

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Volume 69

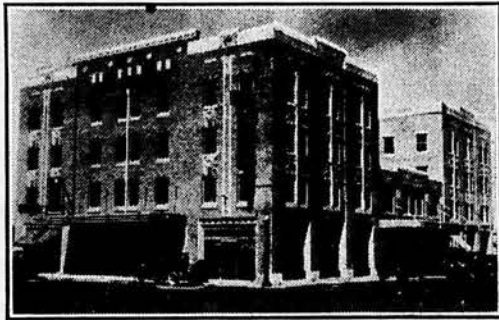
October 17, 1931

Number 42

LIBERAL—

Queen of the Southwest Prairies

LIBERAL, one of the fastest growing cities of the Southwest, with a present population of 5,500, is the county seat of Seward county, a thriving agricultural territory. The school population of Liberal is



The New Hotel Warren

1,500. The town is outstanding among the smaller cities of Kansas in many ways, but chiefly in public improvements and beautification. The three buildings shown on this page are typical of the modern type of construction that is seen thruout the town in schools, churches and business buildings.

Located in the heart of the wheat raising territory of the great Southwest, Liberal boasts of no large industrial or commercial enterprises. It is a city that has developed purely as a trading center for farmers and a shipping point for farm products. It is advantageously located as the dominant city in a large area of Southwest Kansas and Oklahoma, and has every prospect of a continuance of the healthy growth that has characterized its recent history.

Seward county has large farms. Only 11 of the 105 counties of Kansas have fewer farms than Seward. Yet this county in 1930, with its 538 farms valued at \$10,798,605, harvested 1,244,511 bushels of wheat and 177,066 bushels of corn, and had 7,256 cattle on its farms, 1,512 swine, and produced livestock valued at \$335,983.

The county had 1,001 milk cows and its

dairy products were valued at \$110,144. Seward county farmers sold poultry and eggs totaling \$27,825. And all this in a territory that is generally considered a wheat raising region and nothing more.

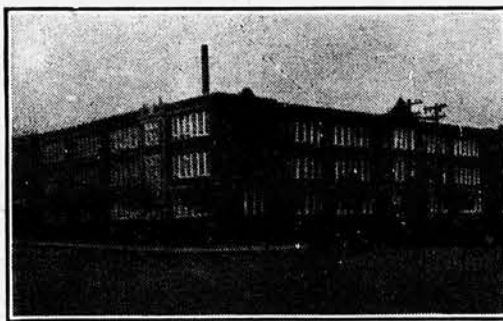
As would be expected of a wheat growing county, Seward has close to 500 tractors and 500 combines on farms. Yet with its swing to power farming it still is making good use of 2,300 horses and 400 mules.

Liberal has 10 miles of paved streets, 150 blocks of curbed and graveled streets and a modern white way system. A \$250,000 high school building and four modern grade schools together with a modern hospital and two high class theaters make up the list of public and semi-public buildings. In addition, Liberal boasts of one of the state's leading hotels, the Hotel Warren.

Ten religious denominations are represented here. There are Lion's, Rotary, and Business and Professional Women's clubs, as well as leading fraternal organizations.

Liberal is served by the Rock Island railway and is located on highway U. S. 54. It is on direct routes over good roads to Dodge City and Garden City. These good road connections make

the town an ideal stopping place for vacationists traveling thru the heart of the territory made famous in tales of the Santa Fe Trail and stories of early cattle drives.



Liberal High School

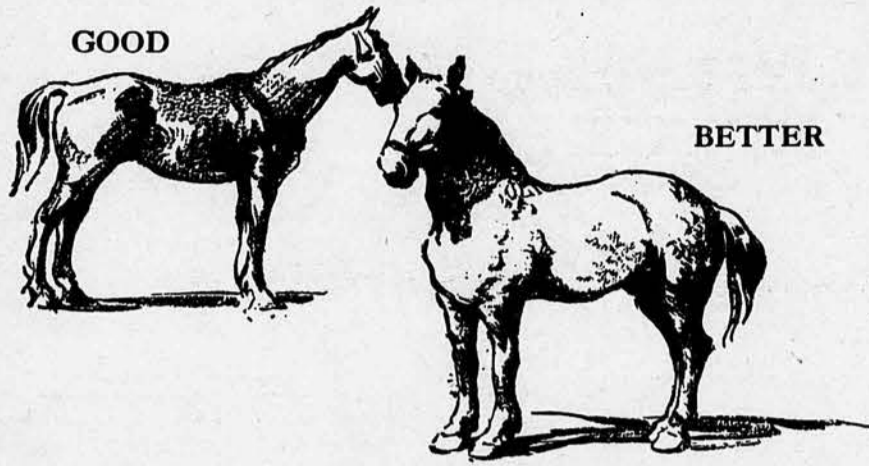


Methodist Episcopal Church

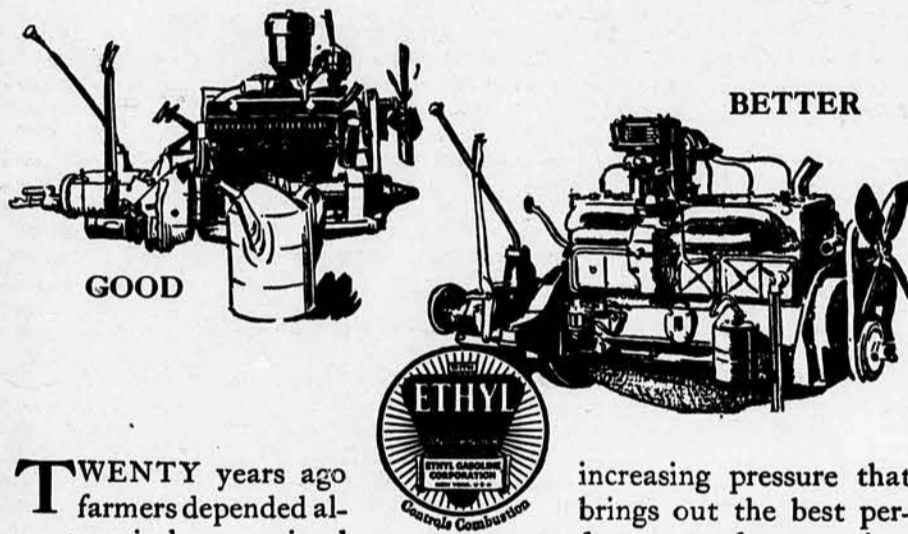


Horsepower is improved by *Cheap Hogs Are All Right, Yeah?*

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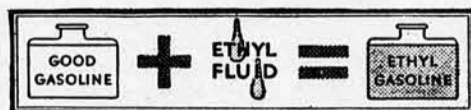
TWENTY years ago farmers depended almost entirely on animal power to work the fields, carry them to church and haul to market.

Today there are over five-and-a-half million cars, trucks and tractors on American farms. They are the modern harnesses—harnesses for the power of gasoline. And leading oil refiners have taken the place of the horse breeder. They *improve* the power of gasoline by adding Ethyl fluid.

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increasing pressure that brings out the best performance of *any* engine.

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The active ingredient used in Ethyl fluid is lead.

ETHYL GASOLINE

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But the Pigs Ate Expensive Grain, and They Required Plenty of Labor, Especially at First

BY HENRY HATCH

A KANSAS CITY commission man was thru this locality last week telling his customers, and others he was soliciting to become his customers, that farmers should not have a complaint about the present low price of hogs, the lowest in more than 30 years, as the spring pig crop is going to market fattened on cheap wheat and corn. But this pig crop was not produced to the 50-pound point on cheap grain. We did not have cheap grain until the drive on wheat prices sent it below 40 cents. Up to that time we had been feeding our spring crop of shoats on grain costing an average of 60 cents a bushel, and the sows that farrowed the pigs had been fed largely on grain costing very much more. It is usually claimed, and I think correctly, that the average litter of pigs costs the owner \$3 a head in labor alone on the day it is a week old. If our Kansas City friend is right in stating the farmer has no complaint to make on the present price of hogs, then we must forget all about the labor connected with our hog raising, counting ourselves satisfied if we get back the price of the grain.

Hired Help Is Unprofitable?

In the farmer's year of labor he does much from which he receives no return. This is why hired help has long since become an unprofitable venture on the average farm. The last four or five years have taught us to do only what we can do ourselves, letting the rest go, for the hiring of steady help has put nine farmers out of every 10 who have tried it in the hole. The farmer has always been expected to do too much without receiving a financial return. When a boy I can remember hearing it said, "a farmer's time must not be counted as worth anything." The same assertion is made every day, now, yet it should not be so. Every pig, for instance, should have a bill for labor figured against him; instead, the farmer is told he should not complain if he gets the market price for his grain back in his hog feeding ventures. It is the same in feeding cattle, the labor is left out and only the cost of grain is considered.

4 Inches of Rain Helped!

Our drouth breaking rain of 4 inches, all coming in a few hours, put a stop to hauling water and started us all preparing land and seeding wheat. The soil has worked beautifully, and again, as last year, the crop has been put in under ideal conditions, but about two weeks later than last season. This probably will make a difference of little or no pasturage this year, while there was pasture in plenty from all last year's earlier sown wheat. Only a very warm October can put growth enough on this year's seeding to produce much pasture. The rain revived the bluegrass, but the prairie pastures are so short there is little left to provide a living for cattle. Altho there is a green tinge, a relief from the dull brown of August and September, there is nothing to it but deception, and cattle made to live on it alone have been shrinking.

First Comes Station WIBW

With the return of crisp fall weather, radio reception has greatly improved, and during these longer evenings our radio is a source of great entertainment and much education. There are certain daily and weekly features that come to us over the air that we do not like to miss. I never miss the 6 a. m. news and weather from WIBW. It helps to

start the day right, and often the plans for the work of the day are changed with profit on getting this early morning weather forecast. I wish the announcer would drop into the habit of telling what the weather is in Topeka at the time of making the announcement. Sometimes the weather bureau does miss it, and a forecast of "fair weather" when rain is falling or about to fall at that moment must seem a bit amusing to the announcer, as it does to the listener. However, the bureau's forecast is generally very reliable, and news of especially bad storms that are on the way during the winter season is especially valuable to us on the farm. I always listen to Henry Field at 12:30 for his original story of the weather as it is in Shenandoah at that moment, but the most prized 15-minute period of all is the talk made each week by Senator Capper, over WIBW, beginning at 7:45 each Tuesday evening. It is just like having the Senator in my own home, talking to me, and each week he presents a live topic in an interesting and instructive way. My brother, Harley, was a great radio fan, and during the last months of his life it helped to relieve the pain of an illness that slowly gained headway.

Higher Prices for Cream

A bright spot is appearing in the form of a higher price for cream and eggs. As a neighbor says, "the most of us must live out of a cream can and egg case for the coming nine months," so any increase in price is very welcome. Really, the milker of a good string of cows and the keeper of a good flock of hens has less of which to complain than the average mortal, be he resident of town or country. The cost of producing cream and eggs is much less, due to lowered priced grain, than it has been for more than a quarter of a century, and the price now received for both is not bad in comparison. The farmer who has the grain and roughness for a string of cows that are coming fresh this fall has his living assured for the winter months, something that would look mighty good to many a town and city chap right now. It is the same for the farmer with a flock of 300 or 400 hens, who has grown the grain to feed them, as most of us have. A combination of the two, cows and hens, with low priced grain, is going to provide a winter job that will return a nice little income, at least a sum that will buy the groceries.

Farms Are Not so Bad!

More and more, as the days go by, the folks are realizing that the farm is not such a bad place, after all. The many who were lured from it during the flush of the inflation are now finding themselves with their chance for making a living gone and the savings of their few months of labor at a high price spent in high-cost living and rents. Here is the poor fellow who really is following the hopeless trail, the town and city tenant with a family to keep and no job that provides an income. With many, the savings, if any there ever were, are gone, and a winter without work is ahead. On the farm, if nothing else is at hand, the income from cream and eggs is going to bring us thru. Many a fellow who left the farm in disgust a few years ago would turn back to it in gladness now if it were possible. This self-evident condition is proof positive that the farming business is certain to emerge first from this period of semi-poverty and depression that is gripping the entire world.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 69

October 17, 1931

Number 42

Here's a Tax That Pays a Profit

Folks Who Follow the County Agent Cut Costs on Farm Projects

TAXES that pay themselves? What a miracle! Yet 78 Kansas counties have discovered this to be quite within the realm of good business management in one instance. They have established and maintained county Farm Bureaus and have profited thereby.

"An expensive luxury," hotly protests one taxpayer. "A drain on our pocketbooks, especially in pinch times." "A good place to save several thousands of dollars." All down thru the list of reasons for abolishing the Farm Bureau we go, to find one that has the most backing: "It costs too much for what we get out of it," assert a majority of those who oppose the bureau; and no one doubts their sincerity or honesty in making that statement.

If it does cost too much that settles the argument—it should be abandoned. But let's examine the question from the standpoint of folks who use the Farm Bureau.

Bruce Wilson of Keats used to sell all the grain he produced at what the market would pay him. That didn't suit. Thru the Farm Bureau's help he struck a better balance by including hogs. He follows the sanitary system advised by his county agent, as well as the feeding methods. On August 1, this year, he marketed 25 head of hogs that averaged 200 pounds at 5 months old, receiving \$6.30 a hundred for them. After every other expense was figured out, he had \$1.31 for every bushel of corn he fed. Hogs sold in the spring paid \$1.78 for corn. In the fall of 1930, he received \$2.25 for corn marketed in this way. And his porkers returned \$1.20 a bushel for wheat, or double the market price.

201 Eggs to the Hen

Before Farm Bureau records pointed out Mr. Wilson's error he "just kept chickens," a mixed flock. In 1928, he changed to White Leghorns, followed approved methods and obtained 122 eggs to the hen. In the poultry year just closed, his Farm Bureau helped him boost production to 201 eggs to the hen. His flock has made money because cost of production has been drastically cut.

R. D. Henderson of Junction City isn't a member. "It is a fine thing for the women and the children," he said. Mrs. Henderson belongs to the women's section. "I get no personal good from the bureau because I've studied my farm and know what it will do. The big job for this organization is to teach us to produce enough for demand and how to market it at a living price," he asserted.

B. A. Johnston, Geary county, remarked that, "The county agent did work for me many times before I was a member. I wish the bureau had existed when my children were growing. It is a good investment."

C. D. Gibson of Morehead has had his taxes for the bureau and his membership dues returned many times, thru sound help in selling and shipping livestock; helping him increase the production of his purebred Guernsey herd from 323 pounds of butterfat to 340 pounds; running a terrace to stop erosion, and bringing Atlas sorgo to his attention. "I couldn't be in the dairy business without silage," he said, "and Atlas is the best silage I have planted."

J. B. Angle, Republic county, belongs to the Jewell County Farm Bureau because Republic is without one. "Help in selling my Duroc hogs has made the membership more than worth while," he said. "And when I started creep-feeding my Shorthorn calves the county agent supplied all the information for me."

