# KANSAS FARMERS MAIL & BREEZE 59 a Copy

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# Will Deflation Run Its Course?

F THE world must learn to do business on approximately

the present wholesale price level, much readjusting and remodeling remains to be done on the economic machine before it will work effectively. If deflation must "run its course,"

as one school of thought has believed it must be allowed to do, then it has a long way yet to go in many fields of endeavor.

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

1. To create the basis for prosperity, how far will it be necessary to go toward reestablishing former relationships between prices and wages; between returns to labor and management and capital; between the farmer and those who transport, process and distribute his products; between the raw material producer and the fabricator; between taxes and the income of the people?

2. On what general level of values will those more equitable relationships be reestablished?

Some of the inequalities in deflation, which constitute a leading cause of farm distress and an important hindrance to general business recovery, are illustrated by the extremes of the prices received by farmers, with an index of 63, or 37 per cent below the average from 1910 to 1914, and taxes on farm real estate, which stood at 249 in 1930. It is not neces-

sary that all those elements have the same relative position as they had in pre-war times. Part of the disparities in levels may be attributed to increased ability to produce goods, the growth of population, changes in social

By Gilbert Gusler habits and interests, and altered ideas of the relative desirability

of different goods and services. But, in part, they represent merely differences in completeness of deflation in the general collapse.

How much change each element must

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

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

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

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

about one-sixth to deflate to the pre-war basis. Wage rates for hired farm labor would go up slightly. On January 1, 1932, they were 2 per cent below pre-war. Urban labor has taken a tremen- [Continued on Page 14]

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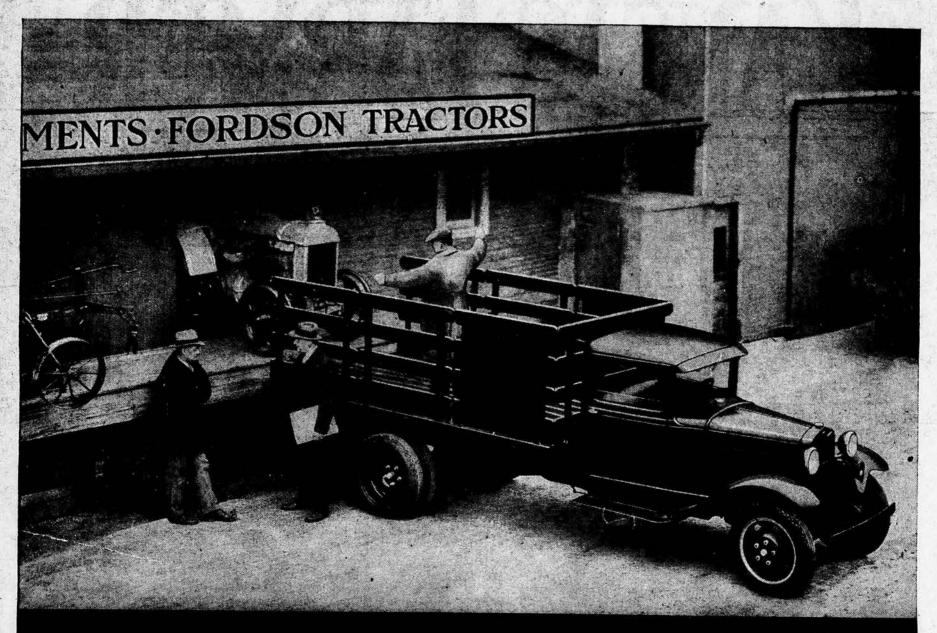
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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 70

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# Four Herds Set Butterfat Tops

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

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

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

#### After High Quality Product

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

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

#### Cost of Butterfat

When 1931 had time to get well started it was discovered that the herd was doing even better than the year before—and most of the cows were near the high cow in production, just the reverse of things as they were 10 years before. During last year the herd averaged 449 pounds of butterfat, with one high cow producing 21,439 pounds of milk and 708 pounds of fat, and another turning 20,059 pounds of milk and 803 pounds of butterfat. What a difference between the 803 pounds of 1931 and the 461-pound butterfat top for 1921! Despite low prices, still figured on a butterfat basis, the herd returned, during 1931, \$1.71 for every \$1 invested in feed, or just 4 cents under the previous year. Again we mention, however, that the total income was greater than this, due to the retailing of whole milk. But cost of butterfat for 1931 dropped to 20 cents a pound, and thru more careful feeding, it has dropped still further for October, November, December and January of this production year, to an average of 131/2 cents a pound.

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

#### By Raymond H. Gilkeson

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

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

#### Dairy Profit Pointers

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Good Returns for Feeding Well

Record books show some excellent results for the last two years. In 1930, the cost of feed to the cow was \$69.07, and the value of the product over feed was \$255.58. Whole milk is sold, so the entire output is figured on that basis. The high cow, a 4-year-old, paid \$344.80 more than her feed bill, and the low cow of the herd made \$208.-33 more than her board bill. In 1931, the average cost of feed to the cow was \$72.54, and the return over feed was \$287.73. The high cow produced 577.4 pounds of butterfat at a feed cost of \$74.19. But the return over feed, figured at whole milk prices, counted up to \$401. This was a 3-year-old, and she is starting 1932 stronger than ever.

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

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

#### Trying to Gain a Year

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

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

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# Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

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

BE CAREFUL, LABOUT RUNNING ESE ORDINARY FOLKS - THEY MAYBE OUR COUNTRY HIGHWAYS ARE JUST TOO GOOD!

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

However, it seems to me we must admit that political campaigns are very largely sham bat-tles. The speeches are largely "sound and fury,"

meaning little or nothing.

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

### Why Kill the Birds?

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

I love to see the wild geese "harrow their way

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

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

#### Adversity Is Sweet, Yeah?

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

#### Let's Protect Bank Deposits

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

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

I WANT TO LEAVE THIS DOORN PLAC AND GO HOME! WHO GIFS A DOORN VOT? FRONTIER MAN WITHOUT A

COUNTRY

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



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

#### Dump the Surplus Abroad

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

#### The Old Unanswered Question

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

We know that men were civilized five thousand years

ago,
And that they traveled far and wide by methods that

And as we dig still deeper down, more buildings there

Which were erected long ago by some forgotten race. The tradesmans' seals, the pottery, the childrens' toys

we find, Each in their own peculiar way, leave pictures on the

A written language of some kind, was used by men of But of the age of savagery but little can be told. Yet there are things that men retain; the Gods to which

they pray, The sacred bull of ages past, is worshiped yet today;

And superstitions one would think would die, as knowl-

edge grew, Tho changed a bit, are still retained, and many think

But what about the origin of what we now call man; How many thousand years have passed, pray tell me, if

you can,
How long before he clothed himself, had things he
called his own? How long before he shaped his flints, made needles out

And then how many years passed by, before he ceased

And built with mud and sticks and skins, a place he called his home?

We speculate about his clothes, just how he used to

How long he roamed primeval wood in savage nakedness. 'Tis guesswork, at the very best, but this I want to say, That changes such as man has made, are not made in

a day; And little trace of him is found, until, with brick or stone, built a shelter for himself and called the place

#### A Chance for Higher Prices

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

#### Above the Legal Limit?

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

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

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



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

#### Children Must Agree, Too

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

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

#### Single Man Not Exempt

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

#### Part of the Stock Is Exempt

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

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

# A Fight Is on for Honest Markets

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

August 28 last, shorts had short-sold 139,600 shares of the Case Company, thereby on that date inflating the selling-supply of its shares to 334,600. Sales of Case shares for one day, February 8, 1932, Mr. Perkins stated, totaled 71,600, and the stock fell to a new low of \$27%.

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

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

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

A Congressional inquiry brought out the facts in this case.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

I cannot believe it is necessary to sell 18½ times the entire wheat crop of the United States in 1 year to provide an "open market" for the legitimate grain trade. But this 90 to 95 per cent of speculation, to provide an actual market for from 5 to 10 per cent of real grain, piles up nearly 10 times as many commissions.

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

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

# In the Wake of the News

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

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

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

out nicely.

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

#### 3 Tons of Alfalfa Helps!

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

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

of summer fallow.

