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# KANSAS FARMER

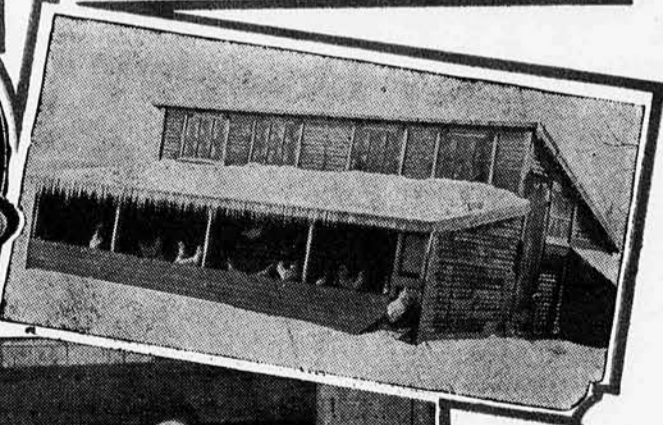
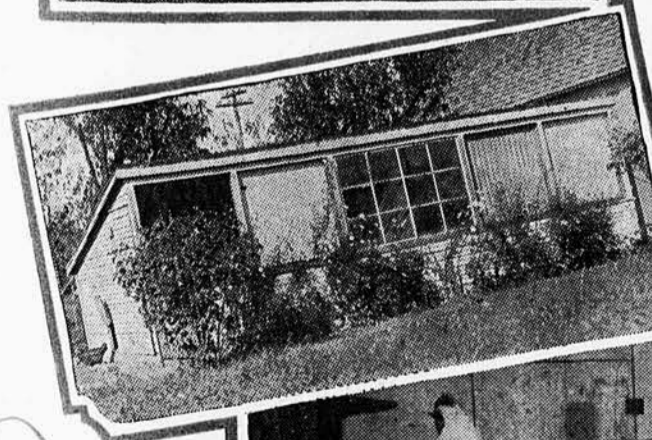
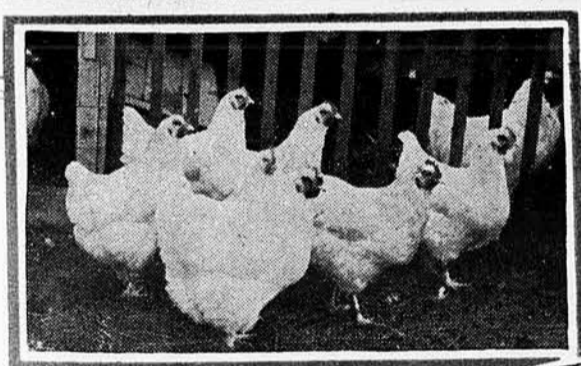
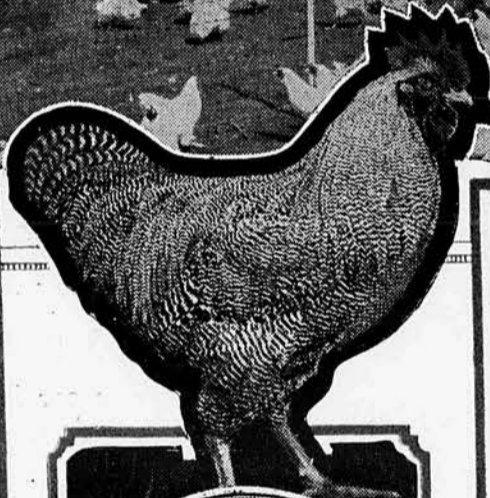
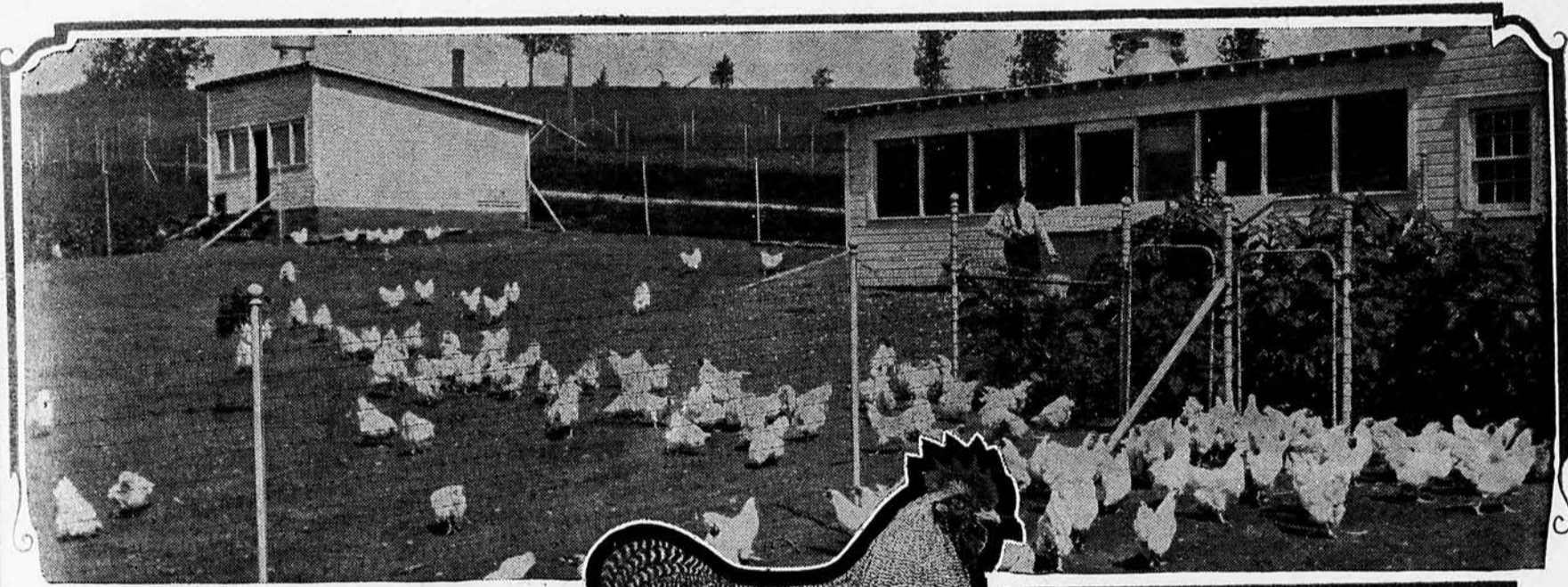
MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 66

January 28, 1928

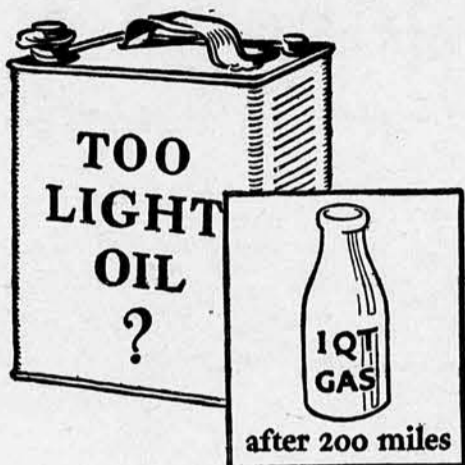
Number 4



The Annual Poultry Issue.



# Winter dangers lurk in "light" oil



Would you deliberately increase your engine wear to permit easy starting? No. But you may if you carelessly accept any "light" oil offered you because it gives easier starting in cold weather.

Many such oils are offered you today. While they make starting easier they fall seriously short in providing the margin of safety necessary to prevent dangerous gasoline dilution of lubricating oil.

Too thin an oil fails to seal your piston rings adequately. In 200 miles of driving you may easily get a full quart of gasoline mixed with your lubricating oil.

Then comes extra wear—serious wear—costly wear.

## How to meet this serious winter problem



Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic is especially manufactured to meet this problem of winter lubrication in most cars. Although fluid enough to provide easy starts on coldest days, it has an exceptional richness that gives unusual protection against dilution.

Mobiloil is made by the world's leading specialists in lubrication. The Mobiloil Chart is approved by 609 makers of automobiles, trucks, tractors and other automotive equipment.

A week's running in cold weather with the wrong oil may cost you as much as a whole year's supply of Mobiloil. It's a good idea to make sure *now* that you have the right oil in your crankcase.

If your car is listed in the Chart on this page, Mobiloil Arctic is the oil for your car. For other cars consult the complete Chart at all Mobiloil dealers'.

SPECIAL WINTER CHART				
Mobiloil Arctic				
should be used in Winter (below 32°F.) in all cars marked*.				
PASSENGER CARS	1927	1926	1925	1924
Auburn all except Models 4-44 & 6-66	*	*	*	*
Buick	*	*	*	*
Cadillac	*	*	*	*
Chandler except Special Six	*	*	*	*
Chevrolet	*	*	*	*
Chrysler 4-cyl.	*	*	*	*
Dodge Brothers	*	*	*	*
Elcar all except Models 6-65 & 4 cyls.	*	*	*	*
Erskine	*	*	*	*
Essex	*	*	*	*
Flint	*	*	*	*
Hudson	*	*	*	*
Hupmobile	*	*	*	*
Jordan	*	*	*	*
La Salle	*	*	*	*
Locomobile	*	*	*	*
Marmion 8-cyl.	*	*	*	*
Moon	*	*	*	*
Nash	*	*	*	*
Oakland	*	*	*	*
Oldsmobile	*	*	*	*
Overland & Overland Whippet	*	*	*	*
Packard Six	*	*	*	*
"    Eight	*	*	*	*
Paige	*	*	*	*
Peerless Models 60, 80 & Eight	*	*	*	*
Pontiac	*	*	*	*
Reo	*	*	*	*
Star	*	*	*	*
Studebaker	*	*	*	*
Velie	*	*	*	*
Willys-Knight	*	*	*	*

If your car is not listed above, consult the complete Mobiloil Chart at Mobiloil dealers' for your winter grade of Mobiloil.



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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

January 28, 1928

Number 4

## Hutcheson Gets Extra Money for Eggs

*Recent Expansion Allows the Leghorns to Return Four Profits*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

ALL the 'chickenology' in the world would be against our laying houses," M. A. Hutcheson, Shawnee county, said, "but we get by because we watch ventilation." He straightened up from his daily job of cleaning the dropping boards, as important to him as cleaning the barn is to the careful dairyman.

"Get by," repeated the visitor. "Why, you beat that! What is this I hear about special customers, premium eggs, demand for your baby chicks; and this sign outside?"

The sign read, "Capital City Egg Farm, Importers and Breeders, English Barron Leghorns." Mention of it brought a smile to Mr. Hutcheson's face. "I don't blame folks who shy away from importing breeding stock," he answered, "but come with me a minute." He led the way down from the second floor of the main laying house, which once had been a barn, and across the yards to a remodeled hog house where the breeding pens are sheltered in comfort. A gentle rap on the door before entering, a casual sweep of his arm, and Mr. Hutcheson handed his visitor an excellent specimen of

straw loft, but windows are used out there effectively as well as in the made-over wagon shed where trap-nests are to be found. Mr. Hutcheson held fluff from feathers at the openings of several windows to prove the absence of draft; then there is the health and vigor of the flock to indicate proper ventilation.

Mr. Hutcheson doesn't argue that any old building will do for poultry. He does show that there are some possibilities in remodeling. A person may not feel like going to any considerable expense for buildings before he discovers whether a venture in

est attention. Electric lights are used for the laying flock. They are turned on about October 1, and regulated to keep the day even with night—"a little more than 12 hours feeding period, rather than under that," Mr. Hutcheson offered. The pullets get a 4 o'clock breakfast of oats, wheat and cracked corn; at 9 o'clock it is time for germinated oats, a half bushel to 500 hens; ½ gallon of wheat to 500 hens is allowed at noon, fed in straw litter; at 2 o'clock the Leghorns get a damp laying mash, and at 4 o'clock they get their night feed of shelled corn. "We don't feed so much at a time," Mr. Hutcheson said, "but we do feed often to keep the layers busy. They get all the shelled corn they will eat, tho, before going to roost, and we feed the whole grain, rather than cracked corn, because it seems to stay with them better thru the night. Of course, the dry laying mash is before the birds all the time."

Culling is a job that never is finished on the Capital City Egg Farm. The result is high per cent of production. Everything must lay or get out. And only infertile eggs are marketed. Mr. Hutcheson sells eggs on a graded basis, getting a price 6 to 8 cents a dozen above regular market price. Eighty per cent of his eggs bring the extra money. Quite a trade has been built up right at the farm, as customers motor out regularly for fresh eggs. All eggs sold this way are put up in special cartons bearing the farm name.

At Right, M. A. Hutcheson and His Son-in-Law, P. R. Davis, Owners of the Capital City Egg Farm. Below, the Brooder House, Alfalfa Runs and Cement Feeding Floors Are Provided for Each of the 10 Sections. At Right, Bottom Row, Is the New Hollow Tile Incubator House



poultrydom. "You now are holding a genuine English Barron Leghorn," he assured, "imported from the Tom Barron flocks in England.

"It isn't exactly a simple matter to do this. That is why I don't blame folks who shy away from it. First, the birds must be conditioned over there so they won't lay during the ocean voyage, during their time in quarantine after they land or during the rail trip to Kansas. Then it takes some time to get them acclimated after they arrive here."

But difficult or not, Hutcheson has the genuine stuff. The hens he imports have egg records of 250 to 261 eggs, 30 ounces to the dozen, official with the college of England. And records back of the imported birds for seven generations all show more than 250 eggs. Cockerels mated with these birds have dams back of them with 301 and 302-egg records. That indicates the quality of the flock he handles.

It is a fact the laying houses are not all they should be. The big house is an old two-story barn, but healthy layers are kept healthy on both floors. The top floor has the benefit of a straw loft and burlap curtains hung advantageously to check any drafts. The ground floor ventilation is regulated by windows. Part of the old hog shed has a



poultry will pay. That was Mr. Hutcheson's view of the matter. But here is his statement now: "If a person is going into the business to any extent, I believe it is as cheap to build new and get exactly what you want. But I would build two-story laying houses."

While quality in birds and adequate housing are two important points in Hutcheson's success, they don't tell the whole story. Feeding gets the clos-

Mr. Hutcheson is Using Some Made-Over Laying Houses. But He Believes It Is Economy to Build New What Is Needed. At Right, Top Row, Is a One-Time Hog House, and Lower Left, a Remodeled Barn. Immediately at Left Are Two Cartons of Eggs, One Sealed and the Other Open for Inspection

A mule is responsible for Mr. Hutcheson's being in the poultry business. A little "set-to" with the beast of burden one day resulted in two crushed legs for Mr. Hutcheson. Doctors were dubious about his walking again, but he recovered. The accident did penalize him, however, by making it necessary for him to give up heavy work in the fields. "I started out after my recovery," he said, "with the idea of producing broilers and making some real money. In 90 days I saw my mistake. I found that egg production was the thing."

"In August, 1920, I started with Leghorns. I bought 300 pullets at \$3 each and that bunch convinced me the English Leghorn is the one to keep and that there is plenty of money in the production end." Until two years ago he was a commercial egg producer. Then he branched out and built a

(Continued on Page 30)

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

UNTIL four years ago the Soviet government of Russia had a prohibition law. It met with the same kind of opposition that prohibitory legislation meets with everywhere. The Russian peasants were making home brew; dry agents, according to reports, were either corrupt or were unable to stop this home brewing. It was said that more liquor was being consumed under prohibition than would be drunk if the sale of liquor was permitted. So prohibition was repealed. The saloon was opened under government restriction. That was four years ago.

A government commission, appointed to investigate conditions as to liquor consumption and drunkenness, has reported. The report of this commission is startling. It says that within the four years since prohibition has been repealed the consumption of vodka has increased 4,000 per cent. More than 160 million gallons of the fiery white liquor were sold last year under government seal.

Insanity, as the result of chronic alcoholism, the report states, increased 5,000 per cent in five years in Moscow. Deaths from alcoholism jumped 900 per cent in Moscow and 600 per cent in Leningrad in the last four years. "Arrests for drunk and disorderly conduct," continues the report, "have become so numerous in the large cities that the police have no time to combat crime. About 100,000 violently drunk persons were arrested and put in coolers for the night in Moscow last year."

This is significant only in that it knocks out the old foolish argument that people drink more when there is prohibition than when they are permitted to buy liquor without let or hindrance. The man who says that is either displaying an abysmal and utterly inexcusable ignorance or he is just a plain, unmitigated liar.

### Cubans Liked Coolidge

IF THE press reports are reliable, President Coolidge had a bully time in Havana last week. There has been a general impression that the Cubans don't like us very well. They think, according to this popular impression, that we interfere too much with their business and that our business interests, backed by the Government of the United States, are trying to run the government of Cuba. There may be something to that.

I once visited Havana, just when a Presidential campaign was on. I attended one political meeting which, barring the fact that the speeches were made in Spanish and I could only understand a word now and then, the meeting seemed to be very similar to the ordinary political meeting here in the United States. The audience was made up of well-dressed and well-behaved people. I suppose that a large majority of the crowd was in sympathy with the speakers and that the speakers were handing out about the same kind of bunc that generally is handed out by political speakers in the United States. There was no disorder so far as I discovered in Havana. The street cars were running regularly and business was going just about as business goes on in any large city in the United States.

Of course, everything seemed strange to me on account of the fact that Havana is of the old medieval type. Many of the streets are narrower than the average alley in a modern city in this country. Everywhere the Spanish language was spoken, but there were plenty of people who spoke English so that I had no trouble in finding my way about and getting all the information I wanted.

But somehow it seemed to me that I could sense everywhere the restraining hand of the United States. I had the impression that if Cuba could cut loose entirely from the United States there probably would be trouble; that the Latin temperament would be to raise hell to use a common and forcible simile. Human nature does not like to be restrained even if the restraint is proper and beneficial to the restrained. I also imagine the Latin temperament chafes more under restraint than the more cold blooded Anglo-Saxon temperament.

In view of this general impression I am surprised at the warm, enthusiastic reception given President Coolidge. Apparently it was more than a mere formal welcome. The people of Havana turned out en masse, and while, of course, a great many of the crowd were actuated by mere human curiosity, they were friendly. If there had been any general feeling of hostility it would have been shown by the attitude of the crowd. Perhaps after all the Cubans are very much like other people. We are likely to get wrong opinions of people

who look different from ourselves and talk a different language.

At any rate it is greatly to our advantage to be on friendly terms with the people not only of the West Indian Islands, but of the people of Mexico, Central America and South America. It is to these countries we must look for our greatest expansion of trade and our greatest sphere of influence. We can only gain and retain the confidence of the people of those countries by fair treatment and sympathetic friendship.

In only one way can people of different neighborhoods and different nations and different races acquire and hold friendly relations, and that is by mingling with one another and getting to know and understand one another. I am glad the President visited Cuba. It is a friendly gesture and can scarcely help bringing about a better understanding.

### Interested in Prohibition

WE ARE about to have another Presidential campaign. Leaders of the two great political parties are laying their plans, jockeying for position, making political gestures both in Congress and out; figuring on what they will put in the party platforms. Recently there was a gathering of the leaders of the Democratic party in Washington addressed by such eminent men as



Governor Smith, of New York, Ex-Secretary McAdoo of California, Senator Jim Reed, of Missouri, Senator Robinson of Arkansas and others.

I was particularly struck with the speech of Senator Reed, who is supposed to be a very outspoken man, I who does not believe in dodging or pussy-footing. It is generally known that he is personally much opposed to National prohibition, as much so as Governor Smith. He hopes to be nominated by the next National Democratic convention for President and his speech may be considered as an indication of what he wants to see made the principal issue of the next campaign. I believe that just at present more people in the United States are interested either for or against National prohibition than in any other question. Those opposed to prohibition insist that it is the greatest curse that has afflicted the Nation for several generations. If they are correct then no question since the abolition of slavery has ranked with it in importance. They claim that it has destroyed respect for law; that it has made the people a nation of law breakers and hypocrites; that it is the most prolific source of official and private corruption. If they are correct, then it ought to be made a direct issue in the next campaign. But strange to say, Senator Reed strongly advised that it shall be avoided in the next campaign; that his party shall not take any stand one way or the other on it, but instead shall make the alleged corruption in the administration of the Republican party the issue.

What he really hopes for is that with himself as candidate, with the well known views on the subject of prohibition, he can hold the wets of the country and at the same time persuade the dry

Democrats that corruption of the Republican administration is the real issue.

I have not the faintest idea that Senator Reed will ever see what I am writing, or that he would pay attention to it if he did, but if by chance he should see it I would remind him that his proposed platform has been tried and failed.

Four years ago the Democratic leaders seemed to believe that they could win on that issue. Senator Pat Harrison, of Mississippi, was selected to make the keynote speech, and it may be said that as a keynoter Pat had few equals. The way he lambasted the Republican administration was a caution; it may also be said that he had quite a plentiful supply of ammunition.

President Harding, personally honest, but not a very strong man, had made some very serious mistakes in the selection of his cabinet. There was corruption in high places and very serious corruption. The convention after a long wrangle nominated a candidate for President who was a man of high character and outstanding ability. There was no doubt that if he had been elected he would have conducted so far as it was in his power, an honest administration, yet he was overwhelmingly defeated.

Why? The reason I think is plain enough. The voters of the country knew that whatever may have been the shortcomings of the Harding administration, Coolidge was not responsible for them; they knew that Coolidge was a man of just as high character and integrity as his opponent, Mr. Davis. They knew that corruption was not confined to one party and where there was a Democratic ring, no more so but just as bad. Tammany in New York is a Democratic organization; the ring that controls politics in Philadelphia is Republican but both organizations use the same methods and both are corrupt. If the charge of corruption would not stick four years ago I am of the opinion it will not make any greater headway in the next campaign. Whatever voters may think of the policy pursued by President Coolidge none of them can rightly charge him with corruption in office or that his administration has been corrupt. Corrupt men no doubt have gotten into office; that will occur in any administration.

Now it is entirely probable that the Republican National Convention will do the same thing the leaders of the Democratic party intend to try to do; dodge the prohibition issue. And yet it is the one question about which in my opinion more people are interested than any other.

Forty-six states ratified the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution. No claim is made by any well-informed man that the amendment was not legally adopted. Neither do I think that any well-informed man will contend that the people thru the methods provided by the Constitution had not the right to amend it. But it is said that public sentiment has changed and that the people now want to do away with this provision which was adopted by an almost unanimous ratification of the states. Of course, the people have the same right to change their Constitution now that they had nine years ago, and if the effect of prohibition is half as bad as its violent opponents say it is, there ought not to be much trouble in electing enough members of Congress to resubmit the question. The trouble with Senator Reed and other opponents of prohibition is that they do not believe what they say. They are afraid to really put the matter to the test.

### Bill Talks Politics

WILLIAM, you and me hev talked about nerly everything but politics," remarked Truthful James. "I suppose that you must hev some political opinions, bein' a citizen uv this here glorious Republic, but I can't say that I hev ever heard you say what they were. Do you believe in the rule uv the majority, William?"

"I hev give this subject uv politics considerable thought, James, little as you might suppose it. I don't make it a habit to do much spoutin' about the subject, bein' considerable weary uv hearin' fellers discuss matters they didn't know nuthin' about, but since you ask the pinterd question, I will say, James, that there just ain't no such thing as majority rule. The majority never did rule and never will, but it is a good thing in my opinion to keep up the impression that the majority rules."

"If once the impression become general that the average feller doesn't really hev anything to say

about how the government is run, he probably would lose all interest in politics, which might be a bad thing for the country. It is a good thing for a man to have the idea that he amounts to something. If he gets plumb discouraged with himself at an' decides that he doesn't amount to nuthin' at all he is apt to become just as wuthless as he thinks he is. Also while a few men run the country and perhaps always will, they still hev some fear that mebbly the great mass who act either under the orders or at any rate under the suggestion uv a few leaders, might wake up and go on a general stampede and wreck the plans uv the political leaders.

"Uv course, even if the masses go on a stampede they will foller leaders; there ain't, so fur as I hev read, any case in history where the masses just naturally riz up unanimous and spontaneous and did something. There hev been plenty uv mobs and when the mob got into action it raised hell. Literally, James, raised hell, but there never wuz a mob that ever did any damage without leaders. A mob simply can't act spontaneous. After it gets organized it will foller the leader and, under his direction, every member uv the mob may git to actin' and thinkin' the same way, but it is the leader who directs the mob, organizes it and gets it to thinkin' as one man. Possibly nearly every man in the mob gits the idea that he is rely thinkin' fur himself; that he is in the mob because he wanted to be and is actin' accordin' to his own will. But as a matter uv fact he isn't. However the leader uv the mob couldn't do anything by himself. He must hev the mass with him. If he hasn't enough uv the leader in his make-up he can't git the mass to thinkin' as he wants them to think or to act as he wants them to act. A few men, comparatively speakin', run the country, but they couldn't run it if they weren't able to organize enough uv the masses and git them to foller their lead to keep control uv the machinery.

"Some say that if the majority wuz unly better educated they would rule. General education helps to develop more men with the ability to lead, but if every man and every woman in the country wuz a college graduate, James, a few would still run the country; education doesn't make a man or a woman a leader. That faculty hez to be born into them. About the unly advantage uv general education as I see it, James, is that the leaders would probably hev to be better informed than they hev to be when the masses are ignorant. They would mebbly hev to make their appeal to the masses in a different way, but they would lead and run the Government just the same.

"Personally, James, I don't claim to be a leader, hevin' no partic'lar ambitions in that direction. What I aim to do is to pick out the leaders that I think will come nearest to runnin' the country accordin' to my idee uv the way it ought to be run and foller them. If I think enough uv them to foller them I am willin' to trust to their judgment about runnin' the country and take it fur granted that they bein' on the job ought to know more about it than I kin know. However, James, I think it is a good idee to let them think I am watchin' them whether I actually am or not."

### Court Action Is Needed

Six months ago A owned a property in town which he desired to sell. He went to a real estate firm, one we will call B and C. They said they already had a prospective buyer and advanced to A \$500, for which A made them a deed of security. He received from them a receipt for the deed with the word "escrow" in it.

They intimated that as soon as the property was sold they would send the balance less their commission and whatever expense such as taxes or insurance would amount to. A also signed the rent over to them. Since that time B and C have sent two bogus checks on which A has had to pay protest charges. Can A recover this property or collect damages equal to the worth of said property?  
H. M. M.

A should bring an action in the district court against these parties for damages and also asking an order from the court that this deed that he executed be set aside and that the court declare null and void his agreement to turn over to them the rents from this property. He also should be awarded damages sufficient at least to pay his attorney fees. As this will require a court action he had better consult the most competent and reliable lawyer of his acquaintance.

### Court Order Is Required?

A and B are husband and wife. C foreclosed on A and B's land and bid it in for \$250 more than the mortgage. A and B did not redeem the place at the end of 18 months, but rented the place to C with a contract until March 1, 1928, C to get one-third of the crop. Could



A and B collect the \$250 due them on the land? Could they hold out enough of C's crops to get the \$250? The land is rented again and put into wheat. After A gets his corn out could he sell the stalks or take stock in to pasture without C's consent?  
N.

When land is sold under foreclosure the costs of the foreclosure suit are taxed to the defendants. If after deducting the amount of the judgment and the court costs there is any remainder it should be paid into the court for the benefit of the mortgagor. If it has not been so paid in by the purchaser the mortgagor should go into court and ask that an order be made that such balance if any should be paid into court for their benefit. Without some court order I apprehend they would not be permitted to arbitrarily hold C's share of the crop.

Where land is rented on the shares with the condition in the rental contract that the renter shall

deliver to the landlord a certain part of the crop in the way of grain, if this is corn the stalks from which the corn was husked belong to the renter during his tenancy. And if it is wheat, the straw in case of such a contract belongs to the renter during his tenancy. The renter would have a right to pasture the growing wheat provided such pasturing does not injure the wheat and in this way jeopardize the rights of the landlord. In other words, the renter has no right to damage the property rights of his landlord any more than the landlord has a right to damage the renter.

### No Change in Liability

If my husband had a note at the bank which I did not sign during the first five years but signed the last time the note was renewed do I have to sign it again? I mean am I compelled to? His father also signed the note. I am heir to an estate and if I sign this note can the note holder force a settlement to get the money? If the estate is settled can the holder collect the money for this note?  
C. C.

You cannot be compelled to sign anything against your will in the way of a note. However, the mere fact that you refused to sign a new note would not release you from any liability you might have on the old note unless the bank voluntarily released you from your obligation and took a new note in payment for the old without your signature. If a judgment were obtained against you as one of the signers of this note your estate might be levied on to pay the judgment, after the distribution of the estate.

### Better Have a Contract

A is a renter and would like to build a poultry house, but wants to take it when he moves. If built in sections must they be bolted together or can they be nailed? Must it be on the ground or can it have rocks under it? How should a tenant build so that he can take the building when he leaves the place?  
M. H. J.

The only really safe thing for the tenant is to have an agreement with his landlord that whatever improvements he shall place on the land he shall be permitted to remove when he leaves the place. Otherwise there is always the liability of a dispute.

### Speaking for the Owner?

A rented a farm from B, who is acting as agent for his mother. C, another member of the family, writes a notice to vacate and signs her mother's name and her own. Is this notice of any value? Should it not come from B, whose name is on the contract?  
R.

If this renter was operating under a written lease no notice to vacate was necessary. But if a notice to vacate was necessary then it would have to be shown that the notice was given with the authority of the landlady. If that could be shown the notice would be sufficient.

### A Lien on the Cattle

A is a landowner. B put in some stock for winter pasture in November, 1926. A asked him to pay the pasture bill in May, 1927. He promised to settle and promised again in the fall of 1927, but has done nothing about it. What can A do to get possession of the stock?  
L.

A has a lien on these cattle under the provisions of Section 207 of Chapter 58. I may say, however, that our Supreme Court has held that a lien for pasturing cattle has been held to be junior to a chattel mortgage, so that if there should be a chattel mortgage on these cattle A would have to attach them subject to that mortgage.

# Why I Voted for Tariff Revision

VOTING 54 to 34, the Senate adopted the resolution of Senator McMaster, South Dakota, for immediate downward revision of excessive tariff schedules.

As such legislation would have to start in the House, the Senate by this resolution goes on record in declaring its mind for lower duties on such schedules. For the Senate to take this action in a campaign year, is in itself remarkable.

Regardless of the action of the House, this is more than a gesture on the part of the Senate. It means that if the American farm industry in which 60 billions of capital is invested cannot otherwise be put on an economic equality with the rest of the United States, relief will have to be sought in this direction. It is notice to the industrial East that its representatives must now come forward to help the farmer, who for generations has penalized himself in generous measure to insure the economic well-being of that part of the country.

Yet there is no wish to upset anybody's apple cart in this. No thought of reprisal. That would be folly. The world's broadest home market should be preserved for the entire range of American industry. But something effective must be done to restore the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar to its rightful equality.

We have the richest steel and ore industry in the world. Yet a year ago the tariff on pig iron was increased 50 per cent.

What difference does it make to the farmer that agricultural machinery is duty-free if the materials from which it is made are highly dutiable?

Also why double the duty on the material which goes into the farm wife's saucepans, when the so-called American aluminum trust owns virtually a monopoly? This is an indefensible gift of millions of dollars annually to the aluminum trust.

I supported Senator McMaster's resolution for revision downward of certain excessive tariff schedules because I believe the farmer is not receiving his share of the benefits resulting from the protective tariff system. There are more than 600 million dollars' worth of foreign agricultural products shipped annually duty-free to American markets.

The American farmer's economic status today is such that he needs all the help that can be given him. He is entitled to an increase in tariffs on corn, wheat, dairy products, vegetable oils, and a few other commodities produced on the farm. And the stockman should have a duty on hides.

Since the World War ended, farmers have struggled against unfair discrimination in price levels. They have been buying in a highly protected market but selling in a market governed largely by world-price levels. They buy high, they sell low, and the farmer's dollar is worth only 89 cents.

There are many articles necessary to the farmer's home and business on which he has to pay a high duty. On finished steel and iron, duties range from 25 to 45 per cent; on rugs and carpets 40 to 55 per cent; finished cotton and woolsens 25 to 55 per cent; chemicals, oils, paints and coal-tar products 25 to 40 per cent; clothing made of wool 24 cents a pound and 40 per cent of value; semi-porcelain, earthenware and stoneware 45 per cent; table, kitchen articles, glass, 50 to 55 per cent; bread and butchers' knives 1 to 16 cents each; utensils made of aluminum 11 cents a pound and 55 per cent of value.

Reduction of excessive tariff rates would materially reduce the prices farmers are obliged to pay for the things they need and must have. The result would be more nearly an equal purchasing power for the farmer's dollar.

I see no justice in compelling the people of rural

America to pay inflated prices for industrial products necessary to their living and their business when they are not receiving anything like equal benefits from the protective system. If the farmer's pay and his standard of living are to be placed on an equality with others, he should have benefits equal to those bestowed upon the manufacturer and the working man.

I believe in the principle of the protective tariff system. In well-being, in wages and living, the people of no other country live on as high a plane as the American people, thanks to this system. It has brought prosperity to industry, to labor, to business, and has put them all on a higher level. It has given the American farmer the best consuming market in the world by making a high standard of living possible thru high wages, but is not protecting him in it.

Nothing should be done to weaken or destroy fair, legitimate tariff protection. All our American economic policies should be based on the purpose of maintaining the present high standards of living. The farmer only is a victim of inequalities which should be corrected by revision of the tariff act in a way that will establish a closer parity between agriculture and industry.

All he and we ask is that agriculture be brought up to the high average level of prosperity which exists in the nation. A reasonable, sensible revision of tariff schedules in the interest of agriculture will contribute to that end.

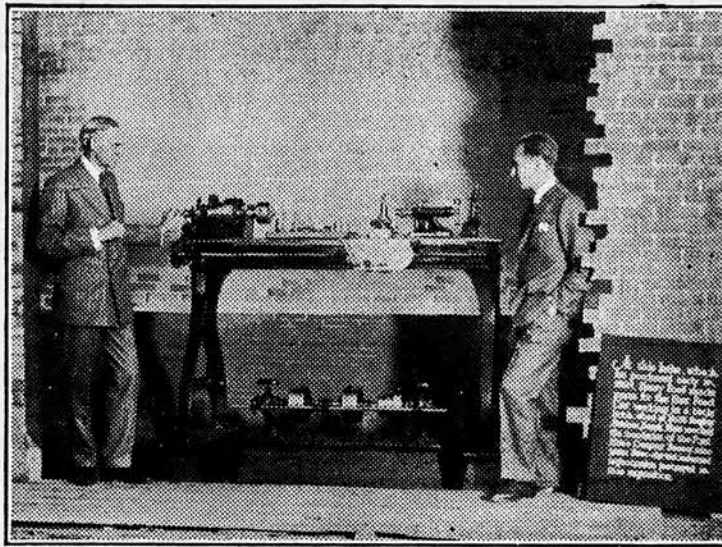
*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



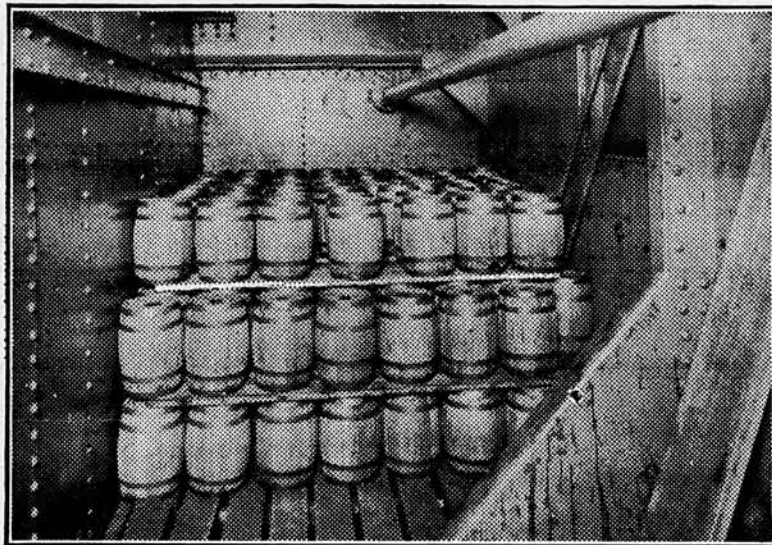
Dainty and Demure is This Charming Evening Gown of White Chiffon with Beaded Bolero and Giraffe. A Train of Chiffon is a Distinguishing Feature



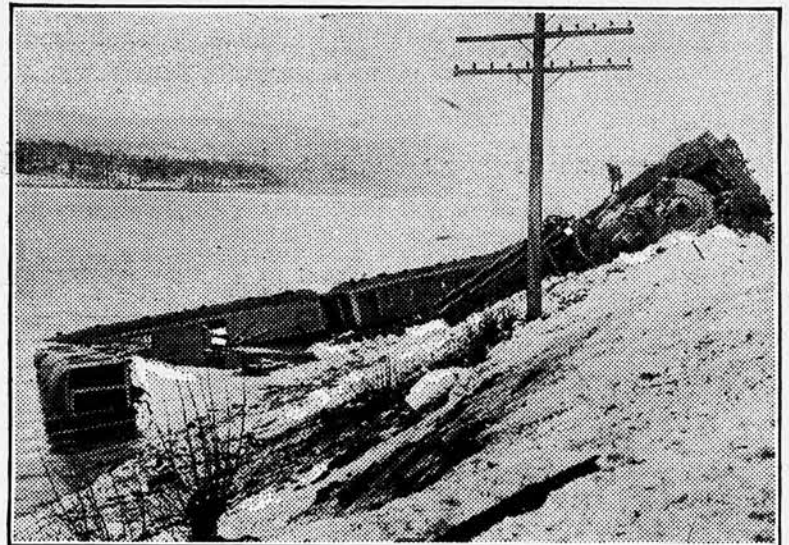
Henry Ford, Left, and His Son Edsel, at One of the Exhibits in the Ford Industrial Exposition in New York. The Lathe is the First One Mr. Ford Used to Make Parts on His First Ford Car. This is "the Little Acorn" From Which the Great Oak of 15 Million Cars Grew



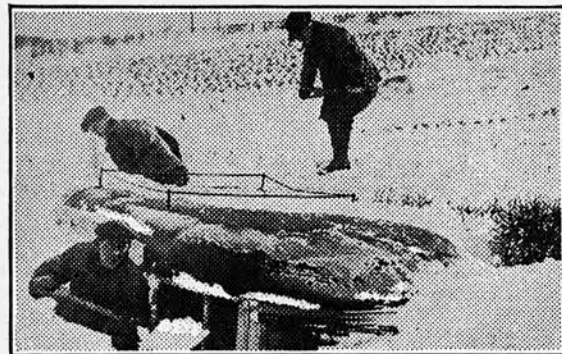
It Isn't Alive. It Merely is the Newest Fad for Smart Parisian Women Who Use Stuffed Leopards for Pets and Sometimes as Fur Pieces



These Kegs Contain 11 Million Dollars in \$20 Gold Pieces, One of the Largest Shipments of Gold Ever Made From This Country. It is Bound for the Bank of Brazil From Dillon, Read & Co., New York, as the First Installment on a Bond Issue of the Brazilian Government



The Wreck of the Union Pacific Salt Lake to Portland Train, Which Ran Into a Snow Slide. The Engine Was Overturned and Coaches Tumbled Into the Columbia River. Two Men Were Killed. Altho Portland Was Only 30 Miles Distant From Where the Wreck Occurred, the Snow Prevented the Injured From Being Attended for Three Days



Results of a Real Blizzard. Here a Searching Party is Digging Out a Motor Bus Which Had Been Lost for Several Days. The Snow Buried it on the Highway Between Godstone and Redhill in England



Captain Kircheiss, Noted German Sportsman, Greeting Throngs at the Home Port Which He Left Two Years Ago in His Two-Masted Schooner to Circumnavigate the World



John Visney of Connecticut and Viola Yoder of Maryland, 4-H Club Members, with Senator Arthur Capper in Washington. They Appeared Before the Senate Agricultural Committee and Testified in Behalf of the Bill Presented by Senator Capper for an Appropriation for Club Extension Work



A New Method of Shipping Automobiles Overseas Was Instituted When the S. S. Eberstein Sailed From the U. S. to Belgium with 500 Un-crated Cars. When They Landed They Were Ready for the Road. This Reduces the Cost to the Foreign Buyer by About \$150



The Jumbo Towing and Hoisting Co., Inc., of Miami Beach, Fla. "Rosia" Has Quite a Few Tricks Tucked Away in Her Elongated Cranium, Which She Will Do if She Takes a Notion. Here We Get an "Ele-fantastic" View of Her Dislodging a Car Stuck in the Sand. Wonder Whether She Would Be Any Good on Muddy Roads?

# County Agent Put Mrs. Klone Right

## Improved Management and Better Marketing Checked Her Losses

**T**HE layers were losing money. Mrs. F. W. Klone, Atchison county, changed her system. Now she is unable to supply the demand for select white eggs and dressed broilers from Bonnie Lea Stock Farm at premium prices. It was the same thing with the dairy cows. She wasn't making the profit from them she should. By correcting her faulty marketing she doubled the dairy profit. Revised methods for handling the hogs created a special market for all she had to sell at an increased profit and cut the feed bill nearly 50 per cent. Now her 80 acres are paying a substantial profit.

Mrs. Klone started in the poultry business "proper" just a little more than three years ago with Tancred S. C. White Leghorns. Before that she "just had any kind." The nondescript hens didn't lay well. Mrs. Klone complained to the county agent that they were 7 months old and not producing. Then she learned something about culling quality stock, feeding, ventilation and the other essentials of successful poultry raising.

Well rid of the old birds, a new start was made by purchasing some of the best available eggs for hatching. There is some difference between the mongrels Mrs. Klone once had and her present flock with a B-plus rating. Until this year she has been keeping something between 230 and 250 layers thru the winter. Now she has increased to between 500 and 600.

All the chicks are hatched right on the farm in the 1,000-egg incubator, and all of the eggs used are from the home flock. Mrs. Klone wants to do her hatching in March and April because having the chicks all so near the same age she finds it saves considerable labor in caring for them, and too, they all go into the fall well matured. Until recently she hasn't had a large enough flock to produce all the eggs needed for this system of hatching, but with more mature layers that problem has been solved. The county agent straightened out the difficulties of feeding, culling and the like. College methods have been a boon to Mrs. Klone.

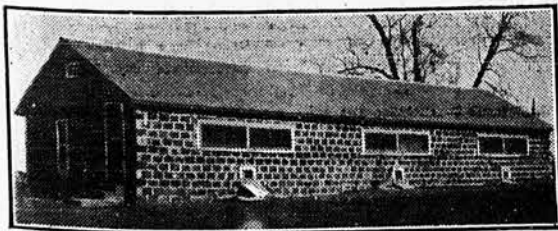
### Every Egg Is Canded

Eggs all go to special customers, and the supply runs out before the demand is satisfied. Bonnie Lea eggs even caught the fancy of a dining car employe, and now he is a regular cash customer. Eggs are sold in two grades—large and small. They are unusually attractive in the special cartons with blue interiors and fillers.

Every egg sold is candled, and if a customer finds a single bad egg, Mrs. Klone sends an extra dozen to that customer. So far she hasn't had to "pay up" on her guarantee. Now, instead of taking whatever the market chances to offer for a few eggs from a mongrel flock, all eggs bring 4 to 8 cents premium over the top market price, and it is necessary to turn customers away. From November 1, 1926 to November 1, 1927 the profit from the layers amounted to \$552.98 out of a gross egg income of \$1,000. The season was started with 238 layers, and naturally some were culled out right along.

It didn't pay to put broilers on the market, according to Mrs. Klone's records, so she dressed them and sold them wrapped neatly in wax paper. Now she has more calls for dressed poultry than she can handle. A son and a daughter, Albert and Frances, and Mrs. Klone have dressed as many as 25 birds a day, aside from their regular work, that brought 25 cents a pound. That is the regular price. Mrs. Klone vows she never will sell any other way. She certainly doesn't need to worry about a market at present. The broilers are stuck and dry-picked, much like they would be in regular poultry houses. In the near future the dressed birds will go to the customers in special cartons.

Two good brooder houses, clean ground and thorough sanitation are good arguments for chick health. The laying house is hollow tile, 20 by 60 feet, and divided into three rooms. Here again sanitation rules. An automatic water system is being installed. The feed hoppers in the laying houses are interesting. All of them are suspended from the ceiling of the house so the Leghorns must hop up about 27 inches to get their mash. This encourages exercise. The new water fountains will be as high. Hoppers and fountains being off the floor allow just so much more scratching space.



This Hollow Tile Laying House Shelters a Profitable Flock. Inside the Mash Hoppers Are Suspended from the Ceiling and Wire Baskets Hold the Green Feed

Baskets, made of old poultry wire, also hang within 12 inches of the floor. These are filled with the green stuff the layers get. They have two values—layers must exercise for the green feed and all greens are kept off the floor. Only litter and scratch grain are allowed on the floor.

Mrs. Klone took action in the matter of dairy profit when she discovered by record keeping that the Jersey cows were not doing as well in proportion as the Leghorns. Of course, the layers were on a good footing by this time. Something had to be done with the cows. No, not the cows so much as the marketing. She had been selling sour cream on the regular market, and it didn't pay. Then she turned to selling sweet cream on the market. That wasn't any good either, since it paid only 10 cents a hundred more than sour cream. But extra profit was just around the corner of an idea. Albert was driving a milk route in town. "Why not bottle the cream and have it delivered?" Mrs. Klone questioned. That is the way it has worked out, and at a good profit. Cream now brings from \$43 to a little more than \$100 a month, where formerly the best it could do was to average \$50. This correction in her method of marketing almost doubled the dairy profit. Mrs. Klone has 12 Jerseys, all but two being purebreds. An electric refrigerator and an electric milking machine may be installed this year. Electric power already operates the washing machine, sewing machine, separator and pump.

The purebred Polands offered a fine opportunity for extra profit with improvement in management. Mrs. Klone had been putting them on the market in St. Joe. This cost money for feed to finish them out properly, there was the expense of hauling them to market, toll bridge charges, yardage and other items livestock folks generally know about. What happened last year eliminated a lot of this expense. Mrs. Klone keeps 15 sows. Last year she had part of them farrow at a time—starting in March. "Having five farrow every other



Mrs. F. W. Klone, Atchison County, Who Has Been Making an 80-Acre Farm Pay With Poultry, Dairy Cows and Purebred Hogs. She Has Found Extra Profit in Marketing to Special Customers

month starting with March," she said, "will even up my labor better, allow me to use the equipment I have more efficiently and will distribute my marketing."

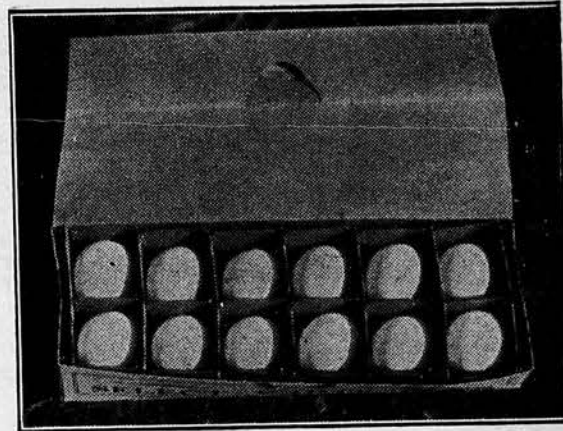
Instead of selling hogs on the market she now has plenty of calls for breeding stock. With a few pigs coming on at a time there always seems to be someone waiting for what she has to offer, and the beauty of it is that customers call for the stock. Selling this way cut out bridge toll, trucking charges, yardage and the like, and cut the amount of corn needed by 50 per cent as the pigs now can be raised on alfalfa pasture and are not finished out.

### Cost of Pullet Replacement

BY A. SCHEETZ  
Shawnee County

**T**HE Pennsylvania State College conducted a test in 1927 to determine the cost of raising pullets and lists the cost at \$1.26 a bird to raise them to laying age. Our experience in 1927 convinced us that this is very nearly correct.

We sold several hundred at \$1 a bird and found on checking up that we were just exchanging dollars. We produced 1,100 pullets in our brooder house which would have housed 450 laying hens. Our Leghorns produced an average of \$2 a bird more than their feed cost for the last eight years, so we use this as a basis in figuring costs. Our pullet house would have produced \$900 more than feed if we had put hens in it instead of raising baby chicks. The 1,100 pullets that were produced, figured at \$1 a bird, would be \$1,100 minus a large feed bill.



Select White Eggs in a Blue Carton Even Caught the Fancy of a Dining Car Employe, and Now He Is a Regular Cash Customer. Every Egg Sold is Canded Before Leaving the Farm. If a Customer Finds One Bad Egg He Gets an Extra Dozen

We have summed up the pullet problem as follows: If you can buy good pullets at a reasonable price it is the most economical way to replace your flock. Take a 500-hen flock as a basis: Our system calls for a 50 per cent pullet replacement each year. This means 250 pullets. If this system is carried out you have 250 pullets and 250 old hens.

The cost is as follows: 250 pullets 3 months old, \$250; feed to develop to laying age, 25 cents each, \$62.50; total, \$312.50. Then, 250 hens at market price average 50 cents, \$125; difference, or total replacement cost, \$187.50.

This cost of \$187.50 a year to maintain a 500-hen flock is the cheapest and easiest way that we know of, as this system requires no brooding equipment and no labor for brooding. If these pullets are purchased for delivery in July or August they will begin to lay when eggs are high and the old hens are slowing down. With October and November egg prices they will pay for themselves in a short time and leave the rest of the year for profit.

To replace this flock by raising baby chicks it would take 600 baby chicks to produce 250 good pullets. This we figure as follows: 10 per cent loss, 50 per cent cockerels and 7 per cent culls and undersize, leaving 250 good pullets. At 15 cents each you have first cost of \$90. This leaves 16 cents a bird for feed. It cannot be done. If your baby chick loss is heavy you can't afford to pay much more than the above figures and still be ahead. Poorly raised pullets are a loss to anyone who owns them.

### A Substitute for Game Birds

BY MRS. WILL SKAER  
Butler County

**O**UTSIDE of my flock of White Wyandottes I have found the White African guinea more profitable than any other fowl. The value of the guinea fowl as a substitute for game birds such as grouse, partridge and quail, is recognized by those who are fond of this class of meat and many hotels in large cities serve prime young guinea at banquets and club dinners as a special delicacy.

I selected the White guinea because it is somewhat larger and the meat is lighter than other varieties. There is a great demand for breeding stock, in pairs or trios; pure stock bringing \$3.50 a pair to \$5 a trio. But the demand for eggs is greater than for breeding stock, eggs selling at \$1.50 a setting.

I allow the birds free range of the farm at all times which keeps them strong and vigorous. They begin laying in April and are persistent layers throughout summer and fall.

Chicken hens make the best mothers for guinea chicks. In warm, dry weather guinea hens can be used successfully but should a rain or heavy dew occur the mother guinea is likely to drag chicks thru wet grass and many are lost from becoming wet and chilled. The chicken hen will take them to a coop at night, where a guinea hen could not be induced to seek shelter of coop at night, or during storms, but will remain in the field when night overtakes them. I set a Wyandotte hen on 21 eggs, a smaller one on 17. When young guineas hatch confine them with the mother hen for a few days and they will not leave her. Hens used in brooding guinea chicks should first be completely free of lice.

Guineas are fed in same way as chickens but require less feed as they are natural rangers and will find grasses and insects to supply much of their living. The first meal, after 36 hours, I feed hard-boiled eggs and bread crumbs. Clabbered milk also is good. Three times a day is as often as they need to be fed. Feed eggs and bread for the morning meal and for the other two use chick feed. Water, grit and fine oyster shell should be before them at all times. Rape sown in the yards makes good green feed and they like it. They prefer roosting in the open.

# Tophet at Trail's End By George Washington Ogden

I THINK I know it by the touch of a man's hand," she said, her face growing pale from her deep revulsion. "I shudder at the touch of blood. If you could be spared that in the ordeal ahead of you!"

"There's no backing out of it. The challenge has passed," he said.

"No, there's no way. He's coming—he knows you're waiting for him. But I hope you'll not have to—I hope you'll come out of it clean! A curse of blood falls on every man that takes this office. I wish—I hope you can keep clear of that."

The few courageous and hopeful ones who remained loyal to Morgan were somewhat assured, the doubtful ones agitated a bit more in their indecision, when he appeared on horseback a little past the turn of day. These latter people, whose courage had leaked out overnight, now began to weigh again their business interests and personal safety in the balance of their wavering judgment.

Morgan, on horseback, looked like a lucky man; they admitted that. Much more lucky, indeed, than he had appeared that morning when he went limping around the square. It was a question whether to come over to his side again, openly and warmly, or to hold back until he proved himself to be as lucky as he looked. A man might as well nail up his door and leave town as fall under the disfavor of Seth Craddock. So, while they wavered, they were still not quite convinced.

Prominent among the business men who had revised their attitude on reform as the shadow of Seth Craddock approached Ascalon was Earl Gray, the druggist, one of the notables on Dora Conboy's waiting list. Druggist Gray was a man who wore bell-bottomed trousers and a moleskin vest without a coat. His hair had a fetching crinkle to it, which he prized above all things in bottles and out, and wore long, like the man on the label.

There was so much hair about Mr. Gray, counting mustache and all, that his face and body seemed drained and attenuated by the contribution of sustenance to keep the adornment flourishing in its brown abundance. For Gray was a tall, thin, bony-kneed man, with long flat feet like wedges of cheese. His eyes were hollow and melancholy, as if he bore a sorrow; his nose was high and bony, and bleak in his sharp, thin-cheeked face.

Gray expressed himself openly to the undertaker, in whom he found a cautious but warm supporter of his views. There would be fevers and ills with Ascalon closed up, Gray said he knew very well, just as there would be deaths and burials in the natural course of events under the same conditions. But there would be neither patches for the broken, stitches for the cut, nor powders for the headaches of debauchery called for then as now; and all the burying there would be an undertaker might do under his thumb nail.

## A Case of Shrouds Coming

They'd go to drugging themselves with boneset tea and mullein tea, and bitterroot powders and wahoo bark, said Gray. Likewise, they'd turn to burying one another, after the ways of pioneers, who were as resourceful in deaths and funerals as in drugs and fomentations. Pioneers—such as would be left in that country after Morgan had shut up Ascalon and driven away those who were dependent on one another for their skinning and fleecing, filching and plundering—did not lean on any man. Such as came there to plow up the prairies would be of the same stuff, rough-barked men and women who called in neither doctor to be born nor undertaker to be buried.

It was a gloomy outlook, the town closed up and everybody gone. What would a man do with his building—what would a man do with his stock?

"Maybe Craddock ain't no saint and angel, but he makes business in this town," said Gray.

"Makes business," the undertaker echoed, with abstraction and looking far away as if he saw already the

train of oncoming independent, self-burying pioneers over against the horizon.

"If this feller's luck don't go ag'in' him, you might as well ship all your coffins away but one—they'll need one to bury the town in. What do you think of his ridin' around the depot down there, drawin' a deadline that no man ain't goin' to be allowed to cross till the one twenty pulls out? Kind of high-handed deal, I call it!"

"I've got a case of shrouds comin' in by express on that train, two cases layin' in my place waitin' on 'em," the undertaker said resentfully, waking out of his abstraction and apparent apathy.

"You have?" said Gray, eying him suddenly.

"He stopped me as I was goin' over to wait around till the train come in—drove me back like I was a cow. He said it didn't make no difference how much business I had at the depot, it would have to wait till the train was gone. When a citizen and taxpayer of this town can't even cross the road like a shanghai rooster, things is comin' to a hell of a pass!"

"Well, I ain't got no business at the depot this afternoon, or I bet you a cracker I'd be over there," Gray boasted. "I think I'll close up a while and go down to the hotel, where I can see better—it's only forty minutes till she's due."

"Might as well—everybody's down there. You won't sell as much as a pack of gum till the train's gone and this thing's off of people's minds."

Gray went in for his hat, to spend a good deal of time at the glass behind his prescription case setting it at the most seductive slant upon his luxuriant brown curls. This was an extremely enticing small hat, just a shade lighter brown than the druggist's wavy hair. It looked like a cork in a bottle placed by a tipsy hand as Druggist Gray passed down the street toward the hotel, to post himself where he might see how well Morgan's luck was going to hold in this encounter with the meat hunter of the Cimarron.

As the undertaker had said, nearly everybody in Ascalon was already collected in front and in the near vicinity of the hotel, fringing the square in gay-splotted crowds. Beneath the canopy of the Elkhorn many were assembled—as many indeed as could conveniently stand, for that bit of shade was a blessing on the sun-parched front of Ascalon's bleak street.

Business was generally suspended in this hour of uncertainty; public feeling

was drawn as tight as a banjo head in the sun. In the court house the few officials and clerks necessary to the county's business were at the windows looking upon the station, all expecting a tragedy of such stirring dimensions as Ascalon had never witnessed.

## Second Actor Was Coming

The stage was set, the audience was in waiting, one of the principal actors stood visible in the wings. With the rush of the passenger-train from the east Seth Craddock would make his dramatic entry, in true color with his violent notoriety.

Unless friends came with Craddock, these two men would hold the stage alone for the enactment of that swift drama. Morgan, silent, determined, inflexible, had drawn his line around the depot, across which no man dared to pass. No friend of Craddock should meet him for support of warning word or armed hand; no innocent one should be jeopardized by a curiosity that might lead to death.

The moving question now was, had Peden's gun-notable friends joined Craddock? If so, it would call for a vast amount of luck to overcome their combined numbers and dexterity.

Morgan was troubled by this problem as he waited in the saddle where the sun bore hot upon him at the side of the station platform. About at that point, the station agent had told him, the smoking-car would stand when the train came to a stop, the engine at the water-tank. When Craddock descended from the train, would he come alone?

Morgan was mounted on the horse borrowed from Stilwell, an agile young animal, tractable and intelligent. A yellow slicker was rolled and tied at the cantle of the saddle; at the horn a coil of brown rope hung, pliant and smooth from much use upon the range among cattle. Morgan's rifle was slung on the saddle in its worn scabbard, its battered stock, from which the varnish had gone long ago in the hard usage of many years, close to the rider's hand.

It needed no announcement of wailing whistle or clanging bell to tell Ascalon of the approach of a train from the east. In that direction the fall of the land toward the Arkansas River began many miles distant from the town, seeming to blend downward from a great height which dimmed out in blue haze against the horizon. A little way along this high pitch of land, before it turned down the grade that led into the river valley, the railroad ran transversely.

The moment a train mounted this

land's edge and swept along the straight transverse section of track, it was in full sight of Ascalon, day or night, except in stormy weather, altho still many miles away. A man still had ample time to shine his shoes, pack his valise, put on his collar and coat—if he wore them—walk to the depot, and buy his ticket, after the train came in sight on top of this distant hill.

Once the train headed straight for Ascalon it dropped out of sight, and one unused to the trend of things might wonder if it had gone off on another line. Presently it would reappear, laboring up out of a dip, rise the intervening billow of land, small as a toy that one could hold in the hand, and sink out of sight again. This way it approached Ascalon, now promising, now denying, drawing into plainer sight with every rise.

On this particular afternoon, when the sun-baked people of the town stood waiting in such tensy of expectation that their minds were ready to crack like the dry, contracting earth beneath their feet, it seemed that nature had laid off that land across which the railroad ran with the sole view of increasing the dramatic value of Seth Craddock's entry into Ascalon in this historic hour. Certainly art could not have devised a more effective means of whetting the anxiety, nor of straining the suspense, than this.

When the train first came in sight over the hill there was a murmur, a movement of feet as people shifted to points believed to be more advantageous for seeing the coming drama; watches clicked, comments passed on the exactness of the schedule; breaths were drawn with fresh tingling of hope, or falling of doubt and despair.

## Then Came the Smoke

Morgan was watching that far skyline for the first smoke, for the first gleam of windows in the sun as the train swept around the curve heading for a little while into the north. He noted the murmur and movement of the watchers as it came in sight; wondered if any breast but one was agitated by a pang of friendly concern; wondered if any hand loosed weapon in its sheath to strike in his support if necessity should call for such intervention. He knew that Rhetta Thayer stood in the shade of the bank with her father and others; he was cheered by the support of her presence to witness his triumph or fall.

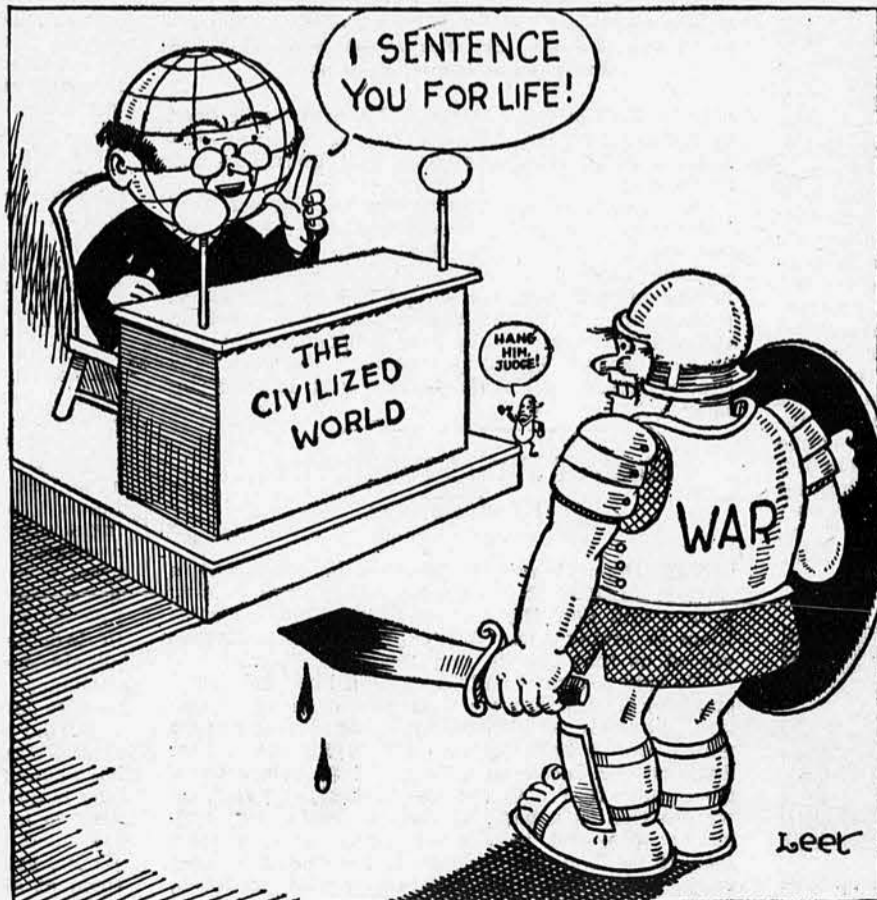
Now, as the train swept into the first obscuring swale, Morgan rode round the depot again to see that none had slipped thru either in malice or curiosity. Only the station agent was in sight, pulling a truck with three trunks on it to the spot where he estimated the baggage-car would stop. Morgan rode back again to take his stand at the point where arrivals by train crossed from station into town. His left hand was toward the waiting crowd, kept back by his injunction fifty yards or more from the depot, his right toward the track on which the train would come.

Conversation in the crowd fell away. Peden, still garbed in his long coat, was seen shouldering thru in front of the hotel, the nearest point to the set stage. As always, Peden wore a pistol strapped about him on ornate belt, the holster carrying the weapon under the skirt of his coat. His presence on the forward fringe of the crowd seemed to many as an upraised hand to strike the waiting horseman in the back.

Morgan saw Peden when he took his stand there, and saw others in his employ stationed along the front of the line. He believed they were there to throw their weight on Craddock's beam of the balance the moment they should see him outmastered.

Because he distrusted these men, because he did not know, indeed, whether there was a man among all those who had pledged their moral support who would lift a hand to aid him even if summoned to do so, Morgan kept his attention divided, one eye on the signs and portents of the crowd, one on keeping the depot platform clear.

Morgan did not know whether even  
(Continued on Page 13)



Senator Capper is Right—Let's Banish War



# Livestock Has Done Well

## Folks Who Grew Cane for Winter Feeding Aren't Bothering to Thresh Out the Seed

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE weather bureau must believe in the old saying that "variety is the spice of life" for after a week of almost summer temperatures the wind has changed to the northeast and the morning forecast is "much colder weather, with possible snow flurries." All right, let it come; the time to have winter is in January and February anyway, and it is the general belief that if we have our winter then we will not have it at corn planting time. The sunny week which followed our 4 inches of snow, much of which was piled up in the east and west roads, has dried up those roads and they again are passable, altho not as smooth as they might be. Even if this has been a winter of extremes it has not been hard on stock and they have, as a rule, done well. Those who grew rowed cane for winter feeding are in most instances feeding it seed and all, for the price of seed promises to be too low to make it worth while to top, thresh and haul the seed to market.

### What Farm Sale Told

I attended a sale of farm property this week; a neighbor, who has lived and farmed in this locality for more than 40 years sold his farm belongings to the highest bidder and will move to town to "take it easy" for a few years. This sale indicated that the long expected rise in horse values has not yet arrived for serviceable animals, not of the highest quality but still good work horses, sold for less than three for \$100. A 3-year-old cow to be fresh in about 30 days and not of more than common fair quality sold for \$92, almost enough to pay the bill for the three horses. Colts sold for barely enough to pay the service fee. It seems fairly certain that the break toward higher horse prices has not yet arrived and still horses of superior quality bring \$100 and more. But so long as a fat 2-year-old steer will bring more than a good 4-year-old horse, farmers will raise steers instead of horses. I have not attended a sale in two years in which farm machinery of good quality did not bring all it was worth. Pigs are not in the keen demand they were two months ago; most farmers seem to be convinced that the \$8 hog is to be with us for some time but they are vainly trying to find the reason why with less than average winter receipts, hog prices should be hit so hard and cattle prices remain so high.

### Some Recovery in Markets

Corn prices are gradually working back to a higher level. The big run of corn is over; taxes are paid and the most pressing debts settled and what corn moves now will move because the owner thinks he is getting a fair price. Elevators have fallen into the habit of taking good long margins; I don't criticize them for I have been in that business for a few years and know that the profitable deals are all too often balanced by unprofitable ones. But the farmer with corn to sell is entitled to all he can get and in this locality this means selling to the feeders located between this farm and Madison. I have been told that corn now is being shipped in to Madison and that feeders in that territory are paying 75 cents a bushel and are rather glad to get it at that. There is money in feeding cattle with corn at almost any price in reason; the cattle market, after a bad spell along about the holidays, seems to have made a full recovery. It has, in slang phrase, spit on its hands and taken a new hold. Fat cattle have carried all other classes up with them and this week the radio brought an urgent call from the Kansas City stock yards for stockers which were at about the highest price level since 1920.

### Who Has English Bluegrass?

This week I received from Sedgwick county an inquiry regarding English bluegrass or, as seedmen call it, Meadow Fescue seed. It is the first call I have had of this nature for a long time. This grass used to be quite profitable in Eastern Kansas in certain seasons when we had a European

market for the seed. We used to get from 7 to 18 bushels to the acre and it used to bring from \$7 to \$15 a hundred for the seed which made it a rather profitable crop in pre-war days. This is about the most certain one-year grass crop that can be grown in Eastern Kansas. It can be sown in the fall with a press drill like wheat but with a sowing time of about September 1, and it will make a seed crop by the next June. It makes a very good pasture grass like Kentucky bluegrass in the spring and fall. We used to grow it largely on this farm in the days when it was thought wheat could not be grown here, but I do not now know of a single field left in the county. It is a good crop to rest the soil but as a fertilizer it is not to be compared with Sweet clover. For a seed crop about 12 pounds to the acre of clean seed sown with a press drill is enough. If pasture is wanted, sow 15 pounds and with it about 2 pounds of Red or Alsike clover to the acre. This seed also can be sown in the spring with oats with fair assurance of success.

### Are Water and Air Free?

There is a radio station at Lawrence which each morning from 6:30 to 8 o'clock broadcasts a program of record music. I have fallen into the habit of tuning in on this station and having music for breakfast. The selections played are request numbers and so we get a varied program running from really good numbers down to the lowest kind of jazz. I believe that there is less and less jazz being played over the air and one can hear some really fine selections if he cares to hunt for them. But with the improvement in quality in radio programs there is coming to be more and more difficulty in getting clear reception owing to the multiplicity of stations broadcasting. The radio commission made an effort to clear things up but so far there has been no improvement. And now we hear that in a short time some 300 of the less worth while stations are to be "put off the air" in the hope that the remaining 350 stations may have a clear field. Something must be done; that is sure. But it is a question for the highest court as to the right of any body of men, even with the authority given by Congress, to say who shall and who shall not, have the right to the use of the air. We used to hear that air and water were free; we know that in irrigation districts water no longer is and now we are going to find out about the air.

### Ready to "Carry On"

One of the most enjoyable Grange meetings I have attended since belonging to the order was that held at "Cola Hill" Grange in this county on Saturday of last week. It was a daytime meeting with a Grange dinner which means to all who have ever eaten one, the perfection of cookery. It is difficult to draw away from such a dinner without knowing that one has eaten too much, but as such occasions do not come often, we can use for that day old David Harum's motto "a little too much is about right." The occasion for the meeting was the installation of the Grange officers for the ensuing year. It was pleasing to note that all the officers were young, indicating that the Grange is ready to "carry on" during the coming years. Music, which suited all, was provided by a violin, guitar and piano and "Tony" Allen was there with his "bull fiddle" which finished things out just right. Having played one of those things for several years I am convinced that there is nothing that joins in with a violin quite equal to the base viol. Such days are never long enough and this day was made especially bright by the beautiful weather which with its mild temperature and bright sunshine is seldom equaled in January even in Kansas.

### Senior Wrangler

First Man—"Ever been married?"  
Second Man—"Yes, I've been thru it from courtship to court-house."

# Rubber like this

## gives extra wear . . .



The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus is made of high-quality rubber, flexible, long-wearing. It slips on right over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Either red or black—4 or 5 buckles

**YOU** can stretch a strip cut from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon upper 5 times its own length!

No finer, more durable rubber was ever put into an overshoe, and it means flexibility under the bends and strains, long wear when other overshoes split and crack.

The extra wear in the "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus is built in all through.

Look at it! The sole is oversize—as tough as the tread of a tire. And at every vital point, from 4 to 11 separate layers of strong rubber and fabric reinforcements are anchored in—to give extra strength. No matter where the hard wear comes, this Walrus stands up!

Seventy-five years of experience in making waterproof footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. They fit better, they look better, they wear better. Get a pair—and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company



"U. S." Blue Ribbon Boots have sturdy gray soles, uppers red or black—come in knee to hip lengths

# "U.S." BLUE RIBBON Boots Walrus Arctics Rubbers

## These Hens Averaged \$5.83

Good Equipment, Labor Saving Devices and Proper Feeding Are Important

BY MRS. FRANK WILLIAMS  
Marshall County

**A**LTHO poultry is only a side line on our farm, it behooves us to make just as much profit as possible from the flock. Experience has taught us to use only well-matured, vigorous birds that compare favorably with the ideal set for us in the Standard Perfection, in our breeding flock. Good equipment, labor saving devices, good management and feeding methods are very necessary.

Our favorite breed is the S. C. Ancona. They are active, non-sitters and mature early. The chicks grow rapidly and are very hardy. The hens are good winter layers. Their color is very striking and beautiful. We find they fit in with the conditions on our farm better than a heavier breed.

A well-matured hen or pullet hatched from a well shaped, standard-colored egg will produce a like egg provided she has the right kind of material with which to manufacture the egg. Therefore great care is taken in the selection of the hatching eggs as to color, size, shape and shell texture. There always is a demand for this kind of egg on the market, and a premium is paid if the egg is perfectly fresh and clean.

Hatching eggs are one source of income on this farm. The flock is not forced for production. A mixture of grain is fed in a litter, insuring plenty of exercise for the flock. Green feed in the form of sprouted oats and mangels is fed when the flock is not on a range of growing wheat and oats. A good mash mixture is kept before the flock at all times. Sour milk forms an important part of the ration for both chicks and mature stock. The K. S. A. C. mash formulas, methods of feeding and management have been used with very good results for several years.

### Save 90 Per Cent of Chicks

The brooder houses frequently are moved to clean ground. Great care is taken that the temperature does not vary in the brooder houses. Little or no bowel trouble has been experienced in brooding baby chicks. Ninety per cent of all the chicks hatched have been raised to the broiler age or maturity during the last four years. We find it a good practice to market the surplus cockerels as broilers at 10 to 12 weeks old. The broilers are fattened from 10 to 14 days before marketing. A growing mash is kept before the young stock. Plenty of cool, fresh water in summer and warm water in winter is provided. Crank case oil and kerosene are used liberally to exterminate the mites in the poultry buildings. The flock is dipped once or twice a year in a solution of sodium fluoride to rid the flock of lice. The flock is culled regularly and closely for production during the summer months.

Some of the results obtained are as follows: A grade A Certified Flock for two years. For two years every male bird in the flock has been from a hen with a trapnest record of more than 200 eggs. An average production of 166 eggs plus to the hen for seven years. An average of 193 eggs plus to the hen for 1926. Winner at State Baby Chick Show at Manhattan in the Ancona class. Pullets in laying contest have given good account of themselves. Ninety per cent of all chicks hatched have been raised to maturity. Our birds have been blue ribbon winners at the leading Kansas shows.

We have increased our profits from \$2.26 to \$5.83 to the hen. Receipts from an average flock of 175 hens for the year ending December 31, 1927 were: 1,259 dozen market eggs, \$284.48; 4,750 hatching eggs, \$362.18; 1,450 baby chicks, \$267.10; 562 fowls, \$427.52; prizes won at shows \$103.35. Total for the year \$1,444.63.

### Equipment Bought Itself

BY MRS. RAY FARMER  
Labette County

We have a 500-egg incubator and two 1000-chick capacity coal burning brooders with which we raise our chicks each year. We set the incuba-

tor twice, and fall finds us with from 200 to 300 husky Buff Orpington pullets to put in the laying house. We usually raise about 500 chicks to maturity out of each 1000 eggs set.

Could we do this well with hens? Yes, we have in years past. But never again! We figured it ought to pay us to buy the incubator and brooders, and let the hens lay eggs, and it has. The number of hens that it would have taken three months to hatch and brood the chicks from 1,000 eggs, during that time laid enough eggs the first year we used the incubator and brooders, to pay for them. So from a cash standpoint we know these modern aids to poultry keeping pay well.

And they are so much more satisfactory than hens! No fussing and running after and worrying about the hens in all kinds of weather. A few minutes to turn the eggs and fill the lamp, a peep at the thermometer now and then, all in the comfort of our home, and with a reliable incubator we are rewarded with as good a hatch as the best hens could give us. Our chicks are all the same age, can be handled all together in one house, under one mother. I'll admit the brooding is somewhat ticklish but a little practice makes perfect, or as nearly so as we ever come in the chicken business. A few days of close attention and our worries are mostly over, the chicks know their mother and joy of joys they don't have to be driven in when a shower comes up. At least ours know enough to come in out of the rain—which is a lot more than some foolish hens seem to know.

Our artificially-hatched and brooded chicks seem to be as husky, to develop and lay as soon and as well as hen-hatched and brooded ones. And neither we nor the chicks have to fight the pesky louse! Yes, these aids to modern poultry keeping pay us well, just to replenish our flock from year to year. They will pay any poultry raiser by saving him money, time, labor and worry. And, of course, there always is an added profit to be had from custom hatching and selling baby chicks if one cares to do this.

### Good Demand for Turkeys

BY MRS. MAUDE BOONE  
Kingman County

It always has been a mystery to me why so many folks think it is so much more difficult to raise turkeys than chickens. I always have found the work both pleasant and profitable.

The first thing to consider is the selection of well-developed, vigorous breeding stock. If you are breeding for show birds you must be careful of the plumage. So far as breeds are concerned, we know they all have their good points, but because of their greater size, I prefer the Mammoth Bronze. Experience is a great teacher in this line, as well as in many others, and I found last year that by feeding a laying mash, I almost doubled the egg production. I started feeding it early in January and continue thru the laying season.

As the laying season draws near I put the entire flock in a large enclosed alfalfa lot where I place boxes and barrels for nests. In this way I am sure to get every egg and it saves the time and trouble of hunting nests. Eggs should not be kept more than 10 days and should be turned over each day. They should be kept at an even temperature of about 60 degrees.

I never have used the incubator for hatching, altho this method seems to be gaining favor each year. But I set my eggs mostly under chicken hens, also setting one or two turkey hens at the same time so they can take all the poult. I place the mother and poult in a large coop on clean ground for about two weeks, allowing the poult to go in and out when the weather is favorable. The coop should be changed to clean ground every few days.

I do not feed them until the third day, when I give them first a drink of

(Continued on Page 28)



**10% to 50%  
More  
Yield at Cost  
of 3¢ Per Acre**

**D**ON'T let part of your land lie idle and your hard work go for nothing because of disease-killed seed corn or disease-weakened plants!

Germ of blight or stalk and seedling rot often lurk unsuspected in apparently the choicest seed corn — or are in the ground waiting to infect the seed corn!

3¢ per acre kills the germs in the seed corn and protects it against disease attack from the ground!

**Corona  
Merko**  
For Treating Seed Corn

— prevents development of disease in the seed corn itself or from the ground!

Gives safety to early planting and germination, insures hardy, lusty growth of strong, healthful plants that stand up to beating wind and rain, and bear big ears of nutritious full kernels in even rows! *All your land works*—and every plant can be prime, vigorous and superproductive! 10% to 50% increase at a cost of 3¢ per acre!

*Merko* is a Corona product, scientific, standardized — hurts only the germs, not the corn.

*Easy to use* — just shake *Merko* dust and corn in a closed container, 2 ounces of *Merko* to a bushel of seed. Figures to only 3 cents an acre!

*Get eye-sight proof!* Send the name of your County Agent and Dealer and we will give you and your community eye-sight proof of how *Merko* insures and increases your profits! Send names today. Address Dept. M-50.

**PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.**

CORONA CHEMICAL DIVISION

PITTSBURGH  
Products

MILWAUKEE, WIS. NEWARK, N. J.

# A Honk for Service Farm

Prompt Attention and Quality Products Built Up a Steady Market for Davis

**S**ELECT eggs, delicious honey and a paying roadside market business. That is a winning combination for C. E. Davis, located on the hard-surfaced road just out of Nortonville. Folks honk for service there, much as they would do on hot summer nights out in front of the drug store. And there always is someone on hand to wait on the customers.

Davises don't go into the business to breed up a flock and sell hatching eggs. Instead they specialize in roadside marketing, and it takes all of the eggs, even up to the last gathering most of the time. They haven't sold an egg in town for many months.

That is how hard-surfaced roads can help. The Davis family moved to their present location only three years ago, but they were smart enough to take advantage of that location. The marketing idea was suggested to them one day by a lady who lives in Atchison. She stopped and asked for fresh eggs. "We figured if she wanted them other folks might feel the same way," Mrs. Davis said, "so we tried our experiment. Two years ago we put up those three home-made signs, and that did the work."

There is where Mrs. Davis fails to take credit to herself and Mr. Davis. The signs only helped do the work. Smiling, efficient service and products that made folks come back for more built up the business. Both Mr. and Mrs. Davis are proud of their system of marketing and they have a right to be. It is just possible that an electric sign may be placed out in front sometime in the future. It will be operated by the home light plant. "We didn't want to go to much expense at first," Mrs. Davis said, "until we were sure it would pay. But that is settled now. We get 10 cents a dozen more than market price for the eggs. When we started out it was only 5 cents, but we raised the price, gave a little finer product and service, and folks still come back for more."

## Tourists Buy Eggs and Honey

"Most of our business is repeat customers, and our big sales are made on Sunday afternoon when so many folks are out riding. We are at a point now where we depend on regular customers to take our entire egg and honey output. Lots of folks take 10 and 12 dozen eggs at a time." But there is another interesting angle to this roadside marketing. In tourist season a great many folks from other states see the "Honey and Eggs" signs—three of them along the road—and stop. "I think it is interesting to meet these folks," Mrs. Davis said. "It adds something extra to the business to know that our eggs and honey are purchased by folks from Nebraska, Oklahoma, Arkansas, Iowa and other states. Some Minnesota tourists said ours was the only honey and egg sign they had seen on their long trip."

It took two years to get the flock started after the Davis family moved to the present 120 acres, so they really have been doing things with poultry for only three years. They chose White Leghorns, buying 1,000 hatching eggs for their start. They buy as many eggs every year, so they can cull closely

and keep the layers up to 500 for the big egg season. They don't keep a hen more than 2 years old as they feel it doesn't pay when egg production is the one aim. The flock gets up to 75 per cent production, or perhaps a little better, at best.

The layers get a prepared mash, which is before them all the time, and their grain ration is kafir, corn and wheat. The grain is fed at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon—only once a day. This seems to be sufficient, Mrs. Davis said. Lights are turned on in the laying house at 5 o'clock in the morning and burn as late as 8:30 or 9 o'clock at night. Eggs bring more than \$1,200 a year with very little expense connected with marketing them.

More than 500 pounds of honey were sold to customers, who honked for service last year, at 25 cents a pound—and not a kick. The 11 stands of bees on the place are state inspected and apparently capable of producing a sweet the buying public likes. There are some real possibilities of expansion for this particular roadside market.

## Livestock Men to K. S. A. C.

A good many livestock breeders are making preparations to attend the annual meetings of their state livestock association to be held February 8 and 9 at Manhattan. This is during Farm and Home Week.

As outlined by Dr. C. W. McCampbell, head of the department of animal husbandry, livestock enthusiasts who journey to their agricultural college will attend talks and demonstrations given by members of the animal husbandry department of the college, and nationally known breeders and specialists. There will be a livestock show on February 9.

February 8, the Kansas Sheep Association, Kansas Horse Breeders' Association, Kansas Spotted Poland China Breeders' Association and the Kansas Chester White Breeders' Association are scheduled to hold their business meetings. The Kansas Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association and the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association will hold their meetings on February 9.

## Television in Your Home

We have almost stopped being surprised at new marvels in the field of invention in this day and age, we are so accustomed to such progress. But of course, we are interested. Now television seems to have possibilities of being included in our daily routine.

The first successful home television set was developed by Dr. E. F. W. Alexanderson. Thru its use, broadcasting of motion pictures along with ordinary musical or speech-making programs becomes possible. The television apparatus is a simplification of the elaborate and costly devices used heretofore in laboratory experiments. The pictures are 1½ inches square as they form on a ground glass plate. Magnifying lenses enlarge them to 3 inches.

"Pop, what's a philosopher?"  
"A chap who's too hard up to worry about it, son."

## Who Won the Poultry Letter Prizes

**T**HE annual poultry number of Kansas Farmer is made more successful every year thru the enthusiastic support of its readers. Response to the annual call for poultry letters in our prize contest was gratifying, indeed. It was a difficult task for the judging committee to select the winners, because the letters as a whole were packed with facts gleaned from wide experience; that is what makes them especially interesting. In this issue you will find some of the letters, and others will appear in coming issues. Here is what the judges have decided:

Handling the Farm Flock—Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall county, first prize; R. A. Marteeny, Stafford county, second prize; Mrs. Dwight Barnes, Linn county, third prize.

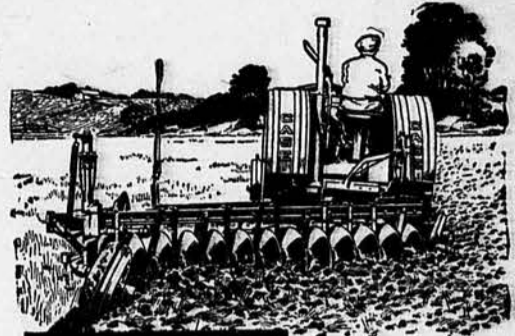
Incubators and Brooders—Mrs. Ray Farmer, Labette county, first prize; F. P. Applebaugh, Montgomery county, second prize; Mrs. Ora Stevens, Ordway, Colo., third prize.

Day Old Chicks—W. E. Stuart, Crawford county, first prize; Mrs. Mabel Hinman, Rush county, second prize; Mrs. William Hartman, Marshall county, third prize.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese—Mrs. Maude Boone, Kingman county, first prize; Mrs. Lena Hensley, Marion county, second prize; Alma Marshall, Wyandotte county, third prize.

# This Plow's a Wonder

Saves Time  
Cuts Costs



Disks are electrically heat-treated — they hold their sharp edges.

**T**HOUSANDS OF WHEAT growers in the winter wheat belt of the Great Plains states have definitely proved the value of the Grand Detour Wheatland Disk Plow as a money saver and a time saver in plowing wheat stubble land — to say nothing of the increased yield due to earlier seed bed preparation.

This new implement is a real plow—not a disk harrow. It plows from 4 to 6 inches deep or more and leaves the stubble well mixed with the soil so that the field under many conditions is ready for drilling grain without further preparation.

The Grand Detour Wheatland Disk Plow is made in 6, 8 and 10 foot widths—and these can be easily

decreased to 4½, 5½ and 7½ feet respectively, when the going's bad. Disks are 20 inches in diameter and are carefully spaced exactly right for

good penetration, to produce clod mulch, to decrease blowing of soil and to prevent clogging of disks. Binding is prevented because disks are in separate sections.

Mail the coupon now for more detailed information about this great implement that lets you plow more than twice your previous acreage per day—with the same size tractor. And ask your Grand Detour dealer for further details.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.  
Dixon, Ill. Grand Detour Plow Division Racine, Wis.  
Established 1837

# GRAND DETOUR

Tractor and Horse-Drawn  
TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS

- GRAND DETOUR 1837
- Tractor Moldboard and Disk Plows
  - Wheatland Disk Plows
  - No. 2 Plows for Fordsons
  - Corn Borer Special
  - Walking and Riding Plows
  - Walking and Riding Cultivators
  - Spike-Tooth Harrows
  - Spring-Tooth Harrows
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  - Listers
  - Tractors
  - Combines
  - Threshers

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc., Racine, Wis.

Please send me free literature on implements I have checked. (If interested in others not listed, write them on margin of page.)

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

211-747-A

Notice: We want the public to know that our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.

WIN \$1000.00 AND GET THIS



To start off my big \$50,000.00 advertising campaign, I'm offering a thousand dollar first prize. To get it started in a hurry, I'm offering this beautiful Buick sedan, FREE, for promptness. If you win first prize, therefore, send me promptly, you'll get BOTH the \$1,000.00 cash and the Buick sedan. A \$2,500.00 reward! But that's not all, by any means. There are Nineteen Other Prizes.

If you can solve this puzzle, you'll not be far from first prize. No reason why you should be satisfied with less. Each of the six characters above represents a popular automobile. Various cars from Ford to Packard are shown. Can you name the cars the characters represent? If you can, put your answer in the thousand dollar coupon and mail it at once.

**Twenty Big Prizes** A \$300,000.00 business institution GUARANTEES fair plays to all. Duplicate prizes in case of ward, at least, EVERYONE can make sure of a DOLLAR reward, at least. Twenty will get much bigger rewards. And ONE, by being on time, will get \$2,500.00 cash, or \$1,000.00 cash and this Buick sedan. Let THIS ONE be YOU! Send your answer TODAY.

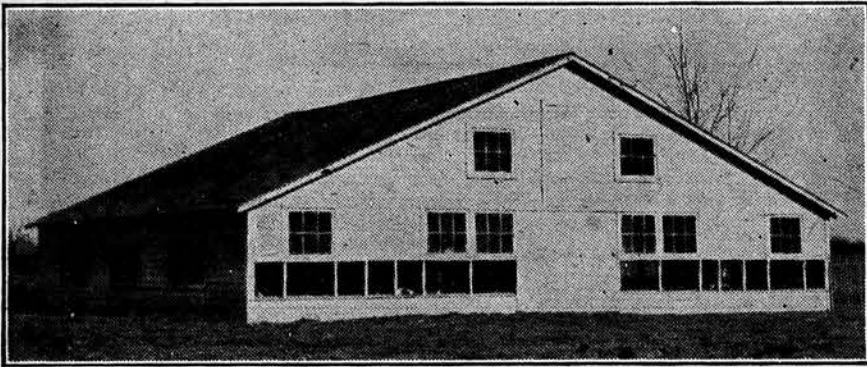
\$1000.00 COUPON

P. C. CHASE, Adv. Mgr., 402 People's Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa. Here's my answer to the Auto puzzle. Please notify me of my success at once.

1 \_\_\_\_\_ 2 \_\_\_\_\_  
3 \_\_\_\_\_ 4 \_\_\_\_\_  
5 \_\_\_\_\_ 6 \_\_\_\_\_  
My Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

# Pays to Watch the Clock

## White Rocks Proved to Be the Silver Lining of Dubach's Trouble Cloud



Mr. Dubach Built This Laying House and the Flock Paid for It. Every Bird is Tested by the Trapnet Method. This is the Only Way Dubachs Feel Sure of Progress

WHEN the bottom fell out of farm markets in 1920, it was poultry that "kept things from sinking" for Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dubach, Doniphan county, according to their version of things. "We had been raising White Rocks for several years," Mrs. Dubach said, "but we really didn't appreciate them until a time of real need came. The flock helped us thru in fine condition and we have been able to depend on a poultry income ever since."

Mrs. Dubach had up to 100 layers before the war, but at present she carries 500 thru the winter. And she has had an accredited grade A flock for four years. She expects to get part of the birds certified this year. Every bird in the flock is tested by the trapnet, and that is some job. But it is the only way to be sure, so Mrs. Dubach believes. The breeding pens have been trapped for five years.

Records show that these White Rocks brought in a gross income of between \$2,400 and \$2,500 last year, with half of this as pay for labor and use of equipment. Or to put it another way, the hens made enough last year to pay all the hired help, besides their own keep, and add to the equipment. Among other things they have paid for in the last three years is an \$800 Missouri type laying house. All the feed consumed is purchased on the market except corn, and this is charged at market price.

Further indication of quality on Dubach's White Rock farm, is the record a pen made at the Texas A. and M. College last year. The final report of that contest reads: "Mrs. Dubach's White Rocks turned in an excellent new record for that variety. The best previous record was 775 eggs from five hens; in fact, no White Rocks ever before had laid 200 eggs to the bird, and there were seven 200-eggers in Mrs. Dubach's pen. Her birds averaged 212 eggs. The top hen had a final record of 264 eggs from November 1, 1926 to November 1, 1927." The entire flock now averages 166 eggs, which isn't bad for a large number.

There are about 275 hens in the breeding flock at present. The balance are pullets. The oldest hen among the breeders has seven years to her credit. Her blood is all thru the flock. Last year she laid 68 eggs.

To make the start with poultry, Mrs. Dubach bought hatching eggs, but practically ever since she has used eggs produced by her flock. Last year she hatched 1,600 for herself and had

a very small loss. She used the Hendriks method. Before that time she had worked after a combination of her own, but better success was hers this year. Two new electric brooders are being installed this year. The Dubachs used one last year and they are sold on the idea. Incidentally, the home, barns and poultry houses are lighted with electricity, and there are numerous convenient appliances to be found in the home.

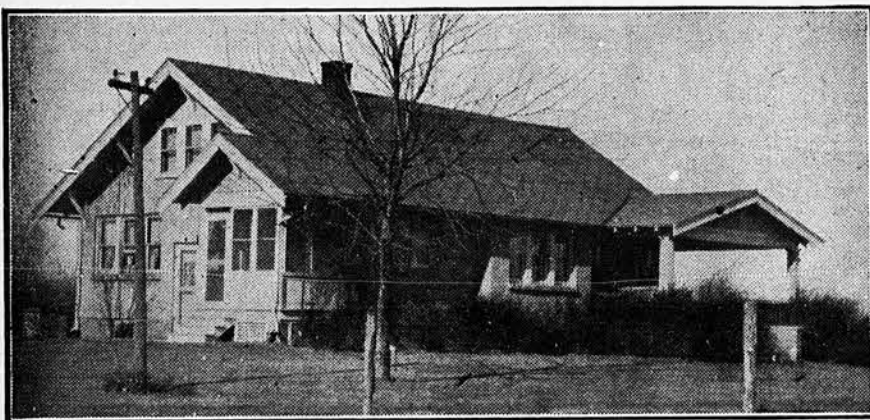
The future probably will see electric incubators on this farm—they are being talked now. The present incubator capacity holds 1,600 eggs. Mrs. Dubach sets the two machines so she can take off 400 to 500 baby chicks in a hatch. Of the 4,000 hatched a year, 1,600 add to the home flock and the balance are sold. Custom hatching also provides some income, as well as breeding stock and market eggs. Broilers are somewhat of a specialty. With so many irons in the fire, the flock is bringing in some money every month in the year. "If you get the broilers off before July 4," Mrs. Dubach said, "you don't get the big market drop. I make as much from my broilers as from other sources. We force them the last 10 to 14 days; milk-fed broilers weighing 2 pounds at eight weeks."

Extra care is given the eggs for hatching. They are graded for size, color, texture of shell and weight. And there is considerable to learn about operating an incubator for best results, if we follow Mrs. Dubach. "Ventilation and regularity, those are the points," she asserts. "It may not pay to watch the clock in some lines of work, but it does with poultry."

Dubachs started in their present place in 1919, and at that time there wasn't a building of any kind there. But today it is a beauty spot with its fine modern, brick and hollow-tile home, new laying houses, brooders and barn. If you stopped along the paved road between St. Joe and Wathena to inquire where Dubachs live, you probably would hear: "Oh, yes. Turn off on the first road to your left, and it is the pretty little bungalow set in spirea."

### Speaking of Camels

Following her arraignment before the United States Commissioner, Mrs. ——— 30 years old, of Miami, Florida, admitted to reporters that she had intended bootlegging in New Jersey the 306 bottles of whisky which were found in her at Matawan.—New York Times.



The Fine Bungalow Where Mr. and Mrs. Fred Dubach Are at Home in Atchison County. The Home is Strictly Modern, Having Electricity, Furnace Heat and Running Water. A Well-Ventilated Basement Accommodates the Incubators. Electricity Now is Used for Brooding Chicks, and May Be Used for Incubation in the Near Future

# STOPS FLU!

## WONDERFUL NEW REMEDY FOR POULTRY AND HOGS

For more than 30 years, Geo. H. Lee has been an outstanding leader in the fight against poultry and hog diseases. Thousands of farmers know from long experience, they can safely depend on Lee preparations. Just as expected, the Lee laboratories have met the present serious Flu situation with a *sensible and really effective* remedy.

Flu in hogs is indicated by wheezing and coughing. Flu infected chickens sneeze and gasp and, in the later stages, spring in the air, fall on their backs and die from strangulation. Simple cold troubles, if neglected, often lead to such a serious bronchial ailment or to pneumonia.

**NOW EASILY CORRECTED**

Flu-Koff Emulsion is an internal medicine which acts on the mucous membrane, to ally the cough, reduce temperature and overcome irritation, like a medicine for human beings. It is given in the feed—no individual dosing, no bother. Both chickens and hogs take it readily; like it. Vapo-Spray is a combination of healing oils, which is sprayed in the henhouse or the hoghouse at night, to be breathed into the bronchial tubes and lungs. This common sense treatment is wonderfully effective. Before offering to hog and poultry raisers, we proved its great merit on nearly 50,000 sick chickens and many droves of sick hogs. Farmer users throughout most of the states have since reported just as satisfactory results.

There is no excuse now for serious losses from these diseases, either in your poultry or your hogs. Have Flu-Koff Emulsion and Vapo-Spray on hand—use at the first signs of colds or indications of flu. Prompt treatment is important but, even if the cold has "gone down" on the lungs, don't consider the hog or chicken as good as dead: use Flu-Koff Emulsion and Vapo-Spray.

More than ten thousand drug stores, feed dealers and chick hatcheries handle these remedies, and will give you a copy of "The Lee Way" free book, which tells all about these diseases and their treatment. If no dealer at your town, write for book and agency terms.

### Like for human beings

Flu-Koff Emulsion and Vapo-Spray are a result of our investigations and experiments for several years during which we conducted over 8,000 free clinics on farms throughout the country.

Colds, roup, canker, flu (infectious bronchitis) and pneumonia, all are diseases of the breathing passages. So similar are they to colds and bronchial troubles affecting people, we had four leading physicians assist the twelve veterinarians of our Research Staff in determining the ingredients and their percentages used in these medicines. The same scientific care as if for human beings, helped perfect this remedy for your poultry and hogs.

**Lee's**  
**FLU-KOFF**  
**EMULSION**

**Lee's**  
**VAPO**  
**SPRAY**

Vapo-Spray, gal. cans, \$2; 1-2 gal., \$1.25. Flu-Koff Emulsion, gal., \$6.50; 1-2 gal., \$3.50; qt., \$2; 12 oz., \$1. One gal. Flu-Koff Emulsion and one gal. Vapo-Spray is sufficient for a 4-day treatment for 80 hogs or 1,000 chickens. Smaller amounts in proportion. If ordered direct from our factory, express is prepaid. If in great need, wire and we will ship C. O. D.

**GEO. H. LEE CO., 60 Lee Bld., Omaha, Neb.**  
Mfrs. of the famous preventive and remedy, Germoxone, favorite for more than three generations

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## Listed Corn Cultivator

**Write TODAY for FREE Chase Book**

**Cultivates Two Rows Side by Side**

For cultivating listed corn, you need the Chase FLYER Listed Corn Cultivator. Remarkably strong and durable. Compact. Easy to operate. Readily follows 2-row or single row lister. Follows hard ground lister or loose ground lister. Easy to handle with its very close hitch—from even to disc is only 21 inches. Casters about readily in the field. Turns in its own width. All operation is in front of driver. Levers are convenient. Gong wheel assemblies are drawn from the frame. They are not attached to the tongue as in the common type of lister cultivator. Each gong wheel has double, self-aligning, dust proof bearings. The frame is strong and well built. See this and other Chase improved implements at your dealers, or send name for free circular. Write today.

**CHASE PLOW COMPANY, 610 West P St., Lincoln, Neb.**

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Save money on guaranteed Fence—any style you want—by buying direct from factory at Less Than Wire Mill Prices. My prices cut again. Send for bargain book.

**164 Styles—Fresh from the Loom**  
Hog, Poultry, Sheep, Goat and General Farm and Ornamental Fence; also Gates, all styles. Highest quality, bright and new—fresh from our looms.

My new book of Fence Bargains will open your eyes to real values. Write for it.  
H. C. OVERMAN, President.

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**at WIRE MILL PRICES**

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**FREE BOOK** Before you choose any fence get my new Book of Fence Bargains and Special Offer. I show you how to save money! Write today—a postcard will do.

**OTTAWA MFG. CO.** Box 103E OTTAWA, KANSAS  
Box 103E CHICAGO HEIGHTS, ILL.

**164 Styles FREE BOOK**  
WONDERFUL BARGAINS

# Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 8)

Judge Thayer and the men who had guarded the bank with him would risk one shot in his defense if the outlawed forces should sweep forward and overwhelm him. He doubted it very much. It was well enough to delegate this business to a stranger, but they could not be expected to turn their weapons on their fellow townsmen and depositors in the bank, no matter how their money came, no matter how much the law might lack an upholding hand.

The train came clattering over the switch, safety valve roaring, bell ringing as gaily as if arriving in Ascalon were a joyous event in its day. Conductor and brakemen stood on the steps ready to swing to the platform; the express messenger lolled with bored weariness in the door of his car, scorning the dangerous notoriety of the town by exposing to the eye all the boxed treasure that it contained. Passengers crowded platforms, leaning and looking, ready to alight for a minute, so they might be able to relate the remainder of their lives how they had braved the perils of Ascalon one time and come out unsinged.

A movement went over the watching people of the town, assembled along its business front, as wind ripples suddenly a field of grain. Nobody had breath for a word; dry lips were pressed tightly in the varying emotions of hope, fear, expectancy, and desire. Morgan was seen to be busy for a moment with something about his saddle; it was thought he was drawing his rifle out of its case.

Nearly opposite where Morgan waited, the first coach of the train stopped. Instantly, like children freed from school, the eager passengers poured out for their adventurous breath of this most wicked town's intoxicating air. Morgan's whole attention was now fixed on the movement around the train. He shifted his horse to face that way, risking what might develop behind him, one hand engaged with the bridle rein, the other seemingly dropped carelessly on his thigh.

## A Coiled Rope Flew

And in that squaring of expectation, that pause of breathless waiting, Seth Craddock descended from the smoking-car, his alpaca coat carried in the crook of his left elbow, his right hand lingering a moment on the guard of the car step. The hasty ones who had waited on the car platform were down ahead of him, standing a little way from the steps; others who wanted to get off came pressing behind him, in their ignorance that they were handling a bit of Ascalon's most infernal furnishing, pushing him out into the timid crowd of their fellows.

A moment Craddock stood, taller than the tallest there, sweeping his quick glance about for signs of the expected hostility, the tinkets of silver on the band of his costly new sombrero shining in the sun. Then he came striding among the gaping passengers, like a man stalking among tall weeds, something unmistakably expressive of disdain in his carriage.

There he paused again, and put on his coat, plainly mystified and troubled by the absence of townspeople from the depot, and the sight of them lined up across the square as if they awaited a circus parade. All that he saw between himself and that fringe of puzzling, silent people was a cowboy sitting astraddle of his bay horse at the end of the station platform.

And as Craddock started away from the crowd of curious passengers who were whispering and speculating behind him, wondering what notable he might be—as Craddock started down the platform away from there, the voice of the conductor warning all to clamber aboard, the waiting cowboy tightened the reins a little, causing his horse to prick up its ears and start with a thrill of expectancy which the rider could feel ripple over its smooth hide under the pressure of his knees.

Craddock came on down the platform, turning his head on his long neck in the way of a man, entirely mystified, suspicious, awake, alone, unsupported by even as much as the shadow of a strange gun-slinger or local friend.

What was passing thru the fellow's head Morgan could pretty well guess. There was a little break of humor in it,

for all the tight-drawn nerves, for all the chance, for all the desperation of the gathering moment. The grim old killer couldn't make out whether it was thru admiration of him the people had gathered to welcome him home, or in expectation of something connected with the arrival of the train. Two rods or so from where Morgan awaited him, Craddock stopped to turn and look back at the train, now gathering slow headway, and around the deserted platform, down which the station agent came dragging a mail sack at his heels.

It was when he turned again from this suspicious questioning into things which gave him back no reply that Craddock recognized the hitherto unsuspected cowboy. In a start he stiffened to action, flinging hand to his pistol. But a heart-beat quicker, like a flash of sunbeam from a mirror, the coiled rope flew out from Morgan's high-flung arm.

As the swift-running noose settled over Craddock's body the horse leaped at the pressure of its rider's knees. Craddock fired as the flying rope snatched him from his feet, the noose binding his arms impotently to his sides; in his rage he fired again and again as he dragged in ludicrous tangle

of long, thrashing legs from the platform into the dirt.

There, in a cloud of obscuring dust from the trampled road, the horse holding the line taut, Morgan flung from the saddle in the nimble way of a range man, bent over the fallen slayer of men a little while. When the first of the crowd came breaking across the broad space intervening and drew up panting and breathless in admiration of the bold thing they had witnessed, Seth Craddock lay hog-tied and harmless on the ground, one pistol a few feet from where he struggled in his ropes, the other in the holster at his side.

And there came Judge Thayer, in his capacity as mayor, officious and radiant, proud and filled with a new feeling of safety and importance, and took the badge of office from Craddock's breast, in all haste, as if it were the most important act in this spectacular triumph, this bloodless victory over a bloody man.

## Like a Mad Bull

Seth Craddock was defiant, altho a fallen man. He refused to resign the office of marshal when Morgan released his feet at Judge Thayer's direction, allowing him to stand. Somebody brought his hat and put it down harshly on his small, turtle-like head, flaring out his big red ears. There he stood, glowering, dusty, blood on his face from an abrasion he had got in

the rough handling at the end of Morgan's rope.

Judge Thayer said it made no difference whether he gave up the office willingly, he was without a voice in the matter anyhow. He was fired, and that's all there was to it. But no, Seth said; not at all. The statutes upheld him, the constitution supported him, and hell and damnation and many other forces which he enumerated in his red-tongued defiance, could not move him out of that office. He demanded to be allowed to consult his lawyer; he glared around and cursed the curious and unawed public which laughed at his plight and the figure he cut, ordering somebody to go and fetch the county attorney, on pain of death when he should come again into the freedom of his hands.

But nobody moved, except to shift from one foot to the other and laugh. The terror seemed to have departed out of Seth Craddock's name and presence; a terrible man is no longer fearful when he has been dragged publicly at the end of a cow rope and tied up in the public place like a calf for the branding iron.

The county attorney was discreet enough to keep his distance. He did not come forward with advice on habeas corpus and constitutional rights. Only Earl Gray, the druggist, with seven kinds of perfumery on his hair, came out of the crowd with smirking

(Continued on Page 26)

# Wood and Steel

## Why both are required for Quality Bodies

Fisher Bodies are of wood and steel construction. Up to the present time, this is the only type of automobile body construction which permits of maximum strength, maximum resiliency and maximum safety.—In wood and steel construction, the wood reinforces the steel and the steel reinforces the wood. This results in the strongest kind of construction known to body builders. It also affords the necessary resiliency and the

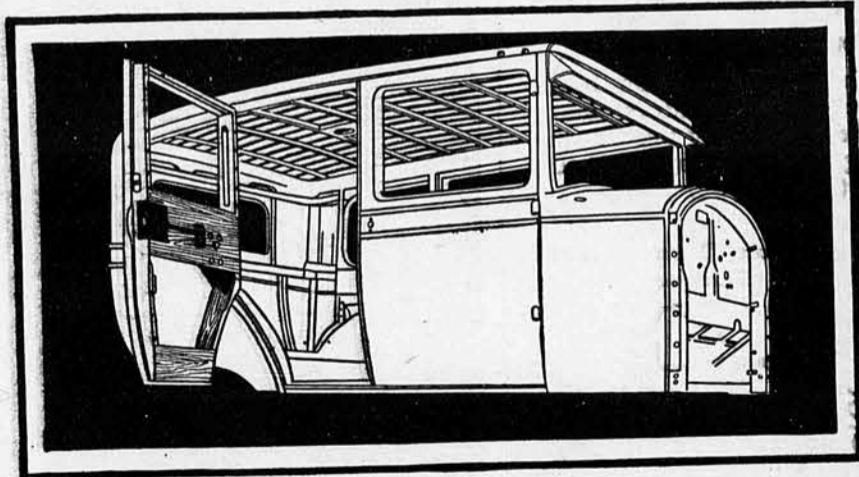
ability to absorb noise.—Resiliency in a body is necessary because the car body is continuously subjected to shocks and strains. There is no material which combines strength and resiliency as does wood. And there is no body construction stronger than that in which wood reinforces steel and steel reinforces wood. Because Fisher Bodies are so constructed, there are no stronger bodies than those which Fisher builds.



**Bracing**—Every Fisher Body is staunchly braced at all points subject to strain. That is one reason why a Fisher Body stands up month after month and year after year in the hardest kind of service.

**Lumber**—The lumber for Fisher Bodies is carefully selected and seasoned, and subjected to many close inspections, both before and after being cut for building into a body.

**Clear Vision Corner Pillars**—The narrow front pillars of a Fisher Body eliminate the "blind spot" in driving, enabling the driver to see objects in front and on the sides at all times—thus preventing accidents.



# Body by FISHER

# Barroom Didn't Attract Us!

## Instead We Visited the Missionaries, Who Are Doing Excellent Work in Nigeria

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

THERE'S nothing to do here in Lagos," advised some of the ship's officers as our freighter, the "West Humhaw," nosed into the harbor of Nigeria's capital city, the metropolis of Equatorial West Africa. Jim and I had bought our tickets from New York clear down to Lobito Bay, in the Southern Tropics, but we were to stop over for 10 days in Lagos, about 400 miles north of the equator.

"All you can do is to go to the Bonanza Hotel and sit around in the bar for 10 days with your feet on the table—or your head on the table, depending on how you hold your liquor. There's nothing else to do. You can't go back into the interior, because you'd have no place to stay. There are no hotels at all there and the few English traders and government officials you'll find won't even say they're glad to see you, because they won't be."

It didn't sound very exciting, but as we lay out in the harbor before pulling alongside the dock we decided there must be something more interesting in a West Africa Coast city than a hotel lobby, and 10 nights in a barroom didn't particularly appeal to either Jim or me.

To one side of us, on the point of a sandy beach that reached out like a hand of hope from the tangled jungle hinterlands stood a cluster of grass huts within a compound built of reeds, bamboo walls and mud. A half-dozen native women, their black bodies blending into the jungle background as it in turn fused into the greater blackness that is Africa itself, were poking about in their smoking little kettles over smudgy fires that seemed unnecessary in the sultry heat of the sun, others were squatting at their task of wash-

ing or dyeing a bit of colored cloth, or nursing the inevitable black "pickins" that hang like leeches on every mature female in Africa. In that direction lay the interior, the "bush," the black heart of the real Africa we had come to see.

On the other side lay, first, the little harbor, the ante-chamber of the Dark Continent. Here was our own American cargo boat with its rollicking name, the "West Humhaw," and its cargo of American gasoline, flour, sugar, automobiles, phonographs, and the other bribes with which civilization is buying its way into Africa. A passenger ferry steamed across our bow filled with a job lot of black "oddmens" commuting across the harbor from Lagos to Apapa as modernly as their black cousins in Harlem or Little Africa, New York, ferry back and forth to work.

A dingy, screeching harbor dredge, the "Queen Mary," growled away in the mud as if mocking the good British subject who had loyally painted that name across her greasy bow. Two puffing tugs and a German freighter were moving in from the sea, and a "lady liner" lay gracefully at the dock. Beyond was spread Lagos, like a fat sentry asleep at his post. It was the modern approach to the African "bush," the polished keyhole thru which Jim and I hoped to peep into the mysteries beyond.

After a dozen people had confirmed the advice of the "Humhaw's" officers we went to the Bonanza for lunch, and incidentally found the lobby and dining room of that object of ridicule much better than its reputation. As we were eating, an American accent behind us, as out of place there as in

(Continued on Page 29)

# Hogs Freed of Worms or money back

We use Oil of Chenopodium, approved by the Government. Safe for hogs but death to worms. This Oil is mixed with special physic to clean bowels. Combination is put up in liquid capsules—soft like grapes—they slip down the throat as easily as a ball of butter.

## Peters Balloon Capsules

have saved over two million hogs and are superior to hard, dry capsules and other old-time treatments, being easy, safe, sure. Correct dosage certain. Remove worms in 72 hrs.

Send \$5.00 check for 50 capsules and we will include a free Jaw Opener and Patented Gun which gives hog a swallow of water and capsule, both at one squeeze of bulb. Full direction with outfit. Extra capsules, 10c ea.



Peters Family, authorities on swine, the first manufacturers of hog serum.

**Peters Hog Serum Company**  
101 Stock Yards, Kansas City, Mo.

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**ATLAS REDWOOD TANKS**

NOW COST NO MORE THAN ORDINARY TANKS

**3 TO 5 TIMES LONGER LIFE**

Will not rust or rot. No danger of rusting, chopping out ice. Need no paint. **NOW COST NO MORE THAN METAL TANKS—FAR MORE SATISFACTORY.** Save money, save bother of frequently replacing tanks.

At implement or lumber dealers; or we will supply you direct.

**ATLAS TANK MFG. CO.**  
725 W. O. W. Bldg.  
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**WRITE FOR PRICES FREIGHT PAID**

**20 POWER USES FOR Your Ford**

Runs directly off crank shaft. No side pull on bearings. Oil tight case; no rattle; clutch disconnects when driving. **Write for Special Offer!**

Powerful, economical—from wood saw to churn. Makes car easy to crank. Fits any model; no holes to drill; attach in few minutes; does not affect steering. Will not overheat.

**FREE** Send name today for free literature on this latest, guaranteed improved power. Try it 15 days on your Ford at our risk.

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**HIDES TANNED FREE**

You have the hides. **COWNIE**, old reliable tanner, will convert these into beautiful fur coats, fur robes or harness leather for you. Save for yourself the many profits made out of your hides. Write today for free samples and catalog.

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**FREE SAMPLES FUR AND LEATHER ALSO BIG CATALOG**

**ATLAS REDWOOD TANK**

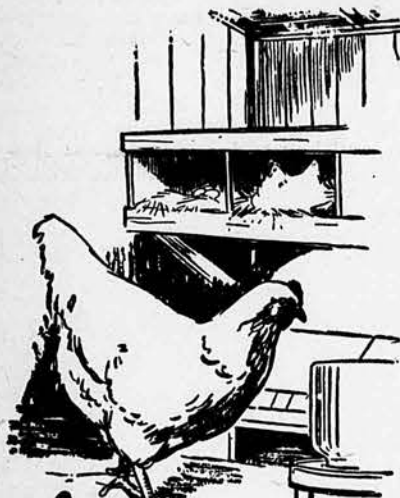
**20 POWER USES FOR Your Ford**

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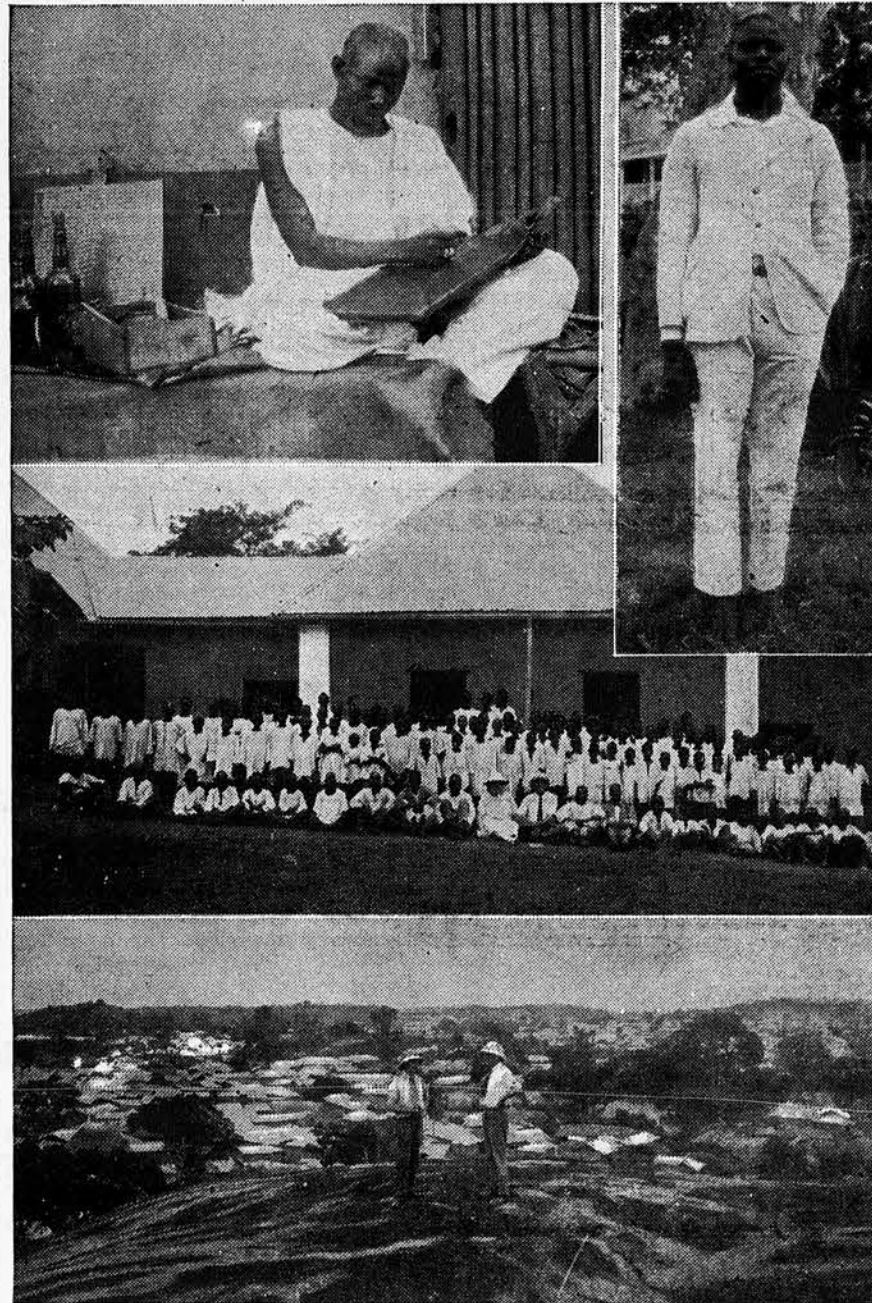
# Winter Eggs

Do you know that there are hundreds of farmers who are making big winter profits from eggs and poultry? Perhaps you are one of them. If not, it will pay you to provide proper protection and equipment for your flock and get some of these extra egg profits for yourself. An enclosed chicken run is inexpensive and easy to make with the new kinds of glass substitutes. Provide a water heater and sanitary metal nests, drinking fountains and feeders. The increase in eggs will surprise you. It costs so little to do this that it is a waste of opportunity not to.

Go to a "Farm Service" Hardware Store — you will find one near you — and get your poultry supplies there. This local hardware man knows what is being most successfully used by your neighbors and has the right equipment in stock for you. He also has grits and shells that you will want so that you can get everything in one place with the least amount of trouble and effort.

While you are in ask him about the incubators and brooders you may need next spring. He is always glad to show them to you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

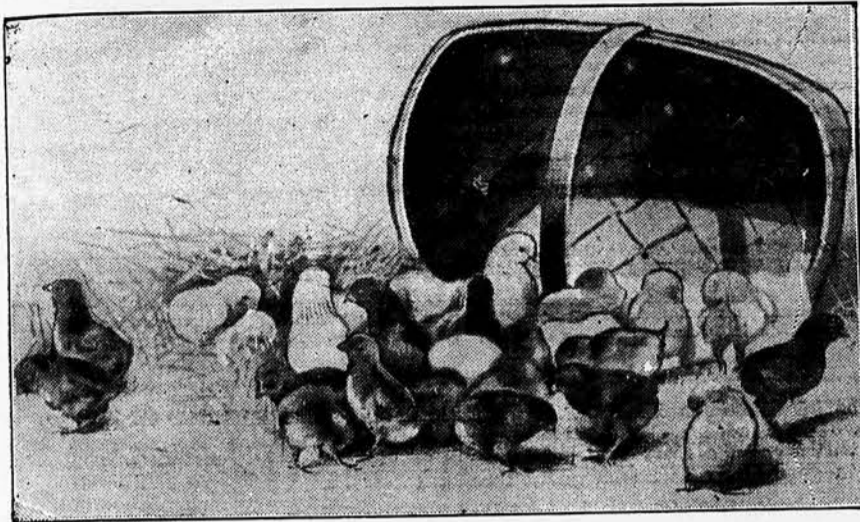


Upper Left, a Mohammedan Teacher; Upper Right, a Bushboy After a Time Spent in an American Mission School; Middle Picture, a Mission School at Lagos; Bottom, "There in the Bush Was Lagos"

# Club Flocks Paid Profits

## Mrs. R. E. Hailey Hatched 325 Chicks and Saved 300 of Them by Feeding the Hendriks Way

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN



These Will be Happy Little Chicks When Some Club Member Takes Them into the Capper Poultry Club

WOULD you consider \$720.63 a good profit from 109 chickens? Mrs. Henry Sterling, Dickinson county, is the owner of the flock of Buff Orpingtons that earned this profit. Of course, these chickens are above the average in quality and breeding, and the care they received is much above the care ordinarily given to farm flocks. But for this extra care and extra quality of birds, Mrs. Sterling gets more profit on one bird than ordinarily is made on two. This profit of a little more than \$720 was made with an investment of \$319.25 for value of flock plus the feed costs. The total income for 1927 was \$1,039.88. Mrs. Sterling won first prize in the farm flock division.

Mrs. R. E. Hailey, Morris county Capper Club member, hatched 325 chicks and saved 300 of them. She gives the Hendriks method of feeding baby chicks credit for her wonderful success. It was used strictly in starting and developing the chicks. Part of her success with the baby chicks undoubtedly is due to the brooding. I shall let Mrs. Hailey tell you about her brooder house. "My young flock of 325 chicks was hatched the last of March in two incubators from 450 eggs.

"The chicks were brooded in a brooder house of two rooms. One room is 10 by 12 feet in which there is a large size brooder stove. There are four large windows in this room, two of which are covered with glass cloth. It faces the south and the other room is built against it on the south with a roof lower than the first. It is about 8 by 12 feet and has no floor. Almost all of the south side of this second room is covered with glass cloth. This enables the chicks to get out in almost all kinds of weather after they are a few days old. The other two windows in the warm room are in the partition between the two rooms and are covered with muslin. This muslin admits fresh air all the time. When chicks are a few weeks old this muslin is removed. I think the house plan one of the best, hence my lengthy description.

It is covered inside with building paper and outside with tar paper roofing. I fed my chicks strictly according to the Hendriks method and had very little loss. Not more than 25 altogether were lost and we started out with 325. Our pullets began laying at 4½ to 5 months."

I learned it pays to be regular in caring for chickens," wrote Densel Evans, who won second prize in the baby chick contest. Densel attended every meeting and took his chickens to the Coffeyville show where he won \$6 and to the county fair where he won \$3.75. "I enjoyed the club work and chicken raising," he said, "and I will join again. My pullets weigh about 5 to 6 pounds and my cockerels weigh about 7 to 9 pounds."

All boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18, who live on farms in Kansas are invited to join the Capper Poultry Club. Their enrollment is for one year, and the latest date on which a member may enroll is March 31, 1928. But enrollment is open now, and it is a disadvantage to wait until the last minute to get started.

Poultry club members have their choice of any breed and variety of chickens just so they are purebred. They also may choose between two contests in the Capper Poultry Club. We have a contest with baby chicks, and a contest with 10 or 12 laying hens. Boys and girls who enter the baby chick division may get themselves 20 to 100 baby chicks, and prizes will be awarded according to the cost and profit to the chick, so no matter what number is chosen, averages will count.

Some of you may wonder how much profit there is in baby chick work. There is a great deal, considering the small investment. Bernice Gould, Norton county, raised 44 out of 50 chicks and made a clear profit of \$55.95. Densel Evans, Montgomery county, raised 27 chicks that earned him a clear profit of \$43.25. You could make good use of that much money. Maybe you are needing some money to go to school, or to buy a suit or a dress. You can earn it in the Capper Poultry Club.

## Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of.....

.....county in the Capper

.....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 articles 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.

Signed.....Age.....

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

Postoffice.....R. F. D.....Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.  
Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

Will Out This Coupon and Send it to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., and Get a Start for Profits in 1928

# FREE!

## This NEW Book



Just off the press! This book should be in every wheat grower's library. Latest information on wheat marketing. Gives comparative results of combine, header and binder harvesting. Written in an easy-to-understand way—worth many dollars to every wheat grower. This book is yours for the asking.

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Relates experiences of practical farmers—how they secured higher prices. Enables you to do the same thing.

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Gives statistics on enormous waste. Tells how to prevent it. Turns losses into profits on your next crop.

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Tells how to operate combines at a bigger profit—approved

cutting methods—how to properly cure grain. Shows ways to save over-heated grain.

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Illustrates good and bad points of storage bins. Tells how to choose the right bin. Gives actual instances where storage bins paid for themselves in two seasons.

### Mail the Coupon

Fill out coupon and mail today. Indicate number of acres you have in wheat. Book will be sent you free and postpaid.

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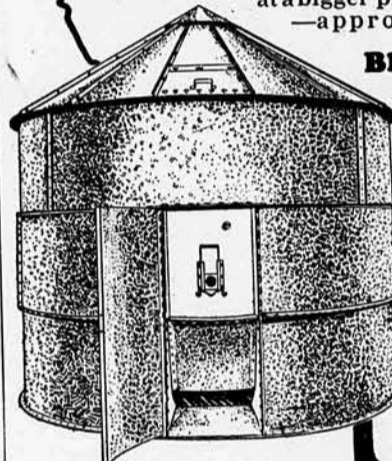
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7501 East 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Please send me a copy of your new book, "How to Get Higher Prices for Wheat."

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D.....State.....

I have.....acres in wheat.....



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**17 Cents a rod for a 26-in. Galv. Hog Fence, Freight Prepaid in Ill. and Ind.**

19¢ cents in Kans. etc. 108 styles. From Factory to User Direct. **WE PAY THE FREIGHT.** Big savings! barb wire, posts, metal & roll roofing, paints. Catalog Free. **INTERLOCKING FENCE CO. Box 125 MORTON, ILLINOIS**

**Saves You Money**

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ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORPORATION DEPT. 4F, 342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

**CARBIDE IN THE RED DRUM**



O.C. THOMPSON  
MANAGER

**Protective Service**



**Most Complaints on Baby Chicks Prevented by Care in Buying and Handling**

HOW many baby chick claims against hatcheries will be sent to the Protective Service within the next six or eight months? I wish I could answer that question but I am sure I have no idea. Judging from the number of baby chick claims we handled last summer and fall I believe we will receive many of them this year, and I feel pretty sure that in not more than half of them will the hatcheries be at fault. This statement is based on facts and I believe those of us who contemplate buying baby chicks this season will be saved much trouble and expense by facing the facts and doing our part to help prevent chick losses.

We should remember that when we are dealing with day old baby chicks we are dealing with mighty tender creatures. They will require careful handling after they reach us. If we are not prepared to care for them properly and do not give them the attention they need and should have, we are going to lose many of them. I know of some cases where entire shipments have been lost thru carelessness on the part of the purchaser.

**Buy From Reliable Hatchery**

Every baby chick we lose after the shipment arrives cuts down our profits. We want to make all the profit possible so let's see what we should do to save every chick possible. About the first thing we shall do is decide the kind of chicks we are going to raise. That is not of such great importance as most folks know the type of chicken they like best. Now here comes a part that is very important. We should deal only with hatcheries we believe to be reliable. And we will find it most profitable if we do not try to buy the cheapest chicks. I mean those that are sold at the lowest possible price. That does not mean we should pay big, fancy prices, but that we should be willing to pay a price that will insure getting strong, healthy, vigorous chicks properly hatched from good egg stock. Such chicks will prove to be the cheapest in the end for the chances are much in favor of a far greater number of them living than we could hope to raise from chicks that come from ordinary stock and are not properly hatched.

**Cheap Chicks Cost Most**

Suppose you buy 100 good strong chicks at say 15 cents each, and 85 of them live. The 85 chicks have cost you \$15, or a little less than 18 cents each. Now suppose we buy 100 ordinary chicks from a cheap unreliable hatchery at 9 cents each, and 30 of them live. The 30 chicks have cost us \$9, or 30 cents each. The 30 will be pretty expensive chicks. Conditions sometimes come about where reliable hatcheries get overstocked and have to sell chicks at reduced prices to move them, but as a rule they are good chicks and are just as dependable as the higher priced stock hatched from the same kind of eggs. But such conditions are the exception. The thing is to be sure we are dealing with a reliable hatchery. Then if they are at fault we will find them willing to make satisfactory adjustment.

Now that we have decided to place our order with a reliable hatchery let us see what we have to do to insure raising most of the chicks. When the chicks arrive we must give the tender, little fellows a good home—the brooder house. We certainly are not going to wait until they reach us to begin preparing their home. No, indeed. We are going to show them that we appreciate them and we are going to give them a royal welcome—a nice clean and comfortably warm home.

**Give Them Good Home**

A few days before the chicks arrive we will receive a card from the hatchery telling us when to expect the little fellows. But before that—in fact by

the time we have placed the order—we will begin preparations for receiving the chicks. We will give the brooder house a good thoro cleaning and disinfecting. The house will be especially treated to kill every mite. The place will be made rat proof, as nearly as possible. We will clean the brooder stove from top to bottom including the flue and see that the stove is in first-class repair and working condition.

**Need Plenty of Room**

Two days before the chicks arrive we will start the stove and get it going in good shape. The house will be warmed up and the stove tested to see that it will keep the right temperature. Of course, we will have a reliable thermometer, as temperatures must be kept at the right degree if we are to raise every chick possible. The first week we should keep the temperature at the outside edge of the hover at 95 degrees. The second week it should be kept at 90 degrees and the third week at 85 degrees at the outside of the hover. Another important thing we will do will be to keep a piece of 1 foot poultry netting around the hover—and about 2 or 3 feet away—to prevent the chicks from getting too far from the hover and chilling.

We must be sure not to crowd the chicks. They need room. For 400 chicks we should have a 1,000 size brooder and for 200 chicks we should have a 500 size brooder. A brooder house 12 feet by 14 feet will be about right for 400 chicks, but a house 10 feet by 12 feet can be used. Often chicks will crowd into the corners of the brooder house and some of them are very likely to be smothered when they do that. It is best to put a strip of poultry netting across the corners of the brooder house, or use some other method to keep the chicks out of the corners.

**Chilly Rides Kill Chicks**

Feeding plays a most important part in our success with baby chicks. You may have your own method which has proved successful, but I have seen so many letters—in fact hundreds of them—from folks who have tried the Hendricks method of feeding baby chicks and found it just about as near perfect as any feeding method can be, that I suggest you try this method. If you have not had a copy of the Hendricks method of feeding baby chicks we shall be glad to send you a copy if you will enclose a two cent stamp with your request.

Now here is another matter that is one of the most important for those of us who live on rural routes. Thousands of baby chicks die every year as a result of a chilly ride from the post office to their destination out on the rural route. Many carriers are not equipped to carry parcels in their cars. The result is that often packages containing baby chicks are fastened to the side of the carrier's car with no protection to keep them from chilling on a long, cold ride. If your carrier is not equipped to haul baby chicks inside his car, you should arrange to call for them at the postoffice and haul them yourself so you can cover them up and keep them from chilling. Hatcheries are often blamed for the loss of good chicks when the deaths of the chicks were caused by a cold ride over a rural route fastened to the side of the car and exposed to the cold air.

Let's make this a year of real success with baby chicks. If we do not give them proper care we are likely to have many disappointments long before the end of the season, and make little if any profit. But if we give them the proper care they should grow into strong, vigorous birds and return us a good profit for the time and effort we give them.

*O.C. Thompson*

**this hole costs millions**

"Lost, Strayed or Stolen" advertisements are stories about poor fencing.

Swine killed on highways; dairy cattle dead from bloat; pure bred mixed with scrub sires; bad blood between neighbors—these are only a few of the many penalties a poorly fenced farm must bear.

**RED BRAND FENCE**  
"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

Can't be rooted up from the bottom, or broken down from the top, when properly erected. Full length, picket-like stays, wavy strands and can't-slip knots keep it hog-tight and bull-proof.

No other fence can match "RED BRAND." We put copper in the steel, like old-time fence. This adds years of extra wear. Our patented "Galvannealing" process welds on an extra heavy coating of zinc. This keeps rust out and long life in.

What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fences.

Always look for the **Red Brand** (top wire)

**Keystone Steel & Wire Co.**  
2110 Industrial St.  
Peoria, Illinois

**CHAMPION PRODUCTS for HOG and POULTRY RAISERS**

See Champion's The World's Greatest Hog and Poultry Raisers. See the new method of raising hogs and poultry. See the new method of raising hogs and poultry. See the new method of raising hogs and poultry. See the new method of raising hogs and poultry.

Agents Wanted Good territory still open for live agents to call on farmers.

**WESTERN SILO COMPANY**  
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Champion Brooder \$49.95

**ELECTRICITY IN 12 Weeks**

Wiring; A. C. and D. C. Motors and Generators; Armature Winding; Radio; Electric Elevators; Electric Refrigeration; Switchboards; Batteries. Expert instructors. Actual work on modern equipment. 26th Year. Students assisted to positions. Illustrated catalog FREE.

**FINLAY ENGINEERING COLLEGE**  
49 Finlay Building, Kansas City, Mo.

**Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater**

Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, ashes or smoke. Heating chamber entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

**EMPIRE NON-FREEZABLE HOG WATERER**

Heavy galvanized iron—70 gallon capacity. Oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm at a small cost. Keeps hogs healthy—fattens faster on the same feed.

**FARMER AGENTS** wanted in every locality. Special offer to farmers willing to show Heater and Waterer to prospective buyers. Write at once for price and special offer. Buy direct from factory.

**EMPIRE HOG WATERER**

We also manufacture Portable Smoke Houses

**Empire Tank Heater Co.**  
103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.





# Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

## Folks Who Live on Good Roads Do Not Suffer From a Shortage of Doctors

I AM not surprised that the officers and delegates attending the 61st annual session of the National Grange at Cleveland, saw fit to send a memorial to the House of Delegates of the American Medical Association with reference to the growing shortage of country doctors. The National Grange speaks for 800,000 members and their families. It makes this petition in the hope of such "reforms in medical education as will serve to replenish the dwindling supply of country doctors and avert a general breakdown in rural medical service."

I did much rural practice for 17 years, so I know something of its hardships and compensations. In my earlier years roads were so poor that I drove a horse in preference to a car, and in very bad weather drove a team. I am sure the steady spread of good roads really means better medical service for the country family, tho it also means fewer doctors in the small towns. In the old days, the town of 1,000 people had two or three doctors. They held undisputed sway in a territory running 6 to 10 miles north, south, east and west, perhaps covering a hundred square miles. Many such a town has only one doctor now living within its borders, or perhaps none. That may be due to the fact that within 20 miles there is a city. This city may have 50 to 60 doctors, every one of them now in touch with that hundred square mile radius because connected by hard-surfaced roads. In such a case the farmer living in that territory is really better off than before. All that he need do is to make opportunity to get on such terms with some special doctor in the city (someone who meets his ideas of a good doctor) that he can get him when called. A run of 25 or 30 miles is now a matter of little importance.

On the other hand, this is the very thing that may have emptied the small town of its doctors. They have gone to the city. They can reach their old patients just as well from the city on telephone call, and be there quick enough for anything but the worst emergencies. But there are other sides to this shortage of doctors, and these I will discuss in a later issue.

### Sunshine Would Help?

Am an unmarried woman and have a tubercular tumor. I was operated on a year ago, and the tumor started again and is now quite large. Would you suggest another operation? My physicians have given my case up. Would this tumor be likely to return again? My health seems to be fairly good, only I am quite nervous. G. F. J.

Operations are always to be avoided if possible in cases of tuberculosis. Without knowing the nature and location of this tumor, my advice is to ignore it if possible and take the complete rest cure exactly as you would for any other form of tuberculosis. Sun treatment is taking the place of surgery in tuberculosis. It is not unlikely that this tumor, whatever it may be, would respond favorably to systematic treatment by daily exposure of the whole body to the sun. Such treatment requires medical supervision.

### And Find Out Soon!

I am greatly alarmed because of some recent things that make me think I may have tuberculosis. What shall I do? A.

Put aside your alarm and find out! Have an X-Ray picture taken of the chest, and have it done by someone not only expert in taking the radiograph, but also able to appreciate its significance. Quite likely you do not have tuberculosis. But don't let there be the least doubt about it. Make quite sure. Because if there should be any tubercular infection, now is the time that you can get well. Keep up your good habits of rest and eat plenty of nourishing food. But be sure to have an expert examination made.

### Must Remove the Cause

Since he was 5 years old my 13-year old boy has had spasms, until three years ago he did not have them. And one year ago this month they commenced to bother him again. Two doctors examined him, and said it was nervous spasms. He most generally has them in the morning about 3 or 4

o'clock. The other day he had seven during the day. He never knows when they are coming on. After he comes out of them he goes to sleep. His general health seems to be all right otherwise. He has a good appetite. Mrs. G. E. B.

One might dismiss such a case off-hand by saying it is epilepsy and gives little hope of cure. But epilepsy is nothing more than a name, and no one knows what it really means. The hopeful feature is that during a period of two years this boy was free from the trouble. This seems to indicate a possibility that the irritation to the central nervous system that causes these spasms may be lifted. I cannot guess what causes it. It may be diet. It may be a diseased organ. It may be a bad habit of life. The boy should go to an institution where he can be studied carefully 24 hours a day. Ordinary treatment does no good in such cases. The only way is to find and remove the cause.

### Act Failed to Protect

Senator Capper, who introduced a bill to amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, said:

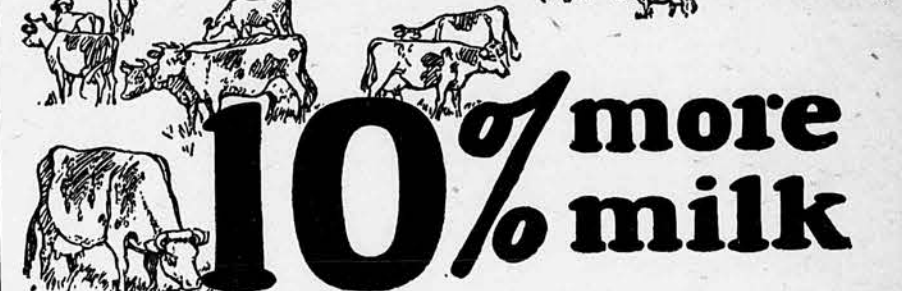
"The existing Packers and Stockyards Act which has been in operation for six years, has failed to protect the interests of the livestock producer. Serious defects have developed under this Act. The most serious of these defects has been a tendency on the part of the packers to evade governmental control as provided in the Act thru the operation of private stockyards and so-called concentration points. By means of these facilities competition has been eliminated and the packers have been enabled to manipulate the price of livestock and depress the market value of livestock. It is to remedy this evil and to assure the livestock producers a fair price and a competitive market for their products that I have introduced this measure, the purpose of which is to stop the packers from maintaining privately-owned packer stockyards alongside the central livestock markets. This evasion of the Packers and Stockyards Act is costing swine raisers not less than 20 million dollars a year because of this breaking down of the public competitive markets. These private packer-stockyards place entire control of the weighting, grading and shrinkage in the hands of the packer's buyer. They permit the packers to manipulate prices thru withdrawing their own buying demand from the public's open market, thereby depressing the price.

"My bill authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to determine which private yards should, in the interest of the public, be eliminated, so that the price of livestock may be once more regulated by the law of supply and demand rather than by the whims of the packers.

"The bill incorporates certain improvements over the Capper-Tincher Bill introduced in the last session of Congress. All stockyards are treated alike, without favoritism or discrimination. In addition it does not provide for the automatic closing of any stockyards and does not affect real direct buying in the country. In addition, the bill is simple in form and easy of application. The bill also includes certain administrative amendments desired by the Department of Agriculture, and which are designed to strengthen the Packers and Stockyards Act.

"The National Farmers' Union, the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the co-operative shipping associations, the Kansas and Missouri livestock associations, the National Board of Farm Organizations, the American Farm Congress, and other farm organizations and shippers, are unanimously behind the measure. Secretary Jardine has approved it and declared its passage necessary to the future of the swine raising industry and to the effective administration of the Packers and Stockyards Act."

Congressman Hope of Kansas introduced the same bill in the House.



# 10% more milk

## Doubles your profit

Noted dairy experts say that in the average herd one-tenth more milk will double the net profit. It costs no more, for instance, to house, feed and care for a good milker than a poor milker. After actual expenses are met every quart of milk is net profit. What other effort on the farm will pay you so handsomely as intensive milk-production?

You can do it... here's how

Let Kow-Kare work for you this winter. Use it—as thousands of other money-making dairies are doing—to systematically regulate and condition your cows so that they are able to turn their food into big milk yields. A few cents per month per cow pays for all the Kow-Kare needed—a mere fraction of your certain returns.

The regular conditioning of cows with Kow-Kare calls for only a tablespoonful in the feed one to two weeks each month—depending on the general vigor and productiveness of the individual cow. Give this plan a trial this winter on the whole herd. It costs so little and does so much you cannot help but profit by it.

For cows about to freshen, give a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare at feedings for two or three weeks before and after calving. It builds vigor to stand the strain of calf-birth, and to resist disease.

Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., are all successfully treated with Kow-Kare. Full directions on each can. Feed dealers, general stores and druggists have Kow-Kare. Large size \$1.25; 6 cans for \$6.25. Small size 65c. Send for booklet, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."

Dairy Association Co., Inc.  
Lyndonville, Vermont

# KOW-KARE

## Regulates and Conditions

**Home-Mix Your Own COMPLETE MINERAL**  
With Kow-Kare you can easily mix your own complete mineral at a surprisingly low cost—a mixture of recognized conditioning value. Simply mix 30 lbs. salt, 30 lbs. finely-ground limestone, 30 lbs. steamed bone meal and four cans (large) Kow-Kare. For well under \$6 per hundred you will have an unbeatable mineral. Use 80 lbs., of this mixture to a ton of grain.



# Look! A Bargain!

## You Save \$1.00 on This Special Offer If You Order Now

OFFER (The Topeka Capital (Daily and Sunday), 1 yr.) ALL THREE for only \$6.25  
C { Kansas Farmer-Mail and Breeze, 1 yr.....  
Household Magazine, 1 yr.....

You get all three publications by returning this coupon and \$6.25. This offer is good only in Kansas and expires in 30 days. Order today

THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL, Topeka, Kansas  
Gentlemen: For the enclosed \$6.25, please send Offer C.  
Name..... R. F. D. or St.....  
Town..... State.....  
Be sure to give R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route.

# Canned Stews Ready for Hasty Meals

*It's a Joy to Find Something Different in Reserve*

**R**OASTED and fried meats are favorites when canned, but how about the stews? Have you ever tried putting away a few jars of these at butchering time for use during the months to follow? If you haven't, you'll be surprised what a joyful convenience they are. They provide an appetizing main dish for the quickly prepared meal and offer a change from the stand-bys, ham and bacon. And if there is a better way to utilize the scraps, I have not discovered it.

Goulash is a favorite stew. To make it use 2 pounds of meat. This may be beef, veal or the heart of pork. Cut this in fine pieces and add 3 tablespoons butter, 2 medium sized onions, chopped fine, 1 medium sized carrot, chopped, 1 stalk of celery cut in fine pieces, 2 cups canned tomatoes, 1 bay leaf, 6 whole cloves, 6 peppercorns, 1 blade mace, 1 tablespoon finely chopped parsley, salt and pepper to taste and a little flour to thicken. Heat thoroly and pack in hot jars. Partly seal and process 3½ hours in a hot-water bath, or for 60 minutes in a steam pressure cooker at 15 pounds pressure. Remove from canner and seal at once. For variety, a good goulash may be made by using only the meat, butter, onions, tomatoes, flour, salt and pepper.

The brains need not be wasted even though they cannot be eaten during the butchering week. To can them, soak in several changes of cold water to draw out the blood. Then remove the membranes. Sear or fry in a little butter and sprinkle with salt and pepper. Pack into hot jars, add the fat in which the brains were cooked, first thinning it with a little boiling water. Partly seal and process for 3½ hours in a hot-water bath or for 60 minutes in a steam pressure cooker at 15 pounds pressure. Remove from the canner and seal at once.

Canned boiled tongue makes delicious sandwiches and a splendid accompaniment, if sliced thinly, to potato salad. After cleaning the tongues thoroly, rub heavily with salt and let stand overnight. Then boil until tender, remove the skin and pack into clean, hot jars with a little of the liquid in which they were boiled. Thin this liquid with boiling water so it will not be too salty. Partly seal and process 3½ hours in a hot-water

## My Hero

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

He wears no laurels, nor jeweled crown—  
He never fought nor flew across the sea—  
He is no superman nor Mussolini—  
He is the man who dared to marry me.

bath or for 60 minutes in a steam pressure cooker at 15 pounds pressure. Remove from the canner and seal at once.

Any choice stew can be canned. After the combination of foods has been boiled a few minutes, pack it in the hot, clean jars and process 3½ hours in a hot-water bath or 60 minutes in a steam pressure cooker at 15 pounds. Then remove from the canner and seal at once. Here are some combinations:

Scotch Stew—Two necks mutton, cut in small pieces, 1 onion, 1 bay leaf, 1 quart strained canned tomatoes, 2 tablespoons suet, 2 tablespoons flour and if desired, 1 teaspoon kitchen bouquet. Melt suet, add flour and mix. Stir in other ingredients and simmer gently a few minutes before putting in jars.

Irish Stew—Five pounds mutton from neck, 2 cups chopped potatoes, ¼ cup diced turnips, ½ onion, ¼ cup flour, salt and pepper. Serve hot with dumplings.

Kidney Stew—One pork kidney, 2 tablespoons each of drippings, finely cut onion and flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon minced parsley and pepper and nutmeg to taste. Remove the white tubes and cut kidneys in dice; cover with cold water and to each quart of cold water add 1 teaspoon salt. Let stand 30 minutes; drain, rinse in cold water, put in saucepan and cover with boiling water. Stew 1 hour for canning, or 2 hours if the stew is to be eaten at once. Drain. Cook drippings and onions in saucepan, add the kidney and other ingredients and 1 cup hot water. Cook 30 minutes and serve hot. The flour is dissolved in a little water before being added to the hot mixture. It is added last.

## Angel Food Cake

1½ cups sugar  
11 egg whites  
1 cup flour  
½ teaspoon salt

2 tablespoons cornstarch  
1 teaspoon cream of tartar  
1 teaspoon baking powder

Add salt to whites and beat until foamy. Then add cream of tartar and beat until the egg whites stand up in points, but not until they are stiff, and this point is to be stressed emphatically. For if the egg whites are too stiff, the cake is not so good. Sift sugar, baking powder, and flour together five times. Add gradually to egg white, folding in 1 tablespoon at a time.

By Nell B. Nichols

Pour the batter into an ungreased pan. Bake in a very slow oven until almost done (this takes about 1 hour) and then increase the heat until the cake browns nicely. Turn the cake in the pan over glasses or edges of pans, and let hang until the cake comes out. Bake this Angel Food cake in pans 13 by 4½ inches. The cakes cut into rectangular slices then.

## Blossoms You Can Make

**T**HOSE tiny crumpled scraps of dainty organdy or bits of left over silk need not lie hidden in your scrap bag while you seek in the shops for a



flower for the dainty spring gown or for the girl graduate who will be holding the center of the stage in a remarkably short time.

These flowers are remarkably easy to make so that you can have one for every gown and you can have different kinds too for there are a number of them, all of which are equally simple. I have five different patterns that I have had mimeographed and will be glad to send you on request. You will need only to send a stamped self-addressed envelope

with your letter asking for it. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## Housework and Hens

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

**F**ORENOONS are too short and the afternoons are not long enough to accomplish all one would like to do in the house, in the garden and with poultry.

Quite recently there has been opened at Wichita Falls, Texas, a poultry ranch that accommodates fifty thousand laying hens. Its operation is described by saying, "one twist of the wrist, and the great battery of amazing new feeders swing into operation, feeding thousands of hens at the same instant. Another movement of a lever and they have their water."

We cannot hope to approach that perfection of organization, but we can save much useless effort by planning our work and by having things handy.

In caring for small children along with house work and chicks one must plan a schedule. For the work with hens, I found this program workable. The early morning feed consisted of grain scattered in the straw litter the night before. Drinking pans were filled then, too. Fresh milk was taken out about 9 o'clock and the mash hoppers opened. After dinner, sprouted oats, cooked vegetables or big mangels were fed and the founts and hoppers attended to. Whole corn and some other grain were fed shortly before roosting time. Eggs were collected on each trip. About four trips a day will care for hens in the winter, fewer, when they are on range in the summer. Either Wednesday or Thursday was "clean-up" day in the hen house. The care given hens follows the family meals and does not interfere with housework.

# Homemakers Go to K.S.A.C.

**W**HY should you go to a Homemakers' convention? Well, why should a doctor go to a doctors' convention, a lawyer to a lawyers' convention or a teacher to a teachers' convention? The answer is simple enough—because there history is made. It is there the general doctor learns what has been discovered by the great specialists and surgeons in the cities, and the teacher learns from some one else whose sole problem it is to find out why Johnnie plays hooky from school, why Johnnie does as he does and what should be done about it. When, with Johnnies and Susies and Marys and Jacks of all ages and degrees of naughtiness to look after, would she ever have time to study it out for herself?

So Kansas Homemakers are all urged to attend the annual Farm Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, February 7, 8, 9 and 10. There will be Amy Kelly, State Extension Leader, who from her experience in all parts can give you an idea of what Kansas Homemakers are doing and thinking about; May Miles, whose business it is to examine household equipment and be able to tell you what pieces are worthy of a

place in your home and what you will not find a worth while exchange for your hard earned dollars; Margaret Justin, dean of home economics department. Her subject will concern the families of Kansas. Margaret Chaney, associate professor of home economics will carry on a discussion on food clinics, and Helen Batchelor, assistant state home demonstration leader will lead a discussion of "Standards of the Home and the Community."

Aside from the instructive part you might consider it something of a winter vacation to be for a week a student at the agricultural college. You may stroll thru Anderson Hall along with the other students, visit the new library and browse for an afternoon among the books if you like. And if you have time, call at VanZile Hall and among a multitude of other things, inspect the work and exhibitions of the home economics department, for you will be a guest of that department.

The expense will not be heavy for all railroads have arranged special rates for the week and the college cafeteria provides food at a minimum price. So plan to be at the Kansas State Agricultural College the week of February 7.

## To Prevent Furniture Cracking

BY J. S. DOUGLAS

**W**HEN there are no cut flowers in the room, it is advisable to keep a large dish of water in some secluded corner, when artificial heat is being used. Artificial heat often dries out the atmosphere to such an extent that it causes the furniture to crack. But as long as there is some water in the room, the air absorbs a certain amount of water, and this moisture in the air is sufficient to prevent the furniture from cracking in all ordinary instances.

## Meat for Summer Tables

**C**ANNING meat has come to be just as important a part of the winter's work as canning fruit is of summer work. No longer are we satisfied with just canning meat, but are now interested in putting it in the can all ready to be heated and brought to the table, thus having meat always ready for emergency meals and saving on summer cooking. How fine it is to bring a can of meat from the cellar, warm up the contents and presto, there is roast pork, broiled beef steak or tenderloin ready for the table. I have a leaflet containing a dozen different ways to prepare canned meat besides all of the general rules for successful canning. This leaflet will be mailed to you on receipt of your request and a 2-cent stamp to cover mailing costs. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



FOR COLDS **BAYER** **ASPIRIN**

To break a cold harmlessly and in a hurry try a Bayer Aspirin tablet. And for headache. The action of Aspirin is very efficient, too, in cases of neuralgia, neuritis, even rheumatism and lumbago! And there's no after effect; doctors give Aspirin to children—often infants. Whenever there's pain, think of Aspirin. The genuine Bayer Aspirin has Bayer on the box and on every tablet. All druggists with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticester of Salicylic acid

**KC**

**BAKING POWDER**

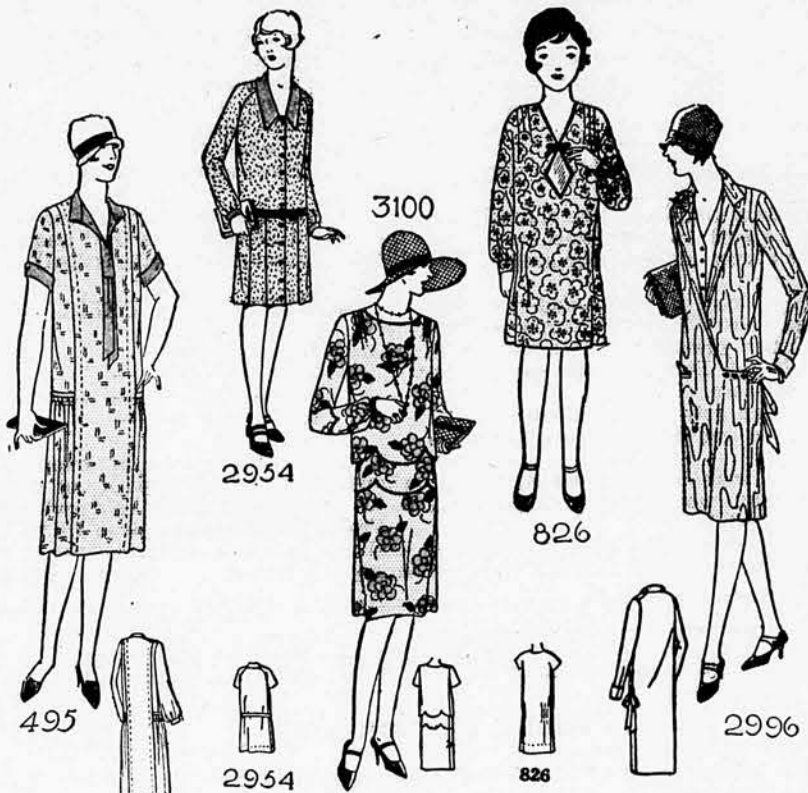
Same Price for over 35 Years 25 ounces for 25 cents

Guaranteed Pure and Healthful

Our Government used millions of pounds

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.

Best Styles for the New Year



495—Wide Panel and Shirred Effect for House Dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.  
2954—Ragland Sleeves for the Younger Miss. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.  
3100—Plain Neck and Tucked Shoulders for a Very Attractive Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.  
826—Tucks at Hip Line for the Junior Miss. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.  
2996—Smart Coat Dress and Set-in Vest. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.  
Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each.

a pair of stockings, a woolen shirt, an underskirt and a dress or night gown. Then mother feeds me and I have a long nap. I feel so good and you could almost see me grow if you watched me while I sleep.

Fruit Jars for Ice Packs

BY MRS. CRESSIE ZIRKLE

SEVERAL years ago my husband was severely injured. Ice packs were needed to keep down the swelling. We lived several miles from town and had no way to get rubber ice bags or hot water bottles. The thought came to me to use empty quart fruit jars and wrap them in a towel. Six of them placed about his knees kept out the swelling and helped relieve the pain. Irons were used to keep his feet warm. I heated them on the stove and kept them wrapped in newspaper then a cloth to hold the heat and prevent burning.

Since that day I have purchased both hot and cold water bags and wonder how I ever got along without them. The glass fruit jars will help wonderfully in an emergency case such as I mentioned above, but to me there is nothing like using the right article in the needed place. I think every country home should have a sanitary way before going to the doctor. A list such as follows might save quite a sum if used skillfully to give first aid: Several different sizes of bandage and splints, for broken bones, arnica to bathe broken limbs to keep down swelling if the flesh is unbroken. Hot water bags and ice bags, tweezers to pull out thorns and splinters, some laxatives recommended by your physician, and other remedies for headache, vomiting, weed poison and children's ailments.

Perhaps It is Better

I LIKE this method of making lye hominy much better than that mentioned in the paper of December 31, 1927.

Put a kettle on a hot fire with 5 quarts water in it, and add 2 heaping teaspoons powdered lye. When boiling hot put in 5 quarts white corn, and stir with a wooden paddle most of the time for 20 to 40 minutes or until all the skins are off, then drain thru a tin pan punched full of holes or an old colander. (Never use aluminum ware as the lye will eat holes in it.) To remove the lye pour the corn in a large pan, cover with water and stir. Beat it hard and drain again. Continue washing and stirring. At least three pails of water will be needed to get the lye out. Place it in two kettles and cook slowly until tender. Now hang half of it out to dry in a cloth sack.

If you use enough lye to remove the black ends and hearts, the hominy will be tasteless and it takes so much more washing to remove the lye. Hominy cooks quicker after freezing.

Mrs. Laura Kellogg.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page



Mrs. Page will be glad to help you with any of the puzzling problems concerning care and training of your children. Her advice is seasoned with experience as a farm mother and years of study. Address her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

What I Wear

A VERY young baby like I am needs to be kept warm and very gradually accustomed to cooler conditions.

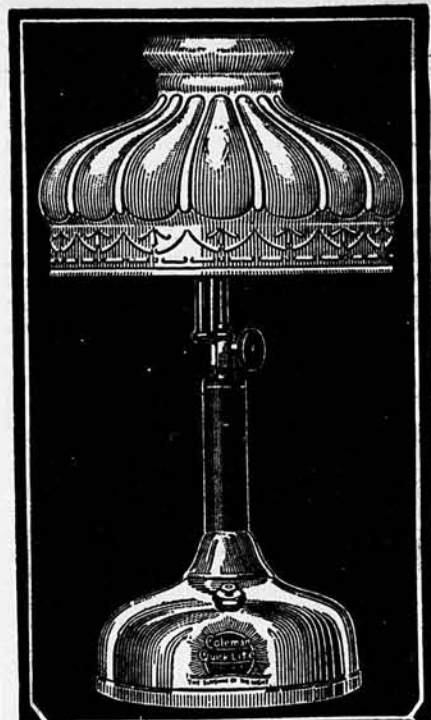
I have six little white dresses which are made of batiste and dimity. Mother made my dresses 26 inches long because she thinks they make me easier to handle and they keep me a more even temperature about my feet and legs.

My four night gowns are tennis flannel and I have worn them ever since I have been here. Mother only changes my clothes once in 24 hours when she gives me a bath and an olive oil rub. When I am 6 weeks old she says she will put a dress on me in the morning after my bath and then a gown in the evening when she gets me ready for the night. Besides the dresses and gowns I have five under skirts, four part wool shirts, four pairs of part wool stockings, three abdominal bands to be worn the first few weeks and three knitted part wool bands with straps over the shoulders to be worn



after the others are taken off. I'll need to wear the knitted bands all the time until I have all of my teeth. I also have about four dozen diapers.

In the morning after my bath I have on my round band, a pair of diapers,



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NOW, wherever you live—you can have modern gas lighting service! The Coleman Gas Pressure Lamp provides this better light at low cost. No pipes or wires, no installation expense. And now you can use the Coleman Lamp on 10 day's trial in your home. See for yourself what a wealth of pure white brilliance it gives—plenty of natural, eye-saving light for all the family. It is a complete lighting plant—makes its own gas.

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NEW Low Model MELOTTE 30 days FREE TRIAL

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# Puzzles Every Boy and Girl Can Work

**F**OR pets I have two dogs and two cats. The dogs' names are Spotty and Jack. My teacher's name is Mr. Locke. I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I have two sisters and two brothers. Clara and Cordelia are my sisters. Theodore and Bertram are my brothers. I go to town school at Reserve. I have lots of fun with my playmates. I would like to have some of the little girls write to me.

Marjorie Snodgrass,  
Reserve, Kan.



### Goes to School in Bus

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I live 6 miles from school and ride to school in a bus. I have five brothers and one sister. My brothers' names are Marvin, Cecil, Ralph, Ray and Fred. My sister's name is Vera. For pets I have three dogs and three cats.

John Brown,  
Pompeys Pillar, Mont.

### Little Gob is My Turkey

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. For pets I have a turkey named Little Gob. I haven't any brothers or sisters. I live in a mining camp. I enjoy the young folks' page. I wish some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Louise Hamby,  
Oakview, Colo.

### Tunney and Sport Are Pets

I am 9 years old. I live 1 mile from school. I go to the Grace Hill school. My teacher's name is Miss Bray. I have one brother. His name is Maurice Duane. For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Tunney and Sport.

Tunney is a Bull Dog and Sport is a Collie. I wish that some of the girls and boys would write to me.

Nina McKinney,  
Baxter Springs, Kan.

### To Keep You Guessing

Why is a dirty man like flannel? Because he shrinks from washing!

Who always enjoys poor health? The doctor.

When does a black-and-tan dog change color? When it turns to bay.

Of what disease would a duke prefer to die? Dropsy, because it is a swell disease.

If a man gets up on a donkey where should he get down? From a swan's breast.

If you were to ride upon a donkey, what fruit would you resemble? A pear (a pair).

For what class of men is the road never wide enough? Drunkards.

When is a toper's nose not a nose? When it is a little reddish.

Why is the map of Turkey in Europe like a frying pan? Because it has Greece on the bottom.

What is more foolish than sending coals to Newcastle? Sending milk to Cowes.

Who are the two largest ladies in the United States? Missouri and Mrs. Sippi (Missouri and Mississippi).

### Diamond Puzzle

1. — — — —
2. — — — —
3. — — — —
4. — — — —
5. — — — —

1. A consonant; 2. An expression showing surprise; 3. Opposite of those; 4. To question; 5. East (abbreviated).

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send

*If a fat man stepped on your toe would it make your foot 2 1.20.19*

If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a strand of beads for the first five girls who send in the correct answer and a harmonica for the first five boys when send the correct answer.

## Little Nature Studies

### Young Caspian Tern

There is born in all of us a love for nature. The letters which appear on this page show that that love is alive and that most of us are anxious to learn more about the things we see in Nature's domain in order that we may have a greater appreciation of them. For that reason I know that the readers of this department will be inter-

ested in these Little Nature Studies which have been written for us by a naturalist of repute and will appear each week.—The Editor.



A Young Tern

grass, not one green living thing of any sort. Yet it is the home of a thousand or more Caspian tern that nest there and rear their young each summer. This little chap, huddled on the bare gravel, so defenseless against the sun, is only one of many hundreds of young tern exactly like him.

Adult Caspian tern soar up in a white cloud as one approaches their island home, wheeling and screaming, their black crests and scarlet feet and bills gleaming brightly in the sun. In every possible way they seek to frighten you away from their young, and at that they are scarcely to be blamed, for if young birds were ever without defense or protection against enemies, certainly these birds are.

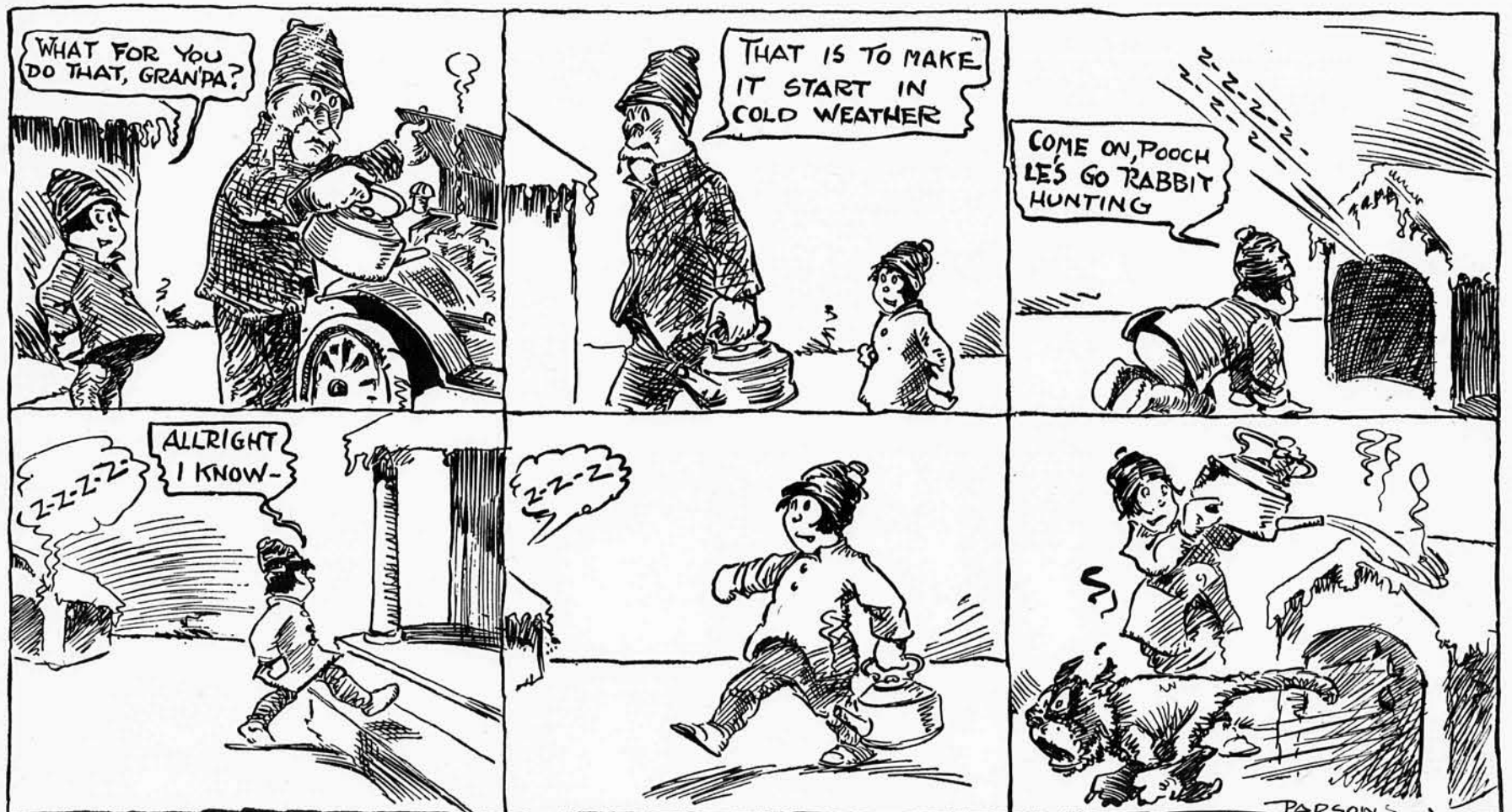
On the barren island in upper Lake Michigan where this young bird was hatched there is not a single blade of

These tern build no nest and the young birds are hatched on the bare stones. No soft bed, is it? During the weeks until they are able to fly they spend their time huddled on the stones, or running about on the desolate beaches. Occasionally they find a driftwood log or a bit of ship wreckage lying on the beach, and behind this they crowd by dozens, seeking what meager shade it may offer. Many of them die before they are old enough for flight, likely because of the parching heat of the sun.—Ben East.

### Likes to Go to School

I am 8 years old and in the second grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Unruh. I go 1 mile to the Green Valley school. I like to go to school. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Gossel, Kan. Paul Schmidt.



The Hoovers—Hot Water Will Start 'Em!

**Hill Crest Farm Notes**

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

We had as fine weather last week as one could desire this time of year. The temperature got up to 70 during the middle of the day on three or four days, and one could work in shirt sleeves with comfort. Some spoke about being a little too warm to make any headway at husking corn.

This open weather is a great help in saving fuel as one doesn't have to be bothered so much about cutting wood or carrying in cobs, and gives one more time to do the other work.

Complaint is being made by a few farmers around that they have to haul water this winter. This is a very disagreeable piece of work and a regular time killer, but has to be done by those who are unable to locate water on their premises. We always have had plenty of water on this farm, and never have to worry about it only when something goes wrong with the pumping machinery or the wind fails to blow for a few days.

The warm weather of last week makes one begin to think of farming again. One neighbor has started plowing his alfalfa land already. This will get the ground in better condition to hold the moisture when it does come, and he will have that much work out of the way when farming time comes later on in the season.

This reminds us that now is the time to begin thinking about testing seed for spring planting, and as soon as the seed has been selected a germination test should be made. From all appearances a large per cent of the grain sown last season will grow, but it's best to put it to a test and be sure about it. Seed selection and testing is a job that was unheard of in this

country until of late years. When a boy I remember the farmers went to the corn pile or crib and picked out the largest and best ears and nubbled and shelled them for seed and never seemed to worry any about whether it would germinate, and they seldom failed to get a stand on account of an inferior quality of seed. The soil was new and rich then and the planting season began about a month earlier than now, both of which, no doubt, had a big influence on causing the grain to mature as it should.

The cut worms seldom bothered as they do now, which is another point in favor of a good stand. There used to be large flocks of birds in this country that devoured a vast number of insects and worms of various kinds that are a menace to all kinds of farm crops. Since these birds have been killed off we notice the damage these insects do to the growing crops. It is very seldom one ever sees a quail or prairie chicken any more. Thirty years ago hunters used to bring in quite a few quail when out hunting, and occasionally a few prairie chickens, but they are mighty scarce now.

Wild game of all kinds is pretty scarce now, even rabbits. I haven't seen more than three or four this fall and winter while gathering corn. Some say the rabbit shortage is due to the fact that the water holes thruout the country have about all dried up the last few years and rabbits can't live without water.

Smooth mouth horses are in the majority in this country and have been a drug on the market for some time past, but the prices seem to be picking up this winter at the sales. They are selling at from \$25 to \$40 now which is about \$10 above the prices paid the last two winters. The price on green hides is quite a bit above what was

paid last winter. Last winter I sold a horse hide for \$2.50, the best price I could get, and a dealer told me the other day that he was paying \$6.50 now for such as I sold them. That accounts for the higher prices one has to pay for shoes now than last year. I was asked \$3.25 for the same kind of a work shoe lately that I bought a year ago for \$2.85.

Last week's market prices at this place were:

Cream, 45c; eggs, 28c; heavy hens, 18c; heavy springs, 18c; Leghorns and black hens, 13c; Leghorns and black springs, 13c; wheat, \$1.20; corn, 63c.

**The Havana Address**

If any of the Pan-Americans were anticipating from President Coolidge clarifying references to our intervention in Nacaragua in his address at the Pan-American Conference in Havana, or any restatement or new statement of our own Pan-American policy, they must have been disappointed. Nicaragua was not mentioned in the address. It was not in any independent sense an attempt to state American policy.

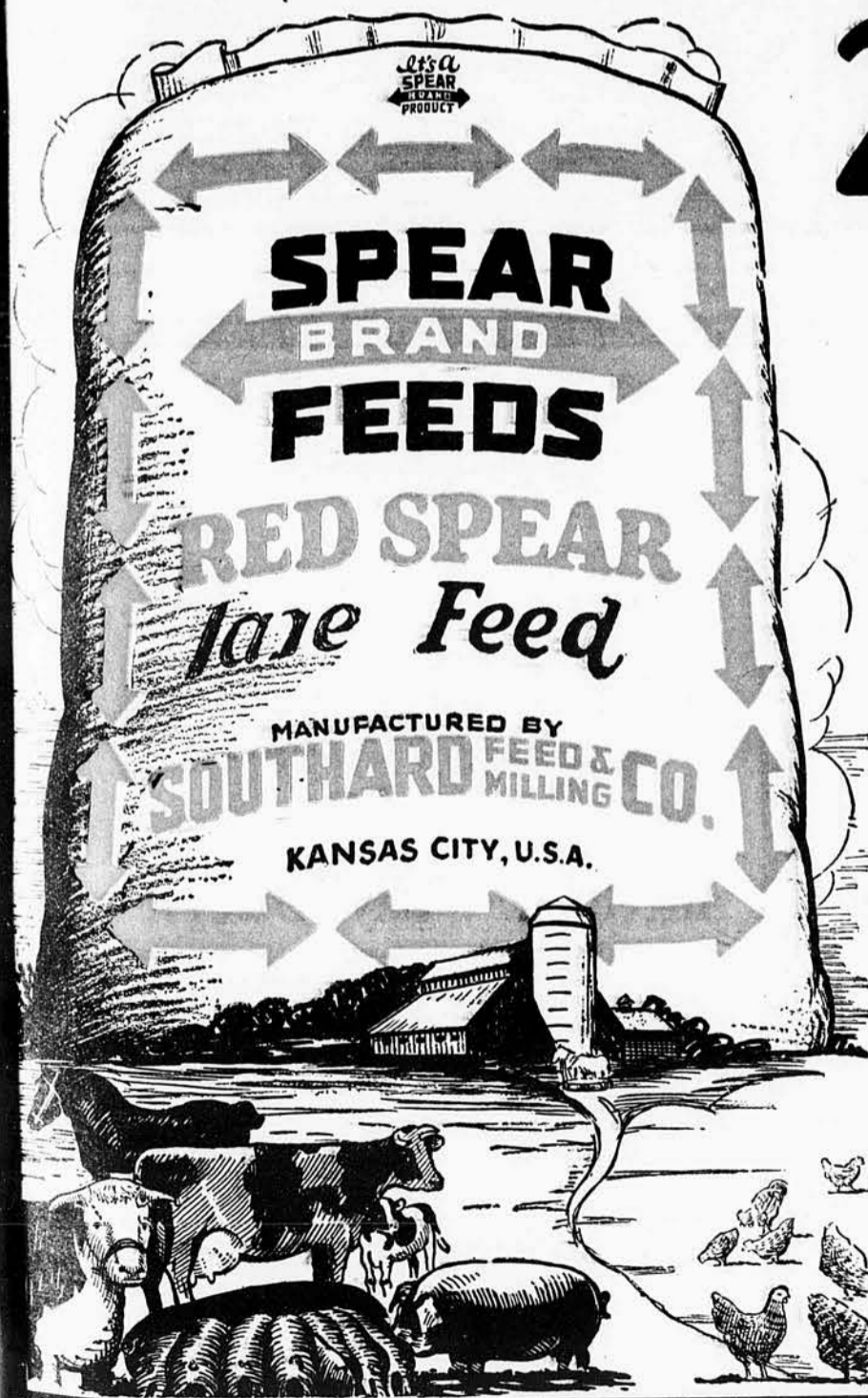
Yet it would not be true to say of the President's address that it consisted of pure applesauce, altho it contained a quantity of this acceptable ingredient of international intercourse. It was thruout friendly and complimentary to all the Americas, but at the same time it did not neglect to mention the difficult problems with which they are faced. Specific instances were carefully avoided, but general questions of maintaining friendly relations were expounded by the President. He defined some of the important activities that need to be constantly cultivated "in this great work of furthering inter-American under-

standing," such as improved means of inter-communication, student migration, interchange of university professors, and the labors of private organizations of a civic, cultural and educational kind, the work of the Pan-American Union and so on.

Particularly among the problems confronting Pan-America the President mentions "the bringing of all our people more definitely and more completely under the reign of law. After all," said the President, "it is in that direction that we must look with the greatest assurance for human progress. We can make no advance in the realm of economics, we can do nothing for education, we can accomplish little even in the sphere of religion, until human affairs are brought within the orderly rule of law." In emphasizing this matter the President expressed our own American idea and ideal, rather than the ideas of Latin-America.

The feature of the President's address that most commends it is the attitude he took thruout his speech, not an attitude of the United States but of Pan-America. It was not "you" but "we" that the President emphasized, and in fact this was the tone and spirit of his entire address. "Often-times," he remarked, "in our international relationships we shall have to look to the spirit rather than to the letter of the law. We shall have to realize that the highest law is consideration, co-operation, friendship and charity. Without the application of these there can be no peace and no progress, no liberty and no republic." This is a good rule. It applies with greater force to our own government than to others on this hemisphere.

Stranger—"Tell me, have any big men ever been born in this city?"  
Native—"Nope; only babies."



**2 Million Bags BOUGHT BY FARMERS**

EVERY year for years farmers have bought more SPEAR BRAND Feeds than they bought the year before. Records show that, in just the past few years, farmers of the Middle West alone have paid over 6 MILLION DOLLARS in cash for considerably more than 200 million pounds of SPEAR BRAND Feeds.

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# Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

## Jack Miller Assures Beth "All's Well"

FOLLOWING an attempt to burn the House of the Lone Oak and blocking of the zinc mine entrance by an explosion, Isobel Sanchez, alleged heir of the former owner, Captain Pettibone, comes to call on the Brown family. She insinuates that the Browns themselves are to blame and accuses Beth Brown of trying to win Jack Miller, Isobel's guardian. Beth in tears leaves the room after defying the Spanish girl.

For a moment Jack Miller stood silent while Mother Brown, flushed and uncomfortable, made no comment on the outbreak. Then Jack turned to his ward. "Isobel," announced Jack, "you must apologize to Beth. You had no right and no reason to cast the insinuations that you did. You must apologize or I never will bring you here again."

"Apologize!" screamed the dark girl as her eyes blazed. "I will die first! Didn't she say that she hates me? And I hate her. Not one penny of my money shall be spent to help them—alho I do love Mother Brown, my American mamma."

"My child," said Mother Brown as she took Isobel's hand in a warm clasp, "you are not yourself. You would not say such dreadful things if you were. We want none of your money that we cannot pay back."

But now Young Jack, who during eventful months had changed from a carefree farm boy to a mature, assertive business man, took a hand. "Isobel has nothing to do with the matter, Mrs. Brown," said Jack coldly. "I am her lawful guardian and so far as the mine's operation is concerned that is all covered by binding contract signed by me and by Isobel herself. I am ashamed of Isobel and I apologize to you for her. Come, Isobel, I will take you home."

Silently and sulkily the strange girl accompanied Young Jack, deigning to offer no word of apology or farewell. "You had better put your energy into fighting your relatives, the Fernandez family," Mother Brown heard Jack say as they went out the door. "One of these days you may wake up and find that you are on your way back to Spain again with no money and few friends." The Spanish girl turned her lovely face toward Mother Brown for a moment, and it seemed there was haunting fear in her dark eyes.

There was no further attempt to burn the House of the Lone Oak, and as the days went by it seemed to the Brown family as if that terrible awakening had but been from a bad dream. The mine had been cleared and work was in progress. Big Judd kept up his vigilant watch, and on one dark night the crash of gunfire again had drawn Hal and his father to the mine. They found Big Judd excitedly marching up and down, his rifle at full cock. "Two that war," announced Big Judd, "an' they come up to the mine afore I seed 'em. One was tall an' the other was short. When I yelled at 'em they ducked into the timber. Shelled 'em with this hyar repeater, but I war just shootin' at the wind. But you should a heerd 'em crashin' thru the brush like cow critters." Big Judd chuckled at the memory.

"Better be careful about shooting at folks," warned Father Brown. "These men may have been just a couple of coon hunters. You should have watched and found out if they were really up to something."

"An' have 'em blow up the mine while I was waitin'?" said Big Judd. "Not me! I'm goin' to shoot first an' ask questions after. Nobody hain't got no business around these diggin's after dark."

"Maybe Big Judd's right," remarked Hal, "and a fellow gets jumpy sitting out in the dark. I know because I've had a taste of it watching the house. 'A tall and a short man'—by thunder, dad, that might be Jacks and Fernandez."

"Don't cast any insinuations on that pleasant prospective father-in-law of yours," said Henry Brown drily. "You still seem to be in the good graces of the Fernandez family, Hal."

Hal Brown flushed hotly in the darkness. It was true that after a half-

hearted attempt to keep away from their neighbor's home he had yielded to the spell of Juanita's dark eyes and soft voice and again was on good terms with the Fernandez family. In his heart Hal felt that Juan Fernandez might know something of the plot against them, but he could not believe that Juanita's father would do them harm or be a party to it. "Remember that I am learning to speak Spanish, dad," reminded Hal. "Adios, amigo!" (Goodbye, friend) Hal called back to Big Judd.

"Don't you call me no names, youngster," growled the big hill man. "I won't stand for it!" Hal's clear laugh ringing on the night air reached two lurking figures who crouched in the shelter of dense woods. With a muttered oath the taller of the two raised his rifle to take aim at a tiny spot of light which gleamed from a flashlight, but the shorter man struck down the weapon.

"Curse you!" hissed the short man. "Must I tell you again there is to be no bloodshed? We can win without that." The tall man subsided, but his eyes shone with hate in the darkness as Father Brown and Hal, unconscious of any peril, went their homeward way.

Hearing Big Judd's report, Jack Miller decided that the watch should continue indefinitely, and that for a time at least he would continue to share with Hal and Father Brown a night vigil at the Lone Oak home. Until the miscreants who had made former attacks were apprehended there could be no feeling of security, and as yet no definite clues had been found.

For a little while distant and aloof when Jack Miller called at the Brown home, Beth Brown soon yielded to the call of her better nature and met her friend on old terms. After all Jack was not to blame, and his selection as guardian of the Spanish heiress was merely a link in the fateful chain which bound them together. It was evident, too, that Young Jack was beginning to realize that the care of his temperamental ward was not all roses and sunshine. Jack's refusal to stay away from the Brown home had been met with a storm of bitter words and tempestuous tears.

As Beth lingered one night, talking over with Jack eventful weeks filled with dramatic happenings, again Jack caught her hands and drew her close. "Beth," whispered Jack, "you are the only girl in the world for me. Will you—"

"Ahem! Ahem!" It was Hal Brown returning late from a visit to the Fernandez home, and as Jack and Beth sprang apart, Hal grinned impishly and went on up to bed. A moment later, her cheeks still rosy but her eyes shining, Beth Brown had gone to her room. If a question was to be asked it would be asked again. Up in the 'crow's nest' of the giant oak where for years Black Neb had kept lonely vigil over his aged master's home, Young Jack took his stand, a rifle across his arm. Soon only the call of night birds broke the stillness. Like a knight of old a brave American youth watched over his lady fair.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Where Incubator Pays

BY MRS. OPA STEVENS  
Ordway, Colorado

I use an incubator to hatch all of my chicks. I try to hatch as many as I can in March and April, as the early chicks make the money. There never is a sufficient number of hens sitting in March and April to hatch a very large number of chicks. This is where an incubator pays for itself.

There is very little work in taking care of an incubator compared to the work and worry with a number of hens. With an incubator I hatch my early chickens and brood them with a coal brooder. I find it is less expensive than using hens. I can take care of several hundred chicks with about the same time and work it would take in having hens raise a hundred. Incubators and brooders put the profit in the poultryman's pocket.

# Better Fertility—More EGGS!

For 12 years Fishel Poultry Farms have been using Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

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WHITE WYANDOTTES  
By Every Test They Prove the Best  
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Gentlemen: We can honestly say that Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription will aid in quick maturity and even growth of young laying hens, and is invaluable as a conditioner for moult and return them to laying condition in a marvelous manner.  
What the poultryman needs is something to help nature, and you certainly have it in your Poultry Prescription.  
We can also recommend your poultry remedies. I know Dr. LeGear and his ability. Therefore have no hesitancy in recommending Dr. LeGear's Prescription and Dr. LeGear's Poultry Remedies to all poultry raisers. Wish you continued success, which you so richly deserve, we remain,  
Very sincerely, J. C. FISHEL & SON,  
Per Carl J. Carter, Prop.

# Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

(MINERAL-IZED)



Contains essential MINERALS for egg production, rich blood, bone tissues and feathers—TONICS for the blood, nerves and egg organs—CONDITIONERS for the digestive organs—LAXATIVES for the bowels; all being vital ingredients lacking in home or commercial mixed feeds, without which best results cannot be obtained from poultry.

**Chick Diarrhoea** Kills millions of chicks annually. Save yours by using Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhoea Tablets in drinking water. An intestinal antiseptic. Get a can from your dealer and keep your chicks in strong, healthy condition, and help them ward off disease.

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(MINERAL-IZED)

Keep your live stock in the best of condition all winter long with this time-tested prescription. Guaranteed to give satisfactory results or money refunded. Contains TONICS to sharpen appetite, aid digestion, purify the blood—LAXATIVES to correct bowel trouble—VERMIFUGES to expel worms—MINERALS for bone and blood. Supplies the proper minerals and ingredients needed in winter, which are lacking in the usual winter feeds. Get a package from your dealer today. Your cows will give more and richer milk; your horses will do better work; and all your stock will be in tip-top condition.

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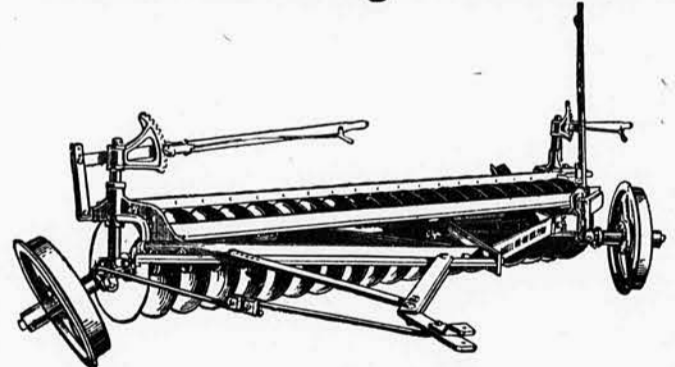
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# Charlie Angell Made Wheat Farming Profitable



## Angell "One-Way" Disc Plow

A number of big manufacturers had been making tools for the wheat farmer for years, but it took a Kansas farmer—Charlie Angell, of Plains, Kansas—really to show them all how to do it.

The One-Way Disc Plow which he made in his farm machine shop cut the cost of fitting wheat land by one-third and made the crop more certain and larger.

It killed the volunteer wheat, left the soil level for the combine, and did away with all the

other tools the wheat farmer used. You can buy the kind of plow which Angell used only from the Ohio Cultivator Company.

Of course, with Angell's success a lot of other companies jumped into the field, making plows that looked like Angell's.

But the Angell One-Way Disc is still the plow that made wheat farming profitable, and it is the only one of its kind that has enabled the farmer to raise wheat year after year at a profit.

Manufactured by  
**THE OHIO CULTIVATOR COMPANY**  
Bellevue, Ohio

Authorized Distributors:  
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TEXAS-OHIO CULTIVATOR CO., Dallas, Texas



# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

JESUS was so popular that he could not enter a town without running a risk of being mobbed. That is why a man pretty hard. That he did not particularly enjoy this kind of thing is very evident. Over and over, after he had healed some one, he would enjoin the former sufferer not to say anything about it, but to keep still. He was not anxious, apparently, to develop a reputation as a healer. The body is not the only part of a man that requires attention. But his fame also grew from his teaching. "Here is a thinker," said the people. "Is he not one of the famous prophets of old come to life?" It did seem that way.

As a matter of fact, Jesus' fame was often an embarrassment to him. He would not go anywhere without a procession of clamoring humanity following him. These well-intentioned folk wanted to get out of him all they could. Their motives were very largely selfish. They wanted to be healed, a very natural desire. They were intent on getting rid of their aches and pains. Often the case was pathetic. Twisted limbs or helpless feet or loathsome skin spoke of the fearful inroads of disease. With such he was always sympathetic. But many of his would-be patients had no ideals higher than to get cured. Of surrendering their lives to God, and being of service to Him were thoughts that did not trouble them much. For that reason Jesus sometimes cautioned a healed person to sin no more. At other times he entered into deep religious conversation with someone whose body had been touched by his healing hand.

Then, too, his teaching challenged his hearers. It was so unconventional, so clear and simple, yet so deep, that they were held as if spiked to the ground where they sat. His teaching was revolutionary. Carried out, it would do away with all war, with trade rivalries, with ill-feeling between Jew and Samaritan, between Roman and barbarian, between French and German, between white and black. Probably if Jesus were to come back and talk as he did, on the street corners of some American cities, he would be arrested and taken to the city jail. In fact, that is almost certain. After his message began to make people uncomfortable, he was arrested, especially when the leaders in politics and the church saw that his teachings were directly contrary to what they were practicing. "He taught them as one having authority." "His word was with power." That is why they did not like it.

You can never analyze the secret of any strong personality. When you have named all the points you can think of, there remains a residue of the unexplainable. For 20 years Sir Charles Parsons, noted English inventor, has been experimenting with diamonds, to learn their mystery, and if possible to ascertain how artificial diamonds can be made. He is not the only one who has made similar experiments. A French chemist heated carbon to 3,600 degrees, and subjected it to 15 tons pressure to the square inch. Then the mass was plunged in cold water. The result was a sort of diamond, but so small as to be valueless. He gave up the attempt, as has Sir Charles Parsons. The diamond keeps its secret. That is the way with the power of Jesus. You can go a long way in understanding it. But you cannot seem to get beyond a certain point.

He goes across to Gennesaret. This was (and probably still is) a most fertile spot. It was looked upon as almost

a little paradise. Fruits grew there which did not grow near Jerusalem, and were prized for their sweetness. Those who owned land there were regarded with envy.

But fertility and prosperity do not prevent disease, do they? Apparently people were as badly afflicted there, as they were in the less productive parts of the country. The people had an eye to business. Here was a Prophet and Healer who very likely would never be there again. Moreover, the treatments were free! So they brought out all their sick relatives, and the cripples whom they had had to support for years, and got them all healed.

I wonder just what the reason was that healing of this nature gradually passed out. It was done in apostolic times, in the period just after Christ's ascension, and after that. But the gift finally passed away, as a general practice. Of course, people can be found now who have been healed in answer to prayer. But healing disease by the laying on of hands has not been a general practice for many centuries. I can think of two reasons for this, and no doubt you can think of more. (1) If healing the body was the chief end of religion, the emphasis would be on the physical, rather than the spiritual.

Some of the greatest saints have not been blessed with health. Paul was never healed of his "thorn in the flesh," and, whatever it was, perhaps semi-blindness, perhaps a crooked spine, it was a very serious handicap. Nor could Paul heal all other people who needed healing. "Trophimus have I left at Miletum sick" (II Tim. 4:20). And (2) it was God's way to let men work out their healing by long study and experiment and suffering. Smallpox and many other diseases have lost their terrors, from the successful efforts of earnest, hard-working, keen-thinking men. More on this at some subsequent time.

Lesson for Jan. 29—The Secret of Jesus' Fame. Mark 3:7-12, and 6:53-56. Golden Text, Mark 12:37.

There are only 80,000 persons in Nevada, and the land area of the state alone gives them a large per capita property. The 13 lowest states nevertheless in per capita wealth are precisely the 13 Southern states.

Kansas stands 11th in this respect, and is credited with property values of close to 6¼ billion dollars. This figure is almost exactly twice the assessed valuation of the state, which is a fraction over 3½ billions. Not all the property in this state, however, is owned by residents of Kansas, while on the other hand they own some property outside the state. Our railroad valuations are very large, and other public utilities, stockyards and some other forms of wealth not owned within the state. But whether owned here or elsewhere all this wealth is included in property assessment, which indicates that half the wealth in Kansas escapes taxation, or that on the whole the valuations are about 50 per cent of actual value. This is not true of public utilities or railroads nor of land. Many farms are assessed at close to what they would bring on the market. It is another count in the general charge that farmers get the worst of it in the administration of taxes.

## State Rankings in Wealth

A compilation of the wealth of the United States by states in 1925 is given out by the National Industrial Conference Board, showing Nevada to be the richest state per capita, while New York, with one-eighth of the total wealth of the nation, ranks 14th. The great industrial states have the greatest extremes of wealth. Montana, Kansas and Washington as well as Nevada exceed in wealth per capita New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

It is observed by the Conference Board that the term wealth in this computation, however, represents only tangible and physical forms of wealth.

## All Is Not Lost

"She has spread a lot of lies abroad about me!"  
"It is lucky that she has not spread the truth."



# Save Time, Labor and Money at Harvest Time!

**F**OLLOWING close on the heels of the Company's most successful harvester-thresher year, comes this announcement of two new prairie types featuring a score of refinements and improvements. No radical changes—for none was necessary. Every improvement is the result of a sincere effort to make combine harvesting as simple, satisfactory, and efficient as possible.

Catalogs showing the new machines in full detail are now ready for you. One tells about the No. 8, which is built to cut a 10-foot swath. The other shows the No. 11, which is built in two sizes—12 and 16-foot cut—for use where larger acreages prevail.

During the 1927 harvest season thousands of grain growers were unable to secure McCormick-Deering Harvester-Threshers, due to the great demand for these machines. To avoid disappointing customers this year, McCormick-Deering dealers are already taking orders for these 1928-models for harvest time delivery. Ask now for your copy of the new catalog; the local dealer will supply it and explain the new McCormick-Deerings to your complete satisfaction.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.  
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## McCormick-Deering Number 8 Harvester-Thresher

The size, weight, and economy of the 10-foot No. 8 are just right for the average field and average power. Harvests the crop with amazing speed—and saves as much as 20 cents a bushel on the job—yet the No. 8 operates to advantage in ordinary fields and can be moved over ordinary bridges and through gates with no difficulty.

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In the No. 11 the change that is most easily recognized is the new position of the engine and radiator assembly on the A frame at the front of the machine. The weight is more centrally located, lightening the load on the grain wheel. Also, the engine in the new position is closer to the operator and is easily accessible.

# McCormick-Deering HARVESTER-THRESHERS



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If you are not a member of the Protective Service we suggest you send the coupon today with your remittance for your new or renewal subscription to Kansas Farmer and membership in the Protective Service.

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Gentlemen: I want to become a member of the Protective Service to do my part in ridding Kansas of thieves and to protect my property. Please enroll me as a member of the Protective Service and send Protective Service sign *at once*. Enclosed please find payment for offer checked below.

\$3.10. The \$3.00 to pay for a 5 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

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Town.....

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Be sure to give your R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route

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Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers. Free service consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves is given to members. 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.



# Farm Crops and Markets

## Livestock Continues in Good Condition in Kansas; Farm Animals Are Wintering Well

LIVESTOCK is getting thru the winter unusually well. There is ample feed on practically all farms, and it appears as if the herds and flocks of Kansas should go on to spring in fine condition. Alfalfa also is wintering well. But this is not true with wheat; much of the crop in Central and Western Kansas needs more moisture badly, and part of it is dead. The plowing has been done recently.

Both in prospect and retrospect agriculture at the turn of the year shows improvement, according to William Harper Dean, manager of the Agricultural Service of the Department of Commerce of the United States. "There is apparent a progressive movement," he says, "even tho at times this is slow in the case of agriculture, there are man indications that the attendant upon this readjustment are promising."

As compared with the five-year pre-war average of 100, the purchasing power of agricultural products generally stands at 100 in terms of non-agricultural commodities. It is generally recognized that the demand in land values some time ago reached a low point, and further recession is improbable.

It is apparent that our agriculture as a whole is moving steadily in the direction of water industrialization thru the use of improved types of farm machinery. A noteworthy illustration of the trend toward greater production efficiency is found in the tremendous strides taken by the cotton growing industry of the Southwest. The use of improved types of cotton harvesting machinery has set up strong competition between this area and the humid cotton belt of the old South.

While yet in its infant stage, important developments are transpiring in the field of utilization of agricultural by-products. Gradually there is also developing a better adjustment between supply and demand. Inefficiency in agricultural production never existed so heavily as it does today. The period of agricultural revolution to the consumption of which are being contributed the efforts of our farmers, chemists, manufacturers, distributors and economists.

### Fewer Cattle on Feed

The number of cattle on feed for market in the 11 Corn Belt states was 6 per cent smaller January 1 than on January 1, 1927, according to the feeding estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. In states east of the Missouri river had a smaller number on feed than last year, but there was a considerable increase in numbers on feed in Kansas and Nebraska.

In the western states the number on feed January 1 was about 70,000 head, or 10 per cent, smaller than last year. All states in this area had a smaller number on feed than last year, but the largest reduction was in the states west of the Continental Divide, where the decrease was 25 per cent for the area as a whole.

In Colorado, the principal western feeding state, the number this year was only about 10 per cent smaller than last year's large total. The movement of stocker and feeder cattle thru markets into the Corn Belt states for the six months, July to December, was about 11 per cent smaller in 1927 than for the period in 1926, and the smallest for the period since 1921. During November and December the movement was larger than for the same months in any of the previous five years. This heavy late movement retarded the increased production of corn which what seemed probable earlier in the season and the steady advance in fat cattle prices.

All available information indicates that the number of cattle on feed January 1 averaged lighter in weight than last year and the lighter for many years. Feeders reporting on the weights of cattle on feed show a larger proportion of cattle under 750 pounds and smaller than last year. Records of shipments from four principal feeder markets show that the number of feeders weighing over 1,000 pounds was only a little over half as large from July to December, inclusive, this year as last, and only about one-third as large as in 1924, while shipments of feeders under 700 pounds and of calves were about as large as last year.

The estimated numbers on feed January 1 as a percentage of January 1, 1927, for the Corn Belt states are as follows:

Illinois	83
Indiana	83
Iowa	80
Michigan	80
Minnesota	80
Missouri	86
Nebraska	85
North Dakota	96
South Dakota	95
Wisconsin	109
Average	111

### More Sheep in Feedlots

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in the principal feeding states was about 450,000 head, or 10 per cent, larger on January 1 than January 1, 1927, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture. The number on feed this year was 4,740,000 head, compared to 4,294,000 head a year ago, and 4,630,000 head two years ago.

2,252,000 head two years ago. Nearly all of the increase this year was in Colorado, where the number this year was 1,520,000 compared to 770,000 a year ago, and 1,475,000 two years ago. Most of the increase in Colorado is in the northern part of the state, which had 1,240,000 this year compared to 520,000 last. The Arkansas Valley had about 75,000 head more than last year, but the San Luis Valley and Western Slope had about 40,000 less than a year ago. The other Rocky Mountain states had about the same number on feed as a year ago, but there was an increase of about 40,000 head in Texas.

All of the states west of the Continental Divide had a smaller number on feed this year than last, the decrease for the area being about 150,000 head; the largest decrease being in Utah, where the number still on feed January 1 was about 60,000 less than last year.

While the number on feed and the distribution among feeding areas is fairly similar to January 1, 1926, it seems probable that the monthly distribution of marketings this year will be different than in 1926. A considerably larger proportion of the supply in Northern Colorado and Western Nebraska probably will be marketed in January and February than was the case two years ago. This will be due to the heavier weight of lambs on January 1 and the organized effort of feeders to regulate the marketings.

**Barber**—Wheat needs moisture very badly; the crop is in poor condition. Very little kafir is being offered for sale. Livestock is wintering well. Wheat, \$1.18; kafir, 55c; milo, 60c; corn, 80c.—J. W. Bibb.

**Cloud**—We have been having springlike weather, and farmers have been busy with their winter work. Livestock is doing fairly well, altho milk and egg production has been low. There is little demand for horses; tractors are taking their place.—W. H. Plumly.

**Elk**—Weather conditions are very good for winter plowing and many are taking advantage of it. Soil is in excellent condition since the sub-zero weather the first of the year. Stock is wintering nicely. Public sales are few but well attended, with satisfactory prices. Cattle feeding up to quota. Corn prices among feeders range from 75c to 78c.—D. W. Lockhart.

**Ellis**—We still are in need of moisture. The last rain we had was September 25, 1927. The wheat still is hanging on while some will be a near failure. Stock is doing well. Hogs are not so plentiful as they were a year ago. No public sales are being held. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 65c; kafir and milo, 55c; eggs, 28c; and butterfat, 44c.—C. F. Erbort.

**Gray**—Growing wheat needing moisture and undoubtedly hurt some from recent freezes. Considerable corn being marketed. Wheat nearly all sold. Wheat, \$1.32; corn, 70c; kafir, \$1.05 a hundred.—Forrest Luther.

**Greenwood**—Farmers are threshing kafir. There is some corn yet to husk. Cattle are good prices and stock pigs are scarce and in good demand. Corn, 70c; kafir, 60c; bran, \$1.75; shorts, \$2; and eggs 36c.—A. H. Brothers.

**Johnson**—Weather has been very mild and dry for two weeks. Frost is out of ground and roads which have been bad are good again. Some think the freezing and thawing has been hard on new alfalfa and wheat. Some sales and cattle bringing high prices. All livestock healthy. Butterfat, 63c; cream, 44c; eggs, 39c; hens, 20c and corn, 60c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelow.

**Lane**—More moisture would be of help to the wheat. Farmers still are doing some threshing, and also corn shelling. Some losses from cattle being pastured on corn stalks have been reported.—A. R. Bentley.

**Lyon**—We have been having some nice weather, which the folks have appreciated greatly. Some plowing has been done, especially in gardens. Livestock is doing well. Corn, 65c; No. 1 eggs, 36c.—E. R. Griffith.

**Pratt and Kiowa**—Corn, kafir and all other grains nearly are harvested. They yielded well and were good quality. Wheat is in need of moisture, but is holding out well and has a good chance. Livestock is doing well. Public sales are bringing satisfactory prices.—Col. Art McAnarney.

**Rawlins**—Weather was fine last week with the temperature remaining above freezing most of the time, but ground still is dry. We had some moisture from light snows but not enough. Some corn going to market around 60 cents. Wheat, \$1.12; hogs, \$6.30. Some cattle going to market. No farm sales. Some cattle dying in the stalks. Poor prospects for wheat; no moisture in ground.—J. A. Kelley.

**Reno**—We have nice weather. We need not suffer from the cold and that saves a vast amount of feed and fuel. There is lots of corn in the fields, and this must be harvested before it is time to plant the new crop. Wheat fields are frozen. Wheat needs rain. The ground is too dry.—D. Engelhart.

**Rooks**—We have been having some fine winter weather. Farmers are busy shelling corn; men who own shellers and do commercial work are charging 2 cents a bushel. Hogs, \$7.25 to \$7.75; corn, 66c; eggs, 28c; butterfat, 44c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.80; wheat, \$1.15.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—We have had excellent winter weather recently but not enough moisture to benefit the wheat materially. The late sown wheat looks bad. Livestock is doing well. Roads are good. The usual winter chores are about all that is being done now. Wheat, \$1.30; butterfat, 44c and eggs, 34c.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Smith**—Very fine weather the first half of the month. Corn nearly all cribbed and yield good. A few cattle dying of stalk disease. Wheat needing moisture. A few sales and prices good. Corn, 67c; kafir, 57c; cream, 47c and eggs, 32c.—Harry Saunders.

**Wabaunsee**—We have been having some real spring weather. Farmers are plowing for oats. A number of farm sales are being held this month. Farm equipment is selling good. The top paid for a work horse was \$152. Cattle are doing fine. Eggs, 31c; flour, \$2.25; and shorts, \$1.90.—G. W. Hartner.



# Roderick Lean

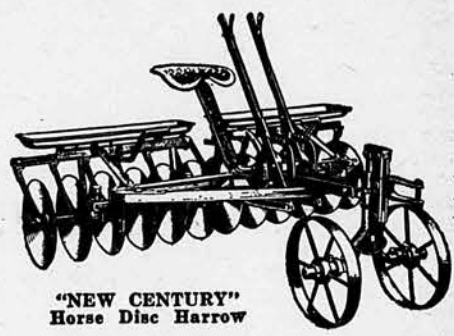
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# A Regular

The Premium Poultry Products Co. has been running classified advertising in Kansas Farmer weekly since 1922. A letter from them says:

We feel that the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is giving us the best returns for the amount of money invested in advertising in any of the papers in which we take space.

Premium Poultry Products Co.

9,000 Kansans Used Classifieds in 1927

# Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 13)

face, ingratiating, servile, offering Morgan a cigar. The look that Morgan gave him would have wilted the tobacco in its green leaf. It wilted Gray. He turned back again into the crowd and eliminated himself from the day's adventure like smoke on the evening wind.

Peden was seen, soon after Craddock's dusty downfall, making his way back to the shelter of his hall, a cloud on his dark face, a sneer of contempt in his eyes. His bearing was proclamation that he had expected a great deal more of Seth Craddock, and that the support of his influence was from that moment withdrawn. But there was nothing in his manner of a disturbed or defeated man. Those who knew him best, indeed, felt that he had played only a preliminary hand, and, finding it weak, had taken up the deck for a stronger deal.

Seth Craddock stood with his back to the station platform, hands bound at his back, his authority gone. A little way to one side Morgan waited beside his horse, his pistol under his hand, rifle on the saddle, not so confident that all was won as to lay himself open to a surprise. Judge Thayer was holding a session with Craddock, the town, good and bad, looking on with varying emotions of mirth, disappointment, and disgust.

Judge Thayer unbuckled Craddock's belt and remaining pistol, picked up the empty weapon from the ground, sheathed it in the holster opposite its once terrifying mate, and gave them to Morgan. Morgan hung them on his saddle-horn, and the wives and mothers of Ascalon who had trembled for their husbands and sons when they heard the roar of those guns in days past drew great breaths of relief and looked into each other's faces and smiled.

"We can't hold you for any of the killings you've done here, Seth, tho some of them were unjustified, we know," Judge Thayer said. "You've been cleared by the coroner's jury in each case; there's no use for us to open them again. But you'll have to leave this town. Your friends went yesterday, escorted by Mr. Morgan across the Arkansas River. You can follow them if you want to—you might overtake 'em somewhere down in the Nation—you'll have to go in some direction, in peace if you will, otherwise if you won't."

"I'm marshal of this town," Seth still persisted, in the belief that forces were gathering to his rescue, one could see. "The only way I'll ever leave till I'm ready to go 'll be in a box!"

### In a Box

But Seth did not end the defiance and the declaration that way, nor issue it from his mouth in such pale and commonplace hues. Judge Thayer argued with him, after his kindly disposition, perhaps not a little sorry for the man who had outgrown his office and abused the friend who had elevated him to it.

Seth remained as obdurate as a trapped wolf. He roved his eyes around, craned his long, wrinkled neck, looking for the succor that was so long in coming. He repeated, with blasting enlargement, that the only way they could send him out of Ascalon would be in a box.

Judge Thayer drew apart to consult Morgan, in low tones. Morgan was undisturbed by Craddock's unbending opinion that he had plenty of law behind him to sustain his contention that he could not be removed from office. It did not matter how much ammunition a man had if he couldn't shoot it. It was Morgan's opinion, given with the light of humor quickening in his eyes, that they ought to take Craddock at his word.

"Ship him out?" said Thayer. "In a box," Morgan nodded, face as sober as judgment, the humor growing in his eyes.

"But we can't butcher the fellow like a hog!" Judge Thayer protested.

"Live hogs are shipped in boxes, right along," Morgan explained.

Judge Thayer saw the light. He turned to Craddock, forcing a sober front.

"All right, Seth, we'll take you up on it. You're going out of town in a box," he said.

Judge Thayer ordered the undertaker to bring over a coffin box, the longest one he had. The word ran like a prairie fire from those who heard the order given, that they were going to shoot Craddock for his crimes and bury him on the spot.

There was not a little disappointment, but more relief, in the public mind when it became understood that Craddock was not to be shot. As a mockery of his past oppression and terrible name, he was to be nailed up in a box and shipped out like a snake. And so it turned out again in Ascalon that comedy came in to end the play where tragedy had begun it.

Morgan bore no part in this unexpected climax to his hard-straining and doubt-clouded day. He stood by watchful and alert, a great peace in his mind, a great lightness. He had come thru it according to Rhetta Thayer's wish, according to his own desire, with no man's blood upon his hands.

There were many willing ones who came forward to make light the labor of Seth Craddock's packing. They unbound his hands with derision and bundled him into the capacious long box against his strivings and curses. Morgan called one man to him, suggesting the enclosure of a jug of water.

Let him frizzle and fry, they said. They'd bore an auger hole or two in the box to give him air, and that was greater humanity than he deserved. Morgan insisted on at least a bottle of water, and had his way, against grumbling.

The undertaker officiated, as if it were a regular funeral, putting the long screws in the stout lid while citizens sat on it to hold the explosive old villain down. They fastened him in as securely as if he were a dead man, in all sobriety, boxed up against the worms of the grave.

Then the question arose of where to send him, and how. On the first part of it the public was of undivided mind. No matter where he went, or in what direction, let it be far. On the second division there was some argument. Some held for shipping him by freight, as livestock, and some were for express as the quickest way to the end of a long journey. For the farther out of sight he could be carried in the shortest possible time, they said, the better for all concerned.

There the station agent was called in to lend counsel of his official position. A man could not be shipped by freight if alive, he said. He could be sent as a corpse is sent, by paying the rate of a fare and a half and stowing him in the baggage-car with trunks and dogs. The undertaker was of the same opinion, which he expressed gravely, with becoming sadness and gloom. Judge Thayer wrote the ad-

# Incubators and Brooders

## 1928 Champion Belle City

After 28 years of study and experiment we are presenting this year remarkable developments in incubators and brooders.

There are six major improvements. One is Belcite walls, ten times stronger than wood. Others are new ideas in copper heating tanks, new type egg trays, in which eggs are instantly turned, self-regulating safety lamp, lamp support, nursery, and triple-walled doors, which forever fit.

For 28 years we have supplied poultry raisers the utmost in incubators and brooders. A million users know this. Now these six great improvements place the 1928 Champion Belle City beyond comparison. No one who knows the facts will consider any old-type Incubators and Brooders.

Our book, "The New Day in Hatching" pictures all sizes of incubators, 80 to 2400 egg. Hot-water and Electric as low as \$12.95. Hot water, Oil, Coal and Electric heated Brooders, 80 to 1000-Chickens as low as \$6.95. Belcite built Chicken Houses—500 to 5000 capacity, at half the cost to build. This book tells you all the best we have learned in a lifetime of experience. Send the coupon for it—free.

J. V. Rohan, Pres.  
Belle City Incubator Co.  
Box 21, Racine, Wisconsin  
Send me "The New Day in Hatching".

*"The Sun Never Sets On Baker Chicks"*

# BAKER'S - WORLD FAMOUS - CHICKS

AMERICAN EGG LAYING CONTEST 17 WINNERS 7 DIFFERENT BREEDS 203 TO 266 EGGS

STANDARD QUALITY-BRED for UTILITY PURPOSES

Without additional cost; chicks from International Winners, guaranteed true to name and origin—purebred from trapped foundation stock of world's most famous blood lines. Entire flocks, nothing under 200 eggs per year—pullets and sires which have won First Prizes and Grand Championships from ocean to ocean. A Cockerel produced from our own stock won First Prize in both exhibition and production classes at Crystal Palace, London, England. Standard-bred birds bred for utility purposes primarily but so good, they defeated many birds bred only for show purposes.

1928	FEBRUARY	1928	JULY	1928
Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu
1	2	3	4	5
8	9	10	11	12
15	16	17	18	19
22	23	24	25	26
29	30	31		

## LOOK Ahead SIX MONTHS!

What will your chicks be six months from now? This is the question you should be most concerned with when you purchase baby chicks. Most chicks look very much alike regardless of what their inherent qualities may be, but when it comes to the developed pullet or cockerel, there is all the difference in the world. We cannot emphasize too strongly the importance of your getting good foundation stock in your baby chicks, if you expect large profits instead of actual losses for your labors. Some hatcheries offer to sell chicks for less money than we do, but our chicks cost no more than ordinary chicks—they really cost less—because one egg laid by a pullet developed from a BAKER'S WORLD FAMOUS CHICK will more than offset the cost over the cheapest kind you can buy. Why take chances of getting mongrels, weaklings and diseased chicks—the most expensive kind you can buy—when you can get BAKER'S WORLD FAMOUS CHICKS—chicks that live and lay—from a hatchery with an international reputation for high egg producing stock? Chicks that develop into the best fowls because they are bred right, hatched right and shipped right.

### CHICKS That Insure Profit

BAKER'S WORLD FAMOUS CHICKS are a most profitable investment—guaranteed to be true to name and origin—pure bred from trapped foundation stock of the world's most famous blood lines. Why waste time with the ordinary kind of chicks, when BAKER'S WORLD FAMOUS CHICKS cost no more? Take advantage of the results secured by a quarter of a century's thought and consistent work in producing STANDARD QUALITY PURE BRED FOWLS FOR HEAVY EGG PRODUCTION. Like produces like—good breeding stock with high egg records behind it will produce chicks which will be EGG PRODUCERS—the results will show in your profits. Others, in increasing numbers yearly, avail themselves of this opportunity—we have customers in your locality who have bought from us every year since we started in business. Why? Because they have found BAKER'S WORLD FAMOUS CHICKS have paid them BIGGER PROFITS.

PRICED AS LOW AS 11¢ EACH

Capacity OVER (2,000,000) TWO MILLION IN 1928

## C.R. BAKER'S Hatchery

Box 90 Abilene, Kansas

# FREE!

The Wonder Book of the Poultry Age

FREE on Request The "Wonder Book" of the Poultry Age

Before more than a quarter of a century we have been establishing records and setting the pace in production of high grade STANDARD-BRED FOWLS of 200-egg stock and better. We have shipped to so many widely scattered points on the globe, "The Sun Never Sets" on birds of our breeding and testimonials have been received from 'round the world attesting to the unmistakable high quality of our stock. Surely, this alone is conclusive proof that here at last are the chicks which have such wonderful breeding, such positive ability to make money, such a capacity to turn out eggs under all conditions, they can satisfy poultrymen all over this great universe.

CLIP THIS COUPON MAIL TODAY

Please send me a copy of your 1928 book, "The Wonder Book of the Poultry Age," which I understand is one of the finest books of its kind ever produced, showing various breeds in their natural colors and containing useful poultry information.

What breed of chickens do you prefer for this season?.....

How many do you expect to order?.....

When do you want them?.....

Name.....

Post Office.....

Street or R.F.D. Number.....State.....

Mail this coupon for Free Catalog, sent immediately without obligation to you

dress on the shipping tag, the undertaker tacked it on Seth Craddock's case, where the public came forward and read:

**CHIEF OF POLICE  
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI**

That was the consignee of the strangest shipment ever billed out of Asealon. People wondered what the chief of police would do with his gift. They wished him well of it, with all their hearts.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

**Geese Require Less Care**

BY ALMA MARSHALL  
Wyandotte County

I raise chickens, ducks and geese and find them all profitable, but the birds requiring the least care that bring a big profit are geese. I usually keep three geese and one gander for breeding purposes. I do not think young geese lay nearly as many eggs in their first year as an older goose and a larger per cent of their eggs are infertile and the goslings are not as strong, so I really do not expect much from a goose the first year.

Geese held for breeding should not be too fat; they should have other foods than corn alone during the laying season. My geese are fed corn, oats soaked—dry oats will kill geese if they get very much of them—and a little wheat they get when it is fed to the chickens. They also eat the dry mash with the hens. They are given this feed only during the laying season; the summer months and fall they run out in the pasture and live on grass and water. They begin laying the latter part of February or the first part of March and lay up to the latter part of May or June. My geese always lay a good number of eggs and a good per cent are fertile.

I keep all old geese but get a young gander every two years. I have found this method very good. The geese are not allowed to sit and are kept away from the nest as soon as they become broody. They soon begin to lay again. The eggs are set under hens, six to each hen.

I have found it a very good plan to remove all but one or two goslings from the nest as soon as they are dry after hatching and put them in a box in the house and let them gain strength. The hen will mash or tramp some with so many in her nest.

The goslings are given a little water and a little grass or lettuce the second day, and the third day I add a little bread crumbs and rolled oats. They eat very little until they are 2 weeks old then a little corn chops may be mixed in their feed. After they are 2 weeks old they will require only a little corn chops mornings and evenings if allowed to run on green pasture with plenty of water during the day. They should be shut in coops or houses at night until they are feathered out so rats or varmints cannot get them. Goslings should not be allowed to run out in cold rains or damp weather when ground is cold until they are nearly feathered, as they sometimes get rheumatism in the legs and soon will die.

Geese very seldom get sick or die from disease. They are very hardy and require care only while they are small. They grow very rapidly and soon can be put out on pasture and allowed to run all summer. They should be fed corn and fattened before marketing. I usually market them at Thanksgiving time. I sold several settings of eggs last spring to neighbors and could have sold many more as they know my geese are the large Toulouse kind and their eggs always hatch well. The geese may be picked several times during the summer and one always can sell the feathers if they have no use for them. The eggs and feathers will pay for the feed they eat and what I sell at Thanksgiving time is clear profit. I realized more than \$100 from my five geese this fall.

**Kansas Lost a Man**

Many interests of Kansas will feel keenly the loss of so distinguished a figure in the life of the state as W. J. Tod, whose death occurred last week at his home at Maple Hill, after a brief illness from pneumonia. Altho some years more than three score and ten, Mr. Tod was up to the moment that this illness attacked him a remarkably active and vigorous man, carrying on his large agricultural and cattle business, in which he was known

from one end of the cattle country to the other, with as much alertness and energy as at any time during the more than 40 years that he was counted as one of the leading cattle growers of the West.

Altho a man who avoided rather than sought public honors Mr. Tod was much sought after. Many interests would have liked to capitalize in politics his character, wide acquaintance and high standing, and he was often solicited as a candidate for governor of the state. He was one of the most active members of the State Board of Agriculture, of which he had been president, and when the new law for the government of the higher educational institutions of the state was enacted Governor Paulen promptly named him as one of the Board of Regents having all these schools in charge. In the cattle business of the West he held offices of high responsibility covering a wide territory, which testified to the confidence which ranchmen felt in his wisdom and knowledge of the industry. No man in Kansas was more fully entitled to the new de-

gree of Master Farmer than W. J. Tod. In personal appearance Mr. Tod was a striking and distinguished figure, the model and picture of a ranchman, tall, erect and elegant, and his aristocratic bearing was not external only, but the warmth of his heart and graciousness of his manner won him the regard of all who were associated with him and testified to the high breed of men from whom he came. Many hearts in Kansas and the West will be saddened by the news of the death of W. J. Tod, for 40 years one of the builders of its greatest industry.

**A Fellow Feeling**

A humane society secured a show window and filled it with attractive pictures of wild animals in their native haunts. A placard in the window of the exhibit read: "We were skinned to provide women with fashionable furs." A man paused before the window and his harassed expression for a moment gave place to one of sympathy. "I know just how you feel, old top," he muttered. "So was I!"

**FREE Brooder Book**



Tells how to raise more chicks and make more money. Gives full details of famous American Brooder to which leading breeders on Pacific Coast, including holders of world's laying records, attribute phenomenal success. Automatic heat regulation. Self ventilation. Direct oil burner. Saves time, money and fuel. Breeders say American Brooder is greatest value on market. Write today for FREE Catalog. Coal, gas, oil and electric models \$7.50 to \$70. Dealers — write for big Sales Opportunity.

**American Brooder Corporation**  
Alhambra, Cal., or 39 Barclay St., New York, Dept. 825

**Per Chick Hatched "SUCCESSFUL" is Cheapest To Buy**

Mail a postal—Get our offer. Poultry lessons free to every buyer. Write for Catalog and get latest Money-Saving offer. It is Free. Make green, egg-making feed in "SUCCESSFUL" or in Sprouters.

**Des Moines Incubator Co., 345 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa**

**Blood Tested  
Lincoln Hatchery Chicks are the  
Strongest, Healthiest, Best you can Buy**

**Amazing Blood-Testing of Flocks Avoids Chick Losses!**

HERE is wonderful news for baby chick buyers. Every fowl in Lincoln Hatchery flocks has been tested with a new perfected, scientific serum to avoid Bacillary White Diarrhea in the chicks. Danger of the dreaded and fatal Bacillary White Diarrhea is eliminated in Lincoln Hatchery Chicks as much as it is humanly possible.

**You Will Raise More Lincoln Hatchery Chicks**

Every Lincoln Hatchery baby chick is strong, sturdy, from carefully culled flocks, selected by a licensed poultry judge for health, type, stamina, high egg yield. And NOW—in addition—they have greatly increased resistance to the most fatal chick disease known, Bacillary White Diarrhea. Yet they COST YOU NO MORE!

Why try to raise ordinary chicks, when, for the same cost, you can have Lincoln Hatchery Chicks?

If you are to succeed, you must find ways of ending chick losses—wasted profits. Every chick that dies means several dollars of profit GONE! That is why I have labored hard and long, and introduced to Lincoln Hatchery flocks, at great expense, this scientific blood-testing that reduces your chance for loss to the minimum. Every bird whose eggs we will hatch this year has been blood-tested by experienced men.

**Sensational Results Prove Blood-Test's Value**

The great value of blood-testing as a preventive of Bacillary White Diarrhea has been thoroughly investigated and vouched for by such scientific authorities as the Kansas Agricultural College at Manhattan. The blood-test picked out from 3% to 15% of the birds in our own Lincoln Hatchery flocks—unfit—REJECTED—"carriers" of the dread Bacillary White Diarrhea. Birds that looked perfect—show-winners—judged by any other standard. But science eliminated them. The remaining birds are "non-carriers"—and Lincoln Hatchery chicks, from their eggs, will be as free from this disease as science and extreme care can make them.

**Fast Shipping Time  
From Lincoln—**

to Topeka.....	6½ hrs.
to Salina.....	9 hrs.
to Wichita.....	12 hrs.
to Hutchinson.....	15 hrs.
to Independence.....	13 hrs.
to Garden City.....	16 hrs.
to Emporia.....	8½ hrs.
to Abilene.....	9 hrs.
to Phillipsburg.....	6 hrs.

Live Delivery Guaranteed

**Lincoln Hatchery Chicks Are  
Still Sold at Standard Prices**

You would naturally expect us to charge you more for our chicks, so expensively tested, than you would have to pay for non-tested stock. But we haven't raised prices a penny! Our prices are no higher than usually quoted for ordinary chicks. Buy my Lincoln Hatchery blood-tested chicks, follow instructions for feeding and care and you'll grow the finest lot of chicks you ever owned. Write for Free Book and complete details. Use the coupon.

**WHY**

**Lincoln Hatchery  
Chicks are the most  
profitable to buy—**

- All are workers from bred-in-the-bone, high-egg production stock.
- Lincoln Hatchery flocks rigidly culled for 12 years for purity of strain, type, color, stamina, vigor.
- Blood-testing of parent stock safeguards baby chicks against loss from Bacillary White Diarrhea.
- Lincoln Hatchery Blood-Tested Chicks COST NO MORE.

**W. G. Lewis, Pres. and  
Mgr. of the Lincoln Hatchery**

Demonstrating Test-injecting pul-  
lorin (used in making the intra-  
dermal blood-test) under the skin of the  
fowl's wattle. 20 hours later, if the fowl is a  
"carrier," wattle will be greatly swollen—  
if not, no swelling will appear. No other  
test is certain.

**FREE BRAND NEW CHICK BOOK!**

Play safe! Don't order chicks without first getting my new, illustrated, instructive FREE book on poultry raising. Let me tell you fully about raising, feeding methods. Increase your poultry profits.

**Mail the COUPON!**

**THE LINCOLN HATCHERY**  
3901 South Street, Lincoln, Nebraska

Please send me your new Free Book on Poultry raising, with full facts about your chicks.

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D..... State.....

**The Lincoln Hatchery**

3901 South Street Lincoln, Nebraska

### Two Big Firms Consolidate

**Down Go Prices**

Incubators of both makes are made of California Redwood—hot water, copper tanks, double walls, air space between, double glass doors, Egg Turning Trays. Shipped complete—set up, freight paid east of Rockies. Wisconsin are finished natural color. Ironclad covered with galvanized iron.

30 DAYS' TRIAL FREIGHT PREPAID	
WISCONSIN PRICES	IRONCLAD PRICES
140 Egg Size \$13.75	140 Egg Size \$14.50
180 " " 15.95	180 " " 16.95
250 " " 20.95	250 " " 22.45
500 " " 41.90	500 " " 44.90

24" 125 chicks \$10.25  
44" 500 " 14.95  
7% off if Incubator and (14) Brooder is ordered together. Order from this ad. Send for Free Book. WISCONSIN-IRONCLAD CO., Box 305 Racine, Wis.

## Farm Poultry

### Difference in Weight of Layers Makes Up for What I Lose in Egg Production

BY R. A. MARTEENY  
Stafford County

I HAVE had several breeds of poultry but never have been so well pleased with any of them as I have been with the Buff Orpingtons. They are very large, my year old hens will average from 8 to 10 pounds; they prove to be one of the best brood hens I ever have had. I do not say they will lay as high a per cent of eggs as some smaller breeds but I have proved to my satisfaction that what I lose on egg production is more than made up in the difference in weight between the heavy and light breeds when marketed.

I also have found since I started handling the larger breeds of poultry that they will not stand crowding in winter quarters as much as the smaller breeds. This winter I am keeping a flock of 150 hens in a poultry house 30 feet by 15 feet. It is a shed roof type 6 feet high on the back side and 9 feet high on the front side, with a 4-foot by 22-foot open space in front with windows. It also has double windows at each end. I have a scratch pen on the south side of the chicken house 12 feet by 22 feet and 6 feet high which is covered with glass-cloth.

I have what is called a mite proof roost and it is as near that as is possible to make. It is built in two sections hinged to the back wall, and is very easily raised while cleaning the dropping boards. Each roost consists of two grooved boards on each side of a felt which is held together with screws. On one end of each roost it has a hard oil cup which I take off about every six weeks and pour in louse killer until the felt wick is thoroly soaked, thus making it impossible for parasites to stay on the roosts.

The flock is culled about once a month from the middle of July until the middle of October. I set a 300-egg incubator so as to have my chicks hatched off by the middle of March. They are fed a good mash containing 2 parts bran, 1 part shorts, 1 part finely ground corn, 1 part finely ground oats and 15 per cent meat scraps, until the middle of July when I cull them. The pullets that have a possibility of making good layers are turned in with the main flock. The culls are fed for 10 to 15 days a fattening ration of all the corn they will eat and all the buttermilk they will drink. All the year-old hens are fattened and sold except those which have excellent laying qualities.

These figures will show items I considered in figuring my net profit. Credits included 195 settings of eggs, \$195; 1,380 dozen eggs, \$345; 50 pullets, \$70; 50 breeding cockerels, \$125; 50 cockerels, \$72; 10 roosters, \$15; 150 laying hens, \$262.50; total, \$1084.50. Debits were: 96 bushels kafir, \$48; 96 bushels corn, \$62.40; 1,000 pounds of mash, \$32; 4,230 pounds milk, \$21.15; 300 hatching eggs, \$20; 365 hours labor, \$109.50; 10 breeding males, \$25.50; 50 laying hens, \$87.50; 10 hens lost, \$17.50; interest on investment at 6 per cent, \$24.75; taxes on investment, \$8; depreciation of buildings, \$10; total, \$466.30.

Final figures show my net profit to be \$618.20.

### We Raise 'Em at Home

BY MRS. MABEL HINMAN  
Rush County

Whether to "raise 'em at home" or buy day old chicks is a problem that must be solved by each individual poultry raiser. All circumstances and conditions should be taken into consideration, also the purpose for which the chicks are being raised has a bearing on the decision.

I prefer hatching them at home because I have two good incubators, a good cave to operate them in and a flock of good healthy laying hens to produce the eggs to be hatched and also have had experience in handling the incubators. By hatching eggs from my flock I know just what kind of chicks to expect which is not always the case with the hatchery chicks. I am also able to build up my flock from year to year by setting only the eggs

from the very best hens. I think, too, they can be hatched cheaper at home under these circumstances.

For those who are inexperienced or do not have the proper equipment and are not interested in building up their flock, I believe the day old chick method is the better proposition.

### Good Demand for Turkeys

(Continued from Page 10)

sweet milk and tender greens such as leaf or head lettuce. About the third day I feed eggs boiled for 30 minutes mixed with dry stale bread crumbs. In a few days I give a well-prepared mash and finely cracked wheat and corn and continue this until the poults are turned on free range at 6 or 8 weeks old. I do not give them much attention after that, as they range over alfalfa and wheat fields eating hoppers and are near a creek which supplies water at all times.

Turkeys always come near the barn to roost and are very tame. I always have a demand for my stock in the fall at good prices and never sell on the market. Last year I used one ad and by the next week I was sold out, but orders kept coming until I had to return more than \$300 in checks for orders I could not fill. I never have had any ailments in my flock so could not give any advice on that line. The sitting hens should be dusted with sodium fluoride before the poults hatch so they will be free from lice, and last but not least, they must be kept dry.

### We Buy Day-Old Chicks

BY W. E. STUART  
Crawford County

Buying day old chicks saves time and labor for the farmer who keeps from 100 to 300 laying hens, or even more, providing he buys them from a reliable hatchery or breeder. In this advanced age, the hen is out of the question when it comes to hatching chicks. Wheat is harvested with a combine and large fields are plowed with a tractor. Why waste time with a sitting hen?

When set a hen becomes a boarder instead of a producer, and the time to hatch and rear a brood of chicks calls for time enough to lay at least three dozen eggs. If chicks are bought, enough can be purchased at one time to replenish the laying flock each season. Thus they are less trouble to brood as they all are the same age. This enables one to easily cull out the slow-feathering and slow-maturing ones. Buying chicks also does away with feeding a large number of male birds the year round, and hens produce better and become more gentle without males.

Of course, if you have a poultry education or good knowledge of breeding and hatching, and time to pedigree your best birds, several brooder houses to brood separate hatches in, then you are a poultryman and not a farmer. A farmer and his wife do not have time for all these and to perform the other duties at the very time of year when there is so much to do. I have had much experience both ways and will say that I now have the very best flock of chickens I ever owned. Every layer came to me as a day old chick from a reliable breeder. Chicks from pedigreed male matings cost about one-third more than ordinary chicks, but I find them more than twice as profitable.

### Corn at \$30 a Bushel

At the corn show held recently by the Atchison County Farm Bureau 2 bushels of corn sold for \$30 a bushel, each. The 30 bushels of corn sold brought \$324.90, or \$10.80 a bushel. C. A. Hawk of Effingham was the auctioneer.

Famous last words in Mexico: "I hereby announce my candidacy for president."

## Mrs. E. H. Ladwig America's Foremost Poultry Woman

The statement that "there is no sentiment in business" is certainly disproved in the success of Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, of the Sunny Slope Poultry Farms, Troy, Kansas, who is recog-



nized as the leader among the women poultry breeders of America.

How she happened to start with the Single Comb White Orpington is best told in her own language: "I studied the various poultry journals with one idea in mind—to find a general all-purpose fowl. I wanted size, vigor, nice juicy meat, and an ability to produce an abundance of large eggs at all times of the year. I wanted what a great many poultrymen pronounced 'impossible,' and yet, my White Orpingtons have not disappointed me, for they have responded to my breeding and ambitions, even more satisfactorily than I had hoped for."

Mrs. Ladwig's extreme modesty makes it very hard to get from her the true story of her rise to the top—a story that is replete with disappointments and successes, with trials and tribulations, finally reaching the top by determination and pluck.

How well she succeeded is demonstrated in the number of cups and ribbons she has won, all denoting that her birds were the best shown at the particular shows in which she exhibited. In fact Mrs. Ladwig's "Wonder Strain of White Orpingtons" has never been beaten in the show room in the last few years.

She has been sweepstakes and grand champion winner for years, and her winnings in Official Egg Laying Contests are made by these same high quality birds. She now has a pen at the South West National Egg Laying Contest, San Antonio, Texas.

There are 784 pullets in this contest and during the month of December Mrs. Ladwig had second high hen of the entire contest, and first high hen of all heavy breeds, her pullet laying 30 eggs. She also had two pullets laying 29 and 27 eggs each, making her winner of three of the ten certificates given to the highest hens of the entire contest. Her birds at home are making the same high records.

Mrs. Ladwig's fame as a breeder of White Orpingtons led to so many inquiries as to whether she bred other varieties, that she anticipated that some day she would be asked to supply the other breeds, and accordingly she began looking around among her neighbors' flocks with the thought that if the time ever came when the demand was large enough, she would be able to furnish other breeds that would be somewhere nearly the equal in quality of her White Orpingtons.

In her trips to neighboring farms she discovered that many had already made progress in the building of their flocks, and with careful selecting as to matings and the addition of some new blood, she found that she would be able to get eggs that she knew would produce chicks that she could recommend to her friends, and she now offers chicks from nine different breeds, aside from her White Orpingtons, to her customers.

Mrs. Ladwig tells us that she has recently published a Poultry Book, describing her "Wonder Strain of White Orpingtons" and the other breeds she sells. This is a very valuable book, as it gives the results of Mrs. Ladwig's eighteen years of practical poultry breeding. It will be mailed free to any poultry raiser who would like to know more about her methods. Just write to Sunny Slope Poultry Farms, Box 22, Troy, Kansas.

## BE SAFE!

Chicks From Bloodtested Flocks Are Your Insurance Against

### Heavy Chick Losses

Largest Hatchery in West that has annually BLOODTESTED its flocks for FOUR years. Every bird not only BLOODTESTED, but carefully selected by A. P. A. Judge for health, type, color, vigor and high egg-production.

### Take No Chances

BLOODTESTED chicks cost no more than ordinary chicks and are your protection against heavy chick losses. They make real profits for you. We guarantee 100% live delivery of healthy, disease-free chicks.

### Get Our Big, Free Instructive Poultry Book

It describes in detail our modern methods that insure Profit Making Chicks. Read it before ordering. It contains our SPECIAL OFFER on early orders that save you money.

Mid-Western Poultry Farms and Hatchery  
Box P, Burlingame, Kansas

6 NESTS for \$3.95

CHEAPER THAN WOOD NESTS

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## Barroom Didn't Attract Us

(Continued from Page 14)

the foreign districts of New York, invited us over to another table and introduced a tall and friendly corrugated iron salesman and his blackhaired American wife. Here was a freedom of friendliness no Englishman would stoop to indeed! And before our meal was finished, they had invited us to stay with them at the house they had rented in Lagos.

### Quinine is a Necessity

This American amicability gave us an inspiration, and we hunted up an American Baptist missionary, those unofficial American consuls that one finds in the blackest bush or the remotest corners of the earth. "Why don't you take a little trip back into the interior?" this American asked us when we told him our business.

"They tell us it can't be done; there's no place to stay, and no place to go, and—"

"Well, now, you go up to Abeokuta, about 65 miles inland, and our missionary there will show you different—"

And he sent a telegram advising this bush missionary that we would be up to see him the next day. "You'll find plenty of things of interest here in Lagos if you look for them, but you'll probably find more up country," he told us. And we did—in both places. He changed our opinion of many things before we finally left Lagos for good. For instance, we had been told that it was only by very short periods of residence, certainly never over 15 months at a time, followed by a year's vacation at home, in England, and then only by carefully preserving one's health in a certain amount of alcohol, that a white man could live on the west coast of Africa more than a very few years at the most. And yet we found that this missionary and his wife had been spending three years at a time on the west coast, had carelessly left alcohol entirely alone, and were just completing their 26th year of service. I found further, after several desperate attempts to prove it not so, that this veteran coaster and his wife could beat Jim and me at tennis and come up just as fresh after each set as we did. And I'm no slouch of a tennis player either, for at the annual fete at an inland city a month later, another American and I won the doubles championship from a field of 26 contestants—but that is a different story.

In spite of the record of these people, however, and in spite of the fact that in the last 18 years, during which time there have been from a dozen to 30 or 40 American missionaries in Nigeria, there have been only two deaths, the three-year period of service is too long, and missionaries, as well as government and commercial people, should not be required to stay so long on the West African Coast without a period of rest and recuperation at home. During the two or three months that Jim and I spent in Nigeria we felt our general vitality wane and our energy and enthusiasm gradually weakened as the effects of the hot, sultry climate, the daily dose of 5 grains of quinine, the sun, and general condition began to get in their work. West Africa is no health resort.

### Mothers of the Future

During the months I eventually spent in Nigeria, on the coast and in the interior, I learned many things about the genus missionary. For one thing, I gradually discovered that one reason why my advance information and advices concerning missionaries and their work were so unfavorable to them was that my informants usually know nothing whatever about the subject except hearsay, and thus most of the gossip about missionaries is not founded on facts.

Here is one example. There are very few Americans in Lagos—less than a dozen most of the time—and one would suppose that these few would know each other and each other's work well. One American commercial man who had been in Lagos for some time told me my first day in town that there was an American mission in Lagos, but he didn't know the names of the people. He suggested that I wait until noon to call on them because he thought they had a dozen or so native students in their care and couldn't leave their classes. Then he proceeded to tell me considerable about missionary work in Africa.

I found upon visiting the school that

there were two Americans in charge, eight or 10 educated native teachers, and a few hundred native students going to school in buildings that were erected for that purpose 40 years ago. My American informant knew nothing of this, and yet he was full of general information about missionaries and their work, practically all of which was hearsay. And since much of this is unfavorable an unfortunate injustice is being done to the missionary work.

One English journalist visited a certain mission industrial school in Nigeria, spent about 15 minutes there, and then wrote in his magazine that the native boys were being exploited by the missionaries and kept in virtual slavery. I visited the same school later and found that the boys were getting their tuition, and even their board and lodging and clothes, and had to work considerably less than I, for instance, and a great many other American college students, who had to work when going to school at home.

I visited a girls' school a few miles inland, financed and conducted by a small staff of Americans and learned that the native girls are paying \$75 a year, which covers tuition and board and room. Along with the three R's these mothers of the future African race are being taught homemaking, child care and sanitation and, incidentally, they are being taught Christianity only if they care to accept it, for a large per cent of them are from Mo-

hammedan families and continue in the Moslem faith.

When one learns that the infant mortality rate in this part of Africa is from 60 to 80 per cent, and in some places, where the population is denser than it is in the United States, still higher, and when he observes, as any casual visitor can, that much of this comes from ignorance of child care, filth, and preventable disease, he can appreciate the value of this training, especially since this school was started even before Livingstone's excursions into Africa and before England had any foothold in Nigeria.

There are 1,300 school children in Lagos (there is only one white child) out of a native population of 100,000, and nearly all of these are in mission schools. In the American Baptist school alone there are over 100 Mohammedans. It may be a mistake to furnish education to the millions of ignorant blacks in Africa, but most of the enlightened world today admits that to keep a race in ignorance and to deny them education is not in line with real progress, as history has shown in the past. Even with the hundreds of mission schools that are now operating in Nigeria only a small fraction of a per cent of the children are in school, and education cannot come so fast that it will be "dangerous" for many, many years.

Our trip inland to Abeokuta and our experiences there will be described next week.

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White Orpingtons, White Wyandottes and White Langshans	4.25	8.00	15.00	32.50	70.00
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References: Osage County Bank and International Baby Chick Association.  
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### Gets Extra Money for Eggs

(Continued from Page 3)

hatchery for his own use; he has expanded until he now has a good income from market eggs, hatching eggs, baby chicks and breeding stock. "I had to expand," Hutcheson said. "Before, I was like the first automobiles that were made. You will remember they had only one cylinder; I had only one source of revenue from my flock. I now have four cylinders. If a person is farming quite extensively and running poultry merely as a sideline, commercial egg production is enough. But if the flock is to be depended upon entirely a person needs four cylinders—or six—or there will be a lack of income sometime during the year."

Keep the breeding flock as hardy as possible, Mr. Hutcheson warns. He allows his to run out whenever the weather is fit, winter or summer. He will have as many as a thousand in this flock, with something like 1,500 pullets. The breeders are culled intensively. They all are 2-year-olds or they wouldn't be in the breeding flock. Fifty per cent of these may be carried over as 3-year-olds, and you will find some birds older than that in his stock. "We don't care so much for quantity production with the breeders as we do for quality," offered P. R. Davis, a son-in-law and partner of Mr. Hutcheson. Mr. Davis goes into every detail of the flock, but is particularly responsible for the hatchery end of the business.

It is admitted that the laying houses are lacking in some respects—but not the buildings that house the incubators or the brooder equipment. But we will mention the hatchery first. It cost \$4,200 but was a good investment according to its owner. It is made of hollow tile and the floor is a few feet below ground level. These factors in combination with a special ceiling slide device, and windows that can be regulated efficiently, make it possible to keep ventilation in the incubator room ideal. Davis gets near perfect hatches. He never figures on getting less than a 75 per cent; last year it was 80 per cent most of the time. "That is on 2,000 to 3,000 eggs to the hatch," Davis said, "so it isn't so bad."

The incubators will hold 9,600 eggs. One crank turns half of them and a second crank does the other half. Eggs are turned every 8 hours "to give the germ a new feeding ground," as Davis puts it. This makes for best development. Capital City Egg Farm sells 25,000 to 30,000 baby chicks a year. "This doesn't compare with big commercial hatcheries," Davis said, "but the eggs hatched all are from our flock." Four extra chicks are shipped with every order of 100 to make up for any possible loss. Ordinarily the purchasers are just four chicks ahead. From this farm chicks have been shipped to eight states.

The brooder house is 140 feet long, having 10 sections 14 by 17 feet. Roosts can be put in when necessary, ventilation has received expert attention, alfalfa runs are available from each section and each division has a cement feeding floor. Careful sanitation from clean ground to proper disinfecting gives the chicks a chance. "I think we will find it advantageous to use more cement in the future," Mr. Hutcheson said. "Cement feeding floors are economical in the long run as they absolutely can be disinfected."

### Cattle Prices Better


A definite return of prosperity for cattlemen was seen by commission men in Kansas City in the new high peacetime price paid for prime fed steers up to Tuesday of last week. Eighty-six head of choice steers, averaging 1,401 pounds, and owned by W. I. Masche, banker and cattleman of Saffordville, were sold for \$18.25 a hundred.

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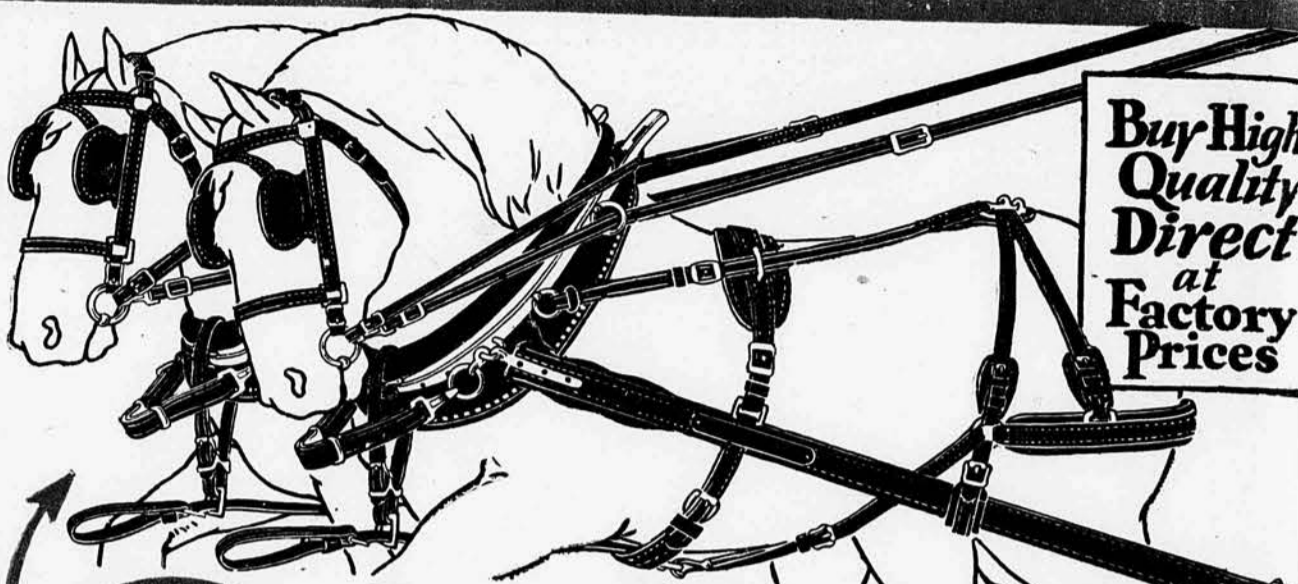


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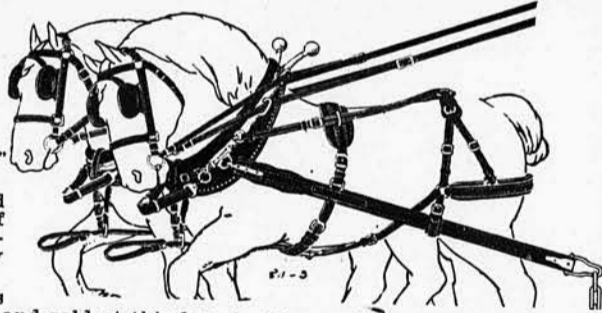
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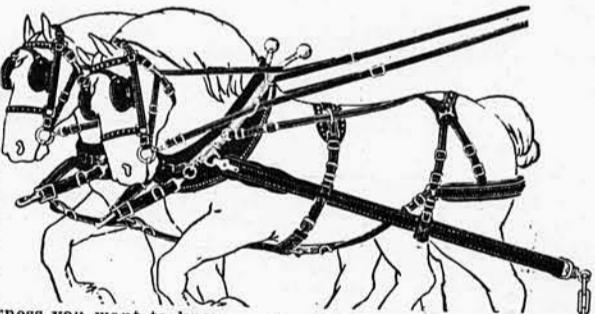
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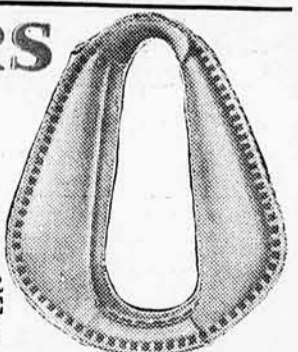
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