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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 70

January 9, 1932

Number 1

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MANHATTAN

KANSAS

## And Now Comes Farmers' Week

THE groups that compose Farmers' Week in Topeka, which will hold their sessions next week, have made of this occasion one of the most potent influences among all Kansas assemblies for the welfare of the state. Agriculture no longer is the simple matter it was in the infancy of Kansas, when even an Indian could raise a profitable crop and the farm animals raised themselves. The chief problems of the early days were those of production, and most of these could be solved by consultation with an older settler, or by the experience of another season. Life had not been speeded up to its present gait, and both the production and marketing of the crops were more leisurely operations, with less of uncertainty of the result. Yet there were problems which, then as now, could best be met and solved thru a union of effort and a common interest.

With the passing years the problems of climate, and others of nature's origin, remained constant, but the increasing complexities of our civilization multiplied their number and their difficulty, and demanded that special consideration be given to each, and by the best minds. Different groups were formed for their study; more and better laws were passed; new machinery was invented and the aid of science invoked to a previously undreamed of extent.

Each of these organizations which meet during Farmers' Week does its work with a particular object in view, yet all have the ultimate goal of advancing the agriculture of the state, and thru this, that of other states and

the nation. Some of them operate for utility purposes, like the buying of farm supplies or the selling of farm products; others are educational in their nature and work and are thus even more valuable, as success in the utilities is based on knowledge gained and applied.

Democratic in extreme, where everyone is free to contribute of his knowledge and experience to the discussions, these meetings

composing Farmers' Week in Topeka always have attracted the leaders in thought and action, the big men and women of agriculture, from whose gathered wisdom much may be gained beyond a monetary value, while the social relations established or renewed cannot be measured in coin.

Every farmer in Kansas can be represented in these meetings if he so desires, either in person or by selected delegates with voting powers. By act of the last legislature the 61st annual farmers convention will be enlarged in number of delegates by the addition of those selected from county Farmers' Unions and county Granges, each having 250 or more members in good standing.

The exercises of Farmers' Week in To-

peka will begin with the sessions of the Kansas Agricultural Council and the Kansas Association of Fairs, both of which, will convene on the morning of Tuesday, January 12. These will be followed by the Creamerymen's Association on the morning of Wednesday, January 13, and by the official meeting of the State Board of Agriculture at 4 o'clock. Railroads have granted a special rate of 1½ fare.

IN THE six decades since the first Kansas Agricultural Convention was held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, the problems of the farm have been many and varied, but never more important than those which will confront this assembly when it again convenes in Topeka on January 13 for its three-day session.

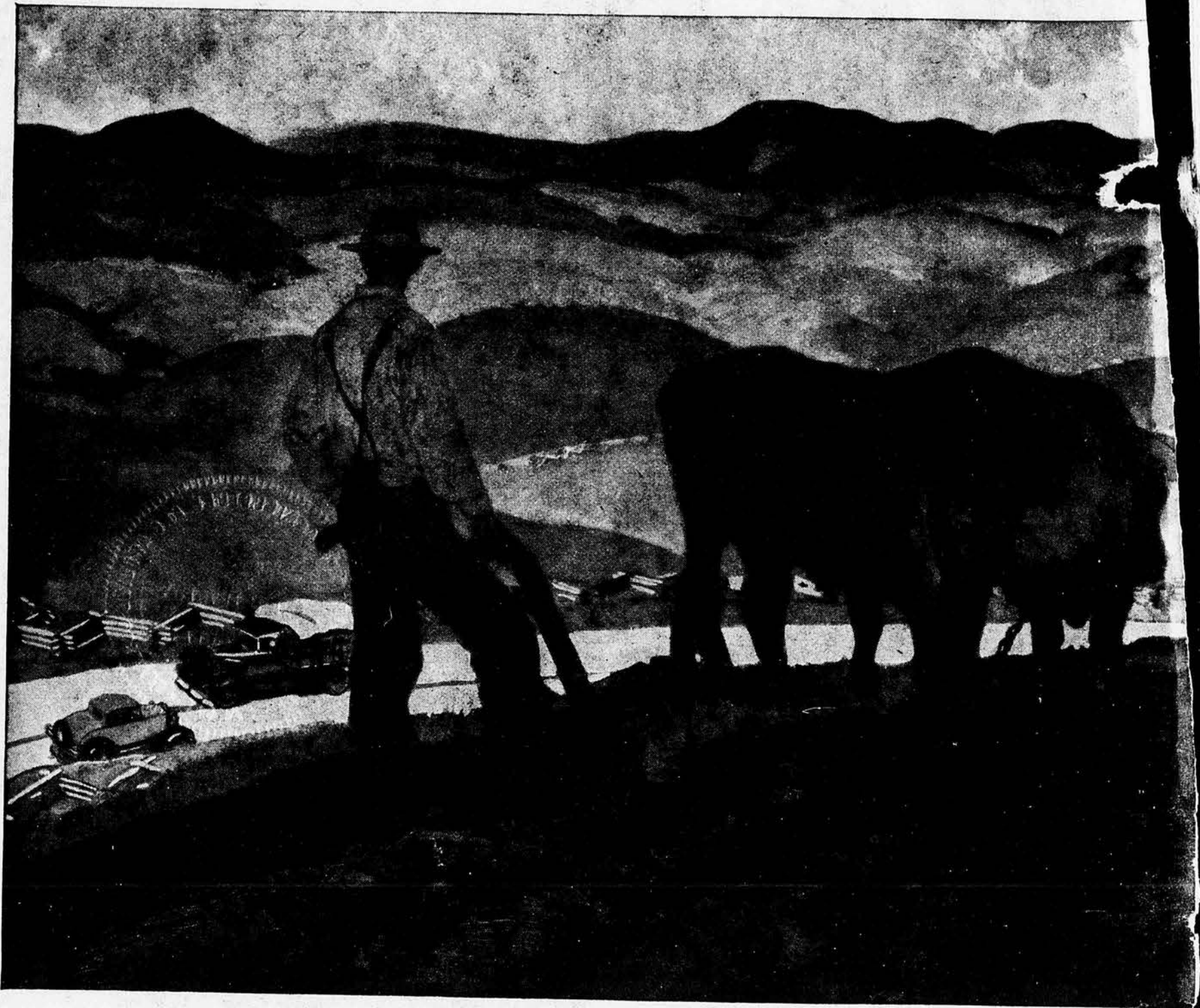
The times are out of joint, and the disruption of business thruout the world has adversely affected its foundation industry, agriculture, at the same time creating a necessity for all to contribute of their knowledge and experience to the solution of problems of universal importance.

Present well-being, as well as the future good, are the objectives, and these can be attained in no way better than thru that multitude of counsel in which lies safety. The farmer, more than most of his fellow-men in other callings, must plan for the future. Temporary sacrifices may be necessary to save permanent rights, but these rights must be secured, and in no way better than in unity of purpose and action.

The annual Kansas Agricultural Convention affords the opportunity for united action on such well-digested plans as may be developed from the full and free discussion of the program, and it is my hope that all who can do so will obtain the personal advantage of attendance, while those necessarily absent will be deprived of much of value to both the individual and his business.

Arthur Capper





## GROUNDWORK

*"Mankind passes from the old to the new on a human bridge formed by those who labor in the three principal arts — agriculture — manufacture — transportation"*

THESE WORDS are carved above the doorway of the Ford Engineering Laboratory. That they are not idle poetry must be plain to all who have driven over the country roads of America. For everywhere swift, economical transportation is freeing the chained energy of the nation as heat releases energy imprisoned in a conglomerate mass.

Much of the nation's natural wealth still remains buried and impotent waiting for

new roads and swift transportation to awaken it to life and usefulness. The hands of the producer of raw materials, the maker, and the carrier still have immeasurably profitable work to do when they learn to co-operate.

The Ford truck was planned with the idea that growth and progress are in the hands of all the people, and not of any specially favored class. If an economical means of dependable rapid transportation could be placed at their disposal, it was believed people of moderate means would recognize its value to them individually, and use it.

*Over twenty million Ford cars and commercial units have rolled from the factories to run incalculable miles over the earth doing service to mankind in a thousand ways!*

The Ford truck today is as naturally a domestic factor in American agricultural life as the horse was in another generation. It is regarded with even greater confidence, for time and use have demonstrated the correctness of Ford's intention to make the very best possible mechanical unit of transportation at low cost.

The horse, introduced by Spaniards, released the Indians from a cramped primitive village life to the freer existence of nomads, who could follow their source of food and clothing, the bison, and pass from woodland to plains and over the mountains without hardship. In similar manner, Ford units open up remoter sections of the country to cultivation and profitable production. And agricultural life has been advanced in all its phases because of it.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY



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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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January 9, 1932

Number 1

## Kansas Farmers Call on Reserves

### Changes in Marketing and With Livestock Are Good Shock Absorbers

**K**ANSAS farmers refuse to be intimidated! When dire things happen they honestly admit their difficulties, take up a notch in their belts and plug right ahead. If progress is blocked by a stone wall of economic disturbances, they locate the nearest detour and take it. That is much the position in which Kansas farmers have found themselves during the last two years.

What have they done by way of meeting present conditions and future prospects? The answer to that question has almost as many angles as there are farm families in the state. But a trip thru any section of Kansas proves that the manpower of agriculture is right on the job, putting a reserve supply of intelligence and skill to work. Not a man denies that difficulties lie ahead; yet they can smile at the troubles of the past, like they will do with today when tomorrow comes. Nor do our farmers believe that all their efforts will be crowned with success. But they know they live in a state that has been a white spot on the map all thru these perilous times, and as in the past they know the law of averages will break in favor of sane practice.

We asked R. D. Wyckoff of Luray, where he had made changes in adjusting his farm program to meet the present conditions. "Perhaps a person shouldn't pass opinion on his work," he replied, "but if it will be of any help I'm glad to explain what I have done. Last year we organized the farm into four major production units, with 250 acres of wheat, 50 beef cows, 20 dairy cows and 1,000 White Leghorns. The yield of wheat in 1930 was 30 bushels an acre on an average. This paid expenses and allowed a little for labor. The cow herd made a nice return on the investment over expenses. The dairy herd paid its way in cash, and we had the increase and tons of skim-milk to feed. The poultry have made a good return on the investment and produced eggs for an average of 6.6 cents a dozen, with the average price here on the farm at about 15 cents. We are going ahead on this basis. We believe the chance for a profitable wheat crop in 1932 is better than it ever was in 1930; with a good seedbed and a satisfactory stand the wheat farmer is not in a bad position. I do not expect anything to happen in the beef cattle situation except the seasonal change. If dairy and poultry prices stay fairly steady they will make a satisfactory return, as feed costs have dropped materially. Indeed, things could be worse."

#### Will Creep-Feed Calves

"My plan for next year," says R. Henry of Delavan, "is to diversify, grow more to the acre on fewer acres, and put the idle acres into legumes so that in my rotation I may later grow more on that land than I have been producing on the whole acreage. Again I am planning to creep-feed my calf crop. This will give a fair return if 1931 is any indication. With my early pig crop reaching the market by October 1, I should realize a fair price. It seems to me we may reap some benefit from present troubles by learning to produce less at more profit."

In the last two years, W. G. Birch-  
be Kanopolis has changed his  
rotation to include kafir in  
It of corn, and in both years he  
and own twice as much grain to  
take as was the case with corn.  
price feature he points out as  
vest to great help is the portable  
million which has a straw loft.

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

"This has proved much more satisfactory from the standpoint of numbers of pigs saved than the old type houses," Bircher said. While he has made real progress in the past, there isn't any doubt that the years ahead will be better. Bircher has been on his farm 10 years. At first he had some



Guernseys and a few red cows. Eight or nine years ago he bought five Holstein heifers and a registered bull that produced 13 good heifers. In 1927 a milking machine was added. A good opportunity presented itself to purchase 24 head

of purebred Holsteins, so they replaced the grades. Now Mr. Bircher has 35 head, and milks from 13 to 15.

Having worked with dairy animals this long, he believes more firmly than ever that he has the best business to follow. In the production year 1930-31, his herd averaged 364½ pounds of butterfat—eight cows and seven heifers being included. The high cow produced 460.9 pounds of butterfat as a 3-year old. It cost Bircher 65 cents a hundred to produce milk, and 17 cents a pound for butterfat. For every \$1 invested in feed he received \$1.93, and the income from the herd ranged from \$18 to \$105 a month over feed costs. This is a very good record, but it doesn't satisfy Bircher. Next year he will try to produce butterfat at a lower cost by holding down to a small herd so he can give every cow the best attention, and he will continue to cull to the limit. While he has been short of pasture up to the present, this will be remedied with Sweet clover. This legume will be included in the rotation now to build soil and provide cheaper dairy feed. A silo was built two years ago as an aid to cheap dairy rations, and it certainly is doing excellent work this year. A few more hogs have been added to utilize the skim-milk and add a further balance to the whole program. Porkers brought in \$2,000 last year. Obviously, alfalfa plays an important part on this farm, and of the 150 acres only 25 acres have failed to grow this legume. A flock of 100 White Leghorns has done well, and perhaps more layers will be added next year.

#### Special Markets Will Help

Ralph Upham of Junction City sold 1,200 dressed chickens at 6 to 8 cents a pound more than the regular market was paying in the last year. While this may not sound like a young fortune, still it paid him well for his extra labor. A good many folks could follow his example, locating their special markets in restaurants, hotels or no doubt special city routes. Edwin Habiger of Bushton caponized 100 birds—mostly April chicks—to get on the winter markets. A good number of them already have been spoken for at 25 cents a pound dressed. When Edwin sold his broilers he received 16 cents a pound for them. He expects his capons to weigh from 9 to 15 pounds. Next year he plans on more than 100. While he would have handled these birds in this way regardless of economic conditions, it does point out a possibility for many poultrymen.

Paul Gwin of Junction City, the Geary county farm agent, says that of the 760 farmers in this county, two-thirds of them put up silage last year. Most of it is stored in temporary silos. "We grew lots of Atlas sorgo last season," he explained. "The crop was worth very little on the market, and our farmers knew their feed would go twice as far in the silo as in dry condition." He also mentioned the case of a local breeder whose boys took four Hereford calves from the herd, fed them on the creep and exhibited them at the American Royal. These four animals brought an average of \$100 apiece plus their prize money, while as breeding stock—bulls the same age—they wouldn't have brought more than \$60; as a matter of fact, bids are very scarce. That is just another example of taking a detour when the regular route isn't able.

C. G. Elling, of college, points

(Con) Washing houses.



JUST A MATTER OF HISTORY



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

# KANSAS FARMER

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

**ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher**  
**F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor**  
**RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor**  
**ROY E. MOORE, Advertising Manager**  
**T. A. McNEAL, Editor**  
**E. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager**  
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Please address all letters in subscription matters direct to Circulation Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**N**O BETTER example of the flight of time can be obtained," writes Ray Myers of Lebanon, "than the loss of the old 'stand-by' mare during the last week. She has been an integral part of the family for a long time. I broke her with her mate, in 1915, and took a great deal of pride in them. They were seven-eighths Norman and carried lots of quality. Several times I turned down offers of \$500 for the pair. I think I can almost hear some reader saying, 'It is simply foolish to pass up 500 iron men for a pair of mares good only for a few years.' Is it?"

"Well, let us figure a bit. Mrs. Myers and I have, in our sadness, been figuring that from this one which died we have raised \$900 worth of colts, to say nothing about the other mare's foals. Horses on the roads are almost a thing of the past, but for traction power on the farm the horse or mule is my 'stand-by.' I really will hate to see the time, if it ever comes, when the tractor will supplant the horse. It pays in several ways to have good horses. This is the season to think of brood mares for foals a year hence. There never was a time when you could get them at so reasonable a price.

