet lower than normal. When the river does flow, after about two weeks the water table in the wells will raise several inches. Until about 10 to 15 years ago the Arkansas river flowed most of the year. Several things have occurred to make this difference. One is the development of irrigation in Colorado and Western Kansas. Probably the greatest factor is that there is so little sod remaining in the West to shed the water that falls.

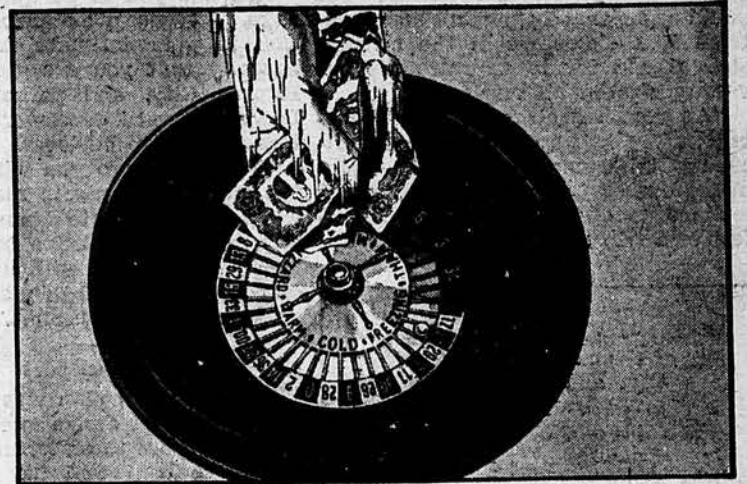
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GAMBLING with makeshift anti-freezes is a dangerous game. You can't outguess Old Man Winter. Even the Weather Bureau doesn't know what he's going to do. But of one thing you can be sure. There will be mild days this winter, and there will be cold ones. If you use an anti-freeze that evaporates in warm weather, you're risking frozen engines—and a heavy bill for repairs—when the cold snaps come!

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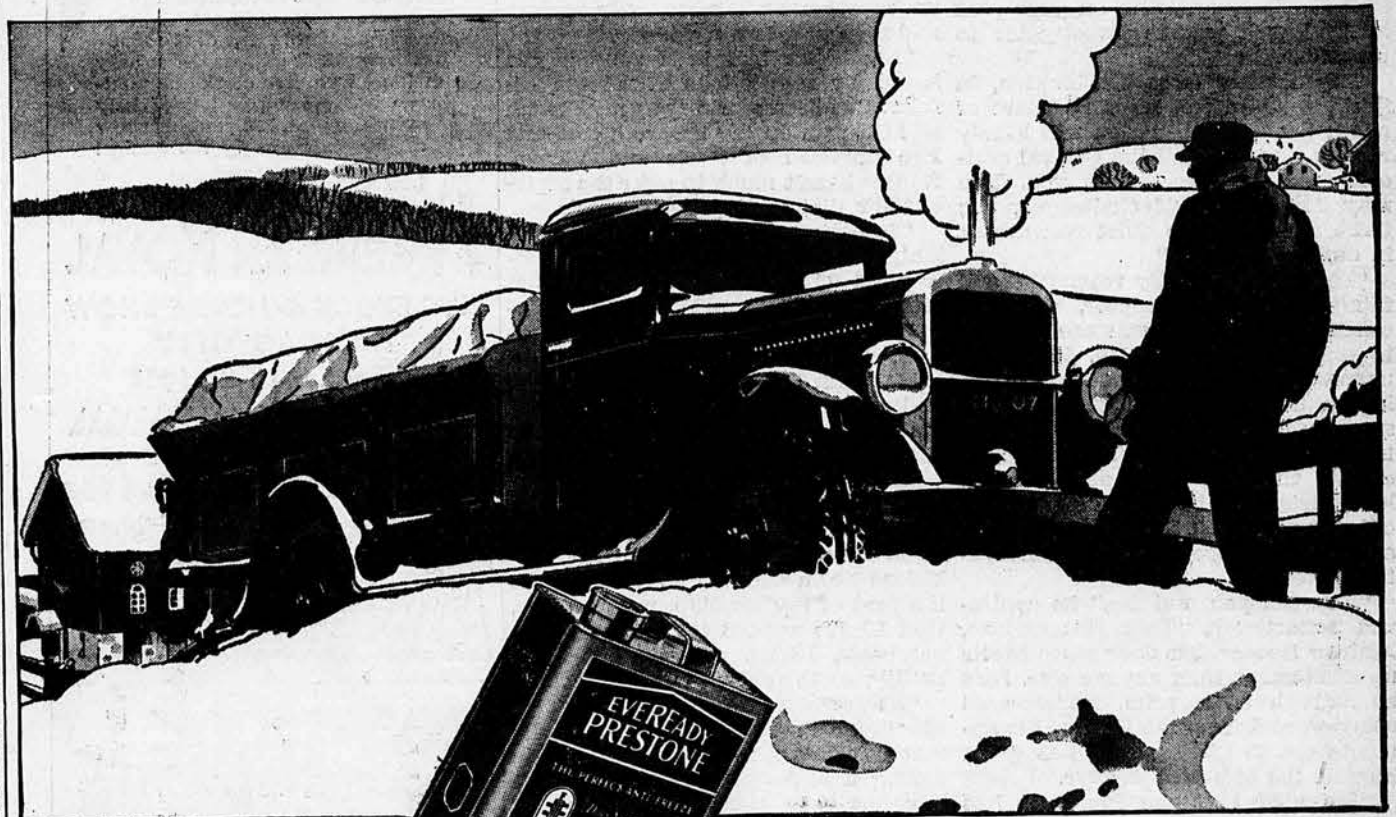
Don't gamble with old-fashioned, makeshift products. Don't wait for a hard freeze to pounce on your cars, trucks and farm engines. Have the cooling-systems cleaned and tightened, and filled with the proper amount of Eveready Prestone. Then forget them for the rest of the season!

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# The Heartbreak Trail

BY JOSEPH IVERS LAWRENCE

"THE duty should not be altogether irksome, Reuel," Senator Tristram said to his nephew. "You are distinctly of a serious turn of mind, rather solemn for a lad of twenty-three, yet an experience of an adventurous nature has inevitably a certain appeal to youth; and it seems to me there's an implied compliment in my choice of you as my agent."

"I'm not insensible to the honor, sir," replied Reuel Tristram, "but you'll agree that I shouldn't be a Tristram if I didn't weigh the circumstances and try to appraise the advantages from all angles."

"As your secretary here in Washington I've had an invaluable experience and, keeping the idea of a diplomatic career in mind, I'm naturally inclined to question the possible effect of a trip to Kansas Territory up-

I'll give you a line to him, as he has been the acting Vice President of the United States.

"But your mission is a private one, Reuel—quite personal. I don't care to sink many more dollars in this New England Aid Association, if our New England brethren are stirring up all the partisan feeling that's credited to them. I want to see things for myself, through your eyes."

"I'd like you to go quietly to Chicago, but without dissembling. Mention to your intimate friends quietly casually that you are going to visit Kansas City, and perhaps stop at Lawrence and Leavenworth, on matters of private business."

"From Chicago you will drift into the tide of emigrants moving westward, and slip into Kansas without attracting undue notice from anyone. You'll be provided with ample funds, of course, and I shall place no limit on your expense account."

## Not a Pleasant Prospect

The Senator's plan was so definite and his earnest desire so evident, that Reuel forebore to offer further objections. He confessed his disappointment, however, to the lovely Miranda Reynolds, daughter of Congressman Reynolds, when he called at her home to say good-by.

"It's not a pleasant prospect," he said a little ruefully. "It means weeks—perhaps months of tedious traveling and bickering along the rivers and frontier posts."

"But the adventure, the excitement!" exclaimed Miranda brightly. "Pistols, Bowie knives, galloping horses, and wild, weird men and women! How thrilling it will be. Reuel!"

"I doubt it," he murmured lugubriously. "All those blood-and-thunder tales are grossly exaggerated. There has been disorder, of course; some actual battles of a sort between contending factions; but the partisans magnify isolated instances that are picked out of a great movement of emigration thru a vast area."

"Don't think that I hope to find and witness terror and bloodshed; quite the contrary; but it's my belief that the experience will more likely be drab and uneventful as a whole."

"My hopes had been roused, you know, by suggestions of foreign affairs. I've been brushing up my French and German during leisure hours, and I've dreamed of Paris and Vienna. Kansas hasn't much to offer the aspirant for diplomatic adventures."

"Sometimes you're positively ungallant, Reuel!" protested Miranda, blushing and dimpling adorably. "Is it strange that I thought your deep depression had something to do with—well, with quitting Washington and—"

He smiled slightly as she paused and cocked her head coquettishly, but his mood did not respond directly to the challenge.

"Do you want gallant speeches, or plain, uncolored facts, Miranda?" he demanded with startling abruptness. "You know that I love you! My ambitions begin and end with—you! But it's part of my worship, my devotion, that I have wanted to offer you—not prospects, hopes, dreams, but some reality, some achievement."

"As secretary to a legation, recognized as a man embarked on a diplomatic career, I might be justified in asking a high-spirited girl to marry me; but as a clerk—the protégé of my uncle in the Senate—I have nothing to offer but love and high hopes."