"Following the right advice in seed-bed preparation and time of seeding meant an increase of 12 bushels of

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

wheat an acre for me," assures Urban Evans, Rice county. He summer-fallows 50 acres a year. Shorthorn calves are being developed on better and more economical rations. "And I believe I get as much good out of the 4-H club work as the children," he remarked. Evans hasn't been a member, but is a tax payer—and every farmer has a right to call on the Farm Bureau.

Rollie Clemence of Abilene points to one piece of work done for him that would pay his share toward the Farm Bureau for some time to come. One season he had a big job of fighting plant lice on one of his melon crops. "The county agent came to the rescue," he said, "which resulted in making me \$1,500 that one year. Melons not treated were a complete failure."

B. W. Roepke of Barnes, who farms 545 acres, and has been a bureau member since 1925, readily asserts that aid in creep-feeding and poultry pointers have repaid him for his investment. But help he received in putting over a swine sanitation program will be of lasting benefit. "I am able to save at least 10 per cent more pigs than formerly, and grow them to market condition more rapidly and at a smaller cost to the pound of gain," he explained. "When it comes to poultry—we simply had to do something there. We lost chicks and the majority of the others would not develop properly. The county agent has helped us work out a system thru which we never fail to raise 95 per cent of our chicks. The big thing is better-developed layers. I feel that the farm account work is the outstanding feature. Thru it we found exactly where we should change our methods and balance with poultry, hogs and cattle."

H. J. Meierkord of Linn, the "dean" of the Washington Co-operative Creamery, has worked up with agriculture from the very bottom. "The lead our county agent took in bringing better dairy animals into the county has made his job a very much worth-while investment," he said. "Previous to that time we had difficulty in reaching a 300-pound butterfat average with my herd. Now we are over 400 pounds, and have individual cows that have produced 600 pounds of butterfat."

"Last year we were short of alfalfa and the corn crop was just about a failure," L. C. Roenigk of Clay Center said. "The corn fodder would have

been poor feed. Our county agent supplied all the details for making a trench silo. It meant a saving of \$150 to me. Better feeding and management of my dairy herd has reduced the cost of production by boosting the butterfat average from 315 pounds to a four-year average of 461. My best average was 536 pounds of fat one year." The second terrace to be constructed in Clay county is on the Roenigk farm. It has served thru several seasons, protecting 7 acres from loss in impassable ditches. C. G. Heald, Ottawa county, terraced 70 acres last spring and this fall, a job he says never would have been tackled without the aid of his Farm Bureau. Flood waters cut from 1 to 12 acres out of production every year for D. W. Lewis of Oak Hill, until his county agent hit on exactly the right system of drainage and eliminated this loss.

A. L. Boll, near Ames in Cloud county, feels that his Farm Bureau work is as good as going to a specialized school for things he desires to learn. He farms 200 acres and has one of the best balanced farms in his section. Alfalfa and Sweet clover have important places in his rotation work, while Poland China hogs, Guernsey cows and White Leghorn layers provide a market for feed. "I use the Farm Bureau for everything," he asserted. "I carry a notebook around with me in which I jot down questions to ask the county agent." Mr. Boll was second man in the small litter class in the pork production contest last year.

259 Pounds at 6 Months

A good deal of the hog success E. A. Elliott of Linn has had is due to the help of the county agent. "That is where I obtained the correct information about clean ground, proper feeding, sanitary farrowing quarters and the straw-loft hog house," he offered. "I get 6-months-old pigs on the market now weighing 259 pounds, while it used to take 10 months to get that much finish on them. One carload I sold averaged 264 pounds at 6 months. Crop rotations, seeding alfalfa and gopher control are all in a day's work for me now, due to the Farm Bureau."

"Pride of Saline corn is worth 15 to 20 bushels an acre more than the variety I used to grow," remarked F. J. Hartner of Clay Center. "And certified Kanota oats seed produced 66 bushels an acre for me this year, while the best I had done before was 50 bushels. Creep-feeding has made me as much as \$4 a hundred extra on my beef cattle. These are Farm Bureau net cash returns to me."

Mention poultry to Adolph Mall, Clay county, and he smiles. He didn't give layers much thought before the county agent got him interested in the fact that they could make some money. In 1929, his S. C. R. I. Reds paid him a net profit of \$700. In 1930 it was \$850. Exactly that much more than he would have had without the flock. One year the birds paid for a new laying house that cost \$625, and earned another \$50 in addition. Last year Mr. Mall was the champion for the state with his breed in efficiency.

Charles Lagasse of Rice finds seed testing alone worth every cent he has invested—taxes and membership dues—in the bureau. "Grading wheat has meant 3 bushels more an acre, while testing corn has added 5 to 10 bushels. I cleared 14 acres in alfalfa of gophers at a cost of 2 hours' work and 25 cents' worth of poison once a year for six years."

For the Farm Bureau, 13 counties pay less than 5 cents on every \$1,000 valuation, 40 pay between 5 and 10 cents, 9 pay between 10 and 20 cents. Five counties pay more than 20 cents, all of them in the western part of the state where total valuations are lower.

Lawrence Gets State Husking Contest

THE All-Kansas corn husking contest for 1931, which is sponsored by Kansas Farmer, will be held near Lawrence in Douglas county, during the first week in November. Several fields are under consideration, and an effort will be made to select the one that will be best suited for speed records.

Last year's state champion, C. J. Simon of Sharon, in Barber county, will enter this year's battle to defend his title against county champions who will be selected in preliminary elimination husking bees the week before the all-state event. So far more than 60 counties have one or more contestants enrolled. All indications promise one of the best husking battles ever staged in Kansas and a higher record than ever before. The winner of the state contest will receive \$100 in cash, a silver trophy and a free trip to Grundy county, Iowa, where he will represent Kansas in the national husking contest. Another \$100 in cash will be divided among the next four high men in the state meet.

In the contest the men will husk at top speed for 80 minutes. Two gleaners will follow every husker to get any corn he misses; and for every pound a man leaves in the field, 3 pounds will be deducted from his load. Heavy deductions also will be made for leaving too many husks on the ears of corn. This is an event in which the winner must have speed and be able to husk clean. Last year Mr. Simon tossed 2,000 pounds of corn into his wagon. He lost 10 pounds for having too many husks and 154.5 for ears missed in the field, leaving a net load of 1,835.5 pounds. He expects to set a new mark this year.

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

ONE might suppose from the talk he hears that a large percentage of the people of the United States are not only bankrupt but also on the verge of starvation. The fact is that nobody in the United States is on the verge of starvation. No doubt there are a great many folks who are suffering from the financial depression, but no man or woman or child in the United States needs to actually go hungry if he will make his wants known. That I think cannot be said of many countries, altho perhaps of a few, such as France, Denmark, Holland, Sweden, Norway, Switzerland and Italy. Even in England and Germany, altho both are facing great financial difficulties, few if any of the inhabitants need to suffer from lack of food. But as compared with most other countries, the people of the United States are fortunate. In fact, statistics prove that the people of the United States are not stinting themselves any more than usual in the matter of food. They are consuming more dairy products than they were in the supposedly prosperous year of 1929—and dairy products are a healthful food.

Hoover Can Get Action

PRESIDENT HOOVER recently called a conference of business and political leaders at Washington. The political leaders were not confined to his own political party; the conference included the most outstanding men in the Democratic as well as the Republican party. The remarkable thing is that after discussing the proposals made by the President for several hours there was a general agreement among those political and business leaders.

It has often been said that President Hoover is a poor politician; well, there is a wide difference of opinion about what constitutes a good politician. My own opinion is that a good politician is one who is possessed of a good brain, great industry and integrity of purpose to do the right, and with the courage and tenacity to stand by his purpose when he has once thought it out. When Lincoln first took the Presidential office he was regarded by supposedly wise politicians of all political parties as a very inferior sort of man who did not understand the political situation and who was incapable of handling it even if he did know what the situation was.

Members of his own cabinet took very little pains to conceal their contempt, and his critics vied with each other in the extreme of vituperation and ridicule. It was only in the last year of his life that leaders in politics and business came

to have an understanding of the ability, strength of purpose and understanding of Abraham Lincoln, and then somewhat grudgingly they conceded that he was a great politician. Yet he never was a great politician in the sense that term is commonly understood. He never was a fixer. He never was an expert in making political deals, either secretly or openly, but he had great human understanding and a supreme desire to do

educational advantages than others. Good teachers, like poets, are born, not made. The progress of the child necessarily depends very largely on the teacher. One person may be as well educated as another but lack that peculiar qualification necessary to be a really successful teacher. No law and no schoolhouse or equipment furnished by the state can supply that deficiency. But the state could reorganize the schools so that the facilities for instruction would be equal. It is a waste of money and time to employ a teacher to teach two or three or maybe four or five pupils, and we have a good many schools of that kind. That could be overcome by an intelligent system of consolidation at a very considerable saving.

Let's Reduce These Costs

OUR so-called high school system is a wretched patchwork which is both ineffective and extravagant. It should be completely overhauled, and the expense ought to be materially lessened. Our higher educational institutions ought in my opinion to be self-supporting, altho I would favor the establishment of a revolving loan fund by the state with strict requirements as to character and qualifications of the borrowers, but at the same time giving each student the opportunity to borrow on his or her personal note without other security if necessary.

That would reduce the legislative expenses by 40 per cent. I am of the opinion that by a consolidation of local governments the expense of local government could be reduced 25 per cent, possibly more, but such a consolidation at present seems nearly impossible. I do not look for much reduction in the expense of local government, altho I think such a reduction is entirely possible.

When our Government was organized under the new constitution in 1789 the expense per capita per annum was \$1.12; the total expense of running the Government for a year was \$4,260,027. In 1930 the total expenditure was \$3,994,152,487, and the expense per capita was \$32.96.

Fifty years ago our Government spent on its army and navy about 51 million dollars a year. Last year Congress appropriated for the army and navy \$827,690,612. With 2 1/2 times as great a population in 1930 as we had in 1880, we have multiplied our national expenditure for the army and navy more than 16 times. Even during the Civil War, when the Government was maintaining a blockade along the coast of the entire Confederacy, it spent less than one-third as much on its navy as it now spends in a time of profound peace.

If the money we spend on the army and navy



IT WON'T BE LONG NOW!

the right. Those elements in his character made him in the best sense of the word a great politician.

For the same reason I regard President Hoover as a great politician. Whether he is defeated or re-elected next year will not alter that opinion. The time is certainly coming when President Hoover will be regarded as one of the very great Presidents of the Republic.

Yes, Taxes Are High!

I GET a good many letters complaining about taxes. No doubt taxes are burdensome. Furthermore, in my opinion our taxes, local, state and national, might be reduced without detriment, but any relief, to be of permanent benefit, must come with a general revision of our taxing system.

Nearly 50 per cent of our taxes go to maintain our schools. Almost the same proportion of the appropriations made by the legislature go to support the higher educational institutions of the state as of the local taxes to support the grade and high schools. Now I think a large majority of the people of this state are in favor of good grade and high schools. They want their children to have good primary educations and are willing to pay as much as is necessary to support the schools. The question is, then, can we have as good schools as we have now at less expense?

I believe that we can, but that involves a reorganization of our entire school system. Theoretically the state is required to give equal educational advantages so far as the primary public schools are concerned to all the children of Kansas.

Of course that principle cannot be carried out exactly. Even if each schoolhouse was just as well equipped as any other schoolhouse in the state, some of the children would have better



ANOTHER REASON FOR HIGH TAXES



ON THE OLD WORLD STAGE

were spent on building roads, estimating the cost at \$30,000 a mile, it would be sufficient to build nine paved highways every year from the Atlantic to the Pacific. We might in my opinion reduce our national expenses by one-third.

Chemists Are Helping, Too

A READER, Will J. Stewart, calls attention to what the science of chemistry is doing for the farmers. For example, corn stalks can now, by a chemical process, be made into a fine grade of paper. It is possible with an equipment that is not very expensive for the farmer to make his own illuminating gas from wheat straw, also a by-product of oil.

A good dye can be made from the roots of the Osage Orange tree. A process has been developed by which flax cloth can be made of a very superior quality and much cheaper and more quickly than by the old process. Flax grows well in Kansas, but heretofore the flax raisers have only utilized the flax seed and allowed the straw to go to waste. Furfural is a product of corn cobs, oat hulls and other waste products. It is poisonous to harmful insects and germs and will remove paint and varnish.

Mr. Stewart might extend his list of the use-

ful discoveries made by the chemists, as something new is being found out every day.

Autobiographical Sketches

BY TRUTHFUL JAMES
Chapter Eight

T HIS is a further extract from my diary kept when I was Chief of the "Order of Sekret Avengers." "March first: Puky Kelly, assistant grandexalted master uv the sekret skouts, brought in a report yesterday that he seen a huge snake when he was skoutin' thru the woods. he sed the snake he gessed must be a boerconstrictor and as near as he could tell it wuz about 24 feet long and as big around as barl. he sed its eyes was as big Around as sausers, and that it hed a forked tung about 4 feet long. I called a meetin' uv the Sekret Avengers and when they got together i made them a Talk. I sed that unless this snake was killed it wood eat a lot of wimmen and children, and it was the boundin' duty uv the avengers to destroy it. Then i asked puky Kelly to describe it and he sed that he couldn't tell exactly how long it wuz because it wuz up in a tree.

He sed that when it hissed he hed to put his fingers in his eers to keep the noise from bustin'

his eerdrums. Then i called fur volunteers to go out and kill the snake, but the only volunteer who stepped to the frunt was jimmy mulligan; he sed that he would go and help capture the boerconstrictor, but the other avengers hung back. Finally i thot of a brite idear and suggested that all the sekret avengers go in a body and see if we could get a sight uv the snake and mebbly we could figger outa way to trap it and then sell it to a menagry and make a lot uv munny out of it. we took billie perkin's dog with us to trail the snake and hunted all thru the woods where puky sed that he seen it, but we didn't find no sines of a boerconstrictor; the nerest we come to findin' a boerconstrictor was a black snake about 3 feet long. I gess mebbly puky either dreemed he saw a boerconstrictor or else he is a liar."

Gold Is Not Needed

S IR JOSHUA STAMP, a recognized economist of England and the financial adviser of the Bank of England, declares that no metallic standard for money is necessary. My opinion is that Joshua is right. The whole financial world is laboring under the delusion that gold is the only real money, and that all forms of currency must be redeemed in gold, which is an impossibility.

The War of 1931

S OON it will be 13 years since the World War ended. Yet its consequences go on and on. In this year of Our Lord 1931, its burdens lie so heavily on the world that a great paralysis has overtaken human activities all over the globe and the solvency of nations is questioned. Credit has tightened the world over, the world's gold reserves are "frozen," men are out of work in every land. The entire globe is in the grip of a world-wide depression chiefly because 17 years ago the earth's leading nations engaged in the most gigantic and the most futile contest of arms and armament the world had ever seen.

And today—such is the power of age-long custom and habit—armies and navies are larger and the world's leading nations are spending much more on their military establishments than they did before that war came and took the lives of 10 million men and all that the people of Europe had been able to save in 100 years.

The greatest blessing that could come to the world at this time would be the proposed naval holiday, if only for a year. Five years, as proposed by Senator Borah, would be far better. That would save the world almost 21 billion dollars. It would usher in a new era of progress.

Europe and—to a lesser degree—the rest of the world is in the grip of a credit crisis. Anything that will relieve the pressure will give stagnated business the impetus it needs to take it off dead-center and help all countries to better times.

Therefore, I am heartily with President Hoover in his resolve to cut the naval budget to the bone and his purpose of eliminating the building program authorized by Congress for the fiscal year.

This will mean a saving of at least 150 million dollars. I hope it will indicate to the other powers that the United States is preparing to take a real "naval holiday."

If the world could be reasonably insured against war by the forthcoming disarmament conference, a large part of the 4½ billions the great nations now spend annually for military purposes could at once be diverted to wiping out their deficits and balancing their budgets. And that would remove a danger to Europe now more imminent than war.

Why should nations struggling against bankruptcy, their people oppressed by such taxes as the world has never before felt, continue the ghastly inanity of piling up more armament? It is extremely doubtful that any of them could sustain or survive a real war if one came.

Recently the American Legion Monthly offered \$2,000 in prizes for the best 100-word statement on the topic "The Great American Achievement and Why I Think It Is Great." There were 2,000 contestants. The statement winning first prize said:

A sublime achievement of our nation is our northern boundary, 3,500 miles long, unfortified, yet unviolated for over a century. . . . Today our northern boundary shines before the world, a unique demonstration of "peace on earth, good will toward men."

Isn't that indeed, our greatest achievement?

To give you a correct idea of the immensity of that futile and monstrous struggle of 17 years ago, which all but beggared the world, I cannot do better than quote here the "annihilating statistics" recently presented by Emil Ludwig in

his strong and convincing article in the Saturday Evening Post:

Ten million men had been killed. A parade of these dead men, marching 10 abreast from sunrise to sunset, with a new rank passing every 2 seconds, would take 46 days to pass by a given spot. To this number should be added 13 million missing. There were also 10 million refugees and 6 million children who had lost their fathers. The daily loss of human life amounted to 16,585. The cost of war came to a total of 333,000 million dollars—in other words, \$20,000 for every hour since the birth of Christ. The war itself cost 9 million dollars an hour.

"And in those four years," comments Mr. Ludwig, "Europe lost all the savings it had accumulated during a century."

It is impossible for us to comprehend the enormity of these figures, or of the catastrophe itself.

And yet all this was merely the war's first cost. Today the world's leading countries are spending, and should spend, millions of dollars annually in caring for the hosts of men who were maimed in body or wrecked in health by that war and for the dependents of the slain. This will continue as long as all who read this page shall live.

Total disbursements to our own service men have now exceeded 5,210 million dollars. We do not begrudge a cent of this. We owe it to them, as we owe the 219 millions we pay annually in pensions to the veterans of the Civil and Spanish wars. We still are paying for these and other wars, which partly explains the nearly 2 million dollars a day in interest charges alone that the American people pay on their national debt at a time when the Federal Government is running behind to the extent of a billion dollars a year because of decreased revenues.

The Four Horsemen of the Apocalypse still gallop over the world, a curse to every land and every people, from the near to the far corners of the earth.

We hear their hoofbeats in our own land. Our pre-war and navy appropriations that amounted to 266 millions combined in 1913, then jumped to 618 millions a year and now are 750 millions annually—are going higher unless the nations agree on a naval holiday or a radical disarmament.

Our pending naval program, a treaty program, calls for the expenditure of nearly a thousand million dollars. The naval committee has announced it will ask Congress in December to appropriate 750 million dollars for this naval construction program, including 11 new destroyers, at a time when women and children may be starving and freezing in our industrial cities because the world is unable to carry the load of armament it now has. At a time also when our own national treasury is facing a shortage of more than 1,000 million dollars.

The President would trim this huge appropriation for new warships down to 500 million dollars, which is an extremely modest cut under the circumstances, yet he will be strongly opposed in it by the big navy men.

I shall do my utmost to aid the President in preventing the expenditure of all those hundreds of millions of dollars for new warships. If the world's richest and most powerful nation continues to spend hundreds of millions for arma-

ment, how can we expect war and debt-burdened Europe to reduce hers?

We still are learning the bitter lessons of the war. We are learning there must never be another great war—for in it what we call civilization would meet extinction. Yet the nations that are borrowing money to balance their budgets, including our own, continue to spend not less than 4,500 million dollars a year in preparations for war, altho it means nothing less than their own destruction.

An armament contest among the nations was the fundamental cause of the World War. What folly then for the semi war-bankrupt nations to go on mortgaging the future and risking financial collapse and overthrow by their own harassed peoples, to carry on another futile armament contest. Yet this is what they now are doing.

But even from a military viewpoint the wisdom of the expenditure of these billions may be questioned: It is conceded that armies and navies will be of little use in another conflict. "Mass massacre and the destruction of industrial cities await us with the outbreak of a new war," declares Professor Cannon of Harvard University.

That puts women and children on the firing line. Formulas for gases that will slay a whole city when dropped from the clouds and other gases which will in 60 seconds burn flesh to the bone are known to be in the war laboratories of every nation.

France has a submarine that can cross the Atlantic four times and go halfway across the world without refueling.

Recently when the Chilean navy revolted, a few bombing planes compelled the surrender of these battleships with their crews and drove them triumphantly into port.

As to Russia's big "red army," it is a joke, aside for some use of it as internal police. If it were mobilized and sent forth into the field, Russia hasn't enough transit facilities to keep it from starving to death.

Cavalry is obsolete.

At the present time President Hoover is doing his utmost to bring about an accord at the approaching armament conference in February. It seems to me prospects brighten for some decisive action at that time. I predicate this opinion upon the depressed condition of Europe, the friendlier feeling between France and Germany indicated by the new Franco-German economic commission, Italy's proposal of the naval holiday and the conference between President and Premier Laval of France.

Much also could be done, I think, by adopting the resolution supplementing the Kellogg Peace Pact, that I have introduced and many have advocated on both sides of the ocean. This makes it unlawful to export arms, munitions or war supplies to any country without violating that pact.

Actual war could be made impossible in this way. Measures of preventing the outbreak of war are of first importance. Not measures of preparing for war. There is no sounder, quicker way of restoring the world's economic health.

Arthur Capper

As We View Current Farm News

Kansas Has More Hogs---But Mostly in the Wheat Belt, Thank the Lord

THE number of pigs farrowed in Kansas this fall is about 20 per cent more than were born in the autumn in 1930, according to reports from more than 4,000 farmers which have been summarized by F. K. Reed of Topeka, agricultural statistician for Kansas. These reports also reveal that with 2.1 per cent more sows farrowing last spring than in the spring of 1930, 5.1 per cent more pigs were saved.

"In the western two-thirds of the state the pig crop was materially larger last spring than in the previous spring, while in the eastern third the crop was smaller," points out Mr. Reed. "The increase was particularly marked in the principal wheat growing territory, and no doubt indicates a trend toward diversification or an inclusion of more livestock in the farming program. The largest increase in the number of pigs farrowed this fall promises also to take place in the wheat areas, and it is quite certain that many of these hogs will receive a fattening ration based on wheat."

Hog production and price cycles run in periods of about three years. The increased pig crop in the spring of this year marks the start of an upward swing in production which ordinarily would continue until the fall pig crop for next year is marketed. However, with hog prices now perilously close to the cost of production, the upward swing in production may be cut short. This will not be true this fall, tho, because the larger number of sows that will farrow this fall were bred before the slump in hog prices.

"Market prices for hogs would be ruinous right now if we had a large supply of hogs," Mr. Reed believes. "In times past," he says, "the United States has exported much more pork and pork products to England than is true today. The present restricted export market is due to English importations from Germany and Denmark. This is a price reduction factor."

In spite of feed for cattle being plentiful, 25 per cent fewer cattle than usual have been inspected this year thru the 12 leading markets for shipment to country points in Kansas. But almost an average corn crop will be husked. More hogs will be needed to consume this crop. When it takes more than 11 bushels of corn to be worth as much as 100 pounds of pork, corn can be profitably marketed thru hogs. The average number of bushels of corn necessary to be worth 100 pounds of pork during July, August and September was 14.5 bushels.

12 Sows; 100 Pigs

TWELVE sows produced 100 pigs last spring for John Friederich of Clay Center. On wheat, tankage and alfalfa pasture they are doing fine. Mr. Friederich fed wheat last year for the first time. His reaction: "I believe wheat is better for pigs than corn. Hogs paid more than 60 cents a bushel for wheat last year."

A Use for Grasshoppers

HOWARD SANDERS* of Baldwin shipped 100 grasshopper-fed mallards to St. Louis a few days ago, where they will be used as live decoys during the coming duck season.

One Sow; 20 Pigs!

A 500-POUND Duroc sow owned by Carl Hanson of Iola gave birth to 20 pigs a few days ago; 19 are living and doing well. That, apparently, is overproduction!

30,000 Sheep to Scott

ABOUT 30,000 sheep are being fed by farmers near Scott City under contract. This includes a flock of 20,000 owned by J. T. Gaskill of Colby.

West Buffalo Folks Met

ABOUT 190 folks attended the Fourth Annual West Buffalo Home-Coming at the West Buffalo schoolhouse, in Southern Woodson county, on October 4. Some came from as far away as New Mexico. It was the most enjoyable of all the reunions the folks have had. The of-

ficers for this year, H. A. Nichols, G. C. Clark, Mrs. Rena Crumrine and Cloyd Gillespie, were re-elected for 1932. The reunion of next year will be held on Sunday, October 2.

Grohoma Did Well, Anyhow

LIVING along the "breaks" bordering the Verdigris River Valley, those peculiar square topped hills, lives Grant Miller. Realizing that his soil is not capable of producing high corn yields, particularly in seasons of scant rainfall, Mr. Miller, after last year's near failure of the corn crop, began a search for a crop that would assure a grain yield, be the season good or bad. After an investigating trip into Oklahoma last fall, he came back with enough Grohoma seed to plant 40 acres. The Grohoma now far outshines any corn grown this year by his neighbors and himself, and he believes that any farmer who wants a "sure thing" cannot go wrong in planting a few acres every year to this crop. He will get



a yield of at least 40 bushels an acre, on soil that can hardly be called corn soil at all, and with but one rain of really measurable quantities after planting. Mr. Miller planted mainly with a grain yield in view, using but 1 pound of seed to the acre. The plants average but one every 3 feet, but these have stooled until three and four, and sometimes as many as seven and eight, have grown up and headed from the one seed. "If you want 10 acres of 'sure crop,' that is good feed for cattle, hogs, horses or poultry, plant 10 acres to Grohoma," says Mr. Miller, and he now has 40 acres as proof of the truth of this statement—grown in a year where corn in the same condition of soil and rainfall must be classed as a near failure.

And Now the Wire Worm!

LOUIS C. AICHER of Hays, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, reports a heavy damage in Central Kansas from the false wire worm. Unless rains come soon he thinks this pest will damage next year's wheat crop greatly.

Get the Facts Straight!

THE taxpayers' leagues over Kansas are doing a good job. They have saved considerable money so far, and doubtless will make far greater progress next year. But naturally a few bits of comedy will emerge. For example, Kansas hunters, fishermen and trappers paid into the State Fish and Game Department \$288,493.27 in 1930. The state treasurer placed \$28,843.32 of that

amount in the general revenue fund, all according to law, which took just that much off the general property tax.

Then came a taxpayers' league in Labette county with a demand for the elimination of the State Fish and Game Department. Naturally that got a rise out of The Pratt Daily Tribune—the state fish hatchery is located at Pratt! So the editor observed:

"So, down in Labette county, they want to cut out the State Fish and Game Department! They want to lop off the \$28,000 which goes toward paying other state expenses. Perhaps this particular taxpayers' league wants the property owners to pay that \$28,000 themselves. Really, however, someone should put the natives of Labette county wise to some facts before they manage to increase state taxes."

Will Aid the Land Banks

PRESIDENT HOOVER will ask Congress to subscribe for 60 million dollars of additional capital for the Federal Land Banks. This will put the banks in a much better financial position, and will aid in holding down interest rates and avoiding at least some foreclosures. The nation's farm mortgage debt is 10 billion dollars, and of this amount the Federal Land Banks have lent \$1,181,541,085, or about 12 per cent.

Higher Prices for Milk

THE Borden Condensery at Fort Scott is paying \$1.40 a hundred for milk, basis of 4 per cent butterfat. The price in September was \$1.20.

Briefly Told

BEFORE O. W. Fletcher took charge of his 636-acre Meade county farm he was a mining contractor on a rather large scale. Now he admits that farming requires many times the mental and physical energy he used as a miner, yet he likes his present occupation immensely better. A sort of pattern by which he works is summed up on his stationery as follows: "Fletcher's Artesian Valley Farm—a Comfortable Place to Live and Enjoy Life With a Reserve for Old Age."

Walter Denholm of Leavenworth county, who has been very successful in hogging down corn in which soybeans were planted, is of the opinion that it is best to turn some large and some small hogs into the field together. He contends that if large hogs alone are allowed the run of the field, they will pull down more than they eat, hence the necessity for the pigs, to prevent corn from remaining on the ground to be wasted.

When straw after combining is too rank to plow it may have to be burned. "But," says L. C. Aicher, superintendent of the Fort Hays Experiment Station, "since last harvest there has been too much stubble burned and then not plowed promptly." He explains that if a stubble field is plowed right after being burned there is less ill-effect to the land.

Diversification is the only means of salvation for farmers in a depression like the present one, according to H. W. Button of Rush county. Mr. Button practices what he preaches by devoting only about half of the 1,260 acres he controls to wheat, and the rest to oats, alfalfa, kafir and pasture for his small herd of Shorthorns.

The State Highway Commission has been trying to give money away to 1,611 farmers around Hiawatha, as refunds on the payments to a benefit district, but so far only 891 have applied. Evidently the remaining 720 must be prosperous!

In the Corn Farmer Contest conducted by the New Idea Spreader Company, and which closed a few days ago, prizes were won by Jess Walters, Vermillion; Ollie Sutherland, Iola; Joe E. Beyer, Sabetha, and C. K. Atwater, Netawaka.

Sam Durbon of Junction City went pawpaw hunting a few days ago. He left his car along a road in Southern Geary county. On returning, he saw two goats had taken possession of the car;

one was on top, the other in the rear seat. Just then the goat atop the car crashed thru and joined his mate—repairs cost \$12.

O. E. Reed, Chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture, will give some new information on dairy-herd improvement work Thursday, October 29, over the NBC Farm and Home Hour. It will be of interest to every man who keeps cows. Mr. Reed formerly lived in Manhattan, where he was professor of dairy husbandry in the Kansas State College.

F. W. Bevington of Jewell City, president of the Kansas State Taxpayers' Association, said a few days ago that he was opposed to a special session of the legislature. But he favors the election of a House and Senate "that will do some honest-to-God cutting and a governor who will approve of their work."

Arthur E. Wurth, the owner of a 1,600-acre farm and cattle ranch in Clark county, gives the Farm Bureau credit for his rapid advancement. This speaks quite favorably for the bureau, since Wurth came to Kansas less than 10 years ago penniless and knowing absolutely nothing about farming.

In a part of the state where lack of moisture makes corn considered as an uncertain crop, H. L. Cudney of Edwards county has 200 acres that will produce a very good yield—20 or more bushels an acre—due largely, he believes, to alternate row planting.

Sherman Hoar of Great Bend, the farm agent of Barton county, reported last week that there was heavy weevil damage to stored wheat in Central Kansas. He suggests fumigation with carbon disulphide at the rate of 1 pound for every 25 bushels.

A good deal of interest is being attracted by the Land Valuation Conference, which will be held November 13 and 14 at Manhattan. Programs may be obtained from Prof. Harold Howe, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State College.

The Ninth Catholic Rural Life Conference will be held October 19 to 22 at the Hotel Broadview in Wichita. A program may be obtained from the Rev. Leon A. McNeill, Diocesan School Office, 307 East Central Ave., Wichita.

T. T. Thornton of Hutchinson, manager of Swift & Company's produce plant, reports that a good many farmers are co-operating with him in the production of high quality eggs, for sale in the cities at above market prices.

William Newson of Tonganoxie, a filling station operator, has a live wolf on display; it was chased by hounds into a shed on his place.

The first 120,000 bags of coffee from Brazil obtained by the Federal Farm Board on the wheat trade arrived at New York last week.

Summer fallowed wheat made a yield of 50 bushels an acre this year on a 50-acre field owned by Roy E. Durr of Dighton.

C. J. Posey of Lawrence, the weather observer at the University of Kansas, reports that Sep-

tember of this year was the warmest September in the 64 years in which the University of Kansas has kept records. The temperature was above 100 degrees four days and above 90 degrees 17 days.

A full use is being made of the bindweed spraying machine owned by Barton county. It has been employed in the last few days on the farms of J. A. Schneweis, Peter Schauf and Jac Depeisse in Beaver township.

With so many possibilities to pick from, it's folly for a farmer to depend on only one source of income, says R. D. Wyckoff of Russell county, who carries four major projects—wheat, poultry, dairying and beef cattle.

The Federal Farm Board is prepared to sell its wheat and cotton to relief agencies at market prices either for cash or deferred payments.

Irl Martin of Clay Center, 40 years old, was killed a few days ago by a bull. He was drilling

than alfalfa for hog pasture. Intensive pasturing will soon destroy alfalfa, he contends, and a good stand is hard to get. Sudan grows quickly and furnishes shade as well as feed.

A railroad rate of 1 1/3 fare will be available to Kansas City during the American Royal Livestock Show, November 14 to 21, except that on Monday, Kansas day, will be 1 cent a mile.

E. H. Leker of Manhattan, connected with the Division of Extension of the Kansas State College, urged last week that all corn growers select their seed from the fields promptly.

Slightly over an acre of ground sown to turnips on the farm of Arthur J. White, Comanche county, brings in an income of over \$300 a year. Mr. White peddles the turnips by truck.

P. P. Stimatze of St. John drilled four rounds in an alfalfa field last fall before he inoculated his seed. The difference is quite marked today, in favor of the inoculated area.

William Arrington of Webster, who moved to Rooks county 52 years ago, and who farms 40 acres, thinks there will be a considerable trend in Kansas toward smaller farms.

In a corn variety test on the farm of William Heller of Mitchell county this year the yield from Pride of Saline was 24.3 bushels an acre, higher than with any other variety.

Luella McPherson of Goodland, 16 years old, and Lloyd Forsee of Falun, 15 years old, will represent Kansas in the 4-H Club Health Contest the last week in November at the International Livestock Show at Chicago.

A very successful demonstration of multiple hitches for tractors was given a few days ago by The Caterpillar Tractor Company on the farm of Harold Hills of Colby.

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in September was 220 pounds, as compared with 227 pounds in September of 1930.

George W. Sidwell of Kinsley, the farm agent of Edwards county, reports a considerable increase this year in the acreage of alfalfa.

There is an unusually heavy movement of Western lambs into Finney county this fall for feeding, on the surplus grain and alfalfa.

Floyd H. Lynn of Kansas City will become editor of the Kansas Union Farmer of Salina, in place of A. M. Kinney, resigned.

A new set of rules covering the operation of a truck is being drafted by the Kansas Public Service Commission at Topeka.

The Linn County 4-H Club members sold their calves after the Mound City fair closed at from \$9.25 to \$12.75 a hundred.

Swine Feeders' Day will be held next Friday, October 23, at the Kansas State College at Manhattan.

Washington county grew 604 acres of Sweet clover in 1920; 12,177 acres in 1930.



wheat when attacked; he later drove his car to the house, but died before he could give an account of the incident.

Leonard F. Neff of Washington, the farm agent of Washington county, reports that it is not unusual for the farmers in that county to kill 90 per cent of the gophers in a field by a single poisoning in October.

L. E. Crawford of Garden City, farm agent of Finney county, reports that many farmers in that county are not pleased with this year's performance of Grohoma. Yields are low and the heads are not uniform.

Edgar L. Williams, a prominent Sheridan county hog feeder, believes Sudan grass is better

The Wheat Acreage Is Declining

By Gilbert Gusler

AMERICAN farmers are making a brave attempt to find a home remedy for low wheat prices. Feeding wheat to livestock and a reduction of acreage are the two chief ingredients in their prescription. They are taking liberal doses of that rather disagreeable medicine called "adjustment of production to demand."

If the intention to reduce winter wheat acreage 12 per cent is carried out, the chances are that total acreage of winter and spring wheat harvested in the United States in 1932 will be the smallest since 1913. With production shrinking back to pre-war volume, the American farmer's share in the responsibility for world oversupply of wheat will be greatly reduced.

Some improvement in domestic prices should result but, unfortunately, one can't conclude that they will be restored to the levels of two or three years ago. Even though American wheat disappears into consumptive and export channels at a higher rate this season than last year, the carryover into the 1932 crop year will be consid-

erably above normal. The United States will not be out of the export market. Russia and the importing countries with high tariffs are not participating in the acreage curtailment. Total surpluses of exporting countries probably will continue fully ample for the demand. Also, the whole commodity price structure has settled to a lower level.

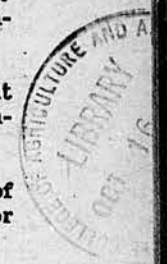
Winter wheat plantings have fluctuated in a cyclical manner in the last 35 years with high points in the fall of 1902, 1914, 1918 and 1927 and lows in 1908, 1916, 1923 and 1931. If farmers plant only 37,344,000 acres this fall as they indicated the intention of doing, the area will be less than at the last two low points. In the eight years during which planting intentions reports have been issued, the actual acreage has averaged 3 per cent below the intended. Whether the acreage planted this fall will represent the extreme low of the downward trend of plantings since the fall

of 1927, or will be followed by further decreases in the next year or two probably will depend mostly on how prices behave in the next 12 months.

Spring wheat acreage has been more stable, but has shown cycles in the last 15 years somewhat similar to those of winter wheat. From the last peak in 1928, the spring wheat area decreased 23 per cent up to this year, when it was the smallest since 1903, with the exception of 1924. Returns from spring wheat in 1931 were extremely low, and farmers reported the intention to shift some of the acreage into winter wheat. Hence, a small spring wheat acreage again in 1932 appears quite probable.

Assuming that the actual acreage of winter wheat will approximate the intended acreage, that as large a percentage as usual is winter-killed, and that spring wheat acreage will be about the same as in 1931, the total area for harvest in 1932 would be about 50,600,000 acres, compared with the last peak of 61,464,000 acres harvested in 1929.

(Continued on Page 14)





Our Kansas Farm Homes

By Rachel Ann Neiswender



Laundry Work Can Be an Interesting Scientific Study

NO OTHER household task gives me such a keen sense of satisfaction as laundry work. I may differ in this respect from the majority of women, but I do like to wash. And a line of snowy white clothes swaying in the breeze on a sunny day presents a scene of common, wholesome beauty to me.

The purchase of new laundry equipment last winter was an event of no small importance in my life. After trying out a number of machines, I decided on one of the dryer type, principally because it would speed up the drying process in the winter. This is especially desirable in my case because my basement is a bit damp. Then, too, I liked the method of washing recommended by the washing machine company.

Instead of overnight soaking of clothes, all garments are put thru a cold bath in the machine. The suction not only loosens the soil, but also removes some of it. The clothes are run thru the dryer, and then put in baskets to await their turn in the suds.

Hot water is recommended for washing, except in the case of delicate prints and silk materials. I add a little powdered bluing to the hot suds. The clothes are put thru the suds for varying periods, depending on the amount of soil in the garments.

After the clothes have been washed in the suds they are rinsed in the machine in hot water. Attention should be given to the rinsing of laundry. All of the soap must be removed if the garments are to be clear and clean. Grayish and yellowish "white" clothes are often this shade because of hasty or haphazard rinsing. Machine rinsing is advocated because the suction of the machine is much more thoro than the best of "elbow grease."

I find that the dryer, if left on for 9 minutes, will remove water to the extent that the clothes will finish drying in a few minutes. Blankets, given this treatment, will dry in a few hours in even a dampish basement.

By using this method wash tubs are eliminated. Consequently there are no tubs to fill and empty. The method is clean because very little water is splashed. Filling and emptying the machine with a hose helps, also.

Then, too, I like the dryer because it speeds the drying of the clothes so that many of them can be ironed the same day.

The clothes are cleaned thoroly by this method, due to the cold water bath at the beginning and the machine rinsing.

There are tricks to all trades. I have found it unadvisable to run more than three tubs of

Laundry work can be just laundry work or it can be an interesting scientific study. As usual it is up to the worker. R. A. N.

Giving a Garden Shower

BY MRS. J. C. NELSON

IF YOU are planning a shower for a bride or a new home owner, let me suggest a garden shower. Each guest brings an offering from her yard or garden.

Rose cuttings or shrubs already rooted or pot plants and ferns, make gifts to use that bring lasting beauty. Envelopes of fresh annual garden seed gathered from prize flowers are acceptable, also.

Dahlia bulbs, lily bulbs, cannas and iris that are ready for the flower beds may be given.

Roots of mint, parsley, horseradish, and other herbs are appreciated for the garden. And rooted



Gypsy Weather

When there's a yellow sun on the hill
And a wind as light as feather,
And the clouds frisk gayly, as young clouds will,

Oh, then it is gypsy weather!
That's the weather to travel in,
With the sun and the wind against your skin.
No matter how glad to rest you've been,
You must go when it's gypsy weather.

The hands of a house can never hold
A man when it's gypsy weather,
A town's too prim and a town's too cold
For a maid when her heart's like a feather!
Then hark to the words that your pulses say,
And put your hand in my own today,
And we'll follow the road as it winds away,
And we'll look at the world together!
—Mary Carolyn Davies.

berry bushes and grape vines will soon furnish material for jams and jellies.

Of course the amount and variety of the bulbs and plants will depend upon the season.

Buttermilk Pays Bills

BY MRS. GEORGE DOWNIE

WHEN cream and eggs were selling so low that there was no profit in them, I began to turn my thoughts to other ways of helping with the family expenses. In taking an inventory of my capabilities I decided that one possibility was in the marketing of buttermilk. I have long enjoyed the reputation of a good butter maker. I purchased a few bottles and caps. Then I added just a little cream to the buttermilk. It sold like hot cakes at the three eating houses that our near-by town boasts. Now I enjoy a trade of 40 to 50 quarts of buttermilk every week. This more than pays for all the electricity that we use on the farm.

Promoting Landscaping

BY MRS. LAURA I. WINTER
Home Demonstration Agent, Sedgwick County

IT HAS been said that anticipation is often more pleasant than fulfillment. That there are exceptions to the rule has been proven in the pleasure that the H. Hohn family of Sedgwick county has derived from a rock garden and lily pool.

On the annual Sedgwick county garden tour this year our surprise visit was to see this rock garden and pool. Mr. Hohn modestly told the visitors that "anyone can build one" but he forgot to add that to have a garden and pool as beautiful as the one he and his family possess demands much planning and systematic work. If the planning is well done, and the work is of equal quality as it is on the Hohn farm, then the result will be satisfactory.

Mrs. Hohn chose the right location for these attractions in the back yard near the corner leaving enough space to the side for a sunken garden and a bird bath. While Mrs. Hohn is a landscape enthusiast it is her hobby rather than her vocation since she has used a farm woman's meager spare time to study plans and put in practice the information she gathers.

The Hohns have the distinction of owning the best planned farmstead grounds, from the standpoint of landscaping, of the Farm Bureau membership in the county. Family co-operation has brought this about.

Buttons Have Many Uses

BY NAIDA GARDNER

BUTTONS are enjoying a tremendous popularity this fall. They have the first place as a trimming note and are seen not only on morning and sports ensembles but even on coats and dresses for afternoon wear. They are usually of plastic composition matching in color the costume or the trimming, also the belt buckle and other accessories of the ensemble.

As a rule, the new buttons are rather moderate in size, even on coats, and they remain very classical in their shape. Plain tailored buttons with four holes also seem to have the preference, even on smart afternoon models. There is a tendency towards square buttons, sometimes with a second superposed round button on top.

On skirts, buttons are used to fasten the skirt its whole length. The fastening is either disposed on the front or on both sides. On afternoon models, there are several rows of buttons on the hips, or, in other cases, the dress is fastened its whole length from the top of the bodice down to the hem with a line of buttons very close to each other, either on the front or at the back.

Sometimes the sleeves are button-trimmed, especially when the dress has high cuffs, but, as a rule, they are more in evidence on the dress itself. On the contrary, buttons are frequently seen on coat sleeves and even on fur cuffs. They are also placed on fur collars, in which case the collars are fastened on one side.

Becoming Stout Style



7261

Models which are designed for the larger woman with slender hips are often difficult to find. However, style No. 7261 is such a model and is especially attractive. The waist portions are lengthened at the hips by skirt sections that have fulness in plait effect at the seams in front and back. The V neck is outlined by an inserted facing of lace, and to this a plaited lace trimmed jabot is attached. Printed silk, crepe, velveteen and light weight woolens are suggested for this design. The beauty of this design is that it may be used equally well for morning or afternoon wear. For morning wear, a printed linen with rick rack trimming would be delightful. Designed for sizes 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure.

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

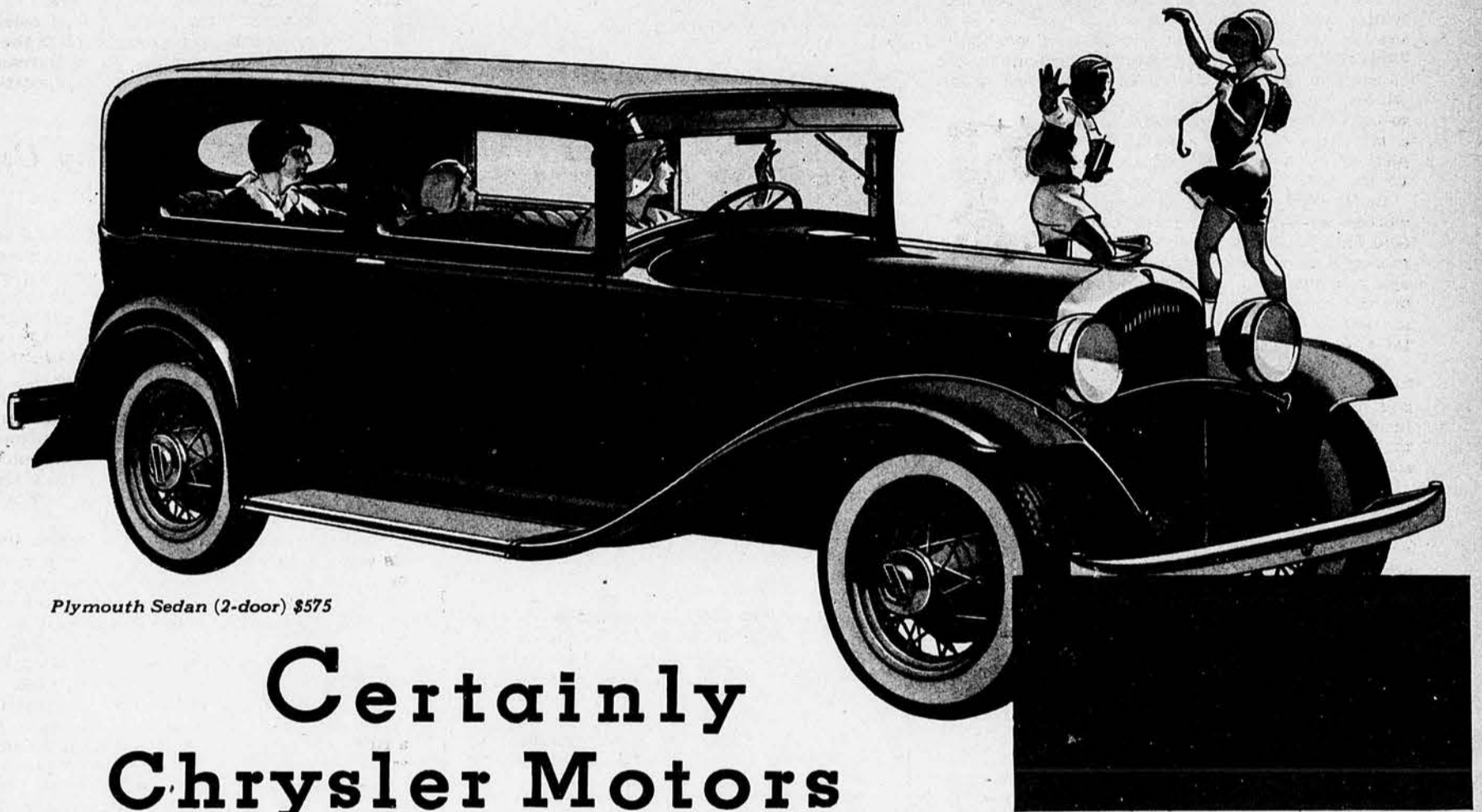


If you are planning Halloween parties you will be interested in our leaflets, "Halloween Parties" and "Palmistry." They are 4 cents each. Order from the Home Service Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

clothes thru one water, especially the suds and the rinse water. I have found, also, that a little extra hot water turned thru the dryer just after the clothes are put in, and of course, before the dryer is started, will help in the appearance of the garments. We pay in appearance for crowded tubs. Enough clothes at a time, but not too many, is a good rule to observe. A chloride solution added once in a while to white clothes, towels and tea-towels will improve their appearance. Then there is the perfumed substance that can be added to starch which not only gives a gloss to the starched surface, but also scents the finished garment.

THE SMOOTHNESS OF AN EIGHT • THE ECONOMY OF A FOUR

NEW PLYMOUTH FLOATING POWER *and* FREE WHEELING



Plymouth Sedan (2-door) \$575

Certainly Chrysler Motors Builds Both Sixes and Eights

FOR YEARS Chrysler Motors engineers have been building and improving Sixes and Eights that are among the finest. They have contributed to modern motoring many of the greatest advancements of today's best cars.

And throughout those years they have never ceased striving to build a quality car of lowest price as notable and superior as their high-priced Sixes and Eights.

From Dodge, from Chrysler, from De Soto — from the moderately priced Sixes up to the magnificent Imperial Eight, finest of fine cars, they have consistently adapted quality features of design to the field of lowest price.

Still Chrysler Motors research was not satisfied. Chrysler Motors engineers knew that a Four gave more in quality of materials and craftsmanship than any car of more than four cylinders in the lowest-price class. Simply because the Four has so many less parts, is so much simpler in design.

They also knew the Four to be sturdier, longer-lived, more economical—just as speedy, as quick on pick-up, as dogged on hills or in sand as any car of equal power efficiency, no matter how many cylinders it boasts.

The Four, in a word, has been proved by the world the ideal car of lowest price—

Except for vibration. That defect of all old-fashioned fours, Chrysler Motors science has worked for years to eliminate.

In the New Plymouth, four-cylinder vibration is gone. For Chrysler Motors engineers have given the world "Floating Power."

Floating Power removes all "interrupted torque" from the engine performance of the New Plymouth. It develops full 56 brake-test horsepower and gives actual stop-watch speeds of 65 to 70 miles an hour.

Yet Plymouth's Floating Power is positively silken—smooth as satin, soft as velvet.

Even experts could not tell the kind of motor under the Plymouth hood; most of them guessed eight cylinders.

Then Chrysler Motors engineering added Free Wheeling that brings to the field of lowest price the thrilling feature of high-priced cars which makes it possible literally to glide through heavy traffic. You can shift between all forward speeds without declutching—easily, quickly, smoothly.

Plymouth also gives a new, Easy-Shift transmission. You can shift quickly from second to high and back again at speeds of 35 and 45 miles an hour without clashing or grinding of gears even with Free Wheeling locked out.

New Plymouth also has self-equalizing, inter-

nal, hydraulic brakes. It is the only car of lowest price with hydraulic brakes—simplest and unexcelled for safety and smoothness.

In the New Plymouth you get such notable engineering superiorities as double-drop frame, making for still lower center of gravity, greater safety and style; fully insulated Safety-Steel bodies; hydraulic shock absorbers.

New Plymouth appears also with an entirely new styling—an eye-compelling beauty of line and color. You will be amazed to find in this car of lowest price a degree of artistic advancement comparable with far costlier cars.

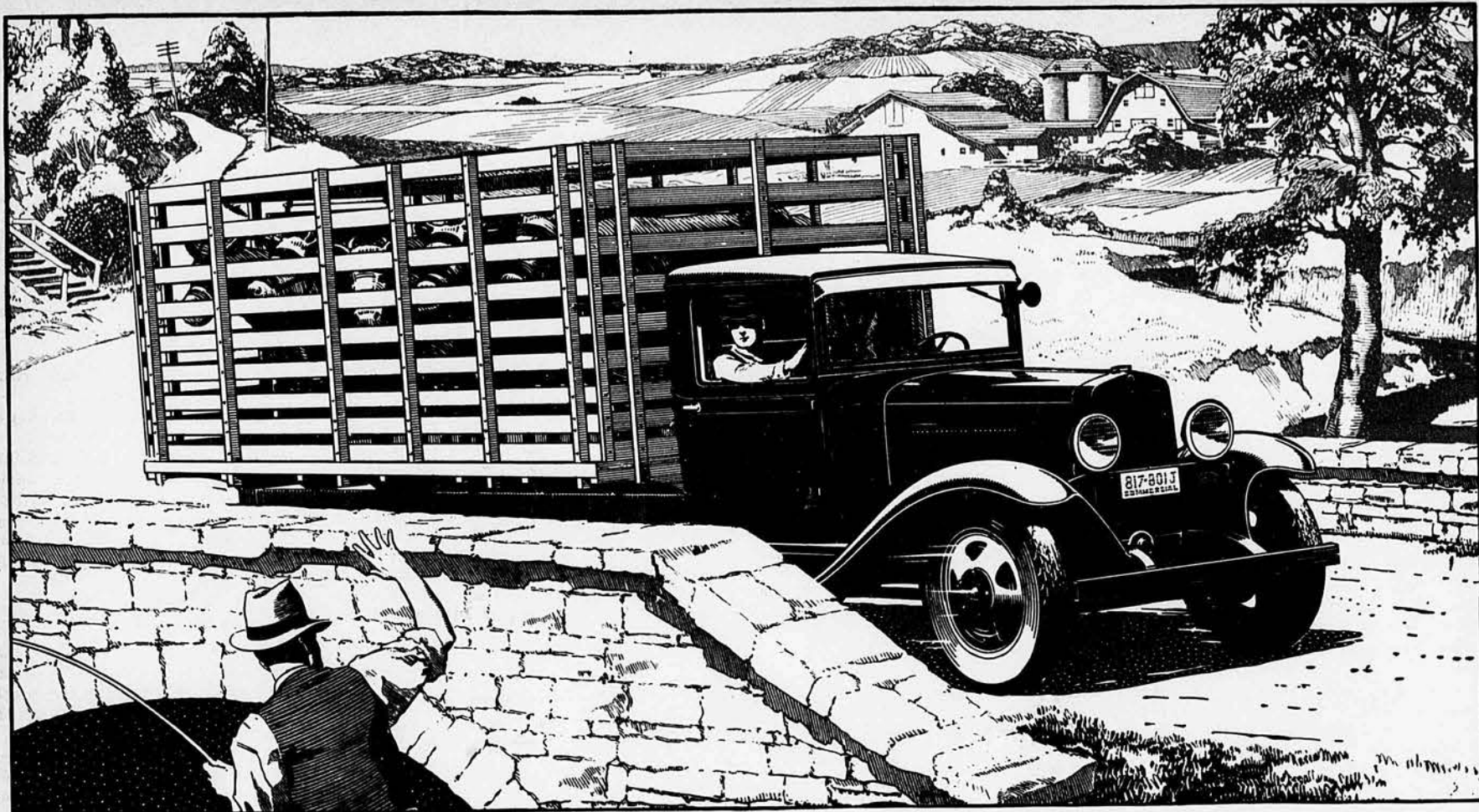
These are strong statements, but conservative compared with the enthusiastic acclaim of those who have seen and driven the New Plymouth.

Plymouth challenges the world of lowest-price cars. Ride in it. Drive it. Prove to yourself that the New Plymouth is the quality car for millions, with the Smoothness of an Eight and the Economy of a Four.

NEW LOW PRICES—Roadster \$535, Sport Roadster \$595, Sport Phaeton \$595, Coupe \$565, Coupe (with rumble seat) \$610, Convertible Coupe \$645, Sedan (2-door) \$575, Sedan (4-door 6-window) \$635, f. o. b. factory. Low delivered prices. Convenient time-payments.

Non-shatterable plate glass is available on all models at small extra cost. All enclosed models are wired for radio without extra cost.

NEW PLYMOUTH IS SOLD BY ALL DE SOTO, CHRYSLER AND DODGE DEALERS



1 1/2-Ton 157-inch Stock Rack Truck—Price with Chevrolet cab and body \$830. Dual wheels standard. With 131-inch wheelbase \$730, dual wheels optional \$25 extra.

1 1/2-TON CHASSIS WITH 131-INCH WHEELBASE (Dual wheels \$25 extra) **\$520**

1 1/2-TON CHASSIS WITH 157-INCH WHEELBASE (Dual wheels standard) **\$690**

COMMERCIAL CHASSIS **\$388**

All chassis prices F. O. B. Flint, Michigan. All truck body prices F. O. B. Indianapolis, Ind. Special equipment extra.

MORE POWER .. MORE SPEED MORE CAPACITY and better all-round performance

Low list price—low operating and upkeep cost—are big factors in Chevrolet truck economy. But still another factor of importance is Chevrolet's ability to handle large loads—and do it with speed and certainty.

Because the Chevrolet frame is exceptionally long and is supported throughout by four long heavy-duty springs, the Chevrolet chassis accommodates the largest bodies of any chassis of this price. These bodies can safely be filled to capacity, due to the rugged construction of every vital chassis part. And these larger loads can be hauled at time-saving speeds, due to Chevrolet's big, powerful, six-cylinder motor.

This engine offers greater pulling ability than any other engine in a truck at or near Chevrolet's price—50 horsepower! It

develops its power at a relatively slow engine speed. And as far as road speed is concerned, no other low-priced truck is as fast as Chevrolet.

Truck ability like this has a dollars-and-cents value to the farm owner, because it saves him valuable time. Combined with the many savings effected in gas, oil and tires—it gives the Chevrolet truck an operating economy that is unsurpassed in today's commercial car field.

Chevrolet Motor Company
Dept. 25-F, 420 Milwaukee Avenue, West
Detroit, Michigan

Gentlemen—Please send me complete information about Chevrolet's line of six-cylinder trucks with Chevrolet-built bodies.

Name _____

Address _____

City or P. O. _____ State _____

CHEVROLET SIX CYLINDER TRUCKS

FOR LOWEST TRANSPORTATION COST

The Coming of Cosgrove

By Laurie York Erskine

FARLEY had sat without protest or any word while they drove him into Manford. For he was frightened. His befuddled brain had not at first believed Cosgrove's warning that the mob had turned against him. He had conceived Cosgrove's intention of arresting him to be established upon revenge. He had been convinced, in his drink-obscured mind, that the arrest which Cosgrove had engineered was the vengeful kick that he himself would have dealt a fallen man. But after Hazel's coming, the realization had begun to dawn upon him that the incredible warning which Cosgrove had delivered was true, and while he sat in the car, lurching as the car lurched over the back trails which Gaines elected to follow, he heard his darkest fears confirmed.

"Christofferson couldn't hold them," Hazel explained to Gaines' anxious query. "They smashed thru the windows and the alarm spread to the people already in the streets. They rushed the courthouse from outside and the guards fell down miserably. But they stopped to hear stump speeches in the courthouse square. They got worked up into a fury. They wanted to tear them to pieces. It was like a hell, full of demons. Christofferson was almost weeping, he was quite helpless. And then I thought what would happen if they got out to the ranch and found you there. I knew he would try and hold them back and I was afraid . . . something might happen to . . . to . . . you." Her voice fell away, something of embarrassment in it. Farley strained all his faculties to hear. "So I saddled Thunderbolt and rode out," she said. "Oh, why has he gone away? He shouldn't have gone alone!"

Her thoughts were all for him. Her whole interest in this matter, her sole interest, was for him. For Cosgrove alone she had defied the gale in that ride which had in all probability saved Farley's neck.

As they swung into the dirt trail across the broad coulee, the great wind brought them the sound of a galloping host; a body of men who thundered along the road which in the distance and invisible traversed the prairie to the north. It was the mob, pressing out toward the Bar Nothing ranch which they would find deserted.

"We'd best make for Sheerwater," muttered Gaines.

"Shore. They'll never hold the jail at Manford," assented Slade. And thereupon Farley made known his fear.

"Call out the troops!" he roared from his place in the tonneau. "It's riot and murder! It's a thing for the troops!"

"You might 'a' thought of that before you called the mob together," snapped Webb, dryly; and Farley, with a snarl, subsided, to dwell with his fear in silence.

And that fear to him was very real and grisly. It oppressed him like a specter, like an incubus, sucking life and reason from him. It numbed his mind and weakened his will as if with water, turning him to a diluted parody of manhood. He shivered in its grasp, and could have shrieked aloud as he contemplated the hideous pictures it presented to his disordered mind.

Wert Farley had from time to time dealt expertly with mobs. He had used mobs, and controlled them. A politician of sorts, he had exploited the mob, and was not ungifted with a crude knowledge of mob psychology. But in this moment, all his knowledge served only to emphasize the danger which menaced him. He had no thought nor hope of coping now with the element which he had heretofore used to conquer and to kill. All fight and the will to fight were

gone from him. All hope and the thought of hope were torn from his mind. In the moment when Gaines had made his revelation of Mase Farley's murderer, something had snapped in Wert, the victim's brother. The sudden realization that in this conspiracy of plunder and violence he had been involved with the man who had slain his brother had brought home to Farley a consciousness of guilt. And with that consciousness of guilt, all the bully's manhood oozed away. All that was left him was the soul-shattering specter of his fear.

He carried that fear with him in silence, and in silence they conducted him to the jail at Sheerwater, which hamlet was all but deserted by a population which had migrated to the trial. This information was vouch-

safed to them by the town marshal who opened the jail to them. And it was the means of breaking Farley's silence.

"They're all away to the trial." The functionary eyed the prisoner narrowly.

"A part of the mob!" shrieked Farley. Hazel blanched at the hideous sound of fear which rang in Farley's cry, and her nature shrank from the piercing agony of his voice as he went on. "They'll come for me!" he cried. "They'll come! Take me away from here! It ain't right to leave me here!" He was shaking, quivering, a great, burly figure of a man, divested of manhood, insane with fear. Hazel turned away from the sight of him, and Slade sternly urged him toward the cells.

"Hold yourself in, Wert!" he snapped. "You ain't dead yet!"

The cell door clanged upon him.

"Rest there!" growled Gaines. "They ain't gettin' thru to you till they get past the whole raft of us." He turned to Slade. "You boys stay here," he said. "I'll get over to Manford and pick up some men we can trust."

At the doorway he found Hazel and told her of his mission.

"Better come along," he urged. "Time you was gettin' home."

Without a word she followed him into the darkness and rode beside him into Manford once again without a word. For to speak would have been to betray what was moving in her mind, and her thoughts were all for him.

"We'll Never Hold Them!"

Gaines whisked the car into the courthouse square at Manford and had to shout so that his voice might be heard above the thunder of the gale which boomed in the curtains.

"I'll drive you home first!" he cried.

"No!" she said, "I'll stay with you."

The square was all but deserted. In the courthouse they found Christofferson, profoundly disturbed, and seven men were grouped about him. At the entrance of Gaines and the girl, their talk subsided, and they frowned with sullen embarrassment. "Did they get 'em?" cried Christofferson eagerly.

"No," Gaines answered shortly. "Thanks to a girl, they didn't. While you hombres ran around in circles, this young lady rode out and gave us warnin' enough to sneak Farley out the way before they got there."

"Where is he?"

"Over at Sheerwater. He's safe for the present, but I'm takin' you boys back with me an' as many more as we can depend on. We got to hold him safe till Cosgrove gets back!"

The sheriff's square face fell, lugubriously.

"Ain't Cosgrove with you?" he wailed.

"No. He's gone lone ridin' after Lederer. Lederer lit out for the hills."

"But . . .!" cried the sheriff, "we'll never hold them without Cosgrove! He's our only hope!"

"Who else can we have?" snapped Gaines.

"There's Pedley an' Morgan, and a dozen others. The jury men are all with us. But they've all gone out to the Bar Nothing."

"Leave one man here to bring 'em over as soon as they get back. Get yore Winchester, boys, an' come with me," rapped Gaines.

There was an obedient movement as they hurried about the room, and there was a businesslike clicking of breech bolts as they made sure their rifles were prepared. Then there was a movement toward the door.

"Wait a minute!" Hazel cried out her command so that it startled them and set them standing there staring at her.

"What about Cosgrove?" she cried.

They stared at her, bewildered, asking, "Well, what of him?"

"Before you go out to Sheerwater, you've got to go out and help him!" she cried. "Don't you see? He's gone out alone! He's in danger! And you only think of saving the wretched hide of the man who tried his best to see him killed!"

Gaines looked troubled.

"But it's what he would want, Hazel," he protested. "Can't you see this is what he wanted us to do?" He felt the weakness of his cause even as he protested it.

"What good will it do him to do what you think he wanted, if he dies out in the mountains all alone!" she cried. "And that's what it amounts



Rural Health

Dr. C. H. Lerrigo.

Blood Pressure Is a Mystery to Patients—and Sometimes to the Doctors as Well!

ONLY within the last 20 years has the testing of blood pressure become a matter of routine examination by physicians in general practice. To patients it is still a matter of much mystery. I believe I am not going too far in saying that it also is a matter of mystery to many physicians.

When a doctor tells you that you have high blood pressure he has told you about as much as he might in saying, "You are feverish," or "You are sick." It is worth while to know whether your blood pressure is high, but the knowledge of the mere fact, in itself, does not go far toward getting it cured.

High blood pressure is not in itself a disease, it is merely a symptom. It is possible that some good may come from treatment of the symptom without finding the underlying cause, but not very likely.

The doctor's examination is not complete until he has found the systemic fault that is responsible. Perhaps it is a disease of the kidneys, a disease of the heart or blood vessels, a nervous disease, a bad habit, or it might be simply an indication of overwork or worry. Let the doctor continue his investigations until he has found why you have high blood pressure, and then let him advise you how to get relief, if such a thing is possible.

There are conditions under which high blood pressure is incurable. Chronic Bright's disease is a good example of this, and another is hardening of the arteries. There are conditions under which high blood pressure is desirable. If it were not for the increased pressure of your circulation would be insufficient. There are cases in which his very best efforts do not enable a doctor to find the defect that is responsible for the high pressure. In such a patient he can only treat the case experimentally.

A special letter, "Hints About Blood Pressure," will be sent to subscribers desiring more detailed information if they will write to Doctor C. H. Lerrigo, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, and will send two 2-cent stamps.

Will Hair Tonics Help?

I am a boy 19 years old. I have lost so much of my hair during the last two years that it is very thin. I have had no serious illness nor any eczema of the scalp. I have

used several hair tonics, but I have been told that these tonics injure the hair instead of benefiting it. Are my informants correct? Does singeing keep my hair from coming out? What will make my hair come back?
M. O. N.

It is just possible that you are subject to an inherited weakness. If so, all the hair tonics in the world will do you no good. Singeing does not help. I began to lose my hair when 18 years old, and I was quite bald by 22. I spent some anxious years and a great deal of money doing no good at all. So I do not feel competent to offer any advice.

Better See a Good Doctor

I have been in a weak physical condition for several years. At times I am not able to do my work. Some days I feel well and in less than an hour I will have such a weak spell that I can scarcely stand on my feet. A doctor examined me and said my blood was too thick and full of impurities, but he failed to help me.
S. C. M.

If your doctor really told you that your blood was too thick and full of impurities, the best advice that I can give you is to go to a good doctor and get a real diagnosis. In all probability your complaint is not dependent at all on the condition of your blood, but I can make no diagnosis from the symptoms you give.

Use a Boracic Acid Wash

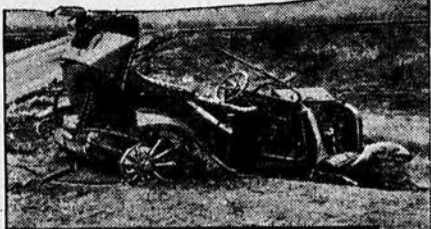
Will you tell me what to do for canker sores? My mouth is sore with them most of the time. I have not done anything for them except use alum, but that doesn't help much, and it makes me nearly sick to use it.
S. B. C.

Have your teeth looked after very carefully to be sure that there is no decay. Sometimes amalgam in fillings creates an irritation, so ask your dentist about that. Be very careful in masticating your food. Keep the bowels active. Instead of alum use a mouth wash of boracic acid.

Build Up the Body

Is there a cure for forgetfulness and absence of mind for short intervals? I am a woman 40 years old and in good health otherwise, except that I am somewhat nervous.
C. F. W.

In your case this probably is a result of some disturbance of the central nervous system. There is no one remedy that will go any good. You may find that it will never progress enough to cause any serious annoyance, but it is well for you to take steps to correct all faulty habits of living and build up the system.



Will Your Next Drive End in TRAGEDY?

You risk serious injury every time you drive. More cars on the road... more s-p-e-e-d.... more S-M-A-S-H-E-S!

Why Risk Injury Costs When 2 1/2¢ a Day Protects You

Make sure you'll never get caught without protection. Decide, right NOW, you'll arrange to avoid paying big bills for doctor, nurse, drugs, hired help, etc., when an injury lays you up.

FREE BOOK! Get this amazing book. Full details. Send today -- before an unexpected injury costs you hundreds of dollars. Be prepared. Get facts. Send N-O-W!

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Form with fields for Name, Occupation, P. O., State, R.F.D. and a request for a free book describing accident insurance policies.

New Low Prices



5 Extra Years of Harness Use

Why does the Walsh outlast and outwear all other harness? Why is it easier on the horse, perform better in the field, give longer life and greater economy?

NEW BEAR CAT GRINDER

Big new type, four pound cutter swinging hammers with new concave grinding plates, has set a new standard of performance...

to. Death! He will pursue Lederer until he overtakes him! And do you think that Lederer won't fight? I tell you he'll fight like a coyote! Treacherously! He'll ambush him in the dark! He'll shoot him in the back!

too late. When he rushed out into the night it was to see his car depart with a load of vengeful rioters toward Sheerwater. "Good....!" he cried, we're stranded now!

"We're Stranded Now!" She caught up her words with a sharp click of her breath, and her hands flew to her throat as a booming murmur arose above the riot of the winds. Christofferson strode to the window and flung it open.

"Where are they? Bring 'em out! Tell 'em we want 'em." "Come on, Christofferson, give the swine up or we'll come in and get them!"

"They ain't here!" cried Christofferson. "Farley's over at Sheer..." Gaines was upon him with a strong hand across the sheriff's mouth. "Shut up, you fool!" he cried.

"Let them go!" she cried. And she threw herself across the door. "You won't leave here except to follow him!" Behind her, and faintly, sounded the rumble of a started engine.

KC BAKING POWDER SAME PRICE FOR OVER 40 YEARS. Guaranteed pure and efficient. USE less than of high priced brands. 25 ounces for 25¢. MILLIONS OF POUNDS USED BY OUR GOVERNMENT.

Stubborn Coughs Ended by Recipe, Mixed at Home. Here is the famous old recipe which millions of housewives have found to be the most dependable means of breaking up stubborn coughs due to colds.

Warmth and Style in an Indera FIGUREFIT Slip. A prominent department store buyer said, "Since women have learned of the warmth and comfort an Indera Figurefit (Coldproof) Knit Slip gives, we are selling less outerwear."

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

SPRINGFIELD RIFLE, MODEL 1903 cal. 30, REDUCED to \$16.50. 8 1/2 pounds, 43 inches long, 24-inch barrel, offered assembled and refinished, without bayonet at reduced price, \$16.50.

Farm Crops and Markets

The Higher Prices Recently for Butterfat and Eggs Have Been Very Welcome to Kansas Folks

DUE to dry weather, there still is a great deal of wheat to plant in West Central and Southwestern Kansas; elsewhere the seeding is mostly all completed. There will be considerable wheat pasture in most communities outside those areas. A good many farmers have started corn husking; this work is getting underway sooner than usual this year, due to the speed with which the corn was cured in September. Most of the sorghums have been cut. Far more row crops are in the silo or shock than is the usual rule in Kansas. Advancing prices for eggs and butterfat, and to a smaller extent for wheat and wool, are decidedly encouraging.

Barton—A number of folks from here attended the World Series baseball games in St. Louis. Wheat is coming up; some of it was injured by worms. We have had some rain, but more is needed.—Alice Everett.

Butler—Wheat seeding is about completed; the ground was in good condition. The acreage was reduced somewhat. Almost all the silos have been filled. Corn yields will be fairly good. There is very little demand for labor. Wheat, 29c; oats, 16c; corn, 27c; eggs, 15c.—Aaron Thomas.

Clay—Recent rains have been very helpful to the wheat. All of the silos are being filled, and many trench silos have been constructed. There should be good wheat pasture this fall. Cream, 28c; eggs, 13c.—Ralph L. Macy.

Cowley—Stock water is still a problem; a good rain is needed badly. A severe hail storm struck the country east of Maple City a few days ago, and did considerable damage to crops, livestock and buildings. Pastures are dry; livestock isn't doing very well. Cream, 27c; eggs, 12c to 17c.—Cloy W. Brazle.

Douglas—Considerable sorghum molasses has been made this year, far more than in past years. It sells for 75 cents a gallon. Windfall apples and pears are being ground for vinegar.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Finney—More rain is needed. A very good milo crop was produced. A good many sheep and hogs are being shipped into the county for feeding. Choice pigs, \$5; hogs, \$4; grain fat yearling cattle, \$7; cream, 29c; eggs, 15c.—Cressie Zirkle.

Ford—This is an unusually dry fall; most farmers are still waiting for rain before starting wheat seeding. False wire worms are eating the early sown wheat. The last crop of alfalfa was light. Stock is on dry feed. Wheat, 26c; corn, 30c; cream, 27c; eggs, 12c.—John Zurbuchen.

Franklin—Farmers have been busy sowing wheat and cutting kafir. There is a good demand for farms for rent. A good many cattle have been shipped to market recently. Quite a few wells have been dug in the last few weeks. A good rain would be welcome. Everything sells well at public sales, considering the times. Good progress is being made in the paving of K-33. A fine load of yellow corn sold for 36 cents a bushel at the Ottawa Community Market sale a few days ago. Eggs, 14c to 19c; butter, 32c to 36c; pears, 50c to 60c; apples, 25c to \$1; potatoes, 60c to 80c.—Elias Blankenbeker.

Gove and Sheridan—We have had a few local showers, but more rain is needed. The county will have but little fall wheat pasture. Livestock is in good condition; the pastures, however, contain little grass.—John I. Aldrich.

Hamilton—The weather is still dry, hot and windy. Most of the farmers are re-seeding their wheat. Many of the folks are busy cutting the row crops. Public sales are well attended by good buyers. There has been a big improvement in the county roads this summer. An elevator likely will be built this winter at Mayline.—Earl L. Hinden.

Leavenworth—Pastures and wheat are making a good growth since the rains came. The county fair had some mighty fine exhibits. Considerable road work is being done.—Mrs. Ray Longacre.

Lyon—Farmers have finished wheat seeding, and more rain would be helpful. Pastures are green, and livestock is doing much better. The last crop of alfalfa is light. Wheat, 32c; corn, 40c; oats, 18c to 20c; eggs, 12c to 22c.—E. R. Griffith.

Marion—Most of the wheat has been planted, and farmers are turning their attention to other fall work, such as corn husking and cutting kafir. Most of the corn will be fed on the farms where it has been grown.—Mrs. Floyd Taylor.

Miami—A few light rains and cooler weather have been very helpful to the pastures. Most of the kafir is in the shock. Some fall plowing is being done. The Taxpayers' League met in Paola a few days ago, with an attendance of 350. Corn, 38c;

oats, 18c; wheat, 35c; potatoes, 80c; cream, 30c; eggs, 17c; hens, 9c to 14c.—W. T. Case.

Marshall—A great deal of road work is being done. A taxpayers' league was organized here a few days ago. Cream, 32c; eggs, 6c to 18c; corn, 30c; wheat, 28c; oats, 15c; hogs, \$4.50; potatoes, 75c.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—Good rains have been of great help to fall pastures. Kafir made an unusually good crop; corn yields are light. Men have generally been hired for silo filling at from \$1 to \$1.50 a day. Butterfat, 28c; eggs, 17c.—J. R. Henry.

Neosho—The county is very much in need of moisture, especially for wheat seeding. The wheat that is up is very spotted. Corn husking has been started in a small way, with yields of 15 to 20 bushels an acre. Streams are low, ponds are low and farmers have been hauling a great deal of water.—James D. McHenry.

Ness—The wheat outlook is poor. The subsoil contains little moisture—about 13 per cent—and the top soil doesn't have enough moisture to sprout the seed. Worms also did some damage to the seed. Some farmers are waiting for rain before starting seeding.—James McMill.

Norton—Some rain has been received, but more would be helpful to the wheat. Feed is plentiful. Hogs, \$4.50; corn, 28c; wheat, 31c.—Frank Greenwood.

Osage—Recent rains have been very helpful to the pastures, alfalfa and the wheat. A considerable acreage of wheat has been planted. The Community Sales held at Osage City every Friday are drawing good crowds, and produce satisfactory prices, considering commodity market levels. Work will be started soon on State Highway No. 31 from Osage City 7 miles east to connect with Highway No. 75. Butterfat, 25c; eggs, 13c to 15c.—James M. Parr.

Pawnee—Farmers have been busy seeding wheat; the soil was in good condition. Some of the early sown wheat is infested with wire worms and Hessian fly. Alfalfa seed yields were from 2 to 4 bushels an acre. This county made an excellent record in 4-H Club projects this year. Kafir is ready to cut. Eggs, 12c; wheat, 28c; heavy hens, 13c; cream, 25c; milk sold on the butterfat basis, 32c.—Paul Haney.

Renov—We need good growing weather, and especially more rain, for the wheat. It has made a very poor start. Wheat, 27c; eggs, 14c; hens, 13c; butterfat, 27c; bran, 55c.—E. T. Ewing.

Rush—Some portions of the county have received considerable rain; others are very dry. Wheat seeding is completed in the more favored localities, and the fields are up, with good stands. Grain sorghums are mostly all harvested. Corn is almost a failure.—William Crotinger.

Scott—Farmers have been busy seeding wheat. The feed crops are cut; yields were fairly good. Wheat, 27c; corn, 25c; eggs, 12c.—Ernie Neuenschwander.

Sherman—The weather is dry. Feed is rather scarce, as most folks are trying to keep more livestock than usual, on account of the low prices. Corn husking has started. Very little wheat is up; some folks are waiting for rain before seeding.—R. M. Purvis.

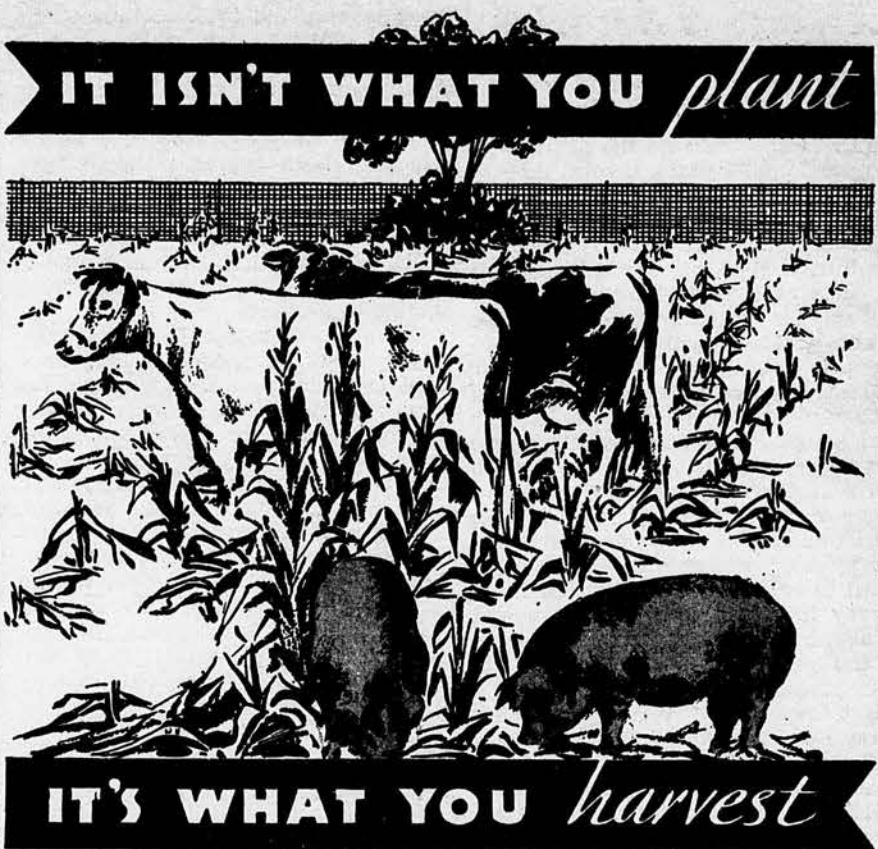
Smith—Both the pastures and wheat are making a good growth. There will be considerable cattle feeding here this year. Corn husking will start soon. The silos are all filled. Cream, 27c; eggs, 15c and 19c.—Harry Saunders.

Sumner—We are having beautiful fall weather. Farmers have been busy sowing wheat; the ground is in excellent condition. Some grain is still in the stack. Early sown wheat and the alfalfa are making a fine growth. Late rains helped the kafir and pastures greatly. Hogs, \$4.85; wheat, 28c; corn, 30c; oats, 15c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 27c.—Mrs. J. E. Bryan.

Wallace—The weather has been dry and windy. Corn yields are better than one would expect, considering the unfavorable weather during the growing period; they are running from 10 to 25 bushels an acre; much of the crop already has been husked with mechanical pickers. Considerable road work is being done. Feed crops generally produced satisfactory yields.—Everett Hughes.

Woodson—Wheat planted on early plowed ground is up and doing well; the late plowed fields lack moisture. Corn cutting is finished. Some corn is being husked, and sold for 38 cents a bushel. Eggs, 16c; cream, 27c; wheat, 35c; oats, 20c; apples, 50c.—Bessie Heslop.

Wyandotte—Wheat seeding was delayed somewhat by dry weather. Apple harvest is progressing rather slowly. Cider mills are running at full capacity. Farmers have been cutting kafir, feterita and cane. Some of the folks are selling wheat to feed stores at several cents a bushel above current market prices. Hog and cattle prices have advanced a little. Cream, 39c.—Warren Scott.



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PRIZES

First prize will be \$3, second prize \$2 and 5 prizes of \$1 each.

THE RULES

1. Letters must be written on only one side of a sheet of paper. Name and address of writer must appear at end of letter.
2. A signed statement permitting publication must be attached to letter.
3. Letters must not exceed 150 words.
4. A postmark not later than midnight October 24 must appear on the envelope to permit entry in this contest. (Winners names and addresses will be printed in the November 7 issue of Kansas Farmer.)
5. Sole Judges will be members of Kansas Farmer's publication staff.

Address Desk R. R. M.

KANSAS FARMER TOPEKA, KANSAS

Acreage Is Declining

(Continued from Page 7)

If we assume, also, that yields in 1932 will approximate the average of the previous 10 years, a total crop of about 735 million bushels would be indicated, compared with 886 million bushels produced in 1931. The lack of moisture and poor preparation of soil in parts of the West and Southwest will require favorable conditions later if acre yields of winter wheat are to be up to average.

Domestic disappearance of wheat in 1930-31 was 733 million bushels. This was about 80 million bushels above the average of recent years, due to the fact that feeding of wheat was above normal. With farmers more accustomed to feeding wheat and with low prices continuing, feeding may be equal to or exceed last year. A trade survey indicated that feeding would be about 50 million bushels more than in the past season. Consumption as flour probably will equal last year.

Net exports of wheat, including flour, in the last season were 111.5 million bushels. With domestic prices close to an export basis, with the Federal Farm Board making special effort to dispose of its stocks thru such measures as the exchange with Brazil for coffee and sales on long term credit to China and Germany, with smaller crops than last year in other exporting countries, it seems probable that net exports from the United States will be considerably larger this year, altho clearances thus far have been below 1930.

Total distribution of United States wheat into domestic and export channels may exceed that in the past season by a substantial amount. However, with a carryover of 319 million bushels and a crop of 886 million bushels, there is a total supply of 1,205 million bushels to draw on. Hence, the carryover at the end of the present season again will be far above normal size, altho probably smaller than this year.

The relation between supply and total distribution of wheat in the United States in recent years can be seen in the following table, figures being in millions of bushels:

	Total Supply carryover plus crop	Total Distribution domestic disappearance plus net exports
1926-27	940	808
1927-28	1,010	873
1928-29	1,052	792
1929-30	1,070	768
1930-31	1,174	849
1931-32	1,205	

During the trade depression in the "seventies," wheat prices were much below the Civil War level, but they averaged around a dollar at Chicago despite the rapid increase in acreage in the United States. Chicago prices dropped below 80 cents in the middle "eighties." Acreage expansion halted in that decade, and a moderate curtailment took place. The Chicago price got up around the dollar level again in 1890 and 1891. The world depression in the "nineties" put wheat down below 60 cents most of the time from 1893 to 1896. Yet, acreage curtailment did not occur for several years. At 50 to 54 cents, the December farm price from 1893 to 1895, wheat had a much higher exchange value for other products than has 30-cent wheat today, that being the average farm price in August, 1931. The motive to curtail is stronger today than it was in the "nineties," and there is less new land inviting exploitation.

Acreage reduction tendencies are strongly apparent in Argentina and Australia, with decreases of 20 and 25 per cent, respectively, for their next crops. Canada has been slow to take this way out, her 1931 spring wheat acreage being only 3 per cent below 1930, and was near the peak figure. The Canadian planting intentions report had indicated a reduction of 8 per cent and spring wheat farmers in the United States made a cut of 19 per cent. Moderate decreases in

acreage occurred in Danubian countries in 1931.

Russia increased her acreage about 7 per cent in 1931 and plans further expansion for next year. With prices in France, Italy and Germany maintained by high tariffs, material curtailment in their acreage is not to be expected. The result is to make countries having only about three-fifths of the world's wheat acreage shoulder the entire burden of adjusting production to demand.

The reduction in world acreage probably will bring moderate improvement in wheat prices, at least to the point of putting them closer to a normal relationship to prices for other crops. More advance than that probably would start acreage expansion again. Anything extreme in the way of an advance is hardly to be expected except thru the accident of unfavorable weather causing low yields in important producing areas. There is an equal chance of unusually high acre yields that would partly nullify the effects of acreage reduction.

Look Out for Quacks!

Reports coming to the Kansas Farmer Protective Service indicate that the quacks are at it again! Ever so often some Protective Service member writes that a fake doctor is operating in his community. One of the last notices of this kind came from Sherman county. It appears that the deceiver in this particular case has rather odd tastes: he prefers old bachelors for his victims. The Sherman county bachelor was approached first by a spectacle salesman, who, after selling him some glasses for \$17, announced that his eyes were in "very bad shape," and should have the attention of a good doctor. He explained further that he knew of just the right doctor and would send him around. In due time the alleged doctor arrived, removed a so-called "growth"



from the old man's eyes and charged him \$300. Only \$100 could be paid that day, so the doctor agreed to return for the other \$200 in 10 days. It was at this point that a neighbor learned of the old gentleman's predicament and reported to the Protective Service. A trap was arranged for the eye doctor, but he was smart enough not to return for the \$200, and still goes free. Payment was stopped on the \$100 check just in time to save it for the old man. All he lost was the \$17 paid for the glasses, which in all probability, were worth next to nothing.

It appears that these crooks use a clever plan for locating their prospective patients. The spectacle salesman calls at a farm house and inquires where a certain old man lives. He has forgotten the name but describes him as being a bachelor, possessing some property and having very little intercourse with the outside world. Of course there is such a character in nearly every community, and the spectacle salesman soon is on his way with the desired information.

We should not be surprised to see the Democrats come out in favor of debt cancellation: starting with Raskob!

From Station WIBW

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

Daily Except Sunday

- 6:00 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
- 6:05 a. m.—Alarm Clock Club
- 6:20 a. m.—USDA Farm Notes
- 6:30 a. m.—The Sod Busters
- 6:55 a. m.—Time, News, Weather
- 7:00 a. m.—Gospel Singers
- 9:00 a. m.—Early Markets
- 9:02 a. m.—Sunshine Hour
- 11:00 a. m.—Household Searchlight
- 11:30 a. m.—Farmers' Hour
- 5:30 p. m.—Uncle Dave
- 6:00 p. m.—Bing Crosby
- 6:15 p. m.—Sports, News
- 6:25 p. m.—Pennant Orchestra
- 6:45 p. m.—Camel Quarter Hour
- 7:00 p. m.—Pryor's Military Band
- 10:00 p. m.—Jack Miller
- 10:15 p. m.—Tomorrow's News
- 10:30 p. m.—Star Dust
- 10:45 p. m.—Dream Boat
- 11:30 p. m.—Nocturne

Highlights Next Week

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18

- 10:30 a. m.—Voice of St. Louis
- 11:30 a. m.—International Broadcast
- 12:30 p. m.—Cathedral Hour
- 1:30 p. m.—Church of the Air
- 2:00 p. m.—Fray and Bragiotti
- 4:30 p. m.—Allerton Glee Club
- 5:00 p. m.—Chicago Knights
- 5:30 p. m.—Barnsdall Hour
- 6:00 p. m.—The World's Business
- 6:30 p. m.—Pennant Orchestra
- 7:00 p. m.—Devils, Drugs and Doctors
- 8:00 p. m.—Phantom of Mort Manor
- 10:30 p. m.—Nichols Orchestra
- 11:00 p. m.—Duchin Orchestra

MONDAY, OCTOBER 19

- 10:45 a. m.—Rumford Baking Powder
- 1:30 p. m.—Rhythm Kings
- 2:45 p. m.—Ben and Helen
- 4:00 p. m.—Cafe De Witt Orchestra
- 7:30 p. m.—Farm Bureau Program
- 9:00 p. m.—Women's Clubs
- 9:30 p. m.—Arabesque
- 11:00 p. m.—Meeker Orchestra

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20

- 1:30 p. m.—Columbia Artist Recital
- 2:45 p. m.—Captivators
- 3:00 p. m.—Four Clubmen
- 3:30 p. m.—Fisher Orchestra
- 7:15 p. m.—The Sod Busters
- 7:30 p. m.—Red Goose Adventures
- 7:45 p. m.—Senator Arthur Capper
- 8:00 p. m.—WIBW Minstrels
- 8:30 p. m.—Chevrolet Chronicles
- 9:15 p. m.—Star Brand Shoemakers
- 9:30 p. m.—Nit Wit Hour
- 11:00 p. m.—Romanelli Orchestra

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 21

- 10:30 a. m.—The Sun Maid
- 2:00 p. m.—Edna Wallace Hopper
- 2:45 p. m.—Prince of Wales
- 7:15 p. m.—Evening Devotional Hour
- 7:30 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Atwater Kent Contest
- 9:00 p. m.—Columbia Corporation
- 11:00 p. m.—Duchin Orchestra

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22

- 9:30 a. m.—Nat and Bridget
- 10:45 a. m.—Rumford Baking Powder
- 7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Atwater Kent Contest
- 9:00 p. m.—Savino Tone Pictures
- 9:30 p. m.—Tito Guizar
- 9:45 p. m.—Peters Parade
- 11:00 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23

- 10:30 a. m.—Acme White Lead
- 10:45 a. m.—The Sun Maid
- 1:30 p. m.—Ann Leaf
- 3:00 p. m.—Light Opera Gems
- 3:45 p. m.—Lady from Louisiana
- 5:45 p. m.—Robin Hood
- 6:15 p. m.—Buster Brown
- 7:15 p. m.—Evening Devotionals
- 7:30 p. m.—Farmers' Union
- 8:00 p. m.—Community Sing
- 9:00 p. m.—Victor Demi Tasse
- 9:45 p. m.—Howard Barlow
- 11:00 p. m.—Panico Orchestra

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 24

- 10:00 a. m.—Helen and Mary
- 10:30 a. m.—Columbia Revue
- 2:45 p. m.—Madison Singers
- 3:00 p. m.—Ann Leaf
- 3:30 p. m.—Spanish Serenade
- 4:00 p. m.—Duchin Orchestra
- 5:45 p. m.—Tropic Aire Sports
- 7:15 p. m.—Sod Busters
- 8:00 p. m.—Chicago Variety Hour
- 8:30 p. m.—National Forum
- 9:00 p. m.—Hank Simmons
- 11:00 p. m.—Guy Lombardo

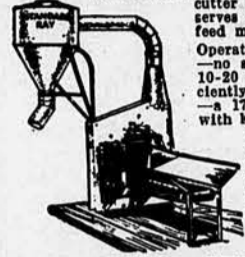
We'd Like to See a Paddle-Wheel

The tree to which Columbus tied his ships when he had steamed up the Ozama River is partly preserved.—New York Herald Tribune.

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ESTRANGED WIFE, SHOT, BUT LITTLE IMPROVED —Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

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LIVESTOCK

By Jesse R. Johnson

The Importance of Livestock Was Stressed at Dodge City in Exhibits at the Southwest Free Fair

THE big Southwest Free Fair at Dodge City this year more than ever emphasized the importance of the livestock industry. Every effort was made to direct the attention of visitors as well as home folks to the fact that the Southwest is rapidly turning to livestock as the best means of solving the problem of low farm incomes.

This area, comprising about 24 counties in the extreme southwestern part of the state, long ago demonstrated its leadership as a hard wheat growing section. Now, with newly awakened zeal, it promises a leadership in diversification and livestock raising seldom seen in any wheat country.

Wheat is being fed to cattle and hogs extensively, and the well-conditioned stock at this fair was grown almost entirely on a combination of wheat and corn.

About 500 hogs, largely from the Southwest, were entered. This was 150 more hogs than ever were shown before. The beef cattle averaged better than ever, both in quality and fitting. The Hereford show, all from the surrounding territory, was one of the strongest shows ever seen outside of a state fair.

In the dairy division more than 100 head were exhibited, all Holsteins and Jerseys, with only one or two outside herds. The 4-H Club exhibits were greater in number and of higher quality than in former years.

One of the outstanding features of the fair was the county agricultural division. Exhibits from 24 counties were graded for power to attract attention, neatness, correctness in labeling and quality of products. The largest number of points were allowed for the educational value of the exhibit in teaching a timely economic idea. Most of the exhibits stressed the importance of livestock and better feeding methods.

There were 59 entries in the wheat show, and the judges stated that 57 of them composed the best specimens for that number of entries ever assembled at any Kansas fair or wheat show. The wheat surplus bugaboo, it seems, is destined to pass in any country where good livestock can be grown successfully.

THE eleventh annual convention of the Colorado Real Estate Boards held at Pueblo recently gave more attention than usual to matters of general interest to agriculture. Their first consideration is to sell land and city property, but how to assist the farm family in their struggle to retain ownership of the land is of the greatest importance.

More attention was given the matter of taxes and farm loans than to any other subjects. Without livestock, no farm can be made to pay, and the responsibility for stocking the farms of the Middle West must sooner or later be accepted by the men who own the farms.

Instead of investing his money in tax-free securities or putting it on time deposit to be lent back to his tenant at double the rate he receives, the retired farmer should buy cows or other livestock, put them on his farm, and in this way assist his tenant to pay rent. By retaining ownership of the stock and seeing it once a week he takes no chances.

There is difficulty in securing the tenant who will give the stock just

the right attention, but, with every drawback considered, in a majority of instances it will work out better than selling grain at present prices and letting hundreds of tons of rough feed go to waste.

JIM HUDSON of Ashland, one of the oldest ranchmen in the Southwest, has a herd of 700 Aberdeen Angus breeding cows. There are about 1,400 acres of farm land on the 8,000-acre ranch which he operates. In the past much of this farm land was devoted to wheat growing, and it was a profitable business when the price was good.

About the same acreage still is seeded to wheat at a cost of \$2.25 an acre. But instead of cutting and threshing the grain with the combine, as he formerly did, Mr. Hudson uses it entirely for cattle pasture. The cattle can be turned on wheat pasture in the early spring, and remain there until about June 20. If the wheat is well started in the fall and not pastured too short during the winter, an acre will feed a cow and calf well thru the spring months. The wheat is excellent milk producing feed, and calves with mothers do especially well on it. Wild grass pasture is preserved for later in the season and for use the following winter in connection with cotton cake.

FARMERS of Baca county, Colorado, have grown their usual crop of corn for that section. The yields never are heavy, but the corn this year is of good quality and the acreage was large. Farmers, however, are faced with prices so low that corn will hardly pay expenses, even tho it was produced on cheap lands. In many instances they are taking cattle to feed and accepting the gain made instead of selling the corn. That is, the cattle are weighed when put on feed and the owner takes them back at that weight. He, however, is able to sell them as corn fed cattle and in that way makes a profit.

The farmer owning the corn field gets the gain and saves the husking and uses up what rough feed he may have on hand. In this way he gets away from borrowing money with which to buy cattle, saves interest and reduces his risk to some extent. Good calves, it is said, will gain about 2 pounds a day and will consume about a peck of corn. This means that 8 pounds of gain can be had from a bushel of corn. Of course, no one knows 90 days in advance

what fat cattle will sell for, but indications are that they will not sell so low that there can be a loss in feeding 18 or 20-cent corn under some plan like this.

AFTER riding the range for years in Western Kansas, followed by the uncertainty of wheat crops and more uncertain prices, Dr. G. R. Hickok of Lakin turned his attention to the breeding of purebred swine. Most of the hogs grown in this part of the state seemed destined to be sent west. That trade demands a smaller type hog. For that reason, after a careful survey of the situation, Doctor Hickok chose Hampshires, and is breeding them on a big scale. He also is president of the Kansas Hampshire Breeders' Association.

The directors of this association are sponsoring a big sale to be held at the Kansas State Fair grounds in Hutchinson on March 1. The sale offering will be made from consignments by members of the association. Half of what each animal sells for, after sale expenses are deducted, will go to the association for promotion purposes, premiums and club work. The other half will go to the breeder consigning the gilt. This sale will follow a week of sales to be made by breeders of Northwestern Kansas and Eastern Colorado. The Kansas association has 60 members.

DIVERSIFIED farming and livestock scored heavily at the Mid-Kansas Agricultural and Livestock Show held last week at Salina. No other show ever organized in the Middle West has taken its place so quickly in the hearts of the livestock industry. From the start it was understood that this was to be a livestock show, not only in name but also in encouragement of breeding and showing of good livestock.

It is to the credit of the men in charge that it should have grown to such proportions in such a short time. The big new judging pavilion and riding hall, erected at a cost of \$56,000, located on land belonging to Salina but leased for 50 years to the county, is being paid for by a tax levy. This building, if it were 10 feet longer and 10 feet wider, would be as large as convention hall in Madison Square Garden.

Salina business men already have invested more than \$70,000 in this show. But it must not be understood that it is just a Salina or even Saline county project. Leading citizens of the 15 counties around Salina have had a big part in it.

Three hundred beef cattle were on exhibition, not counting the 4-H exhibits. Because this is in a sense a sweepstakes affair following local and district fairs, the baby beef show was one of the strongest ever held in any Middle Western state. In the Junior Yearling Hereford class there were 96 entries. All entries in 4-H classes totaled 281.

The Grand Championship for calves went to a Mitchell county Hereford.

A Mitchell county exhibitor also won first in the Shorthorn class in the club work.

Saline county has the largest Guernsey club of any county in America, and the Salina show contained more high class entries than was ever made in any show in this country. This show is held a trifle late for many swine breeders, but this year's exhibits were ahead of any previous show. About 500 head were in the pens. There were 160 sheep, as against 30 last year.

An interesting and encouraging thing in connection with the show was the very large number of entries from the territory surrounding Salina. It indicates how easily a one-crop farming territory can be transformed into one of general farming and livestock growing. Saline county is rapidly becoming the most important Guernsey area in America, due to capable and efficient leadership.

I was never more impressed with the interest manifested by the boys and girls in livestock. They are learning that work is after all play when properly and intelligently directed.

IN THE FIELD

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



Next Thursday, October 22, Fred G. Laptad, Lawrence, Kan., sells 44 Duroc and Poland China boars and gilts at his Laptad stock farm about two miles north of town.

J. M. Bolton & Son, Poland China breeders of Smith Center, Kan., made their 14 exhibit for the year at Salina last week. In the fourteen shows they have won 44 championships and over 100 firsts. They breed Poland Chinas.

S. B. Amcoats' Shorthorns made a strong showing at the Salina show last week. Winning as follows: grand champion bull, first on best two bulls, first on best three bulls, first on best three females, first yearling herd, first on pair of calves, first on graded herd and second on get of sire.

Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., are advertising Spotted Poland China boars of last spring farrow in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Lynch Bros. are pioneers in the Spotted Poland China business and know how to grow them big and always keep up with the times in breeding. They will price these boars very reasonably.

On November 3, J. E. Erickson, Holdrege, Neb., will sell at auction 300 pure bred Hampshire late summer pigs and early fall stock pigs in lots of 10 and 20. At the same time he will sell 25 fall litters. Just the litters are selling, the sows to be returned when the pigs are weaned. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer next issue.

D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kan., is advertising Spotted Poland Chinas again in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Mr. Brown has 120 fall pigs and can sell you a pair, trio or as many as you want at a very attractive price. He is getting a new herd boar from Ohio, a Leopard bred boar. Most of his pigs this fall are by American Eagle, a son of the 1930 and 1931 world's champion.

Next Wednesday, October 21 is the date of the S. B. Amcoats' Shorthorn sale at his farm, about four miles northeast of Clay Center, Kan. The Bluemont farm of Manhattan are consigning some cattle to the sale as in past years. There will be 48 head in the sale and it will be a good place to buy your herd bull this fall. Both herds are well and favorably known and cattle from neither herd can't help but strengthen your herd. The sale is next Wednesday.

Spohn & Angle, Duroc breeders of Courtland, Kan., and Superior, Neb., exhibited Durocs at the Oklahoma State Fair this year, winning grand champion on sow, defeating the sow that won this honor this year at the Kansas State Fair. They authorized this paper to claim February 19 as the date for their bred sow sale, at which time they will feature sows mated to their grand champion boar, Smooth Indicator.

Next Thursday at Culbertson, Neb., Albion Walkensdorfer of Herndon, Kan., will sell a draft of Chester White boars and gilts. In the same sale Erickson Bros. also of Herndon, will sell 10 Poland China spring boars that will be very choice. There will be 25 Chester White boars and 20 gilts in Mr. Walkensdorfer's sale and they will be good. They are largely by Comrade, the 1929 Kansas State fair champion. Remember the sale is next Thursday.

The complete dispersal sale of the Collins Farm herd of registered Holsteins has been announced for November 11. There will be around 55 females and seven males in the sale and it will feature Marathon, Bessie Burke 3rd., U. S. Ormsby Akkrummer Skylark, Sir Corona Bessie Burke, a state record bull and a fine lot of cows and heifers, fresh and freshening with nice Herd Improvement Association records up to 553 pounds of fat. The sale will be held at the farm near Sabetha, Kan. It will be advertised in Kansas Farmer soon.

At his farm near Rexford, next Wednesday, October 21, John A. Yelek will sell 30 boars and 20 gilts, all selections from his good herd of registered Hampshires. In the same sale he is selling 10 Milking Shorthorn bulls from calves to bulls old enough for service. They are by Flintstone Waterloo Gift, one of the best bred bulls in the state and Mr. Yelek's herd is one of the largest herds of registered Milking Shorthorns in the state. Included in the sale is the herd boar, Kansas Whirlwind, a prize winning son of Nehawka Whirlwind. The sale is next Wednesday and you should be there by all means.

Smith county, Kansas is becoming a dairy minded and there are a number of herds of registered Holsteins in that county that, while small in numbers are going to be heard from in the future. In advising Dr. Kastor of Topeka, to take his splendid herd to Smith Center to disperse he was fully aware of the kind of cattle that were being bought and that were appreciated in that county. Geo. A. Woolley of Osborne, a sister county, has demonstrated what can be done with a small beginning in the Holstein business in North Central Kansas.

A Good Time to Build Beef Herds

THE next year or two will be a fine time to build beef herds, with low priced foundation stock. But cattle feeders would do well to use considerable caution. Feed supplies are plentiful over most of Kansas and relatively cheap; feeders are low and fat steers high as compared to feed prices. 'Tis a fine setup, except that of the probable future consumer demand. And of such is the price of beef cattle made! This appears to be a good fall either not to feed, or if you do, use common cattle and then just "warm 'em up" a little. But better yet, it seems to be a good time to play safe by waiting until next year for feeding, or else by spending all the effort in the development of a breeding herd. It will be time to get all "hot and bothered" over feeding when you can see definite signs of business recovery, which may come in the spring. The demand for beef is not going to pick up much until employment is definitely on the upturn, and in the meantime the market must use a tremendous amount of beef produced by the folks who already have made the plunge, thru the lure of cheap feeders and cheap grains.

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