"I have raised mules mostly. 'Foolish,' you say; well, let us consider that. At no time since I went into the business have horse colts sold with mule colts. With all the mules I have raised there has been one poor one, and that sold for \$90. My best sale was a pair of 22-months old, 'mollys' for \$405. I find that there is trouble in keeping good mules; price them where you think no one will buy and the first thing you know they are gone; someone else owns them. It pays to handle them properly. It pays to be kind to them. I have but three head left, and they have been on pasture for six months, but generally I can go up to them anywhere. I can open my barn door and my horses will almost walk over me to get in. I heard one man say 'Keep the stock afraid of you,' and knowing him, I'll bet he does, too.

"A person should not get flighty when bad times come and sell his horses at a cheap figure. Some time there will be a demand for them. Two years ago horses had to be shipped in to supply the demand. And mentioning getting flighty, the world needs men right now who will keep their heads when the rest go batty."

That optimistic tone sounds good, to say the least. I hope Mr. Myers is right. I might mention, by the way, that I have heard the complaint that

there is little inducement to keep good stallions on account of the lack of demand. I am wondering if that is true.

### Scott Favors a Moratorium

**A**N OLD subscriber, S. H. Scott, writes in a kindly way that he generally agrees with me, but is disposed to think that a general debt moratorium would be a good thing. "If a loan of \$10,000 is made on a farm," says Mr. Scott, "with wheat selling normally at a dollar a bushel, and cattle and hogs around 10 cents, is it reasonable to suppose that the farmer can be held to his obligation when his market has dropped to half

that end. If all prices must come down to a certain level, then indebtedness should be cut on a par with everything else. If debts are to remain as they are then price levels must come up to avoid undue hardships on the debtor class. In the meantime, the creditor class must show some sympathy and understanding of the situation and help work out a solution rather than take the attitude of our Federal Land Bank which would take its pound of flesh regardless of the consequences to the borrower."

If I ever believed that I was possessed of much wisdom I know now that I was mistaken. I still have opinions, but realize more and more that time may prove them to be entirely wrong, or what is more likely, partly right and partly wrong. Evidently a majority of the lower house of Congress and quite possibly the Senate as well—is disposed to agree at least in part with Mr. Scott that there should be a moratorium of debts, at least so far as farm mortgages are concerned.

I certainly favor being as lenient as possible with the borrowers on farm mortgage securities. I think that John Fields feels that way about it. Wise money lenders know that they cannot bankrupt their borrowers wholesale without ruining themselves. The idea I want to convey is that it is not wise to spread the impression broadcast that in this time of depression borrowers should be encouraged to believe they should stop trying to pay their debts.

I hope that some workable plan of stabilization of values may be worked out. I am of the opinion that such a plan would do more than any other one thing to restore prosperity. In the primitive state of commerce when all transactions were barter the borrower paid in the kind of property he received when he borrowed regardless of its relative value at one time or the other. In these days, when commerce is almost entirely carried on with symbols called money, the original idea of barter has been largely lost sight of, and as a result we have inflation and deflation, always to the injury of somebody. If, for example, a bank should at this time make a loan of \$400 to a farmer taking as security 1,000 bushels of wheat, he would be lending as much as the security would bear, but if when the loan falls due wheat happens to be selling for \$1 a bushel, Mr. Scott would not for 1 minute think it would be just or reasonable that the bank should demand that the farmer turn over 1,000 bushels of wheat in payment of his debt. On the other hand, suppose the bank lent the farmer \$1,000 when wheat was selling at say \$1.20 a bushel, the security



and in some cases to a fourth of former values? Is it not fair to ask the investor to take a loss on his investment in a farm mortgage to much the same extent that an investor in the land itself must take? Why should the Federal Land Bank collect every dollar of interest and principal due it when those who owe it money are taking such tremendous losses?

"There could be something said were those losses due to bad business judgment, but in most cases all lending agencies have displayed poorer business judgment than the farmers and stockmen who have suffered such a depression in their markets.

"I recently heard a man connected with a loan agency make a statement which I think ought to be followed by all the land banks and other loan agencies, and this was that his company would work with the farmer to solve the question. He did not advocate cutting the principal, because it covered a period of time, and no one could know what was ahead, but he suggested working out plans to take care of the interest payments due.

The man who lent \$1,000 cash to a farmer can take \$500 for his loan with much less loss than this farmer is taking on his corn, his wheat or his stock. Instead of taking the \$500 loss on his loan, however, let him grant a moratorium for a year or so on interest—and by this I mean the waiving of the interest entirely and not merely the postponing of it.

"I believe there is a way out of the present condition, and I think we are going to get out, but we could help matters very much if everybody could agree to the same plan and work to





would have seemed to be ample at that time, but would it be fair now for the farmer to tender to the banker 1,000 bushels of wheat and demand the cancellation of his debt? It, however, a stabilization plan could be established that would make the exchange value of wheat and other staples virtually stationary, I believe that we would experience a permanent prosperity such as we have never known.

### It Might Be Worse

HAVE you ever seen worse times than these?" asked a depressed, sad-eyed man of Truthful James. "Have I ever seen worse times than these? Say, my dyspeptic friend, I have seen times so much worse than they are now that if a man livin' then had predicted that there ever would be times as good as these he would have been arrested, tried for lunacy and locked up in the county jail. His testimony in court would have been impeached or else it would have been disregarded.

"Let's consider the matter of clothes. Nearly everybody is wearin' pretty good clothes these days, but in the time I have in mind there were whole families—man and wife and five or six children—and only one suit of clothes for the family. When it was necessary to send one member of the family to town he or she wore the family suit and the rest of the family wore no clothes except grass ropes and mats they made themselves. Some of the early settlers just fastened buffalo tails on themselves and ran wild, filling up on prairie grass, bread-root and wild onions.

"I knew families that had nothing to eat for months at a time except jackrabbits and dandelion greens. They ate so many rabbits that their knee joints worked backward instead of forward, and they could either lay their ears down on their backs or throw them forward. They also hopped when they started to go anywhere.

"Then the grasshoppers came along and ate up all the crops; they ate all the leaves off the trees, then most of the trees. They ate the roofs off the houses, then the houses, and what few clothes the settlers had. Then they bit off the hair from the heads of the women and children and chewed off the hair and whiskers from the men.

"The settlers got even with the grasshoppers by boiling them and making grasshopper soup. Others baked the grasshoppers into grasshopper pie. People ate so many hoppers that they got

so that by rubbing their legs together they could make a sound like a grasshopper.

"It was so dry that all the people lost weight by evaporation. The human body is nine-tenths water, and when it had been dry for two years and the hot weather came on, and the temperature went up to 120 degrees in the shade and stayed that way for weeks at a time without a drop of rain, many of the people had to carry rocks around to keep from blowing away. Men who had weighed as high as 250 pounds dried out till they only tipped the scales at 50 pounds, and when they walked you could hear their bones rattle for half a block. One old country fiddler used to make a two-piece orchestra out of himself; he played the fiddle and rattled his bones as an accompaniment.

"I knew one man who had brought a plug of tobacco with him when he moved out here from Ohio. He chewed on that plug for nine months



without being able to produce enough saliva to moisten the quid so that he could spit. Finally the tobacco in his mouth got dry like snuff, and he durned near sneezed himself to death."

### Stepchild Not an Heir

1—Is a stepchild a legal heir? 2—Should the beneficiary witness the making of a will or know the contents of the will before the seal was broken? 3—How long is required before the final settlement of a will? 4—If a person desires to break a will how much time does he have? 5—When a will is broken would the real estate have to be sold to make a settlement?

Mrs. M. M.

1—A stepchild is not a legal heir unless it has been adopted.

2—There would be no legal objection to the beneficiary of a will being present when the will is made, altho it is a bad practice and might create a suspicion that the maker of the will was being unduly influenced.

3—That would depend on the terms of the will itself.

4—The manner of contesting a will after probate or an order of the court refusing to probate the will shall be by civil action in the district court of the county in which the will was admitted to probate or the order of the court refusing to probate was made, which action may be brought at any time within two years after the probate or the order of the court refusing to probate the will and not afterward.

5—If the will is broken and entirely set aside, then the estate would be divided according to the general laws of descents and distributions.

### On File for Five Years

If a mortgage on a car or household goods is not paid or the one holding the mortgage does not try to collect it or foreclose the mortgage, how long until it will be void? Can one collect storage? A. C. G.

All chattel mortgages which have been on file five years and not renewed may be destroyed by the register of deeds. If the car is left in a garage the garage keeper has a lien upon the car for storage.

### Cousins "Once Removed"

A and B are cousins. Both are married and both have children. What relation is there between the children of A and B? E. Z.

They are what is called cousins "once removed." That is, they are a little closer related than ordinary second cousins.

## Short-Selling the United States

DURING the last three years a settled conviction has grown in business and financial circles that unrestrained nation-wide gambling goes on in the New York stock market and the Chicago wheat pit to the injury of legitimate business and industry and the ruin of many individuals.

Therefore it is disappointing to have President Whitney of the stock exchange meet this conviction with only a defense of these practices instead of proposing or seeking a remedy.

Since the Associated Press made known my intention to have unrestrained short selling investigated, I have been flooded with letters from all parts of the country commending this purpose. Such letters have come from the most prominent men of business in the United States.

I find in these letters confirmation of my own belief that elimination of vicious and illegitimate short-selling in the nation's great markets, is a matter of foremost importance to the country, one of the big questions of the day.

B. C. Forbes, a widely known financial writer and editor of Forbes Magazine, contrasts Mr. Whitney's statement that a security market without short selling is unthinkable and impossible—with Mr. Whitney's other statement that the bond market has existed for generations without short selling. Then he asks the question, "Which market has experienced the wildest inflation—the stock market, enjoying the wonderful 'stabilizing' miracles wrought by short sellers, or the bond market not enjoying short selling?"

In Mr. Forbes' opinion Mr. Whitney protests too much about the blessings conferred on the world by "bears," and bear raids as "it cannot be questioned that powerful bears periodically attack values."

It must be obvious when prices are declining and there is absence of buying support that it takes less short selling to be effective in driving prices down. In the rush to market grain at harvest time, the short-selling gambler dumps his millions of bushels of paper wheat into the wheat pit to further depress the market, skin the farmer

and enrich himself. This has done and is doing more to make agriculture hazardous and unprofitable than any other single cause I can name.

Mr. Whitney informs us that short selling is a preventive of large fluctuations in the market. Which doesn't seem to explain how "Radio," which had never paid a dividend, rose to \$500 a share, then subsequently declined to \$5.50, a record emulated by many but not surpassed by other stocks.

It is also within the recollection of most of us that it was considered safer to forbid these short-selling profiteers of calamity to become their country's "benefactors" during the World War. To make sure that they should not, the stock exchange was closed.

All speculation, of course, is not gambling, but all gambling is speculation and becomes vicious and injurious when widely practiced. In the United States market gambling may be said to have reached the proportions of an economic as well as a moral crime, when, normally, 90 per cent of the transactions on the Chicago Board of Trade are sheer gambling.

Fifteen billion bushels of wheat have been "sold" in a year on that one market, or 18½ times the year's entire wheat crop in the United States. That is, this country's entire wheat crop was sold every three weeks thruout that year in the Chicago wheat pit.

The Secretary of Agriculture reported to the Senate that in nine months in 1927, the volume of trading in wheat on the Chicago Board of Trade was 7,931 million bushels. Also that of this total speculation actual hedging sales totaled only 428 million.

In every town or considerable village in the United States there is a broker's office having daily communication by wire with the New York Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade. What is known as "playing the market" results in commission fees that support this vast network and make a member's seat on the exchange worth thousands of dollars. More than ½ million dollars has been paid for a single seat on the

New York Stock Exchange. Not in 40 years has a seat sold for less than \$17,000.

As Col. Leonard P. Ayres, one of our keenest analysts of business, says in his Business Bulletin of December 15, 1931, "This country is over-equipped with speculative facilities, and its people are imbued with the speculative spirit, both ill-adapted to present conditions."

As an organization the New York Stock Exchange is as exclusive as a gentlemen's club. Its membership is limited to a comparative few. It makes its own rules, sets its own standards. Membership within this charmed circle always commands a price in the thousands because it is worth it. Even at the present low state of the market there has been a recent 2,500,000-share day. And no "ticker" yet invented can keep up with the market when it booms. The privilege of "sitting-in" is decidedly worthwhile.

The point I am making is that it is perfectly natural that the members of the exchange and their broker correspondents should all prefer an untrammelled wide-open market.

All history testifies that in every group or organization which is sufficient unto itself, and answerable to no higher power, indefensible practices creep in. It seems apparent to me this has happened to the two organizations that dominate and control the nation's two greatest markets.

There is a growing feeling that the stock exchange no longer is a dependable barometer of business. Also that an exchange which has absolute control of the market should make every seller produce evidence to show he is the actual owner of the stock he wishes to sell.

The measures I have introduced in the new Congress to prevent market gambling, up or down in grain or stocks, interferes only with the gamblers. The market itself is left broadly "liquid" for all essential or legitimate purposes.

Arthur C. Reese.

Washington, D. C.



# As We View Current Farm News

## Shipping Co-operatively Hiked Returns on Lambs to Marion County Farmers

**M**ARION county shipped more lambs co-operatively in 1931 than any other county in the state, according to Frank A. Hagans, of Marion, the farm agent. This amounted to 21 decks of 130 lambs each. All were native stock, and represent an increase of 150 per cent in co-operative effort over 1930, with 98 men interested. There has been a fine improvement in quality of shipments during the last three years. In 1929, 57.5 per cent of the lambs graded tops, 18.5 per cent medium and the balance lower. In 1930, 65.15 per cent made tops and 21.35 per cent medium. This year, out of 20 decks on which figures are complete, 80.98 per cent made tops and 15 per cent medium. This is due to grading. Lambs that don't grade up well are held back and finished out better. And during the last three years these farmers have learned what a top lamb is like, and can work to the point.

This co-operative work really started with Will Amick, according to the county agent. Following his lead the other shippers have found that they realize considerably more for their lambs than they would trying to market them individually. Mr. Amick has been keeping sheep eight years. And, as he puts it, he "closes out every two years." He buys native ewes not more than 5 years old, getting a new bunch every two years to "keep disease out." He sells in the spring—the May or June market—and allows his pastures to rest three or four months before filling them again. He buys 80 or 90 head at a time, believing that is sufficient for the average farm, and that he can make more money on fewer ewes, which receive good care, than on a larger number that might be slighted somewhat.

The ewes run on wheat and rye pasture until they lamb, with some good feed when necessary. After lambing the ewes receive a little oats and alfalfa. When the lambs are 3 weeks old they are put on the creep, getting alfalfa leaves or alfalfa meal and oats. They are creep-fed then until they are shipped weighing 70 pounds in perhaps 90 days, or not to exceed 100 days. For the 1931 crop, 100 ewes brought 145 lambs and 135 were raised. The average lambing date was February 10. When they sold in 100 days they averaged 68 pounds, showing an average daily gain of .68 pounds, of course. Ninety-two of them sold for 10 cents, 22 at 6.75 cents and 17 at 6 cents a pound. Only four dropped to medium grade. They brought \$796.50. Expenses and feed for lambs amounted to \$54, while feed for ewes cost \$250. This left a profit of \$492.50, with \$150 for wool boosting it to \$642.50. In addition, Mr. Amick still has the 100 ewes valued at \$5 apiece.

### \$2,618 for 4-H Pigs

**T**HE Geary county 4-H club members feel they had a fairly successful year in 1931. Just 378 members carried 601 projects and completed 511 of them. In their annual club show at Junction City they had 238 pigs that averaged 197 pounds apiece at 5½ to 6 months old. On September 10, they brought \$5.50. Two weeks later they would have brought \$1 less, and Paul Gwin, county agent, points this out as further proof that early markets pay best. To hit the early date the club members had to count on fairly early pigs farrowed in clean quarters, reared on worm-free ground and creep-fed. The pigs brought \$2,618, and the cost of producing 100 pounds of pork was \$3.60 for feed. John Zumbrunn had 12 pigs in the bunch that weighed 2,556 pounds, and Billy Rogers had 11 that weighed 2,260 pounds.