#### A Huge Demand for Farms

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

### Now We'll Grow Gardens

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



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

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

#### Some Seed Will Grow!

7ILLIAM HELLER of Hunter had tests made by the State Seed Laboratory a few days ago on two samples of Sweet clover seed. One was cut with a binder; it was 89 per cent viable, with a 32 per cent germination and 57 per cent



hard seed. The other lot was cut with a combine; if was 17 per cent viable and was marked, "Not Salable for Seeding Purposes." This sample had a germination of 7 per cent and contained 10 per cent of hard seed. In both cases the hard seeds would grow after the seed coat was weakened by scratching (scarifying) or freezing and thawing. But the results from these tests indicate the importance of one knowing the kind of seed he is planting. The samples were sent to the laboratory at Manhattan by R. W. McBurney of Beloit, the farm agent of Mitchell county; all county agents are glad to extend this service, or the samples may be sent direct. The laboratory makes

#### T. B. Tests in 54 Counties

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

#### A Chick Loss Wired Out

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

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

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

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

#### Like a Bride's Biscuits?

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

#### 100 Bushels an Acre!

10R six years, V. P. Rush of Severance has never gone below 100 bushels an acre with his corn yields; they have ranged from 100.66 bushels to 109.29 bushels. He grew 106.63 bushels last. year. Mr. Rush, C. F. King and Joseph Rush, all of Doniphan county, are the only men in Kansas who reported corn yields of 100 bushels or more

#### Lower Tax Valuations in Order

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

#### More Terracing This Year

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



## Shall We Reduce the School Taxes?

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

BY HENRY HATCH Jayhawker Farm, Gridley, Kansas

to have a full and free discussion of tax we pay, and if we cannot reduce the school tax problem, particularly this by our own votes, at our own as it refers to making the levy for district meeting, until it is down to the coming school year for both rural the level of our ability to pay, then common schools and high schools. He we must come with poor standing to suggests that the annual meeting of our delegated tax levying boards durrural district voters will be held soon, ing the remainder of this year askand that in a very few days the budget, ing for reduction along other lines. for the coming year, as the present law requires the district board to make and give to the public by no- The one big item of a district tices posted thruout the district, has school expense is the teacher's wage. to be made. He wishes to know if the voting of the amount of money asked ers; if it is, why vote on the subject at all at the annual meeting; if it is first place?

#### Tis a Good Plan

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

#### 'Rah for Taxpayers' Meetings

held galore this winter. In some of them personal prejudices have crept in, but as a whole the meetings have board, these meetings have started the folks to thinking. Many thousands of Kansas farmers know more about the expending of the tax dollar now than they did a year ago, due papers. Because taxes have become so burdensome in these times of low prices that the amount demanded of the individual can hardly be paid, the subject has been studied, talked about and written upon until most of us future.

#### Reduce by Reducing!

The way to reduce is to reduce. We effects of it. to levy certain taxes for us to make their proportionate reduction, but we the job of determining the tax falls place where we can vote as individbe held in our own schoolhouse in our fraternity in this time of almost uniof the dollar goes to the support of They should do this in a pleasant pro-

READER who asks that he be see the school tax we vote on our known as X. Y. Z. in print wants selves is by far the largest item of

#### Governor Woodring Is Right

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

#### Yes, 'Tis Most Inconvenient

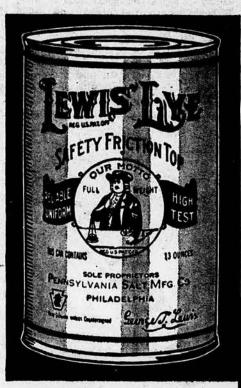
We as farmers have found it most inconvenient, to put it in the mildest form I know, to be compelled to take 30 and 35 cents for our dollar wheat, 28 cents for our 75 cent corn, \$3.50 for our \$8 hogs and less than \$5 for our \$10 cattle. While we who pay a larger share of the tax collected to support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

#### Eat at the Same Table

I do not oppose a good wage for also must do likewise where and when any teacher; let the reader so understand me. I wish it were possible for upon ourselves. The one and only us to continue to pay as high a wage as ever has been paid to every good uals on a tax that really is the one teacher in the land, for the good largest single item of tax we pay is at teacher is worthy of any wage she or the annual district school meeting, to he gets, but I do think the teaching own district. A division of the tax versal financial trouble should sit dollar of my own county of Coffey down, and eat of the same food at shows that slightly more than 40 cents the same table with the rest of us. the various schools, rural district, fessional way, just as the expert surrural high and regular high, so you geon operates on an emergency case.

# New developments in Farm Sanitation

Lewis' Lye EGGS



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

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

> The Lewis' Lye Plan of Hog Sanitation

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

Where neces-sary to use old yards, plow the ground of yards and

### Lewis' Lye KILLS ABORTION GERMS

Recent research and experiments conducted at a leading agricultural college, in conjunction with a Fellowship sponsored by the makers of Lewis' Lye, disclosed that . . . a solution of one can of Lewis' Lye to

every 15 gallons of water effectively destroyed the germs of contagious abortion, colon and kindred destructive organisms.

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

Fight Abortion Losses—Adopt the Lewis' Lye Plan

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



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

> Mail This Coupon

## The Heartbreak Trail

BY JOSEPH IVERS LAWRENCE

REUEL rode directly to the hotel, yesterday from the East—came out tened into the building with his charge. Young enough to be easily embar-very practical and sensible, and ob-rassed, he called peremptorily for viously kind. I'll talk with her at once, Doctor Vincent to come and relieve and we'll place poor Hetty in her him of responsibility, explaining that care." the girl was ill and in need of attention.

own apartment. He listened gravely to the harrowing story of the night, after placing Hetty gently on a couch.

"Too bad! Too bad!" he said sorrowfully. "I can't tell much about her my tactless blundering," laughed the yet. It's exhaustion — collapse, you doctor. "I'll do my best to arrange see. How far it will go remains to be everything with the nicest discretion." In a Rage

"You did the right thing, Tristram," I ask you what—well, what you propose to do with her. That's your own plate marriage?"

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

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

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

#### Not a Cripple!

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

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

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

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

Reuel exploded in a rage.

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

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

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

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

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

"Luther Roberts's wife arrived here

turned his mount over to a hostler thru St. Louis and is going to live with directions for its care, and has- here in the hotel for the present. She's a fine New England woman, and we'll place poor Hetty in her

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

"Really, you punish me severely for

To Reuel's satisfaction and relief, Hetty was established under Mrs. he added feelingly. "She couldn't have Roberts's care that night, and made lived in that place. But pardon me if comfortable according to the physi- ill on arrival at the hotel. The hotel cian's directions.

personal business, to be sure, but I'm man allowed himself to be taken to to feel more contented and at ease sincerely interested. Do you contem- the Roberts apartment and presented as he relaxed and divested himself of to the lady, that he might thank her the heavy, damp clothing.

have a true friend like you. And really, she's a dear, sweet little thing. I'm sure I don't blame you a bit for—"
"My dear Mrs. Roberts," Reuel in-

you permit me to tell you that, tho young, I have never been romantic in the general sense? I am naturally clined, and it pleases me to devote choly drama. a modest portion of my income to certain small philanthrophies.

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

He went to his room in a fine rage, and remembered for the first time that he had been chilled and almost was comfortably appointed, and there As a matter of courtesy the young was a stove in his room, so he began

It pleased him presently, despite

"It's a pleasure to be of some serv- the lateness of the hour, to devote ice, I assure you, Mr. Tristram," she some minutes to the one with the said. "The little girl is fortunate to greatest claim upon his attention. He wrote to Miranda a brief summary of the recent hours of excitement, disorder and tragedy.

Momentous public events were disterrupted with polite severity, "will posed of in a few scratches of the pen, but he took conscientious pains to relate the story of Hetty Leeds in detail, tho he avoided any suggestion practical and rather prosaically in- of pride in his own part in the melan-

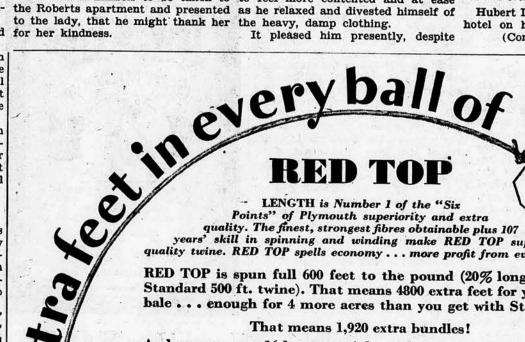
> The reply which came to him in due time amply justified the confidence that he reposed in Miranda's invariable good sense and perfect understanding. She wrote:

> Do you not fear, dear Reuel, that your Miranda may be the very least bit jealous of the poor little bird of passage who has

of the poor little bird of passage who has so.engaged your attention and compassion?
But no, dearest boy, you would never give a thought to such folly. Our love and our understanding of each other are too perfect, too complete, for that.

