

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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And What Will 1932 Bring?

THE drop in farm income in the last two years has been due primarily to choking of demand by a world-wide depression rather than to fresh mistakes of overproduction. Shrinkage of public buying power everywhere has necessitated lower prices to move as large a volume of goods into consumption as formerly. Rigidity in the costs of processing and distributing farm products has forced the farmer to bear the brunt of the decline in the amount consumers would pay.

Gross income of farmers from 1930 production, as shown by the chart on page 12, was estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture at 9,347 million dollars. This represented a drop of 22 per cent from 1929 and 20 per cent from the average of the preceding five years. Gross income from 1931 farm production probably will be below 7 billion dollars, possibly down to 6¾ billions, a further drop of around 25 per cent, and more than 40 per cent below the average from 1925 to 1929. After deducting wages for hired labor, taxes, interest on indebtedness, and other operating expenses, the income available for management, for the labor of the farmer and his family and for return on his own capital has been quite small.

Fortunately, the economic factors which diminished the farmer's returns also have enabled him to reduce his outgo. Late in 1931, prices of commodities bought by farmers for use in family living and in production were 20 per cent below the 1925-to-1929 average. Wage rates paid for hired farm labor have dropped 35 per cent. Calendar year changes in these cost elements are shown on the chart.

The seemingly irrepressible rise of taxes on farm real estate was finally brought to a halt in the last year after rising continuously for at least 15 years. Total interest paid by farmers has been declining slightly for several years. Other redeeming features may be noted.

By GILBERT GUSLER

The storehouse and pantry have been filled to a degree not witnessed in years. Accustomed to judge his own position by comparison with the circumstances, profits and purchasing power of those engaged in industrial enterprises, the farmer is impressed by the worse condition of the millions out of work in the cities.

Looking ahead into 1932, such symptoms as are now visible on the horizon seem to me to justify the following conclusions:

1. The quantity of agricultural output in the United States probably will be much the same as in 1931. Crop production may decline slightly, while supplies of livestock and livestock products seem more likely to increase. Individual products may depart considerably from these general tendencies.

2. Changes in aggregate foreign supplies of those products which offer greatest competition to farmers

in the United States, whether they meet in domestic or world markets, are difficult to estimate, but probably will be of secondary importance in the total situation.

3. Expectation of improvement in aggregate domestic demand seems justified, altho the gain may not become apparent before spring, and seems likely to be of modest dimensions for the year as a whole.

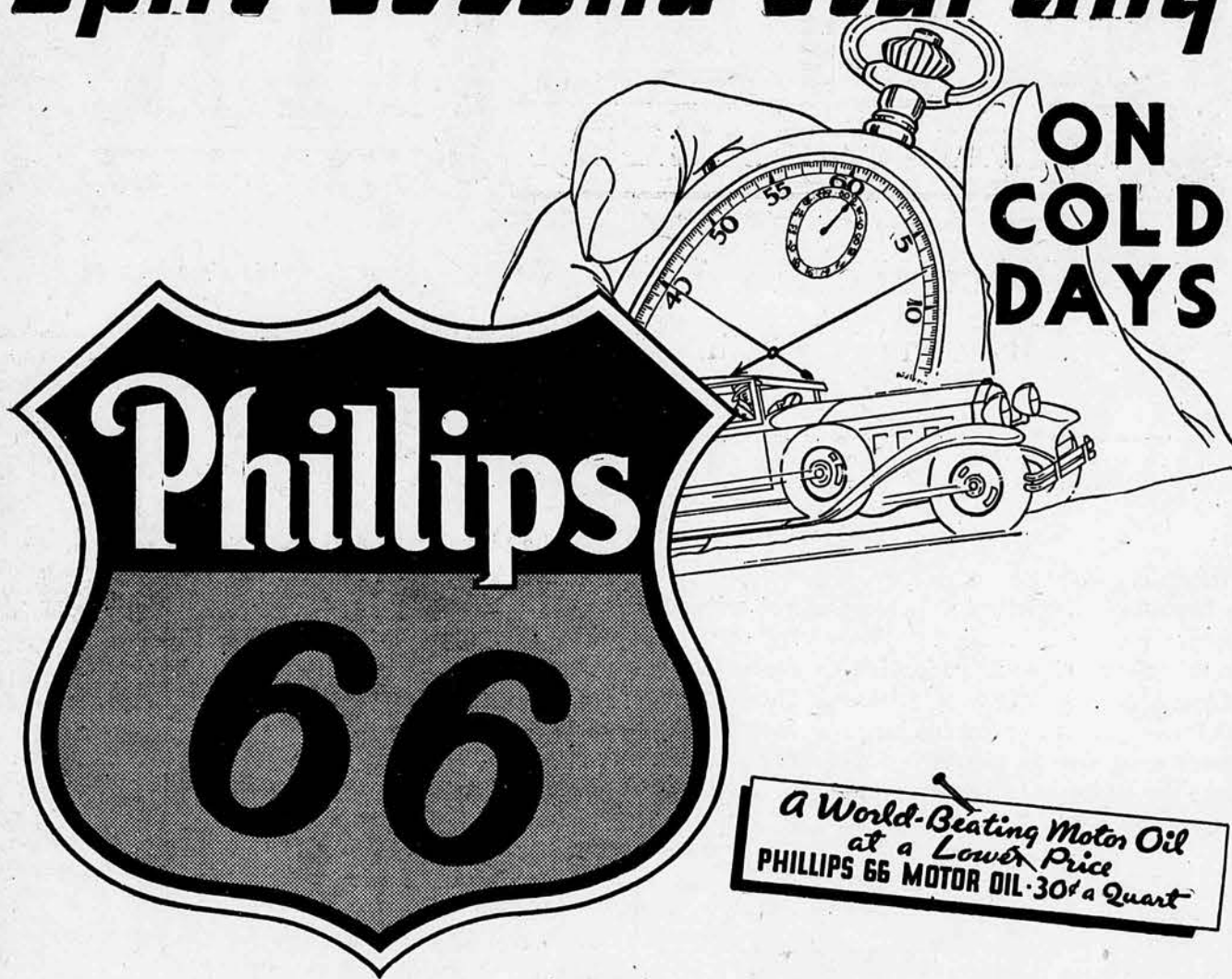
4. Foreign demand appears likely to remain unfavorable thru much of next year. Improvement may occur before the year is over, but it seems farther away than betterment in domestic demand.

5. General wholesale commodity prices appear likely to stabilize on the level reached in recent months, with a tendency toward moderate recovery, if and when business improves. In this recovery, raw materials, including many farm products, probably will take the lead.

6. Farm costs of production in 1932 probably will be lower [Continued on Page 12]



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GASOLINE

From Station WIBW

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

Daily Except Sunday

6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
6:30 a. m.—Sod Busters
7:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
7:05 a. m.—Rev. Gordon Thompson
7:30 a. m.—Morning Moods
9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
9:05 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
9:15 a. m.—The Rezac Boys
9:30 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
11:15 a. m.—United Twins
11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
11:45 a. m.—Markets
1:30 p. m.—School of the Air
2:15 p. m.—Our Women Editors
5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
6:00 p. m.—Halstead's Orchestra
6:15 p. m.—Sports; News
6:25 p. m.—Pennant Sunshine Trio
6:45 p. m.—Camel Quarter Hour
9:45 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
10:00 p. m.—"Bing Crosby"
11:00 p. m.—Dance Orchestra

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, DECEMBER 27

10:15 a. m.—Lady From Louisiana
10:30 a. m.—Voice of St. Louis
11:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
12:30 p. m.—Victor Demi Tasse
1:00 p. m.—Watchtower IBSA
1:30 p. m.—Church of the Air
2:00 p. m.—Philharmonic Symphony
4:45 p. m.—Hook, Line and Sinker
5:00 p. m.—Chicago Knights
5:30 p. m.—Musical Memories
6:00 p. m.—World's Business
7:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
7:15 p. m.—Manhattan Serenaders
7:45 p. m.—Kansas Poet
8:30 p. m.—Mystery of Mort Manor
10:30 p. m.—California Melodies
11:00 p. m.—Duchin Orchestra
11:30 p. m.—Nocturne

MONDAY, DECEMBER 28

2:00 p. m.—Four Eton Boys
2:30 p. m.—Arthur Jarrett
3:15 p. m.—Lown Orchestra
3:30 p. m.—Student Federation
7:00 p. m.—Columbians
7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau
8:00 p. m.—Insurance Orchestra
9:30 p. m.—Toscha Seidel
10:15 p. m.—Street Singer
11:30 p. m.—Sissle Orchestra

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 29

2:00 p. m.—Ann Leaf
3:15 p. m.—Four Clubmen
4:15 p. m.—Meet the Artist
7:00 p. m.—Stoopnagel and Bud
8:00 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
8:15 p. m.—Community Sing
8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
9:00 p. m.—Minneapolis Symphony
10:15 p. m.—Jack Miller
11:00 p. m.—Romanelli Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 30

10:45 a. m.—Ben Alley
3:15 p. m.—U. S. Navy Band
4:00 p. m.—Rhythm Kings
7:00 p. m.—Columbians
7:30 p. m.—Evening Devotional Service
7:45 p. m.—Modern Male Chorus
9:00 p. m.—Studio Murder
9:30 p. m.—Howard Barlow
10:15 p. m.—Street Singer
11:00 p. m.—Duchin Orchestra

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 31

10:30 a. m.—N. Y. Medical Society
2:30 p. m.—Miriam Ray
2:45 p. m.—Virginia Arnold
3:15 p. m.—U. S. Army Band
7:00 p. m.—Stoopnagel and Bud
7:30 p. m.—Friendly Muse
9:30 p. m.—New Year's Party

FRIDAY, JANUARY 1

10:00 a. m.—German Leider
10:45 a. m.—Ben Alley
1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf
2:00 p. m.—U. S. Marine Band
2:30 p. m.—Arthur Jarrett
3:30 p. m.—Edna Thomas
4:45 p. m.—Olympic Games Interview
7:00 p. m.—Columbians
8:00 p. m.—Community Sing
8:15 p. m.—Boyd Shreffler
9:30 p. m.—Roundtowners
10:15 p. m.—Street Singer
11:00 p. m.—Bernie Orchestra

SATURDAY, JANUARY 2

10:00 a. m.—Helen and Mary
2:30 p. m.—Rhythm Kings
3:15 p. m.—Ann Leaf
4:30 p. m.—Lown Orchestra
7:00 p. m.—Stoopnagel and Bud
7:30 p. m.—Chicago Variety
8:00 p. m.—Barn Dance Variety
9:00 p. m.—National Radio Forum
9:15 p. m.—Hank Simmons
11:00 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

Vance M. Rucker of Manhattan, the extension marketing specialist with the Kansas State College, thinks now is a good time to buy feeder cattle.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

December 26, 1931

Number 50

Farm Prosperity Must Come First

Less Wheat Likely Will Boost the Price and Livestock Has a Cheerful Side

IN A few days a thin, gray-whiskered old gentleman will step down from his calendar throne to shuffle off into nowhere. A youngster is to take his place. It behooves all of us to use a very careful, sane system of parental guidance for our new child.

The old gentleman, whom we know as 1931, had so much food that he developed indigestion, and placed too low a value on the products of his farms. He couldn't find enough work, and his credit suffered. He even got off on the wrong foot in exchanging some of his provisions when neighbors ran in to borrow a little, as neighbors do. He tried too many remedies for his 365-day case of hiccups and his near nervous breakdown. The major operation of retrenchment saved him. Frankly, most of us would like to usher him out by administering a swift kick at the point where it would do the most good. But out of respect for old age we refrain from violence. Then, too, we don't want this old codger to whisper any nonsense into the little fellow's ear when they meet at midnight some days hence.

When we say good morning to 1932, let's make the greeting fit for the conquering hero that next year ought to be. Let's provide the best environment possible, and fervently hope that any hereditary tendencies the new commander-in-chief of time exhibits will have been handed down to him from more generous relatives than 1931 proved to be.

Already things have happened that point to the road back. The upward pull will be gradual, but perhaps more secure for that reason. Business leaders in all lines have forgotten their statements published during this year to the effect that they "hoped the bottom had been reached," for the more substantial information that factories are operating, more men are working and that folks who have money are feeling a little less timid about spending. And it is the general opinion that good things will find the farm first this time. Farm prosperity seems to be the key to the situation. Everybody seems to want good times again—and certainly a hundred million Americans can't be wrong.

A Different Diet

The diet for 1932 will be different. Looking at our state, the wheat crop will be far less than it was for 1931, judging from present conditions. Reduction in seeding in 1930 over 1929 was very little, only 1 per cent. Acreage was cut a year ago this fall in the northwest and in the central one-third of the state from 2 to 5 per cent. However, the southwest and west-central sections made up this difference. In turn now, the sections of Kansas that reduced wheat acreage a year ago, in favor of feed crops, will show less reduction in proportion than a year ago, and the big cut in acreage is seen in the southwest particularly and the west one-third of the state, where the big increase was seen last year. For the state as a whole the seeded area for this fall is placed at 16 per cent under a year ago. However, that isn't the only factor to consider. Much of the wheat that was seeded went into the ground late and under unfavorable conditions. These things are closely associated with low yields, and some of the best authorities predict that we cannot have more than an average crop next summer. That would be about 13½ bushels an acre. It seems entirely possible for next year's crop to fall as low as 125 million bushels, as compared with 223½ million this year. For the country as a whole, the

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

1931 wheat crop showed an increase of about 2½ per cent, due to the unusually large winter crop. The spring wheat yield, including Durham, was 57 per cent smaller. Conditions generally in the United States this fall, however, have not been



WATCHFUL WAITING

so favorable for seeding wheat, so there will be quite a slump in production.

According to the agricultural college economists, the visible supply of wheat in the United States reached its peak early this year. As a rule this occurs in January, instead of in September,

as it did this year, and since that point was reached the supply has been steadily declining. More of the grain might show up than is expected, but on the other hand we may find that more wheat has been fed than had been supposed. Just as an example of the importance of this factor, we note that "Kansas farmers have fed and will feed 33,546,000 bushels of wheat to livestock, including poultry, from July, 1931, to June, 1932," as reported by the State Board of Agriculture.

The Canadian crop was short this year by about 100 million bushels. The crops now being harvested in Australia and Argentina are estimated at considerably less than a year ago. European countries showed a slight increase, but poorer quality. Students of markets agree generally that the price trend for wheat will be upward.

Corn shows hopeful signs. This year's average crop followed a short one and the carry-over is small. There is an indicated increase in hogs for next year to use the corn. Numbers of cattle and sheep on hand also help to indicate a demand for corn before the next crop comes along, unless livestock prices go so low that demand is shut off.

Better Demand for Beef

The cheerful side of the beef situation seems to favor the man who is laying in plainer kinds of cattle to finish out for the late spring market, or the man buying in choice stocker cattle at present prices, preparing for market a year from now. The agricultural college economists feel that prices in the fall of 1932 should be better for the good to choice animals. The short time view of the cattle market isn't so good. There will be plenty of fed cattle on the market until late spring for consumer demand.

There appears to be slightly fewer hogs in the country than normal, but consumption has been off. Everything indicates that we will increase the number. The spring pig crop of 1932 will be larger than in 1931. "There have been periods in the past when hog production was increased over 18 months and the price worked to higher levels during the same time because of consumer demand and better business conditions," advises Homer J. Henny of the college. So this farm project might swing into something better than can be seen at present as general conditions pull to higher levels. Mr. Henny believes the average farmer is justified even in getting a few more gilts, because they are cheap and feed is low, but he wouldn't anyway near double production. Right now we have what may be considered a low supply of hogs and low prices at the same time, which is an abnormal situation.

The man who is "laying in" some ewes at cheap prices should be safe enough. While the market in the near future will be down, prices should be a little better perhaps as early as spring. It happens that more of the dollar received at present for butterfat is profit than has been the case for some time, because feed costs are lower. Here again, consumer demand will be the important factor in changes made. We have a higher production to the cow than ever before, and the number of cows for the country as a whole has increased 4 per cent. One thing dairymen can do to help their situation is to cut out every low producer and feed the balance better than ever. There is less than half as much butter in cold storage now as was the case a year ago at this time; even

(Continued on Page 10)

We Are Approaching the Turn

BY F. D. FARRELL, President
Kansas State College

THAT elusive corner around which better times await us is 12 months nearer than it was a year ago. Everybody still is ignorant about precisely where the corner is, but everybody knows it is not so far away as it was last Christmas. The fact that we have been approaching the turn for a full year is one of the things to be credited to 1931.

That year has not been a total loss. It has vindicated good farming, with all that the term implies of efficiency, industry and frugality. It has helped us to learn some valuable truths that we should not soon forget: truths about artificial price stabilization, taxation, the hazards of unbalanced production and of depending exclusively on a single agricultural commodity, the value of keeping farm records, the importance of discarding low-producing individual farm animals and inefficient farm practices and the possibility of living on a restricted budget. We have learned valuable lessons about dealing with unemployment and about beneficial co-operation between debtors and creditors.

But the greatest gains of 1931 are spiritual. Adversity has both toughened us and mellowed us. It has helped us to learn to face difficulty courageously and manfully and to deal with those less fortunate than ourselves charitably and generously. Our adversity has enormously increased our interest in simple living and in those treasures of nature and of life that can be bought, not with money, but only with intelligent devotion. There probably never was more interest than at present in beautifying Kansas farm homes. The natural landscapes and the sunsets of Kansas are as beautiful as ever, and we are learning to look at them.

The acquisitions of 1931, both material and spiritual, are the most hopeful auguries for 1932 and future years. The present economic depression is not likely to last forever. When it ends we shall be better farmers and homemakers and better men and women for having gone thru it.

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
 F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor T. A. McNEAL, Editor
 ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager R. W. WOHLFORD, Circulation Manager
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DEPARTMENT EDITORS
 RACHEL ANN NEISWENDER...Home Editor
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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

THE Kansas Taxpayers' League, which met in Topeka a few days ago, resolved, among other things, that non-taxpayers should be prohibited from voting in bond elections. The theory on which this resolution was based, I assume, was that citizens who pay no taxes should not be permitted to vote burdens of taxation on those who must meet the bill. But if this principle is correct, why confine the prohibition to bond elections? The expenses of government theoretically come out of the pockets of the taxpayers. If the non-taxpayers are prevented from voting bonds for public improvements they also should be prohibited from voting for any kind of government expense which they do not help to pay in direct taxes.

It is an old theory that only the folks with money should have a right to dictate the kind of government the country should have. Some of the Eastern states used to have this property qualification for voters. In some of the Southern states there is still a property qualification to the extent that the citizen must pay a poll tax to qualify him as a voter. These states adopted this plan to disfranchise a large part of the negroes.

If the principle is sound then it is hard to escape the conclusion that suffrage should be graduated according to the amount of taxes paid by the voter. It is manifestly unfair to permit the voter who pays only a tax of \$1 or \$2 to have as much to say about the voting of bonds or other governmental expense as the taxpayer who pays hundreds, or thousands of dollars in the way of taxes.

Few of the advocates of this limitation would be willing to go to the logical end of their own reasoning.

The fact is that a property qualification for voting strikes at the very foundation of popular government.

I also might say that the theory that only those whose names appear on the tax rolls pay taxes is a fallacy so apparent that any body of men claiming to have brains enough to deal with the complex subject of taxation ought to see it.

The wage earner, whose name perhaps does not appear on the tax rolls at all, in all probability pays indirectly more than his proportionate share of the expenses of government. He pays it in the increased cost of everything he buys for the use of himself and his family. He is the one individual who cannot shift his share of the burden to somebody else.

Bi-Metalism Is Impracticable

I AM in receipt of a very able address by W. Mont Ferry of Denver on the silver question. He is an advocate of the remonetization of silver,

to which I have no objection. I am willing to go to a silver basis for money. I would be willing that the Government determine by legislation the number of grains of silver that shall constitute a dollar and let that be the standard. That would in effect be a demonetization of the gold dollar. It would not, however, prevent or necessarily lessen the use of gold. The holder of gold bullion, while he would be denied free coinage, could go into the market and sell his bullion and buy silver bullion at the market price and have that coined into silver dollars, or better still de-



posit his silver bullion and have issued to him silver certificates, each calling for so many silver legal tender dollars.

Bi-metalism is in my opinion impractical. If the Government attempts to establish two kinds of dollars, the cheaper dollar will inevitably drive the dearer out of circulation. Why have a cheaper and a dearer dollar? Let us have the cheaper.

A Debt Moratorium? Yeah?

THE Federal Land Banks, from the headquarters of the system at Washington, sends me the following statement, which I think is worth reading and also worth serious consideration.

"A meeting of corn growers in Central Illinois, for the purpose of setting up an organization to hold corn until prices advance, was featured by demands for a debt holiday. Such demands have cropped out in other places, and have gained political support of a kind. It is not difficult to understand the reasons for such a demand, or to sympathize with it. But if it were set in motion either by a strike on the part of debtors or by Governmental action, it would undoubtedly in the end mean just another headache, and a worse one. Even if it could be confined to farmers, a debt moratorium would result in the complete demoralization of the economic structure of the nation. No one can so much as imagine all the ramifications that would follow, or what the result would be. If one debt moratorium, why not another, and another, as new debts piled up after the passing of each moratorium period? All incentive to accumulate would be destroyed, and our vaunted civilization would crumble away and pass out of the picture. These are trying times, and many extreme measures are being pushed up to the front, but of all of them the debt holiday idea strikes deepest against all our conceptions of a social and business organization that functions effectively, if not always smoothly. Standards and principles evolved thru the centuries cannot with impunity be destroyed in a day."

A man's views are very largely determined by his environment and by his education. When I say education I do not mean just what he may have learned in the various schools he has attended, but what he has learned from experience and the example and precepts of his immediate ancestors. There are some debts that the debtor is justified in refusing to pay, debts for example which he has been induced to incur by fraud and deception; but debts that have been honestly incurred I believe should be paid if that is humanly possible even tho the debtor may have made a serious mistake in contracting the debt in the first place. A general debt holiday would in my opinion benefit very few people, but it would result in untold damage to the credit structure of our country. If the payment of debts were deferred for any considerable time it would break every savings bank and probably bankrupt every insurance company in the United States. It would make unemployment well-nigh universal.

Will Costs Be Reduced?

I GET a good many letters from subscribers complaining about taxes. I fully agree that taxes are higher than they should be. I feel certain that government, national, state and local, costs more than is necessary. I hope we will have more efficient and less expensive government, but I am not as optimistic about it as I would like to be. A popular government is almost necessarily expensive and relatively inefficient.

Centralized power is far more effective than the unorganized power of the multitude, but if used to oppress or exploit, the multitude may suffer more than from the inefficiency and possible corruption inherent in popular government. For that reason I prefer popular government with all its shortcomings to an autocracy.

To Cut Costs 25 Per Cent

THE widely varying suggestions about what ought to be done to help the present situation are interesting, altho I must say that most of them do not greatly impress me. I met a friend the other day who very seriously told me that he knew just what ought to be done to settle the whole question and bring back general prosperity. Briefly it was this: reduce all salaries,



rents and prices 25 per cent. This would apply to everybody from the President down. Now he was not joking. He is a serious minded man who rarely jokes about anything. He also is a wide reader of economic and social literature. And yet he actually believed that he had made a practical suggestion. He admitted that much of the reduction, except perhaps in the matter of official salaries which have been fixed by law and might be changed the same way, must be voluntary. Is there any reason for believing that a universal voluntary consent to such a plan could be obtained?

Of course if people would universally agree to do the right thing, rid themselves of mean selfishness and deceit and laziness, that would undoubtedly make this a bully old world.

But I Didn't Stay Out!

A FEW days ago a pleasant faced man who spoke with a slightly foreign accent met me and shook my hand warmly. "During the war," he said, "you advised us to keep out of debt. You were right, and if we had taken your advice we would have been all right." For a minute I felt considerably flattered, and then my memory prodded me, and I said to my friend sadly, "Maybe I gave that advice, but unfortunately I did not take it myself."

Is the War Ended?

IT SEEMS as if the war in Manchuria is about ended. A good deal of criticism has been made of The League of Nations because it did not prevent the fighting in the first place. The critics say the failure to prevent fighting in Manchuria proves that the League of Nations does not amount to anything. However, it must be admitted that The League of Nations was the only organization that was trying to prevent a war.

Did B Accept the Will?

A and B are husband and wife. A died leaving a will by the terms of which B shall have the use of all real and personal property as long as she lives. After her death the property is to be divided equally among the children. A had bank stock and was one of the directors. After his death B was made director. The bank having closed, B paid all assessments, but the bank sued and got a judgment on personal notes. Can B be

compelled to pay these notes if she has no other means than the original real and personal property left her by A? B used the personal property to buy a lot to build a house in which to live. Can it or any part of it be attached? D. R.

I assume that B, the widow, accepted the terms of this will. Of course, she could not have been compelled to do so under our statute. I assume that B was assessed under our double assessment law in the case of holders of bank stock, and then if she had, in addition to this, borrowed money from the bank and given her personal note, she could be sued on the note and judgment taken on the note in addition to the payment of this double assessment. If she is maintaining a household, then my opinion is she has a right to the exemptions of the head of a household and would have a right to a homestead in this house which she purchased out of the proceeds of the sale of personal property, and this homestead could not in my judgment be attached or levied on to secure the payment of a judgment against her. So far as the other real estate is concerned, she only has a life interest in that, and the fee for this real estate could not be taken to satisfy a judgment in favor of the bank.

What Did the Contract Say?

A put a herd of cattle into B's pasture. When A took his cattle from the pasture one calf was missing. Who is responsible? Can A make B pay for it? C. D.

That would depend on the kind of a contract A had with B. If B was merely renting his pasture to A as pastures are ordinarily rented, he was only required to exercise reasonable care and diligence. If he did exercise reasonable care and diligence in caring for A's stock and this calf was killed or got out of the pasture thru no neglect of his, he is not responsible. If he undertook to pasture these cattle under a special guaranty that he would be responsible for the cattle, he will have to pay for the calf.



Hoover's Safety-First Plan

From a Washington Broadcast by Senator Capper, Relayed to Those at Home

These extracts were culled from an electrical transcription of a radio talk broadcast by Senator Capper at Washington for relay over WIBW, Topeka. The success of the experiment indicates these summaries of what goes on at the nation's capital, will become a regular feature of Station WIBW every Tuesday evening at 7:45 o'clock.

FIRST, just a few words to tell you how this message is coming to you from my office here in the national capitol. I am standing before what appears like a large radio receiving set; and that is one of the things the instrument is. Also it is a phonograph. And something more even than a combined radio receiving set and phonograph.

One part of this machine is a microphone. I am talking into the microphone. A small disc is turning slowly on a turntable, the same turntable on which I could place a phonograph record if I desired.

The words I speak into the microphone are being recorded on that slowly revolving disc. When I have completed this talk, I shall mail the disc to Charley Sessions at Topeka. It will be placed on another little turntable at the WIBW studio, and reach you just the same as if I were talking directly into the microphone of WIBW at Topeka.

This system of sending is known as electrical transcription—it is only one of the many marvelous developments of science that have changed the entire relationship among men and between people and people and nations and nations in the last few decades.

This talk to you tonight is in the nature of an experiment. If it succeeds, it is my present plan to make a report to the people of Kansas once every week on some of the developments in Washington during the week just passed. This report will be transcribed on the little disc, by electrical transcription, mailed to Topeka, and come to you Tuesday from WIBW two or three days later.

Paralysis of credit, rather than actual shortage of money, President Hoover says, is prolonging the depression. He also says plainly that unless something real is done about the situation within a short time, developments abroad might precipitate the actual crash of our entire financial structure—and chaos and ruin would result.

President Hoover says this situation largely arises from an unjustified lack of confidence.

"We have enormous volumes of idle money in the banks and in hoarding," President Hoover declares.

"We do not require more money or working capital," the President told Congress. "What we

need is to put what we have into commercial work."

The President went on to say we should apply the full strength of our Government to provide financial security.

President Hoover's proposal for a reconstruction finance corporation, empowered to use 2 billion dollars—that is 2,000 millions of dollars—to restore confidence by loans to financial institutions and railways, probably is the most drastic legislation of its kind proposed by an administration in power for many decades.

This would give to five men an emergency fund of 2,000 million dollars, with instructions to use that amount, if necessary, to rehabilitate the financial institutions and railway systems of the United States.

The President believes some such action is necessary. Congress undoubtedly will give his recommendation careful consideration. Speaking as a Senator from Kansas I know that I expect to go into it very carefully.

It does seem to me there is more than a possibility, if certain things happen, that such a corporation might put the Government into the banking business, and also into the railroad business. And that is a policy entitled to careful consideration before it finally is adopted.

If such a piece of drastic legislation is needed to save the situation, and gives promise it will save the situation, then of course I shall support it.

As a people we are feeling pretty blue these days. I find a lot of pessimism in Washington. We don't see how all these things could have happened to us. But as the President points out in his message—we are better off in nearly every respect than much of the rest of the world.

As a result of world sickness and unemployment following the war, 44 world countries have, in the last two years, had far worse troubles than any we have had or will have.

The Democrats have organized the House of Representatives. They did that 18 years ago, following the Roosevelt split of 1912 among the Republicans, and held their organization during the war period. Since that time the Republicans had controlled the House.

In the Senate a number of western senators, including myself, are trying to impress upon the eastern wing of the Republican party that they must offer us a broader and more national leadership than that typified by Senator George H. Moses of New Hampshire, if the eastern wing is to continue to have much to say about the policies and administration of affairs.

Public sentiment, reflected here, indicates there will be a thorough investigation into the effect of uncontrolled gambling in commodities and securities on the grain and stock exchanges. Wall Street, I am informed, has come to the conclusion that the short-selling evil is going to be investigated thoroughly. And it will be. Included in this will be the disclosure to the public of whom the men are that have been manipulating the security and commodity exchanges to make exorbitant winnings at the expense of general prosperity.

It is time such action is taken. I have been urging the regulation of the grain and cotton exchanges for years. The more I have studied the effects of the system, the more I have become convinced that gambling in the necessities of life is not the proper way to fix prices for products of the farm—nor for the stocks and bonds of our industrial enterprises.

Senator Johnson of California also has started an investigation into the selling of securities of foreign governments in the United States since the war. Sinister stories are going the rounds of the country about the huge commissions made by some investment houses and international bankers who have unloaded billions of securities of little value upon our people.

Where these investigations will go; what will be the final result of the findings of the committees making the investigations, I cannot say at this time.

But I do want to say that I stand just where I have stood for the last two decades in relation to grain and stock market gambling.

In the long run gambling is economically unsound; it is not good for industry, it is not good for labor, it is not good for our banks, it certainly is not good for our farmers, and it adds enormous charges to the prices paid by consumers for food and manufactured products.

Neither is it a good thing for this country to have unloaded upon its banks, financial institutions, nor upon its citizens, blue sky securities, even if these are put out by foreign governments.

I have become pretty well convinced that the marketing of farm commodities, the marketing of industrial and other securities, are invested with a public interest to the extent this marketing should be regulated and to a great extent controlled in the public interest.

If this depression thru which we are passing results in effective regulation of grain and cotton and stock exchanges, it may serve some useful purpose after all.

As We View Current Farm News

Here Is What Some Leading Kansas Farmers Have to Say Regarding 1932

WHAT do farmers expect 1932 to bring? That question has been put to quite a number of them thruout Kansas. Harlan Deaver of Sabetha is optimistic. "Better markets will return, particularly for good quality products," he says. "In my Spotted Poland business, the demand for purebred breeding stock has been better this fall than for several years. Generally speaking, the farmer will be the first to benefit when demand starts back." T. J. Charles of Republic is very hopeful, believes the bottom has been reached and figures foreclosures in his section will be few. He looks for a better crop season in 1932 and higher prices.

F. B. Stants of Abilene spent some time on 119 farms in Central and Southern Kansas inspecting poultry flocks during the last two months, and reports: "While these farmers have felt the effects of conditions, they are not discouraged, and are determined to do better for themselves than ever before. They are going to produce better quality products, perhaps reduce volume, and make the farm provide more of their living direct." Joe R. Beeler of Jewell is sure the man who raises what pigs he can handle well, milks a few good, healthy cows and raises their calves on home pasture and feeds; raises what chickens his equipment will properly accommodate, plants a garden, and raises corn, oats and legumes, will find himself on the upgrade, with a solid road under him.

Clyde W. Miller of Mahaska remarks that, "The foundations for future prosperity are more successfully laid in a depression than in boom times, but it's a long, hard game. It seems as if agriculture generally will experience some difficulty in balancing its budget in 1932, since most farm products are selling below cost of production. Unless something unforeseen occurs the price of hogs probably will continue at low levels, but beef will be a little higher during the spring and early summer, unless cheap pork and mutton act as a ball and chain to the cattle market. The surplus of good horses is less pronounced than that of most other farm products. No branch of farm production should expand. Now is the time to build up land fertility with legumes for a profitable future that will surely come."

W. R. Stiner of Lawrence, admitting the extremely low points we have reached, passes along the reassuring word, from his many years of experience, that "prices have rallied and gradually advanced following other panics, and they will again. We must take an optimistic viewpoint and proceed carefully. Our recovery will be gradual, but logical." Edgar L. Williams of Jennings says, "I believe the man with a cow herd, beef or dairy, if attention and intelligence are given to details, stands a fair chance of making more than a living, and without lowering his standards."

Charles Lagasse of Rice finds some relief in lower prices for things he must buy, expects better markets for farm products next year and some relief along tax lines. Herman Theden of Bonner Springs looks for better farm prices and lower overhead expenses on the farm, a combination that will go a long way in 1932 toward farm relief. "We must not lose faith, and must carry on so we can take advantage of the better day when it comes," he adds. "The products of the garden, orchard and poultry and livestock pens will keep us if we insist upon it," remarks Bruce Wilson of Keats. "Expenses must be cut or prices must come up. Kansas agriculture need have no fear of 1932, if we live closer to the soil and stop expanding."

E. P. Miller of Junction City believes that, "dairying and poultry raising will be just as profitable next year as in 1929, altho prices will not be quite so high. After all, it is profit that counts. I believe all business will be on the upgrade." G. D. Hammond of St. John, manager of Neelands Ranch, farms to wheat, 100 acres of corn, 100 to 150 acres of sorghums, 80 acres of alfalfa and a Shorthorn herd, and feels certain that mixed farming is due to make a sound start upward.

W. L. Severance of Sedgwick points to closer co-operation among farmers as a bright spot for 1932. Also, he says, "This depression is going to help thousands of families, who moved to cities during boom times, relocate on 40 and 80-acre tracts where they will establish real farm homes. Every generation must learn sooner or later that

it is impossible to get something for nothing." John Coolidge of Greensburg looks for some improvement but no "spectacular advance in any line, as markets are very sensitive to any indication of surplus, and occasional reverses are expected. Farmers have learned a valuable lesson in thrift."

Charles M. Baird of Arkansas City hits a true note in saying, "If all lines would take their losses and base their commodities on the agricultural dollar, this so-called depression would be over." The young man who is just starting for himself has the edge on everyone, according to H. W. Button of Rush Center. He started in 1894, when prices were down and credit tight. "Then the sun broke thru in 1896, prices started up, mortgages were paid off, farmers bought more land and it grew in value." He believes the young man starting today will find himself in a similar position. Kansas farmers are courageous enough to face their problems and strong enough to conquer them.

An Award to Andrew Shearer

ANDREW SHEARER of Frankfort, 82 years old, who as a Scottish immigrant boy at the age of 17 settled on a farm in Marshall county, received the annual award of the American Farm Bureau Federation at the Chicago meeting a few days ago, "For Distinguished Service to Organized Agriculture." It also was granted to Frank O. Lowden of Oregon, Ill., former governor of Illinois, and to E. V. Titus of Glen Cove, N. Y. The basis of the award is unselfish, successful service to organized agriculture.

A Lower Farm Debt

FARM loans by 40 life insurance companies, as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture, at the end of August, aggregated 1,533 million dollars, as compared with 1,618 mil-



lion dollars at the end of 1927. Farm loans by the Federal Land Banks at the end of October amounted to 1,171 million dollars, as compared with 1,197 million dollars at the end of 1929. Loans by the joint stock land banks amounted to 540 million dollars at the end of October, as compared with 667 million dollars at the end of 1927. Loans by members of the Federal Reserve System at the end of June were 389 million dollars, as against 489 million dollars in June, 1925.

Steer, \$1.50; Hide, 65 Cents

A FARMER shipped a Jersey yearling to the stockyards and received a check for \$1.50. But his neighbor dressed a similar yearling, had liver for breakfast, canned 119 quarts of meat, and sold the hide for 65 cents. In that incident, reported by P. H. Stephens of Stillwater, Okla., in the December issue of Current Farm Economics, a little publication issued by the Okla-

homa A. and M. College, is a splendid illustration of the ways farmers are short circuiting the nutty economic mess into which we have been precipitated.

If the world won't pay anything much for the food we produce we can at least eat some of it!

Kansas Can Take the Lead

EGG quality standards are recognized in 18 countries, so the Department of Agriculture tells us. Fifteen maintain standards in connection with an export trade in eggs, and two countries—Germany and the United Kingdom—recognize standards for domestic trade only. There is considerable uniformity in these, however.

Canadian egg standards were the first to be systematically formulated. United States standards were prepared later. Foreign countries in general have considered the same quality factors in establishing egg grades. If it ever comes to an international show-down regarding quality, the United States should lead and Kansas can lead America. No state is better situated to improve poultry flocks and products. We have missed a point in the past thru lack of standardization of flocks and concerted effort at co-operative marketing.

Let's Turn 'Em Loose

THE American Farm Bureau Federation went on record at the Chicago meeting as favoring the independence of the Philippine Islands. All of which is fine—this paper has favored cutting loose from that mess since 1904. The Farm Bureau resolution is written in beautiful English and is very mild in tone. Perhaps that is sound politics. But we think that it will do no harm to whisper, at least, that the whole fool adventure over there is one which has been extremely expensive, and that the results reflect no credit on our ability in handling foreign people. In the meantime it has done tremendous damage to the farmers of America. The people of the Philippines want to be free. Why not call it a day and cut 'em loose?

A National Wyandotte Meeting

A SPECIAL effort to promote a large exhibit at the Kansas State Poultry Show, January 11 to 16 at Topeka, is being made by the Golden Laced Wyandotte breeders. The American Golden Wyandotte Club will meet in Topeka at that time, and it is hoped that the entries will be much larger than at Belleville last fall, when 63 birds were shown. Full details may be obtained from Wilson G. Shelley, Secretary, American Golden Wyandotte Club, McPherson.

"Crow Days?" Oh, Yeah

THE State Fish and Game Department has designated December 28 and 29 as "crow days." The purpose is to do something about eliminating a few of these pests. 'Tis a splendid ambition. We wish the department luck. And it may have some of the same. But we forecast that there won't be much. The crow has demonstrated a splendid ability to adapt itself to any and all conditions imposed by our alleged civilization, including the activities of hunters.

Briefly Told

THE 43rd annual show of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association will be held January 11 to 16 at Topeka, the same week the Kansas State Board of Agriculture meets. A rate of 1½ fare has been granted by the railroads. The premium list may be obtained from Thomas Owen, Secretary, Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association, Route 10, Topeka.

Donald W. Ingle of Cimarron, farm agent of Gray county, suggests a laying mash for hens consisting of ground yellow corn or kafir, 100 pounds; ground wheat or milo, 100 pounds; ground oats or barley, 100 pounds; and meat scraps, 100 pounds. It should be kept before the hens at all times in mash hoppers. A scratch grain consisting of wheat and corn or wheat and

kafir should be fed twice a day. Wheat can be used up to three-fourths of the scratch grain. It is well to feed alfalfa if it is available, and milk can be substituted for part of the meat scraps.

S. E. Myers, who lives 2½ miles northwest of Bancroft, in Nemaha county, produced 3½ tons of alfalfa an acre this year on poor upland, seeded in the fall of '30. The field was summer fallowed that year, and the application of phosphate put additional pep into the plants.

Maurice W. Jencks of Topeka was elected secretary of the Kansas Free Fair Association a few days ago, to succeed A. P. Burdick, who resigned to enter the insurance business. Mr. Jencks is president of the Topeka Chamber of Commerce and a retired theater operator.

S. H. McCrory, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Engineering, United States Department of Agriculture, reports 1 million farm homes in the United States—out of more than 6 million—are equipped with running water, and that 841,000 have electricity.

Howard Vernon, the tester of the Smith-Jewell Dairy Herd Improvement Association, reports that the average cost of the butterfat produced by the members of the association in November was 15 cents a pound, including the feed given dry cows.

About 32,000 sheep and 3,680 cattle are being fed by the Emporia Elevator and Feeding Company and at the Santa Fe barns near Emporia. The number of sheep is a little less than a year ago, but there is an increase with the cattle.

Due to the wet weather, which has delayed threshing, the sale of cane seed from Kansas is behind normal; about 15 per cent of the crop has moved; prices have been between 50 cents and \$1 a hundred, with an average of 70 cents.

Ten terracing schools will be held in Marshall county in February, under the leadership of John S. Glass of Manhattan, extension engineer with the Kansas State College, at which it is expected that 100 men will be trained in this work.

Two Russian officials—S. Ledeneff, vice-president of the Amtorg Trading Corporation of New York City, and S. Saenko, a consulting agronomist—visited the farm of Robert H. Hazlett of Eldorado a few days ago.

The grand champion carload of fat Herefords exhibited by Dan Casement of Manhattan at the Great Western Live Stock Show at Los Angeles—mentioned on page 10 for December 12—was sold for \$25 a hundred.

Farmers in Cloud county grew 170 acres of Sweet clover in 1921; this year 7,187 acres.

Walter J. Daly of Mound City, the farm agent of Linn county, suggests that Sweet clover be plowed under the second spring when it is 10

inches high, when soil improvement is the main factor the grower has in mind. Most of the nitrogen is taken from the air the first season.

Riley county is discontinuing the operation of its poor farm, which will save about \$150 a month. The land will be rented, and the county will contract for the care of its poor; the average is about six persons.

Vance M. Rucker of Manhattan, the extension marketing specialist with the Kansas State College, believes there will be a slow but steady advance in hog prices up until February or perhaps March.

Evidently the officers of the Sumner County Fair Association believe the depression is near its end. They met a few days ago and decided to



hold a fair at Wellington from October 5 to 8, 1932, despite the fact that a show was not staged this year, due to lack of funds.

R. W. McBurney of Beloit, the farm agent of Mitchell county, believes that, "the practice of selling eggs on the graded basis is sound, and soon will be more generally adopted in Kansas."

Pride of Saline White corn made 40 bushels an acre this year on upland on the farm of Bernard Benne of Lowe township, Mitchell county; Sweet clover was plowed under early last spring.

W. A. Long of Fowler, a Master Farmer, was elected president of the Great Southwest Free Fair Association, a few days ago at a meeting of the board of directors at Dodge City.

Dr. A. E. Wight, in charge of tuberculosis testing for the United States Department of Agriculture, reports that "in the 15-year period ended in 1908, 400,000 tuberculin tests were applied which disclosed an infection of 10 per cent.

In 1931 more than 13 million tuberculin tests showed only 1.5 per cent of infection." Since November 1, 1930, 216 counties have been added to the modified accredited area of the United States. This makes a total of 1,271 counties, or nearly 42 per cent, in which bovine tuberculosis has been practically eradicated.

A large eagle made a forced landing recently on the farm of Arthur Hartman of Smith Center, because of ice on its wings. He captured the bird, which measured 8 feet from tip to tip.

Corn made 40 bushels an acre this year on the townsite of Gould City, on the Solomon river 18 miles west of Stockton. The town died when the Central Branch stopped at Stockton.

Millet seed is moving more slowly than usual. Kansas growers have sold about 20 per cent of this year's crop, at from 70 cents to \$1 a hundred, with an average of 85 cents.

N. A. Olsen, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, will give a review of the farm markets of 1931 over the NBC Farm and Home Hour on Thursday, December 31.

M. M. Taylor of Lyons, the farm agent of Rice county, believes that on a dairy farm, "a good tank heater will more than pay for itself during one cold winter."

B. E. Kraus of Enterprise delivered 350 dressed turkeys within a radius of 30 miles of his farm for the Thanksgiving trade, and almost as many for Christmas.

The White Leghorn flock on the farm of J. J. Bisagno of Augusta averaged 230 eggs for the 1930-31 season; the top hen produced 291 eggs.

Brinkman Brothers of Pittsburg shipped two carloads of spinach recently to Minneapolis, Minn.; each carload contained 670 baskets.

Despite current economic conditions, a good attendance is expected at the 57th Farm and Home Week, February 8 to 12 at Manhattan.

About 50 per cent of the Sweet clover seed produced in Eastern Kansas has been sold; prices have averaged about \$3.50 a hundred.

Lloyd Morton of Beverly, Lincoln county, creep fed 55 Hereford calves this year, using oats and wheat and finishing with corn.

The Sumner County Fair Association will hold a poultry show from December 28 to 31 at Caldwell.

The Kansas State Grange will hold its meeting in 1932 in Coffeyville, the second week in December.

The Brown County Corn Show will be held December 30 and 31 in the courthouse at Hiawatha.

Milt Speece of McPherson has delivered 1,350 dressed chickens to his trade since June 1.

To Increase the Field Tests

By L. E. Call

Dean of Agriculture, Kansas State College

APPROPRIATIONS were made by the last session of the legislature to establish experimental fields in Northeastern and South Central Kansas. The Kansas State Board of Regents at its last meeting approved the establishment of experimental fields in these two areas and the appointment of C. E. Crews of Manhattan, now foreman of the agronomy farm at the agricultural college, as Assistant Professor of Agronomy in charge of the South Central Kansas experimental fields and of T. Russell Reitz, now county agent of Wyandotte county, as Assistant Professor of Horticulture in charge of the Northeastern Kansas experimental fields. These men will begin active work about February 1.

The experimental fields in South Central Kansas will be used primarily to study problems relating to the production of staple crops. The Northeastern Kansas experimental work will consist primarily of a study of the problems confronting the specialized agricultural industries of that section, such as the potato, the apple, and the small fruit industries.

The land used for experimental work will be rented from farmers for cash. The owner will be paid for the work done on the field at the standard wage for the locality. The crop produced will be the property of the state. The man in charge of the experimental fields will be responsible for

the direction of the work and the securing of all experimental records.

The fields for South Central Kansas have been definitely located. One will be on the farm of Frank Schaffer, 2 miles northwest of Pratt. Mr. Schaffer is a Master Farmer interested in crop production. The second field in South Central Kansas will be on the farm of Claude Brand at Basil, 9 miles southeast of Kingman. Mr. Brand is an excellent farmer and an active worker in the Kingman County Farm Bureau. The third field will be on the farm of M. W. Reece of Goddard, Sedgwick county, 11 miles west of Wichita. Mr. Reece has been co-operating with the department of agronomy of this institution and has shown much interest in work of this type.

The three fields of South Central Kansas represent three major fields of upland soil types of that section. The fields will be used for experimental work, including crop rotations, the use of fertilizers and other soil improvement features as well as variety testing work with all of the general farm crops adapted to that section.

The experimental fields of Northeastern Kansas have not all been definitely located. The plans call for one field on an orchard which is

in bearing, one field which will be planted to an orchard in the spring of 1932, one small field for the study of problems of the small fruit industry, one field in the Kaw River Valley for experimental work with potatoes, and one field on the upland glacial soils where work will be done along the lines of soil fertility, soil management, and variety testing of farm crops. The work upon the major fields will be started in the spring.

It is expected that these experimental fields will enable the Agricultural Experiment Station to work more effectively on the problems facing the agricultural industries in the sections where they are located. This is especially true of the potato and the fruit industries of Northeastern Kansas. The South Central experimental fields and the general crop field to be located in Northeastern Kansas will add to the information that has accumulated from the experimental fields operated in Southeastern Kansas during the last six years. The extension of this work into Northeastern and South Central Kansas will greatly increase the area of the state relative to which definite information as to soil management will be accumulated. Combined with the work of the regularly established experiment stations at Manhattan and at four points in Central and Western Kansas, they will provide a reasonably satisfactory working unit for the study of the soil problems of the entire state.



Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Watch Water Temperatures When Washing Dainty Woolens

WHEN the north wind is active, every mother looks about the house for woolen garments to keep the children warm. A sweater worn under the coat adds much comfort to the youngster walking to school or taking a long drive. A knitted woolen cap and leggings to match help to discourage Jack Frost. Sooner or later these garments have to be washed. Sometimes women dread this task, for even the best of woolens will shrink if given a

December's Best Recipe

THE PRIZE of \$5 which is given each month to the person sending in the best recipe, goes to Mrs. Martin Wonenberg, Briggsdale, Colorado, for December. Her recipe for "All Around Salad" is given here:

1 cup shredded cabbage	½ cup brown sugar
1 cup shredded carrots	½ cup raisins
1 cup shredded apples	1 banana sliced
	¼ teaspoon salt
	Juice of ½ lemon

Mix salt with cabbage, brown sugar, carrots, lemon juice and raisins. Put all the ingredients together. This salad may be used as the main dish of a meal.

Why not try your recipe for the prize for January? Simply write out a recipe and send it to the Best Recipe Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

chance. Yet it is no trick at all to have them come from the bath as beautiful as new. And without changing their size an iota!

The first essential is luke-warm water. It is better to have it feel cool to the hand than warm. It is wisdom to judge the temperature of the wash water for woolens as carefully as you do the bath water for the baby. A mild soap or soap flakes is employed to make a generous suds. And last, but never least in importance, woolens never are rubbed or twisted. Too much mechanical action, or pulling of any kind, either in the washing machine or with the hands, stretches the woolen fibers and makes them harsh when dry. A wringer with tight rolls mats the wool. It pays to take time to loosen them or to squeeze the water out with the hands. The rinsing is done in at least two luke-warm waters. You souse the garments up and down gently in the water.

Knitted garments never are hung up to dry. This stretches them. They are best placed on a flat surface and pulled in shape during the drying or pinned the right size. Otherwise they may shrink. I prefer to use patterns for drying them. To make these, lay the sweater and leggings, before they have been washed, on wrapping paper and trace around them with a lead pencil. Then lay the washed garment on the pattern and pin or pull it to fit the outline. Berets may be dried over a plate. The plate is inserted in the cap. Or cardboard, cut to form a circle, may be used instead. These patterns may be kept and used over and over again.

The baby's woolen shirts and flannels, even with the best of care, sometimes become yellow. They, like all white woolens and silks, may be bleached. They are soaked in a solution made by adding 1 pint of hydrogen peroxide and a few drops of household ammonia to 10 pints of luke-warm water. The clothing is soaked in this until it takes on its natural color. This may take several hours.

Results of the Beauty Contest

IN THE Beauty Contest finals, the letter of Francys Sis, Hitchcock county, Nebraska, wins first prize. Her letter is printed here: "My greatest handicap was a muddy complexion, blackheads and pimples. I thought I had tried everything until I learned that a good soap, plenty of warm and cold water, exercise in the sunshine and fresh air would cure me of these afflictions. This is the way I proceeded: I applied a hot towel to my face to open up the pores. Then I made a heavy lather of soap and lightly massaged my

By Nell B. Nichols

face for at least 5 minutes each morning and night. Then I rinsed off my face with tepid water and followed with ice cold water. I didn't use any makeup until my face cleared up."

Other prize winners are: Anna Hahn, Hodge-man county, second prize; Mrs. Will Olson, Ottawa county, third prize. Mrs. A. J. Thompson, Elbert county, Colorado, and Mrs. Irene Saylor, Cowley county, receive honorable mention. These prize letters have been printed in a leaflet and will be sent upon request accompanied by a two cent stamp. Address Naida Gardner, The Charm Shop, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Read and Believe

BY MRS. F. E. HENDERSON
Farm Bureau Member, Montgomery County

THE River Rangers' farm bureau club of Montgomery county is one of three new farm bureau clubs organized in this county during December, 1930. Yet these things have been accomplished: Forty-three persons outside the farm bureau organization have received information on nutrition from club members; 127 have been reached by the nutrition project; 24 scored food habits; 10 followed meal plans; 12 planned meals around children's needs; 10 increased the consumption of milk; 8, fruits and vegetables and 5 whole wheat cereals. Twelve adults use 1 pint of milk daily; six children use 1 quart of milk daily. Seven persons eat whole wheat cereals daily. Eight have increased the amount of vegetables grown; four have used their fruit and vegetable supply as a guide in canning. Four have attained better storage facilities; two have increased the amount of fruit and vegetables stored. Two have used buffet table service totaling 58 times.

Equally good reports come as the result of projects in home management; clothing; home, health and sanitation; and garden.

These are things to think about when farm bureau work is being considered by taxpayers. Taxes must come down. But if the money is carefully managed, constructive things such as farm bureau work and rural school standards, may be maintained.

Cleaning Sewing Machines

BY KATHERINE GOEPPINGER

IT HAS been estimated, and conservatively, too, that more than 85 per cent of the sewing machines now in use are out of adjustment to such an extent that they no longer make a good stitch! Home economics specialists at Cornell University Agricultural Experiment Station find that not only do machines need cleaning and oiling to make them run more easily, but they need minor adjustments so as to prevent skipping of stitches, breaking threads, noisiness, puckering the goods, and other similar faults.

If you have not acquired the habit of giving your sewing machine a good cleaning several times a year, just try it, and you will be rewarded by better service and much less trouble in the course of your sewing activities. It is easier to prevent these difficulties than it is to remedy them, and a collection of dust in a machine can cause considerable annoyance.

Unless you are an expert machinist, you will need only a few simple tools for cleaning the mechanism: a clean piece of cheese cloth, screw drivers, a stiletto and a small flat brush.

Remove thread and needle, presser foot and bobbin case; unscrew the plate under the presser foot and remove it and the shuttle slides of covers. A surprising amount of dust collects in these hidden parts. Wipe each part with the cloth. Then remove dust and lint around the feed with the brush and pick.

Turn back the head and clean all exposed parts and remove everything that has dropped into the pan under the head.

If the machine runs hard, it is probably due to gummed oil, which should be removed before

fresh oil is added. Apply kerosene to all bearings and run the machine for a few minutes to dissolve the gummy deposits. Wipe the parts carefully, then run the machine again and wipe. Repeat until there is no excess of kerosene, then oil all the bearings, being sure to miss none of the places where friction is found. Use nothing but the very best sperm oil. After wiping off the oiled parts, run a few stitches on a scrap of cloth to be sure that the adjustment is correct before any sewing is begun.

Chairs . . . Forty Cents

BY EDITH ROSEVEAR

ALLEN county farm bureau women report a successful project in the recaning of chairs. Old walnut chairs, especially, have been refinished and recaned. They prove, too, that a good piece of furniture seldom loses its value. Old straight chairs and rocking chairs, that have a special significance to the owner because of memories, have been reclaimed. The cost of recaning a chair is about 40 cents. But the women contend that the work is fascinating and the finished furniture well worth the effort.

We have a leaflet on "Refinishing Furniture" which we will be glad to send to anyone who may wish one. The price is 6 cents. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Junkets in Desserts

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

IF YOU have never used junket to vary your desserts, you have over-looked a delightful food that has many possibilities. I like to serve it because it is a nutritious dish that everyone, from baby up, enjoys. And it requires but a few minutes to prepare. When unexpected company comes

I find this quick dessert a life saver. By using canned fruit, a little of the fruit juice and covering this with vanilla junket, I can concoct a dessert in no time. Whipped cream is not always available and the junket makes an excellent substitute. However, do not combine acid fruits with the junket until almost time to



serve, for the combination, if allowed to set, will produce a whey.

Whipped cream is an ideal topping for junket, and nuts, cocoa, cocoanut or fruit pulp may be folded into it for a pleasing variation. Bananas, apricots and prunes lend themselves well to this purpose, also. Or, the white of an egg, beaten stiff, into which a flavoring or fruit pulp is folded, makes a delightful topping.

Junket rice pudding has all the appeal of a custard rice pudding and requires less effort to prepare. Boil ½ cup rice in salted water and when almost done, add ¼ cup raisins. Drain, and add 1 tablespoon sugar and divide among six individual dessert glasses. Crush 1 junket tablet and dissolve in 1 tablespoon cold water. Heat 1 pint milk to lukewarm, remove from the stove and add 1 tablespoon sugar, 1 beaten egg and ½ teaspoon vanilla. Add the dissolved tablet and pour the liquid over the rice. Let stand in a warm room until firm and then remove to a cold place to chill. Any left-over cereal may be used in the same way, or dates may be used instead of raisins.

If you have difficulty in getting your children to consume the required amounts of milk or cereal, junket may help to solve your problem, for all children like it. It may be purchased in packages already flavored, or in tablet form when all flavoring must be added. Complete directions come with each package, and a booklet of recipes that will offer suggestions.

Do You Know Your Onions?

Have You Learned That This Is an Economical, Nutritious and Palatable Food?

ONIONS have been known since earliest history. They were even accorded divine honors at one time in Egypt. French cooks have known and used onions in their cookery so long that they regard them as an indispensable adjunct. In America, however, onions have been better known for their odor and their eye-stinging quality, or at best as a preventive and cure for colds.

The interesting thing about this is that the only vitamin in which onions are known to be deficient is vitamin A, the one which serves to build up body resistance against colds.

What people do not know, generally, or do not recognize by usage, is that onions are a valuable source of vitamins B and C, raw onions being recognized by some authorities as being quite as potent as orange or tomato juice for vitamin C. None of the root or tuber vegetables contain such large amounts of this vitamin. Of course the cooking process tends to destroy vitamin C but the value for vitamin B remains practically the same. The French use chopped raw onions and onion juice in salads and sandwiches to a very large extent and the practice might profitably be adopted in America.

Onions are classed with the base-forming foods and have as much value as dates, grapes or grape juice for counteracting the effect of acid forming foods in the body. While not listed among the most valuable mineral foods, it is true that onions contain as much iron per hundred calory portion as graham bread, figs, oatmeal or prunes, tho a little less than similar portions of carrots, beets or turnips.

In calcium value onions are about on a par with beets, tomatoes, beans or eggs, but fall much below cabbage, cauliflower, milk and carrots. Onions have a small percentage of protein and when served creamed or scalloped make a satisfactory protein dish.

The objections most commonly offered to cooking onions are quite easily overcome. The old fear of weeping over the preparation of onions can be avoided almost entirely if onions are held either under the running water, or deep down under water in a pan while being cleaned and peeled. If an odor remains on the fingers it can be quickly removed by the use of any deodorant. If onions are cooked uncovered in plenty of water, which is not allowed to boil rapidly, little odor will be noticed in the house.

It seems a pity that a food so economical and nutritious and so valuable for making palatable cheap cuts of meat and many vegetable combinations should be neglected because of objections so easily overcome. In this year when the housewife must make the most of all good foods obtainable at low prices, it may be well to make an effort to learn from first hand experience some of the many uses of onions.

One-Dish Meals

THERE are times when one dish meals are not only money savers but life savers. I am thinking, especially, of wash day or ironing day, or perhaps the evening following a trip to town or to the club. One-dish meals that are nutritious are possible, also. The bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture sends out these suggestions for one-dish meals:

Onion soup with cheese is one of the most tempting of these one-dish meals. Made with meat stock, and served with toasted slices of bread and plenty of cheese, this soup is not only filling but is a highly nutritious and ample meal. A cheap and satisfying addition to it, if desired, is corn bread, with its store of fuel food to add to the various nutrients of the soup.

Meat stew, made of beef, lamb, or oxtail, with a mixture of vegetables and a breadstuff of some kind—dumplings, whole grains of wheat or barley—contains all the essential kinds of food at a very low cost. Serve, in addition, if desired, dried apricots, raisins or prunes, to give variety of flavor and a finish to the meal.

Corn chowder, containing milk, potatoes, onion and salt pork, is another good one-dish meal.

By Ethel J. Marshall

Then there are vegetable soups, in which the cheaper dried or canned vegetables can be used. Here is the recipe for Onion Soup with Cheese:

12 medium sized onions, chopped fine	½ cup cold water
¼ cup butter	Salt to taste
1 quart boiling water	Pepper
2 quarts meat broth	Toast
½ cup flour	4 to 5 cups cheese, finely grated

Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning housekeeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

Raising Club Money

Please send suggestions for entertaining at a Silver Tea, also other methods of making money for our club. Mrs. W. R. N.

I am printing a suggestion for giving a Silver Tea in a personal letter and inclosing our leaflet on "Ways to Raise Money" which contains splendid money-making ideas. You may have both of these helps for 4 cents by addressing Phyllis Lee, Entertainment Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas, and inclosing stamps.

The Process of Cleaning Kid Gloves

How should I go about cleaning my white kid gloves? They are not washable kid. Mrs. R. N. C.

If the gloves are only slightly soiled, rub them on the hands, like washing, with cream of tartar, fuller's earth, pipe clay, French chalk, cornmeal,

Announcing a Contest

The other evening I was thinking about women and the things that they do. Almost all of us work, and if we manage a home, care for the children and cook the meals we contribute to the family income thru these efforts. Some of us do other things. I write. You may sew or bake bread or sell canned foods or buttermilk or care for a flock of chickens. It would be interesting to have an exchange of ideas along this line. For the best letters on "How I Contribute to the Family Income" I will pay the following prizes: \$10, first; \$5, second and \$3, third. For all additional letters printed I will pay \$1. Make the letter as brief as possible, but long enough to give us the details. Address Rachel Ann Neiswender, Editor Home Department, Kansas Farmer. Contest closes January 20.

fine cracker crumbs, or dried bread crumbs, changing the material often. Use benzine to remove spots that do not disappear in the process; or rub them off with a piece of oiled silk wound tightly around the finger. To keep the gloves clean, rub them off with bread crumbs after each using.

Recipes for Corned and Dried Beef

Please send me recipes for making corned and dried beef. We have just finished our butchering and I should like to have these recipes right away. Mrs. R. G. K.

Both of the recipes which you requested are being mailed to you. I feel sure that other folks over the state are butchering and will want these same recipes so I am offering to send them to anyone wishing them. Please inclose 4 cents in stamps, and address your request to the Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Giving a Talent Tea

BY KATHERINE MILLER

NO SOONER has the furor of the holiday season subsided than club officials and community social committees begin scouting for new

entertainment ideas. Let me suggest a talent tea for one of the early months of the year. Almost every woman has some piece of work of which she is justly proud, but about which she is a bit too shy to boast. This will be the occasion for displaying it, for everyone who is to attend the tea must bring the accomplishment of which she is proudest. You will be surprised at the variety of hidden talents.

At a large club house in a nearby city, among whose members this idea originated, everything from poetry and oil paintings to jelly and preserves was on display. Other articles which inspired busy fingers were quilts, tapestries, beaded bags, lamp shades and even a set of dainty doll clothes. The admission price to the tea was a jar of canned vegetables and one of fruit. These were distributed to the needy of the community.

Handkerchief Novelties

BY NAIDA GARDNER

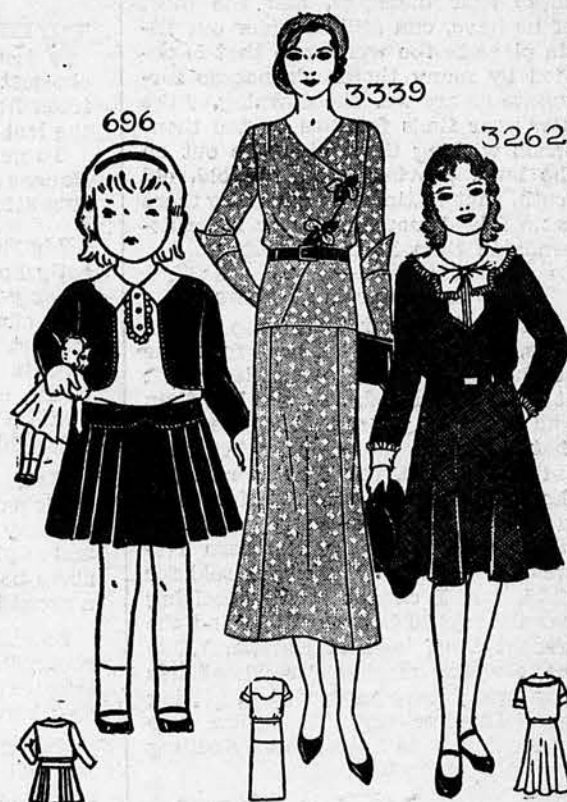
THE shops are showing a tendency towards larger handkerchiefs most of them averaging between 9 and 10 inches square. The vogue of English embroidery has influenced handkerchief fashions. Openwork is more and more popular. Narrow picots prevail also. For day wear, white linen is preferred, with sometimes an incrustated hem in color. For smart afternoon and evening wear, rayon chiffon and crepe handkerchiefs are fashionable, very elaborate models being used especially for evening. These are even larger than the ones used for day wear and show contrasting embroideries, fancy monograms with openwork, and lace incrustations.

Simple Lines Have an Appeal

STYLES which have simple lines are easy to make and are thus appreciated by the home-maker who has many tasks on her hands. The younger members of the family who go to school every day will enjoy a dark dress of heavy weight material trimmed in a light weight material. If the trim is of washable material, this will enable the wearer to make several pleasant changes.

696. For the wee maid. Two piece dress which may easily be made of a castoff garment. Designed for sizes 4, 6, 8, and 10 years.

3339. Sports model. Has new sleeve cut, and the use of bows on a diagonal line accent slim-



ness. Designed for sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3262. Classroom dress. Has a smartly flaring skirt and unusually pretty neckline. Designed for sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

All patterns 15 cents! Winter Fashion Catalog 15 cents or 10 cents if ordered with a pattern. Address Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

Is the Farm Price Trend Upward?

Here's Hoping That '32 Will be More Generous Than '31!

By Henry Hatch

WE ARE soon to enter another year. In six more days after the publication date of this paper, if you write it 1931 you'll be wrong. It is the season when most of us are inclined to review the past and try to peer into the future. As a farmer, and that is what I am and always have been, frankness compels me to admit that I hope the new 1932 will have something better to offer us than did old 1931. Altho small grain yields were good, prices have been so low the returns hardly met the cost of production. Locally, our corn crop was so near a failure it could almost be called such from the grain standpoint, and since the several weeks of wet weather its value as a forage crop has been lowered until we are wondering how some of the herds will look when spring comes.

'Twas a Steady Decline

The livestock end of farming has been as hard hit as has anything by the slump in prices. Those who bought cattle earlier in the season at a 50 per cent reduction from the price a year before that seemed secure at the new level, but they have been hit by a still further reduction that has amounted to nearly another 50 per cent. The hog feeder who has sold his hogs this month has had to be content with a price very little more than one-third of that of a year ago. The price of eggs and cream brightened the picture when an advance in price came early in the fall, but a recent decline in both now has cast a shadow of doubt on this source of income.

Might Have Been Worse!

As badly as 1931 has treated the most of us, there is still a chance left to express a grateful feeling, as it might have been worse. Good prices, good crops and a prosperous condition is not all there is in life. Good health and the association of good neighbors; a comfortable house in which to live and enough plain food on which to exist—we on the farms who have these four blessings, and the most of us have, can still consider our little place in the world one that is envied by many thousands not so fortunate as are we. The dawning of the new year finds families by the thousands wishing they might be out on the land, proving anew the old, old truth, that in times of adversity there is no friend more kindly or more dependable than Mother Earth.

Lowest Price in 35 Years

The last of our 1931 crop of fat hogs, except three kept back for home butchering, went to market last week at \$3.60 a hundred, 60 cents less than was received for one-half the herd that was sold three weeks before. I am not certain, but I believe this is the lowest price received for hogs going off this farm in 35 years. In 1893, while living in Northern Nebraska, one load of hogs was sold for \$2.25, but I cannot recall receiving less than \$3.60 between 1896 and the present time, here in Kansas. While the elevator market for wheat has been low, I have succeeded in getting much less for my 1931 wheat crop by feeding it to hogs than by selling it on the market.

Paid 16 Cents for Corn!

A landowner of this county found, early in September, that his rent share of wheat amounted to considerable, and that a local rain had made him more corn than the average of the county. Finding a thrifty herd of shoats that would fill a freight car when fattened, he conceived the idea of marketing the rent share of his

wheat and corn in this way. The shoats were bought at an average of about 6 cents a pound, and they continued to thrive on a wheat-corn ration. My friend kept strict account of every pound of grain fed to these hogs, and when the returns came back a few days ago from the carload of as good hogs as have been shipped out of the county this season, he found that he had received 16 cents a bushel for his wheat and corn!

\$7.20 for 200-Pound Hogs

Having been offered \$6 a head for my shoats when weighing around 70 pounds, then getting but \$7.20 a head when fattened to weigh 200 pounds, I believe I can make a better showing in the way of feeding for a smaller profit than can my friend who got but 16 cents a bushel for his grain—my wheat and corn has brought me no more than 12 cents a bushel. The only way to "get it back," however, is to keep plugging right along; so I am keeping the same number of sows as last year, and in the spring I hope they will produce just as well as their mothers did last spring. Jumping in and out of the stock raising game wears a fellow out quicker than the effort of staying in all the time.

They Knew? Oh, Yeah

After waiting nearly three months for the legal department of the public service commission to interpret one of his own laws, and after the interpretation proved favorable to the farmer, Don Fossey, representative from Reno county, takes me for a calling down on the truck license law in the following language: "I could not see how you or anyone else could read the new truck law and arrive at

the conclusion you seemed to have reached when writing about that subject several weeks ago. It seems to me that you owe your readers a graceful apology. The 62 farmers in the House knew what they were doing when they voted for the law. As I remember, the bill passed the House with but three votes against it, and none against in the Senate. The public service commission could not have made any other ruling than it did, which, as you know, exempts the farmer entirely, as we intended the law to do."

But the Farmers Paid!

If it was the intention of all members of the last Kansas legislature to exempt all farmers from the penalties and restrictions of the present truck law, I am at a loss to understand why they did not search until they found someone competent to write the law so it could be so understood without the need of waiting from July 1, when the law went into effect, until November 13, when the legal department of the public service commission handed down a decision exempting the farmer, for a clear understanding of the law. From the beginning of July until the middle of November, farmers with trucks were at a loss to know their rights in the law. Many, not wishing to lay themselves liable to a fine, complied with all requirements of the law, just as if they were "contract motor carriers of property," at a cost of over \$30. Others refused to haul entirely, even for neighbors from farm to farm, and did not even attempt to move their own property in their own truck "a distance of over 25 miles." For over four months no one seemed

to know "where they were at" in regard to the use of trucks, and most attorneys suggested waiting until "a legal ruling interprets the law."

Farm Prosperity

(Continued from Page 3)

less than 50 per cent of the five-year average 1926 to 1930. In addition to that, more butter has been used recently in preference to substitutes because of a low price. With an uptrend in employment the demand would increase, and chances are there will be a net gain in the number of steady butter users over substitutes. It is expected that the baby chick business will be better this year. Farmers are paying plenty of attention to poultry flocks because they have been making some profit and will continue to do so. Close culling and careful feeding will continue to help here. Not much change is expected in the hay market. Mill feeds may go higher during 1932.

J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, says, "It seems reasonably certain that little or no substantial progress toward the recovery of general business can be made until agriculture measurably regains its economic status. In this situation there is a challenge to other industries and interests to fall into line—to lay off their sackcloth and ashes, take a new lease on life, and follow the fearless leadership of the American farmer."

"We shall have markets," he continues. "The demand for food, clothing and shelter is constant, and probably will increase. Based on the needs of humanity, the average margin between production and consumption is quite narrow. Indeed, should cultivation of the soil cease for a single year, starvation would depopulate the earth. Recent upturns in some commodities encourage the hope of profitable prices."

Better balanced farming, more sources of income, increasing unit yields and decreasing unit costs, better livestock and improved seed all point the way to better times, according to the secretary. Speaking of the wheat situation he said: "While the official estimate is not yet available, information at hand suggests that the area sown to winter wheat this fall is less by approximately 16 per cent than last year. This means a reduction of about 2 million acres, but leaves somewhere between 10 and 11 million acres as seeded, largely under unfavorable conditions. Present prospects for the crop are far below normal, which, however, does not deny the possibility of a profitable harvest next summer."

"An encouraging development is that more alfalfa has been planted. Kansas now has an area devoted to this perennial of more than 716,000 acres, with well over a million acres, all told, in legumes. The reduction in wheat and the gain in alfalfa, while by no means off-setting each other, seem to show rather plainly the current trend in Kansas agriculture. Present feed supplies are ample in most portions of the state. Low cost cattle and cheap feed would appear to favor the beef-maker. The dairy and poultry industries are more firmly established than ever, and higher yielding cows and hens will continue to bring cash to their owners. Restoration of the farmer's buying power would galvanize activities along the country's entire business front and revitalize the nation."

I. D. Graham, of the board of agriculture
(Continued on Page 13)

Cash for Poultry Experiences

WITH 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.

The Heartbreak Trail

BY JOSEPH IVERS LAWRENCE

"THE only peaceable settlement here will come when my friend and I see you four men ride away," said Reuel. "We don't recognize the authority of claim jumpers, or of border ruffians from Missouri."

"But you came too late, Tristram," protested Mark Rynders. "The man Leeds and his son-in-law, they skeddaddled as soon as we rode in, and they don't want to come back, believe me. I'll take proper care of the little catamount here; she's going to be my sweetheart. I'll take her back to Washington with me—add her to my collection of the flora and fauna of Kansas Territory."

"Stop that, Rynders!" ordered Reuel sharply. "I can't appreciate your efforts as a peacemaker here. I don't care to be respected by men like you and your friends because I'm a nephew of Senator Tristram. What may happen in Congress at any time has no bearing on this present situation. These men with you are land pirates, and they've got to go. You've got to go, too."

"In Washington you are received as a gentleman," he continued scathingly, "and you affect a certain gallantry toward the ladies; here you behave like a ruffian, because you find this girl among poor people, living in a log house. If I meet you again in Washington, I'll insult you publicly; I'll force you out of the city."

"I'd almost be willing to wait for so interesting an occasion, Mr. Tristram," said Rynders with an ugly leer, "but I have an idea you and I will settle our differences at an earlier date. At the moment I don't care to involve my friends in a dangerous situation—politically, but—"

"See here now!" cried Elnathan Marcy explosively, chewing his chertroot to rags. "I got something to say about this! I ain't no lawyer, nor no politician."

"What's the difference if this young dude's uncle does make a row in Congress? There's going to be a row anyhow, and it might as well come right off. Kansas is going to be a slaveholdin' state, without a damned abolitionist Yankee inside its borders, and if we've got to fight for our just rights, let's fight!"

"Get offen that hawse, yo' white-livered whippersnapper!" he roared. "Offen them hawses, both o' yer! I wants to see yer run!"

Rather deliberately he reached for his holster and pulled out his revolver.

Dawson's seven-shooter seemed to jump from its case, and he was ready on the trigger; but all as in a flash of lightning Hubert saw Reuel's revolver flung up, saw fire leap from the barrel, and heard an explosion.

Elnathan Marcy stood still for an instant, then dropped his weapon and crashed to the ground like a felled tree. The blood was trickling from a hole in his forehead.

"Murder!" shrieked Braithwaite, white with terror.

Rynders and Upham, in a panic, fumbled for their pistols.

"Hands up!" roared Hubert, covering them; and they obeyed.

"Get your horses," he ordered, "and ride fast! I don't want you to walk. Take that thing on the ground with you and show it to your friends. Tell 'em there'll be more of 'em just like that if they stay on this side o' the border."

The men obeyed his commands sullenly, menaced constantly with the long-barreled seven-shooter. He covered them alertly, while Reuel searched them and took away their weapons, then directed them in binding the dead man to his saddle with a rope.

"We'll return shortly," said Mark Rynders, as he mounted, "and there'll be a thousand with us. Marcy was a popular man. You'll be sorry you let his friends see the body."

"You get going!" said Hubert. "Make some speed, all of you, or I'll take that rifle and begin shooting when you get to the knoll."

The disarmed, defeated men were out of sight in a moment, and the two victors turned toward the house.

Hetty leaned against the door post, dull-eyed now and bewildered. The butt of her rifle rested on the ground, and her fingers held the barrel loosely.

"Hector's going to die!" she moaned, more in soliloquy than open complaint. "It had to be him—the only decent one!"

"Let's see Hector," said Hubert, dismounting and hurrying to the house, followed by Reuel.

The weeping and moaning inside went on drearily, and as the two men entered, the hysterical Rosa leaped to her feet with a wild shriek.

"Be still, woman!" cried Hubert sternly. "That's the least you can do to help."

He went quickly to the couch, where they had placed Hector. Mrs. Leeds was weeping and bathing her son's head with cologne water, in utterly futile devotion.

The old grandmother, equally futile, was preparing a bread-and-onion poultice at the fire, mumbling incoherently as she worked.

The boy was semiconscious. His eyes were open, and he stared at the two men without apparent recognition. The distracted mother could not control him, and he tossed restlessly on the couch, moaning in pain, while his breath came stertorously.

The News Was Ahead

Hubert found the bullet hole at the top of the chest near the right shoulder.

"It didn't come out, you see," he said to Reuel, as he made a careful examination. "We'll have to get Doctor Vincent right away, or somebody else. I'll stay here while you ride to town."

"Get his father, too," requested Mrs. Leeds. "Eustace ought to be here now."

"What for?" asked Hubert without much compassion. "We can't stop to look for your man, Mrs. Leeds; he's probably hiding in the woods with your son-in-law."

"You lie!" yelled Rosa. "Justus has gone to bring help."

"Shut up!" shouted Hubert so fiercely that she obeyed.

Reuel hurried out to his horse, and he found Hetty mounting guard again. She stood erect, her face hard and grim.

"I'll do the shooting this time, if they come back," she said.

Hard as Reuel rode for the doctor, (Continued on Page 13)



Where Family Life Is Secure

"The farm is the anchor that will hold through the storms that sweep all else away."

James J. Hill

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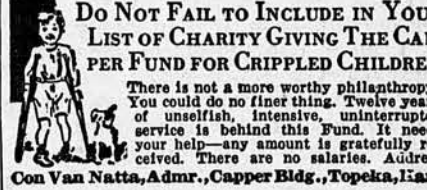


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Anyhow the Subsoil Is Really Wet!

THE "wet spell" of this fall will be remembered for a long time, especially by the folks in Eastern Kansas. At most all points it broke all records, so far as the Weather Bureau folks know. Anyhow the subsoil is wet, except in the far western part of the state, and doubtless that will be helpful next year. In the meantime the folks have been doing field work, despite soft fields. The wheat needs more sunshine.

Anderson—A great deal more butchering than usual is being done on the farms here this year. The wet weather delayed corn husking somewhat. Roads are in bad condition. Butterfat, 21c; eggs, 21c.—G. W. Kiblinger.

Barton—Farmers have been busy husking corn. We have been having a good deal of rain and snow. Considerable farm butchering has been done this year. Dirt roads are in bad condition. The weather has been too wet for threshing the grain sorghums. Wheat, 36.—Alice Everett.

Ellis—We have been having plenty of rain, sleet and snow. Roads are in the worst condition in years. The weather has been hard on livestock; the animals require an abnormal amount of feed. Corn husking is almost finished. No wheat is being marketed, due to the bad roads.

Wheat, 40c; corn, 28c; barley, 24c; butterfat, 22c; eggs, 25c.—C. F. Erbert.

Dickinson—The fields are still soft, and it is impossible to husk a full load of corn. Feed yards are muddy, and stock is not doing well. Wheat still is in good condition, but the crop needs sunshine and dry weather. Not many cattle are being full fed.—F. M. Lorson.

Ford—We have had some moisture in the form of rain and snow, but the subsoil is still dry. Farmers have been reseeding some of the wheat killed by dry weather and false wire worms. The crop outlook for next year is poor.—John Zurbuchen.

Hamilton—The recent rain gave the wheat a big boost, but more moisture would be welcome, as the subsoil is still dry. Snow has melted out of the fields so farmers have resumed corn husking. There is plenty of feed, and livestock is doing well. Roads are in fine condition. The bridge at Mayline has been replanked. The Christmas trade was good.—Earl L. Hinden.

Harper—Wheat fields are too wet to pasture. The fodder was damaged somewhat by the wet weather; corn husking has been completed. Not much grain is going to market. The community sales are well attended, with low prices. More cows than usual are being milked. Egg production was maintained fairly well during the wet period. Farm flocks are getting more

attention than formerly. Wheat, 39c; corn, 33c; butterfat, 21c; eggs, 18c.—Mrs. W. A. Luebke.

Jackson—Wheat has made a splendid growth. Some cattle are still on the bluegrass pastures. A good many hogs have been shipped into the county for feeding. Not much corn is being marketed, due to the bad condition of the roads. Corn, 26c; potatoes, \$1 a cwt.—Nancy Edwards.

Jefferson—Corn husking is progressing slowly, owing to the wet weather. Wheat is doing well on most fields; a few were injured by wire worms. The tobacco grown in the northern part of the county was marketed a few days ago at Weston Mo. Some oil was found in the test well completed recently near Perry; a second is being drilled. Dirt roads are in poor condition. Very little fall plowing was done. Some early husked corn molded in the cribs.—J. J. Blevins.

Leavenworth—We have had 12 inches of rain in the last month. Fields are soft, and roads are in bad condition. Corn husking has been delayed.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—We have had a great deal of rain; dirt roads are in bad condition; paved roads certainly are a blessing these days. Wheat has made a big growth; it is too rank for this season; farmers are hoping that the fields will become dry enough so they can pasture the crop. Bluegrass has supplied a great deal of feed this fall, and has been helpful in maintaining the

milk flow with cows. Almost all the corn has been husked.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—The weather is fine and fields are drying. Many farmers are husking corn; yields are light. Much of the kafir is still in the fields, due to the dry weather. Cream, 22c; eggs, 16c.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Montgomery—Wet weather has delayed corn husking. Very little plowing has been done this fall. A good deal of kafir is still in the fields. Heavy hens, 10c; turkeys, 16c; eggs, 17c; ducks, 9c.—Kermit Burroughs.

Osborne—We have had considerable wet weather, which delayed corn husking a good deal. Livestock has required a great deal of feed. A good many cattle thieves have been operating here recently. Egg production is increasing. Wheat 34c; corn, 32c; kafir, 30c; cream, 21c; eggs, 20c; hens, 7c to 12c.—Roy Haworth.

Pawnee—The rain, sleet and snow has added a great deal of moisture to the subsoil, which was needed badly, as it was very dry before the "wet spell" started. Despite the low prices for farm products, farmers are feeling more optimistic these days, since the moisture came. Wheat, 35c; oats, 20c; corn, 32c.—E. H. Gore.

Republic—We have had plenty of rain and snow recently. Fields are muddy and corn husking has been delayed. Muddy lots and bad weather have been hard on live-
(Continued on Page 15)

And What Will 1932 Bring?

(Continued from Page One)

than in 1931, and will be down to levels that would have been considered impossible a few years ago.

7. Gross income from farm production in 1932 probably will be much the same as in 1931. At best, any increase will be rather small.

8. Net income above operating expenditures, interest and taxes, should show a fair gain, altho it still will be extremely low.

A moderate decrease in the total acreage planted to crops in the United States appears probable in 1932, owing to curtailment of wheat and cotton acreage, and inability of some farmers to finance operations. The decrease will take place mostly on the poorer acres. Because of efforts to reduce expense, tillage factors may tend to reduce yields. However, yield variations in 1932 compared with 1931 will depend largely on the dispensations of nature. Acre yields of the 23 leading crops, excluding vegetables, in 1931 were 0.6 per cent above the average of the last 10 years and 11.4 per cent above the severe drought year of 1930.

Since yields in 1931 for all crops combined were slightly above the 10-year average and since some decrease in acreage appears to be in prospect for 1932, a slight decrease in total crop production would be the logical expectation, if we assume that the weather will approximate the average. Farmers in the United States in 1932 probably will have cut wheat acreage back to a pre-war basis, and low prices are forcing drastic curtailment in other exporting countries except Russia. Lighter world production is in prospect for 1932, and the world carry-over on July 1 next probably will be less than in 1931.

Cotton growers in 1931 cut acreage 10 per cent below 1930 and to the smallest figure since 1923. But, nature gives the increase. The average yield was the highest since 1914, and the crop the second largest ever produced. Current prices doubtless will force further drastic curtailment of acreage in 1932, and partial correction of the oversupply of American cotton is to be expected next season.

The shift away from wheat and cotton probably means a larger acreage in corn and other feed crops. This tendency, along with other factors, is likely to bring increases in livestock out-

put in 1932. The beef industry probably has passed the low point of its production cycle. However, the cattle marketed by cattle feeders as distinguished from breeders during most of 1932 probably will be more profitable than in 1931. The corn-hog ratio probably has been favorable enough to stimulate a small increase in pork production. Competition which our pork and lard exports will encounter from foreign supplies of pork probably will remain severe thruout 1932. The lamb crop in 1932, however, is likely to be less than in 1931.

Prices of grains have dropped so much farther than dairy and poultry products that the tendency is clearly to increase the output of the cow and hen.

The outlook for aggregate demand and the general price level, including such factors as business activity, employment and consumer buying power both here and abroad is less satisfactory than that for the supply side of the market equation. While some recovery in general business seems likely to occur in 1932, its progress is likely to be slow unless some new development not now clearly visible takes place.

Among the principal obstacles are the high level of public and private

debts; lack of proper working relationships between levels of commodity prices, wages, salaries, land values, rents, taxes, transportation costs and other elements in the production and exchange of goods and services; the city real estate situation which will prevent early resumption of a high pitch of building activity; a poor market and high interest rates for long-term loans; the impaired banking situation; the difficulties of the railroads; and financial weakness and political instability in various foreign countries which will throttle international trade.

While this is a formidable list, there are some factors which indicate the likelihood of moderate recovery in domestic business in 1931, even if a number of months should elapse before a method of handling foreign financial difficulties in which we are enmeshed is finally worked out.

One of these favorable factors is the liquidated wholesale price level, and, particularly, the cheapness of raw materials for manufacture. The curve of the general price index has undergone leveling off for several months. In wheat, silver and some others, the extreme lows now seem to be behind us. In recoveries, prices of raw materials, in which most agri-

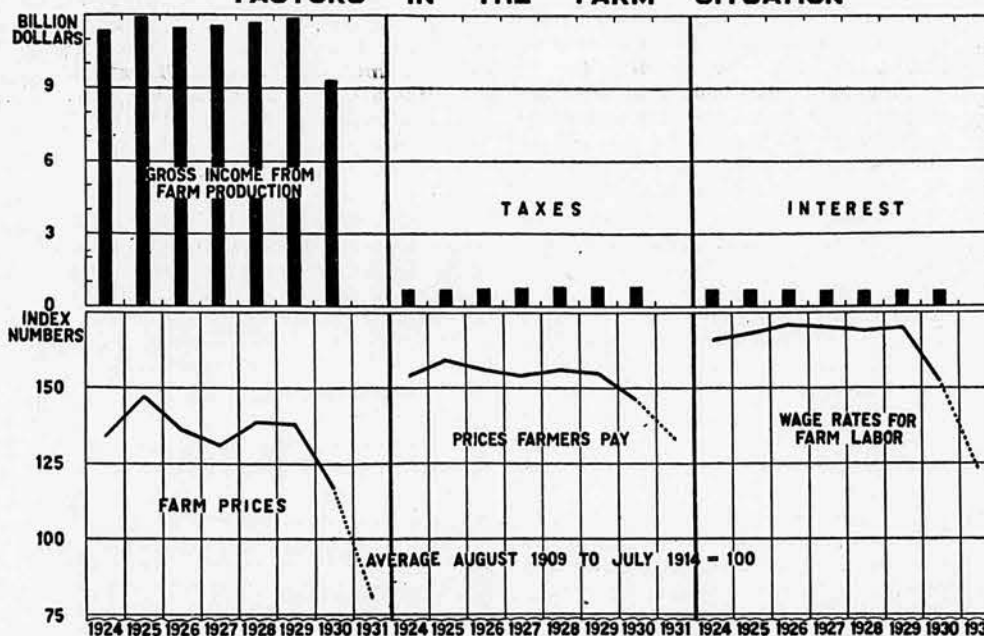
cultural products classify, seem to move sooner than the semi-manufactured and manufactured goods. However, there is nothing to indicate a pronounced rise in farm prices next year.

A second favorable influence is the depletion of inventories in the hands of consumers as well as of distributors and manufacturers. In the aggregate, goods have been bought by consumers in recent months more rapidly than they were made, and consumers, in turn, probably have been using up goods faster than they have bought them. With production below our domestic requirements, the ground work for recovery is being laid.

The third reason for looking for moderate improvement in business that will strengthen demand for farm products is the more determined effort by political and financial leaders to turn the tide of deflation. Since the formation of the National Credit Corporation, the weekly rate of bank failures has declined about 90 per cent. Hoarding of currency is beginning to shrink. Distrust of banking institutions by depositors has diminished, and the banks, in turn, are not forcing the deflation of bank credit as rapidly as before. Despite many cases of impairment, the banking structure is in fair shape to expand loans whenever bankers and the public regain confidence in each other. Some of the other proposals for strengthening the domestic banking structure and stimulating credit expansion may become realities before many months.

It hardly seems necessary to argue that crops will be made and other farm products turned out next year at the smallest outlay for labor and supplies in many years. City industry will not quicken enough to have any strong effect on wages for hired farm labor. Even if wholesale prices stabilize or rise slightly, retail prices of goods used in farm operations probably will be cheaper, as distributing costs undergo readjustment and higher-priced stocks are worked off. In some areas, farm taxes to be paid in 1932 will be substantially reduced. Even with but little change in gross farm income in 1932, net returns above operating costs should be greater than from 1931 production. And that will help some; it certainly is needed by farmers.

FACTORS IN THE FARM SITUATION



Due to Sharply Lower Prices, Gross Income From 1931 Farm Production Probably Will Fall Below 7 Billion Dollars. A Part of the Decrease Is Offset by Lower Prices Paid by Farmers and by Cheaper Labor. Taxes and Interest Probably Showed But Little Change.



LIVESTOCK

By Jesse R. Johnson

Washington County Has Become a Leading Holstein Center, Especially With Its Proved Sires

ONE of the conditions that has operated against the profitable selling of registered livestock has been the limited number of good herds in a given locality. The prospective buyer feels that he cannot afford to travel several hundred miles to visit one or two herds, but in localities where a certain breed predominates and a dozen or more breeders are engaged in its production it is possible to secure a greater selection, and buyers are located at much less cost.

Washington county, with 20 or more herds of registered Holsteins, has more proved sires than any other county in the state, and it is coming to be one of the leading Holstein centers in the Middle West. For several years Holstein breeders and others desiring good selections have visited the county, and now the prominence of Washington county Holsteins is spreading to other states.

Recently Missouri sent a representative to Washington, and after visiting the herds of the county purchased a carload of cows in milk, or close to freshening, at the very good average of \$130 a head. The cattle were bought for the state asylums.

A LIVESTOCK grower, Master Farmer and Duroc breeder of Emporia, W. A. Gladfelter, has had years of experience in feeding all kinds of livestock. He says there is a degree of hazard in all of it, but his experience of the last few years has strengthened his faith in hogs. The periods of low prices for hogs are not quite so long as a rule as with cattle, and the short time in which pigs can be farrowed and placed on the market reduces the risk.

Mr. Gladfelter says the modern type of hog has made this possible. Quick maturing hogs are now a reality. And a better understanding of balanced feeds, clean farrowing quarters and many other things have made it possible to grow and fatten hogs at a price that offers fair returns, while the same prices would mean a loss under different conditions.

Mr. Gladfelter breeds Durocs for both commercial markets and seed stock. He raises 200 pigs a year. Twenty sows are maintained to do this. He sold his commercial barrows early in October at an average weight of 216 pounds in Kansas City. They topped the market that day at \$5.10.

About half of the pigs are developed for breeders. The boars are sold at private sales, the sows are bred and usually go into a winter bred sow sale. Several years ago Mr. Gladfelter developed and showed the boar, Top Scissors, winning on him in the state fairs. His sons and daughters are still in service in the herd.

About every two years new herd boars are bought, to secure new breeding for old customers, but many of the best herd boars are farrowed and developed right on the farm.

WITH his livestock breeding and feeding program so planned that he will not be overstocked and have to buy feed not grown on the farm and at the same time not be obliged to carry over a big surplus of feed, Clyde Coonse of Horton is able to turn what sometimes seems like a farm loss into at least a moderate profit.

He keeps Chester White hogs, and sells the produce for both breeding and commercial purposes. He believes the best bred hog and the one with

the best feeding type is valuable from the standpoint of producing pork, to say nothing of the added advantage of being able to sell such animals for feed stock.

Regardless of future market predictions, he breeds so as to have 75 or 80 spring pigs, and the same number in the fall. Half of each crop is fed out and sold for slaughter. Under the present arrangement and with the type of hog that is grown on the farm it is possible to get them on the market at 6 months old weighing about 225 pounds.

On his 160-acre farm he maintains a small herd of Jersey cows, and has eight or 10 milk cows most of the time. The Chester Whites that are marketed for breeding purposes are sold in public sales or at private treaty. Representatives are shown at local and state fairs, and in stiff competition many first places were won this season.

AN OUTSTANDING example of a profitable livestock growing can be found on the farm of Henry Murr of Tonganoxie. Mr. Murr has spent all of his life on the farm he now owns and operates. For nearly 30 years has given it over entirely to the growing of registered Chester White hogs, sheep and dairy cattle.

The farm consists of several hundred acres, 320 of which are fenced hog and sheep tight. The land is rolling, and a large part of it is in bluegrass pasture. Some alfalfa, wheat and corn is grown, and all is fed on the farm.

One hundred and fifty grade breeding ewes are kept. They are sheared once each year. The lambs are turned into the corn fields in August and finished for the market, usually about January 15.

The main source of income is from the sale of Chester White breeding stock. Eight breeding sows are kept on the farm, and they produce annually about 100 pigs, half of fall farrow and the other half in the spring. About 85 head are sold annually for breeding purposes.

Usually one public sale is held during the year, and the private sales are scattered thruout the season. Sales are made in other states, but most of them are sold in Kansas. Probably half of the hogs sold so far this year have gone to farmers or breeders who have bought in other years. To have new breeding for old customers, at least one herd boar and two or three bred sows are purchased every year.

DESPITE the buyer's ability to judge the value of a good dairy cow and the added advantage of records as to milk production and butterfat content, there still remains something of a gamble when it comes to making selections in any herd. Disappointments often follow a sale, even tho the stock sold were exactly as represented.

It often happens that a change of ownership, location and slight variation in feed is responsible for a condition for which the seller is blamed. But in a large number of instances, the animal, if well cared for, does better and proves a better investment than the purchaser expected.

George Wooley of Osborne purchased a 2-year old Holstein heifer fresh with her first calf in 1921. She was bought in a public auction and

selected from an offering of 60 head. From October, 1922, to November, 1931, she produced 139,599 pounds of milk, testing from 4.1 to 5.3 per cent fat.

During that time this cow has had five daughters, all of them heavy milkers. One sold for \$200. The other four still are in the herd.

Farm Prosperity

(Continued from Page 10)

culture, fails to see Kansas in any other than a favorable position. Why? He answers: "Farmers of the state have increased plow land 3 1/4 million acres in the last five years, extended the Corn Belt to the western state boundary and increased the value of farm implements by 83 million dollars, bringing the total to 170 million dollars' worth; Kansas farmers have reduced their mortgage indebtedness by more than 34 million dollars in three years, and the ratio of mortgage indebtedness to the value of the farm in Kansas is only 39, while for the whole country it is 41.9.

"The five-year average income of the farm population of the United States was \$404 per capita, or \$2,020 for a family of five, while the average in Kansas was \$638, or \$3,190 for a farm family of five persons. The farm income of Kansas has aggregated \$2,500,867,093 in the last five years, including the slump of 1930; this makes an average of \$500,173,498 a year at farm valuation for both crops and livestock. Kansas is wealthier in property to the man than is New York, has more farm automobiles in proportion to population than any other state, produces more good red meat than any other state except Illinois, grinds more flour than any other state except Minnesota, and has more college students per 1,000 persons than any other state." At least, Kansas has a pretty good job to offer 1932.

The Heartbreak Trail

(Continued from Page 11)

the news of the killing of Elnathan Marcy reached Lawrence ahead of him, tho the men with the body did not pass thru the town. The pickets passed him thru their lines with cheers, and cheers greeted him in the streets; but Luther Roberts was one of the first to halt him, and the older man's face was as grave as Reuel's.

"I choose to believe it was a clear case of self-defense, Tristram," he said. "You're not excitable, you never pick quarrels; you're about the last man that I'd expect to get into serious trouble like that. But General Robinson is angry and worried. He thinks you should be arrested and tried for murder at once."

"It was self-defense," asserted Reuel. "I was not calm; I may have acted somewhat impulsively; but Marcy drew on me, and I fired. There was no deliberate aim; I fired at him with every intention of hitting him, but I didn't want to kill him."

"A man named Rynders told one of the men at our outpost that it was a brutal murder," said Roberts. "He declared that Marcy ordered you away from the Leeds place, and you shot him before he had a chance to draw and defend himself."

"Rynders has no love for me," Reuel explained. "We knew each other in Washington. I might tell you, Mr. Roberts, that we were rivals for a time. He was a suitor of the lady that is now my fiancée."

"I shall explain that to General Robinson, Tristram; it will help."

"He lies when he says I fired before Marcy drew. I'll confess to you, Mr. Roberts, that I shall always be troubled by the thought that he was bluffing me—that he counted on my putting up my hands and yielding."

"But a man scarcely stops to consider another's thoughts when a gun

is pointed at him. I saw his gun in his hand, then I caught the flash of Hubert Dawson's gun barrel as he yanked it out, and I knew there was going to be shooting. Marcy's dead, and the thing can't be done over again."

"If you told that story before a fair jury," remarked Roberts, "and your witnesses bore out your statements, there'd be precious little sympathy for the victim."

"In this region, if a man has his gun in his hand and gets shot, he's considered fair game for the one that got him. To fire a second too late, or not to fire at all—that's of the nature of a crime, and betrays weakness unbecoming to a man."

"I shall give myself up, if they wish to arrest me," said Reuel, "but I want to get back to the Leeds place with Doctor Vincent first of all. Marcy shot young Hector Leeds, and he may die."

"Turn back, before too many people see you here," Roberts instructed him. "Ride out toward the Leeds place slowly, and I'll overtake you with Vincent. We returned only an hour ago ourselves, and he's at the hotel. I'll have a talk with General Robinson this evening about you. At a time like this, with guerrilla warfare all around us, there shouldn't be too much quibbling over a shooting affair; but Robinson is hoping to keep down disorder and patch up some kind of a peace."

Half an hour later Reuel, joined on the road by Roberts and the doctor, returned to the log cabin.

"You're Not Welcome"

The conditions there had been aggravated by the return of Eustace and Justus.

The latter met the party at the door and made a blustering effort to reject their aid.

"You're not welcome here, Tristram," he said. "We can take care of our own sick. You've made trouble enough for us, killing a man and making a lot of new enemies for us. I want Mr. Roberts to get this Dawson feller out of our house, too; he's no fit company for ladies, and he refuses to get out at the request of a gentleman."

A vigorous kick from the rear, administered by the powerful Hubert, shot Justus thru the door and into Reuel's arms. Reuel, in turn, flung the man from him, sending him spinning across the yard to crash into the wood pile.

Rosa, in the house, shrieked and fainted. Mrs. Leeds and the grandmother wailed dismally and fell to renewed weeping. From the chimney corner came sonorous sobs and deep groans of profound masculine grief. Eustace had fortified himself against the prevailing woe with liberal potations, and his professions of sorrow were taking on an heroic quality.

"It might be better for the patient if we could have a little less caterwauling here!" said Doctor Vincent sharply as he entered. "If I were wounded and sick here myself, I'd prefer death to life."

The women stifled their sobs indignantly, but Eustace comprehended the rebuke imperfectly, the idea of life and death being the only thing that his muddled brain received, and he gave vent to a series of noble howls appropriate to the lamentations of a giant.

Young Hetty flew at him in a rage and shook him.

"He means you!" she cried. "Shut up! Or get out to the horse shed and stay there!"

"Merciful Heaven!" gasped Mrs. Leeds in her horror. "What's come over everybody? Back home we always had such a quiet, refined family! It's associating with all the rag-tag-an'-bob-tail that's done it!"

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The S. C. White Leghorns owned by O. M. Williamson of Tonganoxie were still leading in the Kaw Valley Egg Laying Contest at Lawrence at the beginning of this month.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place



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

REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER

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

RATES FOR DISPLAYED ADVERTISEMENTS ON THIS PAGE

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

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

PUBLICATION DATES FOR THE BALANCE OF 1931 AND ALL OF 1932

1931—December 26		1932	
January 9, 23	July 9, 23	February 6, 20	September 3, 17
March 5, 19	August 6, 20	April 2, 16	October 1, 15, 28
May 14, 28	September 12, 26	June 11, 25	December 10, 24

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

RUSK CHICKS STARTED AND DAY OLD. Guaranteed to live 4 weeks in your hands or replaced according to our guarantee. Accredited, bloodtested flocks, trapnested matings, with high egg production assured. \$1 per 100 books order. We ship C. O. D. Big discount on orders for 1932. Catalog free. Rusk Poultry Farms, Box 109, Windsor, Missouri.

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHICKS IMMEDIATE SHIPMENTS. COLLECT. Leghorns, Anconas, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Minorcas, 5c. Mid-West Hatchery, Box 200, Clinton, Missouri.

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

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

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

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

WRITE STERLING HATCHERY, BOX 8, Ramsey, Indiana, for special baby chick prices. Immediate and future shipments.

PULLETS CHICKS, CROSSBREDS. ALSO purebreds. Catalog. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

REDS, ROCKS, WYANDOTTES, ORPING- tons, 7c; Leghorns, 6c. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

BUY STEINHOFF'S HEALTHY CHICKS

Every chick from a hen tested and found free of B.W.D. by the agglutination method, culled for Standard disqualification, high egg production, health and vitality, by experienced State qualified poultry men. We begin shipping Dec. 12, 100% Live Delivery guaranteed, prepaid, prices reasonable. Circular free. Order early. **STEINHOFF & SONS, Dept. A, Osage City, Kan.**

Quality Chicks 7c up

Prepaid live delivery guaranteed, twelve most popular breeds. Hatches off regular Dec. 28th on. Price list and circular free. **Quality Chick Hatchery, Drawer 4, Osage City, Kan.**

BRAHMAS

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

LEGHORNS—WHITE

BUY YOUR NEW BLOOD FROM A FARM which actually traps 365 days a year. 150 March hatched Single Comb cockerels bred from hens with records of 250 to 319 eggs and over 300 egg sires. \$3.00 each. \$2.50 each in lots of 10 or more. Write for prices on individual pedigree cockerels from high record hens. **Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan.**

DUCKS AND GEES

PEKIN DRAKES, SIZE, QUALITY, \$2.50 AND up. Winners 5 state shows. Winifred Albin, Sabetha, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN ROOSTERS, \$1.00. Orin Jones, R1, Junction City, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

BOOTH STRAIN WHITE MINORCA COCK- erels, \$2.50 each. Howard Sanders, Baldwin, Kan.

JERSEY WHITE GIANTS

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

MINORCAS—BUFF

PURE BRED BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.25. Elmer Harris, Hoyt, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED

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

BARRED ROCK EGGS, 100-\$5.00. COCK- erels. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$2.00. BLOOD- tested. Rose Glefer, Cheney, Kan.

PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE

CHOICE LOT EARLY HATCHED COCKERELS individually and pen pedigreed from hens over 200 eggs and 260 egg sires. \$5.00 to \$15.00 each. Jo-Mar Farm, Salina, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

STANDARD BRED SINGLE COMB COCKER- els. Extra fine. Grade A. \$3.00. -B \$2.00 each. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK- erels. Pilsen Hatchery, Pilsen, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

BOTH COMBS TRAPNESTED COCKERELS. Chicks, Eggs. Col. Russell, Winfield, Kan.

TURKEYS

SUNFLOWER MAMMOTH BRONZE, WIN- ners in leading shows. Large, healthy extra-ordinary markings. Have rainbow tails and spots. Priced as to markings. All greatly reduced. Clair Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, REMARKABLE size and quality. Prices reasonable. Catalog free. Stanley's Turkey Farm, Richland Springs, Texas.

JAYHAWKER BRONZE: AMERICAN-ROYAL, International. All-American winners. Priced reasonable. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS; RAINBOWS, Spots. Excellent markings. Exceptional values. Elsie Wolfe, LaCygne, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANKS. TOMS \$9. Hens \$4. Blackhead instructions with turkeys. J. T. Wiley, Rt. 4, Emporia, Kan.

PUREBRED NARRAGANSETT, BRONZE, Bourbon Red toms, \$6.00; hens \$4.00. William Wheatley, Grainfield, Kan.

BIG TYPE BRONZE TURKEYS, QUALITY stock. Prices reasonable. Vira Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.

BLUE RIBBON STOCK BRONZE TOMS \$7.50. Mrs. Joe Thomas, Lees Summit, Mo.

BIGGER, BETTER BOURBONS PAY. \$10 UP. Sadie Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.

PUREBRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS, Mrs. G. C. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. D. H. Gregory, Codell, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

BLOOD TESTED WHITE WYANDOTTE Cockerels, \$1.50. Bessie Richards, Beverly, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, PUL- lets for sale. Mrs. John Fuchs, Danbury, Iowa.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

MAKE MONEY BY SHIPPING YOUR TUR- keys direct to Turkey Headquarters. Also all other poultry. Coops loaned. Write for prices. Christ M. Feiring, 3908 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

TURKEYS, POULTRY, EGGS WANTED. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

HONEY

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

HONEY—BEST QUALITY SIXTY POUNDS \$5.25, two \$10.00. Collins Apiaries, Emporia, Kan.

HONEY SIXTY POUNDS \$5.00, TWO \$9.50. George Kellar, R. 5, Emporia, Kan.

LUMBER

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

CIRCULAR SAW SPECIALIST, COMPLETE shop equipment. Kansas City, Mo., Saw Works, 1710 Walnut.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

PURE, CERTIFIED, AND TESTED SEED OF Pink kafir; Western Blackbull kafir; Early sunac cane; Atlas sorgo; and Wheatland milo, the new combine grain sorghum. Samples and quotations upon request. Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

HARDY ALFALFA SEED \$5.00; GRIMM AL- falfa, \$8.00; White Sweet Clover, \$3.00; Red Clover, \$8.00; Alsike, \$7.00. All 60 lb. bushel. Return seed if not satisfied. Geo. Bowman, Concordia, Kan.

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

CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, NINE VA- rieties. Price list free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.

MACHINERY FOR SALE OR TRADE

NOTICE—FOR TRACTORS AND REPAIRS. Farmalls, separators, steam engines, gas engines, saw mills, boilers, tanks, well drills, plows, Hammer and Burr mills. Write for list. Hey Machinery Co., Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE. ONE 21-32, ONE 17-28 NEW Twin City tractors. One Case general purpose tractor with lister and cultivator. Bargains. F. L. Gronau, Whitewater, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—HAY BALERS, ROBINSON AND Ann Arbor Sixty, extension feeders. Colorado Hay Company, Rocky Ford, Colo.

DOGS

SPECIAL NOTICE

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

NEWFOUNDLAND PUPPIES. BUY REAL home watchdog. Intelligent companion. Springstead, Wathena, Kan.

PUREBRED COLLIE PUPS, WHITE AND white with marks on head, \$5.00. C. T. Cummings, R4, Ottawa, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, COLLIES, FOX TER- riers puppies. Ricketts Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

PURE BRED POLICE PUPPIES, \$4 EACH. J. L. Yordy, Brookville, Kan.

TOBACCO

DEWDROP OLD TOBACCO MELOWED IN bulk guaranteed; Fancy Smoking 5 pounds 80c; 10 pounds \$1.40; Handpicked Chewing 5 pounds \$1.00; 10 pounds \$1.75. Scrap Smoking 8c. Dewdrop Farms, Murray, Kentucky.

GUARANTEED LEAF SMOKING OR CHEW- ing, five pounds \$1.00, ten \$1.50. Pipe free. Twenty chewing twist \$1.00, twenty sacks smoking \$1.00. Pay when received. Ford Farms, S-23, Paducah, Ky.

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 CHEWING OR SMOKING, five lbs. \$1.00; ten \$1.50; Cigars, fifty, \$1.75. Pay when received. 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. CHEW- ing, \$1.50. Smoking, \$1.00. Weak smoking, 60c, plus postage. Pay when received. Tom Pool, Askin, Ky.

OLD TOBACCO, 10 POUNDS SMOKING OR Chewing \$1.50. Pay for Tobacco and Postage on arrival. O. A. Jones, Rockvale, Ky.

TOBACCO, BRIGHT, MILD AND SWEET 4 lb. Chewing, 5 lb. Smoking \$1.00 postpaid. Jas. Lamb, Owensboro, Ky.

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

SMOKING: 10 POUNDS \$1.00; CHEWING \$1.40; 40 plugs \$1.50. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

FOR THE TABLE

RICE, RICE, RICE. NEW CROP 100 POUNDS clean white double sacked \$2.50. J. Ed Cabaniss, Box 7, Katy, Tex.

PATENTS—INVENTIONS

PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book. "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-T Security Savings and Commercial Bank Building (directly opposite U. S. Patent Office), Washington, D. C.

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

TYPEWRITERS

TYPEWRITERS—\$5 UP. RIBBON 50c. MIL- ler, 2805 Kellogg, Wichita, Kan.

KODAK FINISHING

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

FILMS DEVELOPED—TWO FREE ENLARGE- ments with each roll 25c coin. Century Photo Service, Box 829, LaCrosse, Wis.

NO HUNTING SIGNS

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

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED, ELIGIBLE MEN-WOMEN, 18-50, qualify for Government Positions. Salary Range, \$105-\$250 month. Steady employment; paid vacations, thousands appointed yearly. Common education. Write, Osmont Instruction Bureau, 385, St. Louis Mo. quickly.

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

COMMISSION HOUSES

FROST BROTHERS, "HOUSE OF REPUTA- tion," Established 1872. Finer Grade, Higher Price. Poultry, Veal, Eggs. 42 South Water Market, Chicago.

CLASSIFIED SERVICE

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

AUTOMOTIVE

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

MISCELLANEOUS

SELL GOOD STRAIGHT HEDGE POSTS cheap. Herbert Johnson, Chanute, Kan.

Results for Baby Chick Advertisers

To get the best results in baby chick advertising make your copy attractive and don't stint on space. The bigger the copy, the better the results.

Supposing your ad occupied the space you are now reading, 5 inches, single column. The cost at \$9.80 per inch would place your message before 120,000 guaranteed subscribers at no more outlay than reaching 2,000 people with a letter!

A large majority of all Kansas Farmer readers are prospective chick buyers. Your message in a displayed classified ad of this type is certain to be seen by your best prospective customers. For special attention value, use display space.

KANSAS FARMER
TOPEKA - - - KANSAS

OF INTEREST TO MEN
MENS' RAYON HOSE IMPERFECT, 20 PAIRS \$1.00. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Economy Hosiery Co., Asheville, N. C.

OF INTEREST TO WOMEN
OUR PURE WOOL BATTING MAKES BEST and cheapest quilts. We also clean and rework old wool quilts. Catalog free. St. Cloud Woolen Mills, St. Cloud, Minn.
QUILT PIECES—FAST COLORS. PRINTS, percales. Trial package 25c postpaid. Grant's Supply Store, Warsaw, Ill.
QUILT PIECES—2 LB. APPROXIMATELY 15 yards 59c; 4 lbs. \$1.10. Pay postman. (Riley & Houser, Benton, Ky.)

AGENTS, SALESMEN WANTED
WANTED: MAN TO CALL ON FARMERS. Independent position. Good pay. W. Jensen, 539 South Delaware St., Indianapolis, Ind.

LAND

ARKANSAS

WHITE PEOPLE ONLY. WRITE FOR OUR new catalogue of fruit, dairy and poultry farms on easy terms. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Arkansas.

FINE SECTION RIVER BOTTOM TIMBER land. Will sell for \$10.00 acre. Will take some trade. Bee Vanenburg, Rt. 2, Batesville, Ark.

SACRIFICING 3,000 ACRES OZARK LANDS \$5 acre. Free descriptive literature. Barnsley, Ozone, Ark.

COLORADO

VERY SMOOTH HALF SECTION NEAR LA Junta adjoining large tract state land leaseable for agriculture. Lee Lantz, Harrisonville, Mo.

SPECIAL BARGAINS, WHEAT AND CORN land. Write us. C. A. Smith Land and Investment Co., Cheyenne Wells, Colo.

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

KANSAS

COMPLETE DAIRY 120 ACRES LAND MAY be rented by man buying dairy. Farm well improved. Strictly modern. Dairy \$2000. In town. Geo. Robertson, Simpson, Kan.

FINE BOTTOM FARM, 290 ACRES NEAR Emporia on all weather road, well improved. Cheap if sold soon. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

FOR SALE—NINE ACRES IRRIGATED, well improved. Berries, fruit. B. W. Holmes, Sterling, Kan.

MISSOURI

LISTEN: 40 ACRE SPRING FARM \$450. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

NEW MEXICO

WELL IMPROVED 320 ACRES. BARGAIN. Terms. Clarence Smith, Sedan, N. Mex.

OKLAHOMA

WRITE AMERICAN INVESTMENT COMPANY, Oklahoma City, for booklet describing farms and ranches, with prospective oil values. Selling on small cash payment.

WASHINGTON

DEEP, RICH, COLUMBIA RIVER BOTTOM lands. Unfailing sub-irrigation, insuring year around growth. Suitable for dairying, berries, bulbs, truck gardening. Good roads and markets. Easy terms. Also cheap cutover lands, especially suitable for poultry. The Longview Company, Longview, Washington.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

EXCHANGE—120 DAVIESS COUNTY, MISSOURI. Improved. \$12,000. Clear. Want west Kansas land. Louis Miller, Frankfort, Indiana.
WANTED TO TRADE FOR FARM, ROAD machinery or livestock 160 A. good land Dewey Co., Oklahoma. C. R. Grosse, Marion, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

FREE BOOKS ON MINNESOTA, NORTH DAKOTA, Montana, Idaho, Washington, Oregon, farms, large or small for rent or sale. Grain, feed and livestock produced at low cost on new and cheap land of the Northwest. Farms offer best opportunities for industrious, capable men and moderate investments. Write for detailed information. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 502, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota. Low Homesteaders Rates.

REAL ESTATE SERVICES

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

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

FARMS AT FORECLOSURE PRICES. WRITE for list. Wallingford, Cherryvale, Kan.

Anyhow Subsoil Is Wet

(Continued from Page 12)

stock. Highways are in fairly good condition, side roads are almost impassable, and mail carriers have been having trouble in making their rounds. Little grain is being marketed. Egg production is light. Butterfat, 23c; eggs, 18c; heavy hens, 11c; wheat, 40c; corn, 28c.—Mrs. Chester Woodka.

Rice—The soil contains plenty of moisture. Most of the corn is husked, but very little has been sold. Roads are in bad condition. Wheat, 36c; eggs, 21c; hens, 12c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Corn husking has been delayed by the wet weather. Roads are almost impassable. A freeze has helped some in getting the feed out of the fields. Wheat, 35c; corn, 30c; eggs, 19c; cream, 20c; bran, 70c; flour, \$1.—C. O. Thomas.

Scott—We have been having a great deal of cloudy weather, with some snow and rain. Cattle are doing well. Not much

grain is going to market. Horse buyers are quite active these days. Wheat, 32c; corn, 26c; butterfat, 20c.—Ernie Neuen-schwander.

Summer—We have had a great deal of cloudy weather, with considerable rain. The soil is too wet for the growing wheat. Dirt roads are in bad condition. Nothing much except chores is being done on the farms. Feed lots are very muddy. Some corn is still in the fields. Most farmers are butchering the meat for their own use—farmers at least can eat their own products, in this time of subnormal market levels. Butterfat, 21c; eggs, 21c; corn, 40c; wheat, 36c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wilson—Recent rains and mild weather have been very helpful to the wheat and alfalfa. Pastures have made a rank growth since the fall rains came. Corn husking is almost finished. Livestock has been selling at good prices at the public sales, considering market levels. Several carloads of hogs have been shipped to market from this community recently. Egg production is light. A few gas wells are being drilled. Eggs, 23c; heavy hens, 13c; butterfat, 23c.—Arthur Meriwether.

IN THE FIELD

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

W. A. Gladfelter of Emporia, Kan., one of the state's best known Duroc breeders announces a bred sow sale to be held on the farm February 25th. The offering will be equal in breeding and individual merit to any of the past.

Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, is elated over the way his Chester Whites are shaping into condition for his sale offering of February 10, which promises to be one of the real attractions of the 1932 spring season. In his advertisement now running, Mr. Murr is offering a good line of summer and fall boars.

The Sun Farm, Inc., owned by Governor Clyde Reed and associated of Parsons, is the home of registered Guernsey cattle and Duroc hogs. They have bred a choice lot of spring gilts and will offer them during January to breeders and farmers of the territory. They had planned to hold a public auction but later decided to offer them at private treaty.

Louis M. Frager of Washington, Kan., has one of the good small herds of registered Ayrshire cattle in his part of the state. His present herd bull is a son of B. M. Commander. The cows in the herd have records made by the Junior Cow Testing Association at Linn, Kan. Young bulls ready for service are offered for sale.

Three sires of note have been used in breeding the Duroc gilts and sows advertised in current issues of Kansas Farmer by W. R. Huston, Americus. These boars are Schubert's Superba, Landmark and Aristocrat, all of championship families or champions in their own right. Mr. Huston also offers a good choice of boars of various ages.

H. P. Sutton, one of Nebraska's leading Hampshire swine breeders, writes me that he has selected 40 choice gilts for his February sale. Mr. Sutton sells in a circuit with John Yelek of Rexford, Geo. K. Foster of Tribune and Dr. G. R. Hickok of Lakin, Kan. This promises to be one of the greatest Hampshire bred sow sale circuits ever held in the state. Further particulars regarding the different offerings will appear in later issues of Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Farmer readers are familiar with the name of Ray Gould, for years a breeder of registered Chester White hogs. Mr. Gould is still located at Rexford, Kan., where he has bred so many good ones. A year ago he purchased Spotted Poland Chinas from leading Kansas breeders and will keep both breeds from now on. He has 150 fall pigs and has bred 20 sows of each breed for his own use for spring farrow. Mr. Gould thinks the future looks all right for the hog business.

For many years Southeastern Nebraska has been the home of more good herds of registered Poland Chinas than almost any other part of the country. Several prominent herds have been maintained there for years and they have come to be patronized by the farmers and breeders of Northern Kansas. One of these good herds was established over 30 years ago by Chris Lionberger of Humboldt, Nebraska. Mr. Lionberger has bred registered Poland Chinas continuously since the herd was established. His annual bred sow sale will be held in Humboldt on February 5th, and will be advertised in Kansas Farmer.

Recently I spent an evening at Cedar Lawn Farm and inspected the S. B. Amcoats Shorthorns. Long after the radio had been turned on and the first hand dealt in many a home Mr. Amcoats was sorting out the little calves and bedding down the mothers. Wading thru the mud and carrying feed and in other ways ministering to the comfort of the cattle. Too much work and overhead for profit the way they now sell some one says and it is true. But thousands of good steers go to market every day and add to the general wealth of the state because men like Mr. Amcoats carry on. The calf crop at Cedar Lawn is unusually fine, especially those sired by Aristocrat and out of the Divide Matchless cows. Bulls ready for service and good enough to head any herd anywhere are for sale now at conservative prices.

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.

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. 18—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 20—J. H. Brown, Selden, Kan. Sale pavilion, Oberlin, Kan.
March 5—Erickson Bros., Herndon, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs

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

Hampshire Hogs

Feb. 22—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.
Feb. 27—Julius L. Petracek, Sale pavilion Oberlin, Kan.

Duroc Hogs

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

Important Future Events

Jan. 16-23—National Western Stock Show, Denver, Colo.
Feb. 23-26—Southwest Road Show and School, Wichita, Kan.

Briefly Told

Roy Groves of Sylvia sold 209.1 pounds of butterfat in November, produced by five grade Jerseys, that brought him \$50.18. In addition the cows gave 120 quarts of milk and 8 pounds of butterfat used by the family.

Paul B. Gwin of Junction City believes the silo capacity of Geary county is at least 10 times what it was five years ago.

Andrew Wenzl of Greenleaf produced 57.65 bushels of corn this year on 1 measured acre.

Farmers near Moundridge have organized a co-operative creamery, and will start work on a plant soon.

Sig Jackson of Bucklin produced a peanut vine this year with 204 nuts.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Shungavally Holsteins

How would you like a full brother to head your herd, of our grand champion cow at three big shows? She was also 6th in the U.S. in production for both milk and fat for age and class. If so write, Ira Romig & Sons, 2501 W. 21st, Topeka, Kan.

Registered Bull

—ready for service, from record dam with butterfat test of more than 4%. Farmers' prices. Will deliver any place in Kansas. W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

Dressler's Record Bulls

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

BABY CARNATION DUTCHLAND BULLS

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

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Blue Grass Ayrshires

6 reg. bulls, calves up to serviceable ages. From dams with 400 lbs. fat and up. LOUIS M. FRAGER, WASHINGTON, KAN.

AYRSHIRE BULL AND HEIFER CALVES

Some have ancestors averaging 21,602 milk and 829 fat. A few bulls ready for service. Prices reasonable. J. F. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Serviceable Red and Roan Bulls

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

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

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

More Profit from HAMPSHIRE

Successful feeders use HAMPSHIRE for bigger profits. Leading lean meat breeders, 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., 995 Commercial Bank, Peoria, Illinois.

DUROC HOGS

March & April Duroc Boars

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

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

Fitted 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, Ho-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.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

POLAND CHINA BOARS

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

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

CHESTER WHITES

Spring, summer and fall boars immune. "The old reliable" HENRY MURR, TONGANOXIE, KANSAS

HEREFORD CATTLE

Reg. Hereford Cows & Heifers

of Caldos Lad and Beau Questor breeding. Also calves of either sex sired by Dorr Michieff 2nd. Shortage of feed is our reason for selling at this time. RADINA BROS., LURAY, KANSAS

GUERNSEY CATTLE

Purebred Guernsey Bulls

For sale or trade. Good individuals of May Rose breeding. Prefer to trade for registered Guernsey heifers. Bulls are 16-8-6-5 and 2 months old. Inspection invited. E. C. SYPHORD, Stafford, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

REG. JERSEY MALES

2 to 11 months old. Rich in the blood of Vive La France and Darling Jolly Lassie. S. M. BEACHY, Rt. 5, Hutchinson, Kansas

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR SALE: JERSEY BULLS—SIRE'S DAMS three records average 758 lbs. fat. Paternal Grand Dam's five records average 794 lbs. Maternal Grand Dam 724 lbs. Both Grand sires, proven sires. Also some bull calves. Prices reasonable. H. L. McClurkin, Clay Center, Kan.

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

GUERNSEYS OR HOLSTEINS, CHOICE grade heifers, yearlings and up. Priced right. Also fine calves by express. Glenn Clarke, So. St. Paul, Minn.

PUREBRED JERSEY BULLS, \$25.00, WELL bred. Registration extra. Percy Lill, Mt. Hope, 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 \$18 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.

HAMPSHIRE — PUREBRED BOARS AND gilts from good blood. Carl Olson, Lenora, Kan.

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

LIVESTOCK WANTED

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

Quoting

Julius L. Petracek

Oberlin, Kan.

Breeder of Chester White Hogs

"My sales have been very satisfactory this fall and I can trace a big per cent of them to one advertisement run in Kansas Farmer."

"Sold 31 boars privately at an average price of \$27 per head."

KANSAS FARMER LIVESTOCK ADVERTISING PAYS

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING PULLS POULTRY PROFITS!

THIS year new records are being established for orders by mail. That this is as true of poultry advertising as of any other line is being discovered by early poultry advertisers in Kansas Farmer. If you can advertise good quality poultry at reasonable prices and really deliver it, you can count on continuously good results from poultry advertising in Kansas Farmer.

Kansas Farmer reaches more than 6 out of every 10 Kansas farm homes. Your prospective poultry buyers in Kansas can be reached without waste circulation at a rate that can not be equaled in any other form of advertising!

Don't wait to see what others are listing as their prices. Use space enough to put power into your advertising copy. Tell a complete story about what you have to sell and you'll get the orders at prices that will bring you a reasonable profit. Chick buyers want to know more than the mere fact that you are in the business! They want details about what you have to sell and are ready to be convinced through sound arguments that there is an advantage in buying from you.

Kansas Farmer 1932 publication dates and advertising rates in detail are listed on this page. It's easy to figure the



Advertise in the 1932 Special Poultry Issue February 6

An Advertising Style to Fit Your Need

You don't have to be a large hatchery operator in order to buy Kansas Farmer advertising profitably. Literally hundreds of individual Kansas farmers use Kansas Farmer advertising every year and our files show dozens of letters from them each season telling how a few dollars pulled great results. Whether you depend on big volume over a statewide area or immediate sales in your own neighborhood, Kansas Farmer has a style of advertising for you at a rate that is certain to produce profit!

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

- ☐ I enclose advertising copy for the issues indicated on copy itself.
- ☐ Please send more information about Kansas Farmer as an advertising medium.

Name

Address

1932 PUBLICATION DATES

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

cost of your ad, whether it is a straight classified ad on word rates or display classified permitting the use of all sizes of type and illustrations and sold at space rates.

Send your ad in NOW for the January 9 issue or if you need help with your advertising copy or additional information, let us know and we'll help you if we can. Start the New Year right by using the Power that Pulls Poultry Profits!

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTISING RATES

UNDISPLAYED CLASSIFIED			DISPLAYED CLASSIFIED (For Poultry, Baby Chicks, Pet Stock and Land Only) (Single Column)	
Words	One Time	Four Times	Inches	Cost
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	1/2	\$ 4.90
11	1.10	3.52	1	9.80
12	1.20	3.84	1 1/2	14.70
13	1.30	4.16	2	19.60
14	1.40	4.48	2 1/2	24.50
15	1.50	4.80	3	29.40
16	1.60	5.12	3 1/2	34.30
17	1.70	5.44	4	39.20
18	1.80	5.76	4 1/2	44.10
19	1.90	6.08	5	49.00
20	2.00	6.40	5 1/2	53.90
21	2.10	6.72	6	58.80
22	2.20	7.04		
23	2.30	7.36		
24	2.40	7.68		
25	2.50	8.00		

Costs for additional space can be figured on the basis of the tables outlined above.

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
Roy R. Moore, Advertising Manager

TOPEKA

KANSAS