"Nothing but love—and high hopes!" she quoted softly, lowering her fine eyes till the long lashes brushed her cheeks. "Yet that's a great deal for a good man to offer, Reuel. And you are a good man, with your New England conscience and your Puritan background."

"I know you think I've kept you

**THE Heartbreak Trail is one of the outstanding serials of the day, and it has a Kansas background. It is a story of 1855, in which a young man leaves the luxury of the East to live amid the murders and arson of the Kansas border war. Most of the action is around Lawrence—in the community, by the way, where the State Corn Husking Contest is being held today, November 7, on the place owned in those times by Gov. Charles Robinson, and which is now being farmed by F. H. Leonhard. What a change there has been! The story will give everyone who reads it a larger appreciation of the struggles of the settlers to establish the heritage which is ours.**

on my chances with the present administration.

"President Pierce is your friend, sir; yet we're all conscious of his sensitiveness on all matters affecting the border situation. I fear he has reasons for being jealous of his present policy, and there's a question of possible doubt or criticism on your part in sending a private investigator to the scene."

"My absence from Washington, in itself, would affect no one's peace of mind; but my destination will hardly remain a secret, and the general curiosity will be directed at you. You may find yourself challenged, sir; there may be some quiet resentment in certain quarters."

"That's all perfectly reasonable and fair," agreed the Senator, "but I'm confident that even you are inclined to magnify the situation. From the narrow perspective of official Washington the border troubles have assumed false proportions; we're getting unduly excited over sporadic incidents that are vocal and more or less trivial. That's why I'm desirous of having you visit the disputed ground and make a report on your observations, Reuel."

"Between you and me," he continued reflectively, "that flittermouse, Andrew Reeder, has done more to stir up excitement than anyone else. He's as skittish as a prim, middle-aged spinster, and from the time of his appointment as Governor he has given himself the airs of a martyr."

"I'm glad that the President has relieved him; I believe that Wilson Shannon is a sane and conservative executive, and his record as Governor of Ohio speaks well for him."

"Shall I be provided with credentials?" Reuel inquired.

"Why, yes, of a sort—with the hope that you won't need them. I'll give you letters to acting-Governor Woodson, and to Mr. Shannon. You may run into Senator Atchison there, and

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waiting a long time for an answer to your first question—a year ago—if I loved you," she went on thoughtfully, gravely. "You are so terribly serious, Reuel, that you make me serious—tho I'm naturally almost too gay and flippant. You make me very thoughtful when you speak to me so gravely, and I find myself weighing every vital issue, every circumstance."

"That is fair and right," he said heavily. "Love and marriage are certainly not the least serious factors in the lives of men and women, Miranda."

"Reuel Tristram!" she cried suddenly, raising her eyes and looking at him intently. "Will you grow to be a hard, grave man? Will there be nothing in life for you but conscience and duty? I don't know what your father was like, but your uncle is a great hard man, like a graven image."

"His colleagues fear him in the Senate chamber, and their respect for him is largely born of that fear. He's uncompromising, unrelenting, absolutely merciless in matters of justice to friend or foe. I've been told that President Pierce falters and averts his eyes when your uncle speaks to him."

#### A Black Sheep

"My father," said Reuel, with sudden misery in his eyes, "was a drunkard, a profligate—the black sheep of the family. Worry and grief killed my mother. When I was a small boy I felt that I must so conduct my life that I might never bring such shame and sorrow upon my kinsfolk. A son's conduct is usually shaped upon the father's, by emulation, or by reaction."

She made a nervous, quick little gesture with a fluttering hand.

"Don't let the reaction make you hard!" she said. "A great man becomes greater, greatest, by kindness and gentleness. There are times for stern justice and authority, but some of the greatest crises in life are met most happily with softness and tender mercy, Reuel."

"It's inconceivable that a man could ever be cruel or unkind to you, Miranda!" he exclaimed in a sudden burst of feeling that brought a quaver to his low, steady voice.

"Mark Rynders was unkind to me," she said with a frankness that startled him. "I gave him an answer to his repeated questions—last night. I—I told him I didn't love him, and never could."

"He was rude and harsh. He said that I was a flirt without a conscience. He said I had played with him and led him on—that I had made a fool of him before all Washington. He threatened to take his own life, to go to sea on a sailing ship—oh, all manner of wild threats; but he didn't scare me; he was too much like a bad boy that couldn't have his own way."

Reuel's face was flushed and his eyes gleamed with a new light.

"I'm surprised!" he said hoarsely. "It was churlish of him! I thought he was too well bred for that. And I'm surprised, Miranda, that you have given him your answer. I confess that I have feared Mark as a rival; he's an attractive chap, and more romantic, more dashing and gallant than I. I—I am—surprised!"

The lashes covered her eyes again, and she twisted a wisp of lace between the small, exquisite hands that lay in her lap.

"Mark asked me," she faltered, in a breathless whisper, "he asked me if it was—because I loved—you, Reuel. I told him that it was."

Reuel sprang to his feet with a cry that startled the girl and brought her to her feet in turn.

"Darling!" he gasped, casting off his stern young dignity in a flood of passion that could be nothing less than convincing to the most exacting lady.

His fervor stirred her deeply, and she held out her hands to him. He caught her close to him, almost roughly, and pressed his lips to hers, holding her in a smothering embrace; then he let her go suddenly and stood before her, flushed and confused.

"Forgive me, Miranda—dearest!"

he gasped. "I was—carried away for the moment."

He took her hands in his gently and touched her finger tips lightly with his lips, in deep reverence and contrition.

#### The Helmet of Hope

Reuel Tristram traveled comfortably to Chicago by train, enjoying the comforts of the Eastern tourist while contemplating the privations that awaited him at the end of railway lines and city accommodations. The weather was warm, and he made himself as comfortable as possible in nankeen trousers and a fashionable coat of light broadcloth, with the high beaver hat generally affected by fastidious young men.

In accordance with his uncle's advice, he called on some prominent men in the Illinois city, presented his credentials, and made inquiries regarding the latest developments in the border situation and the movements of emigrants.

He was strongly tempted to take the comfortable and pleasant journey by river steamer to St. Louis, but emigrants who had chosen that short cut to their Kansas goal had recently been received so inhospitably at the river ports that some of them had turned back.

Many of the more cautious travelers were going by train to Iowa City, the railroad terminus, and buying equipment there for the more arduous but safer journey overland to the new territory, avoiding the border towns.

Reuel was commissioned to seek the society of emigrants and observe their modes of procedure; so he went to Iowa City. There he stepped from the civilization to which he was accustomed, as exemplified by the steam locomotive and its train of cars, into the hurly-burly of frontier adventure and disorder.

Trains of covered wagons were setting out along the trails; wagons large and small, drawn variously by horses, mules, or the stolid, plodding oxen. Men in high hats and broadcloth, and men in fringed buckskin, cracked whips over the steeds; fair-faced women in silks and brocaded velvets, and hard-featured, worn women in harsh home-spun, sat in the wagons with their children, viewing the novel scenes with an uncanny cheerfulness that could not comprehend the things that lay before them.

A frock-coated man in a beaver hat, mounted jauntily on a raw-boned mule, excited Reuel's sense of the grotesque, and, profiting by the example he visited a store and exchanged his city apparel for strong boots, buckskin breeches, and a durable hunting coat with capacious pockets. His beaver was cast into the discard and replaced with a wide-brimmed felt hat of the style in favor with cattlemen.

The personal effects stored in two large portmanteaus, with which he started from Washington, were carefully sorted, and some of them discarded that he might transfer them to a pair of leather saddlebags. Traveling alone, with such light luggage, a wagon was one of the least of his needs, and he bought a horse of fair appearance, sound in wind and limb, and such gear and furnishings as a horseman might find necessary on a long journey.

A train of something over a hundred wagons set forth from Iowa City on the following day, and Reuel rode on its flank, in company with other men variously mounted, numbering altogether enough horsemen for a troop of cavalry.

Weapons were in fashion, and the Senator's nephew, tho vaguely skeptical of the necessity for such war-like panoply, conformed to the custom and carried a breech-loading Sharpe's rifle slung from his pommel, and a pistol at his belt.

The caravan rolled gayly out of the town amid cheers, to the music of trumpets, fifes, fiddles and concertinas, but the hubbub subsided a little



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"On Nov. 1st, our 150 pullets were not laying. I gave them Don Sung and got 364 eggs in the next 3 weeks; sold \$75 worth in December, and \$100 worth in January. The birds were strong and healthy all winter, and cackled like it was spring."

Don Sung, the Chinese brand of tablets which Mrs. Wagner used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. These tablets can be obtained from Burrell-Dugger Co., 34 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding 3 times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

**MAYBE YOU ARE BUYING NEW IMPLEMENTS OR EQUIPMENT THIS SEASON. Use the Farmers' Market Page to sell the old.**

## Warning!

Against Trespassers. Post your farm and protect your property from parties who have no regard for your rights. Kansas Farmer is offering signs like this sample, printed on heavy, durable cardboard; brilliant orange color; 11x14 inches. Get these signs

and post your farm NOW.  
5 for 50c Postpaid  
Kansas Farmer, Box K-10, Topeka, Kan.



dolefully after half a mile, and the long column settled down to a steady, plodding march.