### Lowden Comes to Kansas

**T**HE 61st annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, January 13 to 15, will bring some of the outstanding leaders in farm progress to Topeka. Among these is Frank O. Lowden, of Siniissippi Farm, Oregon, Ill. He will address the convention on the afternoon of January 14, regarding "Reorganization of Local Government." Just before Mr. Lowden talks, the visitors will hear Eric Englund, assistant chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of Washington, present his ideas on "Redistributing the Land."

sions will find F. W. Dixon of Holton

discussing the "Chicago Land Utilization Conference," with P. H. Stewart, Nebraska University; L. E. Call and Dr. C. W. McCampbell, of the Kansas State College, presenting pertinent current values in agriculture. Economical beef-making will be explained by Fred G. Morgan of Alta Vista, last year's champion of Kansas; and Ralph Snyder, president of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, will have considerable to say about stabilizing price levels. In addition to the agricultural convention, the week will bring members of the State Association of Kansas Fairs, numerous creamerymen and poultrymen to Topeka.

### Credit Corporations Needed?

**T**HERE is considerable interest in Iowa and Illinois in the organization of agricultural credit corporations, to discount loans thru the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank. It would seem that this movement could be extended profitably to Kansas, where there are but two such organizations, one of which is not active. John Fields of Wichita, president of the Federal Intermediate Credit Bank, believes that, "beyond question, there are some localities in Kansas which might be served satisfactorily by an agricultural credit corporation if proper management could be obtained."

### 1931 Was Best Year

**F**OR Bruce Wilson of Keats, 1931 marked itself as the best year he has experienced in poultry work since he started keeping records. In 1928, the flock averaged 122 eggs to the hen, dropped to 114 eggs in 1929, jumped to 159 last year and beat 210 for 1931. Wilson used a laying mash made up of equal parts of ground corn, wheat

In his annual report, Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, expresses the belief that a "long life is probable for the family-sized farm, because the nature of farming does not admit of the standardization necessary to the economical employment of large labor forces." Just so.

### Easy Way to Get Eggs

**O**TTO HARZ of the Greenleaf community in Washington county purchased some White Leghorn males a few days ago to use in breeding up his flock. In commenting on that transaction, Leonard F. Neff of Washington, the farm agent of Washington county, mentioned a project carried on at the Kansas Experiment Station at Manhattan. Mongrel hens having a trapnest record of 72 eggs a year were mated with pedigree Leghorn males having an ancestry record of 200 eggs or more. Their daughters averaged 156 eggs, the next cross 188 eggs and the third cross 193 eggs.

### Briefly Told

**P**RIDE of Saline corn produced the best yield, 25.7 bushels, in a corn variety test conducted last year by Hal Finch of Furley, Sedgwick county, which was more than was produced by any of the other seven varieties. Dry weather made the season unfavorable; evidently Pride of Saline maintained its reputation in 1931 of being a good variety for a bad year, judging from reports generally over Kansas.

Elbert M. Caple of Mount Hope deposited \$275 with the state treasurer in 1921 as his bid for the possession of an island containing 15 acres on the Big Arkansas river 15 miles west of Wichita. The transaction was closed December 14, 1931—10 years later—when the state accepted the bid, and transferred the title to Mr. Caple by means of a "patent" signed by Governor Woodring. The island is covered with timber.

The late Edwin Snyder of Oskaloosa, father of Ralph Snyder of Manhattan, the president of the Kansas Farm Bureau, planted a grove of pecan trees 40 years ago. The trees are now quite tall, and from 1 to 1½ feet in diameter. The present owner of the farm, J. C. Hannah, sold more than 1,000 pounds of nuts from the trees to the dealers in Oskaloosa and Topeka for the Christmas trade.

Mrs. Gus Brandenburg of Riley always uses a sanitary runway for her chicks and moves pullets to clean ground after they are 8 weeks old. There was no loss from B. W. D. this year, as the chicks came from tested flocks. These are among reasons why her flock has made a profit every month this year. She had an average of 300 White Leghorns.

Harry Petit of Chapman, an experienced trapper, and Joseph Benson of Kismet, a deputy fish and game warden, are making an effort to capture the beavers in Hamilton county. So far they have caught seven; the largest weighed 40 pounds; it came from the farm of Grant Owing, east of Beaver Lake. A beaver pelt is worth about \$7.

A good stand of Sweet clover was obtained last spring on 16 acres of cornstalk land by Joseph Morrell, who lives northwest of Beloit. He disked and harrowed the field, and the seed was planted with a drill. Sweet clover sown in wheat on neighboring fields failed. He started pasturing the crop when it was a foot high.

On the NBC Farm and Home Hour next Wednesday, January 13, C. V. Whalin will talk on the January Cattle Markets; C. L. Harlin on the January Lamb and Sheep Markets; and C. A. Bureister on the January Hog Markets. All the speakers are market specialists with the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

At a meat cutting demonstration on a farm near Wilson a few days ago, O. W. Greene Pratt, the farm agent of Pratt county, remarked that, "with the best grade of fat hogs selling a



and oats, with meat scrap, alfalfa meal, and cod-liver oil when necessary. Kafir and wheat were used for scratch feed.

In brooder house work only 21 chicks were lost out of 400, the best record for three years. It cost 32.6 cents apiece to get 193 pullets into the laying house. This included the hatchery bill, fuel and feed, with credit being figured in for broilers sold or used at home. The flock of 191 pullets and 80 hens averaged 14.7 eggs to the bird for October this year.

### Where Is "Chain Farming?"

**A**NYHOW we aren't all hot and bothered over a corporation farming these days. Maybe that is one blessing for which we should give due credit to the depression. Real farmers probably can view this problem in a more academic manner than the owners of the stock in the few corporation farms, which were going to do so much to show us how to make money out of the land.



Kansas City for around 4 cents a pound, there is no excuse for any farm not having an adequate supply of home cured meats." And reports indicate that there has been more farm butchering in Kansas this winter than usual.

Mrs. Harold Beninga of Riley says her 275 White Leghorns provided bread and butter for the family this year and kept up a great many other living expenses. She used wheat ground on which to grow the pullets, and had the best success in her experience. She has blood-tested the flock three years.

Dr. O. O. Wolf of Ottawa has been elected to the board of trustees of the American Institute of Co-operation for the coming year. Its eighth session will be held this year at the University of New Hampshire at Durham, N. H.; in 1931 the seventh session was held at the Kansas State College.

A. J. Wenzel of Greenleaf is the 5-acre corn champion for 1931, with a yield of 57½ bushels. He grew Pride of Saline. The land was manured last winter and has been in legumes four times in the last 25 years. The average for the county would likely be less than half of his yield.

Ainsworth & Son of Larned have shipped two car loads of rabbits to the East so far this winter, one car load going to New York City; several more will be shipped before spring. In the second car there were 151 barrels, with 43 rabbits in a barrel, a total of 6,493 rabbits.

The first hatch of the season was taken from the incubators of the Steinhoff Hatchery of Osage City on December 29. Reports from over the state indicate more interest than usual in early hatching this year, perhaps largely in preparation for the early broiler market.

New terraces were unusually effective during the wet period in saving soil on the farm of H. A. Cady of Parker, Linn county. The work was done in the fall before the rains started, and the field had been in soybeans, so it was in ideal condition to wash.

G. H. Lumb of Wakefield is one of the pioneers in creep-feeding in Kansas. Early marketing of calves and pigs is one of his profitable hobbies. His January calves and March pig to market this year in August before p  
tumble.

M. C. Elmore, an auctioneer of Dodge City, reports that most purchases at public sales are being paid for in cash. At a recent sale, for example, amounting to \$1,800, all transactions were in cash, with the exception of two small checks.

W. E. Grimes of Manhattan, professor of agricultural economics in the Kansas State College, will deliver an address at about 1:10 p. m. next Monday from Radio Station KSAC—580 kilocycles—on "The Growth of Co-operation in Kansas."

The first year Wendell Watson of Riley county blood-tested his flock, he lost 23 out of 265 pullets; the second year, nine out of 500; and the third year, one out of 246. He believes testing for B. W. D. will work wonders for a poultryman.

For temporary hog quarters, A. T. Hoover of Detroit laid a 4-inch cement slab 16 feet wide and 70 feet long, and made the ends and back of the house out of wheat straw and the roof of wheat straw, thatched with Sudan grass bundles.

The Bureau of Agricultural Economics reports, as a result of the December pig survey, that the spring pig crop in 1932 for the United States will be 2 per cent larger than in the spring of 1931, but for the Corn Belt it will be 5 per cent smaller.

An unusually good attendance is expected next week at the Kansas State Poultry Show and Convention, which will be held in the City Auditorium at Topeka. The show will open at 9 a. m. Monday; the program begins at 2 p. m. Tuesday.

Mrs. H. R. Shafer of Garden City, who has a flock of 524 Rhode Island Red chickens, has shipped 7,074 dozen eggs in the last year to a hatchery in California. Her gross income from the flock was \$2,057.29; net profit, \$784.

George Worth of Lyons will have 150 acres less wheat next year than he had in 1931. "A smaller acreage farmed better," is his motto now. He will concentrate more on his excellent dairy herd. During the last year his herd of Holsteins

averaged 469 pounds of butterfat. Four cows made excellent records, as follows: One produced 637 pounds of butterfat, earning \$244.80 over feed costs; another, 616 pounds of fat, and \$306.46 over feed; a third, 586 pounds of butterfat, and \$284.55 over feed; the fourth, 584 pounds of fat, and \$248.70 over feed.

Ralph Oden of Sterling will plant soybeans on 35 acres of wheat land next year in an effort to build up the soil to a point where it will produce high protein wheat. M. M. Taylor of Lyons, the farm agent, believes this is possible.

Clyde Martin, who lives in the Linville community in Linn county, recently terraced a 12-acre field. This was the first project of that kind in the community; his example will be followed by several other farmers there soon.

L. G. McGee of Lawrence grows onion sets for a commercial company. He has been doing this for 10 years, seeding 4 acres in 1931 at the rate of 80 pounds of seed an acre. This crop has paid in nine of the 10 years.

George Vernon of Simpson sold 26 Hereford creep-fed calves, from a purebred bull, on the Kansas City market a few days ago at an average weight of 603 pounds. Most of the calves came in February, and they were taught to eat



grain before the herd was placed on pasture. A creep was built near the watering place, and the grain was fed in bunks. The calves were weaned in October without shrink.

From 1921 to 1931, Cloud county made a gain of 13 per cent in the acreage seeded to alfalfa; during the same time Mitchell county lost 40 per cent. Mitchell county now has an alfalfa program, however.

A. L. Boll of Cloud county reseeded oats and Sweet clover last spring on Sweet clover ground to get a stand of clover. He harvested 81 bushels of oats an acre. Land minus legume aid produced 35 bushels of oats.

A heavy trolley wire stretched from the barn to the milk house saves J. E. Rickard of Lyons numerous steps. A carrier that rolls along this wire takes care of half a dozen or more buckets of milk in one trip.

Henry Wiemers of Greenleaf sold his spring crop of pigs in August for \$7.40 a hundred. He is a close student of market trends, and believed that the hog market would "blow up." Evidently he was right.

In 1921, Marshall county had 202 acres of Sweet clover and Pottawatomie 219. This year Marshall has 18,051 acres and Pottawatomie 3,848. Marshall has had a Sweet clover campaign.

John Fields of Wichita, president of the Federal Land Bank, reports that his organization has 30,891 loans in force, and 118 loans in foreclosure. Total delinquencies are declining steadily.

"If everything paid as well as poultry, I would be in fine condition," remarks Sol Zimmerman of Sterling. He was one of the first to use a sanitary runway for chicks, and now has an ac-

credited White Rock flock that averaged 190.31 eggs to the hen for the poultry year just closed.

Harry Price and Arthur Carter of Winchester caught an unusually large gray wolf a few days ago—with the help of Price's hounds. They collected the \$2 bounty and the pelt brought \$8.

Dr. R. R. Dykstra of Manhattan, dean of the division of veterinary medicine in the Kansas State College, is on a trip thru the East, to deliver talks before groups of veterinarians.

Where wheat followed wheat this year, L. V. Prewett of Beloit harvested 20.1 bushels. Wheat following Sweet clover showed under in June made 30.3 bushels on adjoining land.

C. E. Lyness of Troy, farm agent of Doniphan county, reports that the terraces in that county were extremely effective in preventing erosion during the recent rainy period.

Fred Morgan of Alta Vista sold 25 Hereford calves on the Kansas City market this year for \$10 a hundred, or a total of \$1,675. He has been creep feeding for four years.

Albert Gardner of Garden City, county clerk of Finney county, reports that the county has discontinued paying a bounty for gopher scalps, due to a lack of funds.

Heavy losses from hog cholera have been reported recently from Smith and Jewell counties. John Gatlin of Salem lost 72 head—only one animal in the herd lived.

Culling, blood-testing and brooding chicks on clean ground helped John A. Harvey of Ogden make a poultry profit this year. He has 200 White Leghorns.

James Booth of Fairview harvested 61.14 bushels of Pride of Saline corn following soybeans this year, while old corn ground made 53.67 bushels.

Charles Gramse of Perry plowed Sweet clover under in May. Corn on that land made 42 bushels, compared to 31 bushels where no clover had grown.

J. P. Cammack of Pratt, the state fish and game warden, has announced that no more state lakes will be built for some time, due to lack of funds.

Kansas farmers have sold about 70 per cent of last year's alfalfa seed crop, at an average of \$8.55 a hundred pounds. The price trend is upward.

Vance M. Rucker of Manhattan, extension marketing specialist for the Kansas State College, is expecting slightly higher prices for wheat soon.

James Ritek, who lives 3½ miles west of Cuba, killed a coon weighing 35 pounds a few days ago. It was making a raid on his chicken house.

John Roberts of Troy sold his tobacco crop—3,300 pounds—a few days ago at Weston, Mo. The best grade brought \$24.50 a hundred.

Amand Flading of Emporia harvested 68.9 bushels of oats an acre last year on Sweet clover ground, and 38.6 bushels following oats.

E. P. Miller of Junction City, a Master Farmer, owns 27 Holstein cows which produced an average of 332 pounds of butterfat last year.

Mrs. Floyd Lemmons of Lincoln county is planning to bring off her first hatch this month, thus preparing for the early broiler market.

The dairy herd on the farm of J. A. Jamison of Leavenworth averaged 423.6 pounds of butterfat last year.

Alumni, students and friends of the Kansas State College will celebrate its 69th birthday on February 16.

The wheat area in Argentina that is being harvested is 18.7 per cent smaller than that of a year ago.

The 16 Holsteins owned by George J. Votaw of Eudora averaged 323½ pounds of butterfat in '31.

Fred Steinmann, the owner of the cheese factory at Centralia, is manufacturing Swiss cheese.

Kansas has 10,000 straw loft poultry houses.



# Retail Costs of Pork Remain High

Farmers Have Taken Most of the Deflation, as Usual!

By Gilbert Gusler

THE descent of hog prices to the lowest level in more than 30 years adds another troubled chapter to the recent history of American agriculture. Among the forces which have been pushing prices downward are the following:

1. Production has been increased under the impetus of a favorable corn-hog ratio in the last year.

2. Conditions stimulated an early selling of the winter supply.

3. The decline in industrial employment and payrolls has sharply reduced the amount domestic consumers could pay for pork products.

4. Increased foreign production, financial weakness and unemployment abroad, and increased tariff restrictions have cut down our export outlets.

5. Speculative demand for hog products accumulating in storage has been weak.

6. Costs and charges a pound for transporting, processing and selling hogs and hog products have been only slightly deflated. Farmers have borne the brunt of the decline in the price consumers would pay because of the larger supply and weaker demand.

The main responsibility for low hog prices rests with demand and with high distributing costs. The increase in production has been relatively mild, altho rather severe piling up of receipts occurred during December.

Increases of 2.5 per cent in the spring pig crop and of 19.7 per cent in fall pigs raised compared with 1930 were reported in this year's surveys by the United States Department of Agriculture. In the Corn Belt, which supplies 80 per cent of the commercial hog supply, 3.7 per cent more spring pigs and 21 per cent more fall pigs were reported raised, or a total gain of 9 per cent. This would be equivalent to more than 4.5 million head.

## A Larger Slaughter This Year?

Slaughter of hogs under federal inspection in the 12 months ending October 31, 1931, was 43.8 million head, compared with 45.2 million in the previous season, 49.1 million two years before, 48.1 million three years before and 43.1 million four years earlier. The period covered represented a cycle of increase and decrease in hog production, the last season being back to the bottom of the cycle again.

If slaughter should be increased by 9 per cent in the present hog year, in line with the reported increase in the 1931 pig crop, it would reach 47 1/2 million head. However, there are some reasons for doubting if slaughter will increase to that extent. In the past, marketings have shown some fairly large departures from the pig survey indications, some of the unofficial investigations this year have not indicated such a large decrease, cholera losses were heavy during the fall, and the next summer run of brood sows from the Northwest will be relatively light. Moreover, lack of feed in parts of the Corn Belt will tend to hold down average weights.

While some increase in supplies is probable even after making such allowances, the tendency to market early probably has given an extreme impression as to the total supply to come forward this winter. October slaughter was about 8 per cent over 1930, November showed an increase of 5 per cent and preliminary data for December indicate an increase of possibly 25 per cent.

Last year, the tendency was to hold hogs back, bringing the winter low point in prices in February. Fear of a repetition of that price performance, lack of feed in some areas, cholera outbreaks, the need for cash, prevailing economic uncertainty, and a less favorable corn-hog ratio recently have stimulated early sales this season.

Looking farther ahead, the December pig survey suggested a mild decrease in hog supplies a year hence. Intentions as to breeding for 1932 spring pigs indicated a decrease of 2 per cent in the number of sows that will farrow in the Corn Belt.

With factory payrolls nearly 50 per cent lower than in the spring of 1929 and with the total income of the American people dropping close

to a third, the buying power of domestic consumers has been seriously impaired. These hard times, with commodity prices inclined to sag and the outlook still uncertain, discourage speculative buying of hog products to be carried over until they are needed next summer and early fall. Storage operations have been unprofitable to packers in the last two years and they are inclined to play absolutely safe this year. The present tendency with everybody is to prefer cash to commodities or other forms of property.

Export outlets for our surplus hog products have been shrinking irregularly for several years, and in the last hog year were the smallest since the turn of the century. The tendency to increase European production was augmented by a favor-

able feed-hog price ratio in recent months, so that native supplies will be heavy thru most of 1932.

Industrial conditions in much of Europe have been unfavorable for several years. Seven of the leading industrial countries reported 9.6 million unemployed in November, 1931, or 35 per cent more than a year previous. The huge foreign debts of these countries compel them to restrict imports to the utmost. Owing to suspension of the gold basis in several of these countries, the United States is becoming a high market in which to buy.

Improvement in consumptive demand for hog products during 1932 will depend on business revival. Some conditions are favorable for it, but the retarding factors are still so numerous and powerful that any recovery probably will be rather mild. Even if business revival should begin to improve the buying power of foreign consumers in 1932, their demand for our surplus hog products will still be restricted by the large native supplies abroad and the necessity for keeping imports at a minimum as a means of paying debts.

The maintenance of high costs and charges for

transporting, processing and selling hogs and hog products is a prominent factor in the low prices received by hog producers. Since the price consumers can or will pay for a given per capita supply of hog products is limited, if the agencies between producer and consumer exact high charges for their services, little may be left for the farmer.

While the number of cents a pound received by all these agencies combined for their services at any given time are difficult to determine, the relative change from one time to another can be estimated rather accurately from the monthly report of prices farmers receive for hogs, as compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, and retail prices of pork chops, bacon, hams and lard, as gathered by the Department of Labor.

The accompanying chart has been derived from these two series of price reports. Taking 1913 prices as 100, the index of hog prices to farmers in November, 1931, was only 58, or 42 per cent below this pre-war year.

But the index of the costs and charges collected by the agencies between producer and consumer was 201, or double the pre-war amount. It has declined somewhat in recent months.

While the use of definite figures derived from this calculation may be open to question, it appears that if farmers gave their hogs away, the average retail price of hog products, including lard, in the 51 leading cities would be at least 15 cents a pound. That is a conservative estimate of the costs and charges added on by the agencies between producer and consumer.

The data make possible two other conclusions:

1. In November, 1931, the farmer received only about 27 per cent of the dollar spent by the consumer for hog products, compared with about 40 per cent two years ago.

2. About 72 per cent of the decline in retail prices compared with two years ago has been imposed on the farmer and only 28 per cent has been absorbed by the other agencies.

They are trying to take as many cents margin below central market prices as formerly. Freight rates a hundred on both hogs and dressed products are the same as before. Reductions in commission charges for selling hogs have been few and far between. Some of the packers have reduced salaries and wages by 10 per cent, but all of them are still near the top.

Wages of butchers and retail delivery boys continue high. Invested capital all along the line is endeavoring to maintain its earnings, which depend more on the return a pound than "per dollar" of original cost of materials.

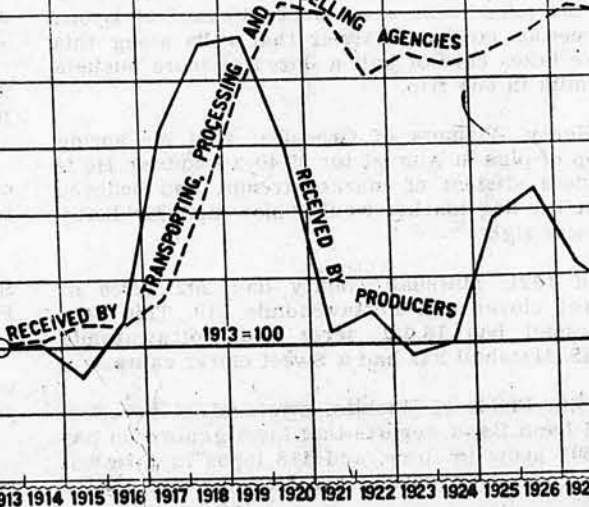
While the total spread between producer and consumer has diminished to some degree, several steps in the process have taken no cut. Most of these costs of transporting, processing and distributing hog products represent city wage and salary rates. In general, these rates have held up thru the depression better than the earnings of capital and much better than the quantity of employment.

It is not easy to point the way out of this situation. If the general commodity price level remains low, and the ideal of keeping up wage rates in transporting, processing and distributing industries is adhered to, producers of raw materials will gradually be bled white—and not very gradually at that. The chances that an attempt will be made to use monetary policy to raise general prices to the level of two or three years ago are not very bright.

Sooner or later, readjustment between prices and wage levels must occur, and a compromise of somewhat lower wages and somewhat higher prices for raw materials seems likely to be the way it will finally work out. But there is so much friction and resistance in the system on the side of wage rates that untold damage may be done to raw material producers before the inevitable readjustments are made.

As long as the disparity remains so great, it will be well for the producer to take his products as close to the consumer as seems practicable.

High Handling Costs Help to Depress Hog Prices. Farmers Are Receiving About 40 Per Cent Less for Hogs Than in 1913, While Other Agencies Combined Are Receiving About Twice as Much as in That Year for Their Services in Transporting, Processing and Selling Hogs and Their Products



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# Anyhow 1931 Will Be Remembered

Folks Will Be Telling 50 Years From Now About the Time Wheat Sold for 25 Cents a Bushel

BY H. C. COLGLAZIER

THE past year certainly will be remembered! Probably a half century from now young folks will sit by the evening fire and listen to tales of depression and hardships experienced by gray-haired story tellers who were young men in 1931. The fact that wheat sold for 25 cents a bushel and hogs for as low as 3 cents a pound will hold the wonder and attention then. At any rate, we are all having a rare experience that past generations never had an opportunity to enjoy! And there are indications that this new year and those to follow will be much better for everyone. The economic condition has brought pleasant experiences to many folks who have in the past not given much attention to commercial details and the needs of their fellowmen. Social welfare organizations have done a great service in the last few months. Christmas generally took on a different feeling this time, and I think everyone has been the happier for the change. The lessons learned in the school of experience are the ones we remember longest.

## A Limit on Wealth?

The leaders of every organization and of every governmental department certainly have a grave responsibility. The occasion calls for the best men and the best that is in men. Changes must be made in the distribution of agricultural products and in acquiring wealth. It might be a good plan to limit the salary any one man could earn, and also the net profit any company or industry could make. An individual needs only enough money to supply the reasonable needs of life. A maximum salary of say \$25,000 a year ought to keep any person from starving to death. A net profit of 10 per cent should permit any business to enjoy a reasonable growth. If all the money above those figures were taken as tax there would be less desire to accumulate vast fortunes and organize great mergers. Since no individual has been smart enough to find out any way to take a single penny of any fortune with him when he leaves this world, why should one accumulate great wealth? There is enough food, clothing, shelter, wealth and work in this world for every individual who will ever be born if he has an unrestricted right to acquire it. If the desire to accumulate great wealth were restricted we would have a chance to enjoy our business more.

## Calves Are Doing Better

The open weather we have been having since the rainy spell ended has been very welcome. It has stopped the heavy drag on the feed supplies, and wheat is making good growth. The corrals during the wet time got almost beyond the bounds of "navigation." We have 50 white face calves in the feed lot, and it got next to impossible to take care of them. Since the fields have dried up we are running them on the wheat part of the time. This bunch of calves was dehorned and branded just before we got them, and these two operations plus cold, damp weather don't add much to the thrift of a young animal. By rights the horns should be killed when the calf is small. The calves are eating cane silage, straw, 1/2 pound of cotton cake a day and wheat pasture. The larger calves are doing fine, but some of the smaller ones need a better ration.

## Those "High" Roads Help

The well graded and elevated roads over the country have shown their

worth this winter. Some of the recently graded roads got almost impassable during the wet spell, but the elevated roads that were well packed stayed good most of the time. It pays to make a high, level road crown. The cost of maintenance is much less and the difference in the life and condition of the road is worth the additional cost.

## Yeah, Crows Are Pests!

A few days ago 6,000 rabbits were moved out of Pawnee county in one shipment. Rabbits are very scarce this year. The late spring blizzard killed thousands of both young and old rabbits. It would be a blessing if something would happen to kill off the crows. They are increasing at a rapid rate. Twenty-five years ago we rarely saw a crow. They consume a great deal of food and are disease carriers.

## Call on Reserves

(Continued from Page 3)

home utilization of meats is three times as great as in the past, measured by attendance at meetings held to explain the newest and most practical methods. B. W. Roepke of Riley county, in husking corn this year, found better corn in the terrace and just below the terrace ridge than at other points, due no doubt to the water having a better chance to soak into the soil. More than ever Kansas farmers are turning to terracing as a means of reducing losses thru soil erosion and storing moisture.

W. L. Reed of Kanopolis assures us that no better time than the present could be found for soil improvement. He is adding 10 more acres of Sweet clover to the 20 already growing, and 15 acres of alfalfa. With the clover and Sudan grass the pasture problem will be settled, and the cost of producing butterfat will go down. Seventy acres that have been terraced can be counted in the soil building program, along with legume production. The 100-ton silo wasn't large enough this year, so temporary storage space for additional feed of this kind has been provided. A few more pigs have been added, and Mr. Reed has found that a Chester White herd headed by a Poland China male makes a good cross for pork production. The porkers are providing a market for 1,350 bushels of wheat.

Last year Mr. Reed joined his cow testing association, and is glad he did. "It taught me which cows to keep and which to sell," he said. "I'm going ahead with the work next year, too. I just sold one cow that made 306 pounds of butterfat and another making 289 pounds in a year because I want to raise the standard of my herd and I have better heifers coming along." For 1930-31 his herd average was 381 pounds of fat with the high animal producing 506 pounds; this was the high herd in the Saline-Ellsworth Association. Records show that the two cows sold made \$41.77 and \$43.79 over feed costs, while the 506-pound cow returned \$93.82, and this higher return is the thing Mr. Reed is after.

Harvey Bross of Abilene is going right ahead with a soil-building program to increase average production. "Plenty of fertility thru the use of legumes will serve as good crop insurance in hard times," he said. H. A. Schacht of Ellsworth county believes, "we must adjust ourselves to pre-war prices and go ahead. There is nothing to hold up now and say this is the one thing that will work."

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## Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home

Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs due to colds. It takes but a moment to prepare, costs little, and saves money, but it gives real relief even for those dreaded coughs that follow severe cold epidemics.

From any druggist, get 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex, pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup or strained honey. Thus you make a full pint of better remedy than you could buy ready-made for three times the cost. It never spoils and tastes so good that even children like it.

Not only does this simple mixture soothe the inflamed throat membranes with surprising ease, but also it is absorbed into the blood, and acts directly upon the bronchial tubes, thus aiding the whole system in throwing off the cough. It loosens the germ-laden phlegm and eases chest soreness in a way that is really astonishing.

Pinex is a highly concentrated compound of Norway Pine, containing the active agent of creosote, in a refined, palatable form. Nothing known in medicine is more helpful in cases of distressing coughs and bronchial irritations.

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

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# Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender

## Here's a Collection of "Best Recipes" That You'll Want for Your Files

IT HAS been our custom to pay five dollars for the best recipe submitted every month. And, of course, there are really many "best recipes." Today's offering may be helpful to you in the planning of your winter meals. These recipes have been tried out by farm women in farm kitchens. They should meet your needs.

### Cranberry Salad

Cook 4 cups of cranberries in 2 cups water. Strain and add 2 cups sugar. Cook until sugar is dissolved, cool, add 1 box lemon gelatine dissolved in 1 cup boiling water. Cool and add to cranberries, then stir in 1 cup chopped celery,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup nut meats. Chill, serve on lettuce leaf and garnish with mayonnaise dressing.—Mrs. A. Hinkley, Neosho county.

### Turnips in Sauce

Place in a double boiler  $1\frac{1}{2}$  cups sweet milk. Add 1 teaspoon cornstarch to 2 beaten egg yolks and stir gradually into the milk. This should be smooth and of the consistency of a medium sauce. Add  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup grated yellow cheese and  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup

### By Our Readers

roast or with ribs lay on meat and fold over. If this is cooked in a waterless cooker on top of the stove no water will be needed if the fire is low, otherwise use a tight roaster in the oven. Care should be taken not to have the fire too hot as it will burn easily.—Mrs. J. M. Bredengerd, Saline county.

### Nut Bread

1 egg (not beaten)	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups milk
3 cups flour mixed well	4 tablespoons sugar
with	3 teaspoons baking powder
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup English walnuts	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup chopped raisins
1 scant teaspoon salt	1 tablespoon butter

Cream the sugar and butter and egg. Add milk, walnuts, raisins, salt, then flour and baking powder. Mix well and pour in 16 ounce bread pan. Let rise 20 minutes and bake 1 hour.—Lorraine Jackson, Republic county.

### Spaghetti Salmon Loaf

1 package spaghetti	1 egg
1 cup bread crumbs	1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon grated onion	1 cup milk
$\frac{1}{2}$ green pepper	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup salmon
	Chopped parsley

Cook spaghetti until tender and drain. Remove bones and skin from salmon, shred and mix with remaining ingredients. Pour into buttered loaf pan and bake in moderate oven for 30 to 45 minutes. Serves 4 persons.—Mrs. J. S. Burkholder, Marion county.

### Unbaked Fruit Cake

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. nut meats	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. figs
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. seeded raisins	$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. citron
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shredded cocoanut	4 tablespoons lemon juice
1 grated rind of lemon	

Press all ingredients together and let set for 24 hours, then slice.—Anna Hildebrandt, Lincoln county.

### Soapmaking Simplified

Have you six pounds of lard or tallow to spare? This is the way to treat it. Melt it and cool it until it is just about ready to become solid. Then add to it 1 can of pure lye dissolved in  $2\frac{1}{2}$  pints of water which has been cooled to room temperature. Pour the lye solution into the fat in a thin

stream stirring the mixture slowly and evenly, and always one way. Add perfume, if you wish. If the temperature is just right a homeylike mixture appears, which soon becomes as thick as cream or salad dressing. Pour this mixture into a tin pan which has been sparingly greased with vaseline. Cover the dish with a rug or blanket to keep the temperature even for 24 hours or until the soap "sets." You will have 9 pounds of soap that costs you less than 2 cents a pound. Isn't that dollar saving?

But it must not be used until it completely saponifies, which will be in about two weeks. As soon as it becomes firm, cut a corner section, the full depth of the soap and examine it. If it is perfect all thru cut the soap in bars and lay it on a thick paper to dry. If there is glycerol (brownish liquid) in the bottom of the dish cut the soap in bars and leave it in the pan until the glycerol is absorbed. In about two weeks it is ready to use because the saponification is complete, that is, all the lye and fat are completely changed into neutral soap.

### Sturdy Knives Are Best

BY KATHERINE GOEPFINGER

A SHARP knife and a well cooked meal are the two best aids to successful carving. It is a false economy to purchase carving sets of unknown brands for there is a vast quantity of carvers offered for a price which will give only a temporary service. The blades are not hardened and tempered scientifically and they soon get out of shape and the edge is difficult to maintain. Beware of sets with eye appeal that are made for show window purposes. Any good carving knife included to cut hot, soft meat must be firm and sturdy in order to make a clean, effective stroke. It has a curved point to pick meat from around the bones.

A happy combination for year-round use is a three piece carving set consisting of a beef carver with an 8 inch blade, a game carver with a 6 inch blade and a medium fork with a 7 inch blade. The large carver is used on occasions when the turkey is to be carved at the table, and the game carver serves for every day use. The medium fork matches up with either the long or the short knife. A buyer of this set gets the most use from it.

## Fresh Air for Children

By Lucile Berry Wolf

FRESH air in winter may bring roses into the baby's cheeks if good sense is used with it, but cold, winter air administered without intelligence is almost as bad as no fresh air at all. We should avoid extremes in the matter.

The room which the newly-arrived, winter baby occupies should be thrown open and aired well at least three times a day, while the baby is out of it, then warmed thoroughly before the baby returns. Beginning at about the fifth week, the baby should be accustomed to lower temperatures gradually. A daily indoor airing is the best way to begin. The baby is bundled warmly in outdoor wraps, and carried into an open room for not more than 15 minutes at first. The infant is somewhat warmed and shielded from drafts by the person who holds it. The time of the airing is gradually lengthened until the baby enjoys as much as an hour or two of its waking time in the open room. It may be placed in its carriage or crib and bundled well, and the activity in which it indulges will be desirable. Drafts in the cool room must always be scrupulously avoided, and the head, hands and feet of the baby kept warm.

The winter arrival should not be taken abroad at too early an age, especially in a car in which he will be exposed to moving air. At 2 or 3 months the baby may go out for an airing between 10 o'clock in the morning, and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, if the weather is mild. On days

when the temperature is below freezing, however, it is best to keep a baby under 3 or 4 months inside. Keep all small babies indoors when the thermometer is below 20 degrees.

Even older children are often submitted to temperatures too cold at night, considering a child's unaccountable desire to get out from underneath warm, respectable coverings. Then too, in our fresh air enthusiasm, and attempts to harden the little rascals, we may foolishly disregard currents of air or even diminutive breezes over their beds.

A very successful ear and throat specialist told me recently that he believed this carelessness concerning children's sleeping quarters was responsible for a good deal of their respiratory trouble in winter, and said that he considered a temperature which did not go below 60 degrees at night ideal for the child who seems susceptible to colds. This does not mean that the room should be screened in some way to prevent drafts and the heat turned into the room on severe nights. A light wooden frame on which muslin is tacked will suffice at the window, or adjustable, shutter-like ventilators may be purchased very cheaply.

Children who have learned to walk, should be bundled well each day and encouraged to play out of doors regularly. Most of the day can be spent profitably at play out of doors in moderate weather.

### Pre-Natal Letters



Every woman hopes, above everything else, that her child will be physically and mentally strong. And every woman can make a very definite contribution toward realizing this desire by giving attention to pre-natal care. Lucile Berry Wolf, who has been contributing articles for this department on child care and training, has prepared a series of pre-natal letters. The series costs 35 cents. If you wish them send your name and address and the date on which you expect your baby to Lucile Berry Wolf, Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

strained tomatoes. Season with salt and pepper and a little butter. Peel and boil the turnips in slightly salted water until tender, then scoop a piece out of the center of each and fill with the yellow sauce.—Mrs. R. F. Puderbaugh, Jefferson county.

### Parsnip Cakes

Pare parsnips and cook in salty water until tender. If not dry drain the remainder of the water off. Mash with potato masher. Then form into small cakes. Roll in flour and fry in hot grease until brown.—Mrs. Jim Davidson, Brown county.

### Apple Dressing

1 dozen medium sized quick cooking apples	$1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 cups sugar
$\frac{1}{2}$ loaf bread	1 cup seedless raisins
	1 scant teaspoon salt

Cut apples as for pie. Break bread into small pieces, add raisins thoroly washed, add sugar and salt, moistened with hot water. Stuff chicken, per cent, or goose with this mixture. Sew up fowl. 1929 and line with spare ribs or a pork roast. the Americans in a cloth sack. Allow room to the sack on or at one side of



# The White Sales Offer Bargains

## Household Linens Can Be Replenished Now at a Saving

**M**EN forever are poking fun at bargain seeking women. Sometimes it is a mistake to patronize sales, but rarely is this true of those held during January on household linens. Usually there are real values to be found. The question to be answered is: Are more sheets, pillow cases and towels needed? This can be determined intelligently after the linens on hand have been mended.

The minimum amount of bedding required in the average home is three slips for every pillow and four sheets, two blankets, two spreads and two extra covers for every bed. The latter may be blankets or comfortables. Blankets are much easier to keep clean, for they may be washed. Comfortables, on the other hand, frequently are less expensive, as they may be made of materials on hand, as old wool blankets or down from pillows.



A bit of information that the wise shopper carries with her to market is a knowledge of the dimensions of the sheets and pillow slips to be purchased. As a general rule, sheets need to be at least 24 inches wider and 36 inches longer than the mattress. The average size pillow is 20 by 30 inches. For it a slip 45 by 36 inches is appropriate. Pillow tubing makes the most desirable slips. It is not only less cumbersome but it also wears longer, for when the slip is worn along the edge, the seam at the end may be ripped and the position of the edges changed.

It is difficult to judge the wearing qualities of sheeting and pillow tubing by looking at it. Yet there are a few tests that may be made in the store. One is to rub the material vigorously between the first finger and the thumb. A white deposit on the thumb indicates that there is too much starch or sizing. This may mean that the fabric will be sleazy after being washed. A moderate amount of the sizing is permissible, for it

### Government Bulletin Help

Any of the Government bulletins listed below are yours for the asking. Simply write to the Home Department of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, checking the ones you wish.

- 976—Cooling Milk and Cream.
- 1014—Wintering Bees in Cellars.
- 1078—Harvesting and Storing Ice.
- 1334—Home Tanning of Leather.
- 1415—Beef on the Farm.
- 1418—Greenhouse Lettuce Growing.
- 1424—Making Vinegar in the Home.
- 17L—Cooking Beef According to Cut.
- 27L—Fur Farming for Beginners.
- 28L—Lamb as You Like It.

helps to keep the sheeting and tubing neat while in the store. Yet it is never amiss to bear in mind that large quantities are employed sometimes to disguise inferior fabrics.

Torn sheets and pillow slips are the best buy. When the material is torn before being hemmed, it will be straight after being washed. Unbleached sheets are very durable. They are bunglesome to wash while new. Percale sheets have a smooth surface, which keeps them from soiling easily.

In buying turkish towels, it is advisable to make certain that the warp yarns are strong. The pile warp of such towels consists of loops, which make the material efficient in absorbing moisture. Beneath these loops is the ground warp, which must be strong if the towels are to wear well. In cheap toweling, it is this inconspicuous, but important part that is weak. The best way to test the strength of the warp yarns is to pull the fabric vigorously between the hands. If these foundation yarns give or appear strained, it is good evidence that the thick absorbing surface has been made with little structural back of it.

There are good buys in wool blankets in many communities at this time of the year. The light,

fluffy one is the warmest. The ideal wool blanket is light in weight, it has a deep fuzz or napped surface and it feels spongy and slightly wiry. Single beds require blankets 60 by 80 or 84 inches. A wider blanket also may be used. Three-quarter beds need blankets 66 by 80 or 84 inches or 70 by 80 inches. And double beds may wear blankets 70 by 80, 72 by 84 or 72 by 90 inches. The larger sizes always give greater satisfaction. They tuck in better, result in more comfort for the sleeper and they wear longer.

### Eat Surplus Wheat

BY FLORENCE K. MILLER

**H**APPY is the miller boy, during these days of low prices for wheat. In many communities when the flour bin is low, the man of the house, like his forefathers, is sent to the miller's door with a sack of grain and returns with a supply of fresh, wholesome meal. Even coffee mills, long since considered as household antiques, are being used to crack grain for home consumption. When soaked over night and cooked slowly the following morning, wheat makes a breakfast food as palatable as any ever concocted from the contents of a package.

Some farmers are finding a ready market for a portion of their grain by having it ground and selling it in small packages to customers in nearby towns. In one community where this is being done, the following simple recipe for making a delicious bread is used:

#### Whole Wheat Bread

- |                                 |   |
|---------------------------------|---|
| 1 quart whole wheat flour       | 1 cup brown sugar                             |
| 1 pint white flour              | 1 pint lukewarm water                         |
| 1 teaspoon salt                 | ½ cake yeast dissolved in a little warm water |
| 2 tablespoons melted shortening |   |

Mix all ingredients together, then add yeast. Pour into greased pans and let rise until double in bulk, about 4 hours. Bake in a moderate oven about 45 minutes.

The United States Department of Agriculture has prepared two timely circulars on whole wheat, No. 301, "Whole Wheat a Valuable Addition to the Diet," and No. 5710, "Wheat Germ Has High Nutritive Value," which contain recipes as well as a discussion of food values. These are free for the asking. Order thru the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

A new bulletin has arrived at my desk on "Some Ways of Cooking and Using Whole and Cracked Wheat." If you want a copy for your recipe file, write Rachel Ann Neiswender, Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas. It is yours for the asking.

### Study Your Rooms

**H**ERE are some things to remember if you are planning to redecorate your home: Study the interior architecture of your living room, and strive for harmony between it and your furnishings. Don't dwarf a small room with large pieces, or lower an already low ceiling with a high secretary. Don't overcrowd a small room, or let a large one look underfurnished.

If yours is a home-loving, book-reading family, do give it comfortable chairs, pillows, reading lamps and tables.

Don't have too much pattern, but have enough to make the room interesting. Try for a balance between the patterned and the plain, and between the large and the small design. Don't have all one kind of pattern, or all one kind of fabric. The smaller the room, the smaller the pattern.

Group your furniture for comfort and convenience, and put each piece where it will be used most. Place the largest ones first, as centers of interest, and group smaller pieces around them. Do have some kind of balance. Informal balance, preferred in most rooms, requires only that pieces on either side of centers of interest and on opposite sides of the room should give the effect of equal weight.

Don't place objects in the center of a small room. But don't back every piece stiffly against the wall, either. Do have small wall groupings, and chairs facing invitingly toward each other, or drawn up by the bookcase, hearth, or radio.

Don't place a sofa or any large piece diagonally. Don't clutter up a small room with useless odds and ends. Save all the space you can for the essential furniture.

Don't hang pictures too high to be seen readily. Don't hang large ones or tapestries in small wall panels so that they overlap. Don't hang any at all on scenic or elaborate walls.

Do use the magic of color, the yellow of sunlight, the blue of happiness, the warmth of red and rose and the serenity of green. But don't use too much of any one shade, or too many different ones.

Advancing colors, vivid reds, orange, and most dark shades, make a room look smaller. The receding colors, cool greens and blues and other soft pastel tints, help to give an effect of spaciousness.

Strive for balance between the warm colors, red, yellow, orange, peach, gold, tan, and the cold ones, blue, green, gray, silver. But don't

### Have You a "Best" Dress?



**I**F YOUR wardrobe does not contain a dress of light weight woolen material you will want to make one right away. Style No. 145 is a coat type model and is especially smart. It's slimming, too. Note the long line of the wrapped bodice buttoned snugly at the left hip. Small tucks on the right side balance the bodice. The skirt which is flared quite full fits the figure snugly. A charming color combination is of brick red with rever collar, vest and cuffs in tan or dark brown. But it makes up equally charming in black crepe satin with egg-shell trim. Style No. 145 is designed for sizes 16, 18, 20 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

hesitate to lean toward the warm side. Do have glowing warm colors in a room that gets little sunlight, or one which has no fireplace. And be more partial to light, cheerful shades than to dark, heavy ones, which absorb light.

Do have floors and walls comparatively subdued (since they are the largest surfaces in the room), furniture and draperies more colorful, and small accents most vivid of all. Keep the walls light, the rugs medium, to "hold the floor down," and have one large chair or sofa in the darkest shade of your color scheme.

### Leather Belts Are Popular

BY NAIDA GARDNER

**L**EATHER belts have never enjoyed such an outstanding popularity as at the present moment. They are used for coats, for short jackets, for the new tailored dresses, and for all ensembles for informal wear.

Patent and lacquered fabrics are, by far, the most fashionable. These are seen, not only in black and navy blue, but in all the fashionable colors of the day. These patent belts, worn with the new short fur coats, are most attractive. On many of the morning or afternoon dresses, the patent belts are very wide and draped.

The buckle on the newer belts is the key of contrast. A drab-looking dress may be enlivened by their small bit of color.

Patterns, 15 cents! Order from Head Cowp  
ment, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.



## The Heartbreak Trail

BY JOSEPH IVERS LAWRENCE

VINCENT examined the boy quickly, almost roughly, with the brisk efficiency of the capable surgeon. He undid his kit of instruments, and probed for the bullet, while Reuel and Luther Roberts held the writhing, groaning patient and the women muttered angry protests.

"Poulticin' would 'a' done well enough," sniffed the old woman. "I had a brother, got shot in Mexico, an' the bullet's still in 'im doin' no harm. This 'ere doctorin's what kills folks; 'tain't bullets."

"There it is, if you want it!" snapped the surgeon a moment later, flipping the ball of lead on the floor. You might wear it for a charm against rheumatism and gout.

"I think your brother will get well," he added, turning to Hetty with a certain brusque deference. "There's no great harm done, and he's young and robust. If the fever lets up, and pneumonia doesn't set in—why—but we ought to get him out of this place. I'd like to move him in a wagon to the hotel in town."

"Pardon me, doc, but I wouldn't advise it," objected Roberts. "General Robinson is hopeful, but he admits there may be a general attack within the next twenty-four hours, and the hotel will get the brunt of it. They think most of the arms are stored there, and Sheriff Jones has said that he'd raid the place and burn it if he got into Lawrence with his men."

"All right; this will have to do, then," said Vincent with a shrug. He measured out some medicine and gave Hetty instructions for its use.

Darkness had fallen, and the chill of the night caused the women to pile sticks on the fire, close the door tightly, and put up the shutters at the unglazed window openings.

Suddenly Hubert Dawson glided swiftly across the room and flung the heavy wooden bar across the door, securing it in the iron brackets. He put his ear to the crack and listened, signaling to the others to be quiet.

"Somebody's talking out there," he whispered presently.

He jumped back involuntarily as three sharp knocks shook the door.

"What's wanted?" challenged Roberts.

"Young Tristram's wanted," was the answer. "Chuck 'im out here, and we'll leave the house alone."

"Some mistake," called Roberts. "Doctor Vincent and I are here trying to save the life of a wounded boy. This is Luther Roberts speaking; I'm an official aid to General Robinson at Lawrence. Tristram lives at the hotel. If you cause a disturbance here, this boy may die."

"One abolitionist less!" jeered the speaker outside. "Don't try to make off like Tristram isn't there; we know he just went in. He's got to go to jail at Lecompton, unless he prefers a rope right here. There's a tree right

handy out here, and we've got the rope."

"It's that rat of a Justus!" whispered Hetty. "He told them."

"Tell them I'll come out," said Reuel. "They'll break the door down in a minute."

"But you won't go out, Reuel!" declared Hubert. "Not while I'm here to stop you. That jail business is a bluff. Open the door, and you'll be shot to pieces. That's Braithwaite doing the talking."

"Keep it shut, and we may all be shot," said Reuel.

"We Need Some Light"

"Make up your mind one way or 'nother, Roberts," warned the voice. "I'm a deputy sheriff, and I stand for the law, but there's about a dozen gents here that don't want any foolin'. They are losin' patience."

Another voice was heard.

"Get the horses out o' that shed and set it afire; we need some light."

"Don't do that!" shouted Reuel.

"This is Tristram speaking. I'm coming out."

"Come on then—and no tricks about it!"

Hubert, cursing softly, got out his seven-shooter.

"It's a fight, then," he muttered.

"Keep talking, there at the door," Reuel whispered. "I'm going to drop out the back window. I may get away."

Hetty laid a trembling hand on his arm.

"Don't do it, Mr. Tristram!" she implored. "We're all in this. You wouldn't be here, if it wasn't for Hector. Let 'em break in, if they've got the spunk. We'll all fight. And they won't leave us alone, even if you do go out."

"My dear girl," he said gently, "I am trying to fix it so they'll all go away. If they're not watching the wheel, I'll get my horse in the dark, and we'll have a race. They can't shoot me without any light, and my horse will beat them to the town line."

"Time's up!" growled the man outside. "Open that door an' come on out, or shall we come in?"

"There are several gents here, sitting up with the sick man," replied Hubert. "We're trying to have peace and quiet, but open that door and you will think the battle o' Buena Vista broke loose again. Mr. Tristram is dressing to appear properly in your midst."

"Tristram's coming out under my official protection," said Roberts, stepping close to the door, to make conversation while Reuel tried to effect an escape. "I'm turning him over to you, Mr. Deputy Sheriff, and I hold you responsible for him under the law."

"Come on, while he talks," said Hubert, moving toward the rear window. "Slide out quick. Hetty will shut the window up and fasten it."

"You mustn't come, Hubert," Reuel said. "I know what your friendship is, but I'll stand a better chance alone. One man is harder to find in the dark than two. You're needed right here, and it's likely that most of the trouble will be here. If I get clean away they will turn to the house for revenge. I'm asking you to stay here and take care of this family."

Hubert objected obstinately, but the younger man's reasoning prevailed. It was Hubert, then, who noiselessly slipped the bar from the heavy shutter and opened it a finger's breadth, to peer into the velvety darkness and listen for sounds of watchers in that quarter.

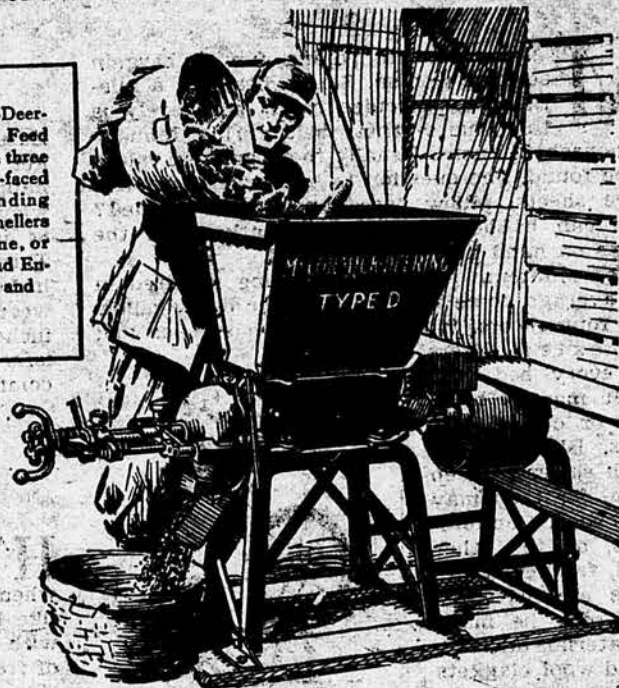
"No signs of 'em," he reported in a whisper, "yet you may drop into their arms. You've got to chance it."

Reuel had a fear of sentimentality. He attempted no leavetaking, but

(Continued on Page 15)

## Economy is the Keynote when these efficient machines go to work for you

The McCormick-Deering Line offers Feed Grinders made in three sizes, with double-faced reversible grinding plates; Corn Shellers for hand, engine, or tractor power; and Engines, 1½, 3, 6, and 10 h. p.



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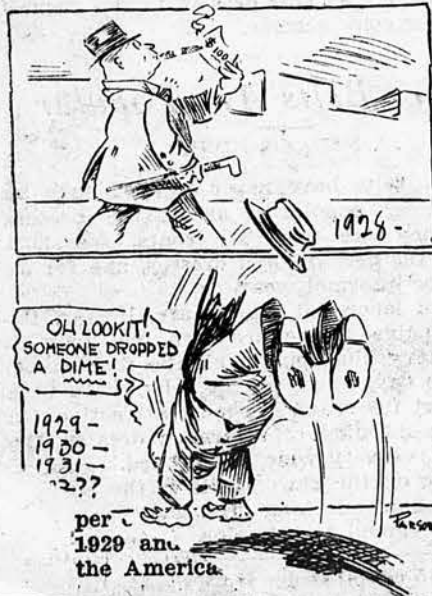
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Kansas Farmer Topeka, Kansas







# Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## Folks Who Have Diabetes Must Go on a Strict Diet, Under the Direction of a Local Doctor

I THINK the reason for increased study into their methods, and baker's interest in the treatment of diabetes, is because its victims are waking up to the fact that something can be done about it. There is no absolute cure for diabetes mellitus (sugar diabetes), but it can be controlled if the patient and the doctor will do team work. It is folly for the average person to think he can manage diabetes on instructions sent by some mail order house. A letter from G. M. B. gives a report of urinalysis received by mail and asks me to interpret it. The report tells me that the patient has diabetes, but the few figures it contains are wholly inadequate. The help you get from a doctor must be personal help, such as no one but the doctor you best know and trust can give you. Any suspicion of diabetes should send you to your doctor for careful examination, urinalysis, and advice. To point this I will quote from a letter written by a good friend who is himself a Kansas farmer.

"I'll never forget how my doctor appeared as we sat in his office and he told me how I would have to eat and drink; he would take away more bread and sugar; he spent several minutes getting the piece of potato I could have once in a while adjusted to suit him; and all the time he was eyeing me like a cat a rat hole. You see, I was a heavy eater, and he knew it. What he was trying to do was to get me on a diet somewhere near what it ought to be yet liberal enough so that I would stick to it.

"I came home and my wife and I had a talk, she wrote you, and we read everything we could find, and I put myself on a stricter diet than the doctor asked at first. Now when I go down to see him we talk it over, as if we were talking of a third person, and he seems pleased that I co-operate and try to help myself.

"I am a farmer and work back and forth with my neighbors and eat with them often, so I told them about it, and there is no comment when I pass up certain dishes. There is no embarrassment to myself or the others, only I notice that when they see me eat something, those dishes are kept parked right handy to me thruout the meal."

I still have some copies of my special letter on "Hints About Diabetes." Any subscriber may have a copy upon making a request and enclosing 4 cents in stamps. Address Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

### We Shall Eat More Bread

The Lerrigos are eating more bread. Furthermore, they expect to continue the practice, and hope to do so without producing unsightly waist lines. The other morning at breakfast we were talking about the days of some 20 years ago when we had four children at home and the Missus had to bake a batch of bread every five days. Six nice crusty loaves came forth from a baking, and they were 25 per cent larger than the ordinary baker's loaf of today, tho not exactly of the same shape. We bought baker's bread only when we happened to run out. It was poor, fluffy stuff that the children did not like. They loved their mother's bread to its ultimate core, and ate it plastered over with butter, covered with jam, or even as a vehicle for the sopping up of gravy.

Enterprising bakers had a vision about that time of the desirability of making bread that people would enjoy eating. They began to put some

study into their methods, and baker's bread became enjoyable. Then Mother quit baking, the children grew older, the baker's bread was satisfactory, but gradually the price crept up to 12 cents a loaf, and gradually our consumption of bread grew less and less. Salads were becoming more popular, green vegetables were obtainable all the year around, things in cans were more attractive than ever; even before the children left home our bread consumption was greatly reduced.

Our conversion is not wholly due to the fact that 1 more bushel of wheat per capita per annum consumed by each citizen of the United States will go far in reducing our wheat surplus. Nor is it because of a fear that if wheat farmers are discouraged too much this country may soon find itself facing a shortage instead of a surplus. It is because bread is still the staff of life. White bread, brown bread, take it as you will, for there is little difference. If white bread lacks some few vitamins that are found in the whole wheat loaf, you easily make up for them in the milk you drink and the vegetables and fruit you eat. Our health project of this winter is "eat more bread," and we are going to give it a good trial and turn it into a "health habit."

### Eat Laxative Foods

I have a daughter 16 years old who is bothered with constipation almost all the time. She has to take laxatives every day. Some laxatives don't do any good. Can you tell us what to do? W. D. N.

Constipation can be overcome, but not by laxative drugs. Instead of using drugs use laxative foods. Such foods as stewed apples are good at this season. Fruit should be used liberally every day, also green vegetables when possible. More important than anything else is forming the habit of going to the stool faithfully at a regular time, without hurry. Right after breakfast is a good time for most people. "Bowel habit" means just what it says—habit. In leaving off the laxative drugs it may be necessary to use mineral oil for temporary help.

### When the Weather Is Hot

A local doctor made a statement to the effect that the violet rays of the sun do not penetrate the human body except up until 9 a. m. and from 5 o'clock until sundown. If this is a true statement, please explain why. J. S.

It is probable that you misunderstood. Doctors believe that in hot weather the best effect of sun rays upon the human body is obtained before 9 a. m. or after 4 p. m. The rays penetrate more fiercely at other hours, the risk being that their intensity will be too great.

### Better See a Dentist

Can a bad tooth have anything to do with my not being able to sleep at night even when it does not pain? I am often sleepless for hours. P. M. J.

I am beginning to believe that a bad tooth is almost as wearing upon the system as a bad appendix, tho not so dangerous. Have the tooth drained of its abscess and repaired, or else have it extracted. I think it will cure your insomnia.

### Should Weigh 148 Pounds

How much should a woman weigh at the age of 36 who is 5 feet 7 inches tall? Also a girl of 17 who is 5 feet 7½ inches? MRS. K.

The woman should weigh 148 pounds and the girl of 17, 126 pounds.



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# 'Tis a Brighter Season Ahead?

Let's Consider Our Parents' Hardships, and Then Remember Our Blessings

By Henry Hatch

**Y**OU should write it 1932 now, and here is wishing for each and every one who reads this a more pleasant and prosperous year than the last has been. There is something about the coming of a new year which brings new hope, and we should view this new season that is before us with a determination to make the best of what we have to work with, rather than to think too much of what is passed, and the mistakes we have made that cannot be undone. At the beginning of a new year is a time when most of us are finding ourselves looking both to the future and the past; we seem to take stock of ourselves in this way. Just now there are many folks, I am sorry to say, who are inclined to view the future rather darkly. They seem to think the world is against them and that the future holds nothing better than the very worst of the past.

## With Little or no Money

While thinking of the past, let us consider not yesterday, last month or even last year. As I write this my mind goes back to the very early '80s of the last century. The folks were coming here, then, to build new homes on the bleak plains, the fathers and mothers of the folks who are here now. They came with little or no money, with all their world's goods in a few boxes, some driving horses, a few oxen, and still fewer on trains that brought them but a short way on their journey. What an adventure! What a test of courage and human endurance! There is nothing like it in this test to which we are being put today. Those of you who think the world is not treating you just right should pause for a moment to consider the hardships of father and mother, then count the comforts that are yours today—doesn't the comparison make you feel better?

## Yeah, It's a Mess!

This is a bright morning, a good one I believe for the new year. No matter where one goes he is met with the same question, and it usually is a "two-in-one" problem coming at you much like a right and a left to the jaw, "how are we going to get out of this mess we are in, and when?" As was just mentioned, the sun is shining now, and if it will continue to shine thru 1932, interspersed with just enough clouds to bring us the proper rain, at the proper time, we will find ourselves coming out of "this mess we are in" by the end of the present year if we will but buck into the job that's ahead, with the courage and common sense recognition of plain economy of our fathers and mothers, those folks who came here with nothing and left to us as an example of what courage and common thrift will do in this land of plenty.

## We Made Hay Twists

Altho but a child at that time, I can still see the miles and miles of bleak prairies, the shacks that were the homes of the homesteaders that often were miles apart, and, today, I can almost feel the numbed fingers that were mine when making hay twists to burn in the only small cook stove in the house to keep us warm. Father, who left one leg in the battle of Cedar Creek, where Sheridan made his famous ride, came west with mother and three small sons to fight the future under these trying conditions. Probably your father and mother came west of the Great Father Waters with the same or greater hope. Now, here are we, surrounded by good homes, well stocked by good roads and

with a system of quick transportation over them the like of which the nation has never seen before, but crabbings and complaining at our lot! All we need today is the courage and plain business economy of those old boys in blue. See what little they had! See how much we have!

## Less Money in Circulation

Have we problems? Of course we have. The greater the population and property the greater the problems. As I see it, now that we are going into a new year, after a year of steadily declining prices, a decline that has all-but wiped out the surplus of by far too many of our farmers and stockmen, what the nation needs is a greater sum of money per capita on which to do business. During the period when our fathers and mothers transformed the prairies into prosperous homes, the per capita money of our nation was \$64. Today it is but \$42. We are trying to do too much with a medium of exchange too small for the job. The number of yardsticks are too few for the millions of yards of goods that are to be measured, consequently it is too easy for interests that may personally profit by such a calamity to bring about a curtailment of money and credits that brings on this thing we call depression. In these days of motor cars and tractors, we need more money rather than less than was needed in the days of ox carts and two-horse plows.

## We Need Higher Prices!

The offer of easier loans or chances to get deeper in debt than we are now is not what we should have for 1932. A better price for the products of our labor is the one thing, and the only one thing that will help us out. With

wheat at 75 cents, corn at 60 cents, hogs at \$7, cattle on the basis of \$7 for feeders and \$9 when fed 120 days with oil at \$1 a barrel—but way enumerate more—with this level of prices, and the kind of crops we should produce in the good average growing season we should have this year, there would be a different look on the faces of those peering over into 1933. It is only a question of getting a profitable price, and what could bring that price to a reality sooner than an increase of money per capita, at least to the amount enjoyed by our forefathers?

## Soapstone Will Help?

The mud feed lots that have been with us as persistently as the mud has stuck to the animals legs and brought remedies from several readers for doing away with mud in the yards whenever it rains. A Pleasanton friend says the burned soapstone from the coal mines, spread 8 to 10 inches deep over the yard, will pack down and be much better than concrete, since it will have almost the "springiness" of rubber. To those who live near enough to the mines so it is practicable to haul this refuse, which he says can be had without cost, this is an idea worth trying.

## Down Goes the Water

Another, a woman living in Wichita, tells how her father solved the problem of mud feed yards by taking a common post auger, lengthening the handle with gas pipe until he could bore holes down to the porous, sandy sub-basin that seems to be below in this territory. These holes were then filled with small rock about the size of baseballs, and one of these every few feet quickly drains the sur-

face. That is another good idea worth trying where there is such a strata that will absorb drainage near enough to be reached by a hand auger. Neither of these suggestions can do this locally much good, however, as it is 30 miles or more to a coal mine where burned soapstone may be obtained, and we have no sand or other porous strata into which a drain from the surface could be emptied. In fact, the deeper you go here the tighter the soil gets, until a shale is found that cannot be touched with a hand auger.

## Time for Seed Catalogs

With the new year come the seed catalogs, and after they have arrived there is planning for the farm garden—then oftentimes before we are ready for it comes spring and the time for early planting. My first responsibility as a boy was taking care of the garden. I soon grew to like the work, to try the growing of new varieties of vegetables, and it is a work that never has grown old to me, altho there have been years when the rush of field work often made gardening an after-supper job. However, the coming of the seed catalogs still means many pleasant evenings looking over the offerings for the planting of the new garden.

## More Limestone; Better Gardens

There is no better way to start a garden off right than to plow it in the fall, then cover it with the right amount of manure and plow again in the spring. This, at least, seems to suit Eastern Kansas conditions best, where we have a very tight soil that is made warmer for an early spring planting by being plowed in the fall. Since spreading ground lime at the rate of about 3 tons an acre on our garden once a year, putting it on anytime between now and the middle of February, we have been growing everything better. There is nothing that reduces the cost of living more and makes the living better than a good farm garden, not just a small plot of neglected ground poorly prepared in some odd corner, but as much as half to an acre of well kept soil, well fenced, and planted in wide rows so a greater part of the cultivation may be done with a regular corn cultivator.

## A Better Living, Too

Despite our rather dry season, more good gardens were grown last year than were seen growing some years ago when weather conditions were more favorable. When money was more plentiful more folks were neglecting their gardens, and paying for a much more expensive but poorer living out of the grocery stores. If the right varieties are planted at the right time, fresh vegetables may be had from early to late, and by growing a good surplus to be canned by the cold-pack method, it is almost like having plenty of fresh stuff the year thru. The thing we call depression has induced many folks to grow better gardens, and more than ever will live better and cheaper the coming year from the products of their own well kept garden.

Fur Laws for the Season 1931-32, just issued, which contains the laws for Kansas and the surrounding states, may be obtained free from the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Senator Capper will speak at 10:45 a. m. Friday, January 15, on the A and P broadcast over the NBC national network on "Progress Made in Marketing Farm Products."

## Cash for Poultry Experiences

**W**ITH the help of Kansas poultry flock owners, the annual poultry issue of Kansas Farmer, February 6, will be filled with the very choicest experience letters and articles available. Hundreds of smart ideas have been worked out or applied by Kansas poultrymen during the last year. Have they brought you success?

To get all possible information concerning the industry in the state, Kansas Farmer is offering special cash prizes for the best contest letters submitted. There will be five interesting contests, and here they are:

**My Best Net Profit From Poultry**—Explain briefly, but clearly, exactly how you made your best net profit from poultry in 1931 or any other year. Perhaps you did it with capons, baby chicks, ducks, geese, thru cutting feed costs, providing better housing, by seeking a special market, maybe you worked out a time-saving system or device, or perhaps it was thru bookkeeping. No matter how you made your best net profit, send your letter to Kansas Farmer, heading it, "My Best Net Profit From Poultry." For the best letter Kansas Farmer will pay \$8, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

**Handling the Farm Flock**—Please tell us briefly how you make your flock pay, what breed you like best, about your biggest problems and the way you solved them, how you have cut costs and increased profits and anything else along this line you wish to add. No one can tell your story better than you. For the best letter, Kansas Farmer will pay \$8, a second prize of \$5, and for third, \$3.

**Incubators and Brooders**—What have these meant to you in your success with poultry? Are they indispensable, profitable, economical to operate? Do they pay for themselves? Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$8; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

**Day Old Chicks**—Which has proved more profitable for you: Buying day old chicks, purchasing started chicks or hatching them on the farm? Please give your reasons for your decision. Prizes offered in this contest are: First, \$8; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

**Turkeys, Ducks and Geese**—What success have you found with these birds? They mean profit for some folks and worry for others. Tell Kansas Farmer about your success with any of the three, or all of them, and how you have made them pay. Prizes in this contest are: First, \$8; second, \$5; and third, \$3.

**Closing Date of Contest**—All letters must reach Kansas Farmer, Topeka, please, not later than January 15.







## Farm Crops and Markets

### Wheat Is Supplying More Pasture Than Had Been Expected; Livestock Is Doing Well

**W**HEAT is supplying more pasture than had been expected; due to the rains of the late fall. Livestock is generally in good condition. Practically all the corn has been gathered. Considerable rye was planted last fall for pasture and green manure; part of this acreage in the Kaw Valley already has been plowed under. Commercial hatcheries are in action; they started sooner than usual this winter, especially in Southern Kansas. Feed lots are generally in bad condition; the rain and snow of this week made them soft. Very little grain is being sold.

**Barton**—Farmers are busy with their usual winter work. Everything is coming along fine except the markets! The weather has been quite favorable. Butterfat, 18c; eggs, 18c; wheat, 36c.—Alice Everett.

**Cowley**—We have been having ideal winter weather. Some folks have been threshing grain sorghums. Cattle are doing nicely. Very little roughage is being sold this winter. Several coyotes were caught here recently. Kafir and milo, 30c; cane, 25c; hens, 7c to 11c; eggs, 17c to 21c; butterfat, 19c to 23c.—C. W. Broyles.

**Douglas**—A good many hogs have been trucked to market recently. Far more home butchering than usual is being done. Farmers are catching up with their fall and winter work.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Franklin**—Farmers have finished corn husking; the fields were soft for the last part of this work. Cutting fuel and heading and threshing kafir are the main farm jobs. A little road work is being done. Hunters are having some success with wolf drives. The market sales are doing a big business. Wheat, 44c; corn, 26c to 28c; oats, 20c; bran, 65c; No. 1 butterfat, 28c; eggs, 14c to 22c; heavy hens, 10c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

**Jackson**—Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of feed. Farmers have finished corn husking. Roads are in bad condition. Potatoes, 30c cwt.; eggs, 19c; corn, 25c; hens, 9c; butterfat, 24c.—Nancy Edwards.

**Jefferson**—Most farmers have finished corn husking. They were glad to see 1932 arrive; last season was very unprofitable. A creep feeding demonstration was completed in the county recently; the calves were 8 months old, and weighed 640 pounds; they sold for 8 cents a pound. Grade A milk, butterfat basis, 40c; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 25c; corn, 22c to 30c.—J. J. Blevins.

**Johnson**—Corn husking is completed; butchering and cutting wood are the main farm tasks. Livestock is doing well. Egg production is light.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

**Kiowa**—Wheat is doing well, and is supplying a great deal of pasture. The soil contains plenty of moisture. Roads are in good condition. Egg production is increasing. Eggs, 18c; butterfat, 24c; wheat, 36c; corn, 26c; flour, \$1.15.—Mrs. S. H. Glenn.

**Leavenworth**—Farmers have been busy with the usual winter work, such as cutting fuel, feeding stock and gathering the last of the corn. More farm butchering than usual is being done. Eggs, 18c.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

**Lyon**—Wheat is making an excellent growth; the fields have been soft, which has delayed pasturing. Livestock is doing well; part of the time the animals have been on bluegrass pastures. More wood than usual is being used for fuel. Wheat, 40c; corn, 38c; kafir, 28c; oats, 25c.—E. R. Griffith.

**Miami**—Livestock is doing well. Farmers are busy with the usual winter work. Not much farm produce is being marketed. Taxpayers' Leagues are active.—W. T. Case.

**Mitchell**—Kafir was damaged somewhat by the weather. The soil contains plenty of moisture, which doubtless will be helpful later. Wheat, 36c; corn, 30c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 20c.—Mrs. G. M. Anderson.

**Rawlins**—We have had a good deal of snow and cold weather recently, which delayed corn husking. Wheat, 40c; corn, 28c; hens, 12c; turkeys, 17c.—J. A. Kelley.

**Reno**—Farmers have been plowing for oats, some road work has been done recently. Livestock is wintering well; there is plenty of wheat pasture. Roads are in good condition. Wheat, 36c; corn, 40c; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 18c.—E. T. Ewing.

**Rice**—We have had some fine winter weather. Farmers are well along with their work. Wheat is supplying considerable pasture; livestock is in good condition. A deal of farm butchering has been done. Wheat, 35c; hens, 10c; eggs, 18c.—1929 Union.

the Amerik is again pasturing in  
een some loss from

blackleg with calves. Wheat is doing well. Hogs are healthy. Roads are fine. Wheat, 36c; corn, 30c; oats, 17c; kafir, 30c; butterfat, 18c; eggs, 17c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

### The Heartbreak Trail

(Continued from Page 15)

The men were yelling like Indians now. Some of them had seen the capture of their leader, and were calling the others and moving toward him. Reuel shouted to them:

"Stay back! If any man comes within fifty feet, I'll blow this man's brains out."

They howled in rage and savage desperation, and kept moving forward.

"Stay back, boys!" ordered Braithwaite, his voice quavering. "Ride for the camp. Tell 'em I'm captured and Tristram says he's going to shoot me."

Noah Upham pushed thru the advancing group, arguing frantically, trying to restrain them. Evidently he was Braithwaite's friend, and he implored the ruffians to temporize and employ strategy.

Reuel's eyes searched for Mark Rynders, the gay adventurer, but he was nowhere in sight, and his absence was disquieting.

The mob still came on, spreading out; but it moved slowly as Upham persisted in his appeal for the safety of his friend.

"Go—go back, men!" faltered Braithwaite, in an agony of suspense.

"If you rush this man and—I—I'm shot, you'll be held responsible."

All at once the slow advance wavered and some of the men halted. Reuel noticed that they were staring at him in the flickering firelight with a new and peculiar interest, some of them grinning and muttering in fiendish good humor. He was puzzled, disquieted, by the change in the general demeanor.

A bludgeon descended on his head like a thunderbolt, and he crashed to the ground at Braithwaite's feet, his revolver exploding in the air.

Mark Rynders, crafty and treacherous, had flanked him, crept up from the rear, and struck him down with a pistol butt.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Six Per Cent With Safety

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

The Kansas Blue Ribbon Corn Show will be held February 8 to 12 at Manhattan, in connection with Farm and Home Week at the agricultural college. Full information may be obtained from L. E. Willoughby of Manhattan, the extension agronomist, Kansas State College.

### 2 SILK-LITE FREE MANTLES

Try a pair at our expense. You'll like the new Coleman Silk-Lite Mantles. They are the finest mantles ever made for gas pressure lights. Built stronger to last longer... give better light.

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### DO NOT FAIL TO INCLUDE IN YOUR LIST OF CHARITY GIVING THE CAPPER 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 Con Van Natta, Adm., Capper Bldg., Topeka, Kan.

J. P. Commack of Pratt, the state fish and game warden, purchased 20,000 quail in Southwestern Texas a few days ago for distribution over Kansas.

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Adequate fire insurance—sound insurance in a company strong enough to meet every obligation—is one of your first duties. But when a fire like this occurs—in which seven lives were sacrificed—no amount of money can cover the loss.

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## LIVESTOCK

By Jesse R. Johnson

### Wilkins Brothers of McDonald Are Keeping 400 Purebred Herefords on Their Ranch of 5,000 Acres

OUT in the extreme northwest corner of the state, where the land slopes toward the Republican river on the north, on the homestead where their father settled in the early '80s, Wilkins Brothers of McDonald are breeding and selling some of the best Hereford cattle to be found in Kansas.

Their father, the late G. W. Wilkins bought a bull and two females from an Illinois breeder in 1886, and not to exceed a dozen females have been added to the herd since that time. The herd now numbers 400 head. At least 20 herd-bulls have been purchased and used during the time. Two hundred breeding cows are on the farms.

The elder Wilkins formerly grew grade cattle on what was then the range, and by going to market with his steers from year to year came to know the value of good blood in the business of producing market topping steers. No effort has been spared in securing the best in quality and breeding in herd sires.

The two chief herd bulls now on the home place are of Beau Mischief and Domino extraction. The females will carry a lot of Anxiety breeding.

The homestead of their father has grown to a ranch of 5,000 acres. Almost 10,000 bushels of wheat is grown annually, but the main business is raising barley, oats and corn, together with a heavy acreage of sorghums for cattle feed.

About 30 young bulls are usually sold annually, a careful culling process is adhered to, and a lot of choice steers are sold every year from the ranch.

FOR many years, Norton and other counties of Northwest Kansas have been turning more and more to livestock farming. Norton and Decatur counties have gone in heavy for hogs. The valley land is well suited to alfalfa, and both bottom and upland produces heavy corn yields.

This condition, so favorable for swine growing, has resulted in large numbers of purebred breeders, and this in turn has very materially affected the quality of the commercial hogs of the territory, for when it is possible for farmers to secure good boars near home the education favorable to good breeding is more available, and once boars of good type with the right kind of ancestors have done service in a herd the farmer rarely goes back to the scrub.

Because of this condition, Norton has come to be one of the best fat hog markets in the West. Recently, representatives from California packing companies have been buying here, and arrangements have been made to buy and ship unlimited numbers to that market. The first shipment of 125 head sold for a figure very close to the Kansas City top on that date, and this means a big profit to the farmers of that locality.

The only stipulation on the part of the buyers is that the hogs must be of high quality and must not weigh less than 165 and not over 210 pounds.

#### IN THE FIELD

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



One of the greatest Hereford bulls ever brought to Northwestern Kansas is the bull Baron Domino. He heads the H. G. Reuber herd at Atwood. He was shown and sold in the Grand Island sale last spring and stood first

in a class of 180. Later he was made Jr. Grand Champion of the show and purchased by Mr. Reuber for \$600.00. He was purchased to mate with Prince Domino and Beau President females that make up this herd.

If you are in the market for high grade bred sows, don't fail to write for the catalog offered by Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Nebraska, covering his January 30 sale.

Wilkins Bros. of McDonald, Kansas, will have a car load of high quality Anxiety bred Hereford bulls in Denver the week of the Stock Show. They will be sold privately to range buyers. The load is very uniform for type, color and quality.

Joe Bell & Sons of McDonald, Kansas, have engaged in the business of breeding registered Ayrshire cattle. Their most recent purchase was four heifers from a good breeder of Custer county, Nebraska. The heifers purchased are from dams with records of from 380 to 550 pounds of fat.

James E. Corcoran of Oberlin, maintains one of the good Poland China herds of Northwestern Kansas. Last fall he purchased an outstanding good young boar from a leading breeder in Southeastern Nebraska. This boar has been used on gilts and tried sows that are to be sold at auction early in March.

A fine example of what can be accomplished in herd building may be seen on the farm of H. F. Miller of Norcatur, Kan. Mr. Miller bought a herd bull and three females 12 years ago. He has kept all of the best females and now has a herd of about 60 head. He has good still has ready sale for all bulls at fair prices. Mr. Miller's herd is largely of Anxiety breeding.

On their 1,000-acre ranch located 11 miles due west of Phillipsburg, Kan., Jansons Bros. of Prairie View are maintaining one of the outstanding good herds of registered Herefords of the state. With about 100 Anxiety-bred cows they are getting good results using Domino-bred bulls. The best of each heifer crop is reserved for breeding up a stronger cow herd each year and the top bulls are sold as breeders. They will have a car load at the Denver show this year.

One of the good Polled Hereford herds to be found in Northwestern Kansas is that of Geo. N. Hawkins & Sons of McDonald, in Rawlins county. This firm started several years ago with a herd of Mischief and Domino females and a Polled Plato bull. They have made good headway in breeding the horns off their herd and at the same time maintaining size and quality in the herd. Their present herd bull, King, is a Plato-bred bull. About half of the cattle raised are sold without being offered for breeding stock and in this way only the best ones go out for breeders.

The purebred pathway is strewn with wrecks due to the indifference of breeders or their lack of wisdom in undertaking plans they were not in a position to carry out. Only occasionally is there a breeder of purebred hogs who understands that he must have suitable equipment to make a success of growing pigs. Good pedigrees and care in selecting type is of little value unless the stock are to be well cared for. One of the most forward looking and progressive young men to engage in the business of breeding Durocs I have met lately is Weldon Miller of Norcatur. Mr. Miller has both hogs and equipment and the breeders and farmers who journey to his farm to attend his bred sow sale on February 16 will not be disappointed.

On his farm eleven miles west of Norton, Kan., J. A. Sanderson is demonstrating to his own satisfaction and to every one who visits his herd of registered Spotted Poland Chinas that livestock, especially hogs, affords the surest and shortest route to prosperity in Northwest Kansas. Mr. Sanderson has sent specimens of his good Spots to many states, and by a careful system of culling and selection when herd sires are purchased, he has developed a type that might well be spoken of as the Sanderson type of Spotted Poland. They are tall enough, deep sided and wide. In his February 18th sale he plans to sell the tops from three crops grown on the farm. Ten selected fall yearlings, 30 of his best last spring gilts and 10 September boars picked carefully enough that they can be bought to head registered herds.

#### Public Sales of Livestock

**Shorthorns**  
Jan. 19—Denver Stock Show Sale. American Shorthorn Breeders Assn., Mgrs.

**Ayrshire Cattle**  
Jan. 20—Eber C. Swanson, Axtell, Kan.

**Poland China Hogs**  
Jan. 30—Dr. W. E. Stewart, Stratton, Neb.  
Feb. 4—O. E. Higgins & Sons, Stella, Neb.  
Feb. 5—Chris Lionberger, Humboldt, Nebr.  
Feb. 16—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.  
March 4—J. D. Barrett & Sons, Oberlin, Kan.  
March 5—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

**Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 18—J. A. Sanderson, Oronoque, Kan.  
**Hampshire Hogs**  
Feb. 22—Harold P. Sutton, McCook, Neb.  
Feb. 23—John Yelek, Rexford, Kan.  
Feb. 24—T. H. Heath & Son, Lamar, Colo.  
Feb. 25—Geo. K. Foster, Tribune, Kan.  
Feb. 26—Dr. G. R. Hickok, Lakin, Kan.  
March 1—Kansas Hampshire breeders' promotion sale, State Fair grounds, Hutchinson, Kan.

**Chester White Hogs**  
Feb. 9—Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.  
Feb. 10—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

**Duroc Hogs**  
Feb. 6—Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, Kan.  
Feb. 13—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.  
Feb. 18—Weldon Miller, Norcatur, Kan.  
Feb. 19—Spohn & Angle, Superior, Neb.  
Feb. 25—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 26—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.

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Money saved is money earned—insist on the fence with the red top wire.

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David McRose fell in love with pretty Ross Collins. Ross in turn loved David but was afraid that marriage would end her independence. Dr. Sam must intervene before a solution is found.

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#### Clue of the Twisted Candle

—Edgar Wallace

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—Margaret Pedler

#### Magnificent Ambersons

—Booth Tarkington

#### Lucky Lawrences

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#### Peacock Feathers

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SMOKING, 8 LBS., \$1.00; CHEWING, 5 LBS., \$1.00; fifty cigars, \$1.75. Pay postmaster. Silk socks free with each order. Farmers' Tobacco Exchange, S101, Mayfield, Ky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED VERY best aged mellow, juicy red leaf chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.40; 10, \$2.50. Best Smoking 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

GUARANTEED OLD KENTUCKY CHEWING or smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00, ten \$2.50; pay when received, pipe free. Kentucky Farmers, West Paducah, Kentucky.

GOLD LEAF—GUARANTEED CHEWING OR smoking 5 pounds \$1.00; ten \$1.50; pipe free. Pay postmaster. Co-operative Farmers, B23, Sedalia, Kentucky.

TOBACCO, 10 POUND PACKAGES, CHEWING, \$1.50. Smoking, \$1.00. Weak smoking, 60c, plus postage. Pay when received. Tom Pool, Askin, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: OLD, SWEET, Chewing, 5 lbs. 90c; 10, \$1.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. 65c; 10, \$1.20. Farmers Union, 368-F, Mayfield, Ky.

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GUARANTEED CHEWING OR SMOKING, five pounds, \$1.00. Doran Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

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PARTS AT REASONABLE PRICES, GR. 0682. A-1 Wrecking Co., 20th and Oak, Kansas City, Mo.

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New members of the 100-bushel corn club will be announced at a banquet of the members of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Thursday evening, February 11, at Manhattan.

### AYRSHIRE CATTLE

### AYRSHIRE CATTLE



## Registered Ayrshire Reduction Sale

Wednesday, January 20

25 Head comprising 4 mature cows, 4 young bulls and 18 bred and open heifers, only one over 5 years old. Medal of honor herd for 1929.

Herd average, 10,424 milk and 422 fat. Highest Ayrshire herd average for Kansas. Finlayston, Melrose and Jean Armour breeding. Herd federal accredited. Write to owner for catalog.

Eber C. Swanson, Axtell, Kan.

Auctioneer: Col. Jas. T. McCulloch

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Some have ancestors averaging 21,602 milk and 829 fat. A few bulls ready for service. Prices reasonable.

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## REG. GUERNSEY BULL

No. 172802, age 2 1/2 years. At auction Community sale, Oskaloosa, Kan., January 12th. Eleven nearest dams of sire of this bull averaged over 700 lbs. of fat. Four all-weather bulls.

R. W. MAY, WINCHESTER, KAN.

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## REG. JERSEY MALES

2 to 11 months old. Rich in the blood of Vive La France and Darling Jolly Lassie.

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## Serviceable Red and Roan Bulls

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

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

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

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

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

## THE WORLD'S BEST DAIRY COW

is a Milking Shorthorn, official test 1,614 lbs. butterfat annually. In two months dry she fleshed from 1,680 lbs. to 2,128 lbs. Information about Milking Shorthorns and herds of 150 breeders, the best in your territory, in the Milking Shorthorn Journal. 28 months \$1.00. Trial subscription 6 months 25c. Milking Shorthorn Society, Box 430, Independence, Iowa

## Retnub Farms Milking Shorthorns

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

WARREN HUNTER, GENESEO, KAN.

### HEREFORD CATTLE

## Reg. Hereford Cows & Heifers

of Caldos Lad and Beau Questor breeding. Also calves of either sex sired by Dorr Mischief 2nd. Shortage of feed is our reason for selling at this time.

RADINA BROS., LURAY, KANSAS

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

## CHESTER WHITES

Spring, summer and fall boars immune. "The old reliable"

HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

### POLAND CHINA HOGS

## Tops from the World's Champion Herd

Make Up Our Bred Sow Sale

Saturday, Jan. 30

The greatest Sale offering of the year—big, typey, sound gilts. One-half the offering are bred to Broad Cloth, National Grand Champion; the other half are his daughters and granddaughters. Ask for a copy of the sale catalogue—it tells about the famous boars in this herd and gives details concerning the bred sows. Attend this sale or send a buying order. The best cost little more than just good hogs. Raise a champion bred litter this year.

DR. W. E. STEWART, Owner Stratton, Nebraska

### POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Early September boars and gilts shipped in Kansas. Express paid, crated, re-insured, \$12.50. Unrelated trios \$35. Our herd consistent winners at state fairs. This offer ten days only. COOPER BROS., PEAODY, KAN.

### DUBOC HOGS

## 25 Duroc Bred Gilts

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

The Sun Farms, Inc., Parsons, Kan.

### DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

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

### BOARS! BOARS!

Serviceable, Heavy-Bone, Straight-Legs, Easy-Feeding, Quick Maturing, He-Hogs, Fireworks, Index, Airman. The kind that put vigor in your pig crop, profit in your pocket. Price low, on approval. G.M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ks.

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

## More Profit from HAMPSHIRE

Successful feeders use HAMPSHIRE for bigger profits. Leading lean meat breed, rustlers, market toppers, prolific, good mothers, most pork per litter. Get FREE Hampshire booklet and names of nearby reliable breeders. Send 25 cents for six months special subscription to the Hampshire Herdman, official magazine—Hampshire Swine Record Assn., 505 Commercial Bank, Peoria, Illinois.

## LIVESTOCK

### CATTLE

FEW REGISTERED HEREFORD BULLS—smooth, blocky correctly marked fellows. Sired by a son of Hazford Tone, a Hazlett prize winner. W. J. and Ralph Bilson, Eureka, Kan.

YEARLING GUERNSEY BULL, DAM'S RECORD 470 lbs. fat. Good size. H. W. Meyerhoff, Palmer, Kan.

RED POLLS—FOR SALE. CHOICE BULLS and heifers. Write, J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan.

### HOGS

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

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

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

POLAND CHINA BOARS, BRED GILTS, pigs. Write Charles Strobel, Lohman, Mo.

### LIVESTOCK WANTED

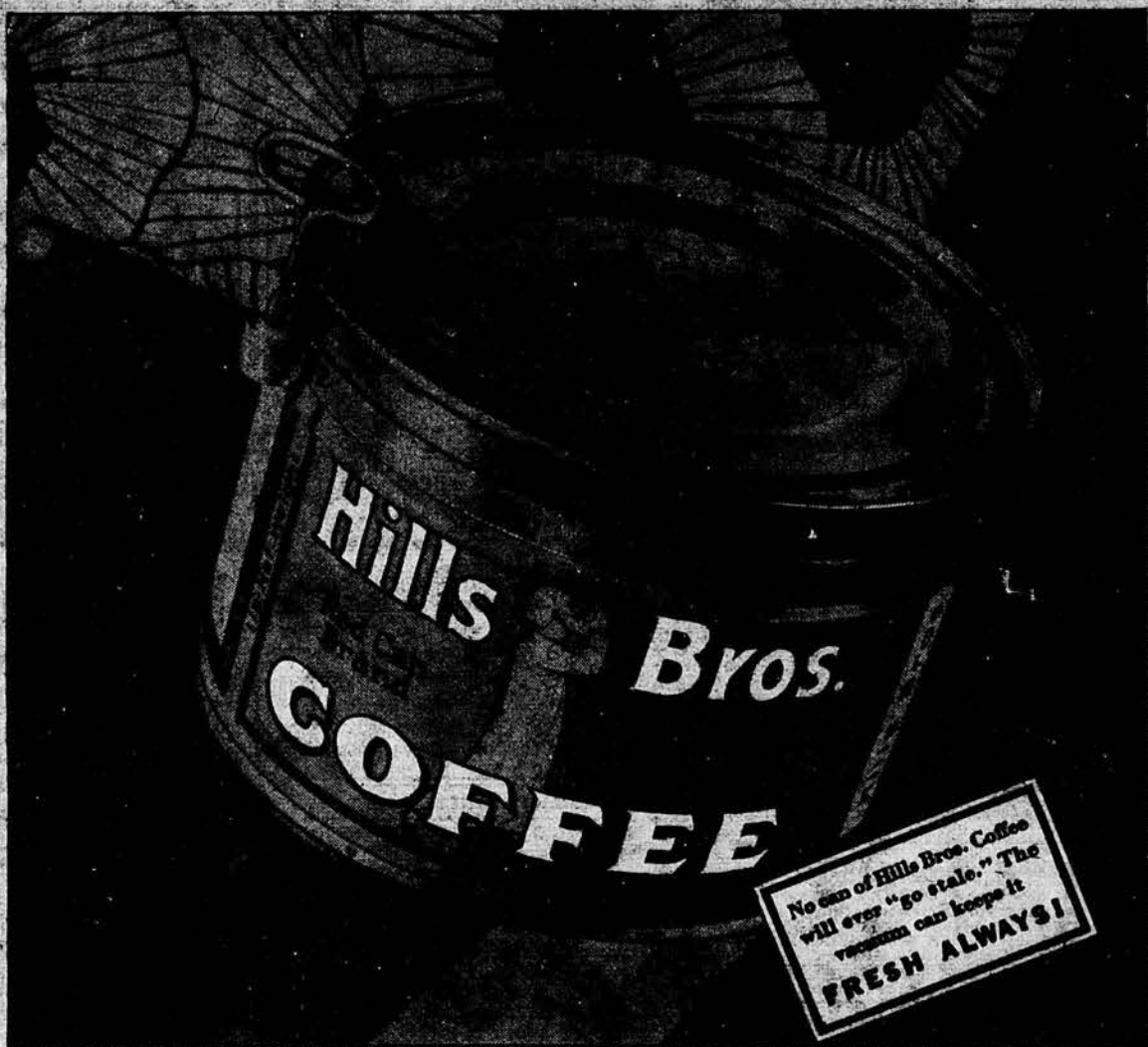
WILL BUY UP TO TWENTY HEAD graded Milking Shorthorn fresh cow\* tified Dairy, Pawhuska, Okla.





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

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



## YOU CAN BANK ON THE SAME EXQUISITE FLAVOR IN EVERY POUND OF HILLS BROS COFFEE



**HILLS BROS COFFEE FRESH AFTER  
YEARS OF EXPOSURE IN THE HIGH  
SIERRAS**

A hiking party in the High Sierras found an unopened can of Hills Bros. Coffee in an old, deserted cabin. Years of exposure to sun, snow, wind, and rain had rusted and faded the can . . . but the coffee was found to be as fresh as the day it was roasted!

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.

The pleasure you find in your first cup of Hills Bros. Coffee will be repeated meal after meal—day after day—even year after year! For Hills Bros. Coffee never varies in flavor. Here is the reason:

Instead of roasting in bulk—the common practice—Hills Bros. use their patented Controlled Roasting process. The blend flows through the roasters in an even, continuous stream . . . *a little at a time.*

Accurate roasting of the famous blend is assured—accuracy equalled by no other process. No berry is under-roasted nor over-roasted.

**Variation prevented by Controlled  
Roasting—Hills Bros' patented process**

• • •

**"A little at a time"—instead of in bulk—  
permits uniform roasting all the time**

They are all done to the same perfect degree. Marvelous, unvarying flavor results. It is a flavor no other coffee has, because no one else can use Hills Bros.' patented process.

Make some Hills Bros. Coffee. Inhale that wonderful fragrance which rises from the cup in curling steam. Then sip—and see for yourself what a finer flavor comes from Controlled Roasting. Order Hills Bros. Coffee today. Ask for it by name, and look for the Arab trade-mark on the can.

# HILLS BROS COFFEE

Hills Bros. Coffee, Inc.

215 Pershing Road, Kansas City, Missouri