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

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



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

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

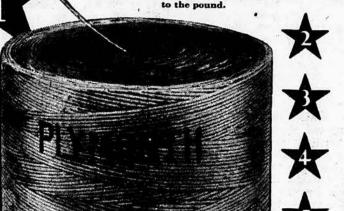
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And you can run 16 hours straight with never a missed bundle. No snarling-no breaking-no grief. This super-quality twine is also extra strong, even . . . and is treated with insect repellent.

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

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

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY Makers of Plymouth Rope for 107 years 1 North Plymouth, Mass. and Welland, Canada



Red Top gives guaranteed LENGTH-600 feet

Six Points that mean Economy when you buy RED TOP

Red Top is extra STRONG-less breaking, less

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

# The Club Folks Are Enrolling Now

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

> BY J. M. PARKS Manager, The Capper Clubs

his winter home in the South, Cap- am going to try to get that many per Club boys and girls took on a members." new interest in club plans for 1932. Of course, some joined immediately after the close of the last club year, October 15, and applications have been coming in all along since then. But these were the "early birds." Most of them were interested in projects carried over from last year. Some cared for gilts in 1931 and entered these gilts in the sow and litter department for 1932. Others got their the Capper Club News at least thru start in poultry last year by entering baby chicks, and will try their luck with a small pen of hens this year. That's typical of the clubs-steady advancement to something better of 10 and 21, living on a Kansas farm, every year.

The majority of new members wait until toward March to begin, and you may take your first step by fillthese are the ones who now are becoming interested. Both new and old will find on this page. In return, you members indicate that they are go- will receive a booklet giving the club ing to like the new method of record rules, the different departments in keeping. This plan calls for score which you may enter, prizes offered cards to be filled in and handed to in each department and other necesthe local club leader for his approval sary information. If no Capper Club at the end of every month. The in- has been organized in your commudividual member will get credit on nity, arrangements will be made for the score card for every club task he all who care to do so to get together completes. There will be lively com- and form a local team. petition to see which members on the different teams can score highest. Special recognition will be given to

#### Poultry Projects Are Popular

As usual, the largest number of club members are indicating their intentions to go into the poultry busichicks cost less and usually show a duced as originally submitted.
good profit, the baby chick depart- In this way, the club folks are degood profit, the baby chick department is proving to be the most popular of all. A member may enter 20 to 100 purebred baby chicks in this contest. Many of the experienced the more difficult problems of feeding and keeping records on a dozen hens or even on an entire farm flock.

#### Walked Miles for a Cockerel

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

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

#### Luella Writes From Goodland

The following letter, received from Luella McPherson while this article was being written, shows what club folks are thinking about just now:

please send me information on organ- some profits, too.

LMOST the same day that Red- izing a team? I shall be very glad to breast the Robin returned from get it. Send 16 application blanks. I

#### To Organize a Club

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

#### What Is the First Step?

Any boy or girl between the ages may join the Capper Clubs. If you are not familiar with the club plan, ing in and mailing the coupon you

#### Club News to All

The Capper Club News about which the high scoring members in the Luella inquired is the mimeographed state from month to month. club paper which goes out every month to all club members and others interested in club work. Practically everything contained in it is written by club members themselves. Even the cartoons and other pictures are ness on a small scale. Since baby drawn by the members and repro-

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

#### The Jolly Capper Clubs

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

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

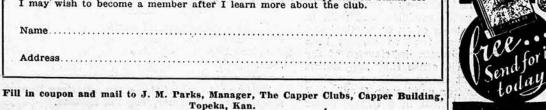
Fill out this coupon, clip it and "I wish to organize a Capper Club mail it today. You'll be on your way in my community this year. Will you to valuable experience and maybe

# The Capper Clubs

For Kansas Boys and Girls •

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

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0.30					1	34		0 (0 (0.1863)	





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

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Does All Types of Work Most versatile and profitable all-pur-pose farm power. Plants or cultivates cotton: inch plows. Works more acres in a day due to fast speeds and time saved at every turn.

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Quick, irreversible steering. No re-bounds or shocks on steering wheel. Easy to keep in the rows. Foot-operated independent differential brakes for pivoting on either rear wheel. Controls tractor and implements on slopes or in ridged crops. Power lift eliminates stops at ends of rows.

Send for New Booklet

Get complete information on this useful, low-cost farm power and the many new Case implements available for it. Send for free booklet. Visit the nearest Case dealer. You'll be surprised to find how easy it is to own one of these tractors.



J. I. CASE CO., Dept. C-42, Racine, Wis.

Please send me, without obligation, your illustrated booklet telling about the Case All-Purpose Tractor for every crop and every job.

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Include also booklets on

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## Kansas Master Homemaker Serves on Manufacturer's Committee

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

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

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

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

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

R. A. N.

Choose a Springtime Print



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

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

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

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

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

#### Women Tested Recipes

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

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

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

#### Raising Cauliflower

BY MRS. EARL DeLONG

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

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

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

Mrs Spiker reports that she was using cauliflower from her garden by the tenth of June. Many of the heads weighed 2½ pounds. Twenty-four quarts of this vegetable was canned in one season by the pressure cooker method.

#### We Will Eat the Wheat

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

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

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

If you are cooking wheat in a double boiler

use this method: Clean, wash and drain the wheat. Add 2 cups of boiling water and ½ to ¾ teaspoon of salt to cup of wheat. Heat to the boiling point, then let the wheat soak in this water for several hours. Heating to the boiling point prevents fermentation during the long soaking, and soaking aids the swelling of the grain.

If you are cooking this grain in a pressure cooker use 2 cups of water and ½ to ¾ teaspoon of salt to 1 cup of cleaned, washed wheat. Cook at 15 pounds pressure for 1 hour, then allow the cooker to cook to room temperature before the pet-cock is opened. Opening the pet-cock while the contents are hot seems to force water out of the grains and leave them small and hard. The wheat may be heated again just before serving or may be used cold in the recipes given below.

#### Whole Wheat Chili

1 pound hamburger 1 large onion, chopped 3 tablespoons fat

rger Salt, pepper and chili
chopped powder to taste
at 2 cups cooked whole wheat
2 cups tomato puree

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

#### Whole Wheat Muffins

1 cup sifted flour 1/2 teaspoon salt 2 teaspoons baking powder

1 cup cooked whole wheat 1 egg

½ cup milk 1 tablespoon melted fat

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

#### Whole Wheat Cheese Pudding

1 egg % cup milk Salt 2 cups cooked whole wheat 1 cup cheese (finely cut) Pepper

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



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

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

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

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

#### The Heartbreak Trail

(Continued from Page 8)

covering the use of his leg. He applauded Reuel's rescue of Hetty from the Leeds home and made no reference to motives or consequences: therefore Reuel valued him even more highly than before for his good taste and wisdom.

"If that Eustace comes snooping and whining around here after that little girl, don't you be bothered with him, Reuel," said Hubert. "Tell him you're busy and refer him to me.

"I might give that poor, unappreciative feller a new start in life—a regular runnin' start. I'd hate to run so far myself, but I'd take pleasure in keeping that varmint on the jump

all the way to Oregon."

After the blizzard the town got back to normal conditions. The army of defense was disbanded and there was a general resumption of business. The people of Lawrence welcomed peace and the treaty between the contending factions, but Samuel Jones, sheriff of the county, and Senator Atchison and Doctor Stringfellow, his powerful supporters, were satisfied neither with the treaty nor with the mediation of Governor Shannon.

Jones had broken bread with General Robinson at a peace-treaty dinner in Lawrence, and there were enthusiastic speeches, toasts and general merry-making, but the sheriff went away from the dinner vowing that he would yet sack the town and drive every Yankee abolitionist over the

Atchison, who had served as acting Vice President of the United States, counseled the treaty and applauded its adoption, but no sooner was it put in effect than he set about the organization of a spring invasion of Kansas.

Under his eloquent persuasion and broad influence, large funds were raised in the southern states for the recruiting and equipment of such an army for open guerrilla warfare, and with prophetic vision he promised the South that such a movement in the spring of 1856 would be the beginning of the greatest civil war in history, which should spread over the continent and establish slavery permanently in the land, securing for all southerners a golden age of peace and prosperity.