Reuel fell into conversation with a burly, bearded giant who rode beside him on a powerful farm horse.

"It all looks like an invading army to me," he remarked with quiet humor. "We might be going to seize Kansas and hold it against all comers, with such an army."

"There's none too much, my friend," said the big fellow. "I've been away from the cities before. I've been in the Hudson's Bay country, and I went to California in 'Forty-nine. I like folks, somehow—most all folks, take 'em as they come; but I've learned a thing or two: when you move away from cities and policemen, you'd better organize your own police force right off, first thing you do."

#### Powder for Five Years

"I don't tote much clothing or truck of any sort, but I've got good guns in my bags, and enough powder and lead to last me five years. When you're traveling alone and you meet another feller out in the open, get ready to shoot as soon as you see 'im. If he wants to shake hands, all right; you can be thankful you've saved some ammunition for another time."

There was something honest and hearty about the big man that won Reuel's confidence.

"I'm a greenhorn when it comes to adventuring," he confessed. "I'm a New Englander, but my home is in Washington. My name is Tristram, Mr.—"

"Oh, Dawson's my name—Hubert Dawson," said the other, a trifle testily. "Names are handy-enough, just for handles, but they don't mean much."

"You gents have a little swig?" called out the driver of the wagon nearest to the two horsemen, invitingly lifting an earthen jug.

"No, thanks; got some o' m' own," drawled Hubert Dawson, none too graciously.

Reuel smiled slightly as a concession to the genial wagoner's cordiality, but definitely dismissed the invitation with a wave of the hand.

"All the same to me," said the driver, proceeding to indulge his own appetite. "Don't seem to me, tho, that teetotalers get much out o' life now."

"No, they lose out on seeing all the pretty green an' yaller snakes and purple rats crawlin' round 'em," agreed Dawson witheringly.

An appreciative chuckle came from the depths of the wagon, and the comely, good-humored face of a woman in the middle forties appeared over the shoulder of the driver.

"Doctor's say rum's bad for the eyes," she called out sociably, "and I notice it fixes folks so's they can't see much but demijohns and bottles."

"Makes you forget to worry an' fret, an' that's somethin'," retorted the man, smacking his lips as he replaced the jug.

He was a large man, built much like Hubert Dawson. His round, rather full face was deeply tanned, and red with a marked tracery of fine blood vessels that showed thru a peculiarly clear and delicate skin and gathered in a sort of empurpled plexus in the large, broad nose.

A mop of hair, strikingly flaxen in hue, set off the ruddy countenance in rather unfortunate contrast, while yet another incongruous note was furnished by a pair of china-blue eyes, almost ludicrously suggestive of innocence and childishness.

The woman, evidently his wife, was fair-skinned, with dark hair and eyes, and her small, regular features betokened a native refinement. Neither of them was traceable thru physiognomy to any of the European peasant types, and Reuel Tristram conjectured idly that they were typical of the slowly decadent descendants of some of the more intelligent yeoman stock of early New England colonization.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## From Station WIBW

Here is the program which is coming next week from WIBW, the radio station of The Capper Publications at Topeka:

#### Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather  
6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club  
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes  
6:30 a. m.—The Sod Busters  
6:55 a. m.—Time News, Weather  
7:00 a. m.—Gospel Singers  
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods  
7:45 a. m.—Zeb and Zeke  
9:00 a. m.—Early Market Reports  
9:02 a. m.—Sunshine Hour  
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight  
11:15 a. m.—Bigelow Orchestra  
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour  
1:30 p. m.—School of the Air  
2:15 p. m.—Our Women Editors  
2:30 p. m.—Arthur Jarrett  
2:45 p. m.—Shepherd of the Hills  
3:00 p. m.—The Letter Box  
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave  
6:00 p. m.—Bing Crosby  
6:15 p. m.—Bank Savings Life Sports  
6:25 p. m.—Pennant Sunshine Orchestra  
6:45 p. m.—Camel Quarter Hour  
7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters  
10:00 p. m.—Pryor's Band  
10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News  
10:30 p. m.—Star Dust

#### Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 8  
10:15 a. m.—Lady From Louisiana  
10:30 a. m.—Voice of St. Louis  
11:30 a. m.—International Broadcast

12:30 p. m.—Cathedral Hour  
5:00 p. m.—Chicago Knights  
5:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Musical Memories  
6:00 p. m.—The World's Business  
7:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors  
7:15 p. m.—Concert Orchestra  
7:45 p. m.—Kansas Poet  
8:00 p. m.—Around the Samovar  
8:30 p. m.—Phantom of Mort Manor  
9:00 p. m.—Hutcheson Orchestra  
10:00 p. m.—Continental String Quartet  
10:30 p. m.—Ben Bernie Orchestra  
11:00 p. m.—Eddie Duchin Orchestra

#### MONDAY, NOVEMBER 9

10:45 a. m.—Rumford Program  
2:30 p. m.—Arthur Jarrett  
3:15 p. m.—Lown Orchestra  
7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program  
8:15 p. m.—The Mills Brothers  
9:00 p. m.—Women's Clubs  
9:30 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures  
11:00 p. m.—Bernie Orchestra

#### TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 10

2:00 p. m.—Kanoa Hawaiians  
3:15 p. m.—Four Clubmen  
3:30 p. m.—Phil Fisher Orchestra  
4:00 p. m.—Capt. Tim Healy  
7:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures  
7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper  
8:00 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper  
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles  
9:00 p. m.—Mills Brothers  
9:15 p. m.—Star Brand Shoemakers  
9:30 p. m.—Arabesque  
11:00 p. m.—Schroeder Orchestra

#### WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11

10:30 a. m.—The Sun Maid  
2:00 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper  
2:30 p. m.—Arthur Jarrett  
3:30 p. m.—Artist Recital  
4:00 p. m.—Asbury Park Orchestra  
7:00 p. m.—Evening Devotional Service

7:20 p. m.—State Grange  
7:45 p. m.—Community Singing  
8:00 p. m.—Studio Murder  
9:30 p. m.—Concerts Corporation  
11:00 p. m.—Duchin Orchestra

#### THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 12

9:30 a. m.—Nat and Bridget  
10:45 a. m.—Rumford Program  
2:30 p. m.—Rhythm Kings  
3:30 p. m.—Hotel Taft Orchestra  
8:00 p. m.—Seidel Orchestra  
9:00 p. m.—Darktown Minstrels  
9:30 p. m.—Tito Guizar  
9:45 p. m.—Peter's Parade  
11:00 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

#### FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 13

10:30 a. m.—Acme White Lead Program  
10:45 a. m.—The Sun Maid  
2:00 p. m.—Huston Ray Orchestra  
3:15 p. m.—Light Opera Gems  
3:45 p. m.—Lady From Louisiana  
4:00 p. m.—Curtis Institute of Music  
9:45 p. m.—Fray and Bragiotti  
11:00 p. m.—Bernie Orchestra

#### SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14

10:00 a. m.—Helen and Mary  
1:30 p. m.—Football Game KSAC  
5:00 p. m.—Trini Orchestra  
5:45 p. m.—"Football Results"  
6:00 p. m.—Political Situation  
7:45 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour  
8:30 p. m.—National Radio Forum  
11:00 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

#### Call in a Gipsy

Customer: "What does this mean? There's a fly in the bottom of my teacup!"

Waitress: "Har do I know? I'm a waitress, not a fortune-teller!"



## Diet Makes The Hog

HE WAS CORNFED; and that is why for a hundred years the Midwestern hog has been an aristocrat among swine. His quality was in his food before his food was in his belly.

♦ The meat of the hog aristocrat is hard, firm. Consumers like it because it looks as good as it actually is.

♦ The meat of the soft, oily hog is much less desirable. His hams are flabby, his bacon is difficult to slice, his lard will be soft and runny. Consumers will not pay as much for the meat of the soft hog and packers cannot pay producers as much for this type of meat animal.

♦ It is a matter of keen regret to Swift & Company that six times as many soft hogs came into some Midwestern packing plants this year as came three years ago.

♦ Fortunately, the cause of this lowering of quality, which may be only temporary, is known. Scientists at the college of agriculture and experiment station of the University of Illinois lay the blame, after long study, almost wholly on the feeding of soybeans in their natural state. Their circular No. 369, issued last April, says of the soybean:—"No way has yet been found to use it (natural state) in the rations of fattening swine without producing soft carcasses."

♦ Scientific men speak positively only when they know. There is no qualification here; the University experts assert that the oil of the soybean will certainly make soft hogs. And soft hogs mean lower prices to entire communities in which feeding of soybeans with the oil unextracted is common.

## Swift & Company

Copies of Circular No. 369 may be secured from College of Agriculture, Urbana, Illinois.







## LIVESTOCK

By Jesse R. Johnson

### Dairying Is on an Upward Trend in Neosho County; 45 New Silos Have Been Provided

WITH the precision of an army of occupation, the farmers of Neosho county are holding on hard and fast to their dairy activities. But little money is going outside for new herd bull material. They have no county cow testing association to enable them to know definitely the individual cows that pay. But the march toward better cattle and better methods is steady and certain. They have adopted the motto "not more but better cows," and in line with this plan no more heifers are being retained than in other years, but greater care is being taken in selecting the better ones.

Last fall the farmers of this county erected an unusual number of silos. Thirty of the trench and 15 of the crib type were built in addition to those made from tile and cement blocks. Lester Shepard, county agent, estimates the capacity of the trench silos at about 1,800 tons, and the cribs at more than 350 tons.

IT IS a fine compliment to W. A. Gladfelter, a master farmer of Emporia, that his farm should be chosen as the meeting place for the Emporia Times Farm Congress, to be held November 17 to 19. The selection of the Gladfelter farm, noted for its herds of Registered Durocs, and the men invited to speak give a decided livestock slant to the occasion.

Among the prominent speakers are J. H. Mercer; Cy McKee, a lubrication engineer; Frank Stoll, director of public relations for the Kansas City Board of Trade, and representatives of the Farmer's Union, Farm Bureau and the Grange.

THE big day in Elk City is the third Wednesday in each month. That is community sale day, and the event brings thousands of folks to town. They come from a distance and leave considerable cash. R. C. Vaughn established the community sale five years ago. The idea of making the sale a sort of clearing house for the farmers and stockmen of Elk and adjoining counties grew until it became necessary to erect a pavilion with yards and pens suitable for housing the livestock brought in to be sold.

From 350 to 500 cattle, hogs and horses are disposed of every month in these sales. Prices usually are in keeping with markets, but it is not unusual to see stock cattle or hogs sell above Wichita or Kansas City markets.

The management insists that the rules relating to honest statements must be adhered to, and the sale is coming to be recognized as a place where none but reliable methods can be employed.

MAURICE HOOPER of Junction City had such good results with his trench silo last year that he has enlarged the capacity, and has just finished filling. His present silo is 100 feet long, 10 feet wide and 9 feet deep. It holds 200 tons.

Mr. Hooper uses cane for silage, and has excellent results in feeding it to all kinds of livestock. He feeds about 40 pounds daily to his milk cows, and supplements it with corn fodder and alfalfa hay.

THE time was when a farmer breeding cattle for dairy purposes would buy an inferior bull because he could purchase him cheaper than he could

one with more high producing ancestors. There are still farmers of that kind, but the number is declining. Just now there seems to be a surplus of dairy bred bulls, but they are largely on the hands of breeders who have not made records on their cows.

Every year the demands grow stronger for bulls out of cows with official or county cow testing records. Just the fact that a bull is eligible to registry does not suffice, as it once did. The campaign of education that has been going on for the last 25 years has made it almost impossible for anyone to dispose of a bull whose sire and dam were not registered. And in another decade it will be just as

hard to sell a bull unless his dam has a known butterfat and milk record.

Bulls of all breeds are offered at prices consistent with general livestock markets, and thoughtful farmers and stock growers are inclined to take advantage of the low values. Many old or inferior bulls are being marketed, and their vacant stall made comfortable for a more worthy sire than ever occupied it before.

F. M. GIFFORD of Wakefield recently sold his entire crop of spring calves in Kansas City for \$7 a hundred. They weighed a little over 600 pounds, on an average. These calves were high grade Shorthorns, and all sired by a registered Shorthorn bull. They had not been fed a bit of grain. This weight and quality was the result of good breeding, heavy milking dams and good pasture. Mr. Gifford bred registered Shorthorns for 30 years, and his experience as a Shorthorn breeder and feeder taught him the value of good breeding from the standpoint of beef production.

THERE is much encouragement in the purebred livestock sales that have been held so far this fall. Nothing discourages a breeder of registered

livestock more than a lack of interest. After he has given years of work and spent large sums of money in procuring seed stock and mating it for results, he has a right to at least command the interest of his neighbors and friends. He realizes that prices of other farm commodities are low, and he is not disappointed with what he receives.

But the exceptionally large crowds of interested and thinking men and women who have gathered at the ringside at the best sales held recently indicate a bright future for the business. Cattlemen have been especially interested in securing good bulls. They have bid carefully and made their selections deliberately, but their determination to buy good ones is greater than in former years.

There is another reason for the big crowds of business men and farmers at many of the sales. Many buyers do not get interested until purebred livestock are almost too high to buy with safety, then they are strong contenders at sales, and the shrewd buyer is inclined to stay away, knowing there will be no bargains.

Now the sales are on a cash basis, and the "wild-eyed" buyer of the past has no money to spend. So the business buyer who saved his money and his enthusiasm is quick to see his chance. These high class buyers are more numerous at sales than they have been for years.

## When Will the Depression End?

(Continued from Page 3)

Part of the post-war prosperity of the United States was due to the fact that a large export trade was maintained by the sale of foreign bonds in this country, part of the proceeds being used to purchase American goods. With several foreign issues already in default, and evidence of financial and political insecurity in Europe, as well as in Latin America and Australia, most investors will not buy long-term foreign bonds for a while. Hence, the outlook for a material revival in our export trade, which is one of our largest industries, is quite clouded.

In brief, the foundations on which rapid business recovery can be built are not clearly in sight, so that progress will be slow if the situation works out along traditional lines. The main obstacles are the incomplete readjustment of wages and other costs of manufacture and distribution, the city real estate situation, reluctance to make long term investments, the impaired banking situation, low incomes of raw material producers, difficulties in our foreign trade, weak financial conditions and political unsettlement abroad, and the lack of genuine world peace.

At this point, it becomes necessary to recognize that two different views prevail as to the way to deal with the depression. First is that of letting conditions run their course, making adjustments and sacrifices, and cutting down costs so as to get along on the deflated price level.

The second proposes the use of money and bank credit to lift prices up to a level that is consistent with the existing levels of wages, salaries and indebtedness and then endeavoring to stabilize them at that level.

Those who believe in the first course assert that excesses have been committed, that errors of optimism have occurred, that such things as the speculative debauch of 1929 have filled the economic system with poison, that the unsound situations must be liquidated, that purgings and readjustments must be made even tho the innocent are forced to suffer with the guilty, and that the price level of three years ago was high and unstable. They assert, also, that when a good start has been made at correcting these conditions, business can begin to recover; that there is no magical way by which lasting prosperity can be restored without these readjustments.

Believers in the second course of

action hold that the world can never pay its debts on this lower level and that it is only sound economics and humanity to lift prices back toward the level from which they have fallen. The attainment of this objective is considered feasible if the central banks, especially those of the chief creditor countries, led by our Federal Reserve banks, work together for this purpose, by forcing the expansion of credit. There can be no doubt of the desirability of raising the price level if it can be done without too great cost. The idea that monetary policies of central banks should be used to control prices has never been fully applied heretofore, so that there naturally is some uncertainty as to just how it might work.

In the past depressions, the first method has been used to bring about a cure. It has predominated thus far in the present depression, altho several features which really belong to the second method have been brought into play, and recent events show a more decided drift toward taking this second route.

One of these developments was the suspension of the gold basis by Great Britain, followed by similar action in several other countries. It is assumed that when sterling is stabilized again it will be at less than its former gold value. This will raise British prices in terms of sterling.

Another development is the formation of a national credit agency to rediscount some of the slow assets of banks in the United States and thus reduce the pressure to curtail credit.

The fact that these steps have been taken increases the chances for other moves designed to raise prices. Numerous proposals of this nature are being made. Comment on the pros and cons of these suggestions will not be attempted here. Needless to say, they will provoke much debate.

So far as solving the current depression is concerned, a compromise result seems to be the most logical expectancy, if one considers the profound differences of opinion as to what ought to be done. The burden of debts and taxes at the reduced price level will be so heavy that further partial steps may be taken to raise prices. Meanwhile, the other process of reducing costs, in spite of friction involved in reducing wage rates, also will proceed. Finally costs and prices will meet. Then, industrial expansion can take place once more.

NEVER before have the farmers of Kansas had a better understanding of the importance of keeping livestock on their farms. There is but one reason why the average farmer does not buy cows to eat up his roughage and wheat pasture. There is nothing the matter with the cow prices and butterfat prices are getting better right along.

It is entirely a lack of money with which to buy cows. Now is the time for men who believe in more cows, especially men who own the land, to finance the small farmer. By owning the cattle and making a reasonable partnership arrangement, the investment can be made perfectly safe. It will pay good dividends, due to the low prices at which cows can be purchased.

Farm owners will shy from this plan, because it is difficult to get the right man, and there is much merit in this claim. But renting for cash or even crop share entails a lot of worry. Sometimes the tenant doesn't cut the weeds, and occasionally he fails to divide the crop accurately.

The landowner with courage and energy enough to take a chance with his tenant at least shows the tenant that he has faith in the business of farming and livestock growing, and this in many instances has made a good farmer out of a poor or indifferent renter.

DIVERSIFIED farming and livestock growing are at their best on the 840-acre farm operated by George Anspaugh, Ness City; 440 acres is under plow, and 9,000 bushels of wheat was raised in 1930 and 1931. Sixty-eight bushels were sold this year, and last year 100 bushels went for seed. The rest has been or will be marketed thru livestock.

Mr. Anspaugh is one of the largest breeders of registered Durocs in Kansas. He has 250 on hand now. He keeps from 15 to 20 brood sows and breeds for two litters a year. There are 140 fall pigs on the place. Out of 45 spring boars farrowed and grown out, 16 have been retained to sell for breeding purposes. Probably one-fourth of the spring gilts will be reserved and bred for his winter breed sow sale. The rest will be fattened for the market.

Sixty head of purebred unregistered Herefords balance the livestock investment. Out of the 60 head, 52 calves were raised this year. The calves are now on a self-feeder and still suckling their dams, but they will soon be weaned and put on full feed. The February bred sow sales is an an-





# Our FARMERS MARKET Place

**RATES** 8 cents a word if ordered for four or more consecutive issues. 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 word minimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part of the advertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be based on 70 cents an agate line; 5 line minimum, 3 column by 150 line maximum. No discount for repeated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following classifications: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Saturday preceding date of publication.

**REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER**



TABLE OF RATES					
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

## RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

Displayed ads may be used on this page under the poultry, baby chick, pet stock, and farm land classifications. The minimum space sold is 5 lines, maximum space sold, 2 columns by 150 lines. See rates below.

Inches	Rate	Inches	Rate
1 1/2	\$4.90	3 1/2	\$29.40
1 1/4	9.80	3 3/4	34.30
1 1/8	14.70	4	39.20
1 1/2	19.60	4 1/4	44.10
2 1/4	24.50	5	49.00

## RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

## POULTRY

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

### BABY CHICKS

**RUSK'S CHICKS GUARANTEED TO LIVE** four weeks 4 1/2 up. Blood-tested, State Accredited. Baby Chicks, 2 and 3 weeks old. Started Chicks, Pulletts, Cockerels, Breeding Stock, Twenty varieties. Prompt service. Hatches weekly. Write for catalogue. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 618, Windsor, Mo.

**CHICKS—C. O. D.; SHIPPED ANYWHERE;** postage paid; prompt service; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, \$7.50 per 100; assorted heavies, \$8.50; \$1 per 100 books your order, balance C. O. D. Owens Hatchery, 618-K, North Ash, Wichita, Kan.

**MOTHER BUSH'S CHICKS, GUARANTEED** to live. Winter egg bred, 300 egg strains, 20 breeds. Immediate shipments, collect. Thousands weekly, 4c up, catalog free. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 200, Clinton, Missouri.

**CHICKS, BEST EGG STRAIN—RECORDS UP** to 342 eggs yearly. Guaranteed to live and outlay other strains. Free catalog, 12 varieties, 6c up. Postpaid. Booth Farms, Box 615, Clinton, Mo.

**CHICKS, IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS, COLLECT.** Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 6c. Mid-West Hatchery, Box 200, Clinton, Missouri.

**BABY CHICKS, STATE ACCREDITED, BLOOD** tested, heavy breeds, 8c. Ship promptly. Prepaid. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

**LEGHORNS 6c, REDS 7c, ROCKS, ORPINGTONS, Wyandottes 7 1/2c.** Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

### ORPINGTONS—BUFF

**BUFF ORPINGTONS, COCKERELS, PRICE** \$1.00. Dick Pageler, Belvue, Kan.

### JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

**PULLETS, COCKERELS, WHITE GIANTS,** Black Giants, Buff Minorcas, Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

### PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—BARGAIN** prices. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

### WYANDOTTES—SILVER

**SILVER WYANDOTTES EXCLUSIVELY 35** years. H. L. Brunner, Rt. 5, Newton, Kan.

### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

**TURKEYS WANTED—WRITE FOR QUOTA-** tions. Trimble Compton Produce Co., 112-14-16 E. Mo. Ave., Kansas City, Missouri.

**CREAM, POULTRY, EGGS WANTED. COOPS** loaned free. "The Copes", Topeka.

### POULTRY SUPPLIES

**SALESMEN WANTED TO CALL ON POUL-** try and farm trade. Selling season on incubators and brooders just opening. Liberal commission. Write American Incubators, Inc., New Brunswick, N. J.

## MISCELLANEOUS

### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

**HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.00, GRIMM AL-** falfa \$8.00. White Sweet clover \$3.00. All 80 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Save money. Buy before spring. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS, AROMA, DUNLAP,** Klondike 90 cents hundred. Fruit trees at reduced prices. Write for list. Sarbers' 138 No. Kendall, Topeka, Kan.

**CERTIFIED SEED OF ADAPTED VARIETIES** for Kansas. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

**PEONY BULBS DOUBLE \$2.25 DOZ. MRS.** Marie Engle, Elmo, Kan.

### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

**WINDMILLS \$19.50, SWEEP FEED GRIND-** ers \$19.50. Write for literature and reduced prices. Currie Windmill Co., 614 East 7th, Topeka, Kan.

**FOR SALE—GEISER SAW MILL CHEAP.** Hugh Milleson, Douglass, Kan.

### DOGS

#### SPECIAL NOTICE

An honest effort has been made to restrict this advertising to reputable firms and individuals; however, we cannot guarantee satisfaction of hunting dogs since qualities of these animals vary with individual opinions.

**WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS OF-** fers: Quality Hunting Dogs, sold cheap; trial allowed. Literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc., B-54, Herrick, Ill.

**WORLD'S LARGEST HOUND KENNELS OF-** fers: Quality hunting dogs, sold cheap. Trial allowed; literature free. Dixie Kennels, Inc., B-34, Herrick, Ill.

**COYOTE DOGS—THREE TRAINED TWO** year old stag hounds. W. O. Leighton, Gove, Kan.

**ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX** Terriers. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

### AUCTION SCHOOLS

**BE AN AUCTIONEER. EARN \$25-\$100 DAILY.** Send for large illustrated catalogue, also how to receive Home Study Course free. Repert's Auction School, Box 35, Decatur, Indiana.

### NO HUNTING SIGNS

**POST YOUR FARM AND PROTECT YOUR** property from parties who have no regard for your rights. Kansas Farmer is offering signs printed on heavy durable cardboard, brilliant orange color, 11x14 inches in size. Get these signs and post your farm NOW. 5 for 50c postpaid. Kansas Farmer, Box K-10-3, Topeka, Kan.

### EDUCATIONAL

**WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50,** qualify for Government Positions. Salary Range, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Osmont Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Mo. quickly.

**WANTED—NAMES OF MEN DESIRING** steady outdoor jobs; \$1700-\$2400 year; vacation. Patrol parks; protect game. Write immediately. Delmar Institute, A-10, Denver, Colo.

### KODAK FINISHING

**GLOSS PRINTS TRIAL FIRST ROLL DE-** veloped printed 10c lightning service. F.R.B. Photo Co., Dept. J, 1503 Lincoln Ave., Cincinnati, Ohio.

**FILMS DEVELOPED, FREE ENLARGEMENT.** Seven Hi-Gloss prints 25c. Club Photo Service, La Crosse, Wis.

**FREE ENLARGEMENT WITH ROLL DEVEL-** oped and six prints 25c. Griffin Studios, Winona, Minn.

**ROLL DEVELOPED SIX GLOSS PRINTS** 20c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

### PATENTS—INVENTIONS

**PATENTS. TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING** for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain A Patent," and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-S Security Savings & Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

**PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE.** Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

### FOR THE TABLE

**DYNAMITE POP CORN, SHELLED, 5c A** pound. Jersey Sweet potatoes, 65c a bushel. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

**CLEAN PINTO BEAN SPLIT, 100 POUND** bag, \$2.35 freight prepaid. Jackson Bean Co., Syracuse, Kan.

**PURE COUNTRY SORGHUM 5 GAL. \$4.40.** Satisfaction guaranteed. D. W. Morrow, Blue Rapids, Kan.

### HONEY

**BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, ONE** 60 pound can \$5.25, two \$10.00. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

**QUALITY BULK COMB CLOVER HONEY, 10** pound pail \$1.20; extracted \$1.10. Fred Peterson, Alden, Iowa.

**HONEY, 60 LB. \$4.50; 120, \$8.50. T. C.** VEIRS, Olathe, Colo.

### TOBACCO

**GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING OR CHEW-** ing, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Twenty Chewing Twist \$1.00, twenty sacks Smoking \$1.00. Pay when received. Ford Farms, S-18, Paducah, Ky.

**GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING,** five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Cigars, fifty, \$1.75. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

**TOBACCO—POSTPAID, GUARANTEED BEST** mellow juicy red leaf, chewing 5 pounds, \$1.40; 10, \$2.50. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin Pool, Sharon, Tenn.

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—GUARANTEED:** Chewing or smoking, 5 pounds \$1; 10, \$1.50; Pay when received. Doran Farms, Murray, Ky.

### OF INTEREST TO WOMEN

**OUR PURE WOOL BATTING MAKES BEST** and cheapest quilts. We also clean and re-work old wool quilts. Catalog free. St. Cloud Woolen Mills, St. Cloud, Minn.

### AGENTS—SALESMEN WANTED

**CALIFORNIA PERFUMED BEADS, SELL-** ing like hot cakes. Agents coining money. Catalog free. Mission Factory, K2, 2328W Pico, Los Angeles, Calif.

### LUMBER

**LUMBER—CARLOTS, WHOLESALE PRICES,** direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kan.

### CLASSIFIED SERVICE

**CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WILL SELL** anything from Baby Chicks to farms. If you have anything to sell, just give us the details and we'll help you write the ad and submit it for your approval. This service is free and will save you money. You pay only regular rates for the ad. Write Classified Dept., Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### MISCELLANEOUS

**BOYS—GIRLS. SOMETHING NEW. SOME-** thing different. Mystify your sweetheart, friends, relatives. Send them letters in Spanish, French, German—your own handwriting. We tell you how. Nothing to learn. Send dime cash for 10 sample phrases and full particulars. Address—Dawson, The Interpreter, 1815 Ontario Place, N. W., Washington, D. C.

**HUSKING MITTEN PATTERN 25c COIN.** Lock Box 241, Yuma, Colo.

## LAND

### COLORADO

**COLORADO-KANSAS WHEAT, CORN LAND,** for sale on crop payments. Write E. Mitchem, Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

### KANSAS

**300 ACRES SMOOTH WHEAT LAND, 100** acres pasture, living water, 150 acres in good wheat. \$1500 cash will handle. Jackson, Syracuse Kan.

### MISCELLANEOUS LAND

**FRUIT AND TRUCK FARMING IN FAMOUS** Ozark region of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas. Ideal growing conditions, mild winters, early spring. Rich gravelly soils and ample rainfall. Good poultry, dairying and general farming section. Thousands of carloads fruit shipped annually under exceptional marketing conditions. Healthful climate. Good living conditions. Address C. E. Michelson, Colonization Department, Frisco Railroad, 357 Frisco Building, St. Louis, Mo.

**LAND OPENINGS—FARMS IN MINNESOTA.** North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Improved farms, small or large, new land at sound investment prices for grain, livestock, dairying, fruit, poultry. Rent or get a home while prices are low. Write for free book and details. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 402, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

### REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

**FARMS WANTED. FOR DETAILS, SEND** farm description, lowest cash price. Emory Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

nual event. Last February more than 40 head sold at auction for an average of better than \$50 a head, and 40 more sold privately brought only a trifle less. Forty acres of alfalfa is the biggest asset so far as pork production is concerned. It is used for both pasture and hay. Buffalo grass provides summer pasture for the cattle.

**THIRTY** years ago this month I started out to solicit advertising from the breeders of registered livestock in North Central Kansas. I traveled with a horse and buggy then, and spent nights with the breeders in the country. Folks were not in as big a hurry then, and we had many long and intensely interesting visits. There was no radio to interrupt the conversation, and many farmers did not get the daily papers and have telephones as they now do.

As I recall, prices were then on the upgrade, but we had just gone thru several crop failures. The low prices of grain for the years preceding this era had a tendency to interest farmers more in livestock, and much of our

conversation had to do with better cattle and hogs. But knowledge was limited then compared with now. The first public sale of registered hogs I ever attended was in Republic county, near Cuba. I think the offering averaged \$15 a head, and many farmers ridiculed the idea of buying a registered hog.

It seems to me the certainty of agricultural livestock recovery is much greater than it was then, due to our information as to the value of livestock as a means of marketing farm grains and roughage. Then we knew nothing of cow testing, poultry culling and many other things that reduce the cost of production and in time are sure to make profits more secure.

## IN THE FIELD

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan., Crawford county is a well known advertiser in Kansas Farmer of registered Spotted Poland Chinas. He is advertising boars in this issue and he is

a breeder who will try very hard to please you with a boar and he will succeed if you tell him what you want.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan., is advertising Duroc boars sired by Landmark and other boars of equal breeding and individuality. His advertisement will be found in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

H. M. Shenk, Silver Lake Kan., is a well known advertiser in Kansas Farmer of Durocs and is the owner of a well bred and well cared for herd at Silver Lake, Kan. He is offering either boars or gilts in this issue.

This is the last call for the Collins & Sewell dispersal sale of Sabetha, Kan. There are 50 head in this good sale and consists of fresh cows and heifers, 10 bulls and it is a splendid lot of cattle. It is next Wednesday, November 11.

J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Kan., are breeders of registered Durocs and I have just received a letter from them with instructions to start their advertisement in Kansas Farmer. They offer a nice lot of spring boars sired by Uneda Clipper at reasonable prices. They have culled closely and their herd is immunized against cholera and they would like to hear from you about a boar.

The Southeast Kansas Shorthorn breeders' sale at Elk City, Kan. will be held next Tuesday, November 10, and 40 head will be sold comprising 18 bulls and 22 females. The leading breeders of Shorthorns of that territory are the consignors and it will be a good place to buy good Shorthorns. Remember it is next Tuesday, November 10 at Elk City, Kan.

Warren Hunter owner of the largest herd of milk and beef Shorthorn cattle in Kansas, starts his advertising card in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Hunter has dual purpose cattle on each of his four or five farms and is able to supply females and young bulls not

related. The demand is unusually good for this kind of cattle. Mr. Hunter says but he is prepared to sell them for less money than formerly.

An event of more than ordinary importance for Kansas this year will be the big sale of registered Dutch Belted cattle to be held by Frank Jacobs on his farm about nine miles southwest of Ellis, Kan. Mr. Jacobs has the largest herd of Dutch Belted cattle west of the Mississippi river and this sale represents the natural accumulation of his herd. Nearly half of the offering will be cows and heifers fresh sale day or bred to freshen soon after. The cattle will be sold in ordinary form without any special fitting but they are richly bred and heavy milkers.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan., breeder of Poland China hogs at that place is a pioneer in the Poland China breeding business and his herd is one of the very best in the west. He is advertising at the present time spring boars that are well grown out and of the best of up to date bloodlines. He is also offering some gilts, either open or he will breed them for you and a fine lot of weanling pigs. He is a regular advertiser in Kansas Farmer and can be depended upon to furnish the very best Poland Chinas for breeding purposes.

I have just received a letter from W. C. Farner, Washington, Kan., who managed the Washington county D. H. I. A. sale at that place October 15. Mr. Farner says the sale was very satisfactory. The top cow consigned by H. J. Meiercord brought \$101 and went to Allen Detweiler, Atchafal, Kan. Seven purebred cows averaged \$85 and 11 grade cows averaged \$60. The top grade cow brought \$75 and was consigned by Martin Woerner. Nine grade heifers averaged \$70. The cattle went to six Kansas counties and some to Nebraska.

Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb., will sell Poland China bred sows and gilts at his Poland China breeding establishment, January 30. We



### DUROC HOGS

**Purebred Duroc Boars**  
for sale. Good individuality and champion blood lines.

DAN O. CAIN, BEATTIE, KAN.

**Five Splendid Duroc Boars**

Best we have ever raised. Priced at \$25.00 each. Our herd was the biggest winner at the Kansas State Fair.

N. H. ANGLE & SON, COURTLAND, KAN.

**Twenty-Five March Boars**

The tops from our 100 March and April boars and gilts. Most of them by Revolution. All at private sale. We can please you and at a fair price.

Mrs. M. Stenssaa & Sons, Concordia, Kansas

**20 Picked Spring Boars**

Some of them by The Airman, grand champion of Iowa the last three years. These are real head-header material. 100 Pigs farrowed in September. Everything priced to sell.

WELDON MILLER, NORCATUR, KAN.

**Vavroch Bros. Spring Boars**

Sound, rugged boars of the breed's best bloodlines and cholera immune. Reasonably priced. For further information write or come and see. We can please you.

VAUROCH BROS., OBERLIN, KAN.

**If in Need of a Boar**

or gilts, let us give you our prices and descriptions. Our prices are in reach of everyone.

H. M. SHENK, SILVER LAKE, KAN.

**March & April Duroc Boars**

Sired by a good son of Uneda Clipper and other good boars. Have culled close and stock is registered and immune. J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Ks.

**DUROC BOARS BY LANDMARK**

(Also other great boars) twice winner Nat. Swine Show, 4 state fairs. The only original easy feeding, shorter legged strain of 25 years ago. Good enough to ship on approval. Immured, registered.

W. R. Huston, Americus, Kan.

**DUROC BOARS**—Sired by King Index, Reserve Kan. champ.; The Airman, 3 times Iowa champ.; Chief Fireworks. The best in Durocs. Immured, rugged, sound, easy feeders. Priced right. Write us, or better yet, come and see them. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Reg. Spotted Polands**

We offer spring boars and bred gilts, grandsons and granddaughters of Announcer and Wildfire. Write for descriptions and prices.

J. E. WIESE, SPEARVILLE, KAN.

**Spring Boars Ready For Service**

Spring gilts, bred or open. Weanling pigs either sex. The prolific kind; six sows farrowed 68 pigs in September. For further information write.

L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KAN.

**Spring Boars by Ajax Boy**

I have reserved 25 splendid spring boars for my fall trade. Yearling gilts, the best I ever raised, to farrow this month. Farm 10 miles west of Norton.

J. A. SANDESON, ORONOQUE, KAN.

**12 Real Spring Boars**

These boars are of excellent breeding and extra good and we will price them right if you write us at once. LYNCH BROS., Jamestown, Kan.

**Good Blocky or Stretchy**

Spotted Poland China boars. Fall pigs, either sex. Good feeders.

Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan. (Crawford Co.)

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

**Boars Sold on Approval**

We offer the best lot of boars we ever raised at prices conforming to present conditions. Sired by New Star, the boar supreme and High Line and some by the Pickett. Visitors welcome every day.

C. R. Rowe, Seranton, Kan., Phone 12 F 23, Seranton

**25 Poland China Boars**

Best of breeding, good individuals. Immured. Prices reasonable, also gilts and weaned pigs.

JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KAN.

**20 Poland China Boars**

by Economy King and Gallant Fox. Also offer Economy King keeping his gilts. 1 reg. Jersey bull. WINGERT & JUDD, Wellsville, Kansas

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

**White Way Hampshires**

on approval. Choice spring boars, sired by White Way Giant and Darker Emblem, both Grand Champion boars. At bargain prices.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

**30 Spring Boars**

Selected registered Hampshires. Fit for service in any herd. Priced for farmers use.

LAKIN HAMPSHIRE FARM, Lakin (Kearny County) Kansas

### JERSEY CATTLE

**Serviceable Jersey Bulls**

From D. H. I. A. cows with 450 to 500 pounds of butterfat in 305 days. Sired by a good bull. Ship on approval. Delivered 100 miles.

L. W. MARKLEY, RANDOLPH, KAN.

**Tell the Advertiser**

that you are writing him because of his advertisement in Kansas Farmer.

have been claiming the date for January 8 but that is a mistake, it is January 30. He has recently bought the top boar pig in the well known A. H. Krumme sale at Arapahoe, Neb., and he will be mated to the gilts in his January sale sired by the grand champion Broad Cloth that won along with a son that was made junior grand champion at the sale show, the national swine show this year. Broad Cloth was also grand champion at Iowa last year. This sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer later on.

I have just received a letter from Bert Powell, Falls City, Neb., who is the auctioneer that makes many of the purebred livestock sales in North Central and Northwestern Kansas as well as the purebred sales in Northeast Kansas and he reports public sales as being very satisfactory in that territory where the offerings have been well grown out and well advertised. He has had a number of boar sales of the different breeds but they are about over but he has a nice lot of bred sow sales booked for January and February with a few in March and expects that they will go good. He is very optimistic about the outlook for the purebred livestock business.

Vavroch Bros., Oberlin Kan., grow the best in Durocs on three farms near each other in Decatur county and their sales are always made up with gilts selected from the three herds and you can depend on these offerings always being as good as the best. Their bred gilt sale this year will be held as usual in the livestock sale pavilion in Oberlin and the date is February 13. They are starting their boar advertisement in that issue of Kansas Farmer and have some mighty fine boars for sale at reasonable prices. They also breed registered Shorthorns and Herefords on the three farms and have young stock for sale at all times. Their bred gilt sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

### Public Sales of Livestock

#### Holstein Cattle

Nov. 11—Collins & Sewell, Sabetha, Kan.

#### Shorthorn Cattle

Nov. 10—Combination sale, G. W. Strahm, Elk City, Kan.

Nov. 11—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Wichita, Kan. F. W. Harding, sec'y., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 19—American Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Kansas City, Mo., F. W. Harding, sec'y., 13 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago, Ill.

#### Dutch Belted Cattle

Nov. 18—Frank Jacobs, Ellis, Kan.

#### Poland China Hogs

Jan. 30—Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb.

Feb. 16—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.

March 5—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

#### Spotted Poland China Hogs

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

#### Hampshire Hogs

Feb. 22—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.

Feb. 23—Schutte Bros., Burlington, Colo.

Feb. 24—T. H. Heath & Son, Lamar, Colo.

Feb. 25—Geo. K. Foster, Tribune, Kan.

Feb. 26—Dr. G. R. Hickok, Lakin, Kan.

March 1—Kansas Hampshire breeders' promotion sale, State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

#### Chester White Hogs

Feb. 10—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Feb. 27—Julius L. Petracek, Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.

#### Duroc Hogs

Feb. 6—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.

Feb. 13—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.

Feb. 16—Weldon Miller, Norcat, Kan.

Feb. 18—Wingert & Judd, Wellsville, Kan.

Feb. 19—Spohn & Angle, Superior, Neb.

Feb. 26—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.

### Important Future Events

Nov. 9-12—Kansas National Livestock show, Wichita.

Nov. 14-21—American National Livestock Show, Kansas City, Mo.

Jan. 16-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.

Feb. 23-26—Southwest Road Show and School, Wichita, Kan.

### THEFTS REPORTED

Telephone your sheriff if you find any of the stolen property. Kansas Farmer Protective Service offers a reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals from its members.

A. F. Fowler, Russell. Between 75 and 100 bushels of wheat.

Henry J. Deister, Lecompton. Box of taps and dies of Hibbard, Spencer-Bartlett brand.

Mrs. Fred Ott, Holton. Eighteen Single Comb Rhode Island Red hens and 15 young chickens.

Ben Fletchall, Sabetha. Light gray overcoat labeled "Hughes Clothing Co.," badly worn at left elbow and back seam has been resewed by hand. Fourteen-piece manicure set, yellow in color with ivory trimming and case lined with red. Number 2 Eastman folding kodak containing a roll of films.

Jasper Arnold, Boicourt. Twenty-five white pigs weighing between 35 and 40 pounds each.

Frank Goetz, Osawatimie. Two 30 by 5 almost new tires—one, a National numbered 2,131,064 and the other a Miller. A 4-year old white faced Jersey cow which has been dehorned, but stubs are about 2 inches long.

L. J. Kinsley, Oberlin. Chevrolet coach, 1927 model, engine number 3,612,094. Karl-Keen trunk on back of car.

John A. Parry, Linwood. Model A, 1930 Ford Tudor, engine number 3,149,914 and license number 7-32.

Peter Weigel, Ellis. Three roan, one red and six white faced calves. Seven of these are heifers and three are bulls.

William E. Rose, Hasty, Colo. Twenty-four Barred Rock hens.

William Roever, Hanover. Steel safe 16 by 20 by 24 inches containing 3 insurance policies, a deed to 400 acres and an abstract of 320 acres.

## Livestock and Poultry

Offered by

### Capper Club Members

This has been a good year for the Capper Club boys and girls. Their exhibits won more prizes at the fairs than ever before. Much of their surplus breeding stock was disposed of at or near their homes. A few excellent individuals, however, are offered here. Some of these have been consistent winners wherever they were shown. Club members will be glad to tell you more about their stock on request. You will find Capper Club folks prompt, courteous and dependable. They deal in the best of purebred stock.

#### Black Jersey Giants

Cockerels—May hatch, of prize winning stock, \$1.75 each. Also several White Langshan cockerels. Fawna Reade, Moran, Route 2.

#### Anconas

Cockerels from Kansas certified A grade flock—\$2 each. Mrs. Frank Williams, Marysville, Route 6.  
Cockerels \$1 each. Ada May Bentley, Shields, Star Route 2.

#### Mammoth Bronze Turkeys

Toms \$5 each. Ada May Bentley, Shields, Star Route 2.

#### Duroc Jerseys

Three boars and five gilts, March farrow, sired by King Index, reserve Kansas champion in 1930. Also two sows. Luther Bolton, Lyons, Route 1.

#### Big Type Poland Chinas

Gilts—have won blue ribbons at county and other fairs. Ellwood Schlesner, Hope, Kansas, Route 1.

#### Spotted Poland Chinas

Boars and gilts including third and fourth prize gilts at Hutchinson—out of fourth prize senior yearling boar. Louis and Lowell Cooper, Osage Farm, Peabody, Route 1.  
Gilts and boars which won seven grand champion ribbons this year. Melvin Christenson, Miller, Route 1.

### DUTCH BELTED CATTLE

### DUTCH BELTED CATTLE

## Dutch Belted Cattle Sale

on farm about 9 miles southwest of Ellis, Kan.,

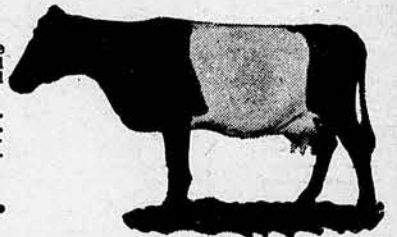
**Wednesday, Nov. 18**

36 HEAD of registered cattle representing the natural accumulation of our big herd, descended from the best sires and dams of the breed and backed by generations of heavy production.

10 cows fresh or near freshening sale day.  
10 bred and open heifers. 3 heifers fresh sale day.  
10 yearling heifers. 3 bulls from calves to serviceable age. Sale starts at 11 a. m. Herd federal accredited. For catalog write

**Frank Jacobs, Ellis, Kan.**

Auctioneer: Col. Jas. T. McCulloch



### SHORTHORN CATTLE

**20 Red and Roan Bulls**

Six to 15 months old. Sired by Lord Scott and Triumph, son of Edelyn Premier. Out of Village Marshall, Marshall Crown and Browndale cows. They include bulls good enough to head any herd. Prices consistent with present conditions.

W. F. BAER, RANSOM (Ness Co.), KAN.

### BEAVER VALLEY STOCK FARM

Excellent Shorthorns. We offer for immediate sale a roan yearling bull sired by the McKelvie bull and out of a Goldie dam. A real herd bull prospect.

W. P. & S. W. Schneider, Logan, Kan.

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Polled Shorthorn Bulls**

A choice bunch of bulls, four to 18 months old, and at prices you can afford to buy.

T. S. SHAW & F. S. FENTON, Stockton, Kan.

**DUAL PURPOSE POLLED SHORTHORNS**  
Beef, Milk and Hornless. 20 Bulls, \$50 to \$100; 20 Heifers. Start a Reg. herd. Get Royal Clipper blood. Fat steer prices. Delivered free.

J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

**Young Bulls**

5 head. Reds, roans, whites. Sired by the Wisconsin bred bull Perfecto Darlington and out of Otis Chieftain and Duchess bred dams. Priced right.

J. C. McFarland & Son, Sterling, Kansas

### DUALYLYN SHORTHORNS

Bulls, smooth, blocky and well fleshed from record of merit milk ancestry. They are the rent paying kind that improve your herd both in beef and in milk. Reasonably priced and satisfaction guaranteed.

JOHN B. GAGE, EUDORA, KAN.

**8 Young Bulls**

choice individuals, roans and reds. Sired by the R. M. Bull Telluria Supreme and out of daughters and granddaughters of Otis Chieftain. Calves up to serviceable ages. OPTO B. WILLIAMS, Hutchinson, Kan.

### Retnuh Farms Milking Shorthorns

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

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

**Blue Grass Stock Farm**

40 boars and gilts, mostly sired by Kansas White Hawk, first prize senior yearling, Topeka, 1931.

CLYDE COONSE, HORTON, KANSAS

**CHESTER WHITE SERVICEABLE BOARS**

Also summer and fall pigs.  
"The old reliable"

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KAN.

### HUSKY CHESTER WHITE BOARS

Vaccinated. C.O.D. \$17.50. Crates to be returned. Write for circular.

ALPHA WIEMERS, DILLER, NEB.

### RED POLLED CATTLE

**50 Reg. Cows and Heifers**

Sired by or bred to our herd bull 75% the blood of world's record cow of the breed. Yearly record 891 lbs. fat, 2280 milk. Also 6 serviceable bulls. Must reduce herd, exceptionally low prices being made.

FRED S. JACKSON, TOPEKA, KAN.

**Reg. Red Poll Bulls**

Two yearlings for sale.

M. J. DORTLAND & CO., GORHAM, KAN.

**Ours Is a Working Herd**

—of reg. Red Polled cattle. We offer for immediate sale some very desirable young bulls and heifers.

G. W. LOCKE, DE GRAFF, KAN.

### HOLSTEIN CATTLE

**Shungavally Holsteins**

A few extra nice bulls up to 18 months of age. All from dams with official records up to 774 pounds of fat, with 23,930 pounds of milk. Come and see. Farm adjoins Topeka.

IRA ROMIG & SONS, TOPEKA, KAN.

**Never Fail Dairy Farm**

The home of Segis Superior Pauline and 28 of her daughters and granddaughters. Over 70 head in the herd. We offer cows and heifers and young bulls at let free prices. Farm joins town. Come and see.

GEO. A. WOOLLEY, OSBORNE, KAN.

**Dressler's Record Bulls**

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

**THE WORTH WHILE HOLSTEIN HERD**  
won first in the type and production class at the Hutchinson Fair this year. For sale now, a bull of serviceable age from dam with a Jr. 2 yr. old record of 498 pounds fat. This is 20 lbs. above the state class record in S. O. work. Price \$100.

Geo. Worth, Lyons, Kan.

**What John Yelek Says About Kansas Farmer Advertising**

John Yelek, Rexford, breeder of registered Hampshire hogs and Milking Shorthorn cattle, writes: "I fully believe 90 per cent of our sales was traced to Kansas Farmer and I am going to use Kansas Farmer again on my spring sale."

**Kansas Farmer Livestock Advertising Brings Results**



# A story about coffee

*that should be read by every one who  
loves that delicious, fragrant beverage*

**W**HAT would we do without coffee?

Probably everybody has asked or thought this question on occasions when a cup of coffee has been yearned for and then drunk with keen relish.

There's something about coffee that satisfies in a way no other beverage does. Meal after meal — day after day — we welcome its fragrance and clear, dark brown, liquid goodness. It is one of the very few beverages that never tire the taste.

Yet, do you realize that in spite of our synthetic and chemical achievements, no one has discovered a formula for imitating exactly the rare flavor that Nature has given coffee?

Scientists will tell you that coffee has the most elusive flavor and aroma of any food product we have. The history of chemistry will tell you that since the discovery of coffee, centuries ago, no one has ever been able to successfully analyze all of its twenty-two different oils. The flavor of coffee is one of Nature's most jealously guarded secrets.

Strange as it may seem, the priceless flavor of coffee, as we enjoy it, does not come from one variety of coffee alone. There must be a *blend*. In composing this blend, coffees from different parts of the world are selected, graded and then mixed together in proper proportions to create a distinctively individual flavor.

## *Blend, alone, is not sufficient for fine flavor*

But even perfectly blended coffee is far from being ready for the cup. Maximum flavor and aroma must be developed by a roasting process in order that the coffee be tasteful.

This is one of the most important processes in the production of coffee. Any one can buy green coffee and mix it; they can even roast the coffee over their home fire, but it is virtually impossible for them to maintain the even roast necessary for uniform flavor.

Coffee was first roasted in pans as you would do it in your oven. Then a large drum was invented in which several hundred pounds could be roasted at a time.

While this method was quite satisfactory, it fell short of developing the perfect flavor of the blend. There was no way to insure uniformity in the roast — naturally no way to insure uniformity in the flavor.

Here's the reason. In roasting coffee by the ordinary bulk method, an operator handles two or three hundred pounds at a time and depends upon his eye to judge the right color. But,

careful as he may be, a change of light may deceive him and he will either check the roast too soon, or let it continue too long. The result is that the different batches will often vary in color and flavor.

Hills Bros., whose business dates back to 1878, realized this. For years they worked to perfect a method of roasting their rare blend of coffee which would guarantee that every ounce was roasted to the same degree. And eventually they discovered and patented "Controlled Roasting" — the most revolutionary process ever developed in the production of coffee.

## *What "Controlled Roasting" is and does*

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*. The blended green coffee is introduced into the roasters in automatically measured lots of about three pounds, and passes through in a steady flow, roasting *a little at a time*. Never does the quantity of coffee vary. The speed of the flow and the degree of heat remain the same, with the result that Hills Bros. Coffee is absolutely uniform.

What's more, during the roasting process the coffee is subjected to a circulation of clean, fresh air which removes all trace of smoke and fumes that would affect the flavor. The heat and volume of air are automatically controlled so that any variation in the degree to which the coffee is roasted is absolutely prevented.

From the viewpoint of the housewife, Hills Bros. Coffee is roasted as she prepares her choicest foods. She knows that she can make a better dish by cooking in small quantities or combining the ingredients a little at a time. What woman will pour all the salad-oil *at once* into her mayonnaise mixture and expect to beat it to a smooth, thick consistency?

## *Granulation important in coffee making*

The granulation of Hills Bros. Coffee is the result of scientific tests to determine the degree of fineness that will give the most satisfactory results. Coffee is often pulverized for the sole purpose of producing a larger quantity of beverage than ordinarily, but experience has proved that beverage made from pulverized coffee is lacking in flavor. In a high-grade coffee, flavor is the requisite element. Coffee value and satisfaction are established by a unique combination

of delicious aroma and satisfying strength. Hills Bros. Coffee will make as many, and usually a greater number of cups of full-flavored and full-strength beverage than any other coffee. The granulation of Hills Bros. Coffee will give perfect results when it is properly made by any approved method.

## *Fresh coffee in every can*

The happy results secured by "Controlled Roasting" and other exact methods of manufacture could not last, however, if Hills Bros. packed coffee the ordinary way. For roasted coffee — ground or unground — loses its goodness if exposed to the air. Yes, air destroys the freshness and flavor of coffee quickly. Even the so-called "air-tight can" does not prevent deterioration.

Knowing this, Hills Bros. originated the vacuum process of packing coffee in July, 1900. The vacuum process is the ultimate in coffee protection. All the air is removed from the can — and kept out. No other method can give a greater degree of protection. There is no magic about a vacuum can — it will not make poor coffee good, but it will keep good coffee fresh.

After vacuum packing, to make certain that every can is flawlessly sealed, each one is tested by an ingenious machine, invented and used exclusively by Hills Bros. This "automatic inspector" detects the tiniest air hole and discards a faulty can at once. This protection against air means that Hills Bros. Coffee is always fresh, no matter when or where you buy it. *Remember this!*

## *A flavor no other coffee has*

When you buy Hills Bros. Coffee you are buying coffee with a flavor no other coffee has. Hills Bros. Coffee is the cream of the world's coffee crops, blended by experts; roasted by the exclusive, continuous process — "Controlled Roasting" — a process no other coffee roaster can use (it's patented); and brought to you roaster-fresh in the original vacuum pack.

As a lover of fine coffee, you should try Hills Bros. Coffee at once. As you turn the key that opens the vacuum packed can, an entrancing aroma will captivate your sense of smell. Then, when you have made a cup, a thrill will come to your taste that defies description. That flavor is one you will want again and again. And you can always count on getting it!

Grocers everywhere sell Hills Bros. Coffee. Ask for it by name and look for the Arab trademark on the can. Hills Bros. Coffee, Inc., 215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri.