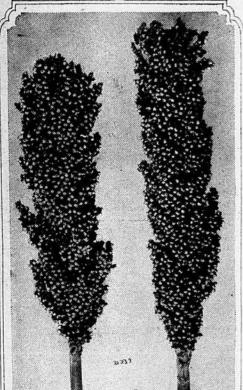
KANSAS FARMER MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

December 31, 1927

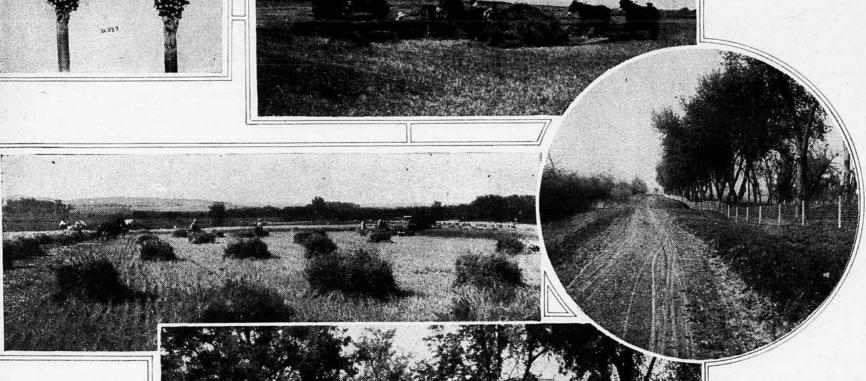
Number 53



On the Agronomy Farm of the Kansas State Agricultural Cyllege

4 DEC 27 '27





May the coming New Year bring to you a greater measure of health, wealth and contentment than you have ever known before!

> Note-We are planning a bigger and better service for you for 1928. Watch for our announcement in this paper each week.



Twas a Pretty Good Season!

And May We Look for Still Further Improvement in Agricultural Affairs in 1928?

BY HARLEY HATCH

most of us here in Kansas pretty well; the low prices now being paid for many farm products are balanced by good of 1927 is virtually out of the fields; that is, with the exception of that now paid for all damage to crops and fields standing in the shocks. I have set the and put the fences back. They also average yield for the county at 33 bushels. I think this a conservative accrue in the future from pipe line estimate; for the fields which will breaks; such a break might be serious make less than that amount there is if it happened near wells or along waas much acreage which will make tercourses. This new line will make more. Much of the best bottom corn is this farm well supplied with undermaking 50 and up to 70 bushels. This ground pipes. In addition, it is ruis a good crop for the county, but is mored that a location for an oil well not the best we have raised in recent has been made on the rarm adjoining years. In both 1920 and 1924 I believe we had a larger yield, but the have plenty of oil and gas business quality of the grain has never been in this neighborhood for the next better than has been raised this year. Kafir, however, seems to have made accruing to the land owner from these constitutions. about the best yield ever recorded for the county. The reported yields equal enough to pay taxes and that is a help or exceed corn, which is not often done to many of us. the county. The reported yields equal in a good crop year. Wheat and oats made but an average yield here, but hay and forage crops were all that could be asked.

Good Poultry Feed, Anyway

I am not, and never have been, much of an advocate of kafir as a main farm crop for this part of Kansas. It may be all right to have 5 to 10 acres for poultry feed and to provide fodder to be fed early in the season. But as a crop to provide grain to be fed to cattle, hogs or horses, I much prefer corn, and for horses, oats. There are three crops against which I hold a strong prejudice kafir flay and rye. They prejudice, kafir, flax and rye. They are what I would call "skimmilk" crops, crops which in certain seasons may make a fair return, but which are either very poor in feeding value or which tend to take too much fertility from the soil. And yet I am ready to concede that kafir seldom gets a fair show. It usually is planted after the corn is in, and nearly always on the poorest soil on the farm, and if any that kafir yields so seldom equal corn to grow, it gets the first start in plantthis I don't like kafir; I don't like the condition in which it leaves the ground for the next crop, I don't like to get it ready for the thresher and I don't like the grain as stock feed. Aside from these objections I am ready to concede that kafir is all right.

Even Egg Prices Declined

to the farmers of this part of Kansas a most unwelcome present in the form of reduced prices for nearly every production of the farm. Wheat, corn, hogs, provide this system that is taking the cattle, sheep and poultry prices were best of the young people to the cities all sharply lower; the only reason hay and towns. Mr. Tennal takes excepprices were not lowered in company is tion to the efforts that are being made that hay is now so low that another reduction in price would make it so load it on the cars to run the gauntlet have it a meeting place for the of the Kansas City market. After being subjected to a continuous hammer-struction and entertainment without ing for the last 90 days the hog margoing to town for it. He is a close obket was hit another hard blow this server, and with his observations I am week and another 40 cents a hundred in full accord. I believe that it is almarket also has been under heavy fire for a week or so and cattle feeders are fearful that what has happened to hog producers may happen to them. feeders don't like to see those 25-centa-day drops which have been so com-mon during the last week.

Plenty of Pipes Now

Surveyors have been busy in this locality, running a line for what is said the farm every time. to be a 20-inch gas main from the Panhandle of Texas to Kansas City. The

BY THE time you read this we will the buildings, going thru wheat and all be but a day or so from a new cornfields and pasture. Just south of year. The old year has treated the buildings there runs the pipe line of the Manhattan Oil Co., carrying oil from the Greenwood county fields to products are balanced by good Kansas City. When the oil company In Coffey county the corn crop laid their pipe they paid 75 cents a rod for the right of way and in addition agreed to pay all damages which might not the best we have raised in recent has been made on the farm adjoining operations; not heavy, it is true, but

Cattle Feeders Help

Considerable corn has been sold from the farms here during the last two weeks at a price ranging from 60 to 65 cents a bushel. In Burlington territory virtually all the corn goes to the elevators; in what may be called the feeding territory of extreme western Coffey and eastern Greenwood counties the corn sold all goes to cattle feeders, who pay from 65 to 70 cents a bushel. As a rule, the farther one gets into Greenwood county the higher is the price of corn, and I have heard that one feeder near Madison is paying 75 cents a bushel for shelled corn of good quality. Much of this corn has to be sold because it is tax paying time: the last call for taxes is supposed to be December 20, but some provision seems to be made to extend that time until January 1, and that is always done in this county. It is generally thought that with tax paying and holi-day time past there will be much less corn sold, especially when it no longer crop is slighted in the tending it is moves directly from the field. I have kafir. It is perhaps for this reason always disliked to see any corn move moves directly from the field. I have that kafir yields so seldom equal corn off the farm, but necessity has in the here; corn gets the best land on which past compelled us at times to sell some As a rule good corn in the crib ing and is seldom slighted in cultiva- is better than money in the bank, not tion as kafir so often is. Despite all only because it is safe but also because is better than money in the bank, not it is in a measure an insurance against the sacrifice of stock should the next season prove a poor crop year.

What About City Life?

My friend Ralph Tennal, of Sabetha, has had published in a Kansas City paper a series of articles in which he Even Egg Prices Declined takes the ground, as a result of years The week before Christmas brought of close experience, that our present school system educates our country youngsters away from the farm, and that the farmers are heavily taxed to to destroy the country school and in its place build the consolidated school cheap that it would be more profitable located in some town. Mr. Tennal to burn it, in a vain endeavor to heat would make the country school a the whole county, than it would be to center for country activities and would loss in price registered. The cattle most a crime to take many of our young people away from the farm to throw them into city life where not one in ten really succeeds. We have a literary school of mental lightweights Cattle prices are yet profitable, but in this country who picture the farm as a terrible place in which to live. This is a false view; farm life is for most of us better than city life; I have seen both and have lived in both town and country and, knowing what I do, if I had to make the choice between the city and the farm I would take

Kansas needs a larger acreage of survey cuts across this farm north of alfalfa; let's plant it in 1928.



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"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing
is the best investment any farmer can make. A
great many have proved this true. They know,
from experience, that hogging down, pasturing
after harvest and crop rotation will pay for
RED BRAND FENCE in from 1 to 3 years.
They know, too, that this real good, copperbearing steel with its extra heavy zine "galvannealed" coating keeps rust out; that these two
things make RED BRAND costless by lasting
longer. Its stiff stays, well-crimped line wires,
can t-slip knots, help keepitstraight, trim, hogtight and bull-proof. The fence that will last
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What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5 or more for each
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A New Oil Lamp Given, Burns 94% Air

H. J. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., the inventor of a wonderful new oil lamp that burns 94% air and beats gas or electricity, is offering to give one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write him for particulars. Agents wanted.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

December 31, 1927

Number 53

POLICIO DE LA COMPANIONE DE LA COMPANION

Elkins' Farm Always Returns a Profit

The Home-Produced Livestock Is Fed Out on Home-Grown Rations 27'27

OME produced baby beef and porkers fed out after a definite system on home grown feeds; a few good dairy animals, a carefully culled poultry flock, eggs graded for market; an excellent crop rotation, exacting seed selection, adequate seedbed preparation; conservation and building up of fertility, protection against disease and parasites; an unusually fine orchard, the best garden in the county; a fine modern home, surrounded by a choice selection of roses and other flowers on a well-landscaped lawn; active participation in community activities and farm organizations. All of these factors combine to make farm life for Eugene Elkins, and his family, Clay county, both profitable and desirable.

"My type of farming is not large," Mr. Elkins assured, "but it is safe, and always has shown a profit." There is character expressed in his next statement; it is truly Kansan. "I've made a million at it; however, only a small portion can be counted in dollars and cents. The balance is in the enjoyment I get from my family, my home, my neighbors, my flowers, my fields, my livestock and the services I may be able to perform for my community."

Twenty years before Mr. Elkins located on his present farm he was sure he wanted it. He remembered it from his boyhood as one of the best places he had seen. It was his ambition to own it. But what did years of renting do to "his" farm? It is

what did years of reining do this sufficient to say that it has required careful work and planning, since Mr. Elkins moved on the place, to coax back lost fertility. His system is definite and efficient. He has a complete system of terraces to prevent washing, and he keeps the cultivated land clean. One piece of land, that had washed to a considerable extent, was terraced and seeded to alfalfa and then pastured with hogs. Mr. Elkins likes to keep his livestock out on the land as much as possible. It is good for the stock and saves work in hauling manure. But all of the home-produced fertility is used to good advantage on the crops where it is needed most. All straw used as bedding gets out on the land, and besides the cattle are allowed to pasture on straw stacks and stalk fields. The corrals washed badly, but Mr. Elkins prevented any fertilizer slipping away in that manner by building a manure trap. Other than in this trap, none of the manure is allowed to accumulate.

Legumes are brought into play for feed and fertility. About 20 acres of alfalfa,

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

The main "crop" on the farm is livestock. It consists of two carloads of hogs a year, and one carload of baby beef of the Shorthorn variety. Mr. Elkins produces his stock, and has been following this practice of finishing home-produced stock on home-grown feed for 30 years, so he should know its possibilities. "I start feeding the calves at 14 months old," he said. "They go on feed about September 1 to 15, and are fed until April 15. I can make more money from this method—and have for 30 years—than from any other. This way we never have more than two kinds of cattle on the place at one time, so we don't get the different ages mixed, and that saves a lot of grief and trouble. We had to buy a little corn last year, but it is very seldom that we don't produce enough for our needs. "To get the finish on the baby beeves we start them on snapped corn and oats. In the winter we feed shelled corn, and the last two months the corn is ground. The calves probably get as much good out of snapped corn as either the shelled or ground, but the change is what they like. The calves seem to take a new interest in their feed after a change and they eat more. In this way we just about double the weight of the calves in six months of finish feeding. We start them at 400 pounds and



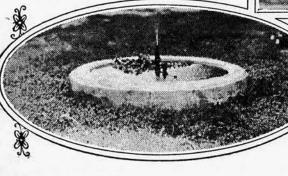
Mr. Elkins Was Caught Taking Some Good "After-Supper" Exercise, in the Top Picture. He is Mowing the Lawn, While His Daughter and Mrs. Elkins Lent a Hand With the Flowers. The Lower Picture Shows the Fine, Modern Home and the Spacious Lawn. The Large Photo Allows Us to Peek Into the "Horn of Plenty" on the Elkins Farm. It Shows a Fair Display, Which Includes 110 Samples of 86 Distinct Varieties of Crops Grown by Mr. Elkins. Back of the Sign, "Maplewood Farm" Are Samples of the Season's Five Cuttings of Alfalfa

get them on the market at 800 pounds just before the spring work gets too stiff."

before the spring work gets too stiff."

Every precaution is taken to start the Polands right. They are raised on wormfree ground and have the advantage of alfalfa pasture and a "hogging-down" combination of corn and soybeans. Spring pigs show up better than fall pigs as a rule, but Mr. Elkins gets September litters started well by winter "One thing that

started well by winter. "One thing that pays with pigs," he asserted, "is the individual house system. There are a good many things one can do that yield more than a single profit. For example, hogging down the soybeans and corn. The hogs make a rapid gain, cut out any expense of harvesting that acreage, and the beans are good for the land." Incidentally, Mr. Elkins has been running a variety test on soybeans for the agricultural college. He has tried nine varieties for three years, and so far he picks out Manchus. He states that they are larger and earlier. In his marketing of livestock the shipping association to which he belongs sometimes is used It helps especially in (Continued on Page 19)



The Fountain in the Oval Adds Interest to the Yard and Amuses Visiting Little Folks. Immediately at the Right We Introduce Mr. Elkins, Clay County. The Lower Pictures Show Mr. Elkins and a Friend Examining the Grapes, While Mrs. Elkins is Gathering Some Beans

6 acres of Sweet clover and 8 acres of soybeans are grown each year, and 5 to 10 acres of legumes are plowed under annually. Mr. Elkins likes to think of his crop rotation starting with alfalfa for hay for three to five years, and then hog pasture for two years, corn two to four years. "I always have a field of about 15 acres," Mr. Elkins said, "one-third planted to soybeans and two-thirds to corn. I turn my spring shotes in when fall comes, and in 60 to 70 days they are ready for market with a gain of about 150 pounds. I change the location of the beans each year for three years."





DEPARTMENT EDITORS

A. G. KITTELL Poultry
M. N. BEELER Dairying

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DEPARTMENT EDITORS

FLORENCE G. WELLS.... Farm Home Editor MRS. DORA L.THOMPSON. Farm Home News

T. A. McNEAL, Editor

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Subscription De-partment, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

HERE may have been as fevolting crimes as that committed in Los Angeles last week, but certainly it would be hard to imagine one more revolting or cruel. Here was a beautiful, innocent little girl, 12 years old, held for ransom. The fiend who kidnaped her received the money demanded and then threw out of the automobile, in which he was carrying it, the hor-ribly mutilated form of the child. The whole na-tion was thrilled with pity and horror. Rewards aggregating more than \$100,000 were offered for the apprehension of the murderer. As I write this it is certain that the human fiend has been identified, altho not yet captured. I apprehend before this is printed he will be captured and probably will be dead.

What ought to be done with the murderer in a case of this kind? The natural impulse is to say that he should be tortured, roasted slowly, or plucked to bits with red hot pincers. If he is to be made to suffer in proportion to the enormity of his crime, then no punishment could be severe enough; but after all, is that the best way to deal with a criminal of this sort? The letting loose of the wild passions of a mob is brutalizing no matter how much provocation there may be for mob violence. So far as the victim of the mob is con-cerned, in all probability he very soon becomes in-sensible to pain and no longer suffers. To mutilate hi: body after he is dead inflicts no punishment on him, but does brutalize those who do the mutilating. It is almost impossible to believe that a man who commits so horrible a crime as this man committed is mentally responsible. But he is a menace to society and should be placed where

he can never again be a menace. I think he should first be unsexed and then saut up and never again permitted to have his liberty. If by any chance he is still normal to the point of responsibility then this punishment would be really worse than death. Thru all the years that he may live in solitary confinement he will certainly be confronted both in his waking hours and in his dreams by the face of the child he so cruelly murdered and mutilated. Life will be to him a living hell, and there would not be the brutalizing effect of a mad, frenzied mob.

I am guessing, however, as I write this, that before this is read the mob will have executed its vengenance unless he has the nerve to commit suicide.

Why Boys Leave the Farm

THE general trend of both boys and girls is still away from the farm and toward the larger cities and towns. Sometimes we get the impression that this inclination to leave the farm and go to the city is on the increase, but I doubt that. Conditions are growing more pleasant on the farm than they were years ago, but probably there is as much tendency to leave the farm as there was a quarter or half century ago, because the cities and towns have also grown more attractive.

A little more than 33 years ago, when the first number of the Mail and Breeze was issued, this question was being discussed as it is now. And in that first issue I find an editoral written by myself, commenting on an essay written by a young lady under the name of Ophelia. I am taking the liberty to reproduce it, altho it does not quite fit present conditions on the farm. It will be observed that I was using the editorial "we" at that time:

present conditions on the farm. It will be observed that I was using the editorial "we" at that time: We have read your essay which you sent us, Ophelia, on the beauties of country life and your advice to boys to stay on the farm. It is good advice, Ophelia, and no doubt ought to be followed by the boys, but we take it, you have never been a farmer's boy, or you might take a different view of the general situation. We might illustrate what we mean by giving the experience of Erastus Smith. Erastus was an orphan on his father's and mother's side, or at least he might as well have been, and was gathered in by some charitable ladies of Chicago. Previous to this time he had not fared sumptuously, like a newspaper man, every day, nor was he clothed in purple and fine linen. A meal once in a while was all Erastus expected and a pile of shavings for a bed was luxury bordering on opulence. Erastus should have been very miserable under these conditions, but he wasn't. He managed, in fact, to get quite a good deal of fun out of existence, and on the question of whether school kept or not he exhibited a marked indifference.

He was not troubled about his personal appearance and only took a bath when he accidentally fell into the river or went swimming with the gang. When Erastus was taken into the home for friendless waifs and had a few spoonfuls of dirt dug out of his ears and a few layers of soil removed from his person, after which he wascurried down with a crash towel, and clothed in a clean substantial suit of clethes which had been contributed to the "Home," and consequently did not fit Erastus just

as quick as they might, he should have felt gratified and happy, but he didn't. There was, as a matter of fact, but one feature of the whole business that secured the entire approval of Erastus, and that was the regularity and abundance of the grub. This thing of getting three meals a day was an agreeable surprise to the internal economy of Erastus, and reconciled him in large measure to several other regulations, such as washing three times a day, which he considered rank foolishness. After a certain period a home was found for Erastus in the country. He was told of the beauties of rural life, of the joy of tossing the new mown hay and driving home the lowing cows at evening. Erastus took in this sort of talk and believed it, and went out with the horny-handed agriculturist, who came to the home after him, with considerable satisfaction and with the anticipation of having more fun on the farm than an aggregation of monkeys. Erastus was somewhat mistaken in his calculations—there was not as much fun stacked around on the farm as he had anticipated. He was put to sleep in an upper chamber and it seemed to him, he had just got into a comfortable doze when he heard the voice of the agriculturist urging him to roll out and drive in the horses and cows.

It wasn't the snap Erastus had been looking for, but he rolled out, for the voice of the agriculturist was peremptory, and of considerable force and effect. He clawed around in the dark until he got part of his clothes on and turned out into the damp morning air. Erastus was given to understand that he must not only



bring up the cows but must milk them. He took his stool and pail and sat down. The cow was a nervous young creature of some 12 summers, and surprised Erastus by promptly kicking him in the stomach, knocking him some 13 feet and 6 inches. When he recovered consciousness. they told him he had sat down on the wrong side of the cow.

After breakfast Erastus was set to work plowing in the corn. The farmer who was giving Erastus a home plowed, too. The farmer was a kind man and occasionally proposed to Erastus that they take a rest. While they rested he sent Erastus a quarter of a mile after a jug of fresh water, and told him to be quick about it. The farmer waited under a tree for Erastus to return. And when Erastus did return the farmer permitted about a quart of the water to gurgle down his throat and then told the boy they would have to get a move on them to make up for lost time. They had been resting, and they did move out right lively till sundown, after which Erastus was directed to perform a few light chores, such as feeding and unharnessing the teams, and turning them out in the pasture, bringing in and milking some 14 head of cows, and carrying slop to some 75 head of eager-faced swine.

Maybe this sort of life ought to have agreed with Erastus, but some way it didn't. He ought to have been thankful that he was out in the country where he could breathe the pure air, hear the birds sing their praises, watch the lambs skip on the green and yank their little tails athwart the fresh air, but he wasn't. When he crawled into bed at 9 o'clock in the evening with a blister on his heel and galled places on various parts of his body, he didn't care whether the birds sang or another lamb ever yanked its tail again.

And so one night while the farmer and his family slept Erastus gathered what few belongings he had together and lit out for the bright lights of the city.

Opposed to the Debenture Plan

THE export debenture farm relief plan is proposed as a substitute for the McNary-Haugen idea. This plan should be thoroly discussed and seriously considered by farmers. It should be carefully compared with the McNary-Haugen plan. The McNary-Haugen bill cannot be dismissed by saying that the President would again veto it. Its enactment is very possible. I believe any measure strongly supported by farmers will, if necessary, be passed over a Presidential veto.

The export debenture plan seems to me a radical farm relief measure. It is direct subsidy. The objection to this is not that the farmer is not en-

titled to it, but that its aid puts no responsibility upon him nor does it constructively help or en-courage him to remedy the evils from which he suffers.

It makes no provision for checking or discouraging overproduction and, if it works, it will be price-fixing as much as any measure yet proposed.

To effect its purpose practically the same methods must be employed as in the McNary-Haugen bill, so far as the exported surplus is concerned. The surplus must be removed and more, if necessary, to prevent an understanding of grain men and millers from keeping the rise in price from affecting the whole crop. The price to which debentures must raise farm products must be determined, and the amount of debentures must be controlled. The question of vesting and administering the above powers must be settled. It all involves the same problems and principles as part of the McNary-Haugen bill, and is more radical, it seems to me. I do not think the farmer would have the part in its administration and in determining prices that he has under the McNary-Haugen plan. The attempt to regulate the stream of commerce is as patent as under the McNary-Haugen bill, and seems to me weaker. It depends on the export trade alone to do this and must go by a hard, inelastic standard of price fixing. The McNary-Haugen bill proposes that its administering board seek to influence prices according to their best judgment in the light of national and world business and crop conditions. They are given the choice of storing or selling, as they think best. They are allowed to administer the larger business affairs of the farmers with something of the latitude the directors of United States Steel have in managing their corporation. This seems to me a much more up-to-date and efficient method of attempting to raise domestic farm prices to an American level. It is in accord with the development of practice and experience in our modern business world.

I believe the successful application of the deben-

ture plan might be difficult in the case of corn, where a very small part of the crop is exported, and of pork, where control of processing is highly centralized. Complications might arise here necessitating more Government interference.

However, for the sake of argument, let us suppose the debenture plan works and secures the prices determined on for the farmers. Practically all the arguments against the McNary-Haugen plan, save those directed at difficulties inherent in any plan that could be offered for farm relief, are based on the assumption either of maladministration or abuse of its provisions. Let us suppose both bills fairly administered and actually working according to their provisions.

I much prefer the McNary-Haugen plan to the other. Over production is a tendency that must be grappled with and controlled whatever is done. It is a menace under the present system of things, and there is absolutely no provision for controlling it. It will a difficulty under any plan of farm relief tried. The debenture plan puts no check on it. It does give a stimulus to it by increasing prices. As it increases world production, world prices will fall. An increasing volume of debentures must be issued to raise a greater repayment value to sustain the price on a greater number of bushels. This might prove impossible. I can only see increasing difficulty in handling overproduction under the debenture plan. Under this plan, too, a collapse would come at one stroke.

The McNary-Haugen plan presents the first straight-forward attempt offered to control overproduction. It puts the success or failure of its working on the farmers themselves—it puts the profit or loss on them-the best incentives to make themselves respecting and controlling, and selfadministering as to their larger business affairs. Thru definite organization and control of farm business, it affords opportunity for organized edu-cational influence and pressure against overproduction. It penalizes directly and tangibly each producer for overproduction in his commodity, making the prevention of this a matter of common interest. Each producer knows that the other fellows are under control and penalization, and thus is encouraged to believe he will reap the fruits of controlling his own production. Penalization will be applied as the tendency to overproduc-tion appears and will increase with its growth. This will guard against the sudden smash that is a danger under the debenture plan.

I believe that under the McNary-Haugen plan

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production can and will be controlled. It must be controlled under some plan or the American farmer can never maintain his place in the American

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commonwealth. The debenture plan does nothing to encourage or assist group organization of farmers. It does not provide them with unity of action and bargaining power. I do not believe any measure of

farm relief can be satisfactory unless it does this. It does not give the farmer equality under our present economic system. It simply furnishes a sop for some of the inequality from which he now suffers.

It is of the utmost importance in trying to help the farmer to first give him a fair start, and equality in the race with his competitors. This done, all the admonition to the farmer that his success depends upon himself-all the advice to him to manage better, farm better and economize is excellent and in point, but until then it is as sounding brass and tinkling cymbals. It would not remedy farm conditions if he took it all.

It is no less vital to encourage him to adjust himself to modern business procedure and the practices of group policy that prevail everywhere in industry today. It is necessary to give him power to compel the minority slacker who blocks his efforts to pay for the benefit he gets from them and a penalty for working counter to them. This is simply a principle of democratic govern-ment applied. Unless the will of the majority can be given fiat power, it will fall to the ground and there can be no greatest good for the greatest number.

The debenture plan does not interfere with existing marketing agencies. Neither does it give the farmer bargaining power by which he may be able to use these agencies to his advantage instead of having them manipulated against them, as is so

often the case now.
William Allen White has said: "Democracy is institutionalized self-respect"—that is what we must give the farmer. Mr. White again says: "We must so improve the status of agriculture that the average man will thrive in farming. This is not socialism." Also "Foreclosure statistics indicate that the western farmer is falling behind. In another generation typically he will be a renter. He should be an owner."

Deflation was a terrible blow to the farmers, but most of them would have recovered from that and paid their debts had they had a fair chance. Freight rates are high, but the farmer could pay them were he on a price level with his competing groups. The same is true of taxes. Inefficiency is cried as a cause of present conditions. My observation has been that it is as often caused by insuperable handicaps and their cumulative effects resulting from fundamental economic disadvantages as by the fault of the farmer. Give the naturally efficient farmers a chance to thrive and the others need cause no worry. This can be done only by remedying this inequality, and that is what the McNary-Haugen plan aims to do. The debenture plan does not, except in-so-far as it seeks to remedy inequality resulting from the tariff, and its doing this would depend on its being administered along the lines, but in a weaker form, of the McNary-Haugen bill.

The McNary-Haugen bill aims to institutionalize self-respect for the farmer and to make it possi-

ble for the average man to thrive at farming. It purposes to make him self-supporting and directing and to give him fundamental equality under the American economic system with its other great industrial groups.

Hugh Craig. Hiawatha, Kan.

Half to the Widow

A and B are husband and wife and both have children by a former marriage, all married and settled in their own homes. If A dies leaving B a widow would she come in for any of A's property, provided there is no will? And in case B should die could A's children come in for any of B's property in case there was no will?

In the event of A's death without will, one-half of all his property, real and personal, would descend to B, the widow. In case of B's death with-



Embarrassing Moments

out will none of her property would descend to A's children by a former marriage. All of her property would descend to her own children if any of her own children survived her. Or if any of her own children were dead but left children the children would inherit the parent's share of B's property.

Half to the Wife

I married my husband about nine years ago. He had been married before and had two children when I married him; he owned 80 acres before our marriage. I also owned some property and had no children. He inherited some land from his parents, and I also, but he has never taken a crop or accepted any of the crop share since his parents died. He says he will let his brothers and sis-

ters have it, as he has one child 21 years old who stays with them, and for her sake they may keep it. Can that be done, or will he be obliged to sell this share to make it lawful? I think he refuses his parents' land in order to keep me from getting any of it. My share from my parents' land is divided equally, and used in his home. The land is all in this state. What right would he have to let them have it? Am I to say nothing? Or can I keep my own share?

MRS. J. L.

So long as both you and your husband live you have an entire right to manage your own estates as you see proper. He may allow his brothers and sisters to take the product of his land and you may do the same thing. His obligation is to support you, and that you can require him to do. If it is necessary that the product of his land should be taken to support his family he can be compelled to do that.

When he dies, this estate of his, if he dies before you do, will half of it come to you. He cannot will that away from you. The same thing is true of your estate. If he survives you, one-half of your estate will go to him. In fact, it will all go to him unless you see fit to will part of it to someone else.

Needn't Pay the Note?

I insured my wheat in a mutual company. It gave me a slip of paper which gave me the right to cancel the contract by June 1 if the wheat would not give promise of making 5 bushels an acre by May 20. We had a dry spell which burned the wheat badly. I sent in for a cancellation. Before I heard from the company we had a hail storm, and I sent in my claim for loss. Later I received a letter stating they would send a man out to look at the wheat, and if I needed cancellation they would cancel. He never showed up. Now they are trying to collect the note.

O. S.

From your statement of the facts evidently the company has not fulfilled any of its part of the obligation. If that is the case they could not compel you to pay the note.

No and Yes the Answers

Would it be a violation of the anti-lottery law of Kansas to sell votes to be cast for the most popular young lady at a convention or meeting of any kind? Is it a violation of the lottery law to sell numbers and then draw for the lucky number which is to receive a prize?

P. B.

In answer to the first question, no. In answer to the second question, yes.

Not Since 1905!

If a woman 70 years old marries an old soldier at the present time will she continue to get part of his pension after he is dead?

B. W. R.

No. She would neither get part of his pension nor would she be entitled to a widow's pension un-less she married this soldier prior to 1905.

Yeh, It's Double Taxation

I want to call your attention to the tax burden on poor people, which is unbearable and unfair. Many farmers here and also town home owners are mortgaged for more than their property is worth. They pay interest on, say, \$5,000 when their farm will not sell for \$5,000, and they pay taxes on the \$5,000 farm while the mortgage company pays taxes on this same \$5,000 mortgage. Why this double taxation?

This is the old, old question of double taxation which has been up in every legislature for the last 50 years. So far the legislature has not found any way to remedy the wrong.

he New Year and What It Means to Us

NOTHER year is just around the corner. Its advance notices are interesting. Nineteentwenty-eight is coming well recommended. There have been doubts that 1928 would be as good a year as the year now passing out. These doubts have come from watchers on the towers of business, men we listen to. The falling off in business during the last half of the old year they believed meant that 1928 was going to let us down a little in commerce.

What we call prosperity comes in waves. Every wave has a peak and a trough. We have been passing thru one such trough, But in 1928 we are going into another peak, says Uncle Sam's Department of Commerce, and Uncle Sam's soothsayers do not tell our fortunes with coffee grounds, but base their predictions on ascertained facts. This department says 1928 will be a greater producing year than 1927. The outlook is for a steady expansion.

That should mean as good or better home markets for farmers in 1928, possibly some improve-ment in the general situation for that industry. However, it is conditions in Europe, in the Orient and in South America which set the American farmer's prices in the home market. His new year depends on something more than good times in the United States. This is the chief cause of his troubles, and this is what Washington must find a way to remedy.

However, it is good to know that finance and industry are to have fair sailing in 1928. That always makes the going somewhat better for the rest of us.

A tremendous economic change is sweeping the United States, Business and industry is being directed by fewer and fewer hands. That is the tendency. Chain stores, managed by small groups of men, transact business formerly owned and directed by thousands of independent dealers, Corporate business, always the foe of political socialism, seems turning itself into a semi-co-operative socialistic machine. The people share the profits as stockholders, and a few experts direct the business. One such corporation has more than 400,000 stockholders,

This is a world-wide tendency wherever there is a modern civilization. It is an evolution which at some distant day promises to reduce overheadthe cost of doing business—from which the world suffers almost as much as it suffers from preparof transporting and selling a product costs several times what it costs to create that product, it is costing too much. Today there is too much overhead and lost motion in business, and that means waste. In this, big business and the corporations are as much sinners as anybody. But, of course, there are shining exceptions, like Ford and a few others I could mention.

Luckily we have in America a David for this Goliath. Herbert Hoover has attacked this waste giant in a particularly practical and deadly man-ner thru the Department of Commerce and the Bureau of Standards. He has demonstrated to manufacturers how they can save by thoroly standardizing their production and by eliminating entirely many patterns, designs or styles for which there is comparatively little demand,

One reason shoes cost so much more than they used to is that about a thousand styles are made and new ones are constantly being created. It is nonsense to say that a customer must have that many styles to select from, but highly expensive nonsense for which he pays and will continue to pay until common sense restricts styles in foot-wear to a reasonable number in quality and shape. As it is now shoe dealers have to carry too large and too varied a stock and some of the styles do not sell. That means a loss, ultimately paid for by the consumer.

This is just one example of the hundreds and

thousands of ways that the cost of doing business grows. Often the public shares in the guilt of creating these tremendously expensive wastes. In cities it is beginning to demand that its beefsteak be put up in fancy packages. The old strawmade butcher paper is not good enough.

It is a fine thing to know that we are seeing and attacking such evils and that one of the world's greatest engineers and administrators who is devoting much of his time and thought to it, lives in the United States and years ago appreciated the necessity of reducing the mounting costs of waste and distribution,

I believe the American people are making progress in even finer ways, altho in ways no more vital to their existence. Books treating of almost all branches of knowledge now rival the best sellers of fiction in number of sales. There is a wide and growing desire thruout the United States to obtain knowledge which shall give men and women broader views of the universe and its meaning, better ûnderstanding and kinder feeling and tolerance for others, based on new knowledge and inward growth. It is even as Jesus said. "Know the truth and the truth shall make you free."

Whatever the trials and problems of the American people, the new year finds them the happiest and best-conditioned people on the earth. Their government grew out of it and is based on the principles of the Christian Philosophy, the principles ples that are literally to save civilization and therefore the world if it is to be saved, and which should now lead us to conclude perpetual peace agreements with all other nations that are like-

Allun Capper

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World Events in Pictures



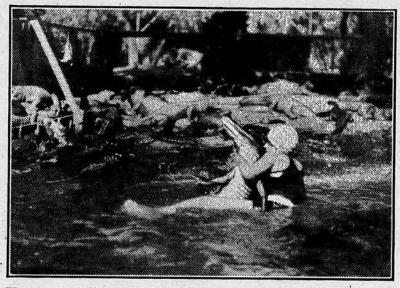
Brice Goldborough, Navigator and Co-pilot, Mrs. Frances W. Grayson and Oskar Omdal, the New Cold Weather Filot, Before Taking off for a Fourth Atlantic Hop Attempt



A Quartet of Charmers Illustrating Leap Year with a Leap and a Bound. The Misses Edna Marion, Dorothy Coburn, Martha Sleeper and Viola Richard Wish Everybody a Snappy New Year. Well, the Eligible Young Men Probably Will Not "Leap" Away in the Event One of These Should Pop the Question



Sold! One Battleship. Shipbuilders Turn Over the U. S. S. Lexington, World's Largest and Fastest Airplane Carrier, to Admiral Andrews, Right, Who Delivered It to Captain Marshall, Left



Eleanor Link, 16-Year-Old Girl, Has an Unusual Pastime Wrestling with Lively Alligators. She Has Studied Their Habits and Treats Them Quite Familiarly But There Always is the Chance of One of the Saurians Mistaking Her for an Enemy, With the Result That There Might be a "Missing Link"

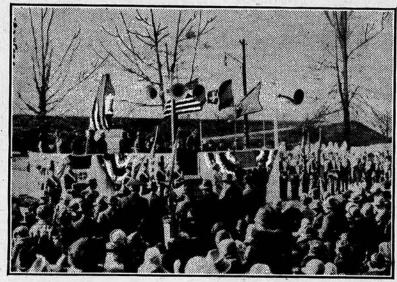
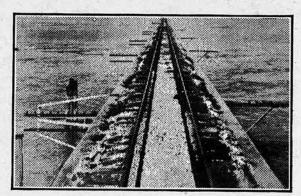


Photo Shows a View of the Crowd When Henry Caravati Presented on Behalf of Italian Citizens of Richmond, Va., the First Monument Erected in the South to Christopher Columbus. The Statute Was Presented to the City



Between the Devil and the Deep Sea! Kenneth Goodson, Auto Racer, Will Attempt to Drive a Motor Car at 42 Miles an Hour Over the Famous 125-Mile "Overseas" Railway Viaduct Between Miami and Key West. A Blowout Might—Well, Try It Yourself



Count Volpi, Chancelor of the Exchequer to Italy, in the Costume of His Ancestors, the Doges of Venice. He is Responsible for Putting Italy on a Sound Finan-cial Basis

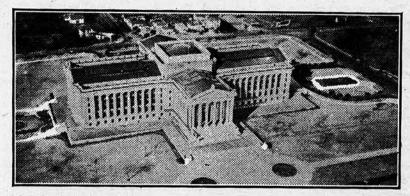


King Alfonso of Spain, Hunting on "Los Hoyuelos," the Estate of the Aristocratic Family of Gonzalez de Jonte, Near Madrid. The Man at the Right Seems to be the Royal High Chamberlain of the King's Hunting Seat



Here Are the Members of the "All Kansas" Tour of the East, at the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago, Just After They Had Finished an Inspection of the Show, Known Commonly as the "Supreme Court of the Livestock World. The Kansans Were Greatly Interested in This Exposition

Photographs Copyright 1927 and From Underwood & Underwood.



The Capitol of Oklahoma, Which Was Barricaded by the National Guards, Called Out by Governor Henry S. Johnson. The House of Representatives Had Flanned to Convene in the Capitol to Impeach the Governor, But Governor Johnson Slipped One Over on the Solons by Callin · the Guards to Prevent the Entry of the Politicians

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What's the Price Trend With Sheep?

Would It Be Well for Farmers Who Are Thinking of Starting in This Line of Production to Delay Their Purchases for a Time?

HE last six years constitute one of the most prosperous eras for the sheepman seen in the last two generations. The buying power of sheep when exchanged for feeds or for general commodities was higher than in any like interval in the last 60 years. While labor and taxes have been fairly high relative to lambs and wool, land values have been low.

Sooner or later, the increase in production stimulated by this long period of profitable returns is bound to lead to lower prices, especially for lambs. In fact, the peak probably was reached in 1925. The lamb crop of that year brought an average price of about \$12 a hundred pounds at the farm and ranch. The 1926 crop brought prices about 5 per cent less. Thus far, the 1927 crop has sold at the same price level as was paid for that of 1926. This comparison is likely to hold during the next five months when the remainder is coming to mar-

ket. The weighted average price paid at the farm for wool, which was 38.5 cents in 1925, fell to 32.5 cents in 1926, and slightly under 31 cents in 1927.

The number of lambs and sheep slaughtered under federal inspection, which virtually comprises the commercial supply, increased from 10.929,000 in 1922 to 12,961,000 in 1926, a gain of 18 per cent. Slaughter in 1927 will total about the same as last year. The increase in the supply explains why market prices for lambs have taken a moderately downward

The number of sheep and lambs on farms and ranches increased from 36,186,000 on January 1, 1922, to 41,909,000 at the start of 1927, or an average gain of 1,145,000 head a year. That another increase of 1,500,000 or more will be shown on January 1, 1928, is suggested by the estimated size of the 1927 lamb crop and the marketings to date. The 12 western states, including Texas, which have the bulk of the sheep

27,819,000 in 1927, a gain of 17 per cent.

Obviously, prices would have averaged considerably lower if these additional sheep and lambs had come to market instead of being held back to expand flocks. In the future, market receipts will be added to by the larger lamb crop produced by these larger flocks. Prices probably will work lower under these heavier marketings, and sheepmen will gradually become less eager to expand. Then, the full lamb crop will come to market and prices will go still lower. Ultimately, they will go so low that the tendency will be to reduce flocks, and-market receipts will be augmented by liquidation of flocks of less efficient producers whose costs are high. After this stage is over, prices will be ready

population, increased from 23,827,000 in 1922 to

Lamb Crop Was Reduced

for another upswing.

How speedily these events will take place is uncertain. In the past, the low point of the cycle has been reached three to seven years after the high point. Assuming that 1925 was the high year, then the low point would be due about 1930, if events follow the average course.

events follow the average course.

An Irishman once said, "I don't believe there is one average man in fifty." So it is with these price cycles. Each one differs more or less from the average, hence it is impossible to tell just how they will work out.

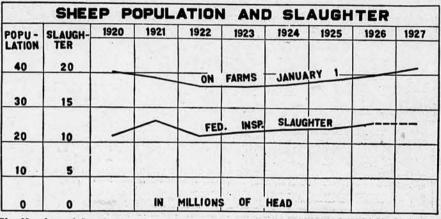
Low points in previous cycles were reached in 1895-1896, in 1903-1904, in 1911-12 and in 1920-1921. The next one would be due about 1929-1930. Weather conditions, and the influence of tariffs, economic conditions and world production on wool prices are some of the factors which affect the regular course of these cycles. Thru such influences the decline might be slowed down so much that the bottom of the depression would not be reached before 1932.

The influence of weather on the lamb crop was illustrated in the last two years. The percentage of lambs saved in the western states in 1926 probably was the largest on record, and the total lamb crop was nearly 9 per cent greater than in 1925. Owing to unfavorable weather in the latter part of the lambing season in 1927, the number of lambs saved in the West fell off 1,300.000 head, or 8 per cent, despite an increase of 600,000 breeding ewes. In the so-called native states of the Corn Belt and Southeast, there was almost enough increase to offset the loss in the West, however, so that the total crop was practically the same as

The change in the cattle situation in the last year may have an important bearing on lamb prices next year, since the tendency may be to expand cattle herds rather than flocks. This will By Gilbert Gusler

mean that practically all the lambs will be marketed—instead of farmers holding back a million head or more. In the last three or four years, many range cattlemen went into the sheep business after liquidating their herds. Demand for ewe lambs for this purpose has been a big factor in sustaining the lamb market. In 1926, ewe lambs brought a premium of 1½ cents over wether lambs on the western ranges. Reports indicate that young ewes this year, in some sections at least, are bringing the highest prices since 1920.

Owing to the expansion of flocks, the fleece wool clip increased from 223 million pounds in 1922 to 272 million pounds in 1927. Production of pulled wool amounts to about 50 million pounds annually,



The Number of Lambs and Sheep Slaughtered Annually Under Federal Inspection Increased 2 Million Head, or 18 Per Cent, From 1922 to 1927. Nevertheless, the Number Sold Averaged More Than a Million Head Below the Number Produced, the Remainder Being Used to Build Up Flocks. The Result Was an Increase of 5,700,000 in the Sheep Population. Larger Receipts and Lower Prices Are to be Expected When the Full Crop Comes to Market

making a total domestic supply of 322 million pounds. Practically all of this belongs to the combing and clothing types. Domestic consumption of these types runs from 450 to 500 million pounds. This means that a substantial quantity must still be imported every year over the tariff of 31 cents a scoured pound.

The world sheep population increased from 212 million head in 1923 to 240 million head in 1926. The world wool clip reached 3,024 million pounds in 1926, against 2,727 million pounds in 1923. Prices have receded compared with three or four years ago, but they still are high enough to stimulate production. Barring interruptions due to such factors as the drouth in Australia, which seriously reduced the clip this year, world wool prices are likely to work lower in the next few years.

The foregoing represents the long-term view of the industry. The nearby outlook involves considerations of a different sort. The number of lambs on feed is somewhat greater than a year ago, and they are distributed in a more normal way. The Corn Belt has fewer, especially east of the Missouri River. Colorado is feeding about the usual number, which is twice as many as last year. Some increase in Montana, Wyoming and Texas is reported, with a considerable decrease beyond the Continental Divide.

Late in 1926 and early in 1927, the markets were glutted by heavy receipts of half-finished lambs from the Corn Belt. Too many were placed on feed, and bad weather and poor feed made the results still worse. The small demand for feeders at that time aggravated the market situation. After the Corn Belt was thru, the small number fed in Colorado dominated the market supply, and prices were much more favorable from March to May. Owing to the change in distribution this year, higher prices during the early winter and lower prices during the late winter and spring than a year previous are probable.

With prospects of larger supplies of fed lambs next spring, prices for the early lambs from the new crop are likely to start off on a lower level than this year. What the average level for the 1928 crop will prove to be will depend on its size and the percentage marketed. The number of breeding ewes probably will be greater than last spring. The weather may or may not prove to be favorable. The chances are that producers will market more nearly the full crop and add fewer ewe lambs to their flocks than in the last two or three years. All told, some increase in the market supply in 1928 compared with the last two years seems probable.

Wool prices declined sharply from early in 1925 to the spring of 1927. World production had been increasing and seemed to have overtaken world consumption. Competition from other textiles and

changes in fashions were other influences which tended to give wool prices a downward slant. Since last spring, the market has strengthened. Owing to drouth, the Australian clip is about 12 per cent less than last year, or a reduction of 110 million pounds. The Argentine clip was reduced 6 per cent, or approximately 20 million pounds, by the same cause. The increase of 11 million pounds in the United States clip was much less important than these decreases. Cheaper wool and higher cotton changed the competitive situation and consumption increased. Good European demand, coupled with the lack of any excess in stocks and the decline in the world clip this year, pushed up the world price level. Domestic prices did not follow fully, so that imports in 1927 have been the smallest in a number of years.

Domestic prices have been creeping upward since last June, and at present are par to 12 per cent

higher than a year ago, but they have not advanced enough to discount the strong domestic statistical situation. Boston quotations appear to be 10 to 30 cents a scoured pound below a full import parity. Unless world prices come down, Boston prices must advance further. If 1928 proves to a good year in general business, as is commonly expected, the next domestic clip should sell at better prices than the last one.

While increasing production is likely to reduce the cash returns of sheepmen in the course of the next few years, there are various symptoms that the depression will be much less severe than some of those experienced in the past. The change in the beef situation may turn attention to cattle on the range and prevent sheep production from getting out of hand. Scarcity of beef also should help demand for lamb. Then, the number of consumers is growing. In fact, from 1911 to 1914, when the ranges were going thru a period of liquidation an average of 14.4 million

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head of sheep and lambs were slaughtered annually under federal inspection. While prices of sheep on the farm and ranch were low at that compared with general commodities, it is hard to find evidence of depression in prices paid for fat lambs at Chicago. Despite the increase in the last few years, slaughter has not reached 13 million head, and the total number of possible consumers is 25 per cent greater than from 1911 to 1914.

So far as wool is concerned, production and world stocks on a per capita basis are moderate. The drouth in Australia not only reduced the current year's clip but also caused the loss of many sheep, which cannot be replaced for a year or two.

During the last 60 years, the purchasing power of sheep in terms of general commodities has been gradually rising. Sheep growing is primarily a frontier industry. Apparently, with the passing of the world frontier, higher prices in relation to other commodities have been necessary to call forth from the more settled regions the amount of production of wool and lamb that the world wanted. This force probably will continue to operate in favor of the sheep producer.

favor of the sheep producer.

While such considerations indicate that the next depression in lamb and wool prices may be slow in arriving and rather mild when it appears, it still seems advisable for sheep producers to expect somewhat lower prices within another year or two. Larger returns should be sought thru stricter attention to economy of production and to improving the market quality of the product rather than thru further increases in size of flocks. Farmers who are thinking of going into sheep for the first time would do well to consider the disadvantage of getting their experience and taking depreciation with high-priced breeding stock at a time when market values of the product are likely to pursue a downward course.

The Winning of Mexico

IT WAS a popular recognition of the underlying purpose of Lindbergh's visit when, as the A.P. reports, "the huge audience at the Mexico City Stadium gave cheers for Lindbergh and for peace." The popular flier has heard plenty of cheering for Lindbergh, but it was a novelty to have peace attached to his name and personality. Notwithstanding that the Christmas holidays were on and the teachers were ordered to call off the holidays and pupils to report to their schools, the school children apparently had no objection. They went thru their songs, dances and drills and had a part in the celebration. The A. P. reported that all American flags had been sold out. Whether officials of both governments will be able to capitalize the new spirit in bringing about a satisfactory settlement of vexatious questions is to be seen.

Agriculture Improved in 1927

But Still the Crop Acreages Are Larger Than We Need to Meet Domestic Needs, and Farmers Are Reducing Them Very Slowly

OST farmers had a better balance sheet at the end of 1927 than they could show a year before. A larger percentage of them are a safe number of jumps ahead of the sheriff, and it has become harder to tell them that they are broke. Virtually none of the major branches of agriculture were in the throes of severe price depression, and all branches were more nearly on a common level of economic well-being than in any year since 1920.

Beef cattle prices reached the prosperity phase of the cycle. Lambs and wool did their share to fill the cash register. Returns from dairy products continued the growth of recent years and reached a new high record. The rise in cotton, coupled with parsimony of expense at planting time, gave the South more clear money for its cotton crop than it had received for several years. A few spring wheat crop years like this one would justify a stock divi-

dend. The states on the western fringe of the Corn Belt had big yields of both wheat and feed grains. The scare over the new corn crop made possible the marketing of the balance of the old one at good prices.

There are debit items to be entered, of course. Income from hogs was smaller than in 1926, and hog prices finished the year at a rather low level. Egg and chicken money was less plentiful. The eastern part of the Corn Belt harvested a very poor crop. Potato growers were rather severely penalized in price for a modest increase in production. Hay prices succumbed to a big crop and a small city demand. The rise in apple prices probably did no more than make up for the small yield. Farm prices for horses still register depression in that industry.

industry.

Gross income from all farm products, along with the principal groups, is shown on the accompanying chart. These figures, compiled by the United States Department of Agriculture, are on a crop-year basis, virtually from July to June, instead of on a calendar year basis to which the other comments made here apply. The total in the 1926-1927 crop year was 12,080 million dollars. Owing largely to the

decline in cotton, this represented a loss of 590 million dollars from the preceding year. Otherwise, it was the largest since 1920-1921, and, costs of production considered, it was more profitable than that year. The 1927-1928 crop year probably will show a full recovery to the 1925-1926 level.

The relationship between prices of farm products and of industrial products changed to the farmer's advantage during the year. The index number of prices at the farm on November 15, 1927, was 138, or 38 per cent above pre-war, against 130 a year previous. The purchasing power of a unit of farm products in terms of wholesale prices of industrial goods on October 15, 1927, the latest available date, was 92, compared with 81 a year previous.

Exports Will Be Maintained?

The outlook for 1928 appears favorable. Agricultural income should continue the recovery which started in 1922. Unless there should be some windfall, however, such as good crops in this country with poor crops in other countries, the increase will be a modest one. It would take a bold man, indeed, to forecast an agricultural boom in the early future, or a return to the conditions of 1917 to 1919 without another great war to bring it about. While it is probable that the next few years will see gradual increase in farm income, the changes from year to year are likely to fall under 5 per cent.

Belief that 1928 will see agriculture a little farther along in its recovery to complete health is based on these indications:

based on these indications:

1. That farmers will not plant an excessive acreage in the leading crops.

That domestic demand for foods and for cotton and woolen goods will be well sustained.
 That there will be no marked loss in our for-

eign markets compared with 1927.

It is not extremely difficult to determine what volume of output of various farm products would be desirable in order to place prices on a profitable basis. Predictions as to what the production actually will be, however, must be given considerable latitude. This is chiefly because of the caprices of the weather. Frequently, the outstanding market developments of the year are due to climatic events which could not possibly have been foreseen on January 1. Corn Belt weather this year was a shining example of its vagaries. With a countrywide observation staff, a wealth of apparatus and much experience, fairly reliable weather forecasts can be made for a few hours ahead. Long distance weather forecasts, and, particularly, the

influence of the kind of weather indicated on agricultural production, have not been much more reliable than attempts to predict when a blowout would occur.

Weather has less influence on animal production than on crops, but it may cause more change than all other factors combined. In 1927, for example, the mild weather of last winter flooded the egg market. The severe storm in April on the range caused an 8 per cent decrease in the lamb crop, despite an increase of 600,000 ewes. The cold spring kept the poultry crop down to small size. Breeding hogs and shotes were rushed to market when delayed planting indicated a small corn crop, and they were held back when fall weather favored maturity. Dairy production was increased by lush pastures. Dry weather "down under" caused a 12 per cent reduction in wool in the world's chief producer. Certainly, predictions of the livestock

GROSS INCOME FROM FARM PRODUCTION

IN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS

GRAINS MEAT FRUITS AND COTTON AND POULTRY PRODUCTS

1919-20
1920-21
1921-22
1922-23
1922-24
1924-25
1925-26
1926-27

ALL FARM PRODUCTS

ALL FARM PRODUCTS

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16
1919-20
1920-21
1921-22
1922-23
1923-24
1924-25
1925-26
1926-27

Gross Income From Farm Production Includes Products Used for Family Living, But Excludes Products Used for Feed and Seed or Wasted. After Four Years of Increase, It Decreased in 1926-1927, But Probably Will Show a Full Recovery in 1927-1928. Income From Dairy and Poultry Products Was the Highest on Record in the Last Crop Year, But All Other Groups Are Below Their Peaks. Income From Meat Animals Has Shown a Rather Consistent Growth Since the 1921-1922 Low Point. Production of Livestock Products Has Been Adjusted to Demand More Quickly Than Crop Production

outlook must leave room for fluctuations in output due to weather.

While the weather is a big factor, acreage in the long run is the most important inflence in deciding the yield of farm crops. Perhaps the statement that farmers will not plant an excessive area in 1928 was too hopefully expressed. Last spring, for example, the planting intentions report indicated that farmers were preparing to seed the largest area of the 12 principal spring sown crops since 1918. They had increased winter wheat acreage 5 per cent in the preceding fall. Counting cotton, there was a prospect of practically the largest acreage on record in these crops, which represented about 90 per cent of the total area in all crops. Bad weather during the planting season did the good service of preventing many of the intended increases in acreage from being made.

Certainly, there was no economic justification for such expansion. What the industry needed and still needs is pinching down of acreage in order to eliminate or reduce troublesome surpluses. The practice of farmers is still dominated by the thought that abundance of crops is a blessing, as it was in the old days of the self-sufficient farm. Thanksgiving Day was established under that regime. Today it is hard to show why farmers should give thanks for a surplus, altho it is a good thing for consumers.

thing for consumers.

The inferences are plain enough. There should be no general expansion of acreage in 1928. Winter wheat acreage undoubtedly was increased last fall. The rise in cotton prices probably is a reliable barometer of a gain in cotton acreage. These changes will not be so bad, if other crops are reduced correspondingly. But, if the tendency is to expand all along the line and, if nature does not neutralize the folly, then there will be chastisement in the form of low prices next summer and fall. In this respect, nature is an unreliable guardian. She may augment any tendency to overplanting by providing an unusually favorable season.

Fluctuations in demand exercise much less influence on price levels for farm products and farm income than do variations in supply. Nevertheless, neither domestic nor foreign demand is entirely uniform. Virtually all of the leading business forecasters and bankers indicate that general business will improve in 1928. A moderate recession occurred in 1927, but it is believed to be near the lowest point, and the tendency will be toward increased activity, more complete employment and bigger industrial payrolls. Basic conditions appear healthy. Commodity prices are low, inventories are small, and

credit is cheap. The resumption of activity in the Ford plants is expected to stimulate industry. The railroads have been holding back equipment orders. Building is expected to come up to the 1927 volume. Public utilities and electrical companies are engaged in expansion programs. Highway construction probably will proceed rapidly. A conscious effort to fill the dinner pails by active industry may be made for political reasons.

There are a few Cassandras discoursing on the purposes situation however.

There are a few Cassandras discoursing on the business situation, however. Some of the 4,400 million dollars of gold in this country is now going abroad. This gold has been the basis of easy credit for the last several years, and the recapitalization of America, as represented by the phenomenal rise in urban real estate and in stock market quotations. More than 100 million dollars has been shipped recently, and 74 million dollars, "ear-marked" for foreign owners is in Federal Reserve vaults. Most

observers believe that the quantity taken will not be enough to seriously disturb credit conditions, but there is rather wide divergence of opinion as to how much could be spared before disturbance would occur.

Changes in demand for American farm products is harder to discern than the fluctuations at home. Both our competitors, such as other exporters of wheat, and importers must be considered. The economic tendency is toward decreasing dependence on the United States thru expanding production in both importing and other exporting countries. The change in any one year usually is not very large, and the normal tendencies may be overshadowed by variations in production caused by the weether

in production caused by the weather. Some comment on individual farm products is pertinent. Beef cattle prices are likely to stay on a rather lofty plane thru the year, altho the full upturn in the latter part of 1927 may not be maintained. Export demand for hog products probably will broaden by summer, and hog prices are likely to recover somewhat from the low point reached late in 1927, especially if the pig survey shows a tendency to curtail production. The 1928 wool clip should bring more than

the last one, but the lamb crop may sell for less. Wheat prices in the last three years have been high enough to stimulate both domestic and world acreage. A generally favorable season would lead to a huge world crop and a price depression. This year, the partial failure in Australia and Russia and the field damage to the crop of Western and Central Europe saved the situation. Corn and oats production will be larger next year unless there is another unfavorable season or growers voluntarily reduce acreage to avoid lower prices. No increase is needed to cover feeding requirements. Prices for these grains in the next five months probably will be higher than in the same period of 1927.

be higher than in the same period of 1927.

Cotton production fluctuates so much with the weather and insect damage that any view involving the next crop must be very tentative. Acreage is likely to be increased, but there will be a smaller carryover. If general business is active, domestic demand should be broad. Foreign demand also should be as keen as in 1927, except as it is restricted by higher prices.

The dairy outlook is as good as last year, altho it seems rash to predict a further gain in dairy income in 1928. Poultry and eggs are starting the new year in a stronger position than last year.

Potato prices in the first half of 1928 probably will remain lower than in 1927. Thereafter the new crop will control. Little change in acreage is probable which leaves any fluctuation in the size of the crop largely to providence. A larger apple crop and lower prices are probable next year, but total income may be greater.

Morse Salisbury to Radio Service

Morse salisbury, now editor of the press bureau of the University of Wisconsin, has been appointed temporarily as chief of the radio service, United States Department of Agriculture, pending a new examination and certification of eligibles from it. Mr. Salisbury will take up his duties sometime in January. The position has been vacant for some months, since the resignation of Sam Pickard to become secretary, and later a member, of the Federal Radio Commission. Mr. Salisbury is trained in agriculture, journalism and radio work. He holds a bachelor's degree from the Kansas State Agricultural College, and will receive a master's degree from the University of Wisconsin this winter. He has had unusually varied experience, including farm work, management of a florist's establishment, reporting, editing, publicity work, radio broadcasting and some college teaching.

To Discuss 1928 Farming!

The Stockholders of Kansas' Biggest Business Will Meet January 11 in Topeka

to order on the evening of Wednesday, Little River. January 11, 1928. Since 1871 this con-January 11, 1928. Since 1871 this convention has been held under the auscided for devoting their energies to propices of the State Board of Agriculture

present interest and importance in the changing conditions of today have been assigned to leaders in thought and action in order that trained experience may help in the solution of our many problems.

Perhaps nothing in recent years has been so alarming to the agriculture of the United States as the invasion of the European corn borer, which has threatened the entire destruction of our greatest crop. Congress took action and appropriated 10 million dollars for its control and possible eradication. This was followed by state action, and vigorous measures were adopted in the infected and nearby states, but the borer is with us yet. Can this pest be exterminated or shall we have to fight it forever? Director L. E. Call of the Kansas Experiment discussion of this question.

Gained 36,000 Acres, Anyway

Kansas was once the premier alfalfa state, in both acres and tons, but it has now become third in rank. That it is beating back to its former state is shown by the increase of 30,000 acres in alfalfa in 1927, but there are yet difficulties in the way. Some of the new problems which confront the farmer in swinging back into his old stride as the nation's biggest grower of alfalfa will be presented by Prof. J. alfalfa will be presented by Prof. R. I. Throckmorton of the state agricultural

Producing more value than the wheat crop in four of the last six years, the livestock industry of Kansas is one of the big things in the agriculture of the state, and something to be specially fostered. Different opinions may be held as to best means and methods, according to the point of observation, and the view from the marketing side will be presented by F. Edson White, presdent of the Armour Packing Company, in order that a full view of the whole

situation may be had.

With a dairy production of more than 37 million dollars in 1927, and with a gain of nearly a half million dollars over 1926, Kansas is rapidly taking rank as a dairy state. The dairy production of the state is larger in value than that of any single crop, excepting wheat and corn, and it exceeds the total value of all field crops in the state together, excepting wheat, corn, oats and hay. Just what this means to the state will be shown by A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman.

Conserving the rainfall for agriculture in ordinary seasons and protecting against floods when they do come has long been a problem in farming states. much emphasized by the great flood period of 1927. Both the conservation of the water resources of the state and its flood protection are of vital interest Chief Engineer George S. Knapp of the Water Resources Division of the State Board of Agriculture will present this problem in its various phases.

Up to 754,000 Bushels Now

as much hard winter wheat as Kansas. and the area suitable for this type of wheat is limited the world over. To conserve and utilize this rich heritage which Kansas enjoys in a soil and climate suted to this kind of wheat as but few others are, a campaign for better wheat was inaugurated to maintain

THE stockholders of Kansas' big- 000 bushels of quality seed in 1927, as gest business will hold a meeting compared with 50,000 bushels in 1924. in Topeka when the 57th annual What this campaign has done and is Kansas Farmers' Convention is called doing will be told by E. H. Hodgson of

MARIE WALLES WALLES

duction, and less time and thought as a forum for the discussion of the to the marketing side of their business, problems of agriculture, for the crys- and the idea has grown that they, as tallization of farm sentiment and for a class, are less acute in business rethe development of sound farm policies. lations than are those who barter and While no question of importance to sell for a living. The farmer also is sell for a living. The farmer also is the agriculture of the state will be ex-cluded from the discussions, topics of class which cannot get together in cooperation for the transaction of business. Such matters will come under the broad view of President C. E. Huff of the Kansas State Farmers' Union in his discussion of the farmer in his business relations.

It is perhaps true that no influence is greater among the rural population than the country newspaper. The daily may be available thru the rural route, but the local paper talks about home folks and everyday things, and thus holds an interest which cannot be supplanted. It is especially appropriate that "The Community and the Country Newspaper" should be discussed at this convention, and fortunately, by an able Kansas woman who has had a large experience in the editorial chair of such a paper. Mrs. Leslie Wallace of Larned. whose brilliance has earned for her a Station will bring to bear an expert high place in the world of literature, knowledge and a large experience in a will be listened to by all because of her direct knowledge of both the paper and its relations to the community.

Kansas ranks third among the states in number of cattle, and pastures large numbers that pause on the way from the great ranches of the Southwest to the market. The pasture grasses of Kansas are known far beyond state lines and produce a valuable revenue from land that is rough for the plow. How to care for and improve these pastures will be discussed by Prof. A. E. Aldous, in charge of pasture management investigations at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Just Turn the Switch

Many of the conveniences of life come when electricity is available, and one of the problems by electrical engineers is how to make this agent of modern civilization available on the farm. H. S. Heinrichs is field engineer in charge of experiments and investiga-tions which have been conducted in Kansas for some time, and will report progress at the convention. This will be followed by an address upon electric power and manufactures in prairie states, by C. L. Brown, president of the United Power and Light Corporation of Kansas.

An education is one of the most highly valued possessions of civilization, and possibly more money is spent for its attainment than for any other one thing in the United States. A belief thing in the United States. A belief in its value is general and money flows freely into the hands of the school board, but Dr. Thomas W. Butcher, president of the Kansas State Teachers' College at Emporia, is going to propound the question "Why Education?" in his address.

The first session of the State Farmers' Convention will be held on Wednesday evening, January 11, in con-nection with the annual get-acquainted dinner at which a special program will be provided, but the reduced railroad and value to the farmers, and while rates of one and a half fare for the destructive floods may come but sel-round trip without certificates will be dom, the preserving and utilizing of the available for the entire week in order water resources are a daily problem. that the other meetings of Farmers' Week in Topeka may be attended as desired. These meetings will be held by the State Association of Kansas Fairs, January 10-11; Creamerymen and Field Superintendents, January 9-11; Kansas Agricultural Council, Jan-No political unit on earth produces uary 10; Kansas State Poultry Association and the State Poultry Show, January 9-14. Railroad tickets will be on sale on January 8, with a return limit of January 16, and all of the meetings are open for public participa-

A bill for political campaign exquality and yield, and its third year penses in Mexico would, no doubt, in-has resulted in the distribution of 754,- clude principally ammunition.



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This Traveling Chicken Thief From Illinois Will Serve a Term in Kansas State Penitentiary

A that it is not safe to steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. Joe Long, alias Jack Long, who says his home is at Macomb, Illinois, started west from that state in an old, dilapidated touring car with a woman who was said to be his wife. It was their plan to make their living by stealing from farm folks. seemed to go according to their plans until they reached Kansas.

Where They Made Mistake

They made the mistake of stealing chickens from Alden Stanwix, a member of the Protective Service who lives in Douglas county about 4 miles southwest of Lawrence. Sheriff Cummings caught Long with 60 chickens just as he was attempting to sell them to a poultry dealer. Judge Hugh Means put an end to Long's chicken stealing for a while by sentencing him to the Kansas state penitentiary for a term of 1 to 5 years. The Protective Ser-



County, and Deputy George Reed Holding the .44 Caliber Rifle Taken from Joe Long

vice reward of \$50 has been forwarded to Sheriff Cummings, who will pay out the money to those who helped him capture Long and get his confession.

Well Laid Plans Fail

Long thought he was very clever. He probably was, as it is said he is a pro-fessional thief and has been in the habit of stealing chickens for a living. He drove into the North Lawrence tourist camp Sunday, December 4. in an old touring car, bearing Illinois li-cense No. 170-207. He spent the day at the camp. Monday morning Long and the woman who was with him drove southwest of Lawrence to pick Means of the Douglas county circuit out good places where they could steal court Long pleaded guilty. After hear-chickens, according to the confession of the woman. Late in the afternoon Long and the woman returned to the tourist camp. They had gone about 12 miles south and west of Lawrence and evidently on this trip they had selected several places from which they believed they could safely steal chickens.

Monday, about midnight, Long left the camp, traveling alone in his old touring car. He went in the same direction, southwest of Lawrence, that he and the woman had gone during the day. In about three hours he returned with a load of poultry which he had stolen from Alex Stanwix and three

Sheriff Trails the Thief

til about 8 o'clock the next morning. Then he went to look for a poultry dealer in Lawrence who would buy When Long drove into-town Sheriff Cummings and Deputy George Reed picked up his trail and followed him. Long drove to the place of a poultry dealer where he asked the dealer to buy the 60 birds.

The dealer saw the Illinois license on the car and suspected Long of being a chicken thief. While he kept Long waiting he telephoned for Sheriff Cummings. But while the dealer was telephoning, Sheriff Cummings and Deputy Reed drove up. Long was taking the chickens from the car and putting them in coops so they could

NOTHER chicken thief has learned be weighed. The woman remained in

Sheriff Cummings walked up to Long and asked him where he was from. "It is none of your business where I

am from," said Long.

"I am the sheriff of this county and I am going to make it some of my business," was Mr. Cummings's reply. "If you are the sheriff then that's different," said Long. "I live about 4 miles north of Ottawa."

"What's your name?" asked the sheriff. The thief said his name was Long. When Sheriff Cummings questioned him more closely about where he lived Long could not give a definite answer, but he went to the left side

Carried a Loaded Rifle

Sheriff Cummings and Deputy Reed followed Long, and as he climbed into the car the sheriff told him he was under arrest. Just as they reached the left side of the car the officers saw a rifle leaning against the seat beside the woman. Long reached for the rifle, but before he could get his hands on it Sheriff Cummings and Deputy Reed had him covered with their .45 caliber

The officers told Long to come out of the car and his reply was that the car belonged to him and if he was going to jail he was going in his own Deputy Reed, who is about 6 feet tall and a pretty strong young man, grabbed Long by the coat collar and jerked him out of the car. He was not ard to handle after that.

The officers took charge of the rifle which was a .44 caliber repeating Winchester. It was fully loaded and there was a box of shells for the rifle on the floor of the car. Long and the woman were taken to jail.

At first the two refused to talk, but after a day in jail the woman confessed. She took officers to the farms southwest of Lawrence where the chickens were stolen. When Long learned she had told the whole story of their thefts he too confessed. It is said that Sheriff Cummings has learned that Long has a record as a thief and is out on \$1,000 bond awaiting trial in Illinois for stealing chickens.

Sent to Kansas Penitentiary

When taken before Judge Hugh



Alden Stanwix, Whose Chickens Were Stolen and C. A. Muck, Representative of the Cap-per Publications in Douglas, Wabaunsee and Chase Counties

Long left the chickens in the car unhim to a term of 1 to 5 years in the then." Kansas state penitentiary at Lansing. The woman was released because of

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief. You get all this service by sending 10 cents for the Protective Service sign.

the evidence she had given against Long. She returned to her home at Rock Island, Ill. The chickens were returned to their rightful owners. None of them had missed the chickens, but when they learned of the woman's confession they were able to identify their birds at the poultry house.

Sheriff Cummings, his deputies and the others who helped in this case are to be congratulated on their good work in capturing and convicting this pro-fessional thief. Sheriff Cummings has captured more than 18 chicken thieves within the last three years. He is cooperating with the Protective Service in every way, and chicken thieves and others who steal from members of the Protective Service are going to have a pretty tough time in Douglas county from now on.

O.C. Thumprous

A news item mentions the case of a New York man who started life as an errand boy and has now been made an editor. This just shows the danger of starting life as an errand boy.

Another Farm Drain

Predatory animals cost the farmers and stock raisers of the United States more than 10 million dollars every year. These animals are coyotes, wolves, wild cats, mountain lions, and a few bear, together with smaller ani-mals commonly termed "vermin" which include foxes, weasels, mink, and skunks. Of these losses, the permittees grazing livestock on the national forests in 1926 lost more than 150,000 head of sheep and cattle, valued at more than 2 million dollars. This loss occurred despite constant warfare waged against the predatory animals by Federal and state officials, hunters. by Federal and state officials, hunters, and trappers.

Kansan is Appointed

Kansas gets another bit of recognition in "official" circles with the appointment of Albert Denton, Arkansas City, as a member of the U. S. Shipping Board by President Coolidge. Like W. S. Hill, the man he succeeds, Mr. Denton is a Republican and a banker. He was indorsed by both Kansas sena-He was indorsed by both Kansas sena-

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

No Clue to the Mysterious Gunman

ita Fernandez, Jack Miller and Beth Brown, on the way to a moonlight picnic, are found on a by-road in Jack's car. They had stopped to talk over a business proposition made by Jack on behalf of his ward, but Hal's insinuations bring on a fight between the two young men. As they fight, two rifle shots are fired from ambush, each narrowly missing an intended victim. The shock stops hostilities and Beth seizes the opportunity to have Hal and Jack shake hands, apologize to each other, and be friends

"Who do you suppose it could have been?" Hal asked again as they excitedly talked over the recent happen-ing. "Think it possible, Jack, that some hunter came along and just wanted to scare us?"

"No hunter would chance a rifle ball within a few inches of a fellow's head," replied Jack, "I'll always believe that fellow shot to kill. There's just two chances that I can see.

"Oh, who could it be?" cried Beth nervously. "Surely, Jack, neither you nor Hal have an enemy that would shoot you down in cold blood."

"Life is held mighty cheap by some men," answered Jack, "and the men who tried to take the gold away from old Captain Pettibone were desperate characters. They may be back again and after me because I am partly responsible for foiling them. They would know, too, that Hal is the kind of fellow who will fight to keep 'em off the farm. And who knows, they may still believe there's treasure there."

"Treasure there is," put in Juanita, "but it is the zinc mine and not in gold. Who else do you think would attempt such a thing?" It was Hal, not Jack Miller who answered: "Slippery Sam Jacks!" cried Hal. "That bozo is out on bail and he's a bad one. He'll never forget that I licked him. forget that I kicked him out of our house once when he tried to bribe me to throw a race. And you are the guy, Jack, who followed him to the shack where we caught him."

"Glad to hear you intimate that you don't think I was in on that colt stealing," said Jack. "I've felt pretty bad-

things, Jack, that you still must explain before we can be real friends again. But I should have sense enough not to charge you with horse stealing. Looks to me as if 'Slippery Sam' is most likely to be the guy trying to pot us, and he's probably hiding out somewhere around here in this rough coun-

"I started to a moonlight picnic," said Juanita impatiently. "Hal, when are we going on?"

Despite the excitement of the last

RAILED by Hal Brown and Juan-half hour and the sombre menace of ita Fernandez, Jack Miller and surrounding woods which still might hold unknown dangers. Beth Brown giggled at Juanita's question. Hal's nose was swollen, one eye was half closed, and his coat was torn. Jack Miller's bandaged forehead gave him a piratical appearance, and his clothing, too, was soiled and torn. As Hal had remarked, it had been "a peach of

a scrap."

"I think we'd better all go home,"
said Beth. "Unless," she added, "you
want to give the folks, at the picnic something to talk about. There certainly will be a sensation if Jack and Hal should show up looking this way. Here, Hall, look at that nose," and Beth tendered her vanity case, "Thunderation!" cried Hal gingerly finger-ing the damaged member, "Isn't that a beaut? Here, Jack, old top, have a look at yourself."

Jack Miller's grin lighted his boyish face, handsome despite the bloody bandage. "Unless we want to stage another Tunney-Dempsey scrap and charge admission," announced Jack, "we'd better stay away. I'm mighty sorry on the girls' account, but it would be foolish to go on, Suppose we drive back to Lone Oak Farm, Hal, and talk over the proposition with your father and mother that I'd already made Beth. It concerns a loan so that you can open the zinc mine."

"My father has already made an offer which Hal has accepted," cried Juanita. "He is going to lend money to operate the mine."

"He is not! announced Beth emphatically. "Dad told Hal that we wouldn't accept the offer. I know that he will consider Jack's."

"I'll take you home, Nita," said Hal, "and then come back over. That is, unless you care to go home with us." Juanita's dark eyes flashed. "I wanted

to go to the moonlight picnic," she cried, "and now you not only disappoint me but make friends with our enemy. Take me home, Hal Brown. There are plenty of other fellows who would have been glad of my company tonight and I chose you! Don't you dare ever to speak to me again!" ly, Hal, over the charges you made Juanita flounced into the car, and then." Hal flushed, stammered and again countenance. A fight, an attempted asput out a hand. "Well, I was sore," sassination and now a shattered ro-Hal admitted, "and there are a lot of mance, all in the short space of a few mance, all in the short space of a few moments.

"Ain't girls the devil, Jack?" queried Hal in an undertone as he climbed in and took the wheel. "I'll be over home before very late. Don't hurry away."

"We'll go for a little spin in the new bus, anyway," said Jack as they reached the highway. "Beth, I'm too try. If we can prove it on him we'll send him away for a long stretch. But and I are friends again." A hand proving it, that's another thing." Beth's small one. But again there was pictured to Beth the dark beauty of a Spanish maid.

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(TO BE CONTINUED)

CONTRACTOR OF CO

"Just Folks," Like All of Us the mercury does in a thermometer felt that someone should make the

Harvey Firestone Made a Real "Hit" with the facturers were inclined at first to view Kansans Who Visited the "Rubber City"

BY F. B. NICHOLS

stein and Guernsey herds, and a banquet at the Akron Country Club, at which Mr. Firestone presided.

"Mr. Firestone is 'just folks,' like the rest of us." In his contact with the Kansas men Mr. Firestone lived up to his reputation of being one of the most delightfully human leaders in the industrial world of America.

outstanding success is due to the sound price of rubber has danced up and the Kansas folks who had the opporattitude toward life which he got from down on the scale much the same as tunity of making the visit to Akron. his early farm training. During his address to the Kansans, Mr. Firestone told of many of these early experiences in agriculture, which included, by the way, the ownership of a farm near Clifton, Kan. He still owns and operates the home farm on which he was born, and the place near Akron, which the men on the tour visited. The milk produced on this farm is sold in Akron as Grade A raw milk, at 20 cents a quart. There also is a considerable income from the sale of breed-

Mr. Firestone is engaged in rubber farming, in a wholesale way, in Liberia, on the west coast of Africa, where he owns 1 million acres, and has about 15.000 employes, or about the same number as at Akron. He has cleared more than 20,000 acres of the tropical jungle which covers this land, and has planted most of this acreage to rubber trees. He plans to develop this farm to the point where it will supply all the rubber used in his huge factories.

Owns 1 Million Acres

These factories, by the way, have been built on an extremely efficient basis, and equipped largely with machinery designed by his own engineers, which is in use at no other plants. In the Firestone plants, as at some of the other calls, such as in the motor car plants at Detroit and at the General Electric Company at Schenectady, N. Y., the Kansans had a splendid opportunity to see the basis for the success of modern industrial life. Everywhere with the big companies there is the maximum use of improved machinery and ample power. Employes are busy—they work hard. Efficiency has been developed to the nth degree. The natural result is production at a low unit

And that is the basis of the success of American industrial life. More than 65 per cent of the rubber produced in the world is used in Akron, thousands of miles from the source of supply. This has come about from the fact that the folks there have been able to do a better job of handling the product than anyone else. And of all of the tens of thousands of folks there engaged in this business, Mr. Firestone, a farm boy, has been able to climb to his present outstanding position of leadership. He has done this by working hard, and knowing a little more about the business, from the produc-tion of the raw product on thru to the needs of the ultimate consumer his fellows.

A Vision of Growth

Constantly the cost of producing motor car tires has been reduced-this is, of course, the big part of the business. Apparently from the start of the development of the motor car, Mr. Firestone had a real vision of the great part which it would ultimately play in the transportation problems of the world. Constantly he has tried to make his plants function more efficiently in the whole program. His position of leadership in the rubber business of the world today is a fine testimony to the success of his efforts. Lunch Hour Even in the early years of his suc-

NE of the highlights of the "All cess, when he was trying so hard to Kansas" tour of the East was the improve his processes, Mr. Firestone contact made with Harvey Fire- was impressed with the importance of stone and the members of his organidoing something about the control of zation at Akron, Ohio. This included the source of the raw materials his a visit to the Firestone rubber plants, plants required, just as has been the where Mr. Firestone has about 15,000 case with some of the other great incase with some of the other great inemployes, a trip to one of his farms, dustrial leaders of the country. Henry with a view of his outstanding Hol- Ford for example. Mr. Firestone obtains a supplementary of the country of the country. dustrial leaders of the country, Henry viously has a mind which is able to grasp business problems readily, and he knows that from the broad econo-There is no question but what Mr. mic standpoint the undue influence Firestone made a real "hit" with the which foreign governments have ex-Kansas farmers who were on this tour. erted over both the production and As A. J. Valdois of Haven remarked, price of rubber is all wrong, from the standpoint of the producer, the manufacturer and the consumer. Forces over which he had no control were constantly throwing a monkey wrench into his business, just as they have done with every other rubber manufacturer in No doubt part of Mr. Firestone's the United States. As a result the

with alarm, but which now gives every indication of "working out." Mr. Firestone will presently be growing all his own rubber, and be absolutely independent of the whims of folks who happen to be in temporary control of other nations. And when he reaches that point it would seem to me that as he looks back over the road he has traveled, it will be a great source of satisfaction to tell some of the foreigners exactly where to "get off."

From the standpoint of the Kansas consumer this should be "all to the good." The rubber experts of the world have agreed that conditions in Liberia are very favorable for the production of this commodity at a low cost. Mr. Firestone should be able to get his own rubber delivered to his factories on a basis which will make it possible to sell his product to the consumers at a price that will be even more "interestthan that of today. It is quite evident that the Firestone organization has a tremendous future ahead of it, or at least that was the reaction of

ena e 1 ((((() ()))) ((() ())

That was a wild ride! At first, well And so he embarked in the "Liberia out from the beach, there was only Adventure," which some other manuthe slow rise and fall of the boat from the rolling crests to the deep, deep valleys in between when the ship, shore, and all except the moving hills of water above and all about us were shut off from view. Up and down, like a small boy in an elevator, and with much the same sensation in the stom-

> Jim and I huddled well up in the bow and faced the crew, six swarthy blacks on either side, all practically naked, swinging into the short, quick stroke of their paddles with a vicious rhythm as majestic as it was effective. The headman, perched high in the stern of our 25-foot boat, wielded his huge steering oar with the precision and confidence of a "bull fiddler" handling his bow.

Then Came the Surf!

He was clad only in a scanty, but vivid loin cloth, and a gold ring on one wet toe. Beneath his black skin, dripping wet and glistening in the sun, the muscles of his magnificent shoulders, arms, and even his black barrel of a chest, rippled and swelled like the waves they ruled. Now, an heroic giant in jet, he poised scowling in an Now, an heroic instant's study of the next big wave. Done in ebony as he crouched there in the spray on the stern thwart of the boat, bending over his one long oar, he would have been a piece of noblest art indeed. Done, instead, simply in human clay, he was an obscure boatman battling for his daily bowl of rice and fish.

With each sharp stroke of their paddles there came, from somewhere down in the insides of our black crew, a meaty hiss, a sibilant sort of grunt, so exactly timed that I thought at first it was made by the paddles themselves as they slashed into the water, jerked, and then flashed out again like so many cams upon a shaft. We learned later that the boat boys make this popping hiss in imitation of a motor boat and believe it brings more power to their paddles.

Suddenly the stroke starboard pad-dler, a grinning blackamoor with filed teeth and a nose like a chocolate bon bon mashed and melted in the sun, began a rhythmic chant. He sang two lines in a swinging passionata, and on the final note the whole crew buried their paddles in the water and lent a mighty tug. Then the crew chimed in on a one-line chorus, punctuated by another vigorous jerk on the paddles. Two more lines by the stroke singer and again the chorus and the pull. Altogether it was a weird setting for those eerie surf-spirituals, wallowing lown there at the bottom of the mounting waves or perched precariously on the very top of one, the 13 blacks straining at their paddles and their voices with equal determination.

Captain Helped, Anyway

Then we came to the surf!-and found that the early part of the trip had been nothing. Ahead of us raged the white-capped combers, each a mountain of water rolling toward the beach and piling up on itself until it became a perpendicular wall. Then, from sheer topheaviness, the great wave would fall forward with a roar, crashing down like a wall of water from a broken dam. Wave after wave, rank upon rank, sea upon sea, chased each other past our tossing boat-and eventually we were floundering in the midst of it all. Behind us charged a great comber, ahead lay three or four big rocks, now showing several feet into the air, now covered as far beneath the pounding

those rocks move a one side," Jim chattered, for we were racing straight for the pile, riding the downhill of a big wave like a tumbleweed before the wind.

"I hope we miss most of 'em," I implored, gripping the gunwale like grim death and looking for a place to jump. Our headman may have been expecting it all the time, but at any rate the next big wave tossed us over to one side of the rocks, and then sluiced us down toward the beach like a mill

for some other death in the future. The boat just ahead of us was not quite so fortunate. A whitecap had caught it a little too much on the side, (Continued on Page 15)

race on a drunk-and we were saved

"You Boys Can't Go Ashore!"

And So We Promptly Went Anyway-But Fortunately Not On Boat No. 14!

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

YOU boys can't go ashore here," "maybe you boys can swim a full quarter of a mile, with your clothes on and in surf like that with the undertow West African Gold Coast. There is no harbor at Winnebah. Our 200 tons of cargo for that port were to be landed in rearing, plunging surf boats manned by native boatmen from ashore.

drown trying to get ashore thru that boats almost any time, too. If the us, rebellious at heing kent us, rebellious at being kept on board. "And you'd be even more likely to drown trying to come back to the ship. One out of every three boats that have tried to get thru this morning has cap-

sized. Look! There goes one now." boat was swept to the foamy crest of a galloping wall of water that had concealed it entirely a moment or two before. For an instant the boat careened drunkenly on the face of the racing comber and then rolled over on its side, the crew of yelling black cargo of crated gasoline and the boat itself would eventually drift ashore somewhere along the broad and shallow beach. The crew of a dozen blacks and pulled away for shore.

The net result of the captain's conin the water as in their boat, struck out in the rolling surf for shore.

"Hardly ever any casualties among those black boys," explained the cap-They've been thru it too often. Once in a while a shark gets one of

dropped anchor a half-mile off the threatening to bury you in the sand. surf-ridden beach at Winnebah, on the But, you'd lose your sun helmet and if you held your head out of water long enough to swim ashore the sun would get you.

Sometimes a Shark!

will pound upon the sand with some sticks. Then if his ju-ju tells him that his god be angry, there'll be no more surf boats coming out to the ship for cargo today. And if you're on shore there you'll stay until the boat-boys' Halfway to the beach a loaded surf god quits being angry even if you have to wait till morning. There's no hotel either, and of course you can't sleep in the bush or you'd get yellow fever, malaria, ticks, typhoid fever, and everything else—except food and water. No. You'll have to stay on board here."

While the captain was describing men jumping in every direction. The the penalty and I was trying to imagine just how one would feel if all those calamities should strike him at once, boat No. 14 completed its loading

vincing warnings was that, the minute he disappeared into his room, Jim and I strapped our cameras about our shoulders, climbed on to a sling full of gasoline cases and ordered the winch operator to lower us over the side into em, or the boat hits 'em on the head the next surf boat bound for shore. It before they can jump clear, but that's had all sounded too good to be true, about all. Of course," he continued, and if the captain was mistaken we



"West Humhaw," Where the Surroundings Were More Satisfactory and as it reared to the top of the wave, Than Those Encountered in Running Thru the Surf Wall



The Old and the New in Cakes

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

THOUSANDS of people will ring out the old year and ring in the glorious new one with cake. Refreshments at watch parties usually contain this favorite sweet. And wisely so, for there is no dessert more universally popular than luscious layers, or loaves, appropriately frosted.

or loaves, appropriately frosted.

A woman's culinary skill frequently is measured by her ability to bake cakes. If she can't fashion fine ones, her fame as a cook is not widespread. Perhaps this is one reason why most homemakers ever are striving for perfection in cake making. And most of us start the new year with the resolution to learn how to make some new cakes during the months of promise that are ahead

ing the months of promise that are ahead.

Every household has a few choice cake recipes. Sometimes these have been treasured by several generations. What pictures you see if you try to conjure up all the folks who have been delighted by the sight and taste of layers made from these directions! Aged men liked them when they were schoolboys and grandmothers of courage find difficulty in keeping back tears when they recall the days when they made this cake for their little boys and girls. Cooking is not merely science, A cake is not only a cake. There is something woven into foods prepared by loving hands that is akin to romance, if it isn't wholly that.

I have a muchly fingered notebook in which I

I have a muchly fingered notebook in which I wrote cake recipes when a child—rather my mother has it. It is a record of a girl's development, if you read between the lines, for in it I began to write recipes when I was 9 years old, the time when I began to bake cakes. Some of the cake making directions that I have written in books because I consider them super-fine, are the following. But first, one suggestion. Why not have your small daughters write their methods of preparing certain dishes in notebooks? After they have grown and flown to homes of their own, it will be an autograph book of rare memories for real

and flown to homes of their own, it will be an autograph book of rare memories for you.

I am never satisfied with the cake recipes I have and am always looking for new ones. Is it not the same way with you? I think it would be a good plan to "swap" recipes and here's what I am going to suggest. Send your favorite cake recipes and let your daughters send in theirs so we can have a collection of cakes that are favorites with cooks of all ages. From those that make the very best cakes I will make a permanent collection and there will be a copy for every one who sends in a recipe. For the very best cake recipe there will be a prize of \$3 and \$1 will be paid for each recipe that I can use in the collection. Send your letters to Nell B. Nichols, care Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., before January 16.

Tiny Chocolate Cakes

Break 2 squares unsweetened chocolate in small pieces and put in double boiler with ½ cup milk and 2 egg yolks. Cook, stirring all the time, until the mixture becomes thick and smooth. Remove from the stove and add 1 cup sugar and 3 tablespoons butter and alternately 1¼ cups ordinary bread flour and ½ cup milk in which ½ teaspoon soda has been dissolved. Beat thoroly and fold in 2 stiffly beaten egg whites and ¾ teaspoon vanilla. Pour into muffin or small gem pans and bake 15 minutes in a hot oven. Cover with cream frosting.

Cream Frosting

Beat 1 egg white until stiff, add 2 teaspoons cream, ½ teaspoon vanilla and slowly, ¾ cup powdered sugar, and more if needed to make of the right consistency to spread. Divide into several portions and color with a bit of color paste, pale pink, green, lavender and yellow.

Orange Cake

Beat together until thick 2 egg yolks, ¼ teaspoon grated orange rind, 4 tablespoons orange juice and ½ tablespoon lemon juice. Add ¾ cup sugar gradually, beating all the time with an egg beater. Fold in 2 egg whites, beaten stiff, and 1 cup pastry flour, sifted four times with ¼ teaspoon salt. Grease a deep round tin or an angel cake pan and line the bottom with greased paper. Pour in cake batter and bake 30 minutes in a moderate oven. Split, put Orange Filling between the layers and ice the top with Orange Frosting.

Orange Filling

Melt 2½ tablespoons butter, add 4 tablespoons cornstarch, and when mixed, add the grated rind of 1 orange, 1 cup orange juice and 1 cup sugar.

Bring to the boiling point, stirring continually. Cook 15 minutes over boiling water. Add ½ teaspoon salt and 1½ tablespoons lemon juice. Cool and fold in 1 cup cream whipped stiff.

Orange Frosting

Put 1 cup sugar and ½ cup water in a small pan. Stir until sugar is dissolved and boiling point is reached. Do not stir after it boils. Wash down sides of pan with a moistened cloth tied over the tines of a fork. This will prevent the formation of crystals. Cook until the sirup forms a 4-inch thread when held 8 inches above the pan. Pour slowly on to the yolks of 2 eggs beaten until thick and lemon colored. Beat constantly with the egg beater until the mixture will hold its shape. Then add a few gratings of orange rind and 2 teaspoons orange juice. Spread on the cake. Decorate the top, if desired with New Year's bells cut from orange peel.

Apple Sauce Cake

Mix together 1 tablespoon cocoa, 1 teaspoon cinnamon, ½ teaspoon cloves, 2 cups flour and 1 cup raisins. In a different bowl put 1 cup sugar, ½ cup sour cream and 1 cup hot, sour apple sauce into which 1¼ teaspoons soda have been stirred. Beat in the flour mixture and bake in a paper lined tube pan for 45 minutes in a moderate oven. Frost with sour cream frosting.

Sour Cream Frosting

Boil % cup sour cream with 2 cups sugar until the mixture threads when dropped from a spoon. Cool until tepid, add ½ teaspoon vanilla and beat until the mixture is creamy and thick enough to spread.

The Matter of Make-Up

BY HELEN JUNE DREW

THE use of make-up does not mean you have to paint yourself up to look like the side of a barn, or that you have to put up the appearance of a chorus girl. We all see so many women on the streets that would look so much better, healthier and more beautiful if they knew how to use make-up, and there is only one in a thousand who looks even passable without make-up!

A daring remark but true. There was never a

woman who looked well with a shiny face as if she washed with soap and water without even bothering to rinse her face—with a gleaming protrusion for a nose.

We already know that the skin demands attention if only 5 minutes a day. That will be a good cold cream cleansing, morning and night to cleanse the pores thoroly. It also gives an excellent base for your make-up.

Allow your face cream to remain on as long as you can—and if your skin is dry I have found wiping it off with a wet warm cloth leaves enough



"Come, Son, and Get Some Wood." That Dreaded Call is No Longer Heard, for Modern Invention Has at Last Come to the Rescue of That All Suffering Member of the Family and Now Dad or Big Brother Fills the Coal Box from Outside

cream on the face to keep it soft looking all day. If you have an oily skin a dry cloth should be used to remove the cream. An old turkish towel is excellent for this purpose as the toweling is soft when old and yet rough enough to give a gentle sort of massage.

If you like a soft appearance around the eyes—leave a bit of cream, not too much, mind you, on the lids and around the under lid. Then apply your powder and be very sure you have a good powder as so many contain rice powder and other things that tend to clog the pores.

things that tend to clog the pores.

After you have applied face powder, wipe it off with your fingers so as not to have a white mask on your face. Then if you are naturally pale add rouge. I hate to see pale looking women, don't you? But if you have a nice rosy complexion and your cheeks flush of their own accord omit the rouge.

cheeks flush of their own accord omit the rouge.

The proper application of rouge is—put a bit on your chin—and on your cheeks in a sort of triangular effect—starting at the outside of your cheek bone and coming down toward the nose to the end of the cheek bone, then back even with your ear lobe, being sure to reach the hair line. Do not apply it too thick, You can tell by blending it with

MARY ANN SAYS: Once upon a time I had a white voile nightie, and a lavender voile dress. The nightie wore out around



the neck and the dress under the sleeves. One day a happy idea struck me. Why not combine the two and make teddies? That's just what I did, using the white voile for the body of the garment and the lavender for the trim, across the top and around the lower edge. To make it a bit prettier I had the lavender on. You can do likewise.

your complexion—if you are fair apply it delicately—if brunette a heavier shading of rouge is permissible. But remember too little rouge is far better than too much.

Next, the eyes must be considered. If you like a dark make-up on your lashes and brows, get a stick of India ink from your druggist and apply it by using a soft little brush—a baby's tooth brush is good—moisten and rub it on the India stick, then apply to your brows and lashes. This is harmless and most effective.

To stimulate the growth of brows and lashes make some very strong black tea and apply morning and night. This also makes the lashes and brows darker.

Next put another coat of powder over the cheek rouge and across the face and neck, being sure it is not too heavy so you will not look like a circus clown.

As a final gesture add lip stick. Any good lip stick that you like is all right. Personally I like the ones with the orange tint. They give a more natural appearance, and generally contain some oil so your lips do not become cracked after the rouge has been on a while.

May I warn you about applying lip stick, So many women with either very thin straight lips or very petulant full ones, apply the stick in a cupid bow effect, leaving the natural lip line showing. This looks very silly. Follow your natural lip line and only deviate where it doesn't show.

I think you get a better effect if you make up before you dress your hair—it helps to make your concept of how your hair will look easier and to give you a better effect in general. Do not, please, put on rouge in a bad light—that is dreadful—for daylight will make you look crudely made up and

This may all seem silly to you but really the correctness of street and home make-up is an art and if you would look your very best you will quite agree with me when you consider how much better you look when you give some serious thought to its proper application.

These beauty articles are only one feature of our beauty service conducted for the purpose of helping you with your problems. Refer any questions to Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and inclose a stamped envelope with your letter.



On the Subject of Shoes

BY FLORENCE MILLED JOHNSON

F THERE is one item of apparel above another that often spoils an otherwise perfect costume, it is shoes. Sometimes they don't match the outfit, and sometimes they're ill-fitting, but more often the heels and instep are run over because the shoe is so poorly made that the arches have no protection and ankles turn at the slightest mis-step. All of this could be avoided if folks would put as much time and thought on the selection of their foot gear as they do on their bonnets.

As to color, unless all the frocks and coats with which the shoes are to be worn are beige or brown, black is the safest to choose. It goes well with every other color and black shoes are always easy to clean and polish. To be always easy to clean and polish. To be sure that the shoes fit well, buy them from a reputable dealer whose clerks know something concerning their trade other than salesmanship, and then abide by the salesman's decision even the you think you could wear a smaller shoe. What is still more important, shoe. What is still more important, don't buy cheap shoes. They never pay in the end. Good shoes, especially those with protected arches, are as shapely

when worn out as when purchased, and they always look well. Suede shoes are again coming into the limelight, and especially for dress, they have their good points. Often the suede is combined with kid which gives a pleasing effect. Because shades of brown and beige are so popular this season, one sees many brown suede

shoes in the stores. These are in both strap and exford styles.

As to hosiery, the darker shades are better for street wear with heavy coats or suits, but for dress, the lighter "nude" shades are still favored. One notices many novelty heels, sometimes in contrasting colors. in contrasting colors, which are chic when the wearer has retained her youthful figure, but are quite to the contrary otherwise. Altho the clerks will show you various makes of sheer, chiffon hosiery, what is called a service weight grade will be found much more serviceable and will be just as good looking, except, with a dainty party frock.

For sports wear and for motoring, there is a demand for novelty silk and and lisle stockings. These are in plain colors or in checks and stripes. The school girl will find these practicable especially for the extra warmth

Women's Service Corner

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

A Recipe for Hominy

My family is very fond of hominy and I should like to make some while the weather is cold so it will keep, but do not have a recipe. Can you send me one?

Mrs. D. E. C.

I have had so many requests for this recipe that I am very glad to print it. Dissolve 4 tablespoons lye in 1 gallon boiling water. Boil the corn rapidly in this solution for 30 minutes. Then

drain and wash the kernels thoroly and saves his boy master. It might be several times in cold water to remove well to read this story first and next several times in cold water to remove the lye. Rub with the hands until the husks are removed. Then place the corn in an enamel kettle and boil in a husks are removed. little water until tender, wash again, pack in glass jars and sterilize by the cold pack method of canning.

91064

To Clean Kitchen Walls

My kitchen is papered with oilcloth and needs washing very badly. I have tried various ways of washing it and have succeeded in washing off the color. Can you suggest any way of getting it clean?

Mrs. D. E.

The best way I know to wash oil-cloth papered walls is with baking soda. Dampen a soft cloth and dip it into the soda. Rub this on the wall and wash off the loosened dirt with a cloth rung from clear warm water. I believe you will find this both satisfactory and

Old Friends in Books

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

THE BOY of 10 is often not much of a reader, but during the winter when the days are short and the evenings long, and when the weather is often too stormy to allow him to play outdoors, the right book will pass many an otherwise restless hour and give the

family a little peace.

The proof of a good child's book is whether the children of one generation after another read and like it. In the large cities the children's librarians will tell you that the books I am going to tell you about have been favorites from 25 to 80 years and are still going strong. If the boy does not seem interested at first, read two or three chapters aloud and he will then probably pick up the book for himself. If he particularly enjoys your reading aloud, you will find almost as much interest as he in reading any one of these books.

*The King of the Golden River, by John Ruskin, altho first published 84 years ago, is still beloved of children. In it there are three brothers: Gluck, a kindly, generous boy, and Hans and Schwartz who are just the opposite. Gluck is badly abused by the other two, but the South West Wind and The King of the Golden River come to his assistance. The story is a wholesome natural fairy tale about real kinds of

The Jungle Book, by Rudyard Kipling, which dates back to 1803, is a collection of stories about life and anigo to Mowgli, the story of the wolf

Nights with Uncle Remus, by Joel Chandler Harris, first published 46 years ago, is especially delightful when read aloud. In it an old Southern darky tells stories to a little white boy as they sit in front of the fireplace in his cabin. Brer Fox, Brer Rabbit, Brer Wolf and Mr. Man all figure largely. The stories are short and nearly every one has a laugh in it. Some of them are all laugh!

Years ago a Belgian writer, Maurice Maeterlinck, wrote a story for grown-ups called "The Blue Bird of Happi-ness." His wife decided that with ness." His wife decided that with some changes it would make a good story for children, so she wrote it over as "The Children's Blue Bird" and it was translated into English. It is about two children, a boy and a girl, who hunt for the Blue Bird and have many adventures with a dog and a cat and with objects that come to life, such as bread, milk, fire and so on.

If you do not know where to get these books, I have filed a list of them and the names of their publishers with Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. She will be glad to send you the list if you will write her and inclose a stamped self addressed envelope with your letter.

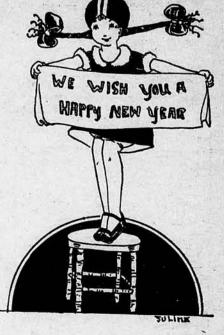
Household Linens Again

W minds turn back to the more seri-ous routine of household problems. The chances are that the problem you will be meeting is that of replenishing the household linens. Maybe too that this Christmas caught you unawares and



you have resolved to begin right now on preparations for next. In either case the pillow cases No. 7839 may offer just the suggestion you are looking for.

This design comes stamped on 42mals in India, written so that a child inch pillow tubing of a standard brand may understand them. In this book with scallops hemstitched for crochet. perhaps the best known and best liked The design is to be worked in white perhaps the best known and best liked The design is to be worked in white story is Rikki-tikki-tavi, the story of a buttonhole stitch with touches of any mongoose who kills a family of snakes color desired. In the model which I



have, pale pink is used, but lavender, yellow or blue would be equally effec-tive if those happen to be the colors used in your bedroom.

Price a pair with floss to match is \$1.70. In ordering be sure to mention With the coming of New Year our minds turn back to the more sort

What's Doing on Our Farm

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

ANUARY and linens—the two are about as closely associated as the Fourth of July and fireworks! More than half of my work with bed linens is concerned with the supply in use. When sheets were made with a whipped seam down the center, our mothers used to expect to rip that seam and whip the two outer edges together for a center seam when the middle of the sheet showed signs of wear. There is "no law against" tearing a sheet down the center and sewing the outer edges together now. A seam in the center of the sheet works no hardship if it is laid flat and each edge stitched. sheets are less likely to wear thin in any given place if both ends are hemmed alike. If one wishes to mark head or foot for a time, she may make a few cross stitches at one end to mark it for the head. Long sheets are a saving in bed-making. A long sheet that may be easily wrapped under the mattress doesn't slip or wrinkle.

Comforts that are protected with an end cover do not show usage for a long time. A slip cover made of the same material as the comforter top and tied in place with three or four yarn ties is easily changed and less conspicuous

than a white cover.

Recently I learned a new way of tying comforters. Instead of making the straight knot that requires moving the yarn from one hand to the other, I use a slip knot. As before, one takes a short stitch with darning needle, pulls the yarn up to within an inch of the end, then holds that end and the long needle yarn together with the left hand, swings the needle around the two and draws it up thru the loop thus made. But we all know how to make slip knots, no doubt. If there were some child nearby with shears to cut the threads when tied, one would not need to lay down the needle until the thread or yarn was gone. The work requires less than half the time required by the other method of tying.

There is a growing tendency toward buying blankets instead of making comforters. When all the materials for the comforter are bought there is not much difference in the cost of the two. The blanket has the advantage of more uses, of being more easily cleaned, and hence more sanitary, especially in a sick room. When comfort covers are made of pieces, this equality of prices does not exist.

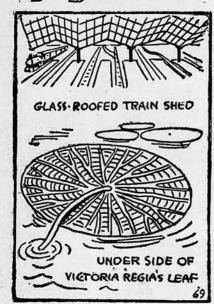
The heavy spreads many of us pos-sess, but would not buy again, may be dyed and made more usable. Laundering these spreads is certainly a heavy task. I think they must weigh 25 2502—Flared Skirt for Junior Miss. Sizes 6, 3 and 10 years.
3000—Kick Plait Beautifies Simple Afternoon Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2165—Stylish Step-In Suit. Sizes 36, 40 soaked. The light spreads, so popular and 44 inches bust measure.
2847—Very Attractive Shirred Frock. Sizes 6, 310, 12 and 14 years.
2165—Stylish Step-In Suit. Sizes 36, 40 soaked. The light spreads, so popular and 44 inches bust measure.
3010—Girlish Frock with Scalloped Jacket.
Sizes 16, 13 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure.
3010—Girlish Frock with Scalloped Jacket.
Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
3010—Girlish Frock with Scalloped Jacket.
Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each. BILE LO CLE HELLE RO

For Many Occasions



Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

by Gaylord Johnson



The "Girders" of Victoria Regia

Altho Nature offers so many examples of human devices anticipated by plants, insects and animals, it is very seldom that man has secured an invention directly from one of Nature's patterns.

This, however, did occur in the case of the building of the Crystal Palace in London—the first of the all steel-and-glass buildings that are now com-monly used for factories, railroad sheds, and so on.

A vast building was required for the exhibition of 1851, and not an architect was able to supply a plan which did not have some objection. Suddenly a Mr. Paxton, who was a gardener, and not an architect, produced a rough plan of a building on a totally new principle. He had studied the enor-mous leaves of the Victoria Regia, the great water plant of which one leaf will support a fair-sized child, and had discovered the secret of the leaf's great supporting power,

"nursery frames," and the Crystal Rover and Pep. I have one sister and cut his head off his body you do not Palace was created. In recognition of two brothers. Their names are Flortake it from the trunk. his originality, the obscure gardener ence, Garnet and George. I enjoy the became Sir Joseph Paxton and an emi-Kansas Farmer. Howard Cook. the begin to

Diamond Puzzle

1. Third letter in the alphabet; 2. An adjective; 3. A young person; 4. A

tree; 5. A consonant.
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct

Freida Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Ingmire. I like her very much. I have five sisters and five brothers. Their names are Lena, Bertha, Josephine, Minnie, Marie, Alfred, Fred, Roy, John and Willie. Fred and Roy are twins.
For pets I have a white cat named
Irene and one sheep. I wish some of
the boys and girls my age would write
to me.

Freida Wafler. White City, Kan.

When Santa came to Jackie's He left beside his A lot of nice new toys
And, best of all, a

So Jackie went a-coasting, And Whizz, the for went, too. They slid so very fast, It seemed they really flew.

And when the slide was over, They stopped and stood quite still. Whizz took the between his And pulled the up hill.

Rover and Pep Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth Mr. Paxton simply copied in steel grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Flair, girders the arrangement of the ribs I go ½ mile to school. For pets I is due (dew).

of the great round lily pads, added have a rabbit named Peter and a goose the familiar glass panes of his garden named Molly and my dogs' names are from every other head? Because if you

Fowler, Kan.



Vona Writes to Us

I like to read the boys' and girls' page. I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I live on a 240-acre farm. I have a brother and a sister. My brother's name is Junior. He is 5 years old. My sister's name is Alice. She is 3 years old. For pets I have a dog and two cats. I live ¼ mile from school. I have to go up hill most of the way. Our school house is new. It was built 3 years ago. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Vona Mildred Haas.

Eskridge, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

When are cooks cruel? When they beat the eggs and whip the cream. Why is a cook like a barber? He

dresses hare (hair.)
What is the difference between a

tight boot and an oak tree? One makes acorns, the other makes corns ache. When a young man calls upon his

sweetheart what should he carry with him? Affection in his heart, perfection in his manners and confections in

his pockets.
What is the difference between a light in a cave and a dance in an inn? One is a taper in a cavern, the other caper in a tavern.

Snowball is My Cat's Name

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go 2½ miles to school. My teacher's name last year was Miss Tompson. I liked her very much. I live on a 320-acre farm. For pets I have a white cat named Snowball. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.

Vera Bernice Snodgrass.

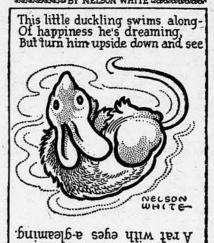
Grenola, Kan.

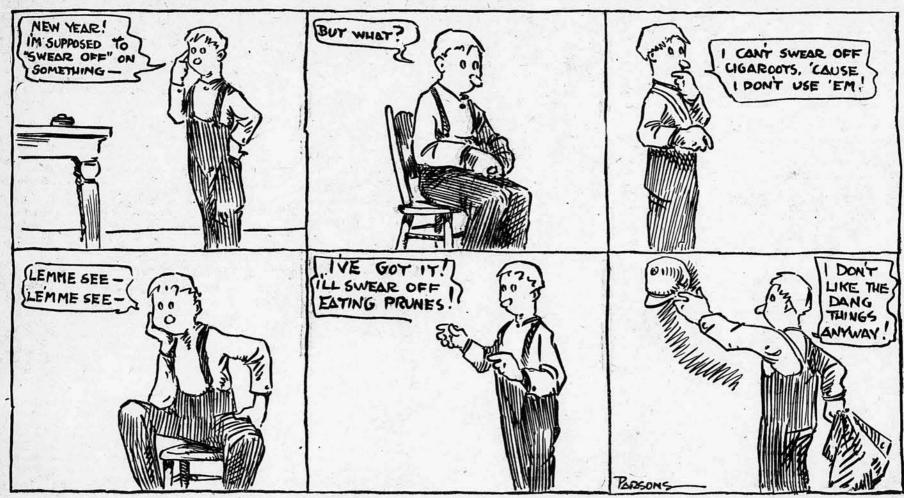
Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 10 years old and in the fourth grade. I have six brothers and five sisters. All my sisters and one brother are married. My brothers' names are Glen, Guy, Chester, Dale, Delbert and Claude. Guy and Glen are twins. My sisters' names are Florence, Jessie, Sadie, Opal and Agnes. Chester and Agnes are thru high school and Dale, 15 years old, is going to high school. My teacher's name is Miss George. I like her very much. I am the youngest one of our family. For pets I have two cats named Snow and Tom. I also have two Bantams. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Melba Fern Wardlaw. Alexander, Kan.

TURN-AROUND TALES
TWO-IN-ONE STORIES FOR THE KIDDIES
THE WOOD BY NELSON WHITE ADDRESSES







Rural Health

The Slogan of the Kansas State Board of Health is "Be Wise-Immunize!"

discussed at the recent American Public Health Association meeting in Cincinnati than the present program to protect children against diphtheria," says Doctor J. Wallace, deputy commissioner of the State Department of Health of Iowa. "Many states have given the place of greatest prominence to this program, and have had remarkable success in carrying it out.

"The Cincinnati meeting brought out prominently the necessity of including in the program not only the school but also the pre-school child, as it was shown statistically that children receiving the toxin-antitoxin when they are between 6 months and 5 years develop an exceptionally high degree of immunity from the treatments. By testing out in New York state large numbers of children by the Shick test it was found that 96 per cent of all children in this age group had been made immune by the treatments. In the age group from 5 to 10 years about 85 per cent were found to have developed immunity of the treatments. It is evident that about 90 per cent of all children treated develop a definite immunity by the one series of doses, and it was also stated that of the 10 per cent or less not developing immunity by the first series of doses that if any of them did contract diphtheria they had it in a much milder form than those who had received no toxin-antitoxin. Of course, any children tested by the Schick test after having received the toxin-antitoxin and found to be still positive should be given a second series of doses.'

In Kansas the immunizing treatment against diphtheria has been given to nearly 100,000 children. In October Clay county immunized 2,600 children, Cherokee county 1,403, Woodson county, 300. Marshall county now has a total of 3,445 children who are immunized against diphtheria. Any county that immunizes its children against diphtheria so as to take in 80 per cent of children under 7 years old may feel safe against a diphtheria epidemic.

Get Some Good Help

My husband has asthma. Is there any cure for it and what? We live in Southeast Kansas. Would changing climate do any good? Will it develop into lung trouble if allowed to run on? He has tried smoking different prepared smokes, but the relief is only temporary. He takes one treatment a week. Will that help?

Mrs. J. J.

Asthma is more a nervous trouble than a lung disease. Change to a bright, dry, sunshiny climate does help some cases, but there is no guarantee about it. Money spent on weekly "treatments" is wasted. The only sound plan is to have some good physician study the case carefully from top to bottom.

Needs Milk and Sleep

I am told that my little girl, 3 years old, needs special exercises to develop her chest because she is quite narrow-chested. Please advise me, T. N. T.

Special exercises should not be necessary in a child of that age. See that she gets a quart of milk a day, in addition to her other food. Have her sleep 12 or 14 hours of the 24 in the fresh air and have her play quietly in a natural way the rest of the time.

But Watch the Diet!

I am a bachelor, 46 years old. I have too much blood and am getting too fleshy. Am dieting, quit eating so much, eat very little supper. Am a farmer. Is there any medicine I could take to reduce the amount of blood? I have heard that vinegar would thin the blood. Would any harm result from drinking vinegar, or is there medicine that would be better to take? H. H.

How do you know that you have too much blood? You admit having too much flesh, but that is a different matter. It would be very foolish of you to drink vinegar or take medicine, either one. The only thing you need to do is to eat less, and be strict with yourself. Eat a lot of green vegetables and other "roughage," as this satisfies the stomach without making flesh. Cut out sugars, butter, cream and eggs, and

F ALL methods and means of pre- keep the starchy foods down as low as venting disease there was none possible. Perhaps if you change your given more publicity or more wide- condition it will help you to get thin.

Ask Your Personal Doctor

Heart trouble of years standing makes my life miserable. Had rheumatism and some inflammation. I wish you would tell me what amount of work I dare do.

T. L. B.

The only person competent to advise is a doctor who is watching your case. Such troubles make valvular leaks and patients always have to take life very carefully. Light exercise is possible but it must be very guarded.

Doesn't Indicate Paralysis

no special significance. It seems to by a stamped envelope for a personal exist in some families as a family reply.

trait. I have not found such persons does not consist in enjoyment, but in predisposed to apoplexy or paralysis, for these are circulatory troubles, while this numbness is a nerve com-

Should Eat More Fruit!

I have been bothered with boils for two or three years, a new boil coming as soon as the old one disappeared. Last winter I was vacchated for boils, and it seemed to help, until about a month ago they started to come again. What causes boils? W. V.

Boils are due to an infection from pus cocci to which evidently you have poor resistance. The vaccine stimulated your resistance temporarily. But now you have relapsed. Perhaps you need more rest, more green vegetables (spinach, for instance) and fruit in your diet. Perhaps you need to cut out cream and other fats. Build up your body and increase your resistance in every

See a Real Dentist

My gum above one of my teeth is torn losse and swelled. It has been in the same condition for a year, and doesn't seem to get better. Do you think it will cause trouble to my tooth later? I am 14 years old. What do you suggest for me to do?

M. G.

My hands get numb and at times my arms from elbows down, very easily. Does it indicate paralysis?

K. M. S.
Such numbness as you mention is of letters, like this, should be accompanied Go to a good dentist. There is some-



MAID Daniel Webster: "Men hang Washington down off his pedestal, and out their signs indicative of their respective trades. Shoemakers hang out a gigantic shoe, jewelers an immense watch, even the dentist hangs out a gold tooth. But up in the Franconia Mountains God Almighty has hung out a sign to show that in New England He makes men." He was, of course, referring to the Great Stone Face, in his native New Hampshire. New England is a small section of the country, and has given to the nation many large souls. Palestine also is small, and has given more and greater men than New England. One of these was John the Baptist.

The reason why he made such a stir was two-fold. He appeared and acted like one of the old prophets, princi-pally like Elijah; and he spoke with the authority of a mighty personal conviction. It is no wonder that people went out by the hundreds to hear him, and no wonder that they asked him, until he no doubt was tired of being asked, whether he was Elijah. The Jews always believed that Elijah would come back. I like the Jews for that. You can judge a man by the sort of people he admires. To make a national hero out of a man whose only capital was his fearless soul speaks well for his fellow countrymen. The heroes of Scripture are all religious men. And, if you think of it, most of the heroes in any nation's history who stand the acid test of time were men of character, and most of them openly religious men. Just now there is a phobia for muck-raking great men and idolizing

another makes Jesse James out to be a misunderstood hero, and a fund is being gathered to build him a monu-ment. These writers are having fun, because they are doing something different. The high school senior loves to shock Aunt Jane. But this rebuilding of sawdust dolls into great men will have its day and pass on. Life insurance men say you can't beat the mortality tables. And you can't fool all the people all the time. Exit the debunkers. Great souls will continue to be recognized, at least after they are dead, and bandits will go to their own place.

Why did our hero live as he did? Why the odd clothes, and the abode in the desert? Was he looking for atten-tion? Was he like Walt Whitman, who wore a flannel shirt, open at the neck, and a wide-brimmed hat? Or like the fellow who sat on top of a flag pole for two weeks, last summer? Or was this manner of life an expression of his character? The last is the answer. John believed - and lived - something that we find almost a strange language. He believed in self-discipline, for the good of his soul. Nor that alone, but he felt that only by living a life of simplicity, and severe self-discipline, could he at tain that communion with God which he craved. I say, this is almost like a foreign language, now-a-days. We constantly use the word, "enjoy" in connection with religion. We do not enjoy the sermon, or we enjoy the anthem, or the church paper. That is well muck-raking great men and idolizing enough. But enjoyment stops where knaves. One biographer tries to pull discipline and duty go on. "Our work

work, in suffering and in love," says St. Teresa. "He who would see the face of that most powerful Wrestler, our boundless God, must first have wrestled with himself," says Orozco. "Endure hardness," says St. Paul. John the Baptist was willing to endure anything, that he might see the face of God. Signs are not wanting that we are returning to this view. The soul tires of an easy faith, as it does of a Santa Claus God. Farm homes continue to produce many preachers, and one reason is that they have been accustomed to hard work. Education has meant denial and self-discipline, and the ministry naturally does not look like a career of impossible difficulties. "The beginning of the good news of Jesus Christ, the Son of God." We are flooded with news. News jumps at us from the front page of the daily paper, and rains upon us from the air. We drive to town, and the billboards shout news at us. But much of it is not good news. At a murder trial a year ago, the amount of news printed concerning it in three weeks, was equal to 22 vol-umes of fiction (much of it was fiction). It was news, but not good news. Much that we read, however, is good news—there is a new variety of alfalfa, or taxes are to be lower. But this is not The Good News. The Good News is from God to man. It is very old, yet the freshest and most joyous news that ever fell on human ear. Believed in, it is transforming. Lived, it is transfiguring. And no substitute has ever been invented. Not all the rotogravure supplements in a year of Sundays can take its place. It is different news. The Good News of the Son of God.

When Jesus was baptized, he identified himself with his people. Baptism was for sinners, and all men are sinners! He was not a sinner, but he became as one, that he might be on the same level with those he came to teach.

Then, the voice, the dove. Apparently no one heard the voice but himself. He was open to the Infinite. He was ready, as the sensitive plate of the camera is ready, to receive impressions. His whole self was open toward God. He could see, hear, what the dulled souls of others could not.

Lesson for January 1, 1928—John Heralds the Mighty One. Mark 1:1 to 13. Golden Text—John 3:30.

"You Boys Can't Go Ashore"

(Continued from Page 11)

the boat reeled over and spewed cargo and crew into the striding waters. The blacks struck out deliberately for shore, leaving the boat and cased gasoline to drift up on the beach when it would. As we bounced past the upturned derelict I caught, thru the foam, its number. It was No. 14! The captain's speech had delayed us just enough so that we had missed it, and his warning had saved us after all. Good old captain!

Another toss and another rush and our bow slid into the sand on the belabored beach. Our singing "stroke" leaped out, up to his waist in water, and held out his arms to me like a mother to a babe. I perched on his shoulder, my heel gouging into his ribs, and he carried me ashore, high and dry. Jim followed astraddle the neck of another burly black—and we had arrived in Winnebah. I didn't care if we never went back to the ship, and we didn't get back that night either. Our experience in Winnebah will be

described next week.

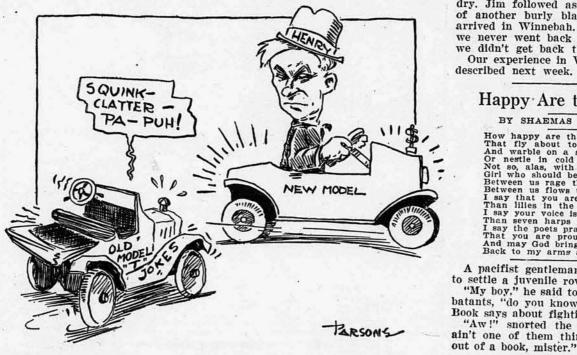
Happy Are the Birds

BY SHAEMAS O'SHEEL

How happy are the little birds That fly about together, And warble on a single bough Or nestle in cold weather! Not so, alas, with you and me, Girl who should be my bride, Between us rage the waters, Between us flows the tide. I say that you are fairer Than lilles in the sun, I say your voice is rarer Than seven harps played as one. I say the poets praise you That you are proud in pain, And may God bring you swiftly Back to my arms again!

A pacifist gentleman stopped to try

to settle a juvenile row.
"My boy," he said to one of the combatants, "do you know what the Good Book says about fighting?" "Aw!" snorted the youth, "fightin' ain't one of them things you kin get



Tophet at Trail's End George Washington Ogden

OW far is it from Ascalon to the river?" Morgan asked. "Over two miles! And your

"You take it easy; they'll not leave Ascalon till Sol Drumm, their boss, comes back from Kansas City," the young man said. "We're layin' for him ourselves; we've got a bill against

"And we've got about as much show to collect it as we have to dip a hatful of stars out of the river," Stilwell added, turning gloomily from the door.

"We'll see about that!" the younger one returned, in high and defiant stub-

We've already lost upward of five hundred head of stock from that fel-ler's trespass on our range," Stilwell explained. "That gang drove in here three weeks ago to rest and feed up for market, payin' no attention to anybody's range or anybody's warning to keep off. They had the men with them to go where they pleased. Them Texas cattle come up here loaded with fever ticks, and the bite of them little bugs means death to a northern herd. They sowed ticks all over my range. I'm still losin' cattle, and who knows where it will stop?"

"You've been working to get a quarantine law passed. I remember," Morgan said, feeling this outrage as if the cattle were his own.

"Yes, but Congress is asleep, and them fellers down in Texas never shut their eyes. I warned Drumm to keep off my range; asked him first like a gentleman, but he drove in one night between my pickets and mixed his poison cattle with mine out of pure cussedness. He claimed they got away, and him with fifteen or twenty men to ride herd! It's cost me ten thousand dollars, at the lowest figure already, and more goin'. It looks like it would clean me out."

"You ought to have some recourse against him in law," Morgan said.
"Yes, I thought so, too. I went to the

county attorney and wanted to bring an attachment on Drumm's herd, but he told me there wasn't any law he could act under—it was anybody's range as much as mine, Texas fever or no Texas fever. I could sue him, he said, but it was a slim chance. Well, I'm goin' to see another lawyer-I'll it up to Judge Thayer, and see

what he can do."
"Drumm 'll pay it, down to the last

"We can't hold him up and take it away from him, Fred," the older man reproved. "That would be as big a crime as his."

"He'll pay it!" Fred repeated, with what Morgan thought to be admirable tenacity, even the his means to the desired end might be hard to justify. They helped Morgan to another

room, where they outfitted him with clothing to replace his own shredded garments. Stilwell insisted that he remain as his guest until his hurts were mended, altho, he explained, he could not stay at home to keep him company. His wife and daughter would talk his arm off without help from the rest of the family. He would call them in and introduce them.

"My girl's got a new piano—lucky I sent for it before that Texas outfit struck this range—she can try it out on you," Stilwell said, a laugh still left in him for an amusing situation in spite of the ruin he faced.

Morgan could hear the girl and her mother talking in the kitchen, their voices quite distinct at times as they passed an open door that he could not see. Lame and aching, hands swollen and purple, he sat in a rocking chair by the open window, not so broken by his experiences nor so depressed by his pains but he yet had the pleasure of anticipation in meeting this girl. He had determined only a few hours ago that the country was not big enough to hide her from him. Now fate had jerked him with rough hands to the end of his quest before it was fairly

As he thought this, Stilwell came back, convoying his ample red-faced wife, and almost as ample and quite as red-faced daughter. So, there must

have been more than one young lady threatened to floor him, due to the after mail in Ascalon yesterday after-mental torture of that terrible night, noon, thought Morgan, as he got up It had passed, and with it much of ruefully, with much pain in his feet and ankles, rather shamed and taken aback, and bowed the best way he could to this girl who was not his girl.

Farmers Had Failed

"Down here in the river-bottom, where the water rises close to the top of the ground, you can raise a little corn and stuff, but take it back on the prairie a little way and you can't make your seed back. Plenty of them have come here from the East and tried it-I suppose you must 'a' seen the traces of them scattered around as you come

thru the country east of Ascalon." Morgan admitted that he had seen such traces, melancholy records of fail-

ure that they were.
"It's all over this country the same way. It broke 'em as fast as they came, starved 'em and took the heart out of 'em and drove 'em away. can't farm this country, Morgan; no man ever learnt anything out of a book that will make him master of these plains with a plow."

So spoke Stilwell, the cattleman, sitting at night before his long, low, L-shaped sod house with his guest, who had been dragged into his hospitality at the end of a rope. Eight days Morgan had been sequestered in that primitive home, which had many comforts in spite of the crudity of its exterior. His soreness had passed from the green and superficially painful stage to the deeper ache of bruised bones. He walked with a limp, stiff and stoved in his joints as a foundered horse. But his hands and arms had recovered their suppleness, and, like an over-grown fledgling at the edge of the nest, he was thinking of projecting a flight.

During the time Morgan had been in the Stilwell ranch-house no news had come to him from Ascalon. Close as they lived to the town, the Stilwells had been too deeply taken up with their own problem of pending ruin, due to the loss of their herd from Texas fever infection, to make a trip even to the post-office for their mail. Violet, the daughter, was on the range more than half the time, doing what she could to drive the sick cattle to the river, where they might have a better chance to fight the dread malady.

Morgan's injuries had turned out to be deeper-seated and more serious than following what longings, mounting to he had at first supposed. For several what ambitions, none in her daily condays he was racked with a fever that tact ever knew.

his pain, and he would have gone to Ascalon for his reckoning with the men tempting an adjustment under the handicap of his injuries.

Wait a few days longer, the rancher sagely advised; eat and rest, and rub that good, fiery horse liniment of his on the sore spots and swollen joints. Even if they were gone, which Stilwell knew would not be the case, for Drumm would not have made it back from Kansas City yet. Morgan could follow them. And to do that he must be sound and strong.

Stilwell had put off even his own case against the Texas stockman, he had been so urged for time in getting his sick cattle down to the shade and water along the river. Now the job seemed over, for all he could do, and he was taking his ease at home this night, intending to go early in the morning and put his case for damages against Drumm into Judge Thayer's

Violet Played Well

Thru Morgan's days of sickness and waiting for strength, he was attended tenderly by Mrs. Stilwell, and sometimes of an afternoon, when Violet came in from the hot, dry range, she would play for him on her new piano. She played a great deal better than he had any reason to expect of her, selftaught in her isolation on the banks of the shallow Arkansas.

Violet was a girl of large frame. large bones in her wrists, large fingers to her useful, kindly ministering hands. Her face was somewhat too long and thin to be called handsome, but it was refined by a wistfulness that told of inner striving for something beyond the horizon of her days there in her prairie-circled home. And now as the two men talked outside the door, the new moonlight white on the dust of the trampled yard, Violet was at her piano, playing a simple melody with a soft, expressive tenderness as sweet to him as any music Morgan ever had heard. For he understood that the instrument was the medium of expression for this prairie girl's soul, reaching out from its shelter of sod laid upon sod to what aspirations,

Stilwell was downcast by the blow he had received in the loss of more than half his herd thru the Texas scourge, It had taken years of hardship and striving, fighting drouth and from the Nueces two days ago if Stil- winter storms, preying wolves and well had not argued the folly of at- preying men, to build the herd up to the point where profits were about ready to be enjoyed,

Nothing but a frost would put an end to the scourge of Texas fever; in those days no other remedy had been discovered. Before nature could send this relief Stilwell feared the rest of his cattle would die, altho he had driven them from the contaminated range. If that happened he would be wiped out, for he was too old, he said, to start at the bottom and build up another herd.

It was at this point that Morgan suggested Stilwell turn to the soil instead of range cattle as a future business, a thing that called down the cattleman's scorn and derision, and citation of the wreckage that country had made of men's hope. He dismissed that subject very soon as one unworthy of even acrimonious debate of further denunciation, to dwell on his losses and the bleakness of the future as it presented itself thru the bones of his dead cattle.

As they sat talking the soft notes of Violet's melody soothing to the ears as a distant song, Fred came riding in from Ascalon, the bearer of news. Fred began to talk before he struck the ground, breathlessly like a man who had beheld unbelievable things.

"That gang from Texas has took the town-everybody's hidin' out!" he re-

"Took the town?" said Stilwell incredulously.

"Stores all shut up, post-office locked and old man Flower settin' in the up-stairs window with his Winchester across his leg waitin' for them to bust in the door and steal the gov-

er'ment money!' "Listen to that!" said Stilwell as Fred stood there, hat off, mopping the sweat of excitement from his forehead. "Where's that man-eatin' marshal feller at?"

"He's killin' off everybody in town but his friends-he's killed eight men, a man a day, since he's been in office. He's got everybody lookin' for a hole." "A man a day!" said Morgan, scarce-

able to believe the news.

'Who was they?" Stilwell inquired, bringing his chair down from its easy slant against the sod wall, leaning forward to catch the particulars of this

unequaled record of slaughter.
"I didn't hear," said Fred, panting

faster than his hard-ridden horse.
"I hope none of the boys off of this range around here got into it with him," Stilwell said.

Sheriff Was Out of Town!

"They say he's closed up all the gamblin' joints and saloons but Peden's, and the bank's been shut four or five days, Judge Thayer and a bunch of fellers inside of it with rifles. Tom Conboy told me the judge had telegraphed to the governor askin' him to send soldiers to restore law and order.'

"Law and order!" Stilwell scorned. "All the law and order they ever had in that hell-hole a man 'd never miss."
"Where's the sheriff—what's he do-

ing?" Morgan inquired. "The sheriff ain't doin' nothing-I

ain't been over there, but I know that much," Stilwell said.
"They say he's out after some rust-

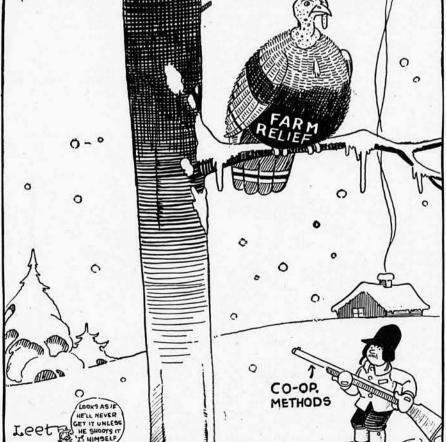
lers," Fred replied. "Yes, and he'll stay out till the trouble's over and come back without

a hide or hair of a rustler. What else are they doin'?" "Rarin' and shootin'," replied Fred, winded by the enormity of this outlawry, even the bred in an atmosphere of violence.

"Are they hittin' anybody, or just shootin' for noise?" Stilwell asked, "Well, I know they took a crack at me when I went out of Conboy's to git

Mrs. Stilwell and Violet, who had hastened out on Fred's arrival, claimed in concern at this, the mother

my horse.



The Right Gun to Bring the Bird Down

going to her boy to feel him over for

wanted to know.
"I hope I did," Fred replied.

lating the time of night.

"Let them fight it out among themselves, the wolves!" Mrs. Stilwell said.

Morgan had drawn a little apart from the family group, walking to the corner of the house, where he stood looking off toward Ascalon, still and tense as if he listened for the sounds too roomy of body, but nothing too large otherwise, for both of them had the stature of proper men. His feet their entreaties, agreeing to defer his were in slippers, his ankles bandaged expedition until morning, but not an and soaked with the penetrating lini- hour longer. ment designed alike for the ailments

of man and beast.
Violet studied him as he stood there ing but a sublime defiance of death

had held him to his feet.

He had told her of his seven years' struggle upward from the cowboy's saddle to a place of honor in the faccoming to the Western Kansas plains. Until this moment she had believed it to be a misleading and destructive illusion that would break his heart hatred together until it grew and and rive his soul as it had the hearts and souls of thousands of brave men and women before him.

Now she had a new revelation, the moonlight on his face, bright in his fair hair, picturing him as rugged as a rock uplifted against the dim sky. She knew him then for a man such as she never had met in the narrow circle of her life before, a man strong to live in his purpose and strong to die in it if the need might be. He would conquer where others had failed; the strength of his soul was written in

his earnest countenance.
"I think I'll go over to Ascalon," Morgan said presently, turning to them, speaking slowly. "Will you let

me have a horse?"
"Go to Ascalon! Land save us!"

Mrs. Stilwell exclaimed.
"No, no-not tonight!" Violet protested, hurrying forward as if she would stay him by force.

You wait till morning, son," Stilwell counseled calmly, so calmly indeed that his wife turned to him sharply. "Maybe I'll go with you in

the morning."
"You've got no business there—let them kill each other off if they want to, but you keep out of it!" said his

"If you'll let me have a horse-" Morgan began again, with the insistence of a man unmoved.

"More Than One Way"

"You forgot about our cattle, mother," Stilwell chided, ignoring Morgan's request. "I'm goin' to sue Sol Drumm; I'm goin' to have the papers ready to serve on him the minute he steps off the train. If there's any way to make him pay for the damage he's done me I'm goin' to do it."

"There's more than one way," said

ed. "If the law can't—"
"Then we lose," his father finished for him in the calm resignation of a

Morgan's intention of going to Ascalon to square accounts with his persecutors was no secret in the Stilwell family. Fred had offered his services at the beginning, and the one cowboy now left out of the five but recently employed by Stilwell had laid his pistol on the table and told Morgan that he was the man that went with it, both of them at his service when the hour of reckoning should arrive. Now Stilwell himself was beginning to show

the pistol itch in his palm.

Morgan was grateful for all this uprising on the part of his new friends, but he could not accept any assistance from them. There could be no satisfaction in justice applied by any hand but his own. No, it was a case for personal attention; it was a one-man job.

Stilwell mission. mission. Eager as Fred was to go along and have a hand in the fray, he was against going just then. Violet Stilwell got up, and stood looking came and laid her good, wholesome, at the moon a little while as if calcu-sympathetic hand on Morgan's arm and looked into his face with a plea "They need a man or two over there in her eyes that was stronger than to clean that gang up," he said. Well, words. He couldn't bear his feet in the stirrups with his ankles all swollen and sore as they were, she said; len and sore as they were, she said; wait a day or two-wait a week. What did it matter if the gang should leave in the meantime, and go back down the wild trail to Texas? So much the better; let them go.

Morgan smiled to hear her say it would be better if they should get away, for she was one of the forgiving of conflict. He was dressed in Stil- away, for she was one of the forgiving well's clothes, which were somewhat of this world, in whose breast the fire of vengeance would find no fuel to nurse its hot spark. He yielded to

When the others had gone to bed, Morgan went down to the river thru the broad notch in the low bank where between her and the moon, his face the Santa Fe trail used to cross. This sterner for the ordeal of suffering that old road was brush-grown now, with had tried his manhood in that two- only a dusty path winding along it mile run behind the train where noth- where the cattle passed to drink. The hoof-cut soil was warm and soft to his bruised feet; the bitter scent of the willows was strong on the cooling night as he brushed among them. Out across the broad, golden bars he went, seekulty of the institution where he had ing the shallow ripple to which the beaten out the hard, slow path to stream shrank in the summer days belearning; she knew of his purpose in tween rains, sitting by it when he came to it at last, bathing his feet in the tepid water.

There he sat, raking the fire of his leaped within him like a tempest. As the Indian warrior watches the night out with song of defiance and dance of death to inflame him to his grim purpose of the dawn, so this man, fallen from the ways of gentleness into the abyss of savagery, spurred himself to a grim and terrible frenzy by visiting his wrath in anticipation upon his enemies.

Folks Were Mostly Asleep

The proscribed of the earth were sleeping late in Ascalon that morning. Few were on the street in pursuit of the small amount of legitimate business the town transacted during the burning hours when the moles of the night lay housed in gloom, when Morthe railroad station.

his arrival in Ascalon would have rec- let the light fall on his wound. ognized him now.

So Morgan spoke again of going that bright silk handkerchief from about thetic Dora, and a smile that came so him. The station agent stood at the corner of the building, watching him curiously.

rowed from Stilwell to the hitching rack in front of the hotel, under the plank canopy of which Stilwell and his son awaited his coming.

Stilwell had made it plain to Morgan at the beginning, to save his feelings and his pride, that they were not attending him on the expedition against his enemies with any intention of helping him. Just to be there in case of outside interference, and to enjoy the spectacle of justice being done by a strong hand. Stilwell's account, personally, was not against these men, he said, altho they had driven their herd upon his range and spread infection among his cattle. That would be taken up with Sol Drumm when he came back from Kansas City with the money from his cattle sale in his saddle roll.

Morgan went to the hardware store. two doors from the hotel, from which he presently emerged with a coil of new rope, a row of new cartridges in his belt, and pockets heavy with a re-serve supply. Tom Conboy was stand-ing in his door, looking up and down the street in the manner of a man who felt his position insecure. Morgan saw that he was haggard and worn as from long vigils and anxieties, altho he had about him still an air of assurance and self-sufficiency. Morgan passed him in the door and entered the office unrecognized, altho Conboy searched him with a disfavoring and suspicious eye.

In the office there was evidence of conflict and turmoil. The show case was broken, the large iron safe lay overturned on the floor. The blue door leading into the dining room had been burst from its hinges, its panels cracked, and now stood in the office leaning against the partition like a champion against the ropes, Conboy turned from his watch at the street door with reluctance, to see what the visitor desired, and at the same moment Dora appeared in the doorless frame within.

"Mr. Morgan!" she cried, incredulity, surprise, pleasure, mingled in her

She paused a moment, eyes round, hands lifted, her pretty mouth agape, but came on again almost at once, eagerness brushing all other emotions out of her face. "Wherever in the world gan walked from the baggage room of have you been? What in the name of the railroad station. Few who saw Morgan on the day of face?" She turned Morgan a little to

Grim as Morgan's business was that He stood a moment, leaning the rifle morning, bitter as his savage heart, against the depot end, to take the he had a nook in his soul for sympa-

BESONS

wounds, standing by him a little while night to Ascalon, only to be set upon his neck, as if he considered it too hard and vanished so quickly that it by all of them and argued into sub-festive for the somber business before seemed it must have hurt him in the giving more than the breaking of a bone.

"Mister Morgan!" said Dora, hardly He then led the horse he had bor- a breath between her last word and the next, "whatever have you been doin' to your face?"

"No niggers in Ireland now-no-o-o niggers in Ireland!" Conboy warned her, coming forward with no less interest than his daughter's to peer into Morgan's bruised and marred counte-mance. "Well, well!" with much surprise altogether genuine. You're back again, Mr. Morgan?"

"Wherever have you been?" Dora persisted, no more interested in niggers in Ireland than elsewhere.

"I fell among thieves," Morgan told her gravely. Then to Conboy: "Is that gang from Texas stopping here?"

"No, they lay up at Peden's on the floor where they happen to fall," Conboy replied. "If there ever was a curse turned loose on a town that gang-Look at that show case, look at that door, look at that safe! They took the town last night; a decent woman didn't dare to show her face outside the door and wasn't safe in the house. They tried to blow that safe with pow-der when I wouldn't open it and give them the money. But they didn't even jar it-your money's in there, Mr. Morgan, safe."

n, saie."
"Oh, it was awful!" said Dora. "Oh, you've got your gun! If some man-"Sh-h-h! No nig-"

"Where's the marshal?" Morgan

"Took the train East last night. The operator told me he got a wire from Sol Drumm, boss of the outfit, to meet him in Abilene today. He swore them six ruffians in as deputies before he went and left them in charge of the

"Six? Where's the other one?" Conboy looked at him with quick flashing of his shifty eyes. "Don't you know?" he asked, with significant shrewdness, smiling a little as if to show his friendly appreciation of the

"What in the devil do you mean?" Morgan demanded roughly.

"No niggers in Ireland now," Conboy said soothingly, his face growing white. "One of them was killed down by the railroad track the night you left. They said you shot him and hopped a freight."

QUELLE BOUNDE BOUND BURNERS BOUND BO

(2)(3)

Could Add Considerable Light

Morgan said no more, but turned

toward the door to leave.
"The inquest hasn't been held over him yet, we've been kept busy with the marshal's cases we didn't get around to him," Conboy explained. Maybe you can throw some light on that case?'

"I can throw a lot on it," Morgan said, and walked out with that word to where he had left his horse.

There Morgan cut six lengths from his new rope, drawing the pieces thru his belt in the manner of a man carrying string for sewing grain sacks. He took the rifle from the saddle, filled its magazine, and started toward Peden's place, which was on the next corner beyond the hotel, on the same side of the square.

When he had gone a few rods, halting on his lame feet, alert as a hunter, who expects the game to break from cover, Stilwell and Fred got up from their apparently disinterested lounging in front of the hotel and followed leisurely after him.

Many of the little business houses around the square were closed. There was a litter of glass on the plank sidewalk, where proprietors stood gloomily looking at broken windows, or were setting about replacing them with boards. Those who were abroad in the sunlight of early morning making their purchases for the day, moved with trepidation, putting their feet down quietly, hastening on their way. An old man who walked ahead of Morgan appeared to be the only un-shaken and unconcerned person in this place of sleeping passions. He carried a thick hickory stick with immense crook, which he pegged down in time to his short steps, relying on it for support not at all, his lean old jaw chopping his cud as nimbly as a sheep's. But when Morgan's shadow, stretching far ahead, fell beside him,

he started like a dozing horse, whirled about with stick upraised, and stood so

(Continued on Page 18)

What the Looking Glass Shows



Marshall Club Earns Cup!

Marjorie Williams and Her Mother Missed a Camping Party to Study Poultry Bulletins

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN



Here is the Peppiest Club in the State, the Marshall County Capper Pig and Poultry Club, Winners of the Trophy Cup for Leadership

Imagine the joy which Christmas soon will have a majestic silver cup brought to the Marshall County to exhibit as her trophy.

Capper Pig and Poultry Club. On Christmas Eve, Dorothea Nielson, Marshall County Club leader, received a telegram announcing that she and the club had earned the pep trophy cup and that the award for leadership he given in Kansas Farmer just age for a time while Dorothea called one

enrollment of three or more members is chosen as the pep leader of that section. This leader begins immedisection. This leader begins immediately making acquaintance with every one of the associates, appoints a time for a get acquainted meeting, and organizes a club which meets once a month for discussions of pig and poultry topics, for programs and good times.

As in schools, loyalty, morale, team spirit and an interdependence is built up. Club mates rely on one another for some part of club work well done. They expect co-operation, and strive for it. They place a trust in their friends, and learn that friends can be trusted. They get down and dig for the good of the club, and throw their forces together to win the only prize that Capper Clubs award for community effort.

This year, Marjorie Williams and her mother had a choice of staying home to study poultry bulletins or go with a party to fish and camp. Ima-gine how Marjorie wanted to be one of the camping party! But she and her mother decided that going fishing meant no poultry bulletin study that week, so they stayed at home. They made up their minds that they would enjoy the bulletin work rather than feel "grumpy" because it should be done. When the club manager read the reviews of the bulletins studied that week, and learned that they were written by sacrificing a good time on the river, he checked up the Marshall county score a "yard" for pluck.

Senator Capper and the club manabe done to win in community contests was done by the club in Marshall county. The Rotary Clubs, the local Chamber of Commerce, the Farm Bureau, the Vocational Agriculture Department and talented men and women of the community were brought into the circle of assistants. These club folks did not fail to get every assistance possible from the Capper Club Manager at Topeka, and used the local newspapers to good advantage in announcing events that were passing in the local club work.

award for 1927 to her laurels, and

her club had earned the pep trophy announcement of the other teams will cup, and that the award for leadership be given in Kansas Farmer just as goes to her club. Telephones buzzed soon as their order of rank accuratefor a time while Dorothea called one by one to her associates in club work to tell them of the victory.

The Capper trophy for pep work and leadership is the most coveted (2) Trego; (3) Barber; (4) Lincoln; prize of all. It is the king of prizes in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. Interest in the pep contest begins early in the spring, when one of the members in each community having an enrollment of three or more members fall before reaching the line, and who ly can be determined. Some of them fall before reaching the line, and who 'sprints" at the last.

January will be the month in which the new Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs for 1928 will grow with boys and girls for 1928 will grow with boys and in from all parts of the state sending in to be members. You will find a coupon with this story, and you cordially are invited to join our clubs and be thrifty.

Tophet at Trail's End (Continued from Page 17)

in attitude of menace and defense unl the stranger had passed on,

Conboy was alert in his door, watching to see what new nest of trouble Morgan was about to stir up with that threatening rifle. Others seemed to feel the threat that stalked with this grim man. Life quickened in the somnolent town as to the sound of a firebell; people stood watching after him; came to doors and windows to lean and look. A few moments after his passing the street behind him became almost magically alive, altho it was The bartender, accepting the situa-a silent, expectant, fearful interest tion as generally inclusive, put his

mark of conflict on his face? What grievance had he, what authority? Was he the bringer of peace in the name of the law that had been so long degraded and defied, or only another gambler in the lives of men? They waited whispering, in silence as of a deserted city.

There was only one priest of alcohol

attending the long altar where men sacrificed their manhood in Peden's deserted hall that morning. He was quite sufficient for all the demands of the hours, his only customers being the unprofitable gang of cattle-herders whom Morgan sought. True to their training in early rising, no matter what the stress of the night past, no matter how broken by alarm and storm, they were all awake, like sailors called to their watch. They were improving, while it might last, the delegated authority of Seth Craddock, which opened the treasures of a thousand bottles at a word.

The gambling tables in the front of the house were covered with black cloths. Down at the farther end of the long hall a man was sweeping up the debris of the night, his steps echoing in the silence of the place. For there was no hilarity in the sodden crew lined up at the bar for the first drink lined up at the bar for the first drink of the day. They were red-eyed, crumpled, dirty; frowsled of hair as they had risen from the floor.

Peden's hall was not designed for the traffic of daylight. There was gloom among its bare girders, shadows lay along its walls. Only thru the open door came in a broad and healthy band of light, which spread as it reached and faltered as it groped, spending itself a little way beyond the place where the lone bartender served his profitless customers.

Champagne Versus Whisky

Morgan walked into the place down this path of light unnoticed by the men at the bar or the one who served them, for they were wrangling with him over some demand that he seemed reluctant to supply. At the end of the bar, not a rod separating them, Morgan stopped like a casual customer, waiting his

The question between bartender and the gang quartered upon the town was one of champagne. It was no drink, said the bartender, to lay the founda-tion of a day's business upon. Whisky was the article to put inside a man's skin at that hour of the morning, and then in small shots, not too often. They deferred to his experience, pouring whisky. As they lined up with breastbones against the bar to pour in the charge, Morgan threw his rifle down

No chance to drop a hand to a gun standing shoulder to shoulder with gizzards pressed against the bar; no chance to swerve or duck and make a quick sling of it and a quicker shot, with the bore of that big rifle ready to cough sixteen chunks of lead in half as many seconds, any one of them hitting hard enough to drill thru them, man by man, down to the last head in the line. So their arms went up and strained high above their heads, as if eager to show their desire to comply word.

that communicated itself in whispers hands up along with his dead-beat and low breath.

Who was this stranger with the straining moment, the man with the broom down in the gloom of the far-ther end of the building, unconscious of what was going on, whistling as he swept among the peanut hulls.

Morgan signaled with his head for the bartender to come over the barrier, which he did, with alacrity, and stood at the farther end of the line, hands up, a raw-fisted, hollow-faced Irishman with bristling short hair. Morgan jerked his head again, repeating the signal when the bartender looked in puzzled fright into his face to read the meaning. Then the fellow got it, and came forward, a vast relief spreading in his combative features.

Morgan indicated the rope ends dangling at his belt. Almost beaming, quite triumphant in his eagerness, the bartender grasped his meaning at a glance. He began tying the ruffians' hands behind their backs, and tying them well, with a zest in his work that increased as he traveled down the

"Champagne, is it?" said he, mocking them, a big foot in the small of the victim's back as he pulled so hard it made him squeal. "Nothing short of champoggany wather will suit the taste av ye this fine marnin', and you with a thousand dollars' wort' of goods swilled into your paunches the past week! I'll give you a dose of champoggany wather you'll not soon forget, ye strivin' divils! This sheriff is the man that'll hang ye for your murthers and crimes, ye bastes!" And with each expletive a kick, but not administered in any case until he had turned his head with sly caution to see whether it would be permitted by this silent avenger who had come to Ascalon in the hour of its

darkest need.
While Morgan's captives cursed him, knowing now who he was, and cursed the bartender whom they had overridden and mocked, insulted and abused in the security of their collective strength and notorious deeds, the shadow of two men fell across the threshold of Peden's door. There the shadows lay thru the brief moments of this little drama's enactment, immovable, as the cast by men who watched.

The porter came forward from his sweeping to look on this degradation of the desperadoes, mocking them, returning them curse for curse. In the excess of his scorn for their fallen might he smeared his filthy broom across their faces, paying back insult for insult head and second their faces. sult, bold and secure under the pro-tection of this stern eagle of a man who had dropped on Ascalon as from

When the last man was bound, the last kick applied by the bartender's great square-toed foot, Morgan motioned his sullen captives toward the

a cloud.

"Wait a minute—have something on the house," the bartender urged. (TO BE CONTINUED)

Don't Need More Cows

An additional 2 million people each year for the next 40 years could be supplied with as much milk as now is used per capita without adding to the num-ber of cows in the dairy herds, if each without reservation to the unspoken cow would produce 100 pounds more command. Morgan had not said a milk each year, C. W. Larson, chief of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, says in his annual report made to Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

The dairy herds of the United States include about 22 million cows. About 400,000 of these, owned by members of dairy herd improvement associations, are tested each month for milk and butterfat production, enabling owners to eliminate unprofitable cows from the herds. In 1926, Doctor Larson states, on the basis of comparative records, 360,000 of these cows produced as much milk as 584,000 average cows, and returned as much profit over cost of feed as 640,000 average cows.

The average annual production of the cows in dairy herd improvement associations in 1920 was about 6,000 pounds of milk; in 1926 about 7,500 pounds, or an average annual increase of about 200 pounds as the result of improved practices growing out of testing, such as elimination of unprofitable producers, selective breeding, and scientific feeding of the profitable cows in the herd. If only half as much gain could million more people in 1966.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

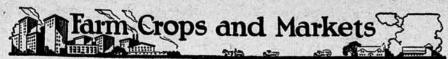
Capper Building, Topeka, Kansa

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of			
county in the Capper			
(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)			
(Write Pig or Poultry Club.) If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read riticles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry. Age			
SignedAge			
Approved			
Postoffice R. F. D. Date			

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.

Address-Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

Marshall joined, and worked, and The First Step to Take to Join the Capper Clubs is to Cut Out This Coupon, Write or Print creased milk supply from the present ward for 1927 to her laurels, and Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.



Most of the Kansas Corn Crop of 171 Million Bushels is in the Bin-Thank Goodness!

fields and in some cases on wheat and rye pasture. While the movement of corn to market is considerably heavier than a year ago, it is still lighter than the difference in size of crop justifies.

There is little change in the winter wheat crop outlook. Much late wheat in western counties seeded upon loose, poorly prepared seedbeds and having experienced one of the driest fall periods on record is in poor condition to withstand either high winds or low winter temperatures. In the eastern counties, subsoil moisture is sufficient, and surface condition of the soil is generally satisfactory for wheat. Some

ORN husking has been completed in most communities. Cattle and horses are being pastured in stalk elds and in some cases on wheat and e pasture. While the movement of rn to market is considerably heavier an a year ago, it is still lighter than e difference in size of crop justifies, There is little change in the winter neat crop outlook. Much late wheat western counties seeded upon loose, orly prepared seedbeds and having perienced one of the driest fall riods on record is in poor condition withstand either high winds or low inter temperatures. In the eastern with the development of gold exports, tends to ward a firmer money situation. In some quarters the opinion is expressed that advances in Federal Reserve Board is said to have sponsored the low discount rates are not distant.

The Federal Reserve Board is said to have sponsored the low discount rate now prevailing within the Federal Reserve system partly with the object of assisting in protecting Europe's gold reserves and to discourage further accumulations of the metal in America. The current gold exports, including the first flow to England since 1915, demonstrate that the low rates have had that effect, The outlook for continued exportations is uncertain. The ability of this ceuntry to make shipments without disturbing the rate situation has been adversely affected by the great absorption of bank credit for speculation in stocks.

wither temperatures. In the eastern counties, subsoil moisture is sufficient, and surface condition of the soil is and surface condition of the soil is where the subsoil moving for market.

Topping and threshing of grain sorghums is still in progress and nearing completion in many counties.

Hog marketings have been light the company of the subsoil of the subsoil

45c.—William Grabbe.

Finney—The weather has been cold and dry, with a great deal of wind. Some wheat is dying, and many of the wheat fields are blowing. Snow is needed badly. Farmers are poisoning rabbits; the county is supplying the poison. Corn shucking is practically finished; shelling is in progress. Some farmers are butchering hogs. Corn, 75c; kafir, 65c; eggs, 31c; turkeys, 25c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

ers are butchering hogs. Corn, 75c; kafir, 65c; eggs, 31c; turkeys, 25c.—Dan A.

Gove and Sheridan—The weather has been very cold and dry. We have had but little moisture since September 22. The wheat prospects are poor. Corn shucking is half done. The kafir, milo and millet threshing is about finished. Crops are yielding fairly well considering the conditions of the last season. Corn, 69c; kafir, \$1 a cwt.; eggs, 30c.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—The present period of zero weather is turning the tender wheat fields brown, and cracking the ground. Livestock is eating dry feed with a good appetite. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 70c; oats, 48c; butter, 45c; eggs, 32c; heavy hens, 17c; light hens, 12c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—We have had ideal weather for corn shucking in the last few weeks, and the job is nearly completed. The yields have been good; they likely will equal the Government estimate for the county, which was 37 bushels an acre. The weather has been cold recently, but dry, and livestock is doing well. Wheat needs moisture badly, but the early-sown fields are still doing well.—Vernon Collie.

Labette—The weather is very nice but it is rather cold. Wheat is not doing very well, but it likely will come along all right, as a there is plenty of moisture in the soll. Everything sells well at the public sales—even horses are encountering a greater demand. Corn, 65c; bran, \$1.65.—J. N. McLane.

Lincoln—The weather is cold, and we had a light snow recently. Wheat needs more moisture, as the ground is getting dry on top. There is plenty of feed for live-stock; cattle are in good condition. Corn had a light snow recently. Wheat needs more moisture, as the ground is getting dry on top. There is plenty of feed for live-stock; cattle are in good condition. Corn husking is about finished; yields were very satisfactory on many fields; a considerable amount of corn will be shipped out of the county. Wheat, \$1.18; kafir, 50c; corn, 60c.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Lyon—In general, December has been windy and cold. Most of the corn is husked.

Lyon — In general, December has been windy and cold. Most of the corn is husked. Several farmers in this county are feeding cattle for the January and February markets. Wheat is standing the winter fine. About 2 miles of road southeast from Emporia was graveled recently. Corn, 65c; wheat, \$1.15.—E. R. Griffith.

Wison—Corn husking is practically completed; the yields were very satisfactory. Livestock is doing well on winter feed. Some farmers are butchering hogs for winter use. A good rain would be helpful. The last few days have been fair, but very cold, A few chicks are being hatched. Eggs, 31c; butterfat, 48c,—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Kansas December Crop Report

butterfat, 48c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Kansas December Crop Report

Kansas D

Kafir heading and threshing are the big jobs these days; both the yield and the quality are very satisfactory. Some road of the weather recently. Corn. Some road of the wheat head have been having some very fine weather. Generally for weather recently. Corn. Cowley—We have been having some very fine weather. Farmers are nearly all done weather. Farmers are nearly all done weather. Farmers are nearly all done well, and at here is point livestock is doing well, and at here is point livestock is doing well, and at here is point livestock is doing well, and at here is point livestock is doing well, and there is point of feed. The pig crop of last fall was not very large.—E. A. Millard.

Millard.

Millard.

Dickinson—The weather has been very cold recently. Some some fields wheat is not doing very well; it needs more moisture. Corn is nearly all in the crib.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—The weather has been dry, and many complaints are being heard about diagset to the wheat crop. Corn husking done now. Livestock is doing from the deared one. Wheat, sil.2e; corn. 68c; butterfat, 48c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elis—The soll is very dry. The last cold spell "cut" the wheat down to the ground. We had believe weather for a few days. Some of the year weather for a few days. Some of the year weather for a few days. Some of the year weather for a few days. Some of the year deal of wind. Some wheat is dying, and man of some here are husking to conditions are gave them an unusually prolonged season of growth and development before frost ame to destroy them. Seeding time was generally delayed "fly free" dates belowing. Some in horse are busk-ing corn in Norther danass and Nebraska.

Elis—The weather has been cold and dry, with a greated of wind. Some wheat is giving, and man of the wheat fields are blowing. Snow is seeded boddly. Farmers are poisoning rabbits; the wheat fields are blowing. Snow is seeded boddly. Farmers are poisoning rabbits; the wheat fields are blowing. Snow is ceeded boddly. Farmers are poisoning rabbits; the wheat fields a

Elkins' Farm Returns Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

case he has less than a carload. Three cows supply milk for the family and some extra cream, and 125 to 150 Rhode Island Reds keep up a good supply of eggs that are graded before going to market. As the fertility of the land is guarded, Mr. Elkins also guards his livestock and crops by taking adequate precautionary measures against pest and disease rayages. And he makes a point of purebred sires, and the best seed for his crops that can be obtained. He makes a specialty of seed corn.

In a county-wide inspection tour, under the direction of the home demonstration agent, the Elkins garden was selected this year as being the best. And that is easy to understand, once a And that is easy to understand, once a person visits the Elkins farm. Likewise, the orchard is outstanding. It is small, but complete. "It gives us plenty of fruit for ourselves," Mr. Elkins said, "and some to give our friends and neighbors." The vineyard is worth mention. It contains about 150 plants, and they yielded more than a ton of and they yielded more than a ton of grapes before they were 2 years old, and h has taken 1,500 pounds every year since. The grapes were planted in May, 1919, and the largest yield was in September, 1920. Considerable attention is given the vines at pruning time.

8

SAME SON WILL SON

wheat, \$1.15.—E. R. Griffith.

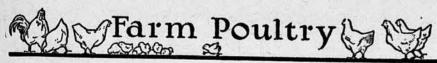
Marshall—The big corn crop is all husked, and farmers are rushing it to market. The had a light snow, but not enough to help the wheat. Corn, 70c; eggs, 36c; wheat, \$1.10; cream, 46c; potatoes, \$1.—J. D. Stosz.

Osage — The cold weather recently delayed corn husking; most of the crop is in the bin. There is more cattle feeding here than was the rule a year ago; stock cattle, however, are rather scarce. Dairying is on the increase in this county. Hogs are plensiful, but for the last two months farmers have made little money in feeding them. Hens which are sheltered properly are laying again, which perhaps is responsible for the slight decline in the price of eggs.—

H. L. Ferris.

Wilson—Corn husking is practically com— New York, and didn't forget to bring back some specimens to add to the collection out in the vard.

Adding the touch that makes the Elkins farmstead one of the most beautiful in the West is the flower garden, with its 32 varieties of roses and "scads" of other flowers. "But how do



Give the Birds Warm Quarters This Winter— Then You'll Get Eggs!

BY R. G. KIRBY

flocks are housed early and not ing disease. allowed to range, the general Sanitary farm flocks usually are allowed the freedom of the range up to the time of the first snow storms. Many houses are not yet ready for winter, due to the large amount of fall work.

lining gives the house a smooth appearance on the inside and removes a lot of the cracks and crevices around the uprights. This reduces the time required to brush out the dust and enables the poultryman to make a better fight against mites, lice and disease.

'Tis the Winter Range

The poultry house is the winter range of the farm flock. No matter how contaminated the outside soil may be, it is possible to keep the birds on a winter range which can be clean at least for the start. A concrete floor can be swept free from dust and then washed with water containing disin-fectant. Then keep the windows open and allow the fall sunshine to dry the

When the clean straw is placed on such a floor the hens have a fairly sanitary place in which to start the winter. The next point is to keep the flock as healthy as possible by trying to prevent the introduction of disease and pests into the house. The commercial sprays and lice paints should be used to destroy all Red mites before the hens are moved into their winter quarters. Red mites take the blood of the hens and reduce their resistance to colds and roup. The hen which suffers all night from mites has little reserve energy for egg production.

Treat every hen and pullet for lice ide are both useful destroyers of lice. past, as they are rapidly being re-It is better to kill them off at the start placed by the trucks, which are speed-of winter than to expect one small dust fer and haul larger loads. The trucks, box, to keep the lice from a hundred like the automobiles have come to stay. hens or more.

Examine the bodies and nostrils of a every bird which goes into winter quarters. Isolate any pullet that shows signs of a cold. Destroy the culls or they will eat up the profit made on the good birds. If a fine appearing grain, pullet has a light cold in the head, the bird should be isolated and commercial roup cure or disinfectant injected every few days until the cold is dried up and the bird can pass her health

But No Mouldy Straw

If the pullets have become infected with worms, they can be treated with commercial worm treatments. If no worms are found and the birds seem in fine condition, it probably is not necessary to dope any of the flock. Pullets require feed to produce eggs, and some medicines may reduce their appetites and greatly diminish egg production. Medicines should only be administered where there will be a sure loss if they are not used.

Do not place mouldy straw in the laying houses. Clean wheat straw is the best. It is not necessary to load the houses full of straw the first time. The litter can be deep enough to keep the hens from the cold floor and furlitter to scratching keep them busy, and new litter can be added at intervals to furnish a fresh upper surface. When baled straw is used for poultry house litter, it pays to shake up the lumps of packed str w and make the litter as loose as possible. Leaving large lumps of straw in the litter reduces the ability of the litter to absorb the manure.

In planning the winter fight against poultry disease do not forget that clean feed and clean water are important. If the hens can walk on the dropping boards and pick up damp manure and then roost on open water pails and rub clumps of manure into

HILE many commercial poultry the water, that is one way of spread-

Sanitary fountains can be used or water pails can be placed on small stands near the poultry house walls V-shaped roofs can be built where over them to keep the hens from roosting on the sides of the pails. Many poultrymen are finding that the water in the pails goes below the they need warmer houses for winter half-way mark they can be emptied, egg production and are lining their rinsed and refilled. This will throw When houses with commercial wall-board at out dirty water washed from the bills the time of the fall renovation. This of the birds while drinking and furnish a new supply which is free from the germs of disease.

A stiff brush with a long handle is useful in scouring water pails to remove the scum. This can be placed on a handy nail near the well. Even the best of sanitary fountains may soon become covered with a slimy scum, and keeping the drinking receptacles free from such material insures a cleaner supply of water.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

As these notes are being written corn husking for this year is fast drawing to a close. Every day now we hear of this or that neighbor finishing up. Shelling and marketing corn are tak-ing up the time of the farmers now more and more every day. The local dealers have been buying more corn in the ear and having it shelled them selves than for a good many years. The price so far holds up better than most of the farmers expected. The manager was paying 64 cents a bushel for shelled corn and 61 cents in the ear last week at the Farmers' Union Elevator here, and had two extra men on the job helping take care of it.

It seems more like old times now to see the corn going to market again, after the dry years we have had of late when corn and feed had to be shipped before freeing the hens in the laying in. One doesn't see as many teams house. Blue ointment or sodium fluor- on the road hauling corn now as in the

One farmer near here has devised unique method of harvesting his popcorn for market by using his threshing machine. He merely snaps the it does a good job of cleaning the

We let two neighbor boys gather a small patch of about one-fifth acre of popcorn Saturday afternoon. They brought in 81 pounds of husked corn, which we think was a fairly good yield for corn that had been hailed

We stopped husking corn last Wednesday and went to our brother-in-law's farm and topped kafir while he threshed the seed. The folks threshed 1.009 bushels by weight of as pretty and pure kafir seed as I ever saw and had it trucked to town to the elevator from the machine. This seed grew on 20 acres of upland. They have quite an acreage of the same kind of kafir left to thresh yet, that is, in the shock to be handled later on.

There was quite a large acreage of various kinds of sorghums raised here last summer, and most of it seeded quite well. There probably will be several carloads of seed shipped out of

here by spring.

The efforts of a pair of chicken thieves who were sent to the state prison from this county for thefts in trying to get paroles have had a salutary effect on others of like nature who ought to be with them behind the bars. At least we haven't heard of as many raids on chicken roosts this year as before. Nothing else seems to cool the ardor of a sneak thief so much as does a long time sentence in some prison at hard labor. The longer the sentences and the fewer the paroles the better, and the safer the country is from that class of undesirable citi-

The wholesale apple dealers seem to have lost quite heavily on their purchases this fall on account of so much warm weather. Instead of the 10 per cent loss they had figured on in the way of spoiled apples it seems as if the loss was nearer two-thirds. This year was a very poor one for raising good fruit, especially apples.

At the annual meeting of the Smith County Farm Bureau held recently, Dean L. E. Call of the agricultural college gave a very interesting lecture on "Why Do We Plow?" He displayed several charts of figures showing the results of experiments made along that line, which show that the main object of stirring the soil in Western Kansas is to kill the weeds, and if there are no weeds then plowing is a damage rather than a benefit. According to his experiments disking corn fields before planting is equal to two cultivations

My brother took the tractor to a neighbor's place Friday afternoon and put in 2 hours pulling his silage cut-ter, cutting seven big loads of kafir fodder and storing it in the hay loft of his barn. His stock seemed to waste quite a bit of the fodder when fed to them in the bundle, and he is trying this method of handling it to see if they won't eat it better and with less waste. Other farmers close by are going to watch this experiment, and if it proves a success they plan on trying the same method themselves.

These items will reach the readers at the closing of 1927, which has been one of prosperity to many folks here. At this time everybody is looking forward to the beginning of 1928, hoping that the next year will bring prosperity, happiness and success in as great or even greater measure than has the year just past. Here's wishing all a very happy and prosperous New Year.

Aggie Man Wins Honor

Paul Pfeutze, a student of the Kansas State Agricultural College, has been selected as the 1928 Rhodes scholar from Kansas. Thirteen candidates ap-peared before the committee. Pfeutze lives in Manhattan. He is a senior in general science and is an outstanding student.

To Boost Good Roads

The Third Annual Southwest Road Show will be held February 21 to 24 at

"What funny names these Chinese towns in the news have," remarked a man from Schenectady as he read a Poughkeepsie newspaper on his way to meet a friend in Hoboken.

Cash Prizes for Poultry Letters

THE annual Poultry Edition of the Kansas Farmer will be published January 28. This winter, as usual, it will be filled largely with material from readers. Won't you help us make it the best poultry number ever issued?

There will be four contests. The prizes in each will be: first \$5; sec-

ond, \$3; third, \$1.

Handling the Farm Flock-Please tell us briefly of the methods you use, and of your records. State what breed of poultry you have found

most satisfactory.

Incubators and Brooders—How have you used these aids to modern poultry keeping? Did they pay?

Day Old Chicks—What do you think of the relative importance of day

old chicks in comparison to raising 'em on the farm?

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese—What luck have you had with birds other than chickens? How have you handled them? Did they prove profitable?

Closing Date for Contest—All letters should reach Topeka before January 14, and the sooner the better. Please address Poultry Edition Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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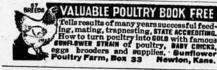
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BABY CHICKS

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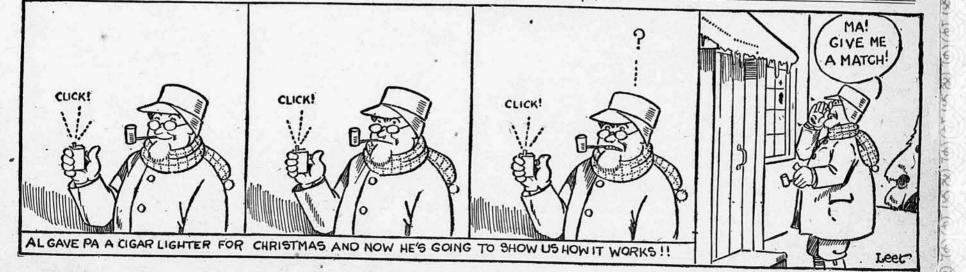
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\$8.00; Toms, \$12.00. Donnie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.

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STILL HAVE A FEW GOOD MAMMOTH Bronze Toms from my prize winning sire. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

M. B. TUPKEYS. BLUE RIBBON WINners wherever shown. Toms \$15, \$20, \$25. Pullets, \$10, \$12.50. W. H. Kincaid, McClave, Colo.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG stock sired by 1st prize cockerel at Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1926. R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kan.

BRONZE GOLDBANKS, VIGOROUS, UTILity and Fancy Breeding stock. Write your needs to Turkeyland, Olney Springs, Colo.

BRONZE TOMS EXTRA LARGE GOLD-

Colo.

BRONZE TOMS EXTRA LARGE GOLDbanks excellent markings, 14 years improving Bronze. Inquiries appreciated, Walter Johnson, Smith Center, Kan.

GOLDBANKS MAMMOTH BRONZE TURkeys. Vaccinated, Winners of blue ribbons and silver cups. Mrs, I. V. Webb, N. Star Route, Dodge City, Kan.

STFICTLY 'PURE BRED MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys. Sired by tom winning first prize at Kansas State Fair. Toms \$12.50; hens \$8.00. J. C. Deschner, Hesston, Kan.

WYANDOTTES-WHITE

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.25 ,to \$2.50. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan. WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.25.
Fishel direct, 280 egg strain. F. R. Janne,
Luray. Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKerels \$2.50 and \$3. Sadle Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50, \$3.00. Reduction on five. Mrs. Geo. Downie. Lyndon, Kan.

COCKEREL, MARTIN STRAIN, \$2.50 each. State accredited. Joseph Dortland, Gorham, Kan., Rt. 2.

COCKERELS — WHITE WYANDOTTE, Martin strain, \$2.50 each. W. H. John-son, Grantville, Kan. Phone 214.

WYANDOTTES WHITE

STATE CERTIFIED. PRIZE WINNERS, Martin strain White Wyandotte cockerels is Bill Petrie, Sylvia, Kan.

\$3.50 each. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS BARron's laying strain. \$3.00 to \$6.00 each.
Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressier,
Lebo, Kan.

Dressier,
Lebo, Kan.

Dressier,
Lebo, Kan.

Dressier,
Lebo, Strictly ONE

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

CAPONS, GUINEAS, DUCKS, GEESE, chickens wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Copes," Topeka.

PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Company, Topeka.

INCUBATORS

INSTALLING MAMMOTH WILL SACRI-fice Buckeye 1,100 eggs. Petersime 1,500. Both wonderful money makers. Like new. Prepaid. L. F. Jones, Denver, Colo.

AGENTS-SALESMEN-WANTED

SALESMEN: GET OUR PROPOSITION. EXperience not necessary. Permanent work, liberal pay. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa,

Kan.

AGENTS—WE START YOU IN BUSINESS and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn \$50-\$100 weekly. Write Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

WERE YOU EVER OFFERED A GROcery Store? Our proposition is better. Let us tell you how you can handle groceries, auto oil, tires and paint. No rent, no investment in goods. Big pay. Write—Just say "Show me." Hitchcock Hill Co., Wholesale Grocers, 38 Kinzle, Dept. 87, Chicago.

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight padd on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkle & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

EDUCATIONAL

MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK, QUALify for forest ranger positions. Start \$125
month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests, protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane, Dept. M-42, Denver,
Colo.

Learn Barber Trade

Finest equipped college in the West. Spe-cial Rates, Desk B. Modern Barber Col-lege, 533-Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

LUMBER

GUARANTEED LUMBER AND SHINGLES sold direct. Big saving! Ask for estimate. Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash. LUMBER — CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

BUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

KODAK FINISHING

POLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan. TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c. fast service. Day Night Studio, Se-dalla, Mo.

TRIAL OFFER FIRST FILM DEVEL-oped, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c sil-ver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO; CHEWING, 10 lbs., \$1.50. Smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.00. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

SPECIAL OFFER. CHEWING OR SMOKing, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; Clgars, 50 for \$1.95; pay when received; money refunded in not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF, Mellow; aged. Smoking 5 pounds, 65c: 10, \$1.00; 15, \$1.45. Chewing, 5, 85c; 10, \$1.50; 15, \$2.00. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, Wingo, Kentucky.

MACHINERY-FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: ONE NO. 6 BUCKEYE MAMmoth Electric incubator, at Troy, Kan.: for particulars write D. E. Graham, 801 Perry St., Davenport, Iowa.

TRACTOP BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cletracs and Monarchs, at almost your own price. H. W. Cardwell Company, "Caterpillar" tractor dealers, Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE-REPAIR PARTS FROM 28 TRACtors, separators and steam engines, also have bollers, gas engines, saw mills, steam engines, separators, tractors, hay balers, tanks, plows, etc. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

MACHINERY WANTED

WANTED: GRAIN ELEVATOR MACHIN-ery, or whole elevator to tear down. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

RABBITS

MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits, Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

logue Free. Raskaskennels, w D 15, Hetrick, Ill.

WOLF. SHEPHEPDS STRICTLY ONE
man and stock dog. Clover Leaf Farm,
Kincaid, Kan.

FOR SALE: FOX, WOLF AND VARMINT
hounds. Inclose stamps. Mack Horn,
Cassidy, Missouri.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOP RATters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders
Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

PUNNING FITS CURED OR MONEY REfunded, \$1, prepaid. Safe-Sane Remedies
Co., Willow Springs, Mo.

BLACK AND TAN TOY RAT TERRIER
puppies. White Rock cockerels, \$3.00
each. Carmen Welch, Ramsey, Illinois.

SEEDS PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK FOR SALE: WHITE SCARIFIED SWEET clover, \$5.00 bu. Lyman Mun, Galva, Kan

GARDEN HUCKLEBERRY SEED PACKET 12c. John Johnston, 1325 Central Ave., Zanesville, Ohio.

Zanesville, Ohio.

SEED SWEET POTATOES, 22 VARIETIES, Booking orders now. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kansas.

WANTED: TEW CARS CANE SEED SUDAN and Millet Seed. State quantity and mail samples. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED, AND graded Pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Feterita, and Early Sumac cane seed. For samples write Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas,

Kansas.

OUR FOUR COLOFED 1928 NURSERY catalogue just but, contains special features not found in other trade lists. Will be sent free to Kansas Farmer readers. Better write today for your copy. Our prices say a lot. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Ia.

FOR THE TABLE

SPANISH PEANUTS, UNSHELLED, RAW.

100 pounds, \$6.25. Write for freight estimate. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.

CALIFORNIA ENGLISH WALNUTS, 5 pounds \$1.54; 10 lbs, \$2.60. Express prepaid, quality guaranteed. W. H. Sievers, La Habra, Calif.

SPLIT PINTO BEANS 100 POUNDS, freight prepaid in Kansas \$3.40. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.65. Postage paid. Send check to F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kan.

HONEY

EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB, CAN, \$5.50; 120-lb., \$10; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.

HONEY—FINEST EXTRACTED; 60 LBS., \$6.00; 120 lbs., \$10.80; satisfaction guaranteed. G. A. Pauli, Box 153, Pueblo, Colo.

HONEY—EXTRA SELECT, EXTRACTED alfaifa, pure as bees make; 60 pounds, \$5.50; 120, \$10.00, here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, one 60 pound can, \$6.50; two, \$12.50; 6-5 pound pails, \$3.75. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

DREXEL'S HIGH GRADE HONEY IN sixtles, \$6.25; two, \$12.00; thirties, \$3.25; pails, 12\footnote{M} per pound. Write us. Drexel's, Crawford, Colorado.

TWO 60-POUND CANS PURE NEW CROP Colorado Honey; fine quality; freight pre-paid west of Mississippl river, \$13.50. W. H. Birney, Las Animas, Colo.

SPECIAL OFFER: TRIAL PACKAGE DE-licious pure honey containing two 14 oz. cans, only fifty cents, postpaid. Satisfac-tion guaranteed. Cash with order. The Colo-rado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colorado.

SELECT WHITE CLOVER EXTRACTED Honey 1-60 lb. can \$7.00; Two-\$13.00, cash with order. Also put up in 10 lb. and 5 lb. pails. Larger quantities, write for prices. We have cheaper grades. Pangburn Apiary, Center Junction, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCHeron stallions, \$200.00 to \$500.00. Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger. Wauwatosa, Wis.

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS. SIPED by 30 lb. son of Canary Butter Boy King and high producing dams. Serviceable age. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

FOR SALE AND RENT: WILL SELL MY herd of registered Jerseys and rent my well equipped dairy farm to buyer. About 35 head cows, helfers and calves, also fine herd sires. Address, E. B. Morgan, Galena, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS.
Paul Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

DUROC AUGUST PIGS VACCINATED, pedigreed, \$12.50. Roy Wyman, Grant City, Mo.

City, Mo.

SPOTTED POLAND SPRING BOARS AND gilts. Also weanling pigs. Peasonable. F. D. McKinney. Menlo, Kan.

CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED BOARS and gilts—Pigs, \$20 per pair. No kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—PURE BRED REGISTERED ewes, Shropshires and Hampshires, bred from Imported strains, at low prices, Cedar Row Stock Farm, Rt. 2, Burlington, Kan. MILK GOATS TO FRESHEN IN EARLY spring. Carry blood lines of some of the best Saanen stock in the United States, Registration papers with most of them. Mrs. Fred Lawson, Glenwood, Iowa.

For a Single Line, \$5

The first name on the membership rolls of the Kansas Farmer Doggerel Club is that of H. F. Ludlum, Gales-burg, who won the \$5 prize offered for the doggered the best completion of the doggerel printed on December 17, dealing with A-C Dayton radios. The winning line is, "I'm there by 'Dayton,' nearly." The completed verse reads:

"Tonight I heard an opera star,"
Said Homer Jones to Horace,
"Great artists from o'er all the world
Perform each day before us.
And now I've found the finest way
To get their programs clearly;
I've bought the last and greatest gift,
I'm there by 'Dayton,' nearly."

A great number of people entered the contest at the start and the first bundle of letters suggests several points which should be stressed for the benefit of those who are seeking member-ship in the club. First of all, in writing a last line for one of these doggerels be sure to make it fit in meter. That is, make the number of syllables in the line such that the verse will "jingle."

Try to get away from the common-place. More than half the answers re-ceived on the doggerel above were sim-ply, "An A-C Dayton radio." The fact that so many turned in this line, which does not fit, suggests that many had the idea that this was a guessing con-We have no line in mind ahead of time. It is up to you to complete the verse in the best possible way; not to guess how we would finish it. The working in of the name of the product adds to the value of the line, but in many cases it is impossible and will never be considered essential.

We want everyone who has sent in a line for one of the doggerels to keep at it until he becomes a member. There will be enough doggerels to give every-one a chance. Tell your neighbors about it. The more there are in the contest,

the more honor to the winner.

And now for this week's doggerel. Look thru the ads in this issue and find the one which contains the words, "70 Years of Know-How." Write the name of the advertiser on a sheet of paper together with the best line you can compose for the completion of the verse below. Sign your name and address and mail to the "Doggerel Club," Kan-

sas Farmer, Topeka.
In order to be considered for the prize your line must reach us by Sat-urday, January 7. The winner's name will appear in the issue of January 14. There will be a new verse each week along with the name of the writer of the best last line for the doggerel of two weeks before. The prize is \$5 with the full amount to each in case of a tie.

THE DOGGEREL The making of machinery
Is a task that is not small.
It takes men and skill and buildings
And that really isn't all.
The men who make good shellers
Must have years of plain "know-how"
So the folks who have to use them,

************************************* **Bugs to Fight Borer**

total number of parasites The brought from Europe to this country for use in the warfare against the corn borer during the last fiscal year was 338,037. To collect these parasites the U. S. Department of Agriculture says that 150 laborers were employed for two weeks in the summer collecting pe-riod in 1926 in northern Italy and 146 during the four months of the winter collecting period, which extends from November to March.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

"Did you hear about the shipwrecked man who nearly starved to death on a desert island?"

"Oh, he pulled out an insurance policy from his pocket and found enough

The Real Estate Market Place

(undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

RATES—50c an Agate Line
There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Informat

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Croppayment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 31 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKS

Describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low round trip homeseekers' excursions. Improved farms for rent. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota

ARKANSAS

OZARK FARMS, good water, climate, liv-ing conditions. Diversity and certainty of crops, Terms. C. D. Haney, Bentonville, Ark. COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County, Original Ozarks. Free Lists. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

120 Acres Only \$1,400

2 houses, spring water; 2½ miles over county road to R. P. town advantages; mail delivered; near White River for fishing; 80 acres tillable; timber should pay for all; free stock range; part cash handles if you act quickly; for details write George M. DeVore, Norfork, Arkansas.

CALIFORNIA

FOR SALE

64 irrigable farms on the Orland reclamation project, California, on which the Federal Bureau of Reclamation holds options for sale to qualified settlers at prices determined by independent appraisal, 10% down and balance in 20 years. For information address R. C. E. Weber, Project Supt., Orland Project, Orland, California.

COLOBADO

IMP. irrigated farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo. 640 COLORADO ranch foreclosed for \$1600. Price \$1600. Fenced, house, barn, garage, well, springs. Box 36, Florence, Colorado.

KANSAS

FOR SALE: N.E. Kansas farms, ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan. 90 ACRES, 3 miles Iola. Must be sold. Easy terms, Bargain. Write for full particulars. A. A. Kendail, Colby, Kan.

BARGAINS in wheat and corn land in Northwest Kansas, Cattle Ranches. T. V. Lowe Realty Co., Goodland, Kan.

DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM—100 acres, 4 miles out, on creek; timber, alfalfa. \$75 acre, terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan. 160 ACRES, improved. Smooth land. 7 miles Ottawa. \$75 per acre. Terms. Write for full description, general list of farm bargains. We make exchanges, Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

80 ACRE farm home, 6 miles Topeka, ½ mi. hard road. Best of land, all tillable. Good improvements, new house, plenty water, young orchard. Address W. A. C., care Kansas Farmer, (Owner). Topeka, Kansas. 158¾ ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, ½ mi. town, grade and H. S., 35 mi. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed. \$16,500, mtg. \$10,000, 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

MISSOURI

160 ACRES in the Ozarks. Improved. \$2,400.
Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Missourl.
HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy,
fruit, poultry farms. Big list.
Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

LAND SALE. \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40
acres, Southern Missourl. Price \$200.
Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkwood, Mo.

MISSOURT

40 ACRES hog tight, 4 room house, 20 meadow, fruit, on State Highway, \$1,000; half cash. Platt-Wright, Seymour, Missouri. POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains, 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo. Want. Trayer Real Estate Co., Trayer, Mv. OZARKS—120 A., \$3,600. 6 rm. house, 80 acres cultivated, improvements good, fine springs, close school, meadows, pasture, orchard, team, cows, hogs, hens, feed; terms, list free. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

MISSISSIPPI

10 ACRES \$500, terms, \$50 cash \$50 per year for nine years at 6%. Send for full information. The Magnolia State Land Co., Gulfport, Mississippl.

OREGON

340 AORE PANCH in The John Day Valley. 117 acres irrigated. 20 milk cows, horses, hay and grain. Everything \$14,000. For quick sale, P. O. Box 182, Paul Bean, Prairie City, Oregon.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

MR. FARMER

Let your dollars serve as well as earn. Write us for booklet describing our tax free investments, the same will be mailed free upon request.

The Mansfield Finance Corporation

202-3 National Reserve Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

FOR RENT

IMP. 1920 A. ranch, alfalfa, hay, crop land, unlimited water, 3 ml. Weskan, Ks., \$1200 yr. Mary Kingore, 1416 Downing, Denver, Colo.

FOR SALE OR LEASE

FOR SALE OR LEASE—Imp. 760 A. ranch and 58 head of reg. Polled Shorthorn cows. T. S. Shaw, Glade, Kan.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Cc Garnett, Ka.

205 ACRES improved, Howell aunty, Mo., for filling station; Store. C. Woodson, Chapman, Kan.

ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE, no matter where located write for DeBey's Real Estate Adv. Builetin, Logan, Kansas.

80 ACRE FARM well improved, 40 acres bottom land, on Verdigris Piver, 4½ miles west of Madison, 17 miles south of Emporia; orchard, on county road, cash price \$10,500. Trade for small Topeka property. E. W. Thompson, 503 Columbian Bidg., Topeka, Kan. Phone 4084.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully, State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan. FARM WANTED—Would like to hear from owner of good Kansas farm for sale, Must be priced right, Fuller land man, Wichita, Kan. SELL. YOUR PROPERTY OUICKLY. SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Some Butchering Hints

BY L. R. GRINSTEAD

come in handy.

the expenditure of a little cash, pays around \$1.60, ready to use. big dividends. In the first place a On most every farm the hot-water thermometer will more than old building which has passed its pepay for itself the first time it is used. riod of usefulness for anything else It should last a life time. Such a ther-but which will make an admirable place mometer indicates plainly the tempera-for a butchering shed. The use of such ture of the water and the proper scald-a shed will be found mighty comforting temperature. Every farmer at some able if the butchering has been set time or other has gotten the water too for some winter day on which there is hot and "set" the bristles, with the result that they have to be literally shaved off.

which can be purchased most anywhere for a dollar or less, will eliminate this guess-work. If the carcass is dragged ery Co., makers of Twin City tractors, thru snow before being put into the will hold another series of tractor scalding vat allowance must be made schools this season. for the cooling effect of the snow which has been gathered up by the bristles. a series of one-day schools will be held

be made between them very inexpen-

Now that the season of hog butchering is at hand, a few short-cuts in that more or less dreaded job may come in handy. come in handy.

On our farm we have found that there is scarcely a day goes by that a little preparation in advance, even to use is not found for it. It will cost

On most every farm there is some

The use of a hot-water thermometer, Twin City Tractor Schools

The Minneapolis Steel and Machin-

Starting out in Omaha January 2, Practice still differs in the use of all over the Nebraska, Kansas, Coloa barrel or scalding vat. The latter rado, Oklahoma and Texas territories. is much superior, and where several It will be a steady grind of schools neighbors live close together one can from the beginning of January to the

end of February, with only Sundays out for rest and a few days when long jumps make impossible the holding of sessions every day.

H. A. Howard, manager of the Kansas City branch of the company, has just completed his schedule for these schools. The Kansas towns included in the list are Goodland, Oakley, Ellis, Salina, Clay Center, Topeka, Wichita, Harper, Liberal, Greensburg, Dodge City and Great Bend.

Farm folks are cordially invited to attend these schools, which will be held under the auspices of the local Twin City tractor dealer. Motion pictures showing every step in repairing and adjusting different parts of tractors will be shown, and expert tractor men will speak on the various phases of tractor operation, repair and upkeep. See your local Twin City dealer for further particulars on these schools. It will pay any tractor owner or op-erator to attend such schools as are being conducted by the Twin City people or other manufacturers.

"I think there is company downstairs.

"How do you know?"
"I just heard mamma laugh at one of papa's jokes."

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



The dates of the Western National, the big Denver livestock show are Jan. 16 to 21.

H. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, in letter asking me to change his copy from boars for sale to bred sows for sale bred to farrow in March and April also authorizes me to claim his sale date in the Kansas Farmer sale date column. The sale will be held at Horton, Feb. 24. Mr. Goodpasture is a well known exhibitor and breeder of Chester White hogs.

Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, have claimed Feb. 8 for their bred sow sale which will be held at that place as usual. In a letter recently advising me of their date they say: "The glits are doing fine and will be bred to good boars of show records. Those who have followed the winnings of the past two years at the Kansas fairs at least will know the class of boars they are likely to be bred to.

A. W. Scholz, Huron, who is looking after the Shorthorn sale at the C. A. Scholz farm near Lancaster announces a change in the sale date from Jan. 18 to Jan. 25. The change was made because of the Western National Livestock Show at Denver. The new date is Jan. 25 and the sale will be held at the C. A. Scholz farm three miles west of Lancaster and he is dispersing his herd because he has rented his farm and is retiring. Luthian Bros., of Lancaster and Scholz Bros., of Huron, are consignors. The vicinity of Lancaster, which is in Atchison county, has always been considered one of the strong Shorthorn centers and the three herds represented in this sale are close to the top in breeding and individual merit. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer but you can ask A. W. Scholz, Huron, Kan., for the catalog right away.

Engle Bros. high grade Holstein sale at Abilene, postponed from Dec. 8 because of the storm to Dec. 22, was very much of a success. The average on 50 head, all high grade except three or four, was \$116 and the 10 highest cows averaged \$182.00. The top was \$260 paid by Ernest Kopmeiher, Lynn, for a purebred cow. Another nice cow with a butter record of 547 pounds in one year sold for \$200. Herman Avery of Wakefield was a good buyer and bought four head at an average of \$156.50. J. P. Strecker of Russell was also a good buyer and secured four head at an average of \$150.00. John Taddiken of Clay Center took a choice load of heifers and every animal except a few calves went to buyers outside of Dickinson county. Mr. Kopmeiher was the heaviest buyer and purchased 26 head at an average of \$125. All of the cows and heifers in milk had cow testing association records from 300 to over 500 pounds of fat a year and were in good condition and sold on their records and individual merit to buyers who wanted cows that were proven producers. This sale indicated very clearly that there is a strong demand for good dairy cows. The sale was managed by W. H. Mott of Herington and the auctioneers were Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, and Boyd Newcom. Eli Hoffman and George Snider of Abilene were the local ametioneers. In 1923 this same firm sold a good offering of high grade Holsteins at an average of \$110.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan



J. V. Bloom & Son, Duroc breeders of Medicine Lodge, regular advertisers in Kansas Farmer, write that they are mightly well pleased with the results so far this fall and that they have had a fine trade in boars, and now they have a fine lot of bred gilts ready to go out. They are bred to their new boar Stiltsmaster.

A few years ago A. P. Whiteman, a young Cowley county farmer, began breeding registered Shorthorns. With unusual foresight the selected big broadback cows, largely Young Marys and Rose of Sharons. This type of cow he knew would give plenty of milk and mated to good Scotch bulls would produce animals fit to win in the fat stock shows of the country. In recent years he has used such sires as Ardmore Pride and Daniel Boone, a son of Velvet Type owned

by the Kansas Agricultural College and himself a son of the noted grand champion Cumberland Type. Now this herd is to be dispersed and the sale to be held January 17 affords a very good opportunity for farmers who desire to build a better foundation of breeding cattle.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine 1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

J. C. Burns is sending out letters to cattle men calling attention to the Central Shorthorn sale to be held February 29 and March 1 under the auspices of the Shorthorn Association. It is very important that breeders begin early to fit their cattle for this sale and only cattle of strictly good individuality should be consigned. There is a keen demand for good bulls as well as breeding cows in Missouri; the outlook is much brighter for the cattle business generally, and the prospects for better purebred sales are most encouraging.

Public Sales of Livestock

Spotted Poland China Hogs Feb. 8—J. A. Sanderson, Reager, Kan. Poland China Hogs

Feb. 1—H. B. Walter & Son., Bendena, Kan. April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Duroo Jersey Hogs

Jan. 21—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale
at Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 8—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 15—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 28—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland,
Kan., and D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb.
Combination sale.
Feb. 28—Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence,
Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Feb. 9—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan. Feb. 18—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan. Feb. 22—M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Kan. Shorthorn Cattle

Jan. 17—A. P. Whiteman, Atlanta, Kan.
Jan. 25—C. A. Scholz and others, Lancaster,
Kan.
Feb. 29 and March 1—Central Shorthorn
Association. J. C. Burns, 608 Live Stock
Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS FARMER ADVERTIS-ING SELLS JERSEY COWS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Dear Sirs: I wish you would change the copy of my ad in your paper as my cows are all sold and could have sold lots more thru your paper, but still have some bulls to sell. Yours truly, Frank L. Young, Breeder of Jersey cattle. Cheney, Kan., Dec. 5, 1927.

DUROC HOGS

Boars Ready for Service

Registered, immuned, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photo-graphs. STANTS BROTHERS, Abilene, Kan.

Kansas 1927 Jr. Champion Duroc boar's Brother, 50 choice sows and glits bred to him and Harvester's Leader for breeders, farmers, commer-cial pork raisers. Champion bred over 25 years. Weanling pigs unrelated, pairs, trios, etc. Shipped on approval. Registered, immuned, photos. W. R. Huston, Americus, Ks.

DUROC SPRING BOARS carrying the blood of champs. March and April farrow. Reg. Immuned. Priced reasonable. Come, write or phone. J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

HORSES AND JACKS

20 Reg. Percherons
Sired by Carleux 166144, State Fair Grand Champion.
Two year olds, yearlings and weanlings, stallious and
fillies. No better colts offered for sale any place.
A. H. TAYLOR & SON, SEDGWICK, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

50 Polled Shorthorns 20 cws and heifers \$80 to \$140. 10 calves \$75 to \$125, 20 bulls 80 to \$150. Some are winners at State Fair. Best of Polled Shorthorn blood. Halter broke. Three delivered 150 miles free. We register, transfer, test and load free. Banbury & Sans, Pratt, Kan. Phone 1602, our expense.



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Get Ready for Bigger Profits in 1928 - - -

It looks as if 1928 is going to be a much better year for the farmer than we have had for several years. But, the men who will make the unusual profits will be the fellows who adopt on their farms methods of producing crops, livestock, poultry, and dairy products at reduced costs.

There are many farm folks in Kansas who have recently worked out new money-making methods on their farms.

During 1928 we are going to tell readers of Kansas Farmer about the plans these folks are using. You will find all of them tried and proved plans actually worked out on Kansas farms by Kansas farmers. These plans will be presented with the facts ready to adopt as a part of your farm operations.

You may not be able to apply all of these money-making plans to your farm, but you will be certain to find many of them that will help you increase your profits.

You will want to see every issue of Kansas Farmer in 1928. If your subscription is about to expire, now is a good time to renew so you will be sure to get all the good things that appear in Kansas Farmer during the year.

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze
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