#### No Personal Matters

Reuel' had written periodically to his uncle in Washington, describing in some detail the conditions in the territory, but he was careful to avoid the inclusion of matters essentially personal. Senator Tristram lived his life in an official atmosphere, and had succeeded in excluding from his narrow cosmos the strictly personal element.

His brief replies to his nephew's communications were little more than formal acknowledgements, and contained little of approbation or criticism, but once or twice he had admonished him to maintain a strictly impersonal attitude in his relations with the people of the territory.

Early in January a man from Washington called at the hotel and asked for Reuel Tristram. He introduced himself as Martin Atwood, a lawyer, friend of Senator Governor Shannon, and announced that the Senator had requested him to call on his nephew while passing thru the territory on private business.

Reuel established the visitor by the stove in his room and offered him cheroots, and the man chatted affably of affairs in Washington and political gossip of the day.

"The Senator fears that you may be finding this rather primitive life in Kansas somewhat irksome, Mr. Tristram," he said at last. "I enjoy the Senator's confidence, and I may say frankly that he asked me to look in on you and tell him something of your personal activities. If you

cle," said Reuel, a trifle coldly. "As a rule, I have omitted matters of a strictly personal nature, as of no material interest to him."

Mr. Atwood smiled broadly.

"Such as killing a man, for example, Mr. Tristram?"

Reuel flushed vividly.

"I naturally supposed that news of that incident would reach Washington in time," he said. "I was prepared to submit a report and explanation if the Senator desired it. The affair was of a strictly personal nature, and without political significance. The man threatened to shoot me, and I was fortunate enough to be the first to fire."

and stared at his host quite frankly, s the forming a personal estimate.

"Permit me to observe that you are distinctly the Senator's nephew. I believe the Senator would treat a tragical episode as something of merely casual importance.

"Between you and me, Mr. Tristram, I think that your uncle is beginning to feel that it's time for you

are ready to come home, I believe That, you'll freely admit, of course, is than he is with the life of his fellow that he is quite willing to have you." not altogether in keeping with your citizens in Kansas.

"I've written regularly to my un- uncle's desire that you should act as (TO BE CONTINUED) a disinterested observer."

much!" said Reuel tersely.

"And youth is impulsive and impa-

"Did he send you here to fetch me home?"

"Why, really, Mr. Tristram, I'm not here under orders. It seemed to be a matter in which personal contact was needed. He couldn't come out here himself, and I was coming anyway

"Furthermore, I'll whisper to you Mr. Atwood smoked contentedly that your uncle is not in anything like an impatient or unfriendly mood. Perthan we give him credit for. He mentioned to me that there's a strong Capper, Publisher, Topeka, Kansas. possibility of a certain secretaryship in the foreign service. He thought appeal to you as a welcome change."

"I'm inclined to classify this presginning to feel that it's time for you ent experience as foreign service," of the department bit himself a few to come home. He has heard that you Reuel said dryly. "I'm sure his ex- days ago, and died. This occurrence bore arms, in a more or less official cellency, the President, is in much is quite common, Professor Wooster capacity, in a recent local disturbance. closer touch with affairs in Europe says.

## "Flesh and blood can stand just so Your Money: Is It Safe?

tient; I reminded the Senator of that aspect of the case."

If you are like many other people these days, and are wondering where you can put your money where you know it will be safe, I believe I can help you.

Write me, and I will tell you where your money will be safe and will gust antee you 6% interest, which is paid promptly every six months by check. You can draw out all or any part of your money any time you want it. I know this is an exceptional opporon other business. Let us say that I your money any time you want it. am desirous of being your friend, I know this is an exceptional opporyour adviser. I'd go home if I were tunity to invest your money safely, you, Mr. Tristram. and at good interest.

If you would like to have full details, just write a letter saying, "Please send complete information about the haps he has a broader understanding safe 6% investment," and I will answer by return mail. Address Arthur

L. D. Wooster of Hays, professor that a sojourn in—say, Vienna, would of zoology at the Hays college, reports that a rattlesnake being used for study purposes by the members

# Dairymen Strongly Endorse McCormick-Deering Milkers

# Read These Letters:

"My McCormick-Deering Milker has saved me more time and labor, and made me more money than any piece of machinery I ever owned."-Ray L. Bunstead, Laurence, Mich.

"I have used four other makes of milkers and find the McCormick-Deering far above the rest."-L. B. Cake, Lake-

"Before purchasing the McCormick-Deering Milker, it was necessary for three of us to milk by hand. Now one of us does the job in less time than it formerly took three of us."-John H. Peterson, Clarissa, Minn.

"The McCormick-Deering Milker saves me about half the labor of hand-milking, production is greater, and the machine is easily kept clean."— John St. Croix, Weedsport, N. Y.

"I milk eight cows in thirty minutes, a saving of time of forty-five minutes over the old way by hand."—Ashland Goodeman, Oak Harbor, Ohio.

"I was a hand milker and thought it was the only way of milking, but after using the McCormick-Deering for a week, my sixteen cows stepped up about twenty quarts of milk a day."-G. H. Lincoln, Schuylerville, N. Y.

"I chose the McCormick-Deering against two well-known competitive machines, because of its simplicity, low cost of operation, and sturdy construction."-Milton Blecker, Merrill, Ia.

"We would not sell our McCormick-Deering Milker for \$500.00 and milk our cows by hand."-W. E. Winter, Dixon, Mo.

"Since installing a McCormick-Deering Milker, we eliminated three hand milkers; now one man does the milking in a great deal less time."- Batty Corbett, Hardin, Ill.

"Am milking thirty-four cows now, an increase of sixteen since I bought the McCormick-Deering, which we wouldn't have done if we were still milking by hand."—Lee Pooler, Fort Dodge, Ia.

These letters are like hundreds of others we have received from satisfied owners of McCormick-Deering Milkers. Wherever the McCormick-Deering is installed it is saving time and money, and is making the job of milking an easy one. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer to demonstrate. Then you can see for yourself how this popular milker operates.

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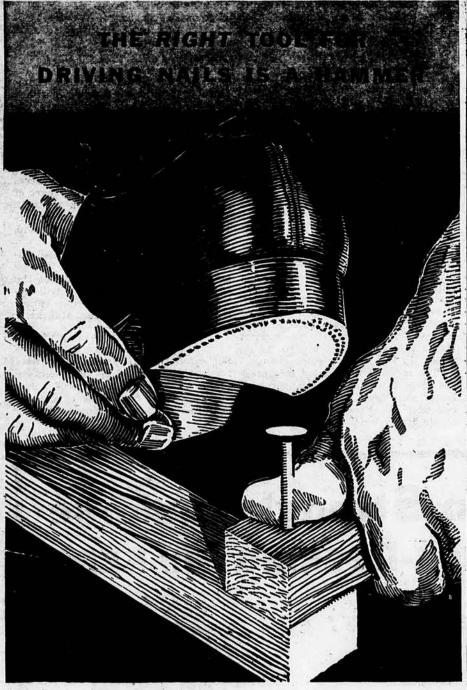


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McCormick-Deering Cream Separators are used on thousands of modern dairy farms where they are making money for their owners by their close-skimming ability. The butterfat loss is only one one-hundredth of one per cent with a McCormick-Deering-remarkable efficiency that cannot be beat. Ball bearings at all high speed points make the McCormick-Deering the easiest cream separator to operate. Ask the McCormick-Deering dealer for a demonstration. Six sizes.

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the few extra pennies it costs are worth dollars in the useful life of your car.

You will find that Ethyl is a help and an economy in trucks and tractors too. It saves you money on engine wear and tear. It saves by less frequent carbon removal. It saves by giving you the full power-the full value-from your engine at all times.

You always get value when you buy Ethyl. Its quality is maintained by laboratory testing of samples collected daily from pumps in all parts.

Leavenworth — The community sale at Tonganoxie still continues to attract a great deal of interest. Many chicks already have arrived. There is an excellent demand lected daily from pumps in all parts for work horses. Eggs, 10c.—Mrs. Ray of the country. Test Ethyl yourself Longacre. and see how much better your motor runs with the right gasoline in the tank. Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, Chrysler Building, New York City.



# Farm Crops and Markets

#### Many Wheat Fields in Western Kansas Are in Poor Condition: Abandonment Will Be Heavy

WHEAT in Western Kansas is still 30c; kafir, 20c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 20c.— in poor condition; a large acreage J. R. Henry. likely will be plowed under for spring crops. Farther east in the state wheat is doing better. Fields are drying slowly; the soil contains more moisture than usual at this season. Spring pigs are arriving in large numbers.

Barton-We have had a great deal of wet, cold weather this winter, which de-layed the threshing of the grain sorghums. Feed is scarce. Roads are in bad condition.

—Alice Everett.

Clay—We certainly have had plenty of moisture this winter! Wheat is doing well. Very little fall plowing was done. A large acreage of oats will be sown. There is plenty of feed to last until grass. Farmers have been quite active in cutting fuel. Wheat, 38c to 40c; eggs, 10c; butterfat, 16c; hens, 10c to 11c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Decatur-We have had a great deal of snow this winter; it has been melting recently; fields are soft and the side roads are in bad condition. Wheat is doing well. Public sales are well attended; there is an unusually good demand for horses, at advancing prices. Wheat, 40c; corn, 22c to 25c; heavy hens, 9c; butterfat, 14c.—Mrs. Stelle Newbold Stella Newbold.

Douglas—Farmers have been quite busy with their spring work, as the fields became dry. Grape vines and fruit trees have been pruned.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Franklin-Good prices are being paid at public sales, considering market levels. Dirt roads are mostly all in bad condition. Prices for commodities and services are much out of line these days (as is shown in detail in the article by Gilbert Gusler which starts on the cover of this issue); motor car mechanics, for example, charge as much for an hour's work as the average farmer can make in a day. Franklin county will let a contract soon for 7 miles more of hard surfacing on K-33 between Homewood and Williamsburg. Farm organizations and community clubs are active these days. Some work has been done in preparing fields for oats seeding. Wheat, 44c; corn, 25c to 28c; oats, 18c; butterfat, 17c to 20c; eggs, 9c to 12c; alfalfa hay, \$10 to \$12.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—Livestock is doing fairly well; feed is scarce. Only a few baby chicks have arrived as yet. Wheat, 40c; corn, 27c; barley, 28c; eggs, 11c; butterfat, 15c; heavy hens, 14c.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood — Fields are drying slowly; considerable work has been done on the oats crop. There is a good demand for horses, and milk cows bring fairly satisfactory prices. Corn, 34c; kafir, 20c; eggs, 10c; bran, 55c; shorts, 65c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harper-The fields have been very wet, and they are drying slowly. This has been a hard winter on livestock. The Farm Bureau and 4-H Clubs are active. Eggs, 10c; wheat, 40c; oats, 20c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Jewell - Roads and feed lots are very muddy. There is an excellent demand for horses. The hatcheries have not been doing a normal business, due mostly to cool weather. Corn, 30c; wheat, 39c; oats, 20c; eggs, 9c; butterfat, 16c.—Lester Broyles.

and is supplying a great deal of pasture. Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales. Egg production is increasing. Heavy hens, 11c; eggs, 9c; butterfat, 20c; wheat, 38c; corn, 27c; milo, 30c; flour, \$1.15; bran, 65c; shorts, 75c.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

Lane—Livestock is in good condition, but urer; and George Shuler, Jr., secfeed is scarce. Roads are in bad condiretary.

tion, the fields have been very wet, and The list of exhibitors included. are drying slowly.-A. R. Bentley.

Logan-We are having fine weather. The soil contains considerable moisture; the stands of wheat are light. Livestock is doing well. Farm sales are numerous. Butterfat, 14c; eggs, 9c; corn, 25c; seed bar-ley, 30c.—H. R. Jones.

Lyon — Wheat is doing well. Farmers have been quite busy plowing land for oats. Livestock is in fairly good condition, and there is plenty of feed. Good prices are being paid at public sales, considering market prices. Renters have been moving to their new farms for the last two weeks and more.—E. R. Griffith.

Morris — Excessive moisture has held farm operations at a standstill all winter. Lots have been very muddy. Feed is plentiful, and livestock is wintering well. There still is considerable kafir to be topped and threshed. Numerous taxpayers' meetings have been held recently. Wheat, 40c; corn,

Marion — The weather is warming up nicely, and fields, are drying rapidly. Farm sales are well attended; good prices are being part for horses and mules. Most farmers are going ahead with their poultry programs much the same as usual, despite low prices. Butterfat 17c; aggs 3c. spite low prices. Butterfat, 17c; eggs, 9c.
—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Marshall — Renters have been moving usually over very bad roads. Farmers are ready to sow oats. Corn. 25c; wheat, 40c; eggs. 10c; butterfat, 19c; shorts, 75c; hogs. \$3.15; alfalfa hay, \$15; potatoes, \$1.35 a cwt.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness-We have been having real winter weather, with considerable snow. Roads are in bad condition. Farmers are ready to start spring work as soon as the fields become dry. Feed is scarce.—James McHill.

Osborne — We have been having fine weather; fields are drying rapidly. The roads are improving; mail carriers have had a difficult time in making their rounds for six weeks. Farmers will not raise as many baby chicks as usual, due to low prices. Wheat, 39c; corn, 26c; kafir, 24c; butterfat, 15c.—Roy Haworth.

Rene—Farmers will sow oats as soon as the fields become dry. If the old rule that a big corn crop follows a wet winter holds true in 1932 this county should establish a new high record in production this season! Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales. Some farms are changing hands. Wheat, 38c; corn, 35c; butterfat, 20c; eggs, 10c; hens, 12c.—E. T. Ewing.

Rush-Winter wheat was covered by a Rush—Winter wheat was covered by a snow blanket during much of the coldest weather, which has now melted, and the crop is in good condition. Township roads are muddy; the main highways were open all the time. Much of the grain sorghum crop is still to be threshed. Livestock is doing well, althor roughage is scarce. Wheat, 38c; eggs, 10c.—William Crotinger;

Sumner-Fields are drying slowly. The wheat is not as large as one would expect, considering the open winter. Livestock is doing well. Fairly good prices are being paid at public sales. Wheat, 40c; oats, 15c; corn, 30c; kafir, 25c; eggs, 10c.—Mrs. J. E.

#### A "Row Crop" Show

As a result of the reduced wheat acreage in the Southwest this year, the 7th Annual Southwest Tractor Road & Implement Equipment Show, held in Dodge City, March 1 to 4, featured motorized row crop machinery and special tillage implements to a greater degree than ever before. There was, however, a good showing of tractors, combines and other equipment.

The displays occupied a mile front on Dodge City streets, many of the exhibits showing educational films. The annual banquet was held March 3 at the Lora-Locke hotel, and was addressed by manufacturers' repre-Kiowa—We have been having a great sentatives and officials of the Western deal of winter weather, including consider-Retail Implement and Hardware Asable rain and know. Wheat is doing well, sociation sociation.

C. M. Cave was chairman of the program and entertainment committee. Officers of the association are Arthur Nevins, president; C. M. Cave, vicepresident; A. J. Pendergast, treas-

Allis-Chalmers Farm Equipment Company; Emery Beck, Dodge City, complete line of Avery farm equipment; Bricker Machine Shop, Perfect Circle piston rings; Claude M. Cave & Co., complete J. I. Case Gallion Motor Grader, Lincoln Grader, road machinery, and Baker Rotary Fresno and snow plow; Ira Crouse, Dodge City, Gleaner-Baldwin combines; Friman L. and snow plow; Ira Crouse, Dodge City, Gleaner-Baldwin combines; Friman L. Carswell Mfg. Co., Carswell road machinery, Toncan corrugated iron culvert, roadside guardrail; Dodge City Implement Co., complete John Deere line; Dwyer Machinery Co., Caterpillar tractors, combines and road machinery; C. A. Milhon, Garfield, highway snow plow; F. H. Musseman, Dodge City, Westinghouse farm light plants; Minneapolis-Moline Power Implement Co.; Nevins Implement Co., International Harvester line; Oliver Farm Equipment Co.; H. O. Pugh Implement Co., Papec feed mills and Dempster implements; Reeves & Son, Cimarron, soil packer; Richardson Mfg. Co., Cawker City, tractor guide; and Southwest Tractor & Implement Co., Wallis, Advance-Rumely, Massey-Harris and Ohio lines.



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# Tell the Advertiser

that you are writing him because of his advertise-ment in Kansas Farmer.

#### Grain View Notes

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER Larned, Kansas

This has been a gum boot and overshoe winter, if there ever was onel Since before Thanksgiving it has been impossible to work outside without overshoes. Since January 1 we have had 20 inches of snow with a moisture content of almost 21/2 inches. In addition, we have had several light showers. Probably 40 per cent of the nights and mornings have been foggy. The "menfolks" of the country have slipped, slid and plowed thru snow and mud for three months. Part of the time it has been almost impossible to haul a load of feed over the side roads. A neighbor said the other day that he was just about worn out dragging thru the mud. Some farmers have taken a Fresno scraper and pushed some of the mud and manure out of the corrals so the stock could have a dry place to stand. But wheat is doing well. Spring crops should start off in fine condition.

#### "Farm Relief," Yeah?

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

#### Over Muddy Roads

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

## AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY

SUBSIDIARY OF UNITED STATES STEEL CORPORATION

208 SO. LA SALLE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL. Offices in all principal cities

Zinc Insulated ORANGE

# Plant Early!!



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

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

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

#### Increased Germination and Stand

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

#### Only $2\frac{1}{2}$ c per acre . . . for this protection

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

\$1.75 per pound 4 ounce can 50c . . . also 5 pound can \$8.00

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

American Cyanamid Sales Co. 535 Fifth Avenue New York

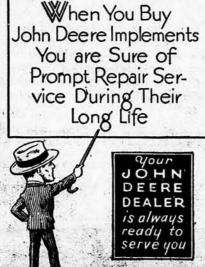


SUPER CORN SEED DISINFECTANT

## "I Read Your Advertisement In Kansas Farmer"—

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







# LIVESTOCK

By Jesse R. Johnson

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

food for thought in parts of it.

This writer begins by criticizing farm papers because they do not carry more Hereford advertising, and blames Kansas breeders as a whole for spending too much of their money in an effort to sell stock to each other or Shattuck of Ashland for more than in forcing the range buyers to take the surplus of bulls. He insists that

round-up sales have resulted in the best bulls going to the range country, thus leaving the culls for the farmers and small cattle grow-ers of the Corn Belt. This, I be-lieve, has played

into the hands of other beef breeds, by making many buyers suppose that to the range, are undesirable for average farmers.

This man recites the fact that more be sold to the range trade, and that ity so noticeable in the big herd. hundreds of good bulls were sold for as low as \$50. The range states now are raising their own bulls, and that

My friend may be unduly alarmed of the dams, at the danger of the Hereford being This herd outlook for bull sales on the range. cially true where creep feeding is bemore closely to type and color than the Hereford, and these are big factors in marketing.

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

Many breeders already are cultilect herds of Polled Herefords. They with Polled Plato and Mossy Beau fe- per cent. males. The two herds now number nearly 100 head of breeding females, ductive than 20 years ago, due to A process of rigid culling is ad-technical improvements in machinery

RECEIVED a most interesting let- from the same cow. T. C. Brannan ter recently from a Hereford cattle also has several customers who have breeder who has been a close observer bought their third bull. The cows on during the years this breed of cattle these farms are fed no grain. The was forging to the front so rapidly. calves come during the winter months Altho the letter is written in such a and are put on grain as soon as they critical way that it may not be given will eat, and have access to creeps the attention it deserves, there is much during the summer. They usually are sold by the time they are a year old.

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

From the start, Mr. Shattuck had a high appreciation of the importance of the herd sire. His first bull was a Gudgell and Simpson bull. The herd now numbers about 450 registered cattle, about 250 of which are females of breeding age. During the years that have elapsed since the herd was Hereford cattle, while well adapted founded it has been the policy to buy better bulls right along. The four bulls now doing service are all of one type, and all of them carry much the than 1,400 Hereford bulls were sent same line of breeding, which accounts to Denver during the Stock Show to for the wealth of uniformity and qual-

One of the bulls is close up in breeding to Prince Domino, and two are sired by Hasford Rupert 3rd. Some market from now on will be confined calves are dropped every month, but in most part to large breeders who an effort is made to prevent calving have bulls good enough to head the in summer months. Mr. Shuttuck says, purebred herds of the range states, July and August calves never grow leaving the small breeder to assume out as well as do calves dropped in the responsibility of convincing his other months. This is due to fly pests neighbors that the Hereford has no and to the fact that dry grass during equal as a feeder and market topper. these months reduces the milk flow

This herd of breeding cattle has displaced as a factor in economical had much to do with improving the beef production. But he probably is quality of the beef herds of Clark and right in his conclusions regarding the other counties of Southwest Kansas. Since the herd was established, more The demand for good Herefords can than 50 per cent of all bulls raised be increased in the Corn Belt, espe- on the ranch have been sold to farmers and cattlemen within a radius of ing followed. No breed has adhered 50 miles. Many carloads have gone to the range country, but the best buyers are the old local customers who have learned to appreciate the quality of the bulls that can be purchased near home.

#### Will Deflation Run Its Course?

(Continued from Page 1)

years, but it has been mostly in hours; employed rather than in rates an hour vating their home trade. The Brannan or in unit of product. Union wage Brothers of Central Kansas both have rates an hour in 1931 in industries grow wheat and other crops and ev- were reported by the United States ery year sell their bulls to buyers in Department of Labor at 280 per cent their own county for good prices. One of the 1910-1914 average: The butcher, of the brothers founded his herd by the baker and the candlestick maker, buying 30 horned females that had if employed, have hardly fearned the been assembled from the best herds meaning of the word deflation. In-in the country. These cows were stead of a 10 per cent cut recently richly bred in the Domino line. The imposed on railroad workers, for one other brother started a little later year, it would have to be nearer 50

Of course, urban labor is more proand the like. The average output a Three of Leslie Brannan's neighbors man for a given unit of time prob-own bulls from his herd, all of them ably has increased 35 per cent. If



a sample package of this Earliest Red Ball Radish Free. (If you already have my cat-alog I will send your sample package right along with yourseed order if you ask for it.) Write for my New Seed Catalog. This is a year to Raise Your Own Groceries and my reliable seeds are what you need. I'll start you off right with the Free Package of Radish Seed when you request my new catalog. Do it today.

HENRY FIELD SHOWA



Do Not Fail to Include in Your LIST OF CHARITY GIVING THE CAP-PER FUND FOR CRIPPLED CHILDREN There is not a more worthy philanthropy.
You could do no finer thing. Twelve years
of unselfish, intensive, uninterrupted
service is behind this Fund. It needs
your help—any amount is gratefully received. There are no salaries. Address

Walsh Garden Tractor
For Gardeners, Florists, Fruitmen, Suburbanites
Flow, Seeds, Califivates, Mows Layms & Hay
Single & Twin Engine-Belt Jobe-Walk&Ride
SPECIAL OFFER - PAYMENT PLAN
New Improved Models-Catalog Free
WALSH TRACTOR CO. 3346 Talmase Av. SE

Van Natta, Admr., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

# Warning!

NO HUNTING or Trespassing KEEP OFF This Farm

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

#### **Rate for Display Livestock Advertising** in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Live-stock Display Advertising columns \$2.50. Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT John W. Johnson, Mgr.



## Count Your Chicks Before They're Hatched

WHY bother with the tempermental setting hen when it's so easy to buy ready-hatched chicks? In the Kansas Farmer you will find mammoth hatcheries offering quality chicks at reasonable prices. And you can buy from any of these Kansas Farmer advertisers with the assurance that you will receive fair and honest treatment.

Read the display and classified baby chick advertisements in this issue. Do all your chick buying from the Kansas Farmer advertisers.

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

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

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

#### Freight 33 Per Cent Less?

The costs of transporting, processing and distributing goods would have to come down about 40 per cent. The Board of Trade would have to reduce its commissions for selling grain to I cent a bushel on wheat and 1/2 cent on corn instead of 11/2 cents and 3/4 cent as at present. Commission charges on livestock at Chicago would drop from \$17 to \$21 a car for cattle back to \$10 to \$13, as in 1913, with similar reductions on other classes of livestock. Yardage charges. now 35 cents on cattle and 12 cents on hogs, would be reduced to 25 cents and 8 cents, respectively.

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

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

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

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

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

#### Lower Wages for Teachers

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

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

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

(Continued on Page 19)

# chance to win one of the given Good Fence Ideas

You still have time to qualify for one of the 85 generous prizes we are offering for the best ideas or experiences on "How Good Woven Wire Fence Helps Increase Farm Income." You know from experience about the many advantages of proper fencing—how it enables you to rotate crops and livestock and do the many other things that increase farm income. We want your own ideas, expressed in

your own way. Write today for the contest folder. It contains the simple rules, complete information, entry blank, and all the material you'll need to enter this worth-while cash contest.

#### RED BRAND Fence "Galvannealed"-Copper Bearing

An extra thick coating of rust-resisting zinc is fused to RED BRAND wire by the patented "Galvannealing" process.

Also 20 to 30 points of copper in the steel. "Lasts 2 to 3 times longer than steel without copper," says American Society For Testing Materials.

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

Send for your Contest Blank TODAY

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO. 2143 INDUSTRIAL ST., PEORIA, ILL.



Aiways look for the

# Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.

# In Your Next Cake

Use K C Baking Powder and notice the fine texture and large volume.

Because of its high leavening strength you use less than of high priced brands and are assured of perfect results in using

# **BAKING**POWDER SAME PRICE

FOR OVER 40 YEARS

25 ounces for 25c

It's Double Acting



Book containing over 90 tested recipes. JAQUES MFG. CO., CHICAGO, ILL.

Enclosed find 4c in stamps, mail the

Name

Address\_

MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT



AARED sertion on shorter orders, or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues; 10 cents a word as inimum. Count abbreviations and initials as words, and your name and address as part ivertisement. When display headings, illustrations, and white space are used, charges will be 70 cents an agate line; 5° line minimum, 3 column by 150 line maximum. No discount eated insertion. Display advertisements on this page are available only for the following cations: poultry, baby chicks, pet stock and farm lands. Copy must reach Topeka by Sereceding date of publication.

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER



TABLE OF BATES

BATES 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				
**	\$ 4.90	3				
14	9.80	3%	34.30			
78	10 60	714	44 10			
236	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.

January 9, 23 February 6, 20 March 5, 19 April 2, 16, 30 May 14, 28 June 11, 25

July 9, '23 August 6, 20 September 3, 17 October 1, 15, 29 November 12, 26 December 10, 24

#### POULTRY

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

#### BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS

CHICKS 5c UP IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. From 250 to 351 egg breeding. Flocks officially blood-tested past 10 years. Guaranteed in Free Catalog. English White, Burf. Brown Legiorns. 100 \$6.25. White, Burf. Brown Legiorns. 100 \$5.26. White, Burf. Brown Legiorns. 100 \$5.25. Larger lots silghtly lower. Postpaid. Bagby's. Golden Rule Poultry Farm, Box. 315. Sealia. Mo.

DON'T ORDER CHIX TILL YOU GET. MY FREE catalog and price list which tells all about my high bred chix. I have breeding stock from birds with records to 300 eggs. My chix have made a living for hundreds of people the past ten years, they will do the same for you! Insert some of this better blood into your flock white chix are CHEAT. Leading breeds all blood cests and culty. Garden City Hatchery. F. Boehm, Garden City Mo.

PRESS-ON PRICES. NOW YOU CAN BUY good chicks for less money than poor ones could be constant of the same but raises more order our kansas State Accredited, blood-tested Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Minorcas, \$8-100; The Stewart Ranch Leghorns \$7. Assorted, \$6.5% reduction on these prices in order is accompanied by 25% deposit and missing three letters in first word of this ad are filled in correctly. Goodland, Kan.

B A B Y CHICKS, IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT, Blood-tested, State Accredited Leghorns, Anconas and heavy mixed, \$6.00; Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Burf Orphgtons, White Minorcas, White Minorcas, White Minorcas, State Accredited Leghorns, Anconas and heavy mixed, \$6.00; Barred, White Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Burf Orphgtons, White Minorcas, White Minorcas, Burf Rocks, Minorched Rocks, S. C. and R. C. Reds, Burf Orphgtons, White Minorcas, State Accredited Leghorns, Anconas and heavy mixed, \$6.00; Barred, White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Burf Orphgtons, White Minorcas, Burf Rocks, Rode Leach, Reds 6c. Barred White Rocks, White W

BABY CHICKS

ACORPORTED LIE

BABY CHICKS

There is a big difference in just KANSAS "Accredited Chicks" EUNSHINE CHICKS "Kansas Accredited Chicks" Any Kansas Accredited Hatchery will INCORPORATED be glad to explain the difference.

Kansas Accredited

**Hatcheries Association** Manhattan, Kan.

Hawk Hatchery at Onaga omitted from list of members in Foultry Issue

STEINHOFF CHICKS LEAD! Buy Steinhoff's Blood-Tested, High Egg Bred and Show Winning Chicks

BLOOD LINES OF 293-268-258-250 EGGS

All of our flocks are culled and mated for high egg production, health and standard points. A large per cent of our flocks are Kansas State Accredited. We also have winners of first prizes at the Kansas State-Poultry Show and many other prizes. 100% Live Delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Refer to Special Kansas Farmer Poultry number for our Lower Prices. Circular on request.

Steinhoff & Sons, Dept. C, Osage City, Kans.

BABY CHICK SALE—Wholesale Prices

DELIVERY GUARANTEED IMMEDIATE SHIPMENT—C. 0, D.

Buff or White Rocks, White, Buff, Black Minorcas, White or Silver Per 100

Wyandottes, Light Brahamas, White Langshans, R. C. Reds. \$6.50

R. I. Whites, Barred Rocks, S. C. Reds, Buff, White Orpingtons. 6.50

Heavy Assorted, also White, Buff, Brown Leghorns, Anconas. 5.45

Mixed Assorted (this assortment can't be beat). 4.90

Take advantage of these special bargain wholesale prices on 12,000 Bloodtested Chicks we are oftering for shipment March 5th to March 19th. Hatcheries are not setting eggs until they get orders, so Chicks will be hard to get. Prices will be higher. Where or mail orders early. Immediate shipment, C. O. D. Delivery guaranteed. Circular free.

MID-WEST HATCHERY Inc. Roy 4. CLINTON MO.

MID-WEST HATCHERY, Inc.

Box 4,

CLINTON, MO.

## Money Loaned on Chicks

1 to 4 months to pay

#### **BOCKENSTETTE'S BLUE RIBBON FARMS**

will carry the paper for those who are re-lable and need financing for this year's chick crop on either Day olds or started chicks.

Blue Ribbon Certified chicks made good profits in 1931. B. W. D. tested; guaranteed to live and make more money. See page 2 of their free catalogue.

Big 15% Discount for cash or 10% off with 1c per chick deposit. Write for their

Blue Ribbon Farms, Sabetha, Kan., R. 18.

## Ross Chicks 5¾c up

GUARANTEED TO LIVE
FROM 250 TO 319 EGG BREEDING
Our master Control Breeding, Pedigreeing and Trapnesting supplies high egg bred, prepotent cockerels te
head our Bloodtested, Accredited flocks, 12 Varieties.
Prepaid. 31.00 books order. CATALOG FREE.

R. O. P. Pedigree Sired Hollywood S. C. W. Leghorns

The greatest need in the poultry industry today, is for more baby chick buyers to get Known Quality in their chicks. Our Chicks are bred to Lay more and larger eggs. Official proof in our Free catalog. Every male used is individually pedigreed, R. O. P. Approved and Registered. Baby Chicks priced at 9c up. No cheap seconds sold by this firm. Bisagno Poultry-Farm, Rt. 1, Box F, Augusta, Kansac

#### BABY CHICKS

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

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

HEIM'S HUSKY CHICKS. FROM OFFICIALLY

rree catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 154, Columbia, Mo.

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

BLOOD-TESTED CHICKS OF QUALITY AT low prices. Our ten years experience assures you satisfaction. Write for price list. Dodge City Hatchery, Dodge City, Kansas.

CHICKS, IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS, COLLICK, Leghorns, Anconss, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, Sc up. Mid-West Hatchery, Box 205, Clinton, Missourk.

## **Order Your Chicks Now**

From our Accredited Blood Tested Flocks.
Light Brahmas \$9.00 per 100
Reds, White and Barred Rocks 7.00 per 100
Buff Orp. Wh. Wyan. Wh. Minorcas 7.00 per 100
White, Brown, Buff Leghorns 6.00 per 100
Assorted, all breeds 5.50 per 100
Also started chicks priced to sell.

#### B. & C. HATCHERY, NEODESHA, KANS. **Bartlett Certified Purebred Chicks**

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

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

# Granteed to UIVE Trapnested R.O.P. Matings, Bloodtested, A.P.A. flocks Leading breeds \$5.00 per 100 up. Safe delivery anywhere Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan

## A.P.A. Certified

B. W. D. Tested. Baby Chicks from our prize winners at Chicago Coliseum and Nebraska State Show. Priced to suit the times. Rupf Poultry Farms, Dept. A, Ottawa, Kansas

#### Sunflower Chicks

Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orphingtons, Langshans, Minorcas, Leghorns, Accredited, B. W.D. Free 100% Live Delive-ery, Assorted Heavies, \$6.90. Immediate delivery. Circu-lar Free. Sunflower Hatcheries, Bronson, Kan.

#### BABY CHICKS.

\$6.95 PER 100. ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS, Leghorns, Guaranteed alive arrival. Eleven Hatcheries. Twelve years' experience. 3,000,000 chicks per season. Customers 43 States. Catalog free showing twenty varieties. Hayes Bros. Hatchery, Inc., Decatur, Ill.

CHICKS: BEST EGG STRAIN. RECORDS up to 342 eggs yearly. All bloodtested. Any losses first 2 weeks replaced half price. Guaranteed to outlay other strains. 12 varieties. Edicks 5½ cup. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box, 719, Clinton, Mo.

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Sedalia, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING OR CHEWing, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.50. Pipe Free,
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\$2.00, smoking \$1.50. C. A. Jolley, Dresden, Tenn.

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SMOKING: 10 POUNDS. 85c. CHEWING.

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WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN.—WOMEN, 18-50, quality for Government positions, salary range, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Ozment Instruction Bureau, 365, St. Louis, Missouri, quickly. WANTED—NA MES OF MEN DESIRING steady outdoor jobs; \$1700-\$2400 year; vacation. Patrol parks; protect game. Write, immediately. Delmar Institute, A-10 Denver, Colorado.

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COLORADO-KANSAS WHEAT, CORN LAND, for sale on crop payments. Write E. Mitchem, Cheyenne Wells, Colo. FOR, SALE — NORTHEASTERN COLORADO farms and rabches at bargain prices, some trades. Runnion and Warren, Reakors, Yuma, Colo.

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80 ACRES, 13, MILE TOWN FRANKLIN County, Second bottom land, 25 bluegrass, 15 clover, remainder cultivation. Gas well, Oil well. New bungalow. Other improvements, Electricity, Windmill. Gravel road. Big pargain. Come. Must sell, 44,500,00. Encumbrance 52,000,00, Real home. Mansfields, Ottawa, Kan. 320 ACRES NEAR MODOC, KAN. 200 ACRES in wheat, all goes \$20 acre, some improvements. A. J. Schwertteger, Dodge City, Kan. BUY FROM OWNER 180 ACRES IN WHEAT district, Wichita county, 518 acre. Terms. Mrs. J. E. White, Marienthal, Kan.

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SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY FOR
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Outstanding Gilts and Sows—Sired by King Inn-dex and The Airman, etc. Bred to the outstanding Wave-master Airman and Airport. Choice Service Boars. Big, sound, easy feeders. Write for price and information. Shipped on approval. G. M. Shepherd, Lyens, Kansas

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Fall Pigs, either sex. Immuned. Priced reasonably. John D. Henry, Lecompton, Kan.

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Fall boars and gilts of good breeding. The big, blocky, easy feeding type. Priced reasonable MARY FURTHMYER, BENTON, KAN. SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

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**Spotted Poland Boars** Various sizes, bred gilts and weanling pigs Registered free. Drive over or write. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KAN. CHESTER WHITE HOGS

# **Bred Sow Sale**

Fairbury, Nebr., Thursday, March 10

80 Chester Whites, 80 Hampshires Bred for March and April farrow, accinated. Prize winning blood. Write or catalog.

ALPHA and HENRY WIEMERS, Diller, Nebr. Col. Putman, Auctioneer

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Dressler's Record Bulls n cows with records up to 1,618 lbs. fat. We have highest producing here in United States averaging lbs. fat. H. A. DEFSSLEE, LEBO, KAN.

BABY CARNATION DUTCHLAND BULLS.
Only choice individuals offered, Sired by our Carnetion bull, size some from our Dutchland Denver bull
whose dam is a world's record ow. His 7 mearest dam
averaged 1.182 lbs. in one year. Dams of calves have
high C. T. A. records. Write ds.
Allett Brown, Pratt, Kan.

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BURK

6 to 12 months old. From A. R. and D. H. L. A. cows. Prices to suit the process times. Majority sons of Maid's May Royal whose two nearest dams have records over 800 lb. fat. Four two-year-old daughters now on test; one made 60 lbs. fat. Jan. Write your wants today. JO-MAR FARM, SALINA, KAN.

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Knoeppel's Jersey Farm fere a few real sons of the Imp. in dam, Darlin obly Born, Sen of Imp. Nobly Born or Imp. in de ern's Noble Champion, son of Golden Fern's Nob rice \$50 up. Drop me a card about your rice \$50 up. Drop me a card about Jour wants. Remi arges. KNOEPPEL JERSEY FARM, Colony, Kas

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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-milted. WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

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Rose Hill Shorthorns bulls, choice individuals, best of breeding, a calves up to serviceable age. Priced so hers can buy them. Also females. W. H. MOLYNEAUX & SON, Palmer, Ka

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40 — POLLED SHORTHORNS — 40 (Beef-Milk-Butter-Hornicas) "Boyal Clipper 2nd" and "Barampton Masterpiece," Winners at State Fairs, in service, 20 Builb, 20 Heiters for sale \$50 to \$125. Deliver anywhere. J. C. Banbury, 1602, Pratt, Kan.

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Some Choice Bulls and heifers with size and quality, for sale Priced down. Write J. R. HENRY, Delavan, (Morris Co.), Kan. size and quality, for sale.

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POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE

Polled Herefords

ix heavy boned good quality coming two's and six ood coming one year old. Also buils for the farm and neh. Worthmore, Plato, Anriety breeding. JESSE RIFFEL, ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

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NEBRASKA'S MASTER PERCHERONS
Stallions, all ages, some show prospects. Young mares, broke and in foal.
Write or vistt.
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A few young stallions of Oak Forest, Synod, Egotist and Carnot breeding, some with show record. J. T. SCHWALM ESTATE, BALDWIN, KAN.

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#### IN THE FIELD

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



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

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

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

#### Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

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

April 2—Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

April 21—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Hampshire Hogs

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

. Duroc Hogs

April 21—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan. Chester White Hogs

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

#### Two Golden Weddings!

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

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

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

#### Will Deflation Run Its Course?

(Continued from Page 15)

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

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

It seems rather doubtful if general

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

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

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

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

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



WHEREVER YOU GO. YOU FIND

# **BLUE RIBBON MALT**

AMERICA'S BIGGEST SELLER

# Fighting Your Battles at the Nation's Front



ARTHUR CAPPER Publisher

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

Do You Know?

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

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

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

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

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

At the head of an imposing list of editors and correspondents is Senator Arthur Capper, publisher, who serves Kansas and the nation in Washington, where he is fighting your battles on the Nation's main front.

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

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

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



## KANSAS FARMER Topeka, Kan.

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

Home office of the Capper Publications, Topeka, one of America's largest publishing houses

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



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

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

There are coffees you'll buy week Instead of roasting in bulk, Hills Bros. roast a little at a time . . . as the coffee flows evenly, continuously through the roasters. Small amounts, automatically controlled, assure an ideal roast for every single berry. Hills Bros. Coffee is totally free from variation! It is always done to the one perfect degree that develops the most delicious flavor.

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

Because of Hills Bros' patented Controlled Roasting process, the exquisite flavor never varies

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



As the accuracy of the hourglass 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."



#### CAN OF HILLS BROS COFFEE EIGHTEEN YEARS YOUNG

In 1908, Hills Bros. moved to a new and larger plant. The first can of Hills Bros. Coffee packed in that factory was preserved as a souvenir of the occasion. Eighteen years later, on completion of the present, ultra-modern Hills Bros. Coffee plant, some one remembered the old can of coffee. It was opened — tested — and found to be as fresh can had kept the coffee eighteen years young!

The vacuum process of packing coffee is the only method that fully preserves coffee freshness the air is removed from the can and kept out. It was originated by Hills Bros. over thirty years ago. There is no magic about a vacuum can — it will not make poor coffee good, but it will keep good coffee fresh.

C Hills Bros. 1932

Hills Bros. Coffee, Inc.

215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri