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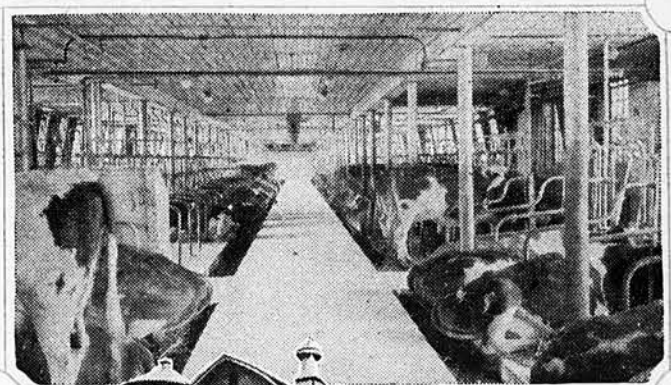
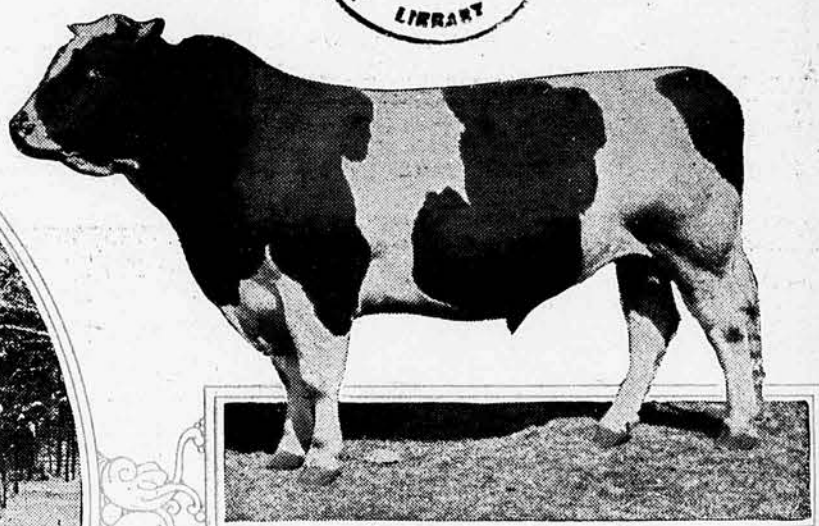
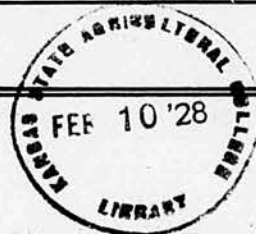
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

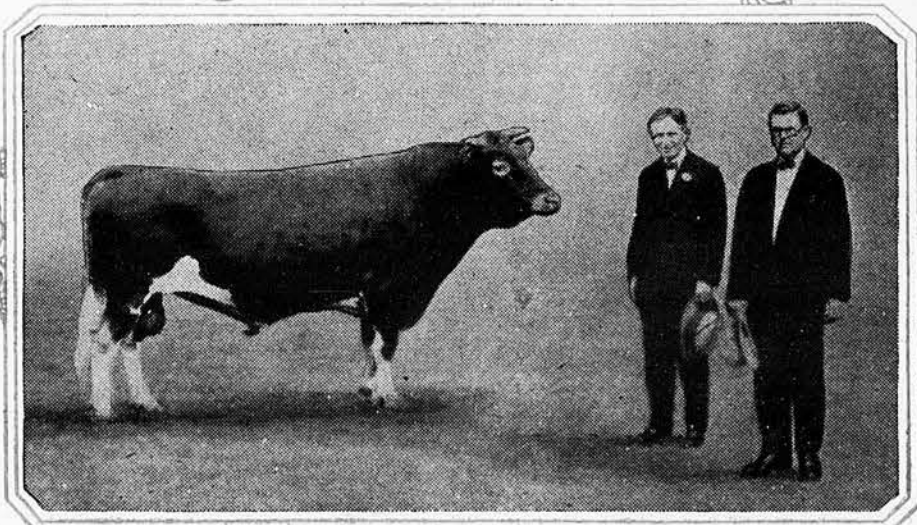
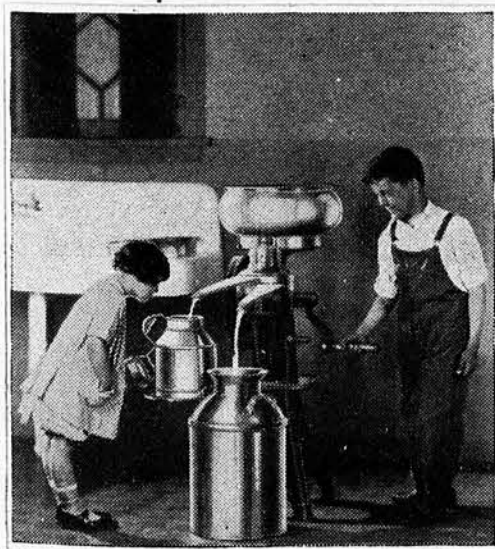
Volume 66

February 11, 1928

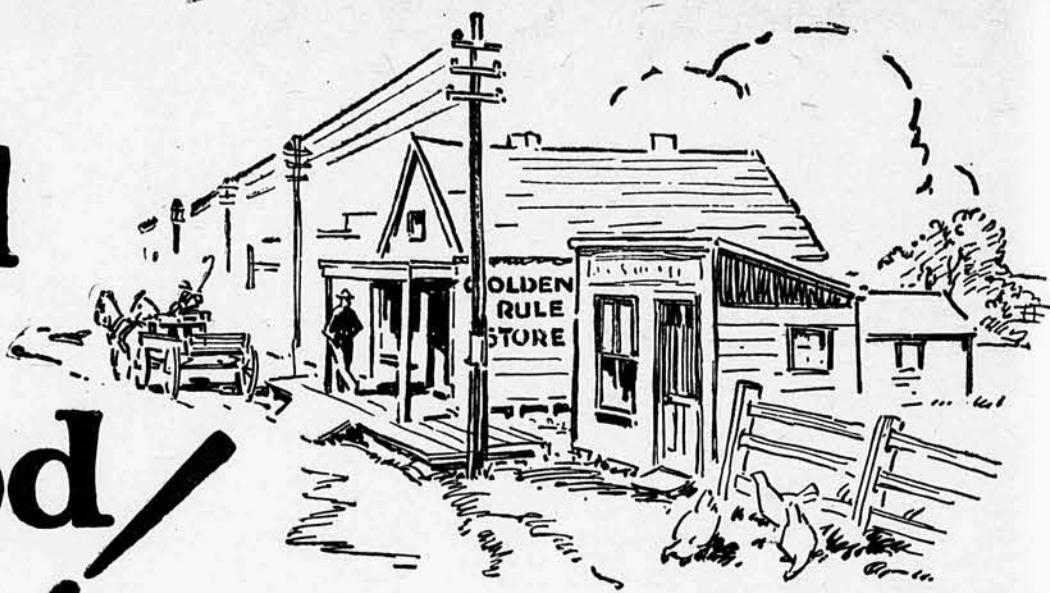
Number 6



*Winter in
Dairyland*



a retail store ideal that made good!



BACK of every great industry are the ideals of some pioneer, some leader, some master-mind—that hew close to the line of some great principle. To operate in strict conformity with the principles of the Golden Rule was the ideal of Mr. J. C. Penney when he founded the family of J. C. Penney Company Department Stores in 1902.

This ideal, this pledge, was un-faillingly kept in his first Store. No one was disappointed. Because people had confidence in Mr. Penney, they bought his goods and returned for more.

The Store—small but guided by



an unwavering ideal—was the beginning of a mercantile achievement which, twenty-six years later, was to be a boon to the consuming public thruout the United States.

The J. C. Penney Company today has 954 Department Stores, scattered over 46 States, which serve with the same faithfulness, millions of men, women and children.

The Famous Nation-Wide Values to Be Had at Our Stores in New Spring Coats and Dresses

For Women, Misses and Juniors

—in the latest styles, colors and materials—invite your immediate attention

The work-dresses of the house—Our House Frocks at 79 cents—are preferred by thousands because of their superiority and style.

We recommend Jaciel Toilet Goods for we know them to be pure, efficacious and a delight to use. Sold only in our stores.

For Men and Young Men, Our Hats at \$2.98 and \$3.98 and Our Caps at \$1.98, represent an unusually high craftsmanship and styling.

Courteous treatment, a sympathetic interest in the buying problems of customers, built-in quality that lasts and a fair price—from these people have learned to have confidence in the Company and its operations. Large buying resources are made to function to the economical advantage of the public.

The J. C. Penney Company Store nearest you, cordially invites you to call, to judge for yourself its values and its preparedness to serve you well and save you more.

Our Spring Store News Catalog will tell you of many economies. If your address is not on the mailing list of our Store nearest you, please send it. The Catalog will be ready soon after March first.

J.C. PENNEY CO.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
"where savings are greatest"

Dry Goods, Clothing, Furnishings, and Shoes, for the Entire Family

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Arkansas City	Eldorado	Alamosa	859 Santa Fe Drive
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Columbus	Independence	51 Broadway	Grand Junction
	Iola		Las Animas
			Longmont
			Loveland
			Monte Vista
			Montrose
			Sterling
			Trinidad
			Walsenburg
			Wray

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Gladfelter's Durocs Made Best Profit

He Farms With Alfalfa, Corn, Hogs, Lambs and Beef Cattle

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IT MIGHT seem reasonable for a man who has increased his net worth more than 20,000 per cent in the last 15 years to sit back and not worry about whether his system of farming could be improved on. But it is chronic, this thing of cutting production costs and increasing efficiency. W. A. Gladfelter, Lyon county, exhibited this fact very early in a conversation about his farming recently.

"If I had a silo," he said, "I could handle the livestock feeding a little differently and it would help the corn crop considerably."

Perhaps you are thinking Mr. Gladfelter's idea of helping the corn crop would be to salvage what he could as silage in extremely dry years. Well, he could do that all right, but every year in Kansas isn't that dry. Mr. Gladfelter would make his silo help the corn crop every single season. That is his idea of getting service out of equipment.

"I have no set rotation," he said. "My farming runs to alfalfa, corn and hogs. This last year I had 100 acres of alfalfa and a similar amount of corn. With such a system as this I always follow corn after alfalfa, but it has been hurt more times than it has made a go of it the first year; it has burned more times than it has made a good stand. Of course, the second year is all right.

"But if I had a silo...." Here is where Mr. Gladfelter admitted that no matter how good a business is, there always is room for improvement. All thru his years of farming he has been able to look into his business and pick out the weak spots—and correct them.

After saying he needed a silo, he explained that instead of following corn right after alfalfa he would grow cane and use it for silage. It would be worked into the ration for beef cattle. Now Mr. Gladfelter feeds out about two carloads of cattle a year, but he has thought of changing. "I have figured on putting up a silo," he said, "and going in



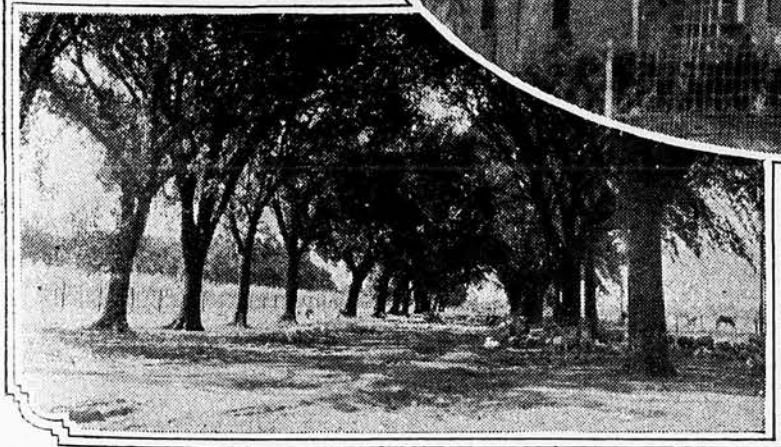
four horses two years ago. He thinks immature corn caused the trouble. The cattle didn't get in it. While in the stalk fields the cattle were brought up at night for cotton cake, and toward the last, some ground corn. Mr. Gladfelter grinds everything he needs right at home.

The extensive acreage of alfalfa is one of the big factors in the success of Gladfelter's most profitable venture—that of hog raising. A stand of alfalfa is turned under as soon as it shows signs of going backward. To get the land back in alfalfa from corn, oats is used as a nurse crop. Some alfalfa is plowed

every year, but there is no set amount. It all depends on conditions. With alfalfa, hogs, cattle and sheep, the land is kept in very good condition.

Most of the corn for the breeding herd of Duroc Jerseys is ground, but not for the market hogs. The breeding animals get a mixture of ground alfalfa, ground corn, oilmeal, tankage, shorts, salt and mineral. The market stuff gets shelled corn and tankage in a self-feeder. "My Duroc herd has been the most profitable part of my farming for the last few years," Mr. Gladfelter said. "Two years ago when cattle broke even, my hogs made plenty of money. For the last three or four years I have held two and three sales a year which have been averaging more than \$70. Besides I sell privately. Hog

(Continued on Page 41)



At Right Above, W. A. Gladfelter, Lyon County, Master Farmer. In the Oval, the Comfortable, Modern Home, and Immediately Above, the Attractive Elm Lane That Leads in From the Hard Surfaced Highway. Note the Lambs Enjoying the Shade of the Trees

for cattle a little more—maybe baby beeves." The cattle Gladfelter now handles are bought in Texas, and he always has handled white faces.

With no grass, Gladfelter buys 2-year-old Herefords and feeds them right out. He gets them in November, turns them in the stalk fields for 30 days, until they get the best out of the stalks, and then puts them in the feedlot. He has had some trouble with stalk poisoning that way with horses, but not with cattle. He lost

Beezley's Records Keep Him Straight

BLUE prints and a set of books tell R. C. Beezley, Crawford county, exactly what he has done, what he is doing and what he should do in the future. That is the reason he keeps them; by making them guide his farming operations he saves a lot of time, trouble and guessing.

The prints show him whether every acre on the farm is being worked to best advantage, that every acre under cultivation has had a legume on it during the last six years; they show whether the ro-

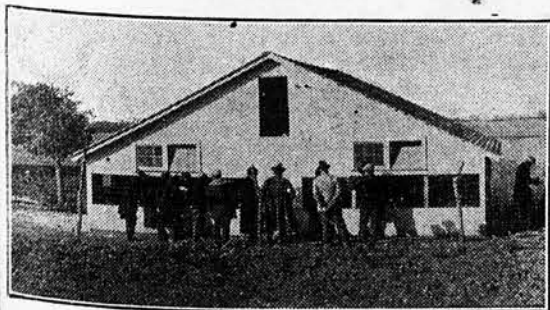
tation of crops has been one that would build up fertility and indicate what should be done to correct any errors. Likewise they give some idea of production that can be expected each season. Beezley has been keeping these prints for several years, and at a glance can tell whether he is progressing or falling behind.

Beezley's books give detailed information such as the fact that the new milk house cost \$288.93 plus 12½ days of work; that one cow produced 77 pounds of milk and another one 85 pounds in a day; that a new poultry house cost \$445.19 and 200 hours of home labor; they show that the retail milk route gives a steady income without much price fluctuation, that the poultry helps to pay the daily expenses and that hogs are worth keeping. In short, the books tell Beezley what he should know about income and expenses.

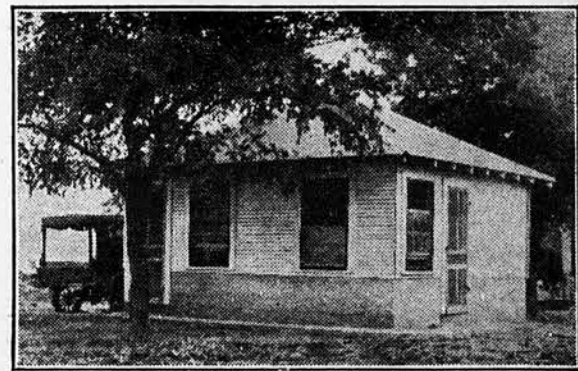
Dairying is the major operation, with 33 purebred and several grade Holsteins. All of the grades must go now, except one that made 500 pounds of butterfat in a year in the cow testing association. The herd started with two purebreds, and since that time only two heifers have been purchased. One of the original cows has 25 descendants in the herd, with five generations represented. She produced more than 10,000 pounds of milk two different years, and was handled under average farm conditions. One of her daughters made 85 pounds

of milk in a day. The mother's best record was 77 pounds in a day; that difference of 8 pounds for the best day for mother and daughter, and a better yearly average for the daughter, may properly be credited to good feeding and care, and to a purebred sire. Beezley started to do some official testing

(Continued on Page 41)



A New Missouri Type Laying House on the Beezley Farm, Crawford County. It Cost \$445.19 Plus 200 Hours of Beezley's Time, But the White Rocks Are Paying for It



To Handle the Milk More Efficiently, Beezley Built This Milk House. In It One Finds Bottle Racks, Automatic Bottle Washer and It Is to Have a Steam Sterilizer and a Refrigerator When Complete

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

WE ARE hearing a good deal these days about the impossibility of making men good by law. I have been hearing that statement dogmatically uttered almost ever since I can remember. Is it true? Well, that depends on what you mean by good. If you mean that you cannot change a man's impulses; if you mean that you cannot make a selfish man unselfish by law; if you mean that you cannot make a mean, penurious man generous; if you mean that you cannot make a foul-minded man pure in thought; if you mean that you cannot make a dishonest man honest in his mind and desire, then I agree with you. But it has been demonstrated that a man can be made to act decently; that he can be prevented from robbing his neighbor; that he can be restrained from beating his wife and from committing a great many crimes that he would commit if no restraint were placed on him, and to that extent the law, if vigorously administered can make him act like a good man, altho it cannot change his heart or his desires.

Another remark I have heard a great many times, spoken by persons who should have more sense, is that a man has a greater desire to do what he is forbidden to do than he would have if he were not forbidden. If that is true then all men are more disposed to commit crimes than they would be if there were no laws against the commission of crime. The natural tendency of the majority of human beings who live under any particular government is to believe in that government and to believe that because a custom exists, which has been established by law, it is right.

All governments are merely the concentrated expressions of the laws and customs of each particular government. They may be wrong and oppressive, but unless the oppression is carried to a great extreme a majority of the people submit without protest, and are willing to fight and die to sustain the very government that oppresses them.

Custom is merely another name for law. All customs are not formulated in statutes, it is true, but they are laws just the same, and they have a very binding effect on the people who make up the communities where such customs exist. The laws of custom bear on every person; a few rebel against them and as a result are considered criminal, or mentally unbalanced, or at least "queer." The majority are the willing slaves of custom. The fact that custom requires a certain kind of dress or behavior does not excite in them a desire to run contrary to custom; their desire is to conform to the established rules.

In all ages since recorded history began the question has been debated, "Is humanity growing worse?" Always there have been those who insisted that it is, that man is as prone to evil as the sparks are to fly upward. On the other hand, there always have been optimists who insisted that the contrary was true; that the world is growing better all the time.

Horace J. Bridges, a well-known lecturer and writer, in a recent issue of the Welfare Magazine, takes the position that the world is steadily growing better, not worse. He says, "If I were among those who are convinced that things are inevitably and fatally growing worse I do not see how I could escape the logic of the old saying, 'Let us eat and drink, for tomorrow we die.' If the troubles of the world are incurable and the tide of evil is encroaching on the shores of good, so that these must at last be submerged entirely; if no dams or breakwaters that we can build can ultimately hold, then why indulge in the vain labor of seeking to stave off an inundation that will sooner or later prove irresistible? Save what you can from the wreck and enjoy the brief day while it is with you."

As a proof that the world is really growing better he calls attention to the numerous institutions for the betterment of mankind, such as hospitals, and institutions for the care of neglected children, which are of comparatively recent origin. It is only a little more than 70 years since Dickens was describing the shocking and horrible conditions under which children lived in the greatest city in the world and pointing out the almost total absence of institutions for their care or rescue or guidance.

It is only a few years, comparatively, since there were no laws providing penalties for cruelty to animals, but such laws are on the statute books today in every state.

It has been only a short time since there were

practically no laws protecting wage earners. They worked excessively long hours and under the most unhealthful conditions in very many cases. If the laborer suffered injury on account of defective tools or machinery he could recover no damages, if he knew, as he generally did, what kind of tools he was working with, on the old assumption that he assumed the risk when he used the tools or when he worked under dangerous conditions, as in the days before automatic couplers between cars and before the bumpers were required to be of equal height.

"When, therefore," says Bridges, "I read the writings of learned men like Bertrand Russell, who tell us that the world is without meaning and that man is but fighting a hopeless battle against the blind and soulless forces of the universe, I recall to mind what I have seen in the slums of Chicago and London, the transfigured faces of sufferers there, and of the ministers to suffering; and at once the impression of the learned pessimists' philosophy falls from me like a bad dream on awakening."

However, it is idle to shut our eyes to the fact that conditions are not what they ought to be.

Senator Borah says that the "most menacing and portentous problem facing the people of the United States in 1928 is that of lawlessness." He



refers not merely to the lawlessness found in connection with prohibition but to that exhibited in many other connections. He says it is "eating like a foul disease at the very heart of the nation. Its solution depends almost wholly on the aroused interest and the sustained public opinion of the whole nation."

Senator Bruce of Maryland has become obsessed with the belief that prohibition is the greatest menace to the country. In his opinion unless a wet candidate is put up by the Republicans a Democratic victory will be the result either under the leadership of Governor Smith of New York, Governor Ritchie of Maryland or Senator Reed of Missouri.

It is difficult to believe that Senator Bruce is sincere in intimating that the Republican party could win with a wet candidate. It may not win the next election with a dry candidate, but it would most certainly lose it with a wet one. Two Presidential candidates cannot both win running on the same track; the one who has the lead on that track certainly will win the race. The Republicans of New York tried to win against Governor Smith by avoiding the prohibition issue, and talking wet. They were disastrously defeated. The wets preferred to vote for Al Smith, about whom they had no doubt, than to take chances with any Republican who talked wet.

Governor Smith probably would have defeated any candidate the Republicans might have put up against him, but the fact that the Republicans hedged and dodged certainly did not help their candidate. However, the coming Republican National Convention is not going to nominate a wet candidate, that is certain. The platform may not take a decided stand for prohibition, but the candidate who will be nominated will be dry.

65 Years Old, Anyway

I THINK, James," said Bill Wilkins, "that your story uv Gabe Winkler can't be depended on—in other words, my private opinion is that it is a darned lie. The fact is that I knowed Gabe personally in his later days. It is true that he come out there to Western Kansas from Indiana, and that when he come he wuz as deaf as a post and had no hair on his head wuth mentionin' and only one tooth in his mouth, also that he hed the lumbago and the bone spavin and several other ailments; and he did improve. He got over the lumbago and the spavin and his liver complaint and rheumatism and it is also true that he grewed a new set uv teeth, but aside from that, James, your story is pure fiction. He never j'ined the boy scouts nur got to be a clog dancer or anything uv the kind.

"The fact wuz that he wuz a blamed old nuisance. He never did recover his hearin' but insisted on buttin' into any conversation that happened to be goin' on when he wuz around. As he couldn't hear nuthin' his remarks wuz decidedly irrelevant, as the lawyers say. He would sit around and talk about the early times in Indiana and what he went thru before the war in Eastern Kansas, till everybody got plumb tired uv listenin' to him.

He couldn't dance, but he used to talk fur hours at a time about what a expert dancer he used to be. He said that at one time he got into a clog dancin' contest, to see how long they could clog dance without stoppin', the feller who remained the longest to git a prize uv a hundred dollars in gold. He said that there wuz 25 started but at the end uv five hours all uv them hed give up but him and one other feller. They danced on steady fur three hours more, when the other fell exhausted on the floor and he kep' on fur another half hour just to show what he could do. He hed danced the clog fur eight hours and 30 minutes uninterrupted, but he said that when he started to dance he measured 5 feet 11 inches, and when he quit he wuz only 5 feet 8. He told that story till he got to believe it himself, but there wa'n't nobody else who didn't believe that he wuz lyin' about it.

"Once he wuz sittin' out in front uv Abe Levi's store when all uv a sudden the buildin' wuz struck by lightning. That crash uv thunder wuz so loud that it actually deafened everybody who wuz within 50 feet, so that they couldn't hear nuthin' fur several minutes. Gabe didn't notice that the buildin' hed been struck, but he sort uv got the impression that somebody hed spoke to him, and he said, 'Yes, that's exactly what I think.'

"That story about his belongin' to the boy scouts is all moonshine. The fact is that when he got to be 99 years old he got to be such a general nuisance that it wuz voted at a community meetin' that unless he died within a year they would ship him back to Indiana. He passed away three months and a half before the year wuz up, and his body wuz shipped back to Indiana. A good many uv the people objected to buryin' him out there, because they said owin' to the revivin' character uv that climate the old nuisance wuz liable to come to life and dig his way out and begin tellin' his old stories again. Yes, James, Gabe wuz a fraud and not the sort uv critter you pictured him at all, but I will testify to the health givin' character uv that climate.

"There wuz a man moved out there from Arkansas back in 1885; he wuz one uv the first settlers. He hed an old houn' dog that he brought with him. He said that in his youth that wuz the best coon dog in Arkansas, but finally he got old, lost his teeth and got so stiff that he couldn't run and so blind that he couldn't tell a coon from a razorback hog. But he said the houn' hed been a member uv the family so long that he couldn't bear to kill him, so he just kep' him and let him lay round the cabin. He hed reached the age uv 25, which as you know, James, is a very unusual age fur any dog to live. When they started to move to Kansas his idee wuz to put the old houn' out uv his misery,

but the houn' looked up at him with his one remainin' eye so pitiful that he decided to bring him along, supposin' that he never would live to make the trip. However, he did and when they got out to Western Kansas that old houn' begin to take on new life. He grew a new coat uv liver colored hair, got all over his stiffness and turned out to be the best dog to run jackrabbits there wuz in that country.

"That houn', James, wuz killed by an automobile in 1925 at the age uv 65. They give him a reg'lar burial and people come fur miles to attend the funeral. But your story about Gabe Winkler, James, I regret to say, is far from the truth."

Probate Court Should Act

A widow died over three years ago, leaving an 80-acre farm to five heirs all over 50 years old. It is standing undivided now, and one of the sons rents it. The oldest daughter has been acting as administrator, but has never given any bond. He and she have managed the estate to suit themselves. No money has ever been divided among the heirs, altho there was \$100 left last year after paying the taxes. Have they a right to keep back such money or yearly crop income from the estate and use it in any way they desire or should they divide it? Can they take the crop income and use it to pay her on a claim she places against the estate for caring for and boarding her mother several years and not having been fully paid? Can they apply the estate money on her claim or should she wait until the estate is sold and paid for? She is acting as and considers herself administrator, tho she has not given any bond, and not all the heirs wanted her for the administrator. Can she lawfully act as administrator under these circumstances? The widow left no will.

It is the duty of the probate court to require the administrator to give bond. Also under the law as it now is the administrator should make final settlement. This should have been made a good while ago. The old law gave the administrator two years in which to make a final settlement. The present law has reduced this to one year. This matter should be taken up with the probate court, and if the administratrix is not satisfactory a new one should be appointed by the court, or in any event the court should require this administratrix to give bond and to make a final settlement.

Boarding the mother, whom I presume is the widow referred to, would be a proper claim against the estate and should be made by the administratrix to the probate court, and if on examination such claim is found to be just it should be allowed. The administratrix is required under the law during the period of her administration to keep an accurate account of the expense and receipts of the estate. She cannot simply spend money as she pleases without making any account of it.

Can Take 10 Per Cent

1—A is the owner of a store. B, a farmer, has a charge account at A's store for less than \$100. A has threatened suit if said account is not paid in full within a given time. B is "hard up" and can only manage to pay about \$5 a month, as his wage is not large and he has a family to provide for. Can A get the county attorney to collect the money? Can B be forced to sell some of his personal property to pay in full? Can the said county attorney collect B's wages, when they are all the income B has? Does a monthly payment protect B from this or can A refuse to accept said monthly payment so as to have more of the bill against B? 2—A has a valuable purebred calf which B runs over with his car and kills. Can B be forced to pay for the calf? Would he have to pay according to A's value of the calf or according to the market price only? 3—What is the law in regard to dogs killed by automobiles?

D. J. F.

1—If B is a wage earner, 10 per cent of his wages might be garnisheed each month, together with not to exceed \$4 in payment of the cost of garnishment. The county attorney might conduct this suit not as the county attorney but simply as any other attorney. B cannot be forced to sell any of his personal property, but if he has personal

property which is not covered by the exemption law, that property might be levied on in payment of a judgment obtained against him. As head of the family he is entitled to the following exemptions: his homestead if he owns one—that is, 160 acres of land in the country or an acre of land in town—a team of horses or mules and wagon, his farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs and 20 sheep with the wool from the sheep, his household furniture, and food sufficient to keep his family for one year and his animals for one year if he has it on hand. If B were to voluntarily pay as much as could be garnisheed of his wages, that should relieve him from garnishment, altho if A had a judgment against him the mere fact that he made payment on that judgment and did not pay the full amount would not protect him from garnishment. A can stand on his legal rights and refuse to accept a partial payment of the debt owed him.

2—If this calf was killed thru the carelessness of B, he would be held liable for the value of the calf. The value of this calf would be determined if



suit were brought by a jury. It would not necessarily be the value placed on it by the owner. A man driving an automobile is required to use ordinary diligence while on the highway. If he does use ordinary diligence and injures or kills an animal that happens to be upon the highway, he would not be held responsible.

3—If a dog is assessed as personal property it has the same rights as any other personal property, and if killed by an automobile the owner of the dog could collect in the same way he could if any other animal was killed thru the carelessness of the automobile driver. If the dog is not assessed as personal property it has no property rights, and the owner of the dog could not collect in case it is killed.

Public Money Was Wasted?

There is an old road on the edge of two farms. A survey was made several years ago. This survey is on record. No objection was made when filed. It is legal in every way the officers say. It is a mail route. They say they have tried to have this worked for years but with no luck. There is no natural hindrance in the right of way of any kind. The county commissioners say no. One man fences his land to right of way line, 30 feet of rocks, and closes the old track. The man on the opposite side of the right of way has fenced in the right of way, in fact two-thirds the width of it, and refuses

to get out. He lived there when the survey was made and was present at the time. He has not filed any objection to the survey. The township board makes a deal for a strip just out of the right of way at great expense. Have they the right to spend the taxpayers' money that way and can the taxpayers object to such a deal and make them return the money to the tax fund? What can a taxpayer do?

The township board in the case of township roads and the county commissioners in the case of county roads are allowed wide authority in the making of roads. That is, they may do almost anything within reason to improve the road. They are not supposed to spend public money unnecessarily, and if it could be shown that they could make just as good a road on the old survey and with less expense, an injunction might perhaps lie against them for buying extra land when the same was not necessary.

Here Are the Officers

Who are the members of the President's cabinet? Also who are the members of the state executive department?

Z. A. H.

The members of the cabinet are: Secretary of State, Frank G. Kellogg; Secretary of Treasury, Andrew W. Mellon; Secretary of War, Dwight W. Davis; Attorney General, J. G. Sargent; Postmaster General, Harry S. New; Secretary of the Navy, Curtis D. Wilbur; Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work; Secretary of Agriculture, William A. Jardine; Secretary of Commerce, Herbert Clark Hoover; Secretary of Labor, John James Davis.

The state officers of Kansas are: Governor, Ben S. Paulen; Lieutenant Governor, D. A. N. Chase; Secretary of State, Frank J. Ryan; Auditor of State, Will J. French; State Treasurer, Carl White; Attorney General, William Smith; Superintendent of Public Instruction, George Allen; Superintendent of Insurance, William R. Baker; State Printer, Bert P. Walker.

21 Years Old Now

How old are girls before they are of age in Kansas?

I. M.

Twenty-one years.

What the Law Says

What would be the penalty if a farmer allowed his taxes to go unpaid until next summer? What would be the penalty if he paid the first half when due and allowed the second half to run six or eight months? F. G.

All taxes on either personal or real estate are due and payable at any time between November 1 and December 20. If one-half the taxes are not paid on or before December 20 there shall be added thereto a penalty of 5 per cent. If half of the taxes are paid on or before December 20 there is no penalty. The other half may be paid at any time before the 20th of the following June. If the taxes all remain delinquent after the 20th of June another penalty of 5 per cent is added. Taxes on personal property that remain due and unpaid on the first day of January or the first day of July respectively are collected in the following manner:

The county treasurer between the 10th and 15th days of January and July sends a notice by mail to the person to whom the taxes were assessed as shown on the records in the office of the county clerk. Failure to receive such notice does not relieve the person defaulting from any penalty and costs attaching thereto. Should the taxes on this personal property remain unpaid for 30 days after the mailing of such notice the treasurer shall issue a warrant to the sheriff of the county commanding him to levy the amount of such unpaid taxes and the penalty thereon, that is, 5 per cent, together with his fees for collecting the same, on the goods and chattels of the person to whom such taxes were assessed.

War Talk and More Taxes

TO PROVE to the world that Uncle Sam is for peace first, last and all the time, the big-navy advocates seem to have set out to give him the largest navy in the world, or approximately that.

Expenditures of 2½ billions of dollars on a navy-building program, spread over a number of years, are being advocated. An appropriation of 740 million dollars, as a starter, will be recommended by the House Naval Affairs Committee. The larger program is being urged by the Secretary of the Navy.

Admiral Hughes tells the House committee that a billion of dollars will be needed for a starter. It seems to be a time for all good taxpayers to come to the rescue of the country. I am wondering who is going to come to the rescue of the taxpayers should this program go thru, for many additional millions will have to be supplied to man and maintain this greater navy.

If we enter upon this program we must give up all hope of tax reduction, for taxes will have to be increased \$32 for every family of five, nor will this cover all increased expenditures.

We are now living in a war-bankrupted world. Europe is bankrupt and over-burdened with taxes. Even the people of so-called prosperous America are being taxed nearly 9 million dollars a day as a result of that war, which increased their public debt 28 billions of dollars, if we add the present cost of our military establishment.

It is hard to believe that this world has not had its bellyful of war, but instead wants more! Also it is difficult to see how another big war is

to be financed with every great power except the United States in straitened circumstances and in some instances the existence of their very governments imperiled.

Our own business men tell Congress that taxes take all their profits. We know that taxes, direct and indirect, take more than one-third of the farmer's income. And there is a big difference between profits and income.

At the present time we are taxed, in one form or another, more than 4 billions of dollars a year to operate the National Government. About 82 per cent of this enormous sum is expended yearly for the upkeep of our army and navy and to pay for past wars and military preparedness. All other functions of the Government combined take only a little more than 17 per cent of the Federal taxpayer's dollar.

Our military expenditures alone now absorb nearly 32 per cent of all Federal revenues, without any big-navy program added.

Admiral Plunkett quotes that hoary and hackneyed phrase, "In time of peace prepare for war." Europe did just that preceding 1914. Europe entered the World War armed to the teeth, and so was enabled to slaughter almost 10 million young men while going financially bankrupt. If anything else was accomplished by that war I do not know what it was.

If war threatens the United States, it must be from England or Japan. For a long time, and at the present moment, the English government is facing such domestic difficulties that its very exist-

tence is threatened. I cannot believe it is hunting for more trouble. And Japan is by no means on Easy Street. Certainly it is in no condition to wage war on its best customer, the United States, and I very much doubt that it desires to.

It seems to me we need not go further than the President's recommendation for the upkeep of the American navy, to be as well prepared as we need be. Every year since 1922, our appropriations for the navy have been double those of Japan. For the last five years our naval appropriations have considerably exceeded those of Great Britain.

I favor an adequate navy. The country is for an adequate defense program. But I can see no necessity in time of peace for expending nearly seven-eighths of all its energies to lead the world in naval preparedness.

It is folly to think about tax reduction if we embark on a 2½-billion-dollar navy-building policy, or for this nation to talk about world peace to anybody while promoting a big naval program in time of peace.

The real enemy we shall have to fight for some years to come is a national debt of 18 billions of dollars. That will be enough to keep us busy for awhile.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



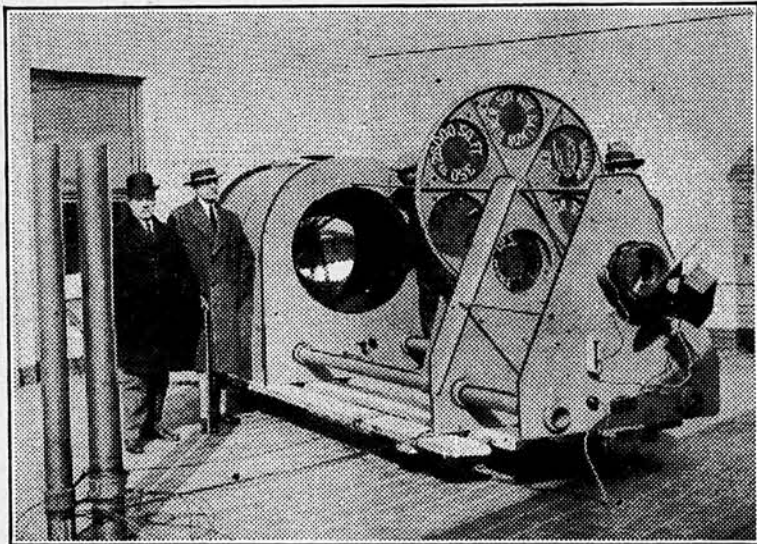
American Beauty Roses and an American Flag Were Carried by the Wife and Daughter of Baron von Prittwitz, Germany's New Ambassador to the U. S. on Their Arrival



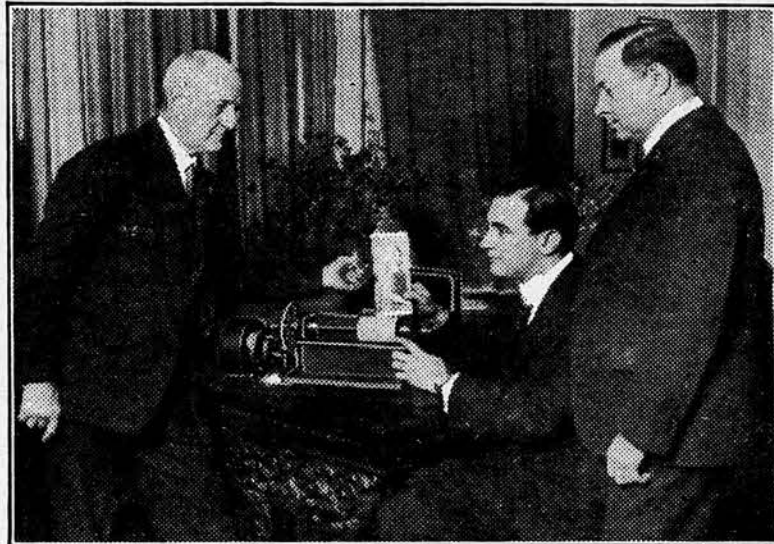
Ten Baby Stars Selected for 1928 by the Western Associated Motion Pictures Advertisers, Los Angeles. Their Average Age is 19. First Row, Left to Right, Sue Carol, Anne Christy, June Collyer, Flora Bromley and Audrey Ferris. Upper Row, Alice Day, Sally Ellers, Dorothy Gulliver, Gwen Lee and Lupe Velez



One of the Prettiest and Latest Models in Dresses for Spring Wear in Printed Crepe That is Expected to be Very Popular from Spring Days Until the Close of Summer



Sky Advertising Projectograph, a New German Invention Successfully Demonstrated in New York. Stencils Containing Advertisements Are on Rotating Discs. Carbon Light and Mirrors Project the Ads on the Clouds at Night. The Pictures Are Projected Over a Large Area, Due to the Rotating Disc



The Radiophoto Receiving Set for the Home and the First Photo It Received in Dr. A. N. Goldsmith's New York Home. The Doctor is Holding the Picture. In Broadcasting a Photo, Light Waves are Converted into Electrical Impulses by a Special Device. The Photo is Received in About One Minute



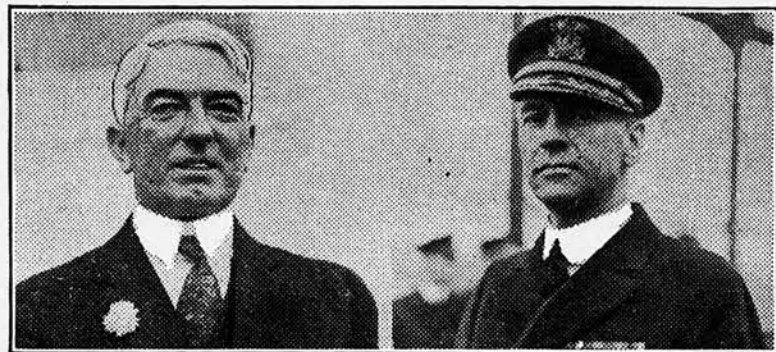
By Signing This Contract the Keith-Albee Circuit and the Orpheum Circuit Were Combined, Controlling 700 Theaters with a Daily Audience of 1,500,000. E. F. Albee, Seated at Left, and Marcus Helman, Right, Made the Merger



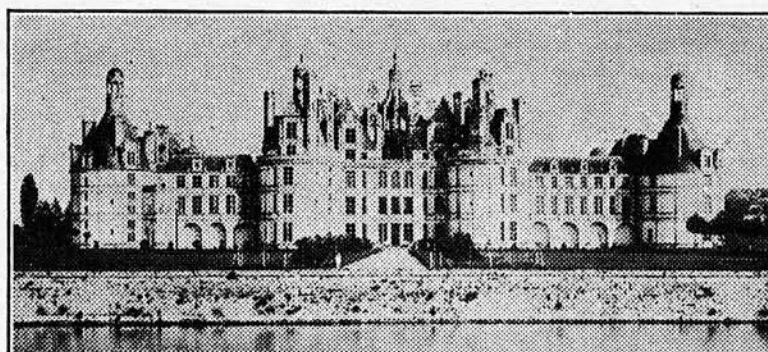
Terrainia Panchents, London, Whose Weird and Hypnotic Beauty Inspired the Much Discussed Sculptor, Jacob Epstein. Her Strange Fascination Has Been Translated in Epstein's Works



Liesbeth Brockhoff, Left, Germany's Woman Champion Figure Skater, and Margarete Ehrhard, Practicing at St. Moritz, Switzerland, While Awaiting the Opening of the Olympic Contests. Three American Girl Skaters Will Match Their Skill With These Experts



Left, New Commodore of U. S. Lines Fleet, H. A. Cunningham, the "Smiling Skipper," Who Succeeds Captain Herbert Hartley, Commander of the Leviathan. Cunningham, 45, Was Commander of the George Washington. Captain Hartley, 52, Will Go Into Business in Boston, and Will Have a Home for First Time Since He Was 18



The Court Must Decide Who Owns This Magnificent Renaissance Structure, the Chateau de Chambord, Paris. Among the 17 Claimants is a Blind Man Who Asserts He is "Louis, Prince of Bourbon, Grandson of Louis XVII, the Last Legitimate King of France." Louis XVII Was the Lost Dauphin, Son of Marie Antoinette

Kansas Dairy Cows Attract Factories

Traps Catch Gophers But Game Commission Uses Birds for Bugs

WITH four new cheese factories locating in the state since January 1, Kansas is making rapid progress as a center for the manufacture of dairy products. The Kraft Cheese Company, Chicago, opened a new plant at Oswego January 24, and is preparing to open another plant at Larned. The Oswego plant has a capacity of 150,000 pounds of whole milk a day. More than 11,000 pounds of milk were received on the opening day and the receipts are increasing daily. The plant at Larned will be a duplicate of the one at Oswego.

The Great Bend Chamber of Commerce is making a milk survey of the territory surrounding that city for Merritt-Schwier Creamery Company, which it is said will locate a plant at Great Bend if a daily supply of more than 10,000 pounds of milk is assured.

A site for a cheese factory has been purchased at Bern by Augustine Brothers, Table Rock, Neb., cheese manufacturers. The Bern plant will open with a minimum daily supply of 10,000 pounds of whole milk.

It is said the rapidly increasing demand for whole milk in large cities and industrial centers in Wisconsin and Northern Illinois is causing manufacturers of cheese, condensed milk and other dairy products to locate plants farther west in the less thickly populated dairy sections. Dairying is making rapid increases as a major farm project in Kansas. Climatic conditions and feed crops produced in the state are admirably suited to dairying and milk is a dairy product and a cash crop. Owners of creameries have learned that cheese factories and milk condenseries located near them help their business. The factories stimulate milk production and create a greater demand for butter and ice cream manufactured in the community where these factories and condenseries are located.

9,000 Gophers Bring \$2,250

THE gopher crop in Nemaha county will be considerably less this year due to the work of B. M. Worland, who has captured more than 9,000 of the pests this winter. For each gopher he has received a bounty of 15 cents from the farmer on whose land the animal was captured, and 10 cents from the county, making an income of approximately \$2,250 for the season's catch. Worland uses a steel wire trap with no bait and it is said he has captured as many as 202 gophers in one day.

A recent report issued at Manhattan says that Riley county paid \$1,839.41 in bounties in 1927 for 3,972 jack-rabbits, 3,168 crows, 9,426 gophers, 40 crow eggs, and 381 coyotes.

An important matter in ridding land of gophers is to see that all colonies are cleaned out completely, as where even a few are left they soon will multiply and the work will have to be done over again.

Horses Bring High Prices

AT A public sale by J. H. Cummings in Chase county recently, 10 to 12-year-old horses weighing around 1,200 pounds sold as high as \$130 a head. It is said these prices are the highest paid in Chase county for horses of that type since 1920, but they are in line with similar high prices paid for sound work animals at public sales held in other sections of Kansas.

At the Dooley sale held in Republic county recently a team of mares, coming 2 and 3 years old, brought \$200; a filly coming 3 years old sold for \$150 and smooth mouth horses went at \$70 to \$80. At other sales held in Republic county within the last few weeks horses brought similar high prices.

It is believed the unusual amount of farm work that has been done during the last few months, due to the open winter, is partly accountable for recent high prices for horses. It is said many buyers believe prices will keep up until after spring work is completed.

Pot Shot Gets 86 Crows

THE Little River Izaak Walton League went into the wholesale crow killing business recently when four members of that organization took a pot shot into a crow roost, bringing down 86 of the birds with four shots. The 86 heads were taken to the Rice county clerk's office, where a bounty of \$10.10 was collected on them. The crow is one bird the Izaak Walton League does not believe in protecting, but the League is helping to protect all birds that feed chiefly on worm and bug pests and weed seeds.

Cholera Takes 80 Hogs

AHERD of 80 hogs purchased in Oklahoma recently by T. J. Edmondson, Cherokee county farmer, died last week from cholera. It is believed the animals had the disease when they were purchased. The carcasses were ordered burned and a strict quarantine was put into effect in the county. Farmers in the vicinity of the Edmondson place are

having their hogs immunized against the disease.

The Kansas Livestock Sanitary Commission advises that many losses from cholera can be prevented by careful investigation of hogs before they are purchased, and by care in shipping. The commission recommends that cars be loaded light to prevent crowding, and that sufficient bedding be provided to make the hogs comfortable. And also that hogs be fed in the car, as cholera often is "picked up" at yards where animals are unloaded for feeding.

These Hens are Producers

AN EGG laying test of Harvey county flocks that ran from November, 1926, to November, 1927, showed four flocks of Single Comb White Leghorns that produced an average of more than 200 eggs a hen. All of these flocks are owned by farm folks living near Burrton. The high flock of the four was that owned by Mrs. R. M. Howard. These



birds produced an average of 230.1 eggs a hen for the 12 months. The lowest average of the four flocks was that of Mrs. Oscar Jones, which produced 203.93 eggs a hen. The other flocks that went over the 200 average were owned by Mrs. F. S. Saylor, with an average of 225.7 eggs a hen, and Joe Wimp, with an average of 216.94 a hen.

There were 21 flocks entered in the contest, which was held under the direction of County Agent Ray L. Graves. The lowest average for the 21 flocks was 112.93 eggs, laid by the Buff Rock hens owned by Jennie Baumgartner, Halstead. The average for the 21 flocks was 150 eggs a hen. Kansas is rapidly gaining a reputation as one of the leading poultry states of the country.

Cow Test Shows Results

ACCORDING to a report just issued by County Agent Ray L. Graves, Harvey county, 15 cows in that county produced an average of more than 400 pounds of butterfat last year. The highest cow in the test was a grade Holstein owned by L. Vetter and sons, which produced 592.7 pounds of butterfat and 11,012 pounds of milk. The lowest in the test was a grade Holstein owned by J. A. Kauffman, that produced 405.5 pounds of butterfat from 13,141 pounds of milk. The feed cost of the Vetter cow was \$107.09 and that for the Kauffman cow was \$103.03. The average for each of the 15 cows was milk produced, 11,667 pounds; butterfat, 449 pounds; feed cost, \$93.95.

Make Profits on Coyotes

COYOTE population in Cherokee county has been reduced 16 this winter by Robert Osborn, who has trapped the animals for their hides. In addition to the usual \$1 bounty, fur buyers paid Osborn \$54.50 for the 16 hides. Every dead coyote means a saving of several hundred dollars to the community in poultry and young livestock. The State Forestry, Fish and Game Department recently issued a bulletin in which it was stated that many valuable birds were often killed by men and boys on coyote and jack-rabbit drives.

Roped Evidence to a Tree

AFLOCK of fine poultry was saved and one more coyote was removed from the number of those pests in Kansas, when Mrs. Lalley Keyes of Pratt

killed the animal with a club after it had attempted to raid her chicken house. Dogs chased the animal into a corn crib, and Mrs. Keyes beat it to death with a club. Then she roped it to a tree so she could prove her feat to her husband when he returned home.

Are Developing Game Birds

PHEASANT pens for breeding and production of eggs of this game bird are being constructed at the Crawford county, Neosho county and Meade county state parks, according to a statement issued by the State Forestry, Fish and Game Department. It is said that when the Ottawa County State Park is developed, it will be one of the largest pheasant farms in the country. In addition to pheasants the Forestry, Fish and Game Department is developing the wild guinea. It is believed the wild guinea some day will be one of the most popular of game birds. Pheasants, wild guineas and other game birds consume great quantities of worms, bugs and wild seed.

Corn Crop Replaced Wheat

LOSS of a wheat crop by electrical storm last season did not prevent E. A. Davis, Haskell county, from producing a profitable crop on the land. Instead of abandoning the land for the season, Davis listed this wheat ground and put it in corn July 1, for summer fallow. The season was favorable and the corn matured into a good crop, which he sold at a profit. Many of the most profitable farm practices are the results of experimenting in times of necessity.

Fresh Tomatoes All Winter

ASALINE county woman, Mrs. John Tell, has demonstrated that Kansas farm folks can have fresh tomatoes all winter by growing them indoors. She has just picked a crop of winter-grown tomatoes, one of which was 4 inches in circumference, from a vine which she transplanted last fall from her garden to a box which she kept in her home. Flower boxes in Kansas homes may yet be transformed into winter indoor vegetable gardens if Mrs. Tell's plan is followed.

After a Wet Year, Too!

FARMERS in Smith county are becoming alarmed over the water situation. It is said the water level in wells in all parts of the county has been falling rapidly within the last few months, and many wells that were considered inexhaustible have gone dry. In other sections of the county the well drouth is reported from farms along creeks and streams where there always has been a strong underflow of water at shallow depths. Many new wells are being drilled in Smith county, and it is believed a new and more abundant supply of good water can be found at greater depths.

Produce Big Broomcorn Crops

HAMILTON county land is making records in broomcorn production. Last season, H. A. Lauman raised 54 tons of broomcorn on 150 acres and sold it at \$110 a ton. William Behrendt, another Hamilton county farmer, had a similar crop which he sold at \$135 a ton. It is said land can be purchased in Hamilton county for \$15 and \$20 an acre, but it is doubted that it will remain at that price long.

Profit in Kansas Tobacco

KANSAS may add another profitable crop to the products of the state if the experience of E. D. Lindsay of Jefferson county in raising tobacco can be duplicated on other farms. Lindsay recently marketed his 3-acre tobacco crop for \$978.68. The experiment proved soil in Jefferson county is adapted to the growing of tobacco, and it is believed Lindsay's venture will be an incentive to more farmers in that section to attempt tobacco growing. It is believed by many folks that Kansas is in its infancy in agricultural development, and that within the next few years many crops that are considered unsuited to the state's soil and climate will be grown profitably.

Shipped Their Alfalfa

ASHORTAGE of feeder stock and an unusually large hay crop in Mitchell county is causing farmers in that section to send much of their alfalfa to market. Thiesen brothers recently shipped 80 tons of alfalfa to Kansas City from Solomon Rapids. Kansas was fortunate this year in having an abundance of hay and grain for feeding, but a shortage of cattle and hogs in many counties has caused much of the grain to go to market. Some farmers have marketed their corn or are holding it rather than feeding it to hogs at present low prices.

In the Beau Geste Land Now!

Probably the Trail Will Contain Plenty of Sand When We Approach Zinder

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

WHY don't you boys trek right across the continent of Africa up here where it's interesting?" inquired our mild-mannered missionary friend, Mr. Patterson of Abeokuta, Nigeria. That was a challenge certainly.

Suppose someone were suddenly to suggest that you cross the North Sea on snow shoes, or shoot Niagara Falls in a mosquito netting, or round Cape Horn on roller skates. Would you even give it a thought? Neither would I. Neither would my traveling partner, Jim Wilson, give it a thought. He'd just go ahead and do it!

Sometimes Jim seems to have very little in his head except the roots of curly hair, and sometimes he uses it for little else than a sounding board for his big bass voice. That may be one reason why, when someone suggested, five years ago, that we float for 500 miles down the Yukon River in a row boat, Jim immediately said we would, rapids, Arctic Circle, and all. And he did. I was traveling with him at the time and so of course, I did too.

A Great Idea, Maybe?

But, Mr. Patterson's suggestion that we cross the Sahara Desert and the whole continent of Africa in an automobile had even Jim stopped for once. I was disappointed. Hadn't I asked this irresponsible young partner of mine to come along just so as to lead me into temptation? And here he was turning sensible just when we were threatened with something really interesting! I was desperate.

"That's a great idea," I enthused, "only, we'll do it by motorcycle. That will be even more exciting."

And this time Jim is traveling with me, so you see what he's in for. This stunt has never been done before—and it's not been done yet for that matter, for I'm writing this in a little mud hut a thousand miles in the African bush, and we've got 3,000 miles more, including the Sahara Desert itself, yet to cross. But we're started, and here is how it came about:

Jim and I had originally bought our tickets for passage on the U. S. Shipping Board freighters from New York to South Africa as a part of our year's trip around the world. We had stopped off, for 10 days between boats, in Lagos, on the west coast of Africa, about 400 miles from the equator and were to board our freighter in two more days to continue on down the coast. Then we would cross civilized South Africa on the railroads and thus proceed on our way around the world. Interesting, yes, but very ordinary.

"You can ride railroads at home," suggested Patterson just as the serpent must have urged Eve in the Garden of Eden. And the trouble was that Jim, like Adam, must suffer equally with his partner as a result of the temptation. "South Africa is developed and civilized and touristed the same as any other of Thomas Cook's domains, but here you're right in the middle of the black heart of Africa itself—and Thomas Cook doesn't run

conducted motor tours across the Sahara Desert."

Jim's eyes glittered, and I knew that his brief moment of sanity was over.

I had read Beau Geste and had seen the motion picture showing the thirsty, lonely horrors of the desert about Zinder, thru which our own route lay, and I wondered if Jim had been considering the murderous Tuaregs and Bedouins, the heat, the sand, the unmarked trail, the lack of water, the thousand miles of arid waste with no chance to get gasoline, repairs or food.

He had considered these things, and that is why he finally decided to make the trip.

Our tickets to South Africa were bought and paid for. We had only the next day to find out whether the motorcycle stunt was worth trying for our boat would sail in two days and there would be no more for a month. While I was trying to learn whether there was any trail, or if food and water could be had in the desert Jim was simply deciding whether to take one motorcycle or two.

I think we finally decided on two so that he could carry along his banjo and have company when I should fail. He can always pick on it, and I will stand for only about so much. If he breaks a gut string on the banjo it can easily be repaired.

That's another way Jim's funny. On our Alaska and Yukon trip he carried along a snapping soprano saxophone, and when all else would fail, as it did sometimes, there was always a little jazz left in the tarnished bell of that ridiculous old musical abortion and he usually kept it as carefully soldered up as he did our famous jitney Oscar II. It did help, heavy and bulky as it was, to carry all over Western North America from Alaska to Old Mexico, and during those four months of wandering from chilblains to blisters we carried his battered saxophone. Many a meal and many a good night's rest were given us as a result, for when Jim is hungry he can pipe for his chop with the best and with the worst.

Clever in His Folly

But to take a banjo, and a regular heroic size, full-blown banjo at that, bulky leather case and all, on a motorcycle trip across the Sahara Desert, where every ounce of gasoline and oil that we could possibly carry would be sorely needed, to say nothing of such minor details as water and food, struck me as almost too much, if not quite. But if you were going to the North Pole in an airplane with my partner Jim you would take along a grand piano strapped to the cock pit if he should take the notion.

Jim is clever in his folly. Just as a canny wife will buy her husband a nice new refrigerator for his birthday present, so that he can have ice water to drink, Jim brought home one evening a shining little musical machine and presented it to me with a grand showing of charitable tolerance and good will. The instrument is on the order of a first cross between a pure-

3¢ Per Acre Increases Yield 10% to 50%

SEEDLING blight, root and stalk rot, and soil decay are costing corn growers from 10% to 50% of their crop every year. These diseases lurk unsuspected in the seed corn, often in the choicest, and in the ground itself. They prevent germination or so infect the plant that its strength goes into a fight for life instead of bearing.

It's easy to prevent at a cost of only 3¢ per acre—just by shaking Merko dust and seed corn together in a closed container — 2 ounces of Merko to the bushel.

No worry then about early bad weather! Disease-free seed will germinate. Young sprouts will develop a lusty root system and quickly stalk up to strong heavy bearing maturity that resists storms and gives you an early bumper crop. All of your ground will work for you. No waste idle ground because of disease-killed plants. Every plant will bear heavily!

Treat all seed corn—disease may lurk in what seems to be choicest corn—and, if not, there's the danger of infection from the ground! 3¢ an acre is cheap insurance. Merko is a Corona Chemical product — scientific — standardized — only hurts the germs, not the corn!

Prove to your own eyes how Merko increases yield 10% to 50%. Send us the name of your dealer and County Agent. We will arrange to prove to you and your community how Merko increases yield 10% to 50% and insures the profit of your hard work. Address Dept. M-50.



Merko
For Treating Seed Corn

PITTSBURGH PLATE GLASS CO.
CORONA CHEMICAL DIVISION
MILWAUKEE, WIS. NEWARK, N. J.



Ironing Cloth After Washing, or Dyeing; the Cloth is Folded Several Times and Then Pounded as Shown on Flat Rocks

THE PEARSON - FERGUSON COMPANY
Kansas City, Missouri

bred flute and a slide trombone sport, and is sometimes called a slip whistle. It looks something like a hand bicycle tire pump, and will carry the air with about the same results. It is simply a tin flute with a plunger that slides up and down its length occasionally stopping for a note. I had to accept his present, of course, and being shiny and capable of producing funny noises it appealed to me so that I wanted to keep it. That ruined us, for since I carried an alleged musical instrument Jim is also entitled to one, and there we are.

I've pared down the list of luxuries and comforts and even necessities when planning my kit and baggage for many previous expeditions of various kinds, but deciding what to carry on a 4,000 mile motorcycle trip across equatorial Africa was a new one on me. At the head of the list, however, stood the banjo—and next to it stood the little slip whistle.

Here was our problem: Africa, as you may remember, is shaped somewhat like the broadside of a huge ham, and we were at Lagos, Nigeria, which is just on the lower edge of the thick part of the ham. Our 4,000-mile stunt



Natives Weaving Cloth

included, first, a thousand miles of varying dense jungle, open bush country, and a high park-like plateau. Then from Lake Chad, on the southern edge of the Sahara, our route lay over some 1,500 miles of desert and semi-desert land, finally leading into another 1,500 miles of varying semi-arid and mountainous country to the Red Sea, on the east coast.

Those Last 1,500 Miles!

As for the roads, for the first few hundred miles we were promised proper auto roads thru the dense jungle. After that we would find several hundred miles of "dry season" roads which at that time could either be impossibly muddy or entirely out of repair until several months later. There would be rivers to ford and other rivers to cross on the heads of natives or in dugout canoes. There would be bush and stumps, and rocks, and ruts to hack thru, grades washed away, bridges and approaches gone, and really no road at all. Opinions seemed to differ as to the road, if any, thru the desert region, and we could get no information at all concerning the last 1,500 miles.

Chief among the other complications was the fact that from the Lake Chad region east there would be no gasoline available for at least 1,000 miles and perhaps 1,500 and, of course, oil and repairs would also all have to be carried for that entire distance, whatever it might turn out to be.

But with all these complications and items of interest, the day before our boat sailed south for civilization and the railways of South Africa, we told the captain we would stay behind and let him go without us. Good old Captain Seay slapped us on the back and despite all his common sense judgment must have advised, he bellowed out, "I'm for you, boys. Tackle the big stunt and let the comfortable railroads and ships go their way. And good luck to you!"

Our final preparation and start will be described next week.

Hold Ducks for Holidays.

BY OLGA C. SLOCUM
Franklin County

I have raised ducks successfully for several years. I started a trio of Rouen ducks, two 2-year-old hens and an unrelated drake. From this trio I hatched

41 and raised 38 ducks besides selling eggs to set, the first year.

During the winter and early spring I fed the old ducks grain, scraps, such as potato peelings, and sprouted oats. The sprouted oats were fed once a day, and the ducks were given plenty of water to drink. I also kept sand and shells before them all the time.

In selecting the eggs to set, I was careful to gather them early of a morning to prevent chilling and to wash the muddy ones at once. I set the eggs under chicken hens, giving 11 to a hen. During the last week of incubation I sprinkled the eggs once a day with tepid water. After they are pipped if any of the ducklings seem to be having difficulty in breaking the shell I sprinkle them several times a day. As soon as the ducklings are dry I take them from the nest in order to keep them from trampling on the eggs which haven't hatched.

The ducklings are raised with a hen.

When they are 48 hours old I start feeding them five times a day for the first two weeks, feeding a small amount at a time of stale bread soaked in milk and then mixed with cornmeal, rolled oats, and a small amount of fine clean sand until it is crumbly. I always place the feed on clean boards. Drinking water which is deep enough for the ducklings to get their bills clear under must be given them at feeding time. But care must be taken not to allow the ducklings to paddle in the water.

After the first few days I chop up onion tops or wild or tame lettuce or Swiss chard, whichever is available, and mix in the mash. Then I gradually start feeding cottage cheese, bran, cornmeal or fine corn chop mixed with milk, leaving the bread and rolled oats out after the first week or two. When ducklings are 3 weeks old I decrease the number of feedings until I am feeding them three times a day. Three

essential things are to keep ducklings dry, do not over-feed and keep the coops clean.

At fattening time I feed grain, principally corn, and allow free range. I usually wait until around Thanksgiving and Christmas to sell on account of local market conditions. I think ducks are profitable to raise.

Flivver Dust

On a dark and "Willys Knight" the "Pathfinder" set out to find the "Chevrolet" on his attempt he had to cross the "Hudson" at the "Ford" and "Dodge" the "Overland" and in his great hurry to make a "Paige" in history he was hit by a "Pierce Arrow" driven by a "Mormon" and knocked "Cole" right then and there he saw one "Moon" and seven "Stars."

According to history, Oklahoma was settled in 1889, but rarely thereafter.

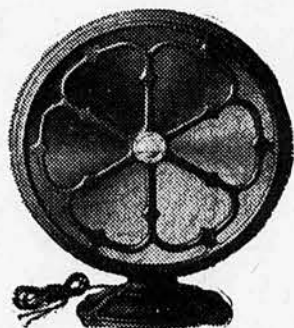
ATWATER KENT RADIO



Sam Pickard says:

"Radio is probably the greatest boon to education since the printing press was invented." Mr. Pickard, formerly chief of the radio service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, is now a Federal Radio Commissioner. The Department of Agriculture is the largest user of radio for informative purposes in the world. Countless families are profiting by its market and weather reports and educational programs for men, women and children. Entertainment—travel—adventure, too—all at your finger tips as you turn the Atwater Kent ONE Dial.

Atwater Kent Radio Hour every Sunday night
on 23 associated stations



MODEL E RADIO SPEAKER. New method of cone suspension, found in no other speaker, makes certain the faithful reproduction of the entire range of musical tones. An extraordinary speaker. Hear it! \$24

ONE Dial Receivers licensed
under U. S. Patent 1,014,002

Prices slightly higher from
the Rockies West



MODEL 35, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with shielded cabinet, finished in two tones of brown crystalline. Ideal for a small table, window sill or bookshelf. Without accessories. \$49



MODEL 33, a very powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with solid mahogany cabinet. Unusually effective where distance-getting is essential or inside antenna is necessary. Simple antenna adjustment device assures remarkable selectivity. Without accessories. \$75

It never
goes back on you

YOU can trust Atwater Kent Radio as you would a faithful friend. Your neighbors down the road or over the hill—they know. The dealer in town—he knows. Everybody with radio experience knows.

Knows what? Knows that Atwater Kent Radio will never go back on you. This is its reputation. This is the reason for its leadership. This is why most farm families—buying prudently, selecting carefully—have chosen Atwater Kent as their Radio.

Because so many do buy, the price is low. You, too, can benefit by the economies of careful mass production. Note the new low 1928 prices. Compare our radio with others—for tone, range, selectivity, workmanship—see for yourself that you can pay much more for radio and not get Atwater Kent performance.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY
4769 Wissahickon Avenue A. Atwater Kent, President Philadelphia, Pa.

If you have electricity

The receivers illustrated here are battery-operated. If you have electricity from a central station your dealer can equip any of them for all-electric operation. Or he can supply you with the Atwater Kent House-Current Set, which takes all its power from the lighting circuit and uses the new A. C. tubes.

O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Protective Service



John Wanted the Gold Watch But Judge Jukes Gave Him 30 Days Instead

A TERM of 30 days in jail and a fine of \$10 was the sentence John Nowlin received after pleading guilty to stealing a woman's gold watch from the home of F. R. Colander, a Protective Service member, who lives 2½ miles south of Independence. The watch belonged to Frank Baker, who was working for Mr. Colander at the time of the theft. But as the Protective Service sign protects all property on a member's farm whether it is his property or not, a reward of \$50 has been paid in this case to Mr. Colander who was responsible for Nowlin's capture and conviction.

There were three men, Derwood Elman, Frank Baker and John Nowlin, helping Mr. Colander with the farm work and driving teams for him on a construction job in town, at the time of the theft. All of them boarded at the Colander home and occupied the same room. Nowlin had been working only a few weeks when he told Baker one morning as they were hitching up the teams, that he was going to quit that day. Baker suspected that something was wrong so he made an excuse to go to the house. He had left a woman's



G. L. Murphy, Capper Publications Representative in Labette, Chautauqua and Montgomery Counties, and F. R. Colander, Member of the Protective Service Who Was Responsible for the Capture and Conviction of John Nowlin

gold watch, a fountain pen and other valuables in his room and he wanted to be sure they were not missing. But Baker found them just as he had left them. Then he told Mrs. Colander that Nowlin was quitting that morning and asked her to see if any of his valuables were missing after Nowlin came back to the house to change his clothes.

Had Planned the Theft

In a few minutes Nowlin came to the house and went into the room occupied by the three men. He closed the door and remained in the room about 10 minutes. When he came out he left the house and went to the barn. Mrs. Colander looked in the room and discovered the watch was gone. Mr. Colander had been at the barn and when he came to the house Mrs. Colander told him what had happened.

When Nowlin returned to the barn he told Mr. Colander he was going to quit that morning and asked for his pay. Mr. Colander told Nowlin he would have to wait for his pay until they got to town. Nothing was said to Nowlin about the theft of the watch and he got into Mr. Colander's car and rode to Independence with him. When they arrived at the place where Mr. Colander was contracting a construction job Nowlin again asked for his pay.

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

"I can't pay you until you return Baker's watch," Mr. Colander told Nowlin. But the young man denied having the watch and said he had not seen it. He even offered to let Mr. Colander search him.

"You may not have the watch with you," said Mr. Colander, "but it was taken from the room while you were in there this morning and I believe you know where it is."

When Nowlin again denied he had taken the watch Mr. Colander called Sheriff W. D. McCrabb and had Nowlin placed under arrest. After some severe questioning by Sheriff McCrabb and Mr. Colander, Nowlin still denied any knowledge of the theft. But when the sheriff started to jail with him Nowlin confessed the theft and said he had hidden the watch behind the barn.

Nowlin was taken back to the Colander farm where he located the watch in its hiding place in a pile of weeds behind the barn. He said he had hidden it there so he would not be caught with it and that he intended to return that night and get it.

When taken before Judge C. L. Jukes at Independence, Nowlin pleaded guilty to stealing the watch and was sentenced to pay a fine of \$10 and costs and to serve 30 days in the Montgomery county jail. He has served his jail sentence and the Protective Service reward of \$50 has been paid to Mr. Colander for the work he did in turning Nowlin over to Sheriff McCrabb and in getting a confession which resulted in Nowlin's conviction.

Protects All Property on Farm

Many members of the Protective Service have asked us if all property on their farms is protected whether it belongs to them or not. The answer to that question is, yes—if the Protective Service sign is posted.

The purpose of the Protective Service sign is to warn thieves against stealing from farms where the sign is posted. If you are a member of the Protective Service and have the sign posted, all the property on your farm is protected whether it belongs to you or not. That includes any property that may be on your farm by your consent. It may belong to some member of your family, or some employee, or to some one who is visiting you. Also, the sign protects any property you may have in your possession, such as borrowed or rented tools, or machinery, or livestock being pastured on your farm. But remember, the Protective Service sign must be posted at or near the entrance to your farm before we can pay a reward in case of theft of property from your farm. If you have a sign and do not put it up you are not protected.

O.C. Thompson

Is My Best Investment

BY C. S. WILLIAMS
Scott County

I have used several different makes of incubators and I had fairly good luck with all, but since we now have so many modern chick hatcheries, it does not pay one to raise them unless they raise several thousand each year. The small machines require much care, and often the chicks are weak, for it is difficult to regulate the temperature under all conditions.

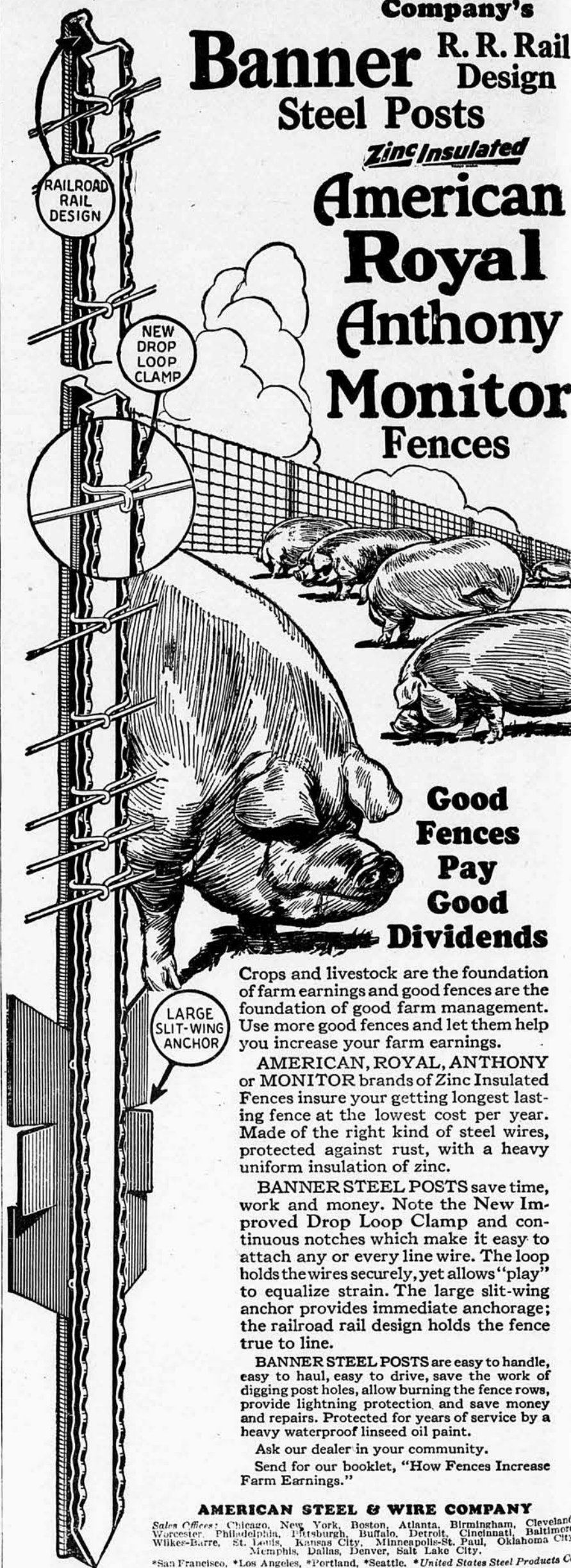
So for the amount of money invested plus the care it is cheaper to buy our chicks from a reliable hatchery. The self-regulating brooder is an excellent modern aid to raising chicks, and no one should think of doing without it. The chicks mature sooner than by any other method of raising, and it practically eliminates all loss from tramping, chilling, mites and lice.

I heartily recommend the brooder as being the best investment on the farm.

American Steel & Wire Company's Banner R. R. Rail Design Steel Posts

Zinc Insulated

American Royal Anthony Monitor Fences



**Good
Fences
Pay
Good
Dividends**

Crops and livestock are the foundation of farm earnings and good fences are the foundation of good farm management. Use more good fences and let them help you increase your farm earnings.

AMERICAN, ROYAL, ANTHONY or MONITOR brands of Zinc Insulated Fences insure your getting longest lasting fence at the lowest cost per year. Made of the right kind of steel wires, protected against rust, with a heavy uniform insulation of zinc.

BANNER STEEL POSTS save time, work and money. Note the New Improved Drop Loop Clamp and continuous notches which make it easy to attach any or every line wire. The loop holds the wires securely, yet allows "play" to equalize strain. The large slit-wing anchor provides immediate anchorage; the railroad rail design holds the fence true to line.

BANNER STEEL POSTS are easy to handle, easy to haul, easy to drive, save the work of digging post holes, allow burning the fence rows, provide lightning protection and save money and repairs. Protected for years of service by a heavy waterproof linseed oil paint.

Ask our dealer in your community.

Send for our booklet, "How Fences Increase Farm Earnings."

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Sales Offices: Chicago, New York, Boston, Atlanta, Birmingham, Cleveland, Worcester, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Dallas, Denver, Salt Lake City.

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When writing to advertisers tell them you saw their advertisement in Kansas Farmer

My Chick Loss is Small

BY E. J. MALL
Clay County

I raise White Wyandottes. I aim to keep one-third hens and two-thirds pullets. The hens range the whole year when weather is fit, but the pullets are put in the laying house the third week in September and are kept in until spring. When they are put in they are culled closely and treated for lice with sodium fluoride if necessary.

I feed the Kansas standard ration which is recommended by K. S. A. C. I mix the feed myself so I know they get good clean feeds.

For green feed during winter months they are fed bright, last-cutting alfalfa hay. In the early spring months they range on rye pasture, and in the summer months on Sudan pasture.

For minerals they are fed grit and oyster shells in self-feeders. My records for 1926 show my egg production for flock average 143.77 eggs a hen. For 1927 it was 165.35 eggs a hen.

During these two years and up to this time my poultry never has needed medicine. I have lost a few birds from accidents, but never have lost a bird from disease. I never had a case of roup. They never have been troubled with worms. That is the result of clean brooding methods.

I use incubators for hatching chicks. The incubator is cleaned and disinfected after each hatch.

I use coal brooder stoves in portable brooder houses which are thoroly cleaned and disinfected and placed on clean ground on which has been planted some green feed the previous fall. In June the brooder houses with the chicks are placed on Sudan pasture, where they can range and have all the proper feed and water they wish until I put them in the laying house in September. This method helped me raise 84 per cent of all chicks hatched in 1925. 87 per cent of all chicks hatched in 1926, and 96 per cent of all chicks hatched in 1927, when I used all B. W. D. tested eggs. Does it pay? The answer is very plain.

I think when hatchery men learn to keep their incubators clean and disinfected, buy eggs only from flocks which are better than the average, it will mean a wonderful improvement in the poultry situation in Kansas.

But until they do that, for the person who wishes to get some satisfaction out of his flock and also get ahead financially, it will pay this person well to select the hatching eggs from a flock he knows is good and then take care of them himself.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Shelling and marketing corn seems to be the order of the day in this part of the county, and has been for some time past. The weather and roads are in fine condition for this work. The local grain dealers are being kept busy early and late buying and loading out corn. I was told that on last Thursday they loaded out eight cars of this cereal, and when in town on Friday at noon they were loading out their fifth car then and had more coming in. During the third week in January 22 cars of corn and 12 of livestock were shipped from this point to the market centers. This is enough to make a trainload, which is pretty good for one week. That represents something like \$21,000 paid out to farmers.

During 1927 there were shipped out of town here 59 cars of corn, all of which went out during the last six weeks, 115 cars of wheat, 110 cars of cattle, 182 cars of hogs, 15 cars of horses and mules, four of flour, and 103 of various other kinds of merchandise, making a total of 588 cars, which isn't bad for the year when one takes into consideration that our trading territory is limited to less than four townships, and that the most of this went out during the last half of the year.

The depot records show that during the dry year of 1926 there were 80 cars of corn shipped in here for local use, besides several carloads of oats and other kinds of feed shipped in.

There are several large consignments of corn going as far east as Illinois, where the folks failed to raise enough good corn last season to do them.

Oats are selling pretty well at farm sales here lately, in some instances going as high as 68 cents a bushel, the price going up with that of corn.

Sorghum seed threshing is attracting the attention of a few farmers now. One close neighbor threshed his kafir seed early last week, the seed making 22 bushels an acre, which is a good yield. Corn raised by him beside this kafir made only 10 bushels an acre by measure when picked early before it had time to cure out. This field was in the path of the heavy hailstorm of July 14 last, and these crops, away over knee high at the time, were mowed to the ground and made all this growth since then.

As there was a large acreage of various kinds of sorghums raised in this section last season and it matured in fine shape there will in all probability be an unusually large amount of seed for sale to be shipped out this spring, which, in a number of instances, will bring the owners thereof a larger income an acre than corn. The feed comes in quite handy, too, it taking the place of alfalfa hay, which is very scarce in this section. Several farmers around here are grinding their kafir fodder, claiming the stock eat it all this way.

One neighbor is using his silage cut-

ter to cut up fodder; others are using what is called the hammer type mill, and my brother-in-law has a fodder shredder that he cuts his feed with. All three kinds of cutters do a different quality of work, but which kind is the cheapest and best I cannot say, as I have never had the opportunity of making any comparison.

In discussing the farm sale situation with a local banker last week he informs me that there are quite a number of farmers who wish to dispose of their surplus feed now, and he is urging them to hold on a while longer, as they may need it before grass grows again, as it is a long time yet until May 15, the time we usually count on turning cattle out on grass to make their own living for the summer, and we may have a lot of bad weather yet before that time arrives.

He also informs me that the sales now are practically all cash sales, there being but very few notes taken. Under the new sale rule adopted by the County Bankers' Association last fall those who don't have the cash must make arrangements with their banker before the sale date, which, of

course, makes the sales cash sales, and makes less work for the cashier.

Last week's local market was as follows:

Cream, 43c; eggs, 30c; heavy hens and heavy springs, 18c; Leghorns and blacks, 13c; wheat, \$1.30; white corn, 65c; yellow corn, 68c.

Fatal Revelation

The prisoner was asked why he beat the victim.

"Well, judge, he called me a rhinoceros."

"Umph! Rhinoceros, eh? When did this happen?"

"Jess about three years ago, judge."

"Three years ago! Why did you wait until to-day to get even then?"

"Well, judge, de facts am dat I never seed no rhinoceros until dis mawnin'."

Behind the Times

Daughter—"Dad, I want some money for my trousseau."

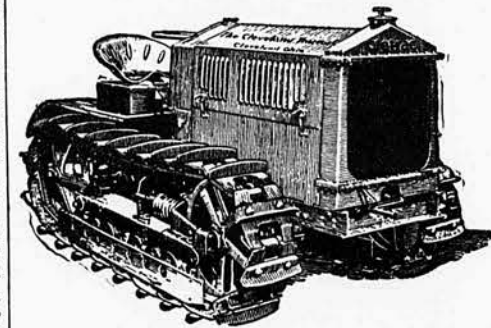
Father—"But, my dear child, I didn't even know you were engaged."

Daughter—"Good heavens, Father! Don't you ever read the papers?"



Open Up The Way To Bigger Crops and Greater Profits!

HERE is more than just "a tractor for farm work." Here is power, scientifically designed to efficiently and profitably meet every agricultural requirement! **Balanced weight—light ground pressure—positive traction in any weather—speed—compactness—economy—convenience—every essential factor that can make your work easier, your hours shorter and your profits bigger is built right into this crawler tractor of advanced design.**



Find Out Now—TODAY—What This Better Farm Tractor Offers You!

CLETRAC has power! It has established entirely new standards of draw-bar pull in proportion to weight.

CLETRAC has traction that never slips in muddy fields or on hillsides—**speed** that will set new records on all your field work—"One-Shot" lubrication that makes oiling an easy half-minute job.

If you are not familiar with CLETRAC'S greater advantages for farm work—its exclusive features that mean comfort, convenience and added earning power—then investigate it now. Let us send you interesting, illustrated folders which show you what this most modern and most profitable power unit can do at plowing, seed-bed fitting, combine harvesting, etc. You will gain an entirely new conception of what you have a right to expect from the next tractor you buy! Mail coupon or a post card TODAY.

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
CLEVELAND OHIO

THE CLEVELAND TRACTOR CO.
Cleveland, Ohio

Please send me complete literature on the CLETRAC for farm use.

Name _____
Address _____

Here's Club Work for You

Farm Boys and Girls May Take Their Choice of Pigs and Chickens for the Capper Contests

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

FARM boys and girls always have something to do and something to think about. They learn early in life to be busy and contented. Part of the time they are caring for pigs and chickens that belong to them, and their efforts are earning them an income.

Even better still when the farm boy or girl belongs to the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. His work is carefully guided by a club manager, and by systematic records that the club member keeps himself. He is taught that he is working in a business of his own, and that a marketable product is what he is after. The sales after all make the business pay.

Only the best pigs and chickens are entered in the Capper clubs. The club rules require that pigs be registered and that chickens be purebred. But the club member has the privilege of making his choice of breed. In this way, Capper Clubs have built up a reputation for quality stock, and have little difficulty in making sales of stock at prices above the market.

Every farm boy and girl in Kansas between the ages of 10 and 18 is invited to join. All boys and girls sending approved applications to the club manager before March 15, will be chosen to represent their county.

A member in the Capper Pig Club has his choice of two divisions of club work. He may enter in the contest with a sow and litter, or he may take a small gilt pig. The gilt pig is entered with a view to develop her for the sow and litter contest the following year. Some members find it more convenient to begin with a small gilt to get some experience with hog raising before they have a litter of baby pigs on their hands. Also the cost of starting with a small pig is less than the cost of a brood sow.

The gilt pig may be entered at any time during the year, but in the sow and litter contest, the sow should be entered in the contest some time between January 1 and April 15. The sow must be bred to a registered male, so the little pigs can be registered.

Every club member is to feed and care for the sow and litter himself as far as possible. The pigs may be removed from the contest to be butchered or sold at any time the contestant wishes. At the time they are taken from the contest, the member must weigh them to enable him to record the production in pounds of pork, and the selling price or value at market price for butchered hogs should be jotted down for his profit records.

Club members may select hogs from their father's herd, provided the sow to be selected is registered and is bred to a registered male.

The contest ends December 15, 1928, and at that time the members close their records, make out a summary and send a report of the club work to the club manager at Topeka. With the report a club member sends a story about his club work.

The sow and litter contest is judged according to production of pork, costs,

profit and story. Therefore, the member whose record shows the greatest number of pounds of pork produced, whose costs are lowest, whose profits are high, and who sends the club manager a good story about his club work, will win first prize. The member who makes the next best record will receive second prize and so on. There are 10 cash prizes in the sow and litter contest; 15 cash prizes in the small pig contest, and a silver profit cup for the pig club.

Also, every club member is urged to ask his father to enter the hogs on the farm in a farm herd contest. In this division of the pig club work, farm herds in Kansas are entered for competition. Prizes in the farm herd contest are liberal.

Every member of the sow and litter division has a privilege of insuring his contest sow for the small cost of \$1. Then should the sow die at farrowing time, or before the pigs are 6 weeks old, the club member is paid from the insurance fund. The complete plan of this insurance protection is given in the Capper Pig Club rules.

Likewise, more boys and girls are needed in the Capper Poultry Club. Enrollment will be open until March 15, then it will be too late to join. There are two divisions in the poultry club for boys and girls and one division for the mothers. Boys and girls have a choice of a department in which 20 to 100 baby chicks are entered, or another in which the entry is 10 to 12 hens and a male bird.

A beautiful silver cup is offered in the small pep division for the member whose hens lay the largest number of eggs to the hen from January 1 to June 30. This cup will be engraved, "Presented by Arthur Capper for Highest Egg Record in the Capper Poultry Club of 1928."

The most interesting contest in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs is called the "pep contest." It is a contest of social work, and organization. Scores are gained in this contest by regular monthly meetings, by getting all members to attend meetings, by programs, by livestock demonstrations, by sending monthly reports on time, by enthusiasm, loyalty, co-operation and pep.

Every community having three or more members may organize a pep club. One of the members will be appointed leader, and this leader is to arrange for all meetings and good times. The leader also sends a report of each meeting to the club manager in Topeka. You will be surprised how much more interest this side of club work adds to the regular chores of caring for chickens and pigs. Also, it is a wise thing to meet your friends now and then to "talk hog" and to "gab about the hens."

Get into the clubs early, folks. Senator Capper desires to help you make your farm work a pleasant task. He wishes to help you put it on the same level as other business, and most of all he wishes to help you brighten up your work by using a pleasant system. Capper club work is for you.

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.

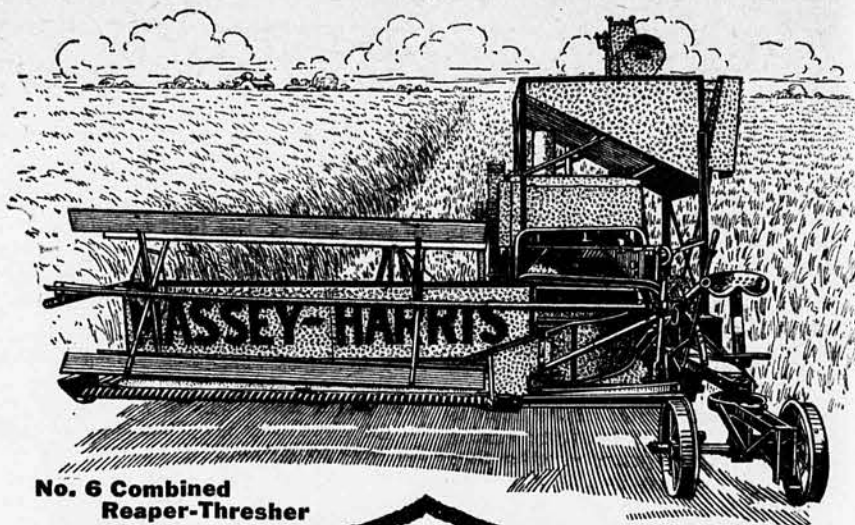
Signed.....Age.....

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

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



No. 6 Combined Reaper-Thresher

Saves More Grain Delivers a Cleaner Sample Earns Larger Profits

THESE are three very good reasons why you should own a MASSEY-HARRIS Combined Reaper-Thresher. The MASSEY-HARRIS Combine has been steadily perfected through a quarter century of farm machinery building.

Gently Rubs Out All the Grain as you would in the palms of your hands

THE CORRUGATED BAR CYLINDER rubs out all the grain without breaking any of it. The main gears run in oil baths. Effective Oiling System assures perfect lubrication. Pur-O-lator keeps the oil in condition and prolongs life of the machine. SKF and self-aligning Bearings are used at all vital points to reduce friction. High-grade Buda Motor, especially built for Reaper-Thresher work supplies ample power.

Write for new free Folders on Reaper-Threshers
They will give you some interesting and valuable information

The Complete MASSEY-HARRIS line includes:

Mowers, Reapers, Wagons, Grain Binders, Corn Binders, Dump Rakes, Hay Tedders, Side Rakes, Disc Harrows, Soil Pulverizers, Hay Loaders, Cultivators, Manure Spreaders, Harrows, Headers, Pump Jacks, Ensilage Cutters, Reaper-Threshers, Cream Separators, Grain Drills.

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Builders of Warranted Reaper-Threshers Since 1903

Dept. B-27, Batavia, New York

Stocks Maintained at
Many Western Points

Rubs
Out the
Grain Like
Human Hands

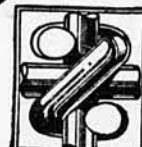
RUST Costs \$500,000,000.00 a year

—and fence contributes its millions because fence doesn't wear out, it rusts out. You can save your share of next year's rust bill, and for many years to come, by buying

RED BRAND FENCE "Galvannealed" — Copper Bearing

This longer lasting Square Deal Fence has copper mixed in the steel, just like old-time fence made from copper bearing ore. Rust can't eat copper. RED BRAND FENCE has an extra heavy coat of zinc "galvannealed" into the steel, not just galvanized on. Rust can't eat zinc. Copper mixed in and zinc welded in make a better rust fighting fence than even good, old Square Deal of many years ago. Same full length, picket-like stays; same wavy give-and-take strands; same can't-slip knots keep it the same easy-to-erect, trim-looking, hog-tight, bull-proof farm fence it always has been—fence that saves you money by lasting years longer.

Resists Rust to the Core!



Fence like this is the best investment any man can make. For three years W. E. Davidson, Dripping Springs, Texas, averaged \$275 net profit on his 250-acre farm. Then he fenced stock-tight and made \$4,100.00 net the next year on hogs, goats, corn, cotton and butter and eggs.

Hazekamp & Graham fenced a section 6 miles north of Lawrence, Kansas. They made \$5.80 per acre the first year; \$12.35 the second, then sold for \$30,720.00 more than they paid.

Harry Hellwinkel, Fulda, Minn., made \$14,550.00 in three farm deals in 11 years largely because of good, stock-tight fence. Ten years ago, Royal Hill's farm, Clifford, Mich., was worth \$3500. Today it is well fenced and worth \$15,000.00.

E. C. Lewis, Bladen, Nebr., hogged down a 20-acre corn field last Fall and netted \$755 in place of the \$385 he used to get when he picked. O. S. Fountain, Alamosa, Colo., invested \$515.50 for fence on his 160 acres. Then he ran hogs and cattle and netted \$623.50 in addition to a \$3,000.00 crop. Last Fall he sold for \$10,000.00 and made exactly \$5,000.00 on the sale—\$8,623.50 profit almost entirely due to new fence.

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.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.

2118 Industrial Street

Peoria, Illinois



"Golden Age" for Cattlemen?

Even the Pastures Lasted a Month Later Than Usual Last Fall in Kansas

BY HARLEY HATCH

ANOTHER week of beautiful winter weather has just gone. It is not cold nor is it warm but is, in fact, just right, with clear sunny days and just wind enough to keep the wind-mill turning so that the stock on this farm may have plenty to drink without starting the engine pump. Those who are feeding cattle are encouraged by the way the market reacts after a drop. This has been a golden 12 months for the cattleman. The spring of 1927 opened early; there was grass and water in abundance all summer and the pasture season lasted a month later than usual last fall. Added to this has been good prices all the time. The good weather, the good feed and the good prices continue, feeders have plenty of the best quality of corn at very reasonable prices and all stock are showing good gains. In after years it is very probable that cattlemen will look back on the last 12 months as a golden age and wish with all their hearts that it might again return.

Good Prices This Year?

Men well posted in the cattle game say that there is more than a common good chance that prices will remain at a high level for at least another year. They say that it will take at least two years to increase cattle numbers and that if this is done there will be at least one year in which receipts will be smaller than they have been during the last year. This is because a large number of "she" stuff will have to be held off the market and used for breeding purposes if cattle numbers are to be increased. During the last year more cows and heifers have been sold in market centers than steers. This indicates the liquidation in cattle was under full headway during 1927. The other side of the story is that very high beef prices may cause consumers to turn to pork which is now, or should be, very low in price. A firm in Burlington offers skinned smoked hams of good quality for 18 cents a pound, while beef of any quality brings 30 cents. In food value 1 pound of this cured ham is worth almost 2 pounds of fresh beef, and this condition may result in a turn to pork instead of beef.

And Some Junk, Too

I attended a "community" sale held in Burlington yesterday. Such sales are now common in most towns in the West. Everything that is wanted out of the way is brought to these sales, and some of the stuff offered would be rejected by the ordinary junk man if it were offered him free. In addition, there is some stuff of real worth offered along with the cattle, hogs and horses which make up the drawing card for farmer buyers. A horse was offered at this particular sale, weight 1,030, not old enough to hurt and warranted to work, ride or drive. As he was brought into the ring one man remarked that if he were a steer he would bring 12 cents a pound. I asked him if he thought he would bring 3 cents and he said it was doubtful. He did bring that and a very little more. Here is the reason no more horses are raised. It cost more to raise this horse, pound for pound, than it would have cost to raise a steer, but the horse only brought 3 cents a pound while the steer would have brought 12 cents. Thrifty pigs, weighing around 50 pounds, brought \$4.80 each, and the man who bought them may realize some profit on the deal if hogs reach that \$10 a hundred which some market forecasters say is to come next May or June.

Not Much T. B. Here

And now a campaign is on in Lyon county to have the cattle in that county tested for T. B. Osage county has been tested and pronounced a free area, and I am told the farmers are getting their 10 cents more a hundred for hogs than is paid in counties not free. Coffey county has been tested but has not yet been proclaimed free, but probably will be in a short time. Virtually no affected cattle were found in

either county. The veterinarian who tested our cattle told us that out of more than 2,000 head he had tested in the last five weeks he had found but five reactors. This is in marked contrast to results in dairy districts in the East especially where cattle are kept in barns during a large part of the year. In Illinois some limited localities tested out as high as 50 per cent, while the lowest test in any county showed 5 per cent. In Vermont, where virtually all the cattle are of the dairy breeds, a large per cent tested reacted. In the town of Glover, with about 2,200 cows, there were 276 reactors, or about 13 per cent. This loss fell in an unequal manner, some farmers having none while others lost virtually all they had. Vermont will be very short of dairy stock for some time, as the loss by the floods of last fall is set at 30,000 head.

'Rah for Model T?

The dirt roads in this part of Kansas are just now in prime condition,

that is, where they have been dragged. The road from this farm to Burlington was, 30 years ago, nearly impassable during most winters. In wet times wagons in many places would go in to the hub, and even in dry winters the roads were never smooth enough to make travel in a wagon comfortable. During the last few years this road has been well graded and it is kept well dragged. A rain now does not hinder motor car travel more than 24 hours, and cars can travel at all times except when blocked by snow. The mail carrier on this route tells me that he has been carrying by motor car since 1912, and in all that time he has been really stuck in the mud but once; snow drifts are the only thing that block him. He is regretting the passing of the old model "T" Ford car which will never be equalled as a mud traveler by any of the newer models. Our carrier proposes to buy a roadster of the model T type, equip it with old style tires, and keep it on hand to use when the roads are at their worst.

Both Buns and Bologna

I note by local Nebraska papers that in my old home neighborhood there are even more public sales than there are here. They are still staying with the old free lunch plan up there; they think that it pays in time saving to give lunches as well as creating a feeling that one should buy something in order to settle for his lunch. They

have gone to a different time plan there; even the larger sales do not begin until right after noon. The lunch is served and the sale begins immediately. It used to be thought that a sale should begin at 10 a. m. in order to have time enough but it was seldom that a crowd would assemble before 11 o'clock. When some church organization serves dinner, as is the rule here, it takes up much more time than it does to serve the free lunch, but one gets a much better meal than he does if he dines on the usual free lunch of buns and bologna. In former years the bills would read "Free lunch for man and beast," but the oats eating part no longer comes, and it would scarcely be feasible to provide free gasoline for the cars that arrive.

On the Reservation

Eugene Gun made a trip to McConellsville, Wednesday to buy groceries for a little dinner which was given by Mrs. Rattlesnake.

Henry Chopwood and family have moved to Mrs. Sadie Has the Pipe's home to stay for the winter. Mrs. Has the Pipe has no one to keep her in chopped wood, as she lost her husband three weeks ago.—Lodgepole items in a Harlem (Mont.) paper.

The earliest ancestors of both the donkey and the elephant were amphibians, and present politics indicates a gradual reversion to type.



**THE NEW TWINE
PLYMOUTH
"RED TOP"**

4,800

EXTRA FEET PER BALE!

Look For the Red Topped Ball

"RED TOP" gives nearly a mile more twine than you get in any bale of Standard twine, enough extra to bind four acres more of grain! That's why "Red Top" is the most economical twine you can buy.

It is the only twine which is guaranteed 28,800 ft. per bale.

A finer grade of fibre makes "Red Top" stronger and evenner than any "Standard" twine.

It leads in every one of the six points which make all Plymouth twines better.

Ask your dealer for full information, and insist on seeing "Red Top" yourself. The top of every ball is dyed bright red.

Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 (Red Top) and 650 ft. to the pound. Each and every grade is guaranteed to be 6 point binder twine.

The Plymouth Six Points.

1. Length—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. Strength—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. Evenness—no thick or thin spots—no "gricf";
4. Special Winding—no tangling;
5. Insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. Mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

PLYMOUTH
the six-point binder twine

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE
COMPANY
North Plymouth, Mass.
Welland, Canada

Better Hay Prices to Come?

Anyhow We Will Now Sell the Crop Under
Exact Federal Market Grades

BY E. A. STOKDYK

THE announcement that the Kansas City Hay Dealers' Association had voted recently to adopt federal hay grades was received with a great deal of enthusiasm by hay shippers. Hay, which is one of the most important agricultural products, has long been neglected so far as the marketing of the product is concerned. It has only been about two years since an active interest was created and that steps were taken to correct some of the practices that had crept into the hay marketing system.

Two years ago, after careful study, extensive sampling, and public hearings, the United States Department of Agriculture, under the direction of E. C. Parker, established federal hay grades. The demand for a universal grading system had been keenly felt for a number of years, but the job of establishing grades that would apply to the wide variation of conditions under which hay is produced was too big and too expensive for an agency other than Governmental to undertake. Several states and various hay dealers' associations established grades and undertook to apply them. These grades served a purpose, but the lack of uniformity between various sections of the country led to misunderstandings, rejections, and in some cases deliberate fraud.

Shippers complained that terminal markets graded too severely, and buyers stated that they would order choice hay and receive hay of an inferior quality. A common complaint among producers was that, altho the hay market was quoted high, should their shipment reach the market during a price decline the hay would be lowered in grade. Sales to consuming points were often made under descriptive terms, such as "sound brown," "choice feeding," and "internal brown." Prices were quoted high enough to cover rejections, and after expensive telegrams and telephone messages were exchanged a settlement was made.

"All in the Game"

Without a well-established and universally recognized system of hay grading shippers often encounter illegal rejections on a falling market. A South-eastern Kansas hay shipper related such an occasion. He had sold three cars of alfalfa hay to a dealer in Tennessee. By the time the hay had arrived in Tennessee, the market had declined a dollar a ton. The dealer wired that the hay was out of condition and that he wanted the shipper to reduce the price \$1 a ton. The shipper felt that the hay was in good condition, and having a little time to spare took the train to Tennessee.

He did not inform the dealer who he was, but asked the dealer if he had some good hay to sell. The dealer replied that he had, and when questioned as to the quality stated that it was the best hay in the country, and that he could guarantee its quality because he had dealt on previous occasions with the shipper. When the shipper told him who he was and why he had traveled all the way to Tennessee, the dealer laughed and said, "Well, you know, it is all in the game."

The establishing of federal hay grades and their adoption at the leading markets are aimed to correct some of the misunderstandings and fraudulent practices that have crept into the hay marketing system. Producing hay sections and consuming hay sections have been quick to recognize the value of the federal hay grades. Several shipping points in Kansas, Nebraska and New Mexico applied for shipping point inspection service as soon as the grades were established. The dairy sections in many cases bought directly from the producing sections, placing their orders on the basis of Government grades. Shippers learned that consumers are willing to pay for good hay, and buyers were pleased to get the quality of hay that they ordered and paid for.

The direct shipments have at times the advantage of saving in freight

rates and commission charges. However, the market outlet is at times not as broad as at a terminal market, and for that reason hay shippers are greatly interested in the adoption of federal grades at terminal markets such as Kansas City. Furthermore, hay is not produced in large enough quantities at most shipping points to warrant the expense of maintaining an inspection service. Hence, the adoption of federal grades at terminal markets is welcomed by the large number of shippers who are more or less isolated.

On a Voluntary Basis

The federal grades have been carefully worked out and have been put on a practical working basis. A number of meetings have been held in Kansas at shipping points where grades have been demonstrated and explained. The fact that shippers soon recognize the grading factors and are able to place a grade on their hay that conforms to the standards proves their practicability. The chief grading factors are leafiness, color and foreign material. The grades are numerical,

No. 1, 2, 3 and sample grade. Hay of extra quality is graded No. 1, extra leafy or extra green as the case may be.

Federal hay inspectors are given a thoro training at terminal markets, where they have an opportunity to inspect hundreds of cars of hay. All inspectors are given the same training under the same direction, so that hay inspection all over the United States will be uniform. At the first inspectors' school men were present from North Carolina, Minnesota, Oregon, Nebraska, Oklahoma, Texas, Colorado, Utah and Kansas. Some of these men are now in charge of inspection in various states.

The adoption of federal grades is no doubt the most progressive step that has ever taken place in hay marketing. The grades are not compulsory, as are the grain grades, but inspection is on a voluntary basis. The Kansas City Hay Dealers are to be commended on their action. Kansas City is the biggest hay market in the world. Their decision to use federal grades will no doubt have a great influence thruout the entire United States.

675,000 Tractors on Farms

There are now more than 675,000 tractors on American farms, according to the best estimates of members of the American Society of Agricultural Engineers, who have been making estimates based on 1925 census figures, factory production and sales, annual wearout and trade-ins. One farm paper

figures 625,000 tractors at the beginning of 1927. Estimates of 189,000 manufactured in 1927, with 50,000 exported and 40,000 going into United States industry, while another 62,500 went to replace old models worn out and junked, leave 39,000 to add to the 625,000 already at work on the farm a year ago. Probably these figures of replacements are high, as the population of the old models of 10 years ago is small compared with the hundreds of thousands added the last five years. Hence, 675,000 is conservative.

From Station KSAC

Here is the schedule for the radio programs from Station KSAC, of the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan. They are on a frequency of 333.1 meters or 300 kilocycles.

Daily except Saturday and Sunday—
9:00 a. m. to 9:25 a. m.—Rural School Program
9:25 a. m. to 9:55 a. m.—Half Hour of Music
9:55 a. m. to 10:25 a. m.—Housewives' Hour
12:35 p. m. to 12:40 p. m.—Market Reports
12:40 p. m. to 1:20 p. m.—Noonday Agricultural Program
4:00 p. m. to 4:30 p. m.—Music Appreciation Program
7:00 p. m. to 7:05 p. m.—Market Report
7:05 p. m. to 7:15 p. m.—News Service
7:15 p. m.—College of the Air
Monday, Wednesday, Friday—
6:30 p. m. to 7:00 p. m.—Boys' and Girls' Club Program
Tuesday—
6:30 p. m. to 7:00 p. m.—Organ Recital
Thursday—
6:30 p. m. to 7:00 p. m.—One Act Play
Saturday—
12:35 p. m.—Radio Question Box, G. L. Taylor, Station Engineer
7:30 p. m. to 8:30 p. m.—College Organizations Program



Fleetness



IT'S often a case of "quick speed" or "quick death" for Mister Rabbit. If he had to wait for a "warm-up" he would soon end up in a frying pan. Skelly Refractionated Gasoline gives you quick start, quick acceleration—without any annoying "warm-up". This extra quality costs the Skelly jobber a premium per tank car—he takes less profit to serve you better. You pay nothing extra.



SKELLY

Refractionated

GASOLINE

REFINED BY THE MAKERS OF TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

What the Folks Are Saying

THE large amount of vegetation remaining in the pasture at the close of the last grazing season in Eastern Kansas will make it necessary to burn more pastures this spring than usual in order to obtain uniform grazing. Burning to remove the excess growth left from the previous season should be done in the early spring just before growth starts and if possible when the soil is wet. Burning at such time protects the soil from burning and keeps the fire out of the growing tips.
Manhattan, Kan. A. E. Aldous.

Why Do the Boys Leave?

Adam seems to have been about the first to raise the question as to why boys leave the farm, but there have been others. There are many folks who claim descent from Adam, and many of them are farmers having the family characteristics.

When Adam raised Cain "back East" on the world's first experiment station, he was much grieved because the boy went Bolshevik and left the farm. Abel had stayed by it and had made good because he raised livestock, but Cain was for grain crops only and when he went in debt for another 80, and the "combine" broke down, he became "an evil man seeking rebellion," as the Good Book says.

When Cain tried to market his wheat at a time when everybody else was selling, and the Chinch bugs got in the corn, he got out and yelled his head off for the Government to pay off his mortgage. Unlike the present Congress, the government of that time was very slow and he got madder and madder. When Abel asked him why he did not diversify, he up and brained him with the Ford starting crank and then made his getaway.

If Adam had just stopped to think he would have realized that it is a long time between selling field crops, and the boy likes to have something to jingle in his pockets all the time. While he could get a considerable bunch of money on selling his wheat, he would have to wait a long time for that, but the town garage would pay every Saturday and he would have money to go to the movies every night and would not have to stand off the soda squirts. This is the reason he gives, but it is no real excuse for moving to town. The farm will pay ready money just as quickly and in greater net amount if he could only realize it.

And there is another thing. With all this newfangled machinery, like tractors and combines and things, the old man can do 10 times the work that his grandfather did, and he can do it sitting down. His tractor doesn't have to be curried, and there is no manure to haul. He now produces more, a man, than was ever done in all human history, and he does it easier. The great unrest which we call overproduction, and which some folks call the Iowa Complaint, has been primarily due to the enormous increase of mechanical power on the farm and the highway, which has put the horse out of business to a certain extent and thus reduced the consumption of corn, tho there are some persons who say that the withdrawal of 40 million bushels of corn from the making of whisky had something to do with creating a surplus. Anyway, the farmer doesn't seem to need the boy as he used to do, and aside from bringing home some navy plug or some coffee when he comes back from the pool hall, there doesn't seem to be much for the boy to do. In the ordinary grain farming of today the boy has become more or less of a farm liability instead of a real asset as he used to be.

Of course the old man could turn the farm over to the boy and retire to town, but as sure as he did this the boy would go and get married and then the farm would have to support two families instead of one. But even with this arrangement there would be little for his brother to do. One of them would have to get a job in a filling station or become a lawyer.

Adam had to change farms and did not do so well. He had been using more than his share of the apples and had to get out. Besides, he was bothered about snakes. With Cain gone away, and the moving and all, Adam had his troubles, and on top of all this Eve thought they ought to dress a lit-

tle better in the new neighborhood and she went and got a new set of furs, and that piled up the expense.

And the hired help was no good. The last girl emptied the silver spoons into the slop barrel, for which Eve gave her particular fits, but she didn't give Adam. The hired men would not curry the yaks and they left the wooden plows in the field to rust. Each one demanded a camel to ride to the movies every night and wouldn't wash his feet. They filled the silo with jimson weed while Adam was gone to Montgomery Ward's to get a new set of teeth.

After Abel had been bumped off Cain hopped down to the Land of Nod. He hid in the chaparral for a time and then married a Noddity. When Enoch was old enough they moved to Texas, where Enoch builded a city and became the first cliff dweller to hide Cain from the sheriff.

Adam figured that he was up against it and must find a way out. According to the politicians he could not even buy coal on credit, and his mortgage would be due in the spring. He was in desperate straits. It would have taken at least a hundred bushels of wheat to buy a single small diamond. He had been told that the tariff was made for the benefit of Wall Street,

and statistics showed that the country was spending millions of rubles every year for Bibles and whisky alone. It began to appear as if he would have to sell the Ford and get along with the Rolls-Royce.

It made him worry, and he was troubled with an ache under the Corn Belt which he did not know how to relieve. Sometimes he thought he would like to be an office holder, as the salary would go a long way to relieve that pain "where the vest begins," but he did not want to leave the farm where he had lived and worked so long: where he had endured the bumps and enjoyed the pleasures of an uncrowded life in the open; where he had always had enough to eat and wear and where his contest had been with nature rather than with his own kind, and besides, he did not know any other kind of business.

Now if he had only thought to come to Kansas the greater part of his troubles would have disappeared, and Eve would not have had to change her costume very much to be right in style. Kansas is not Eden, of course, but back there in the Garden neither Adam nor Eve had anything much to do, and they went to stealing apples and got into trouble. But Kansas is the next best place and raises better Jonathans than either of them ever tasted.

Kansas is far from what it used to be when it was discredited as being a part of the Great American Desert and

then blasted with a reputation for cyclones, border ruffians, grasshoppers and populism, from which it has emerged as the fourth largest producing state in agricultural wealth in the Union, and first in the health of its people, just because they always had something to do, something to do it with and they did it.

While it is true that Kansas raises more wheat than any other political unit in the world and has more acres in corn than 42 of the other states, her dairy interest is the fourth largest item in her annual inventory, and this is growing. There are but few countries where intelligent labor on the farm is better rewarded than in Kansas, and this fact is largely due to balancing our agriculture with a diversity of products from both the soil and livestock.
I. D. Graham.

Topeka, Kan.

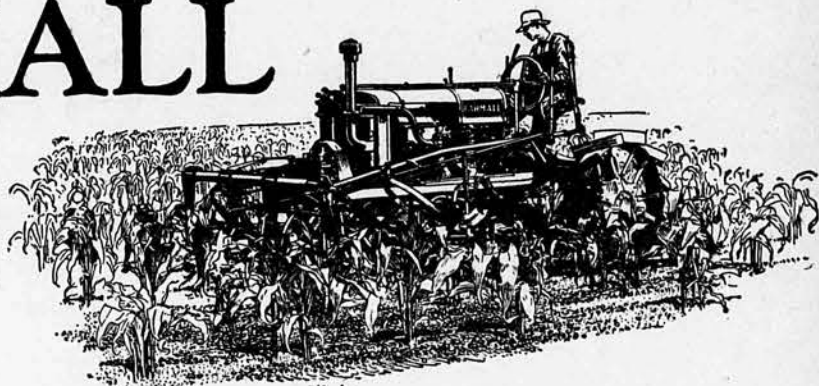
The Two Black Crows

Probably every reader of the Kansas Farmer who has a radio has heard and laughed at the "patter" of "The Two Black Crows." Charley Mack, chief of the famous duo, was born at White Cloud, Kan.

Objects fade about 20 times as fast in sunlight as they do under electric lights. It would be well to explain, however, that the reverse is true of young men and women.

FARMALL

— the great Row-Crop Tractor AND General-Purpose Tractor



FARMALL was specially designed so that it could handle the planting and cultivating of corn and other row crops. Its fine work at this has made a great hit on corn-belt farms. But that's only part of the story.

Here is a letter plumbful of endorsement for the FARMALL, yet the most notable statement is this simple line — "We have not yet used the cultivator."

Mr. Hastings' enthusiasm is based entirely on the general-purpose drawbar and belt performance of the FARMALL. In the corn fields the FARMALL is famous as the one tractor that handles row-crop cultivation like a charm. And here is first-rate evidence that it leads in general farm power work also. Keep in mind that this owner has operated several tractors of other makes. He qualifies as a practical authority in power farming and his verdict is "I believe the FARMALL is as near an all-purpose tractor as can be built."

☞ Write for catalog and see the FARMALL at the McCormick-Deering dealer's ☞

FARMALL in the Hay:

"We were told by the owner of a 2200-acre farm that he had 400 acres of hay that would be lost unless we found him a mower that would work. He had tried a number of horse-drawn mowers, but the crop was so heavy he had to give it up. We sent him out a FARMALL tractor with 7-foot mower attachment, and received a check for the outfit in full the next day. It worked to the owner's entire satisfaction, and he is an enthusiastic FARMALL booster."—From our branch at Minneapolis, Minn.

An Open Letter from —

H. G. HASTINGS COMPANY
Atlanta, Georgia

Gentlemen:

Following a demonstration of your machine which was placed at our disposal for testing in the autumn of 1925, we purchased a machine the following spring and believe me, it has been on the job WITHOUT FAIL ever since—I believe it is as near an all-purpose tractor as can be built.

We have used our FARMALL along with two McCormick-Deering 15-30 tractors and are doing the work formerly done by five to seven tractors of other makes.

The FARMALL is thoroughly competent to plow, harrow, culti-pack, drill grain, list corn or peas, plant, mow hay, operate grain binder and though we have not as yet used the cultivator, I know it will operate satisfactorily at that, as we used your outfit in testing your machine in 1925, and above all that we have used it on any number of belt jobs and find it the most economical tractor we have yet used.

Please do not thank me for this as it is too well deserved.

Respectfully,

D. M. HASTINGS

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)

McCormick-Deering
FARMALL

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

A and B are neighbors, A living on the north side of the road and B living about 1/2 mile inland on the south side of the road. B has five hounds which roam all over A's farm, usually in a pack in search of food, especially rabbits. They occasionally chase A's cattle and fight A's dog in A's yard. What steps could be taken by A to make B keep his dogs at home? F. J. L.

IF THESE dogs are not assessed as personal property A might kill them.

Section 1301 of Chapter 79 provides that dogs which have been listed and valued as personal property, and the tax upon such valuation and the per capita tax upon such dogs having been paid if due, shall be considered as personal property and have all the rights and privileges and be subject to lawful restraint as other livestock. A recovery shall not be had for the malicious and unlawful killing of such dogs in excess of double the amount for which they were listed.

In any event, however, these dogs are trespassers, and the owner of the dogs would be liable for any damage they do to A's stock or to his premises.

Watch Over Our Health

Who constitutes the Kansas State Board of Health? How many members are there and where is each located? What is the salary of each? S. and D.

The members of the State Board of Health are C. A. McGuire, M. D., Topeka; V. C. Eddy, M. D., Colby; George I. Thacher, M. D., Waterville; Walter A. Carr, M. D., Junction City; A. J. Anderson, M. D., Lawrence; Clay E. Coburn, M. D., Kansas City; J. H. Henson, M. D., Mound Valley; Walter J. Ellerts, M. D., Wichita; Addison Kendall, M. D., Great Bend; Thomas Amory Lee, attorney, Topeka; Earle G. Brown, M. D., secretary and executive officer, Topeka.

The chiefs of divisions are C. H. Kinnaman, M. D., Topeka, epidemiologist; J. C. Montgomery, M. D., Topeka, director, division of child hygiene and co-operative county work; Thomas I. Dalton, Ph. C., Topeka, assistant chief food and drug inspector; Ernest Boyce, B. S., Lawrence, chief engineer; William J. Davies, Topeka, registrar of vital statistics.

The members of the boards receive \$5 a day and traveling and other expenses when actually engaged in the duties of their office. Four regular meetings are held each year. The secretary receives a salary of \$4,000 a year and necessary traveling expenses.

Court Action Is Needed

A owes B a grocery bill of \$36.60, which has run longer than it should have run because of A's inability to pay it. On December 16, A's mother paid this bill with her personal check to B, writing in the lower left hand corner of the check "In full and final settlement on grocery bill." A took this check to B's home and gave it to her, B. She gladly accepted the same. This same day wife A and wife were still in town B's husband had the constable leave papers at A's home asking for a judgment of \$143.35. A supposed B's acceptance of the above mentioned check satisfied them as B's bill was only \$36.60, which B acknowledged as correct. A, being under the impression that B's claim was satisfied, did not appear when the hearing came up. Instead of withdrawing suit they carried it on and obtained judgment against A for \$143.35 and costs. Execution was levied against the share of an estate that A is to get March 1. When this grocery bill was incurred B was not married to her present husband. Not 1 cent's worth has been bought by A at B's store since B's marriage. Could B's husband lawfully bring this action in his name as the papers show? Could B's husband lawfully put another of A's creditor's bills with B's and obtain a lawful judgment? What action should A take? Have not had the opportunity to find out whether B cashed this check. If B has cashed the check what can be done? J. E. D.

If the facts are as you state them, of course the plaintiff was not entitled to a judgment. But unfortunately he seems to have obtained a judgment by default. Your only remedy would be to go into court and ask that this judgment be set aside.

In for a Damage Claim?

Have two tourists meeting on the state highway the right to stop and talk while blockading the entire road? A and B meet on the highway. They stop, blockading the road. C who is coming in back of B on the right side of the road, is gaining on B. Just then A meets B. They stop and blockade the road. C cannot stop his car soon enough, tho he has good brakes, to prevent him hitting B. Has B the right to sue C for damages? H. D.

Every driver on the public highway is required to use reasonable diligence. He would not be permitted to pass the car going ahead of him on the right hand side for the very good reason that the car ahead of him has the

right of way on that side and there is likely to be a collision. In driving if there is a car coming behind and the driver of the car in front desires to stop, it is his duty to give a warning to the car coming behind that he is going to stop.

Two cars meeting have not the right to stop and blockade the highway, at any rate not more than a very few minutes. They have no right to interfere with the just rights of other travelers on the highway. In this case if B stopped without giving C any warning he was going to stop, he did not use ordinary diligence. He was guilty at any rate of contributory negligence, and in my opinion could not recover in a suit for damages.

Can't Be Paid Now?

A owned 6 acres in a Kansas town in 1902. B and C's guardian lent A \$100 on this property. A gave a mortgage bearing interest for five years. Neither the mortgage nor interest was paid, but A sold the land to a lawyer, and the lawyer sold it to the bank. Now the bank is trying to sell it and wishes B and C to sign a release so the buyer will have a clear title. He says the mortgage is outlawed, and he will sue B and C if they do not sign. How can he sue them and make them sign when the \$100 has never been paid? A, the deceased, had an estate now to be distributed. Should B and C put in a claim against the estate? G. E. A.

If nothing was paid on this note and mortgage the statute of limitations ran on it in 1912. I suppose what the bank means by bringing suit is an action to quiet the title. Of course, neither B nor C can be compelled to sign a release, but the court might order the release just the same. It would seem from your statement of the facts that they could lose nothing by signing a quit claim deed to this land.

B and C might put in a claim against the estate of A, altho the probability is the administrator of the estate would plead the statute of limitations as a bar to the claim.

Another Car Gone Wrong?

A sold a car to B under a verbal agreement on B's part to pay either corn or money for the car at the time of corn shucking. B at the time agreed on for payment made no preparation for payment, and after a reasonable time A went to see B, who was absent. But his wife said B either traded or sold the car to C. What steps can A take to regain the car? W. H. G.

In this case A seems to have parted with the ownership of his car and taken B's word that he would pay for the same in a certain manner and at a certain time. He did not retain a mortgage on the car or have any contract of sale which permitted him to take the car back if the payment was not made. At any rate, there is no such agreement shown in this question. That being the case, B had a legal right to sell the car, and A cannot replevin the same from C.

Entitled to Compensation

When a county widens a road from 40 to 60 feet and compels the farmers to remove a fence can they get pay from the county for their time and labor? Does the county have to remove and rebuild the fence? J. F.

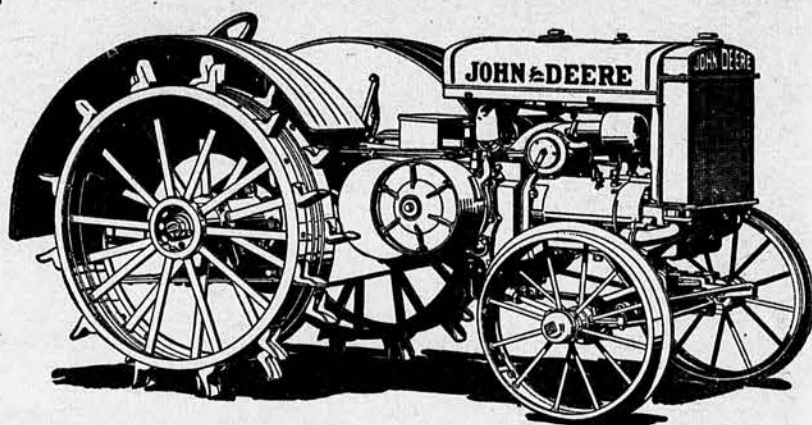
The landowner is entitled to compensation for whatever damage he suffers by reason of the widening of this road. If it takes part of his land, he is entitled to compensation for that. If it compels him to remove his fence, he is entitled to compensation for that. The law does not seem to compel the authorities to rebuild the fence.

Each Should Build Half

A owns a quarter section in Western Kansas. B owns several quarters around it. B in order to fence in his own land surrounding this quarter has A's quarter under fence with his and has had for a number of years. A homesteaded this quarter about 40 years ago and has not been out to this land more than two or three times since he proved up on it, but has always paid the taxes. Can B hold this land under the law of peaceable possession for a number of years? He sent A the amount of tax one year about four years ago and agreed to pay to A the amount of taxes as rental for use of the land but paid only one year and quit. Can A compel him to fence this quarter and not use it since he pays nothing for the use of it? L. H. W.

The law of title by peaceable and undisputed possession would not apply in this case, as A had been claiming ownership to this land all the time, paying the taxes on it. A could compel B to build half the fence around his quarter section, A building the other half.

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Tophet at Trail's End

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON OGDEN

MORGAN stepped up to Peden in one long, quick stride, rifle muzzle close against the other's broad white shirt-front. In that second of hesitant delay, that breath of portentous bluff, Morgan had read Peden to the roots. A man who had it in him to shoot did not stop at anybody's word when he was that far along the way. "Clear this place and lock it up!" Morgan repeated.

The temperature of the crowded hall seemed to fall forty degrees in the second or two Morgan stood pushing his rifle against Peden's breast-bone. Those who had talked with loud boasts, picturesque threats, high-pitched laughter, of going out to find this man but a little while before, were silent now and cold around the gills as fish.

Morgan was watching the two men at the front door while he held Peden up those few seconds. He knew there was no use in disarming Peden, to turn him loose where he could get fifty guns in the next two seconds if he wanted them. He believed, in truth, there was not much to fear from this fellow who depended on his hired retainers to do his killing for him.

So, when Peden, watching Morgan calculatively, shifted a little to get himself out of line so he would not stand a barrier between his gun-slingers and their target, and longer block the opening of operations to clear the hall of this upstart, Morgan let him go. Then, with a sudden bound, Peden leaped across into the crowd.

A moment of strained waiting, quiet as the empty night, Morgan standing out a fair target for any man who had the nerve to pull a gun. Then a stampede in more of sudden fear than caution by those lined up along the bar, and the two hired killers at the front of the house began to shoot. Morgan pitched back on his heels as if mortally hit, staggered, thrust one foot out to stay his fall. He stood bracing himself in that manner with outthrust foot, shooting from the hips.

Three shots he fired, the roar of his rifle loud above the lighter sound of the revolvers. With the third shot Morgan raised his gun. In the smoke that was settling to the floor the taller of the gunmen lay stretched upon his face. The other, arms rigidly at his sides, held a little way from his body, head drooping to his chest, turned dizzily two or three times, spinning swiftly in his dance of death, gave at the knees, settled down gently in a strange, huddled heap.

Dead. Both of them dead—the work of one swift moment when the blood curse fell on this new, quick-handed marshal of Ascalon.

There was a choking scream, and a woman's cry:

"Look out! Look out!" Peden, on the fringe of a crowd of shrinking, great-eyed women, ghastly in the painted mockery of their fear, fired as Morgan turned. Morgan blessed the poor creature who was woman enough in her debauched heart to cry out that warning, as the breath of Peden's bullet brushed his face. Morgan could not defend himself against this assault, for the coward stood with one shoulder still in the huddling knot of women, and fired again. Morgan dropped to the floor, prone on his face as the dead man behind him.

Peden came one cautious step from his shelter, leaning far over to see, a smile of triumph baring his gleaming teeth; another step, while the crowd broke the stifling quiet with shifted feet.

Morgan, quick as a serpent strikes, raised to his elbow and fired.

All Dead?

Morgan had one clear look at Peden's face as he threw his arms high and fell. Surprise, which death, swift in its coming had not yet overtaken, bulged out of his eyes. Surprise: no other emotion expressed in that last look upon this life. Peden lay dead upon his own floor, his hat fallen aside, his arms stretched far beyond his head, his white cuffs pulled out from his black coat-sleeves, as if he appealed for the mercy that was not ever for man or woman in his own cold heart.

Earl Gray came down the street hat-

less, the big news on his tongue. Rhetta Thayer, in the door of the Headlight office, where she had stood in the pain of one crucified while the shots sounded in Peden's hall, stopped him with a gasped appeal.

Dead. Peden and the gun-slingers he had brought there to kill Morgan; any number of others who had mixed in the fight; Morgan himself—all dead, the floor covered with the slain. That was the terrible word that rolled from Gray's excited tongue. And when she heard it Rhetta put out her hands as one blind, held to the door-frame a moment while the blood seemed to drain out of her heart, staring with horrified eyes into the face of the inconsequential man who had come in such avid eagerness to tell this awful tale.

People were hastening by in the direction of Peden's, scattered at first, like the beginning of a retreat, coming then by twos and threes, presently overflowing the sidewalk, running in the street. Rhetta stood staring, half insensible, on this outpouring. Riley Caldwell, the young printer, rushed past her out of the shop, his roached hair like an Algonquin's standing high

above his narrow forehead, his face white as if washed by death.

Impelled by a desire that was commanding as it was terrifying, moved by a hope that was only a shred of a raveled dream, Rhetta joined the moving tide that set toward Peden's door. Dead—Morgan was dead! Because she had asked him, he had set his hand to this bloody task. She had sent him to his death in her selfish desire for security, in her shrinking cowardice, in her fear of riot and blood. And he was dead, the light was gone out of his eyes, his youth and hope were sacrificed in a cause that would bring neither glory nor gratitude to illuminate his memory.

She began to run, out in the dusty street where he had marched his patrol that first night of his bringing peace to Ascalon; to run, her feet numb, her body numb, only her heart sentient, it seemed, and that yearning out to him in a great pain of pity and stifling labor of remorse. It was only a little way, but it seemed heavy and long, impeded by feet that could not keep pace with her anguish, swift-running to whisper a tender word.

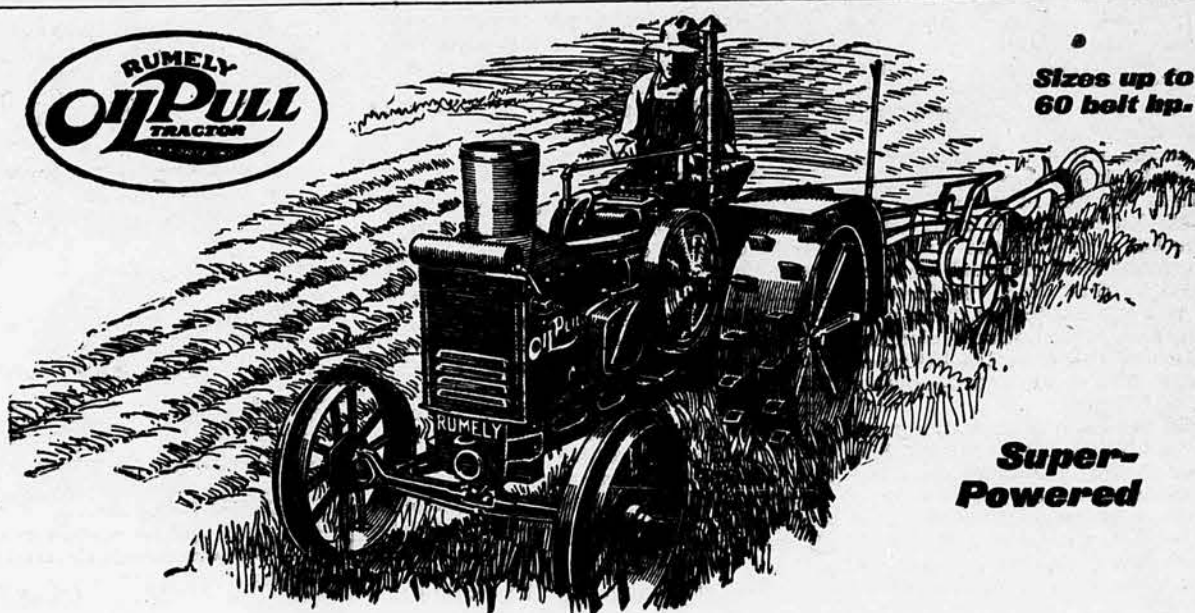
The lights were bright in Peden's hall; a great crowd strained and pushed around its door. There were some who asked her kindly to go away, others who appealed earnestly against her looking into the place, as Rhetta pushed her way, panting like an exhausted swimmer, thru the throng.

Nothing would turn her; appeals were dim as cries in drowning ears. Gaining the door, she paused a moment, hands pressed to her cheeks, her hair fallen in disorder. Her eyes were big with the horror of her thoughts; she was breathless as one cast by breakers upon the sand. She looked in thru the open door.

Morgan was standing like a soldier a little way inside the door, his rifle carried at port arms, denying by the very sternness of his pose the passage of any foot across that threshold of tragedy. There was nothing in his bearing of a wounded man. Beyond him a few feet lay the bodies of the two infamous guards who had been posted at the door to take his life; along the glistening bar, near its farther end, Peden lay stretched with face to the floor, his appealing hands outreaching.

A gambling table had been upset, chairs were strewn about in disorder, when the rabble was cleared out of the place. Only Morgan remained there with the dead men, like a lone tragedian whose part was not yet done.

Rhetta looked for one terrifying moment on that scene, its tragic detail impressed on her senses as a revelation of lightning leaps out of the blackest night to be remembered for its surrounding terror. And in that moment Morgan saw her face; the horror, the revulsion, the sickness of her shocked soul. A moment, a glance, and she was gone. He was alone amidst the blood



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that the curse of Ascalon had led his hand to pour out in such prodigality in that profaned place.

Long after the fearful waste of battle had been cleared from Peden's floor, and the lights of that hall were put out—long after the most wakeful householder of Ascalon had sought his bed, and the last horseman had gone from its hushed streets—Morgan walked in the moonlight, keeping vigil with his soul. The curse of blood had descended upon him, and she whose name he could speak only in his heart had come to look upon his infamy and flee from before his face.

In the Moonlight

Time had saved him for this excruciating hour; all his poor adventures, slow striving, progression upward, had been designed to culminate in the mockery of this night. Fate had shaped him to his bitter ending, drawing him on with lure as bright as sunrise. And now, as he walked slowly in the moonlight, feet encumbered by this tragedy, he felt that the essence had been wrung out of life. His golden building was come to confusion, his silver hope would ring its sweet chime in his heart no more. From that hour she would abhor him and shrink from his polluted hand.

He resented the subtle indrawing of circumstance that had put him in the way of this revolting thing, that had thrust upon him this infamous office that carried with it the inexorable curse of blood. Softly, against the counsel of his own reason, he had been drawn. She who had stared in horror on the wreckage of that night had inveigled him with gentle words, with appeal of pleading eye.

This resentment was sharpened by the full understanding of his justification, both in law and in morals, for the slaying of these desperate men. Duty, that none but a coward and traitor to his oath would have shunned, had impelled him to that deed. Defense of his life was a justification that none could deny him. But she had denied him that. She had fled from the lifting of his face as from a thing unspeakably unclean.

He could not chide her for it, nor arraign her with one bitter thought. She had hoped it would be otherwise; her last words had been on her best hope for him in a place where such hope could have no fruition—that he would pass untainted by the bloody curse that fell on men in this place. It could not be.

Because he had taken Seth Craddock's pistol away from him on that first day, she had believed him capable of the superhuman task of enforcing order in Ascalon without bloodshed. Sincere as she had been in her desire to have him assume the duties of peace officer, she had acted unconsciously as a lure to entangle him to his undoing.

Very well; he would clean up the town for her as she had looked to him to do—sweep it clear of the last iniquitous gun-slinger, the last slinking gambler, the last drab. He would turn it over to her clean, safe for her day or night, no element in it to disturb her repose. At what further cost of life he must do this, he could not then foresee, but he resolved that it should be done. Then he would go his way, leaving his new hopes behind him with his old.

Altho it was a melancholy resolution, owing to its closing provision, it brought him the quiet that a perturbed mind often enjoys after the formation of a definite plan, no matter how desperate. Morgan went to the hotel, where Tom Conboy was still on duty smoking his cob pipe in a chair tilted back against a post of his portico.

"Well, the light's out up at Peden's," said Conboy, feeling a new and vast respect for this man who had proved his luck to the satisfaction of all beholders in Ascalon that night.

"Yes," said Morgan wearily, pausing at the door.

"They'll never be lit again in this man's town," Conboy went on, "and I'm one that's glad to see 'em go. Some of these fellers was sayin' tonight that Ascalon will be dead in the shell inside of three weeks, but I can't see it that way. Settlers'll begin to come now—that hall of Peden's 'll make a good implement store, plenty of room for thrashing machines and harvesters. I may have to put up my rates a little to make up for loss in business till things brighten up, but I'd have to do it in time, anyhow."

"Yes," said Morgan, as listlessly as before.

Over the Heart, Too

"They say you made a stand with that gun of yours tonight that beat anything a man ever saw—three of 'em down quicker than you could strike a match! I heard one feller say— Man! Look at that badge of yours!"

Conboy got up, gazing in amazement. Morgan had stepped into the light that fell thru the open door, passing on his way to bed. The metal shield that proclaimed his office was cupped as if it had been held edgewise on an anvil and struck with a hammer.

Morgan hastily detached the badge and put it in his pocket, plainly displeased by the discovery Conboy had made.

"Bullet hit it, plumb in the center!" Conboy said. "It was square over your heart!"

"Keep it under your hat!" Morgan warned, speaking crossly, glowering darkly on Conboy as he passed.

"No niggers in Ireland," said Conboy knowingly; "no-o-o niggers in Ireland!"

Morgan regretted his oversight in leaving the badge in place. He had intended to remove it long before. As

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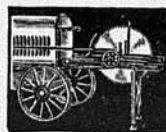
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he went up the complaining stairs he pressed his hand to the sore spot over his heart where the bullet had almost driven the badge into his flesh. Pretty sore, but not as sore as it was deeper within him from another wound—not as sore as that other hurt would be tomorrow and in the heavy years to come.

"I feel like I share his guilt," affirmed Rhetta, voice sad as if she had suffered an irreparable loss. "He's not guilty," said Violet stoutly, standing in his defense.

Rhetta had fled from Ascalon that morning, following the terrible night of Morgan's sanguinary baptism. Racked by an agony of mingled remorse for her part in this tragedy and the loss of some valued thing which she would not bring her heart to acknowledge, only moan over and weep, she had taken horse at sunrise and ridden to Stilwell's ranch for the comfort of Violet, whose sympathy was like balm to a bruise. All day she had hidden like one crushed and shamed, in Stilwell's house, pouring out to Violet the misery of her soul.

Now, at night, she was calmer, the haunting terror of the scene which rose up before her eyes was drawing off, like some frightful thing that had stood a menace to her life. But she felt that it never would dim entirely from her recollection—that it must endure, a hideous picture, to sadden her days until the end.

The two girls had gone to the river, where the moonlight softened the desolate scene of barren bars and twinkled in the ripples of shallow water which still ran over against the farther shore. They were sitting near the spot where Morgan had laved his bruised feet in the river not many nights past. A whippoorwill was calling in the tangle of cottonwoods and grape-vines that grew cool and dark on a little island below them, its plaint as sad as the mourner's own stricken heart.

"I begged him to give up the office and let things go," said Rhetta, pleading to mitigate her own blame, against whom no blame was laid.

"You'd have despised him for it if he had," said Violet.

"But he wouldn't do it, and now this has happened, and he's a man-killer like the rest of them. Oh, it's terrible to think about!"

"Not like the rest of them," Violet corrected in her firm, gentle way. "He had to stand up like a man for what he was sworn to do, or run like a dog. Mr. Morgan wouldn't run. Right or wrong, he wouldn't run from any man!"

"No," said Rhetta sadly, "he wouldn't run."

"You talk like you wanted him to!"

"I don't think I would," said Rhetta. "Then what do you expect of a man?"—impatiently. "If he stands up and fights, he's either got to kill or be killed."

"Don't—don't, Violet! It seems like killing is all I hear—the sound of those guns—I hear them all the time; I can't get them out of my ears!"

"Suppose," said Violet, looking off across the runlet gurgling like an infant across the bar, "it was him you saw lying dead when you looked in there, instead of the others. You'd have been satisfied then. I suppose?"

"Violet, how can you say such awful things?"

"Well, somebody had to be killed. Do you suppose Mr. Morgan killed them just for fun?"

Didn't Give Them a Show?

"They say—they were talking all over town that night—last night—and saying the same thing this morning—that he didn't give them a show; that he just turned his rifle on them and killed them before he knew whether they were going to shoot or not!"

"Well, they lie," said Violet.

"I suppose he had a right to do what he did, but he doesn't seem like the same man to me now. I feel like I'd lost something—some friendship that I valued; I mean, Violet—you know what I mean."

"I know as well as anything," said Violet, smiling to herself, head turned away, the moonlight on her good, kind face.

"I feel like somebody had died, and that he—they—that he—"

"And you ought to be thankful it isn't so!" cut in Violet sharply. "But I don't believe you are."

"I never want to see him again; I'll always think of him standing there with that terrible gun in his hands, those dead men around him on the floor!"

"You may have to go to him on your knees yet, and I hope to God you will, Rhetta Thayer!" Violet said.

"If you'd seen somebody—somebody that you—that was—if you'd seen him like I saw him, you wouldn't blame me so," Rhetta defended, beginning again to cry and bend her head upon her hands and moan like a mother who had lost a child.

Violet was moved out of her harshness at once. She put her arm around the weeping girl, whose sorrow was too genuine to admit a doubt of its great depth, and consoled her with soft words.

"And he looked so big to me, and he was so clean, before that," Rhetta wailed.

"He's bigger than ever—he's as blameless as a lamb," insisted Violet. "After a little while you'll see it differently; he'll be the same to you."

"I couldn't touch his hand!" Rhetta shuddered at the thought.

"Never mind," said Violet soothingly; "never mind."

She said no more, but took Rhetta by the hand, and it was wet with tears from her streaming cheeks. There was peace in the night around them, for all the turmoil there might be in human hearts, for night had eased the throb-

bing, drouth-cursed earth of its burning and called the trumpeters of the greenery out along the riverside.

"I'm afraid he'll come," said Rhetta by and by.

"Why should he come?" asked Violet, stroking back the other's hair.

"He's got one of your horses—I'm afraid he'll come to bring it home."

"You only hope he will," said Violet in her assured, calm way.

"Violet!" But there was not so much chiding in the word as a cry of pain, a confession of despair. He would not come; she knew he would not come.

A Real Drouth

Joe Lynch, the bone man, stopped at the well in the public square to pour water on his wagon tires. A man was pestered clean out of his senses by his tires coming off, his felloes shrinking up like a fried bacon rind in that dry weather, Joe said. It beat his time, that drouth. He had been thru some hot and dry spells in the Arkansas Valley, but never one as dry and hot as this.

He told Morgan this as he poured water slowly on his wheels to swell the wood and tighten the tires, there at the town well in the mid morning of that summer day. It was so hot already, the ceaseless day-wind blowing as if it trailed across a fire, that one felt shivers of heat go over the skin; so hot that the heat was bitter to the taste, and shade was only an aggravation.

This was almost a week after Morgan's forcible assertion of the law's supremacy in Ascalon, when Peden and his assassins fell in their insolence. It seemed that day as if Ascalon itself had fallen with Peden, and the blood of life had drained out of its body. There was a quietude over it that seemed the peace of death.

"I never thought, the day I hauled you into this town," said Joe, "you'd be the man to put the kibosh on 'em and close 'em up like you done. I never saw the bottom drop out of no place as quick as it's fell out of this town, and I've saw a good many go up in my day. The last of them gamblers pulled out a couple of days ago; I hauled his trunk over to the depot. He went a cussin', and he pulled the hole in after him, I guess, on all the high-kickin' this town'll ever do. Well, I ain't a carin'; I've been waitin' my time."

"You were wiser than some of them—you knew it would come," Morgan said, glad to meet this bone-gathering philosopher in the desert he had made of Ascalon, and stand talking with him, foot on his hub in friendly way.

"Not so much bones," responded Joe reflectively, "as bottles. Thousands of bottles; every boy in this town's out a pickin' up bottles for me. I reckon I'll have a couple of car-loads of nothing but bottles. Oh-h-h, they'll be some bones, but the skeleton of this town is bottles. That's why I tell 'em it never

(Continued on Page 28)



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In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Company, Kitchener, Ontario

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Goodrich

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Rubber Footwear

.....REAL RUBBER BOOTS—10c A PAIR!.....



Midgets, of course, but dandy souvenirs. Just 2½ inches high—boys and girls can find many ways to have fun with them. Send 10c in stamps or coin, we'll send them postpaid. Please write plainly or print. Mail to "Boot Desk 11D" The B. F. Goodrich Rubber Company, Akron, Ohio.

NAME..... R. F. D.
CITY..... STATE.....



Above:
No. 8514

Here Are the Prize Winning Cakes

It's No Easy Task to Select the Best Cake From a Whole State's Offering

IT WAS a very difficult task to select from the 450 recipes which were sent in, in answer to my request for cake recipes, the three very best. I studied and tried out those that seemed best and the more I worked with them the more I was convinced that practically every one is extraordinarily good. I finally decided to select for first prizes, three cakes that are a little different and are always being asked for, so here are the prize winners:

Red Devil's Food Cake

1/4 cup shortening	1 cup sugar
2 eggs	1 1/2 cups sifted prepared cake flour
2 squares bitter chocolate	1/2 teaspoon salt
1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder	1 cup boiling water
1 cup thick sour milk	1 teaspoon vanilla
1 teaspoon soda	

Cream shortening. Add sugar gradually. Continue creaming until the mixture is light and fluffy. Add well beaten eggs. Beat mixture vigorously. Sift together three times, the flour, baking powder and salt, and add alternately with the sour milk to the butter mixture. Pour the boiling water into the melted chocolate. Mix quickly. Add soda to chocolate and stir until thick. Cool slightly before adding to cake batter. Mix thoroly. Add vanilla and pour

IF YOU have not already sent in your pie recipes and suggestions for making better pies, you will still have time to send them in before February 25 which is the closing date for the contest. There will be a grand prize of \$5 for the very best recipe and for each one that can be used you will receive \$1. Send your letters to Nell B. Nichols, in care of Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

into two medium sized layer cake pans. Bake in a moderate oven (350 degrees Fahrenheit) for 35 minutes. For a large, three-layer cake, double the recipe. Put a fluffy boiled frosting on top, between layers and on sides of cake. Mary E. Stremel, Rush County.

Royal Date Cake

1 cup sugar	2 tablespoons butter
1 pound stoned and chopped dates	1/4 cup strong coffee
1 1/4 cups flour	2 eggs
3 teaspoons baking powder	1/2 cup milk or cream
1/2 pound sliced citron	1/2 pound raisins
2 tablespoons lemon juice	1/4 cup chopped pecan nuts

Cream sugar and butter, add beaten eggs, coffee and cream. Mix well. Add 1 cup flour sifted with baking powder. Mix thoroly. Add fruit, citron and nuts. Mix well, add lemon juice and remainder of flour. Pour in greased pan, bake 1 1/2 hours in slow oven. Cool and cover with lemon icing. Montgomery County. Mrs. Nellie Owens.

Delicious Angel Food Cake

Cook 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup water and 1/4 teaspoon cream of tartar to 106 degrees Centigrade (thread stage) and cool.

1 1/2 cups egg whites	1 teaspoon flavoring
1 cup flour, sifted three times	1 teaspoon cream of tartar
	1/2 teaspoon salt

Pour the egg whites into a large bowl, add salt and beat until foamy with a flat egg beater. Add cream of tartar and continue beating until eggs are stiff, not dry. Fold in the sirup, taking care not to beat too long. Add flavoring. Fold in flour lightly with a spatula. Put at once into an ungreased pan and bake at 300 degree Fahrenheit for 50 to 60 minutes. Remove from oven, invert and cool before taking it out of the pan. Berenice Houghton, Ness County.

In the list I selected for the cake leaflet which will be ready for you next week are the plain cakes and family favorites as well as unusual cakes. Any Kansas Farmer reader who would like to have this leaflet may have it by writing to Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Please inclose a 2-cent stamp for mailing the leaflet. Here are the names of the women whose recipes will appear in the cake leaflet:

Orange Cake—Mrs. Ben L. Vondra, Canon City, Colo.
Mashed Potato Cake—Esther Dillon, Reno County.
Banana Cake—Mrs. Wilson G. Shelley, McPherson County.
Whipped Cream Cake—Mrs. S. W. Bennet, Coffey County.
Prince Albert Cake—Mrs. Sid Cross, Greenwood County.
Ice Cream Cake—Mrs. Edwin Owings, Hamilton County.
Bread Cake—Mrs. D. E. Leshner, Rocks County.
Chocolate Angel Food—Mrs. B. F. Simons, Cowley County.
Dill's Cake—Mrs. Willis McNeil, Bourbon County.
Eggless Cake—Mrs. Carl Strathe, Crawford County.
Ribbon Fruit Cake—Mrs. A. H. Brown, Pallasade, Colo.
Raisin Clove Cake—Mrs. A. H. Sandersen, Marshall County.
Delicious White Layer Cake—Mrs. Cyril Schletzbaum, Atchison County.
Best Apple Sauce Cake—Mrs. Laura Giese, Woodson County.
Delicate Cake—Mrs. Walter Broadus, Brown County.
Prune Cake—Mrs. Richard Davis, Lane County.

Ever Ready Cake—Miss Elsie Hickman, Jackson County
Never Failing Fudge Cake—Mrs. Simon Theys, Lyon County.

Brownstone Front Cake—Effie Starry, Miami County.
Marble Cake—Ida V. Romig, Montgomery County.
Best Ever Fruit Cake—Nellie M. Bigsley, Douglas County.
White Fruit Cake—Mildred Hokenson, Nemaha County.
Mince Meat Cake—Lida E. Massey, Doniphan County.
Delicious Nut Cake—Mrs. G. G. Randall, Montgomery County.

Best Cake—Mrs. R. B. Traxler, Marshall County.
Inexpensive Fruit Cake—Mrs. Bessie Liggett, Norton County.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

ALL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

To Remove Salt From Meat

WHEN we are unfortunate enough to get our cured meat too salt, we prepare it for cooking and soak for 2 hours in 1 pint water and 1 teaspoon soda. We then rinse it with cold water, wipe it dry with a clean cloth and the meat is fine. Jewell County. Mrs. Grant B. Henninger.

Time Saved in Ripping Seams

TO RIP a seam or hem easily, without pinning it to one's knee or trying to corral one of the youngsters, who probably will not hold it tight enough, put it under the presser foot of the sewing machine, and use a razor blade to snip the stitches. Furnas Co., Nebraska. Mrs. S. L. Meyers.

To Keep Cord Handy

ONE always has uses for cord around the house. To keep it neat looking and handy to use, I put a large empty spool on a long nail and nail it on the wall in some handy place. Keep an end hanging loose, so it will be easy of access. Douglas County. Mrs. Roy Atkinson.

Banana Slaw

CHOP a small head of cabbage. Put in a large dish. Make a dressing of 1 cup sweet cream, 2 tablespoons vinegar, 1/2 cup sugar and a pinch of salt. Stir these together and pour over cabbage. Just before serving add 1/2 cup English walnuts and 3 bananas. Wilson County. Mrs. G. M. Smith.

Champions in Two Lines

THIS picture shows the state's best clothing judges among the 4-H club group. They are, reading from left to right, Belle Hedges, Helen Hosier, Mary Elsie Border, county home demonstration agent of Cherokee county who coached the team and Effie Marie Carter. Winning the state clothing judging championship is not the only accomplishment of this trio for they were all members of the state champion dairy judging team.



They won this championship over four boys' teams. In the dairy judging work Effie Marie Carter won the silver medal awarded to the second high individual, and Helen Hosier the bronze medal awarded to third place.

All three of the girls are in high school and have been in 4-H club work for three years.

Still We Make Flowers

LAST season we were fascinated by the yarn buttoners which perched daintily upon our shoulders or snuggled in among furs but we're never satisfied with anything long, so as soon as these

posies began to be just the tiniest bit faded we began looking about for something different, and someone suggested felt flowers. Here we have them in combination with fluffy yarn centers that resemble clover blooms with a background of clover leaves. There are six blossoms to each bouquet.



quiet and they may be obtained in colors of green, brown or rose.

The package in which these bouquets come contains felt for making them, yarn for the pompons, stems and instruction sheets for putting the parts together. They may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price of the package which contains all necessary parts is 35 cents.

From Little Cooks' Note Books

THERE are days when a certain Kansas grandmother is happy. She did not tell me she was, but I know she is pleased when her granddaughter, Mary Maud Kingston of Barton county, brings her a cake she has baked. Mary Maud is only 9 years old, but she can cook. Just listen to what she wrote to me.

"I like to make cakes and cookies. I make them for my mamma and sometimes for my grandma. Of all the cakes I have taken to grandma she likes the sour cream cake best. Here it is:

1 cup sugar	3 eggs
1 1/4 cups flour	1 cup sour cream
1/2 teaspoon soda	1 teaspoon vanilla
1/4 teaspoon salt	

"Break the eggs in a mixing bowl and beat them well. Add the sugar and cream and beat again. Sift in the flour, salt and soda. Add the vanilla last. Bake in a large layer tin. Cover with an icing made of powdered sugar and sweet cream. That is all."

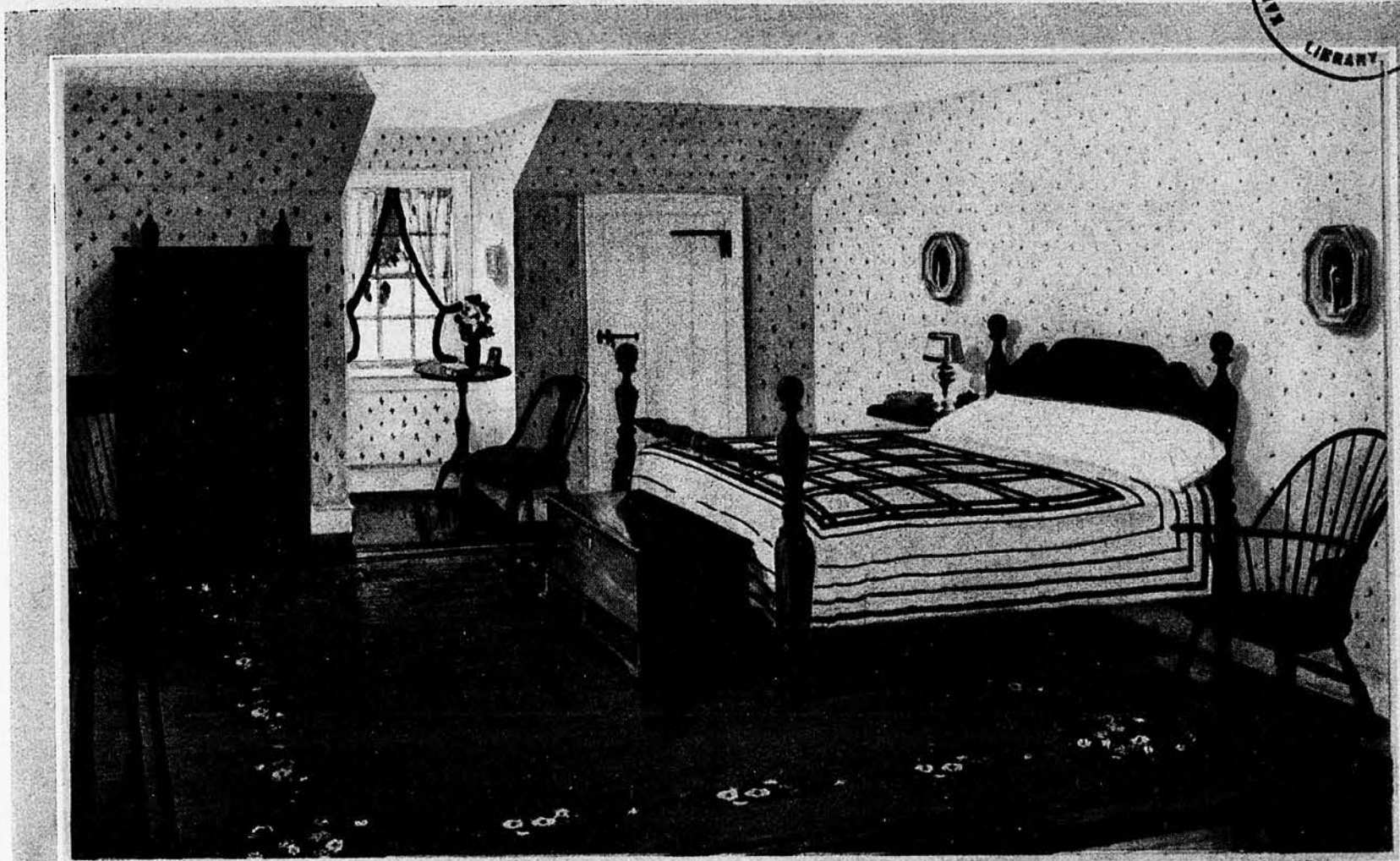
Another girl, Elizabeth Adams of Morris county, who now is 14 years old, sent me directions for making the cake she learned to bake when she was 8 years old. She writes that she still makes it, which is proof of its merits. This is what she says of it:

"Cream 1/2 cup shortening, add 1 cup sugar, 1 teaspoon extract and 1 well beaten egg. Sift together 2 cups flour, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon salt and add to the mixture a little at a time, and alternating with 1 cup milk. Bake in a loaf, layers or in patty pans.

"This is fine to eat warm as it comes from the oven, but when you are very small it makes you feel good to serve a fancy appearing cake, so here is my icing that is good and easy to make: One and one-half cups powdered sugar mixed with 1/2 teaspoon extract and sweet cream. The cream is added a little at a time until the icing is of the right consistency to be spread on the cake. A few drops of red cake coloring will make it a beautiful pink, or some tiny candies sprinkled over the top make a more festive cake. I spread the icing on while the cake is hot."

I wonder how many little girls make salads? And what kinds are made at this in-between season, the weeks before new gardens are making their offerings? If you will send me your favorite recipe, I'll be glad to receive it. And for every one I can use, I shall pay \$1. Then I am going to keep all of the very best recipes and put them into a big notebook for little cooks so if I can't use your recipe in the paper maybe it can be used in the notebook. Address your letters to Mrs. Nell B. Nichols, care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.





A Pretty Floor Need not be Expensive

A five minute talk about floors

by HAZEL DELL BROWN

TODAY, the prettiest things are not necessarily the most expensive. Even the cheapest automobiles are offered in a wide choice of the gayest colors, instead of the dull drab, funereal black of a few years ago. And why not? Certainly it costs no more to make a thing beautiful than it does to make it ugly.

So it is with floors. There are so many pretty patterns in linoleum and linoleum rugs, there hardly seems to be any excuse left for old, bare wood floors. Either linoleum rugs or all-over linoleum floors are inexpensive and durable.

For bedroom, sitting-room or dining-room, pretty Jaspé rugs of Armstrong's Linoleum are most appropriate. These I recommend, not only because they are so attractive in appearance, but because they wear so wonderfully well. They are made of the same genuine linoleum that has made Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum floors so popular, and they are finished with the new easy-to-keep-clean lacquer surface. The color cannot wear off, because the Jaspé graining goes all the way through to the burlap back.

Still lower in price are Armstrong's Quaker-Felt Rugs which I do not hesitate to recommend to anyone who wants a cheap, practical floor covering. These, too, are protected by the long-

wearing Accolac finish. This clear-lacquer finish is as hard, bright, and durable as the finish on your automobile. Whichever kind of rug you buy, be sure you know what you are getting and that you get what you pay for. You can easily distinguish an Armstrong's Linoleum Rug because it has a burlap back, and is soft and flexible. The Quaker-Felt Rugs are identified with a picture of the Quaker girl on the face of the rug.

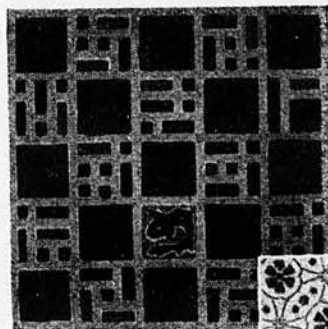
After all is said about the beauty and durability of smooth-surface floor coverings, the most appealing thing about them to women, I am sure, is the ease with which they are kept clean. They require neither scrubbing, like wood floors, nor beating like carpets, but simply a damp mopping.

The Linoleum, or Quaker Felt Rugs I speak of, are suitable of course, only when the floor is in good enough condition for painting. Otherwise, I recommend an all-over floor of Armstrong's Linoleum. In the kitchen I believe the all-over floor is the most practical.

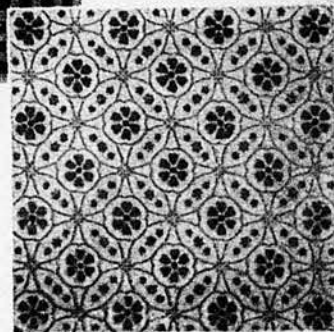
Don't hesitate to use color in the kitchen. It is the place you spend most of your time, and there is no reason in the world why it shouldn't be cheerful. In introducing color into any room, begin with the floor and repeat some of the colors of the floor in the curtains. Among the patterns

in Armstrong's Linoleum are many which would form an ideal base for a delightful color scheme.

If you are going to do anything with your floors this year, I shall be only too glad to help you plan something really attractive, as well as economical. Write me a letter describing the room or rooms and I will send you suggestions for a color scheme. There is no charge for this service, and you will not obligate yourself. For ten cents in stamps, I will also send you an attractive booklet illustrated in full color. Ask for "The Attractive Home—How to Plan Its Decoration." Write your letter to Hazel Dell Brown, Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1022 Jackson Street, Lancaster, Pa.



In the main illustration at the top of the page is shown Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug, Pattern No. 725. A delightfully pretty floor-covering for bedroom, living-room, or dining-room.



Above: Armstrong's Arabesq Linoleum, Pattern No. 9002

At the right: Armstrong's Printed Linoleum, Pattern No. 8430

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and wear and wear



Nothing
like a pipe,
I say

know that the taste more than matches the fragrance.

Cool as the old town pump. Restful as an easy chair after a hard day. Mellow and mild and long-burning. So mild, in fact, that you're always ready for another session, no matter how much you load up and light up. I've smoked P.A. for years—I ought to know!

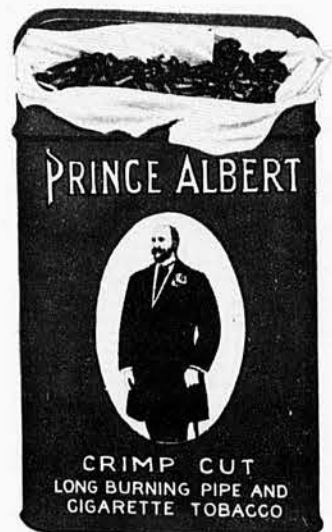
If you don't know the contentment and satisfaction of a pipe, I urge you to go and get one right now. Fill it with good old Prince Albert and smoke up. You'll enjoy it as you never enjoyed a smoke before. You'll want your pipe for a constant companion from that time on, or I miss *my* guess. Try it!

WHENEVER I want a real, honest-to-John *smoke* (and that's pretty often!), I get out my old pipe and pack it with Prince Albert. I know in advance what it's going to be like, but I get a new thrill out of it every time. A pipe and P.A. are so downright *dependable*.

Just to open the tidy red tin and drink in that P.A. fragrance is a treat in itself. No more appetizing aroma ever greeted a pipe-hungry man. And when that cool, comfortable smoke comes rolling up the stem, you

PRINCE ALBERT

—the national joy smoke!



Not only quality, but quantity, too — TWO full ounces in every tin.

Announcing the New De Laval 50th Anniversary Separators

IMPROVEMENTS

GOLDEN COLOR. These new 1928 machines are finished in beautiful gold and black colors, which are pleasing, durable and practical.

ENCLOSED GEARS. All gears on the "Golden Series" are completely enclosed and protected, insuring maximum durability.

REGULATING COVER. A new type of regulating cover and float affords a flow of milk from the supply can in a smooth, even stream, without spattering.

TURNABLE SUPPLY CAN. A novel feature every separator user will appreciate. Permits bowl and covers to be removed or put in place without lifting the supply can from its position.

EASIER TURNING. The "Golden Series" machines are easy to start and turn, requiring the least power or effort to operate for the work they do.

OIL WINDOW. Shows at a glance the amount and condition of the oil and whether the separator is being properly lubricated.

FLOATING BOWL. The finest separator bowl ever made. Self-balancing, runs smoothly without vibration, with the least power, skims cleanest, delivers a smooth, rich cream, and is easy to take apart and wash.

Liberal trade allowances are made for old separators of any age or make on account of new De Laval, which will soon pay for themselves in saving of butter-fat and time.

The De Laval Milker

A GREAT companion to the De Laval Cream Separator — equally useful and efficient. Now milking more than one million cows in all parts of the world. Milks faster and better than any other method. Pleasing to the cows and produces clean milk. Simple and durable, does not require adjustment, and easy to operate. Makes dairying more pleasant as well as more profitable. Outfits for from five to 500 or more cows. Sold for cash or on self-paying terms.



New De Laval on Display

THE "Golden Series" Separators are now on display by De Laval dealer-agents, who will gladly show their numerous improvements and refinements. See and try one of the "Golden Series," or send coupon below to your nearest De Laval office for catalog and full information.

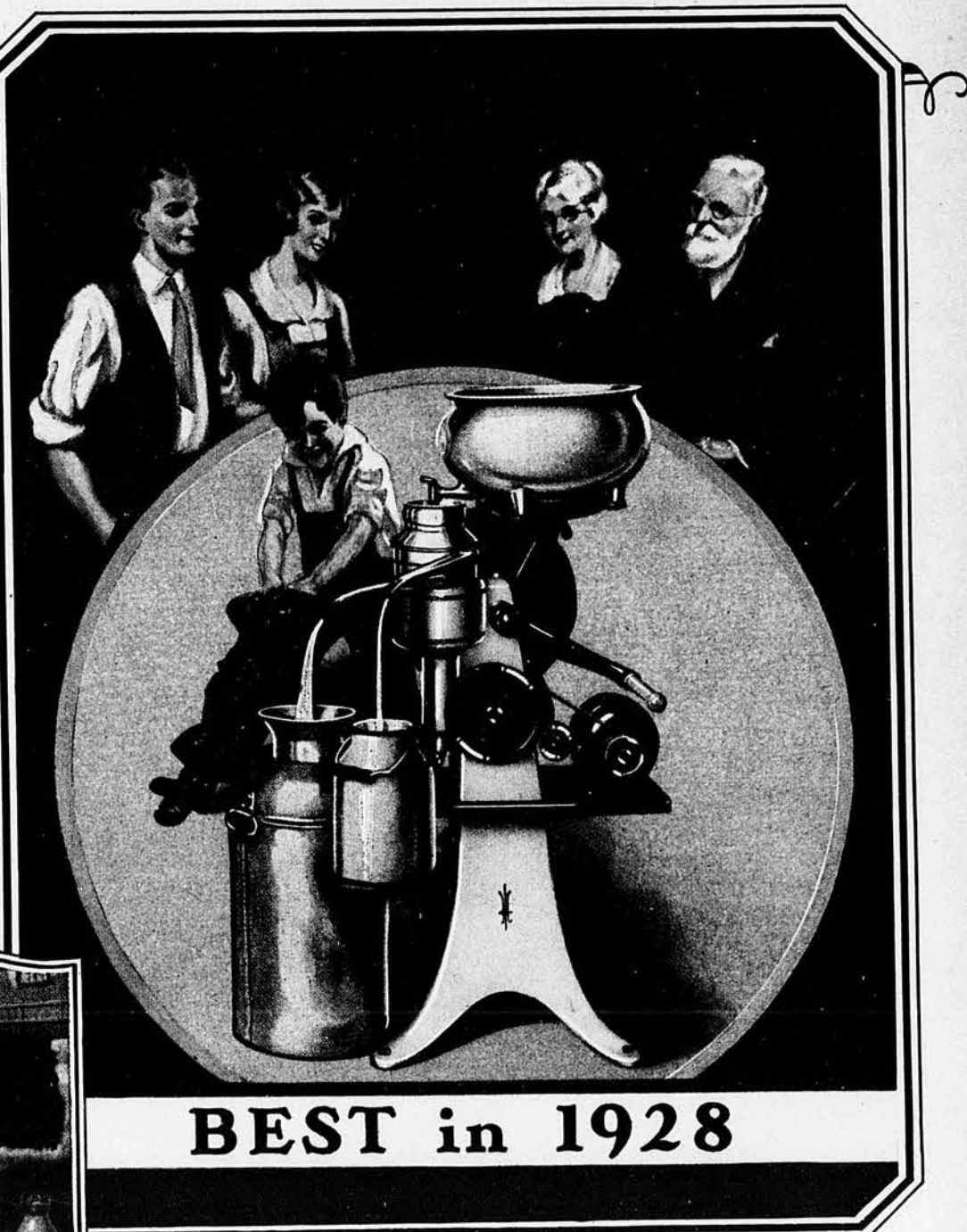
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 2023
165 Broadway, New York
600 Jackson Blvd., Chicago

61 Beale St., San Francisco
Please send me, without obligation, { Separator ☐
full information on { Milker ☐
check which

Name.....

Town.....

State.....R.F.D.....No. Cows.....



The GOLDEN SERIES

DR. DE LAVAL'S invention, in 1878, of the first continuous discharge centrifugal cream separator, was the foundation of modern dairying and has done more than any other one factor to develop the dairy industry into the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture.

First in the beginning, the De Laval has kept in the lead ever since. Practically every detail of separator construction has been De Laval originated. As De Laval features have been imitated, further De Laval improvements have been made. Four million De Laval machines have been sold the world over. They have always been the standard by which cream separators were measured.

Now the 1928 "Golden Series" De Laval machines mark another step forward. They are the most complete, efficient and beautiful cream separators ever made. They are all that could be hoped for in such a machine. They must prove a source of pride as well as profit to every owner.

The best way to judge a new Golden Anniversary De Laval machine is to see one, and better still to try it side-by-side with any other separator. We do not believe anyone can do that and not choose the De Laval.

The new machines are made in seven sizes, ranging in capacity from 200 to 1350 lbs. of milk per hour. They may be operated by hand or any form of power. They may be bought for cash or on such terms as to pay for themselves.



In the dairy barn—and everywhere the farm job takes you—these “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots will keep you dry-shod and comfortable. And they are as husky as they look!

Farm tested..

This “U.S.” Blue Ribbon Boot

stands the hardest wear...

“U.S.” Blue Ribbon Boots come in red or black—sturdy gray soles—knee to hip lengths



Stretches five times its length!

If you cut a strip of rubber from a “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you’d find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and water-proof—long after ordinary rubber would crack or break

75 YEARS of experience in boot-making by the largest rubber manufacturer in the world—that goes into every “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boot. This boot is *built* to stand every farm test.

It’s just as husky as it looks—extra strong, every inch of it. You can’t kick through that thick, over-size sole—it’s as tough as the tread of a tire.

And the uppers—they are made of the finest rubber—rubber so elastic that you can stretch a strip of it more than five times its own length! No wonder, where inferior rubber splits and cracks, “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots stand up!

And at every vital point where wear is hardest, from 4 to 11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric are anchored in behind that strong surface—to give extra strength. Only “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes have so many!

We know you will like the plus farm value in “U.S.” Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes.

Every pair is built by master workmen—and built right. They fit better, look better, wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference.

United States Rubber Company

The “U.S.” Blue Ribbon Walrus slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles



“U.S.” Blue Ribbon
BOOTS · WALRUS ·
ARCTICS · RUBBERS



Trade Mark

Giving Bill a Chance to Work

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

"DO YOU mean to say," said Bill's mother's friend, as she eyed Bill doubtfully, "that you're going to him try to fix the lock on that or?"

"Let him!" exclaimed Bill's mother. "Why I asked him to do it! Bill's our champion lock-fixer; aren't you, Bill?"

Bill grinned, said "Yep, I guess so," and went on with the door, taking off the lock and laying it on the table to examine it.

"I know you think that either I am crazy or Bill is a very exceptional boy," said Bill's mother when we were alone again. Bill has been our locksmith for most a year. The lock of the kitchen door got out of order. I asked father

that I shall be glad to send you. The suggestions contained in this leaflet are not by any means to take the place of properly fitting glasses, but are intended to relieve eyes that have been subjected to the irritating effects of weather. Send your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and include a stamped, self addressed envelope with your letter.

The Problem of Meals

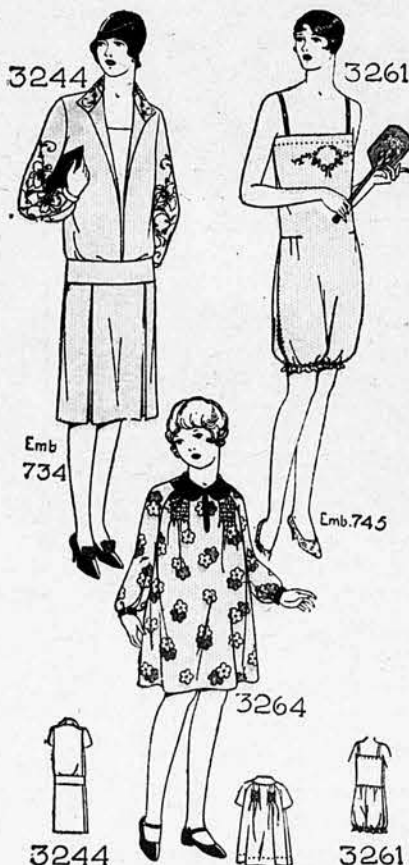
Here is my food problem: I want to serve balanced meals to my family but am not sure that I am selecting the proper foods. Where can I get more information of food written up in an understandable form?

MRS. M. S.

I am glad to tell you of the help we have for serving balanced meals and will be glad to send you these leaflets from our Home Service library if you will give me your full name and address and inclose 4 cents in stamps to cover postage. Here are the names of the leaflets: "Menus for Balanced Meals," "Salad Lore," and "Meatless Sandwiches." For other helps I am glad to refer you to the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, Kan.

Fashions of the Month

3244—One of those tastefully becoming styles that do not pass with the season, this model is recommended to the woman whose wardrobe is limited. The slightly blousing waist gives a freedom of motion not found in the



straight, close fitting models. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3261—The ensemble in lingerie has proved to be a perfect foundation for milady's costume. Comes in sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3264—A one-piece dress with raglan sleeves proves to be the very young lady's most practical garment. This little dress with smocking for decoration is especially dainty and becoming. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price of patterns is 15 cents each.

Emergency Mending

A RUNNER in my stocking, and the only pair to match the dress I wore. A white thread and the baby's crayon solved the problem. I ran the crayon across the thread and sewed. The place could scarcely be seen. There are little boxes of thread, each box having six tiny spools of silk in the modern hose shades on the market now, and it is a great saving and convenience to own one of these.

Mrs. E. F. English.

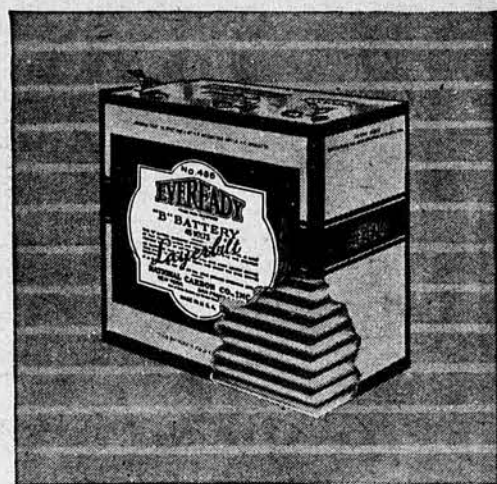
Cooper County, Missouri.

Radio is better with Battery Power

Why pay for waste space?

Buy the EVEREADY LAYERBILT

—it's every inch a battery



This is the Eveready Layerbilt, the unique "B" battery that contains no waste spaces or materials between the cells; the longest lasting of all Evereadys.

IN DRY cell "B" batteries made up of cylindrical cells more than one-third of the space is wasted. That's inevitable. No matter how closely you pack a group of cylinders, there always will be spaces between them. Usually these spaces are filled in with pitch or other substances, to prevent movement of the cells during shipment and breakage of the wires connecting cell to cell.

Think of it—over a third of the space inside the ordinary battery is filled with inert packing material!

In the Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 486 there are no waste spaces between the cells and no useless materials. Instead of cylindrical cells, this extraordinary battery uses flat cells. It is built in layers and assembled under pressure into a solid block. Electrical connection between cell and cell is automatic, by pressure of the entire side of each cell against its neighbor.

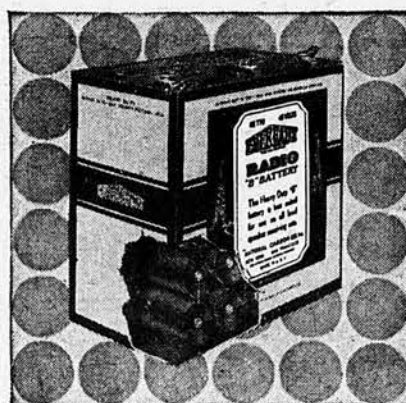
The most surprising thing about this construction is that it actually makes the

active materials more efficient. A given weight of them produces more current, and lasts longer, than the same amount when put in the cylindrical cell form. This was the unexpected result of researches into methods of utilizing the hitherto waste spaces. Scientists now know that the flat shape is the most efficient form for the cells in a "B" battery. No wonder the Eveready Layerbilt is the longest lasting and therefore most convenient and economical of all the Evereadys.

Only Eveready makes the Eveready Layerbilt. Its exclusive, patented construction is Eveready's greatest contribution to radio enjoyment, giving new economy and convenience to battery users. The Eveready Layerbilt, of course, provides Battery Power—silent, reliable, independent, guarantor of the best reception of which your receiver is capable. For modern sets, use the Eveready Layerbilt.

NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC.
New York  San Francisco
Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

Tuesday night is Eveready Hour Night
East of the Rockies
9 P. M., Eastern Standard Time
Through WEA and associated
N. B. C. stations
On the Pacific Coast
8 P. M., Pacific Standard Time
Through N. B. C. Pacific Coast
network

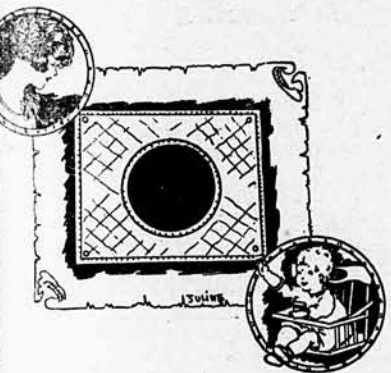


Illustrated above is the cylindrical cell type of "B" battery construction. Note the waste space between the cells.

The air is full of things you shouldn't miss

EVEREADY
Radio Batteries
—they last longer

MARY ANN SAYS:—Every mother knows that a little pad on the nursery chair helps when training little kids to use these chairs. When I made a pad for Sister's chair, I decided to use a scrap of rubber sheeting that I had. I cut this double to fit the chair, and I cut it with pieces of an old cotton blanket, and bound the outside edge with opening with bias tape. This made a soft, washable pad, and one that proved very satisfactory.



fix it but he was busy and said Bill do it. I was scornful, and asked whether I was to freeze all the afternoon while Bill fixed the kitchen lock.

"There isn't any need of it," said father. "Shut the kitchen off and go in the other part of the house while Bill goes to it. It's a simple matter, nothing but a broken spring. I'll tell Bill just what to look for and give him a new spring to put in, and let him see what he can do it."

"Well, the upshot of it was that Bill, being very important, went at the door. He got the knobs off and the lock out and experimented with the spring. He put the lock with its new spring back three times before he got it right. The first time the spring did not take hold at all. The second time it may have been all right, but there was no way of telling for he had put the lock in upside down! The third time it was right.

"The first time Bill fixed a lock it took him an hour and a half. The second time it took him half an hour, and this time he's aiming for 20 minutes.

"We used the same principle on our youngest son. But Bill being the youngest thought of him as being too small to do things. I'm finding out that he does and likes to do, many things out the house that I don't like to do myself, if I just give him a free hand and a little explanation."

Women's Service Corner

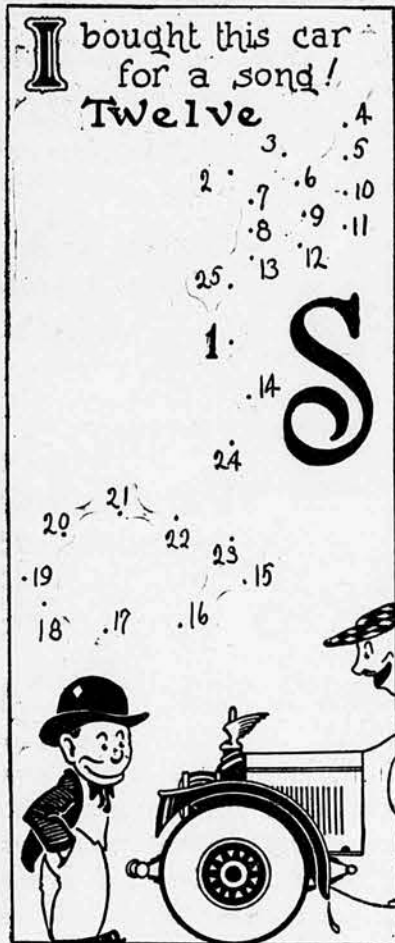
Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their sewing problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning housework, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a stamped, addressed envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas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

When Spring Winds Blow

do not think that my eyes are weak, cold wind and dust make them very uncomfortable. Is there some wash I can use to soothe them? D. W. C.

Until you have a competent eye specialist examine your eyes you cannot be sure that your eyes are normal. I suggest that you have this done. I am, however, a leaflet on eye comfort

Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls



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 boys who send in the correct answer and a harmonica for the first five boys who send the correct answer.

Try These on the Family

What is that which becomes too young the longer it exists? A portrait.

Why is a policeman on his beat like an Irishman rolling down a hill? Because he's patrolling (Pat rolling).

What is the difference between stabbing a man and killing a hog? One is assaulting with intent to kill; the other is killing with intent to salt.

What motive had the inventor of railroads in view? A loco-motive.

Instead of complaining when it rains we should do as they do in Spain, and what is that? Let it rain.

What kind of a throat should a singer have to reach the high notes? A sore (soar) throat.

What is it that is so brittle that even to name it is to break it? Silence.

When is the worst weather for rats and mice? When it rains cats and dogs.

If your uncle's sister is not your aunt, what relation is she to you? She is your mother.

Why is a sleepy man like a carpet? He will have his nap.

What is the hardest thing to deal with? An old pack of cards.

What is the difference between a chicken who can't hold its head up and seven days? One is a weak one and the other is one week.

David Has Two Canaries

For pets I have two Canary birds. I live $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from school. I go to Star school. I live 6 miles from town. I have two brothers and one sister. I am in the Sixth grade. I like to go to school. Our teacher's name is Miss Moore. I am 12 years old. I belong to the Capper Poultry Club. I have belonged for 2 years. I certainly enjoy club work. I enjoy the boys' and girls'

page. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Studley, Kan. David Howard.

My Goat's Name is Billy

For pets I have two dogs, three cats and a goat named Billy. We have a horse named Teddy. I like to horse-back ride. I am 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Center school. My teacher's name is Miss Wiruth. Almena, Kan. Max Thompson.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Hines. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Doyle, John and Velma. We drive a Ford to school. We have $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles to go. I would like to have some of the boys and girls exchange postcards with me. Holyoke, Colo. Marjorie Neiman.

Kathryn Writes to Us

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a sister who is 7 years old and in the second grade. My little brother is 4 years old and will go to kindergarten next year. I go to the Sabetha grade school. I have eight

blocks to walk to school. I do not have a pet but I like to play with dolls. I like to read. I have a set of Books of Knowledge. Sabetha, Kan. Kathryn Koch.



"You Should Act Like a Gentleman!"
"Aw! I'd Rather Be Myself!"

We Hear From Annie

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Gupe. There are 42 pupils in the fifth grade. Annie Matteson. Phillipsburg, Kan.

When winter time was over
And days were nice and warm
Then Jack and Whizz, the
Went to visit on a farm.

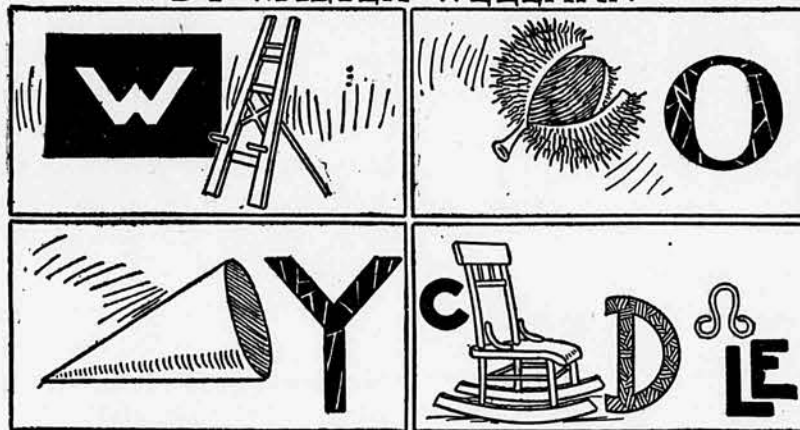
They scarcely had arrived
When Jackie guessed what!
The cutest Shetland
A-grazing in a lot.

And Jackie shouted loudly,
"Want to take a ride!"
And so he did! And Whizz
Went trotting at his side.

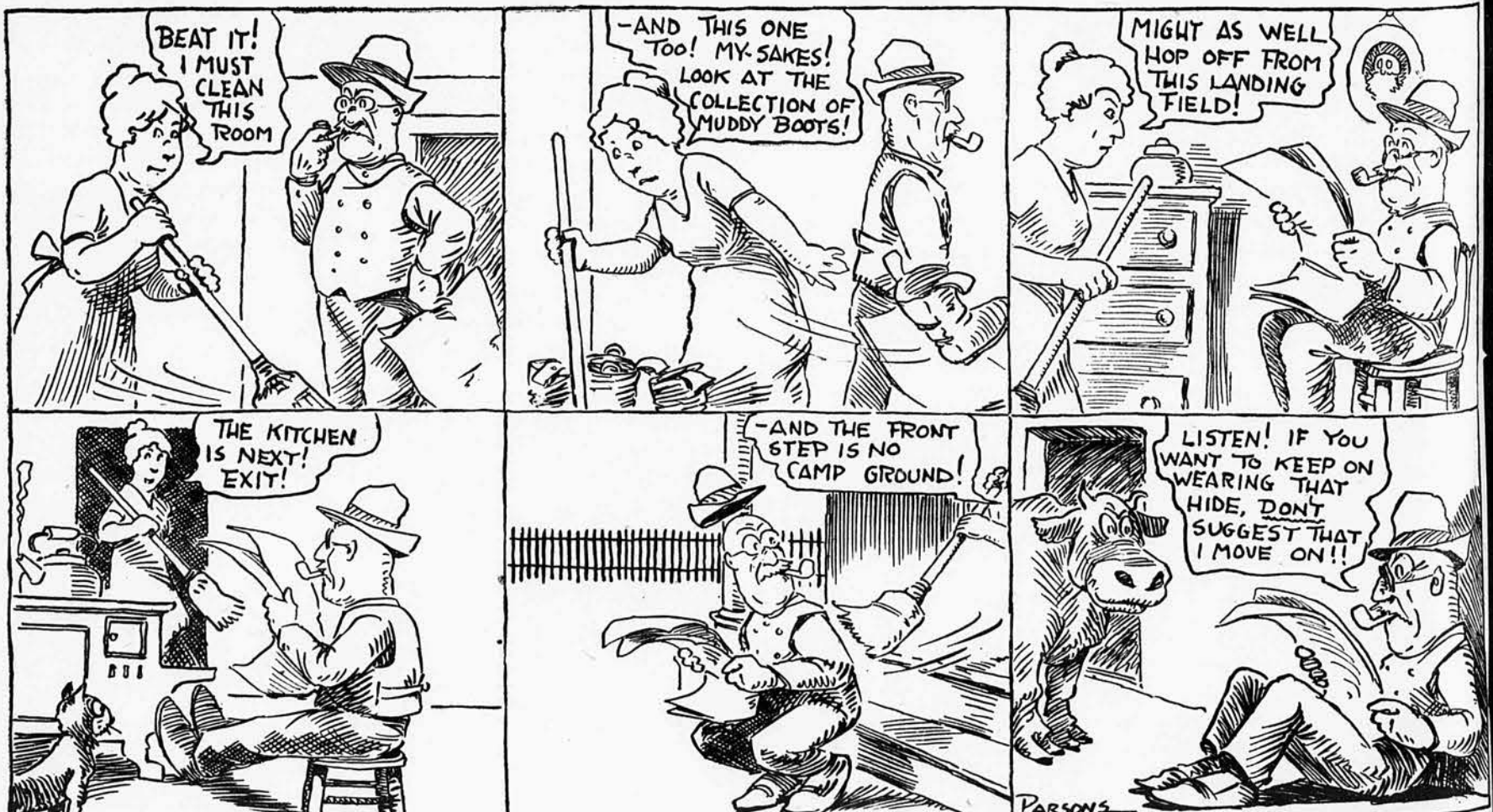
Opal Has Plenty of Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Komarek. I go to Powers school. We live on a 160-acre farm. I have one sister. She is going to business college in Salina. She is 18 years old. For pets I have a horse, a cow, three cats, a chicken and a dog. The horse's name is Betsy, the cow's name is Fanny, the cats' names are Billy, Buster and Timmy and the chicken's name is Pete. My little white dog's name is Tagalong. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me. Salina, Kan. Opal E. Fouck.

ANIMAL REBUS BY WALTER WELLMAN



In each section of this puzzle, we have represented, in pictures, the name of a different animal. Each of the four animals is well known to you. Can you tell what the four animals are? Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a strand of beads for the first girl from each state who sends the correct answers and a harmonica for the first boy from each state who sends the correct answers.



The Hoovers—At the End of the Trail!



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Country Doctor Should Be a High Class Man and a Real Community Leader

THE memorial of the National Grange to the American Medical Association pleading for more doctors for country work says: "We note that there are many distinguished physicians in the United States who believe that a proper medical education should be given upon the basis of a high school education and four years of subsequent training, provided this includes at least one year of practical experience in a hospital. . . . If such a training will produce competent physicians, we think that the argument is answerable that such physicians will be less expensive and their services more widely available to the people." This sounds pretty good at first. All of us are acquainted with good doctors who received their education 20 or 30 years ago, at which time it was the common thing for a man to go right from high school to medical college. Many such men have made good not only in the medical profession but also in all forms of social life and have taken their place as leaders. But we must not forget that times have changed. The thing that was common practice for the doctor 30 years ago is also common practice for other professions. All of it has changed. Every ambitious youth, no matter what his chosen field, tries to take college course before entering upon vocation. It gives him cultural opportunities that broaden his whole outlook. The doctor of today must be a leader in community life as in the past, but he will not be unless his education is as broad as that of any citizen. Furthermore, the high school graduates are younger than a few generations ago, and the boy leaving high school is, in most cases, too immature to face the serious studies of a medical college. If he went thru to graduation he would, in many cases, be too young to inspire confidence in those to whom he offered his services. On the other hand, I do not believe in shortening the preparatory course of study. I think a better way will be to provide means by which the boy without much money can be provided with scholarships and can have opportunity to work his way along.

The Nurse Might Help?

We have a neighboring family who have several children. When the last child was born the husband attended the mother and the no doctor. They are soon to have another baby and it worries me terribly. The mother is such a sweet little woman. What should she get infection and be taken away from her family? The husband can buy a doctor, but other things and he could afford a doctor, too. Can't this man be made to see a doctor, we neighbors wonder?

X. Y. Z.

There is no law requiring the husband to provide medical care. If you have a public health nurse you might wish to call on the husband and tell him how very dangerous it is for a man to go thru childbirth without medical attention. If no public health nurse, perhaps this will lead your neighbors to take steps to get one.

See a Good Doctor

One has a blood test and they find a little taint how can it be cured? Do you give a serum for that or is medicine to clear the blood?

O. D.

There are several methods of treatment. Since there is no home treatment for this disease the choice must be left entirely with the attending doctor. The treatment is long and tedious and in such cases good results can be obtained by giving the doctor free hand.

Fruit Juice Will Help

A little boy, a little past 2 1/2 years, is badly constipated. I give him the juice of an orange every morning, but that doesn't seem to help. His bowels never move unless I give him a laxative or use a small syringe. Lately he sometimes complains of an itching in his rectum.

Mrs. J. L.

The reason doctors recommend orange juice for children is not because it is a laxative but because of the vitamins it gives. Your mistake is in giving the artificial help for his bowels instead of regulating his diet. Stop all

laxative medicines. Give him fruit juice. Get him to eat a level tablespoonful of bran with milk each morning. Have him drink plenty of water. Be sure to put him to the toilet at a regular time twice daily. The itching may be from pinworms. Watch for them.

Hens Would Cause a Loss

BY MRS. WILLIAM HARTMAN
Marshall County

I know full well what it is to hatch off an excellent bunch of downy chicks and meet with bitter disappointments thru the season and come to the close of a year of hard work and much expense with no profit. I also know the thrill of looking back over a year of success with a flock of well-matured, healthy birds that will grade A, when the state inspector handles them.

I am a strong advocate of the brooder and have found that it pays when chicks of one age are brooded, but have found it does not pay to brood chicks of more than one age, for the older ones will overrun the younger

ones. I find the brooder house and stove a great labor saver. Anyone knows, who has raised chicks, that it takes work, and lots of it, to raise chickens either profitably or otherwise, but there is a decided difference in the satisfaction gained from work that returns profit and pleasure instead of worry and loss.

I do not think we can install a new brooder stove in a good brooder house and forget about it as some manufacturers would have us believe. It pays to buy a good brooder stove that one can depend on to give good service with a reasonable amount of attention, then watch closely and see that the chicks always are comfortable. Never let them crowd. I believe this one thing is responsible for more losses in the brooder house than anything else. If one expects to brood 500 chicks he should by all means install no smaller than 1,000-chick size. True, the 500-stove will take care of 500 chicks until about 1 week old, but when anyone expects to brood the chicks over a much longer period it is much better to have a surplus of heat and more ventilation than to be compelled to close up ventilators in order to conserve heat in cold weather. That was our biggest mistake when we first bought a brooder stove—it was too small for the number of chicks we expected to brood. We then bought the Giant burner, the same make as the 500-stove. It is supposed to brood 1,500 but we never have placed more than 700 under it and have had excellent success. It would mean a considerable loss in production to allow hens to care for the chicks.

Kansas farms need more silos.

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COOKING AND
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BUY with Confidence!
USE with Confidence!
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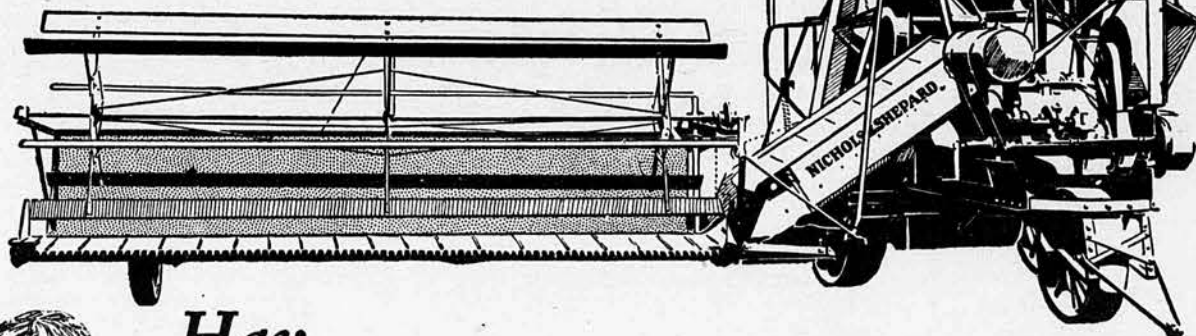
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NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORP.
Dept. 4G, 342 Madison Avenue, New York

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LOWEST priced practical Portable Smokehouse built. Can be used either in or out of doors. Thousands in use. Made in 8 and 6 hog sizes. Smoke thoroughly cooled before reaching meat chamber—gives extra fine flavor. Absolutely fire-proof; wonderfully fine storage place after meat is smoked. **VALUABLE BOOKLET** given with every Smokehouse. Tells how to double hog profits by selling home cured pork—also gives prize winning recipes for curing meat. Write for descriptive folder and prices—we can save you money. **EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY**
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The RED RIVER SPECIAL Line



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Transportation "Shortages" Disappear

More than four years have passed since farmers and other shippers in the West have suffered inconvenience and losses due to a so-called "shortage" of transportation. This is in marked contrast to the fact that in the eight years 1916 to 1923, inclusive, there was only one year that was free from such "shortages".

The remarkable improvement in railway service indicated above has been due to cooperation between the shippers and the railroads through the Regional Shippers' Advisory Boards; to an increase in the efficiency of railway operation; and to the investment, during the last five years, of more than four billion dollars in the improvement and enlargement of the facilities of the country's railroads.

The large investment the railroads have made in new and enlarged facilities has been made in the belief that efficient operation and good and adequate service would in time be rewarded with satisfactory net earnings.

Nevertheless, the railroads of western territory have in no year since they were returned to private operation in 1920 earned anywhere near what the Interstate Commerce Commission has held would be a fair return; and in 1927 the net return earned by the railroads in each of the three regions of western territory—northwestern, central western and southwestern—was less than in 1926. Moreover, despite the fact that total earnings have declined and operating expenses have increased, important reductions in rates have been ordered by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and others are being sought.

The shipping public must face the fact that the present good service of the western railroads cannot be indefinitely maintained without an increase in their net earnings. A continuance of present regulatory policies threatens to bring back the transportation "shortages" from which in recent years the west has so happily been free.

WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

105 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 19)

will pick up no more. You've got to build a town on something solidier than bottles if you want it to stand up."

"I believe you," Morgan said.

"You've worked yourself out of a job. They won't no more need a marshal here 'n they will a fish-net."

Morgan shook his head, got out his pipe, struck a match on the bleached forehead of a buffalo skull in Joe's wagon.

"No. I'm leaving town in a week or two—when I make sure it is dead—that they'll never come back and start the games again."

"They never will," said Joe, shaking a positive head. "Peden was the guts of this town; it can't never be what it was without him. So you're goin' to leave the country, air you?"

"Yes."

"Give up that farmin' notion, have you?"

"Gave it up," Morgan replied, nodding in his solemn, expressive way.

"Well, you got some sense hammered into you, anyhow. I told you, right at the jump, any man that thought he could farm in this here country ought to be bored for the simples. Look at that range; look at them cattle that's droppin' dead of starvation and want of water all over it. Look at them cattlement shippin' out thousands of head that ain't ready for market all along this railroad every day.

"This range'll be as bare of stock by fall, I tell you, as the pa'm of my hand's bare of hairs. Bones? I'll have more bones to pick up than ever was in this country before. Ascalon ain't all that's dead—the whole range's gone up. This'll clean 'em all out. It's the hottest summer and the longest dry spell that ever was."

"It couldn't be much worse."

"Worse!" Joe looked up from his pouring in his reprovingly surprised way, stopping his dribbling stream on the wagon's wheel. "You hang around here a month longer and see what worse is! I'm goin' to begin pickin' up bones over on Stilwell's range in about a week; I'm givin' them wolves and buzzards time to clean 'em up a little better. About then you'll see the cattlemen begin to fight for range along the river where their stock can eat the leaves off the bushes and find a bunch of bluestem once in a while that ain't frizzled and burnt up. You'll begin to see the wolf side to some of these fellers in this country then."

Joe rumbled on to the car that he was loading, his tires being tight enough to hold him that far. Morgan sauntered down the shady side of the street, meeting few, getting what ease he could out of life with his pipe. He had put off his cowboy dress only that morning, feeling it out of place in the uneventful quiet of the town. He had not carried his rifle since the night of his battle in Peden's hall. To-day he was beginning to consider leaving off his revolver. A pocket-knife for whittling would be about all the armament a man would need in Ascalon from that time forward.

Earl Gray was leaning on one leg in

the door of his drug-store. He was melancholy and downcast, plainly resentful in his bearing toward Morgan as the contriver of this business stagnation. He swept his hand around the emptiness of the town as Morgan drew near, giving voice to his contemplation.

One Box of Pills

"Look at it—not a dime been spent around this square this morning! I ain't sold but one box of pills in two days! If it wasn't for the little trade in t'backer and cigars of a night when the cowboys come in, I'd have to lock up and leave. I will, anyway—I can see it a comin'."

Morgan leaned against the building close by the door, the indolence of the day over him. There was nothing to do but hear the dying town's complaint. He was not a doctor; he had nothing to prescribe. He realized that the merchants had been hit hard by this sudden paralysis. It would not have been so much like disaster if the town had been left to die in its own way, as time and change would have effected.

Morgan could not tell Druggist Gray, whose trade in pills had come to a standstill; he could not tell the hardware merchant, whose traffic in fire-arms and ammunition had fallen away; he could not explain to the proprietor of the Santa Fe cafe, or any of the other merchants of the town who had come to regret their one spasm of virtue, induced by fear, that he had not considered either their prosperity or their loss when he closed up the saloons and gambling-houses and drove the proscribed of the law away.

They were squealing now, exactly as he had known they would squeal in spite of their assurance before the event. Let them squeal, let them stagnate, let dust settle on their wares that no man came to buy. For the security of somebody's sleep, for the tranquility of somebody's dreams, for the peace of two brown eyes, for the safety of a short little white hand, strong and comforting just to see—for these, for these alone, he had closed up the riotous places and swept away like a purging fire the chaff and pestilence of Ascalon. He could not tell them this. Even he could not tell.

Earl Gray, giving off perfume to the hot winds, was pursuing his complaint.

"The undertaker's packin' up to leave—goin' to ship his stock to-day. I wish I could go with him, but a man's got to have a place to light before he starts out with a drug stock."

"I don't suppose anybody's sorry to see him go," Morgan said. "I think it's a good sign."

"They'll bury each other, as I told him, and they'll drug each other with mullein tea, as I said to him the other day," Gray said acrimoniously. "Yes, and they'll be eatin' each other up before spring! I'd like to know what they're goin' to live on, the few that's left in this town—a little cowpunchin', a little clerkin' in the court-house and gittin' jury and witness fees. That won't keep no town alive."

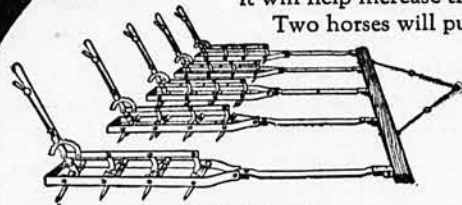
"Judge Thayer's got a big colonization project going that looks good, he

CHASE Listed Corn HARROW



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Now, you can harrow your listed corn before and after it comes up. Breaks up the soil crust without stirring it so deeply that it washes. Destroys the small weeds when they are most easily killed. Enables the soil to absorb and retain utmost moisture and speeds up the sprouting and growth of the corn. Almost any year it will help increase the yield enough to pay for it.



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See this Listed Corn Harrow at your dealers. Or, send name for free folder giving full details and price. Ask also about Chase 2-row lister, 2-row cultivator and other implements. Write a card TODAY!

CHASE PLOW CO., 910 West P St., Lincoln, Neb.

Farm Machinery to the Front

MANY new machines, and new refinements and improvements in machines in standard use on the farm, will be displayed by implement dealers in all parts of Kansas during National Farm Equipment Week, February 13 to 18. The farm equipment industry in the post-war period has made rapid strides in the development of labor saving tools which are making farm life easier and more pleasant, while reducing the cost of raising a bushel of grain and a pound of livestock, or producing a gallon of milk or a dozen eggs. Capital, in the form of iron and steel wrought into devices which replace the toil and sweat of one or a dozen men, is replacing labor on American farms to a greater extent than ever before and to a greater extent, with possibly one or two exceptions, than in any country in the world. The result is a higher standard of living than is enjoyed by the farmers of any other nation.

National Farm Equipment Week is of interest, not only to farmers, but also to the entire nation. Everybody is interested in farm prosperity, for it forms the basis of a prosperous country. The more prosperous the farmers of a community become, the more business there is for merchants, business men, and others in the towns and cities nearby, while the farmers themselves are able to purchase the comforts and conveniences which, no longer than a decade or two ago, were available for none but city dwellers. It will be of interest and value, not only to farmers, but for people in all walks of life to make a visit to the nearest implement exhibit during National Farm Equipment Week and observe the machines which are helping develop a happier and more prosperous agriculture.

I've discovered a new feeding wrinkle!



On thousands of farms where real milk profits are being made during the winter months the old order of depending solely on the food ration for milking results has passed. Besides providing good feed dairymen now give equal thought to what happens to their expensive feed after it is consumed.

The systematic conditioning of the dairy herd to keep assimilation at top notch is the new way of realizing regular, uniform profits. Kow-Kare is a highly concentrated regulator and conditioner of the milk-making organs. It enables cows to stand unusual forcing strains without breakdowns or milking slumps.

The regular use of Kow-Kare costs only a few cents a month per cow. A tablespoonful in the feed one to two weeks each month is all the average cow needs to keep her healthy, vigorous, productive.

Freshening Cows need Kow-Kare

To insure a healthy, vigorous cow and half—and freedom from disorders that sap your profits, feed Kow-Kare for two or three weeks before and after freshening. It costs little—pays big.

Kow-Kare is your reliable home aid in such cow troubles as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever. Never be without it. Feed dealers, druggists and general stores have Kow-Kare. Large size \$1.25, six cans \$6.25. Small size 65c. We mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied. Write us for our valuable free book, "More Milk from the Cows you Have."

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Lyndonville, Vermont



GOOD FARMING PAYS

Every farmer wants to save labor, time, seed, horse-power, and raise bigger crops. The WESTERN, 3 machines in 1, will do all this. It has proven it to thousands. It pulverizes and breaks up deep seed beds, leaves a loose mulch on top, makes perfect seed bed in one operation. Get 5 to 10 bushels per acre more by rolling winter wheat and other growing grain in. Spring wheat soil is loose or hard crusted and cracked. The WESTERN has no equal for this work or for covering over and grass seed.



says. If he puts it thru things will begin to pick up."

"There might be a livin' here for a drug-store if settlers begun to come in," Gray admitted, picking up a little hope. "They say this sod gives off fevers and chills when it's broke up. Something poison in it."

Tom Conboy was on the sidewalk before his door, casting his eyes up and down the street as if on the lookout for somebody that owed him a bill. He was in bed when Morgan left the hotel on his early round, and there was a look about him still of fustiness and the cobwebs of sleep.

"If a man was to take a sack of meal and empty it, and spread the sack down flat, he'd have something like this man's town's got to be," Conboy complained. "Dead—not a breath left in it. I saw a couple of buzzards sailin' around over the square a while ago. I've been lookin' to see them light on the court-house tower."

"It is a little quiet, but they all say it will begin to pick up in a day or two," Morgan prevaricated, with a view to reeling him out, having no other diversion.

"I don't know what it's goin to pick up on," Conboy sighed. "Two for breakfast outside of the regulars. I used to have twenty to thirty-five up to a week ago."

"Court will convene next month," Morgan reminded him by way of cheer.

Not Much Profit

"It 'll bring a few," Conboy allowed; "not many, and all of them big eaters. You don't make anything off a man that rides thirty or forty miles before breakfast when you sit him down to a twenty-five-cent meal."

Morgan said he was not a hotel man, but it seemed pretty plain even to him that there could be no wide border of profit in any such transaction.

"No, it was those night-working men—dealers, bartenders, and that crowd that were the light and profitable eaters. A man that drinks heavy all night don't get up with a thirty-mile appetite in him next day. Well, they're gone; they'll never come back to this man's town."

"You were one of the men that wanted the town cleaned up."

"No niggers in Ireland, now, Morgan—no-o-o niggers in Ireland!"

Conboy made a warning of his peculiar expression, as if he halted Morgan on ground that was dangerous to advance over as far as another word. It was impressive, almost threatening, given in his deep voice, with grave eye and stern face, but Morgan knew that it was all on the outside.

"Cowboys don't any more than hit the ground here till they hop their horses and leave," Conboy continued. "Nothing to entertain them, no interest for a live man in a dead town, where the only drink he can get is out of the well. There was just three horses tied along the square last night, where there used to be fifty or a hundred. I'll have to leave this man's town; I can't stand the pressure."

"A man with a little nerve ought to swallow his present losses for his future gains," Morgan said, remembering Judge Thayer's philosophy, beginning to grow tired of this whining up and down the dusty square.

"If I could see any future gains comin' my way I'd gamble on them with any man," Conboy returned with some spirit. "I'm goin' over to Glenmore this afternoon and see what it looks like there. That's the comin' town, it seems to me; good crops over there in the valley—no cattle starvin'. They may bend the railroad around to touch that town, too—they're talkin' of it. That's sure to happen if Glenmore wins the county seat this fall. Then you'll see skids put under every house in this place and moved over there. Ascalon will be a name some of us old-timers will remember twenty years from now, and that's all."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Her Fire-Alarm

First Stenog—"Did you observe Fire Prevention Week?"

Second Ditto—"Yes, I got into the office earlier; the boss was getting sore."

Puss! Puss! Puss!

"Don't you think Mary looks like a lovely flower?"

"Yes; like one of these century plants."

"Early listing has given an Increase in Yield

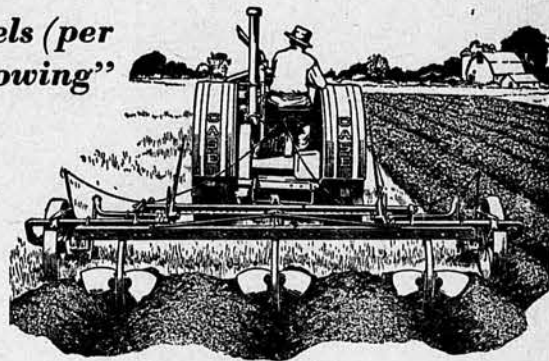
of about 7½ bushels (per acre) over late plowing"

—that's what Kansas State College Bulletin No. 18 says in regard to listing wheat land instead of plowing.

And it goes on, "Since listing can be done more rapidly than plowing, it may be good farm practice to list early rather than to plow, if by plowing, a part of the land must be plowed late."

The Grand Detour 3-Row Wheatland Lister has been carefully developed over a period of years and includes the following distinctive features:

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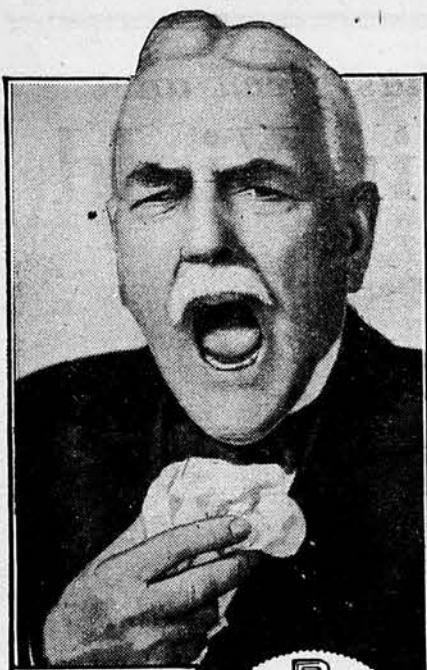
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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Black Neb's Request to Study Isobel

WITH refusal of Isobel Sanchez, claimant of the Pettibone fortune, to provide for Black Neb, the old captain's servant, Beth Brown's suggestion to bring the old man back to the House of the Lone Oak was approved by all members of the family. Jack Miller, who feels keenly his responsibility, is impressed and touched. So again Black Neb finds himself an inmate of the old home which had been a house of mystery.

As the days passed it seemed to members of the Brown family that a new chapter to the book of happiness had been added with the advent of Black Neb. Gentle, fervid in his religious beliefs, re-vitalized physically and mentally by good food and kindly treatment, the old negro soon became an indispensable member of the household. With the courtly deference of another age he served Mother Brown and Beth, with a strength which seemed beyond one of his years he worked for Father Brown and Hal about the farm. But it was for Mary and Little Joe that Black Neb would gladly have laid down his life. They never tired of the strange and stirring stories of adventure as with Captain Pettibone, Black Neb had sailed the seas.

To the old negro, Little Joe soon became Little Marse. That the lives of his friends had been threatened by an unseen enemy, that Little Joe once had been in the hands of a cruel kidnaper who might have used him ill had it not been for the fortunate circumstance of Joe's finding a hidden cave where he was cared for by the old negro, filled Black Neb's heart with rage and apprehension. Waking or sleeping the safety of Little Joe was an obsession with Black Neb, and he followed the small boy like a shadow, except when Joe was away in school.

"He's gwine make a smart man," chuckled Black Neb frequently as Little Joe plied him with questions. "Gwine send him to college when he grow up, Miss Beth?"

"That will all depend, Uncle Neb," answered Beth. "High school was the best mother and dad could afford for Hal and me. If we stay on here at the farm and ever get a clear title so that we have the farm and the mine we surely will see that Mary and Little Joe get a good education. But you know that the time may come when we not only will have to leave but will lose what we've paid. Miss Sanchez is no friend of ours. She'll drive us away if she can."

"An' to think I've partly responsible fer bringin' that stuck-up Missie back hyar," moaned Black Neb. "Miss Beth, I has my doubts, I has my doubts. No flesh an' blood o' my old marster could act the way this gal has. I war sick when she war brought thar to see me and in course I thought she war the right gal. But thar were two o' 'em and Jed Carpenter may have brought the wrong one. Cain't I see this young woman again? Ef she is the old captain's granddarter sholy she must look some like him. Cain't you bring her hyar?"

Beth pondered the request. While Jack Miller again was on friendliest terms with the Brown family—and Beth felt in her heart on more than friendly terms with her—still he was intensely loyal to his ward. Would it be disloyalty to Jack if she should try to prove Isobel Sanchez an impostor thru Black Neb? Then with her resentment against them could Isobel be induced to come again to the house of the Lone Oak?

"Bring her hyar whar I can have a chance to study her," pleaded Black Neb. "Ef a wrong has been done, Miss Beth, it might be righted both fer your sakes and the sake of the leetle gal 'at old Marse saved fer."

Yes, there was another aspect to the strange case, and Beth quickly decided to confide in Hal. "I'll talk it over with Hal, Uncle Neb," Beth assured the old man, "and if Miss Sanchez comes here you will have a chance to study her unseen. We ask only a square deal and what's coming to us. But if this is not the girl she claims to be how can we ever find the real one?"

"God A'mighty will find a way," said

Black Neb solemnly. "Didn't He bring Joseph out of de pit an bondage to make him ruler ober Egypt? Dat air leetle granddarter of de old captain's may be in want, sufferin'. We must make sure."

Hal Brown was all for the test. "All's fair in love and war, Sis," Hal insisted, "and this is both. This black-eyed baby is a smooth article and I'm frank to say that sooner or later unless we can queer her game she'll tie a can to us. And," Hal added teasingly, "I can't see you shedding any tears if Señorita Isobel goes back to sunny Spain. You haven't a clear field yet, Beth, by any means."

"Don't be concerned about me," said Beth flushing. "I can look out for myself. Well, I'll ask Jack to bring her over. Probably she'll refuse to come, but no harm will be done. Does Juanita still insist that this girl is not her cousin?"

"Sure does," answered Hal, "and so does Mrs. Fernandez. But I don't mind telling you that I'm about fed up on the whole family. The old man gets my goat, forever trying to find out what's going on here and at the mine. Thanks to my high school Latin which has been a help I'm getting so I can 'savvy' a lot of Spanish and sling the Greaser language quite an earful. I'm going to Spain yet. Sis, if it's necessary for a show-down."

"We'll hope that it won't be necessary," said Beth. "Well, I'll break the news to mother and dad and see what we can do with Jack."

Heartily approved by Jack who saw in the invitation a truce flag on the part of Beth, to Beth's astonishment her invitation was promptly accepted. Nor did Jack Miller relate that the Spanish girl as she blew smoke rings from a scented cigarette had commented, "Ah, it is to make friends they wish? Your blonde one then, my Jack, knows that she fights a losing fight. And I would again see the house of my dear grandfather, the quaint house where I shall sometime live. My Jack, there are those who would share it with me, too. Does that interest you?" As Isobel Sanchez smiled at her guardian there was veiled insolence in her dark eyes.

"Yes, I've heard something about the way you are carrying on," said Jack sternly. "Remember, Isobel, that you are in America and my ward. I won't have you making a fool of yourself."

"There is one way you might be my master," cooed Isobel meaningly. "And that is the only way. Now we shall go to see this blonde one who thinks so much of you—and so little of me. I shall talk with the painters and carpenters on my return here. You will not know the house, my Jack, when I live there."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Then the Pigs Grow

A common ailment of hogs in Kansas and one gaining rapidly in prevalence is round worms. This ailment reduces the pig crop on many farms. It can be completely controlled by common sense methods of sanitation. The "McLean County System" of swine sanitation was introduced eight years ago. Since that time, it has been adopted as a regular farm practice on thousands of hog producing farms. The popularity of this system is due to the fact that it enables the producer to market his pigs 4 to 8 weeks younger than pigs raised in the usual manner, with a saving of around 20 per cent of the feed. The plan consists of four simple steps:

1. Clean and scrub farrowing pens.
2. Scrub sow, sides and udder before placing in clean pen.
3. Haul sow and litter to clean pasture, one that has been cultivated since last occupied by hogs.
4. Keep young pigs in pasture until 4 months old.

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

AS IF A MAN should cast seed upon the earth . . . and the seed should spring up and grow, he knoweth not how." Suppose it depended on you, my friend, to advise the seed you will sow in a few weeks, how it is to grow. Suppose that not one out will sprout until it receives exact directions from you, as to just how to proceed. The oat crop would be a bit thin, this year, would it not? You might get an expert agronomist from the state college. But could he start things going for you? As valuable as his services are, I fear he could not function at just this point. Some things remain just over the margin of knowledge, and probably always will. The fuzzy chicks that are beginning to appear in incubators have their own secrets, and refuse to reveal them. How life starts, where it comes from, how it comes, are mysteries yet, and bid fair to remain so, for a long time to come.

"How did living creatures begin to be upon the earth? In point of science we do not know," says J. Arthur Thomson, in his "Introduction to Science." Later he says, "The simplest organism we know is far more complex than the Constitution of the United States. The body of an ant is many times more intricate than a steam engine; its brain, as Darwin said, is perhaps the most marvelous peck of matter in the universe." So growth begins in mystery, and much of it continues in mystery. If we cannot explain many of the commonest happenings on the farm, we must expect to let some spiritual facts remain unexplained. As Whitman suggests, "A leaf of grass is no less than the journeywork of the stars, and the ant is equally perfect, and the grain of sand, and the egg of the wren, and the tree-toad is a masterpiece for the highest, and the running blackberry could adorn the parlors of heaven, and the narrowest hinge on my hand puts to scorn all machinery."

But one thing we know, and this is that there is growth. Things do grow, rapidly and luxuriantly. If they didn't, there would not be many farmers. And because we cannot explain about it, we are not going to question the fact. We have too much sense for that.

The fact of growth is one of the most vital truths in the world. Take that, and life would not be worth living. Once in a great while—we are thankful that it is only once in a very great while—something goes wrong with some of the glands in a child, and he stops growing, and becomes an adult in years but of pigmy size. I remember that Tom Thumb would rather have been a real honest-to-goodness man and been unknown than to have been the famous international dwarf that he was. We like to be normal. We like to grow, and we like to have our crops and animals and children grow. If there is a more beautiful fact in life than growth, one would have a hard time deciding what it is. And that means, also, the fact of spiritual growth. That is fully as real as any other sort of growth. Adults with childish notions about this and that are common. They have never grown in certain lines beyond the ideas of childhood. Here is the man who all thinks of the church as a one-roomed building, where they sing tinnyish gospel songs, and the preacher teaches damnation sermons. A bit of growth in that department would not hurt him. Another who says he does not believe in religion because of the quarrels between two churches in the town where he lived as a boy. Apparently those two churches are the only ones he ever heard of. So it goes. The want of mind-growth is one of the commonest tragedies.

What is meant by the "Kingdom?" and where is this much-talked-of Kingdom? Is it present or future, Christ thought of it? Both. "The kingdom of heaven is within you," it is, in your midst. People are in the Kingdom, but also it is in them. It does not follow, because God is there that all men are by nature sons," says Rufus M. Jones. "Sonship is not a birth-relationship. It is an attitude of heart, a spirit, a way of life. Nobody is a son until he wants

to be one, until he wakes up to his possibilities and chooses to enter his heritage. God is Father; we become sons." So, the kingdom is within us, if it is anywhere in this life. Not everyone is in the kingdom, and the kingdom is not in every one, because not everyone has so decided. He may not have said deliberately, "I do not choose to enter," but that is what it comes to.

But the kingdom is also future. It is so big, so dynamic, so insistent and persistent that the present life cannot contain it, and it spreads over into the next life. So we talk about heaven, immortality, eternal life. The kingdom embraces it all. Nothing can stop one from living and growing and experiencing forever, if he or she is genuinely within the kingdom, and stays there. May one get out of the kingdom, once he is in? That depends on your theology. The perseverance of the saints is a doctrine dear to the hearts of some churches, while others maintain that it is not difficult to lose one's place, or in other words to lose one's conscious grip on religious experience. All agree, however, that to be a useful member of the kingdom requires consecration, effort, purpose. One modern saint puts it, "There is no way to depth of life, to richness of spirit, by shun-spikes that go around hard experiences." The kingdom is worth the price.

Lesson for February 12. "The Growing Kingdom of God." Mark 1:14, 15; 4:1 to 34. Golden Text, Matthew 6:10.

I Think Ducks Beat Hens

BY MRS. C. A. BROCK
Jefferson County

For the last two years we have raised Indian Runner ducks, with what we consider good success, and the ones we exhibited at the Atchison County Fair last fall came home with blue ribbons.

The first year we bought 66 day-old ducks for 12 cents each. We raised 55 of these. And this is the way we did it. We believe that bread and milk, with a little sand mixed in it, is the best food for baby ducks.

Fortunately we have plenty of milk and can buy nearly as much stale bread as we need from a bakery at reasonable cost. So our ducks practically live on bread and milk the first four weeks. After that, they eat bran mash, corn, and so on, having become accustomed to it gradually, of course.

At Thanksgiving time we sold the extra drakes to different individuals for \$1 each. The ducks, 33 in all, began laying in December. At this time they were 5½ months old. Soon we were getting more than 20 eggs a day, and this kept up until late spring.

Last year at Thanksgiving we sold our spare drakes, about 40, on the market for 25 cents a pound. They averaged 4½ pounds each.

From our remaining 150 ducks we are expecting a large supply of eggs. The eggs appear very much like ordinary hens' eggs, and sell in the same case for the same price.

It is our opinion that ducks are much more easily raised and are far better layers than chickens, and sell for just as much money at marketing time.

They Are Here to Stay

BY MAY L. PECK
Jackson County

Why should one live in this modern age and not avail themselves of the privileges before them? Incubators and brooders have proved to be such money-makers they are here to stay.

An incubator must be selected according to the place you intend to run it. This is true also of brooders, as in early or extremely early hatches one needs a brooder which will warm the room as well as the space beneath the hover. Late chicks require only warm roosting space under the hover. There are so many incubators and brooders on the market today and it is quite fascinating to read of them, or better still try them out. It still is a much mooted question whether it is more profitable to hatch or buy baby chicks. Getting the helps and experiments of other readers thru the farm papers and spending the time as we like is the privilege of a farmer's wife.



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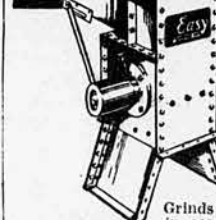
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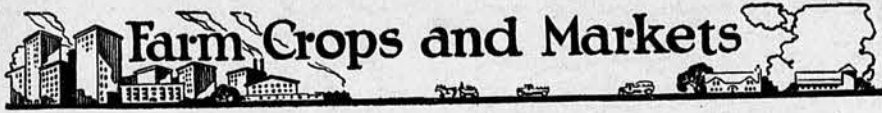


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At Least This Has Been an Excellent Winter in Kansas for the Livestock!

ANYHOW this has been a good winter in Kansas for the livestock. The animals are in excellent health, and feed requirements on most farms have been somewhat lower than usual, except in the extremely cold periods. Considerable progress has been made in preparing for oats seeding, especially in Eastern Kansas. All fall seeded crops continue to suffer from lack of moisture in the western half and particularly the western third of the state. Wheat has stood poorly and is making slow growth. Few fields are being pastured. Pastures are in fair to excellent winter condition. Alfalfa appears to be wintering well.

Business conditions over the country are somewhat irregular, but constructive tendencies are growing stronger. The marked decline in general industrial operations during the last few months of 1927 has apparently been checked, although in some lines further adjustments are necessary before an upward movement can be sustained. That the irregularities of 1927 should be extended into 1928 is only natural, as there is no sudden break in economic operations from one year to another. Business activity is a continuous process governed by underlying forces which persist in a given direction with only moderate fluctuations, unless its course is altered by abnormal happenings such as war, crop failure, over-production or similar factors. For that reason, the events of 1927 have an important bearing on the trend for 1928. The rather pronounced recession in industry in the last half of 1927 has paved the way for better business in 1928. Costs have been reduced, labor efficiency improved, and inventories have been maintained on a conservative basis. For the last few months the general tendency has been to restrict the output, and in some of the major industries production has been curtailed well below consumption. But with sound fundamental conditions, and with high purchasing power among the great mass of people, this condition can only be temporary.

So far, the upturn in business activity has not been general, but is confined to a few industries. The most conspicuous gains have been made by the steel mills, which are now operating at about 10 per cent above the prevailing rate of December. The demand for steel products by all the principal consumers has increased, and steel prices have recently advanced. The resumption of activity by the automobile industry has been rather slow in getting under way, but orders now on hand, and the stimulation provided by the reduction in prices and the introduction of new models assure an output greatly in excess of 1927. Competition undoubtedly will be exceedingly keen, and owing to the narrow margin between cost and selling price, it will be necessary to maintain output on a high basis to make a fair return.

The mild weather has helped to sustain building operations at a high rate, and prospects are that contracts awarded this year will approximate those of 1927, which were the second highest on record. As steel, automobile and building constitute the so-called key industries, an improvement in these lines should before very long be reflected throughout the entire business structure. The textile situation is spotty. Curtailment in the cotton industry, which was rather marked in December, has extended into February, and further adjustments are necessary before the industry will be placed on a healthy basis. Business in cotton goods, so far this year, has not come up to expectations, but the trade anticipates a definite improvement before long. An increasing volume of business is being received by the silk mills. While raw silk prices are below a year ago, the prevailing quotations on finished goods do not permit a satisfactory margin of profit, although prospects along this line are more encouraging than they have been for some months. Hide and leather prices are very strong in all the markets of the world. Expansion is now taking place in the operations of the shoe industry, and indications are that a good volume of business will be done during the coming year.

Although irregular, general commodity prices have shown some signs of firmness. The outstanding feature continues to be a pronounced strength in the hide, leather, and wool markets. Following a decline which carried prices to the lowest level of many years, steel products quotations have recently advanced. An upward trend in prices, coincident with an increase in manufactur-

ing activity, would have a very constructive influence upon profits.

Indications are that a general increase in business activity will soon take place, and before the end of this quarter most lines will be quite active.

The 1928 Agricultural Outlook

Some improvement in agriculture is expected for 1928 if farmers avoid expansion of production and continue their efforts to balance production with demand, according to the annual agricultural outlook report for 1928 prepared by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

This report presents conditions for the country as a whole and will be supplemented by many state and regional reports prepared by the agricultural colleges and extension agencies in the states to aid farmers in planning their operations for the crop year 1928. The following recommendations are made from the national viewpoint and the conclusions must be modified to meet local conditions in many cases, the report states.

A summary of the recommendations on leading crops and livestock follows:

The agricultural industry as a whole may anticipate a domestic market situation for the 1928 production at least equal to that of the present winter with the possibility of some improvement.

Foreign demand for the agricultural products of 1928 probably will be no better than it was for those of 1927. The purchasing power of foreign consumers seems likely to be no greater than during the present season, and foreign competition is likely to be greater.

The agricultural credit situation in most sections of the country is somewhat improved over that of a year ago. The credit supply in financial centers continues abundant and rates on commercial loans and investments have shown further decline.

Farm labor probably will be available in a slightly larger supply at least during the first half of 1928. Farm wages and the prices of farm machinery are not likely to change, and building materials when purchased in quantities probably will be lower than last year.

The world wheat crop probably will again be large if average or better than average yields are secured. Unless there is heavy winter killing in hard winter wheat areas, any material increase in the acreage of hard red spring wheat in the United States will further tend to increase the world supply for market next fall and winter, and probably reduce returns to growers as compared to 1926 or 1927.

Flax acreage can be expanded profitably to replace other spring grains grown in the same area.

Oats are likely to meet a less favorable market in the next crop year, since present prices are largely due to below-average yields for two years.

Barley is unlikely to bring as high prices in 1928 as in 1927, when there was a shortage of feed grains in Europe.

The continued decrease in the numbers of hay consuming animals, coupled with the unusually large carryover in sight from the large 1927 crop, indicates that, even should the 1928 crop be below average, supplies of hay in 1928-29 probably will exceed normal livestock requirements.

Corn acreage for the entire country in 1928 probably will show little change from last year if normal weather prevails at planting time. With average yields a 1928 crop about equal to 1927 may be expected, and with the more normal geographic distribution of the crop, prices are more likely to approach the average for the 1926 crop than those which have prevailed to date for the 1927 crop.

Beef cattle for slaughter and as stockers and feeders seem reasonably certain to meet a market in 1928 that will average higher than in 1927, although the peak prices of that year may not be equalled. Market supplies of cattle in 1928 probably will be 6 to 10 per cent smaller than in 1927.

Hog prices seem likely to show some strengthening, but no very material change, beyond the usual seasonal fluctuations until next fall and winter, when market supplies probably will be effected by the curtailed production resulting from the present unsatisfactory price situation. Some improvement in domestic demand for pork is anticipated, but export demand during the greater part of 1928 promises to be even lower than in 1927.

With wool stocks in this country light, and with a strong foreign market, the outlook for wool growers appears favorable. Sheep numbers continue to increase, and prospects indicate a lamb crop for 1928 somewhat larger than a year ago. Demand for lamb is not likely to improve sufficiently

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to offset the prospective increase in production. The dairy industry appears to be in fully as strong a position as a year ago, with indications of only moderate expansion in production. Domestic demand is likely to be maintained during the coming year, and consumption is likely to continue to increase faster than production, so that the increasing foreign supplies will be further drawn upon to supplement domestic production. This seems a very desirable time for saving the better dairy calves so as to permit culling the herds closely before a material decline from the present high slaughter value of the old cows occurs.

Numbers of horse and mule colts indicate further decreases in work animals for several years to come. Eventually, this reduction will reach a point where scarcity will cause prices to rise to higher levels. Increased breeding of work animals is advisable as a side line in areas of cheap pasture, east of the Rocky Mountains.

Poultry producers have favorable prospects of a higher level of prices for both dressed and live poultry at least during the first half of the year because of lighter supplies in storage and prospective favorable demand. The low storage holdings of eggs and the favorable outcome of the 1927 storage season with the number of layers practically unchanged should result in higher egg prices during the coming year.

About the same quantity of feed grains is available for the rest of the season as a year ago, stocks of legume and other hays are unusually large, but there is a slightly smaller supply of by-product feeds. Prices of by-product feeds and feed grains therefore probably will continue higher than a year ago, but hay prices much lower.

Present acreages of feed crops and hay exceed the needs of present aggregate livestock numbers. Adjustment of this unbalanced situation should be in the direction of fewer acres of feed crops rather than more livestock.

Potato growers in all the northeastern and north central states appear to be planning substantial increases in their acreages. If these intentions are carried out and western growers do not decrease their acreages more than they now plan there is little probability of returns from potatoes equal to those secured during the last three years.

Overproduction of sweet potatoes occurred in 1927 because of continued heavy planting in the eastern commercial region accompanied by a widespread shift from cotton to sweet potatoes in the South. A substantial reduction in acreage is needed, and such a readjustment may be expected to result from the much lower price received for the 1927 sweet potato crop and from the higher prices of alternative crops.

Cabbage acreage should be moderately reduced to restore the price to a better level. There is no justification for continuing the present upward trend in acreage.

Onion acreage in late or main-crop states, if reduced 10 per cent below the 1927 acreage would, with average yields, result in a crop about the same size as that produced in 1925, and would likely restore the more favorable price level of that season. In the intermediate shipping states growers would hardly be justified in increasing their acreage above that planted in 1927.

Fruit production has reached a point where it is difficult to market these crops at satisfactory prices in years when weather conditions are favorable for good yields. In view of the very heavy losses experienced when an excessive acreage of fruit trees is planted it is hoped that future plantings will be influenced more by the long time prospects for the fruits in question and less by temporary conditions.

Arlison—We have been having some fine winter weather. Some winter plowing has been done. Rain or snow is needed for the wheat. Many public sales are being held, at which, by the way, few cattle are being offered. Considerable corn and wheat is being marketed.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Bourbon—Wheat has made a fine growth this winter. Considerable winter plowing has been done. Livestock is wintering very well. Very few public sales are being held. Several good farms are for rent here.—Robert Creamer.

Cheyenne—The winter weather has been mild. Very little moisture has fallen recently; wheat is in poor condition. There is much activity on the farms these days. Considerable poultry is being shipped. Fat hens, 20c; springs, 15c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Edwards—Moisture is needed badly for the wheat. But some of the fields have done well, considering the dry soil. Wheat, \$1.31; corn, 70c; barley, 65c; hns, 16c to 20c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 28c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—Many farmers have been taking advantage of the recent mild weather by hauling up the feed to the lots and cutting wood for fuel so they will be prepared better for the rush of spring work. Quite large numbers of cattle have been shipped to market recently. Wheat is greenening up again since the "cold snap." Few public sales are being held, but they are well attended. Corn, 78c; bran, \$1.65.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ford—We have been having some excellent winter weather. Wheat is suffering from a lack of moisture; the prospect for a crop this year is poor. Considerable livestock is being shipped to market. Horses and cattle bring good prices. Wheat, \$1.36; corn, 75c; cream, 40c; eggs, 28c.—John Zurbuchen.

Greenwood—We have been having ideal winter weather. Farmers have been doing some work on the fields which will be planted to oats. Horses and mules are advancing in price for the public sales. There will be plenty of feed to take the livestock thru to grass; considerable alfalfa still remains in stacks in the fields which has not been sold. Some corn is being sold at 70 cents a bushel.—A. H. Brothers.

Johnson—We have been having some clear and fine winter weather. Soils are rather dry, and more moisture is needed. Few public sales are being held; prices are good, however, especially for cows. There is plenty of rough feed for the livestock. Egg production is increasing rapidly. Corn, 60c; bran, \$1.70; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 43c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—We have been having our share of the winter weather recently. Warmer weather some time ago caused the wheat to green up somewhat, but it has become brown again. Considerable progress is being made in the surfacing of the roads here; that is a very popular material for this purpose here. Hauling manure and baling straw are the main jobs these days. Corn, 67c; wheat, \$1.22.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The cold, dry weather continues. Most wheat fields are suffering from a lack of moisture, altho the crop planted on the summer-fallowed land is still in good condition. Many farmers are losing cattle pastured on the corn stalks. Corn shelling is nearly finished. Corn, 70c; barley, 55c; kafir, \$1.05 a cwt.; eggs, 29c.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—Wheat needs moisture badly. Many farm sales are being held; all property except hogs brings good prices—even horses and mules are encountering a ready sale. Eggs, 27c; cream, 44c; wheat, \$1.30; corn, 70c; potatoes, \$1.25.—J. D. Stosz.

Osage—Farmers have been taking advantage of the fine winter weather to finish husking corn and threshing kafir. Much of the kafir has been hauled to market direct from the threshing machine, especially by renters who had to move. All farms available have been rented for next year. Very little corn is being moved to market, as the local price is not satisfactory when compared with the market levels at Kansas City.—H. L. Ferris.

Republic—The county is greatly in need of moisture. Quite a large number of public sales are being held, at which high prices are being paid. There is an excellent demand for horses this winter. Hay is about the only farm product which is a slow sale. Much corn is going to market at 64 cents a bushel. Eggs, 28c; oats, 45c.—Alex E. Davis.

Riley—We have had little rain or snow recently, and the ground is rather dry. It may be necessary to plant the late sown wheat fields to other crops. Farmers are getting up wood and hauling corn to market. There is plenty of feed for the livestock. A number of farm sales are being held; horses and cows are bringing good prices. Corn, 65c; wheat, \$1.15; hogs, \$7.60; eggs, 34c; flour, \$2.10.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—Dry weather continues; wheat needs moisture badly, as the crop is in poor condition. Corn, 62c; bran, \$1.60.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—The dry weather continues. There is some question as to how much damage has been done to the wheat crop; certainly it is supplying no pasture. Livestock is doing well, and there is plenty of roughness. Wheat, \$1.33; eggs, 28c; butterfat, 42c.—William Crottinger.

Sedgwick—We have been having fine winter weather, and the roads are in excellent condition. Wheat is badly in need of moisture; the crop is "top killing" in some fields, and it has very weak stalks. If moisture does not come soon the chance for a crop will be poor. Very few public sales are being held. Livestock is doing well. A considerable amount of winter plowing has been done. Farmers are shelling corn and cutting hedge. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 75c; cream, 44c; eggs, 28c.—W. J. Roof.

Summer—We have been having fine winter weather. Many farmers have their oats land plowed. Wheat is doing well. Cattle are selling at very satisfactory prices. A good many cattle are on full feed here. Wheat, \$1.21; oats, 55c; corn, 75c; kafir, 60c; butterfat, 42c; eggs, 28c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wabunsee—We have been having some real spring weather. Some farmers are plowing. Almost all the folks have been killing their winter supply of meat recently. Wheat needs moisture badly. There will be an abundance of feed to carry the livestock thru to grass. Corn, 65c; eggs, 27c; butter, 35c; flour, \$2.25.—G. W. Hartner.

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Farm Poultry

The Flock Will Pay Well—But the Birds Require Real Management and Care

BY M. A. JULL

A GOOD farm flock is not only an important factor in the production of staple food products, but also in increasing the revenue from the farm. Most farmers now appreciate the fact that a well-kept flock pays as well, relatively, as most other branches of farming, and as a result interest in farm poultry raising has become widespread.

Surveys conducted during recent years in a number of farm poultry raising sections have shown that the larger portion of the poultry income is obtained from eggs. This is true even in the corn and wheat sections of the United States, altho the proportion of the revenue obtained from eggs in those sections is not so high as in the Atlantic Coast and the Pacific Coast sections. This situation indicates that egg production is relatively more important than poultry-meat production, and special attention should, therefore, be given to the improvement of farm flocks in respect to their laying ability.

During recent years, however, so much attention has been given to the question of breeding for egg production that the best interests of the poultry-meat industry may have been sacrificed, at least to some extent. However important may be the matter of developing heavy-laying strains, there will always be a large proportion of chickens other than those used for laying and breeding purposes, and for which it is necessary to develop efficient means in preparing for market. To accomplish this the young stock must grow well during the spring and summer months, and advantage should be taken of the market situation, because prices of live and dressed poultry usually are highest during the fall and early winter.

relatively lower profits, than at other times of the year. There is great need for improvement in increasing the production of farm flocks. A study of trend in the average monthly prices from 1910 to 1924 shows the lowest wholesale egg prices prevail in April, and that there is a slight increase in July and August, with more perceptible increase beginning in September. The highest price is reached in December, which is also the season of highest profits, provided there is good egg production. Moreover, if there is good egg production during the fall and winter, the average price a farmer gets for the year is increased.

And Then They'll Lay!

In developing a laying strain the factors should be taken into consideration in observing pullets during their first laying year in order to select them properly for breeders the second year. The first factor is that of age at maturity. When the pullets are put into the laying houses in the fall they should be observed carefully to when they begin laying, which is easily determined by the relative development of the color of the comb and wattles as well as the width of space between the pubic bones. It is a simple matter to shut the pullets in the houses about once a week during the fall months when they are beginning to lay, and then by catching the birds preferably in a catching coop, they can be handled readily, and observations made. If they are in laying condition a cheap, colored, celluloid band should be put on one leg. Different colored bands may be used for different times of the year, as for instance pink bands for birds that begin to lay in October, and blue bands for those that begin in November.

Need Plenty of Grain

The revenue to be obtained from the farm flock depends on success in breeding, feeding and management. A proper combination of these factors makes for efficiency, and efficiency makes for success. The factor of breeding may be considered the basis for success, for no amount of good feeding and proper management will make poorly bred hens lay many eggs. Good feeding, however, is of great importance, for it is only thru good feeding that a well-bred flock can respond efficiently. Lastly, proper management, which includes incubating, rearing, housing and sanitation, is of service in obtaining maximum results from a well-bred and well-fed flock.

When laying hens are fed all the grain they will consume, as is the case at most commercial poultry plants, it is found that average Leghorn hens, and those of similar breeds, consume from 70 to 85 pounds of grain a year, whereas the Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Wyandottes, and similar breeds consume from 80 to 95 pounds of grain a year. In addition, both the smaller and the heavier breeds consume from 2 to 3 pounds of oyster shells and about 1 pound of grit a bird. On the average farm, however, some of the grain is obtained from the fields, and thus the cost of production is reduced somewhat. Such waste grain, insects, and other food are found by the chickens in the fields and about the yards during the spring and summer months; but usually in Kansas the chickens do not have access to range during the late fall and winter months. The feeding of laying stock during this time is vitally important, because the profits to be made in poultry raising depend to a great extent on the number of eggs produced during the fall and winter months.

The correct basis for determining the worth of any hen as a layer should be not only the total number of eggs produced but also the time of production. Ten eggs laid in November or December are worth approximately 20 laid in April or May. According to the census, the average farm hen lays less than 60 eggs a year, principally from March to June, the season of lowest prices, and consequently the season of

The second factor in the selection of the laying hen is that of intensity of production. In breeds whose beaks and shanks are normally yellow, as in the Plymouth Rock, Leghorn and Rhode Island Red, those pullets which lay with the greatest intensity after they begin will usually bleach out the normal color of the beaks and shanks more quickly than pullets that lay intermittently. Therefore, if the farmer observes his flock rather closely during the fall months, he can readily determine those birds that are laying at the heaviest rate and they can be marked with celluloid leg bands.

Broodiness is Inherited

The third factor is that of broodiness which, however, does not usually apply in the breeding of Leghorns. Broodiness is inherited, and sometimes is responsible for materially reduced egg production. In some strains it can be eliminated after a period of years of careful selection by observing the flock carefully during the spring months and marking, with colored bands, those birds which go broody most frequently. This procedure is easily carried out and will pay for any trouble taken in marking the most persistently broody hens.

The fourth factor to be considered in the selection of pullets to be used as breeders in the second year is that of persistence of production in late summer and fall, combined with the time and rate of molting. It has been demonstrated, for instance, that the laying pullets which molt early in their first laying year usually are poorer layers than the ones which molt late in the fall. Also, the early molter ceases egg production early in the summer fall, whereas the late molter persists in laying well thruout that period and thus makes a good annual record. Differences in persistency of production among birds are also readily demonstrated by the bleached appearance of the beaks and shanks.

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How I Raise My Chicks

BY MRS. E. L. BECKWITH

Last year we bought 400 chicks, which arrived March 29. During the early spring, 110 of these died because of a delay in the shipment, during which they were either chilled or overheated. However, a hatchery made good this loss. The chicks were of good quality. I believe it pays better to buy good quality chicks than the common kind.

When the chicks arrived, they were immediately put into the brooder, which had been adjusted correctly for temperature. We watched them carefully until they learned to hover. The brooder was of 500 chick capacity and of the oil-burning type.

Previous to receiving the chicks, the brooder and brooder house were cleaned with coal tar dip and hot water. The floor was relaid to make it smooth and then covered with asphalt roofing so it was easy to clean.

The chicks were fed their first feed when about 72 hours old. Previous to this, they were given all the sour milk and water they wanted. Their first feed was made of the following: 1 raw egg, 4 handfuls of rolled oats, 2 handfuls of bran, a small amount of powdered charcoal, and a sprinkle of steamed and ground bone meal.

This was fed five times a day until the chicks were 5 days old, at which time a commercial chick feed was alternated with the rolled oats feed. The number of feeds a day were decreased gradually until three were given. However, we fed five times a day until the chicks were nearly 5 weeks old.

When they were 10 weeks old we changed them to a growing ration, which consisted of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat for a scratch ration. For the mash fed from the hoppers we mixed equal parts of ground corn, wheat, oats and bran; also one-half part of meat scraps. This was thoroughly mixed with a little fine charcoal.

The chicks had clear water before them at all times which occasionally had a disinfectant in it, and also sour milk. The litter used was alfalfa leaves which proved very satisfactory as it was a source of green food.

We kept our coop clean by frequently taking out the roofing on the floor and cleaning it thoroly. We find this a labor-saving way of keeping the floor clean. We also gave the feed on paper and then removed the paper. This made sure that the feed would not be contaminated by coming in contact with the droppings. We used care in keeping the water vessels clean, and if any of the chicks got "stuck up" behind, we washed the part in warm water and applied carbolated or plain vaseline. Occasionally we put a little epsom salts in the water to keep the chicks in good condition. We had no chicks troubled with disease.

The males and surplus stock we sell as broilers, and during the last year used two methods in disposing of them. On July 2 we sold one bunch to a local buyer, as he gave us a special price. At the same time another bunch was given to a man to take to the city. He charged us \$1.50 a crate to transport them. This bunch of 25 broilers shrunk 5 pounds in transit; those we sold to the local dealer were weighed at the farm. For that reason we got a little more for the broilers sold locally, altho we had to work to get a good price for them. The first price he offered us was 4 cents a pound lower than what he paid us.

The second lot of broilers was given to the same trucker. As it was cooler, there was very little shrinkage, and we received more than we would have from our local dealers, as there was a difference of 7 cents a pound between the local prices and those in the city. The trucker came after our chicks, using his own crates, and our check was mailed to us from the firm to whom he sold the broilers.

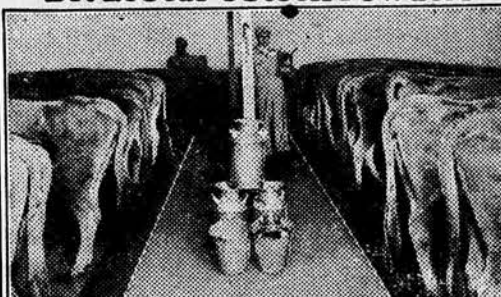
This is the first year since we started raising broilers for market that the price has been so low. We think this is because there are more farmers going into the business.

Our experience has shown that to make a profit in the poultry business, there must be constant watching, eternal vigilance and a liking for the work.

A horticulturist is trying to produce a combined lemon and apple. Isn't that the fruit Eve handed Adam?

"A BIG HELP"

Says Mississippi Farmer of Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders



Mr. Gable has only 16 cows but Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders is a big factor in the success of his business.

West Point, Miss., Jan. 7, 1928. Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

I am engaged in the dairy business, and nothing has been of such a big help and wonderful benefit to me as Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders. I mix it with the feed. It keeps my cows healthy, and they give more milk than ever, and I get a much higher test.

Am milking sixteen Jerseys, but expect to add to my herd from time to time. My barn is concreted, has electric lights and other conveniences. I would never be without Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders. It has helped me to make a success of my business.

Route 1, Box 8. A. W. Gable.

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THOUSANDS upon thousands of farmers, dairymen and stock raisers have used this old reliable prescription for the past 35 years. Get a pail or package from your dealer today. If you do not find that your cows give more and richer milk and your horses and mules do better work, return the empty container to your dealer and he will refund your money.

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FREE! Dr. LeGear's Big Stock Book: "Care and Treatment of Stock and Poultry"—128 pages; 50 illustrations. A scientific treatise on diseases, treatment and care of horses, cattle, hogs, sheep and poultry. Ask your dealer for free copy, or send us 10 cents to cover mailing.

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FOR LENT. New Salted fish in Brine, 100 lb. kegs, net weight. Holland Herring \$9.00; Norway \$7.50; Round Shore \$7.50; Flat Lake Herring \$7.50; Whitefish \$12.00. Also fresh smoked fish in 10 lb. Boxes. Whitefish \$1.00; Chubs \$1.00; Carp \$1.00; Chunk Trout \$1.00; Fresh Salmon \$2.20; Finnan Haddies, 15 lb. boxes \$1.80. Fresh Frozen Carp, 100 lb. Box \$3.75. Sheepheads \$5.75. Remit with order. Freight or express shipments. Green Bay Fish Company, Green Bay, Wis.

THE MINUS AND PLUS OF POULTRY PROFITS

Hens minus Oyster Shell are hens minus eggs.

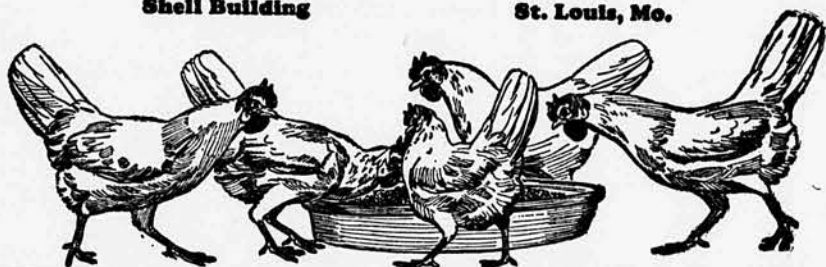
To put the plus into poultry raising, keep Pilot Brand Oyster Shell-Flake before your flock all the time. A more than 98% pure Calcium Carbonate content makes it rich in eggshell material. With more eggshell material your hens can produce more eggs, and make themselves meatier, stronger-boned fowl.

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Insures Superior Pure Bred Chicks.
White Diarrhea and T. B. Birds Rejected From Flocks.

I WILL SAVE YOU MONEY

All Chick prices 1½¢ lower than last year. Greater production at less cost means a big saving which I am giving you.

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Valuable Poultry Book Free

Tells results of a lifetime of successful feeding, mating, trap-nesting, STATE ACCREDITING. Tells how to turn Poultry into GOLD with Famous Sunflower Strains of Poultry, Baby Chicks, Eggs, Brooders and Supplies. Write to

E. A. BERRY, SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM
Box 98 Newton, Kansas

For Poultry Success SAFETY HATCH

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



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The Safety Hatch Incubator hatches more chicks, because of many patented hatching features. The Morris Brooder brings chicks through in best possible condition. They will help you increase your poultry operations profitably. Thousands of satisfied users. Investigate before you buy. Write for free catalog, Evidence Folder and name of nearest dealer.

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910 E. Russell St., El Reno, Oklahoma

6 sizes--50 to 480 chick capacities
Live dealer wanted in every town,
where we do not already have one

Salina Hatchery

122 West Pacific St.,
SALINA, KANSAS

Baby Chicks, brooder stores and poultry supplies. This hatchery is equipped with SMITH FORCE DRAUGHT INCUBATORS. Always hatching good, strong, healthy, vigorous chicks that live and grow. We guarantee 100 per cent live healthy purebred chicks to our customers. If satisfaction means anything to you, buy from the Salina Hatchery. We guarantee our chicks to be as represented. We are located on the best shipping point in Kansas. We are leaving Salina almost hourly on eight railroads in all directions. Also at junction of U. S. 40 and U. S. 81. This hatchery is owned and operated by Bryce Muir and J. B. Berkley. Write for catalogue.

FROM BLOOD TESTED FLOCKS

Baby chicks from popular breeds tested one to three years. Breeders from 200 to 300 egg strains. County and State show winners. Early order discount. 5 day guarantee saves you money. Catalog and testimonials free. TINDALL'S HATCHERY, Burlingame, Kansas

New Cut Prices

Send for this 1934 Incubator and Brooder Book—see the dollars our New Cut Prices save you. Two big well-known firms—Ironclad and Wisconsin—sell at lower prices. Don't buy until you get this money saving book. If Incubators—14 Brooders to select from. WRITE FOR CATALOG TODAY. Tells how to get eggs in winter; how to stop chick losses. 80 day trial offer. WISCONSIN-IRONCLAD COMPANY Box 307 Racine, Wis.

Do Your Eggs Hatch?

BY GEORGE RUSSELL

Along with our other poultry work we do quite a lot of custom hatching. If you want to find out the disposition of people and the hatchability of eggs just try custom hatching for a while.

The great majority of eggs that come to our hatchery are first class and hatch from 60 to 80 per cent, this including cracked eggs and infertile eggs which usually run about 10 to 15 per cent.

In checking over the records of last season, we were surprised to find that with the thousands of eggs we hatched we only had three or four customers who did not get more than a 50 per cent hatch.

As a rule you can tell from the appearance of the eggs whether they have had good care and if they have been well selected; but this doesn't always mean that you will get a good hatch. I have two lots of eggs in mind that will serve as illustration of what can happen to eggs to prevent them from hatching.

One lot of eggs were brought by persons who live in a small town and had bought 500 eggs from a flock they had never seen. Nor did they know the owner. They did not even look at the eggs before they sent them to us for hatching. When we were ready to place the eggs in the machine I found that many of the eggs had been gathered during very wet weather, that apparently clean nests had not been provided and many of the eggs had been washed. Now, washing an egg that is slightly soiled, in clean water with a clean brush, does not do it much harm if any, but these eggs had the appearance of having been washed with a dish rag and were slick and greasy looking. I called the customer who had sent the eggs and told him he was wasting his money in trying to hatch chicks from such eggs; but he told me to go ahead and he would be satisfied with what chicks he got. He had about 200 pretty good chicks from 500 eggs.

The other case I remember very well was a well selected, fine looking lot of eggs, and everything seemed all right till the first test was made. There was almost 25 per cent clear or infertile eggs. I called the folks who had sent the eggs and they said they had plenty of male birds and could not account for the lack of fertility. The second test showed us a large percentage of dead germs, or eggs that had started to incubate and died the first 10 or 12 days. This test brought the unhatchable eggs to about 50 per cent. I called again and they were inclined to believe that it was the fault of the incubator, as they had been able to get fairly good hatches under hens earlier in the season. So they sent more eggs.

The second batch turned out about the same, and I happened to be in the neighborhood of this flock soon after this and made a special trip to see this flock. I have never in all my poultry experience seen a flock of chickens so out of condition and laying as many eggs as they were. The flock contained about 300 hens that were laying better than 100 eggs a day, but you could hardly find a real healthy looking hen in the bunch, and this rather high production was what had fooled the folks that were taking care of them. They had taken it for granted that as long as they were getting eggs their hens were healthy and really had paid little attention to them. I afterward learned that about 25 per cent of these birds died, altho the owners began doctoring them at once after they realized their condition.

I cite these two illustrations to show what unusual things can come in the way of getting good hatches.

The condition of the flock has more to do with the eggs than any other one thing. With a good healthy flock of hens that have plenty of the right kind of feed and good range, one will find the eggs hatching under almost unbelievable circumstances.

Our Best Three Offers

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

Blood-Testing Flocks Avoids Chick Losses

By W. G. Lewis

More Raised—Sturdier—Healthier—Yield
COST Same—Profits Greater

Science now agrees that "bacillary white diarrhea" which causes so high a death rate each year among baby chicks can be largely avoided! "Blood-test all parent flocks," they say. The Kansas Agricultural College, after a careful five year test, asserts that "day old chicks from flocks not affected with bacillary white diarrhea have a 40% greater chance to live than those from flocks so affected. This estimate is very conservative and based upon quite extensive investigations." Thousands of poultry raisers back this statement up with their own experience.

Every one of your chicks that dies means so many dollars of profit GONE! So, why try to raise ordinary, non-tested chicks, when, for the same cost you can have my Lincoln Hatchery Blood-Tested chicks? I will set over a million pure-bred eggs this year, every one of them from birds that have been blood-tested by experienced men. Every bird in my flocks that this test picked out as a "carrier" of bacillary white diarrhea has been eliminated.

Why Lincoln Hatchery Blood-Tested Chicks Are More Profitable to Buy

Every Lincoln Hatchery baby chick is strong, sturdy, from carefully culled flocks selected by a poultry judge for health, vigor, stamina, high egg-yield. And NOW blood-testing all of my parent flocks safeguards the baby chicks against the most fatal chick disease known. Thus, I have reduced your chance for loss with Lincoln Hatchery Chicks to an absolute minimum! Yet, YOU PAY NO INCREASE FOR THIS EXTRA PROTECTION AND QUALITY!

17 Standard Varieties—Standard Prices

Naturally, you might expect me to charge you more for these chicks, so expensively tested, than you would have to pay for ordinary chicks. But my prices are the same as usually quoted for non-tested chicks! And you can choose from 17 of the finest, most profitable varieties—all blood-tested! Write me today for my new FREE poultry book. Gives all the facts about blood-testing, feeding, care, etc. It is FREE. Write The Lincoln Hatchery, 3903 South St., Lincoln, Neb.

BIG HUSKY CHICKS ONLY 8¢ UP

13 varieties, accredited flocks. Every hatch personally supervised by men whose experience is your safeguard. Live arrival guaranteed. Catalog FREE. Write

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Tells results of many years successful feeding, mating, trap-nesting, STATE ACCREDITING. How to turn poultry into GOLD with Famous SUNFLOWER STRAINS of Poultry, BABY CHICKS, eggs brooders and supplies. Sunflower Poultry Farm, Box 33 Newton, Kans.

BLOOD TESTED CHICKS

Flocks State Accredited, National Blue Ribbon Winners. Breeding with records high as 311 eggs yearly. \$1 per 100 books order. 100% alive. CATALOG FREE. RUSK FARMS, Box 515 WINDSOR, MO.

MASTER BRED CHICKS

From World's Largest poultry breeding organization. State Accredited. We breed for capacity 200 eggs yearly. 14 varieties. Utility Chicks low as 9¢ each. Live delivery. Prompt shipment. CATALOG FREE. MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Box 2 COLUMBIA, MO.

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Regular price 10¢ per copy. Special subscription offer, 4 months, 10¢; 6 months, 15¢; 1 yr., 30¢; 3 yrs., \$1.00. Contains practical information on profitable poultry raising written by poultry experts. Easy to understand—can be applied to your flocks. Send coin or stamps now. "OK" POULTRY JOURNAL, Box 500, MOUNDS, OKLA.

Do Your Own Hatching

Trust your hatching to time-tried and tested "SUCCESSFUL" Incubators and Brooders Used by the big money-makers who stay in business year after year. Poultry Lessons from every buyer. Write for Catalog and get latest Money-Saving offer. It is Free. Des Moines Incubator Co., 345 Second Street, Des Moines, Iowa

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We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinion as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute, we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

POULTRY

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

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OR QUALITY CHICKS WRITE PRATT CHICK HATCHERY, Box 171, Pratt, Kan.

ABY CHICKS. CATALOGUE FREE. Beck's Farm Hatchery, Queen City, Mo.

ELECTRIC HATCHED, BLOOD TESTED CHICKS. Free feed. Write U. S. Hatchery, Pitt, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS FROM heavy layers, pure bred farm raised. Ora Larson, Chanute, Kan.

OR WHITE DIARRHEA, CHOLERA, Blackhead, use SureShot No. 1. Guaranteed. St. SureShot Co., St. Paul, Kan.

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MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS. HEAVY LAYERS. Leading breeds. \$8.80 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

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CHICKS, GET OUR PRICES AND EARLY order discount on all breeds before ordering. Write at once to Oklahoma Breeding Farms, Box 208, Medford, Okla.

FREE BOOK BROODING, FEEDING, housing. Single Comb White Leghorn chicks from trapnested hens. Write N. R. Bickford, Box K, Oswego, Kansas.

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CHICKS-QUALITY GUARANTEED. LEGHORNS, \$10.00; Rocks, Reds and Wyandottes, \$12.00. Free circular. Humansville Hatchery, Box 662, Humansville, Mo.

BARTON COUNTY HATCHERY: LARGEST accredited hatchery in territory. All leading breeds. Only chicks from accredited flocks. Wm. H. Drehe, Prop., Great Bend, Ks.

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HOLLYWOOD S. C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks for March delivery from choice layers mated to cockerels from hens laying 200-311 eggs. Creasser Poultry Farm, Valley Center, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, each. George Webber, Quincy, Kan.

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON Eggs \$5 per hundred. Cockerels, \$2.50 each. John Carroll, Lewis, Kan.

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BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRED egg strain, eggs 100, \$6.50; 50, \$3.50; \$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, PARK'S STRAIN, COCKERELS, \$3, \$4, \$5. Eggs, 100, \$7. Baby chicks, 15c each. Mrs. F. Hargrave, Richmond, Kan.

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

PRINTED LETTERHEADS AND ENVELOPES, 200 of each, for only \$2.00. Graham Printing Co., Box 388, Colorado Springs, Colo.

Farmers Make Money

by thoroughly investigating the merits and price of the time-tried Jayhawk line of steel and wood frame Hay Stackers. Write today for free catalogue. Wyatt Mfg. Co., Box 528, Salina, Kan.

LIVESTOCK

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE: 3 GOOD JACKS. M. F. Taylor, Augusta, Kan.

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

2 EXTRA GOOD YOUNG PERCHERON stallions, 3 good jacks, all registered. James Lowe, Erie, Kan.

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

REG. PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES, Black and greys. Priced right. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.

FOR SALE: FOUR YEAR OLD DAPPLE grey registered Percheron stallion, Jasmine and Carnot breeding. Extra good mammoth Jack. Walter Jones, Girard, Kan.

FOR SALE—REGISTERED PERCHERON Horses, Stallions, 7 yr. to aged horses, mares in foal. Fillies. Having sold my farm must sell horses. L. E. Pfie, Newton, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE ewes bred. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.

FOR SALE—PURE BRED REGISTERED ewes, Shropshires and Hampshires, bred from imported strains, at low prices. Cedar Row Stock Farm, Rt. 2, Burlington, Kan.

HOGS

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

DURO AUGUST GILTS, PEDIGREED, vaccinated, \$15.00. Roy Wyman, Grant City, Mo.

SPOTTED POLAND BOARS, BRED GILTS; pigs registered: special prices. Tom McCall, Carthage, Mo., Route.

THIRTY HEAD CHESTER WHITE TRIED sows bred to farrow January, February and March. Wilmer Flood, Wakarusa, Kan.

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

WORMY HOGS

I will positively guarantee to kill the worms. I will mail you enough to worm 40 head one time weighing 100 pounds or less for \$1.00 postpaid. Or a 25 pound pail for \$3.50, or 100 pound drum for \$11.00, prepaid. Your money back if it fails to do the work. Atkinson Laboratories, F 9, St. Paul, Kan.

CATTLE

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

FIVE CHOICEST HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, and Registered Male, \$165. F. B. Green, Evansville, Wis.

GUERNSEYS—BEAUTIFULLY MARKED, practically pure bred heifers, well grown, good udders, bred for production and type; 8 weeks old; tuberculin tested. Shipped by express at little cost, \$20 each. C. O. D. Wildwood Farms, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

Lining a Love Nest

Bride—"I would like to buy an easy chair for my husband."

Salesman—"Morris?"

Bride—"No, Clarence."

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line (undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

FARM BARGAINS—We are selling agents for farms in the following counties which can be bought at a small part of their former values. Good care is being given these farms. 10 counties in Nebraska, 5 in Missouri, 4 in Iowa, 4 in South Dakota, 3 in Colorado. Write us your location preference. Reasonable terms can be arranged. Farm Investment Co., Peters Trust Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

SEND FOR FREE BOOKS

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

ARKANSAS

COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County, Original Ozarks. Free Lists, Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

CALIFORNIA

STANISLAUS County, California—Where farmers are prosperous. Crops growing all year round. Land priced low. Write for free booklet, Dept. 4, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber of Commerce), Modesto, California.

COLORADO

BEE FARM FOR SALE. 150 good stands. Reason for selling, old and alone. Write N. C. Mounson, Fruita, Colorado.

FORECLOSED stock ranch near Pueblo, Colorado. 640 acres, \$1280. Fenced, lots of water. S. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

FARM AND RANCH—4,100 acres, southeastern Colorado. Price \$10 per acre, \$4,100; open water, artesian well. Good sheep and cattle ranch. Plenty range. Clement L. Wilson, Tribune, Kan.

KANSAS

FARMS, Suburban homes and city property, for sale.

T. B. GODSEY, Emporia, Kan.

160 ACRES pasture. Plenty of shade and water. \$50 per acre. M. Stensaaas, Concordia, Kan.

SPLENDID small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.

40 ACRES, Doniphan County, Kansas. My sacrifice is your opportunity. Alton Young, Owner, Simla, Colo.

WELL improved 102 acres. 20 alfalfa, 1/4 bottom land, 1/4 mile station. Near Ottawa. Only \$90.00 per acre. Must sell. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

160 ACRES near La Harpe. Everlasting water, 70 acres pasture. Dairy center. \$3,800 will handle or will trade for smaller farm. Owner, W. L. Turner, La Harpe, Kansas.

100 ACRES creek bottom farm, 4 miles College, fair improvements, \$75 per acre. 200 acres, well improved, 7 miles out, 30 plow, 120 pasture, \$57 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

THOMAS COUNTY, Kansas, has 200,000 acres winter wheat. Why? Because it pays. One young farmer has 600 acres. I sell farms on small cash payment, balance crop payments. A. A. Kendall, Colby, Kan.

158 1/2 ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, 1/4 mi. town, grade and H. S. 35 mi. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed, \$16,500, mtg. \$10,000, 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

FOR SALE—a real bargain, 462 acre dairy or stock farm, 3 mi. from Manhattan, Kan., 80 acres first bottom land in cultivation, 382 acres in pasture. Finely improved with 8 room stone house, 2 barns, etc. Fine orchard. Price \$55.00 per acre. Terms. No trades. Chauncey Dewey, Brewster, Kan.

MR. RENTER—Buy northwest Kansas farm for "Bushels per Acre," rent pays for it. Farm 1/2, apply 1/2 wheat on bushels price, (or other crops in proportion.) No mortgage, no interest, crop failure—no payments; keep all you produce on other 1/2. Actual farmers only. Write for literature and list.

WILSON INVESTMENT COMPANY, 226 New England Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

400 ACRES, improved farm in Southeast Hodgeman county. Very best soil for wheat, corn and alfalfa. 320 now in wheat, half goes to buyer, balance pasture. 80 acres of this farm good alfalfa land. Six miles to good Santa Fe railroad town. Phone, B. F. D. and on State Highway. Price \$17,000. Federal loan of \$7,500 has been running ten years. Balance cash. D. A. Harris, Owner, 2720 Forest Avenue, Great Bend, Kan.

MISSOURI

HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy, fruit, poultry farms. Big list.

Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

WONDERFUL opportunities in the Ozarks. In ideal climate with good marketing conditions. Conditions for raising fruit, poultry, livestock and dairying are ideal. Many good farms yet at reasonable prices in the Land of a Million Smiles. Write for listings, tell us your wants. OZARK ASSOCIATED REALTY DEALERS, By Joe Roark, Secy., Neosho, Missouri.

MISSOURI

3047 ACRES \$6.00 per acre, good timber. Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Mo.

OZARKS—120 A., \$3,600. 6 rm. house, 80 acres cultivated, improvements good, fine springs, close school, meadows, pasture, orchard, team, cows, hogs, hens, feed; terms list free. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

NEW MEXICO

WE FURNISH you farm, irrigation water and seed and give 15 years to pay. Heron, Chama, New Mexico.

TEXAS

PRICED RIGHT—Orange groves and farms. Trades. B. R. Guess, Weslaco, Texas.

96 ACRES best citrus and truck irrigated land; will divide. Adjoining town. Write owner, Box 164, Mercedes, Texas.

RIO GRANDE VALLEY land at actual value. Owners price direct to you. Roberts Realty Co., Realtors, Weslaco, Texas.

LOWER Rio Grande Valley Orange groves and ranches. Priced low. Free information. Write J. O. Davis, Donna, Texas.

IDEAL DAIRY FARMS, S.W. Texas. Climate, water, markets. Orange groves. Free inf. S. A. Guy, 509 Milam Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

20 ACRES Rio Grande Valley in grape fruit. On main highway. Will sell all or part. C. R. Borah, Owner, Edinburg, Texas.

LOWER Rio Grande Valley grape-fruit and orange land under irrigation. Low prices, terms, booklet. Leslie, Realtor, McAllen, Tex.

WISCONSIN

BUY Upper Wisconsin farm land this year. This Cloverland district offers you fine soil—the best for Dairying—Barley, oats, rye, hay, potatoes, root crops. Never had a crop failure. Clover grows wild. Plenty sunshine and rain. Numerous lakes and rivers. Excellent drainage. Plenty hunting, fishing and trapping. Good roads, high schools, rural schools, churches, cream routes, telephones. Only a few hours to largest markets in United States.

40 or 80 acre tracts from \$12 to \$30 per acre. Lakeland prices, a little higher. Small down payment—10 years on balance. Over 600 families here now. We show you how to start. Write for booklet, "Happy Homes and Farms that Pay in Happy Land"—it shows pictures—settlers' letters—and tells you everything.

EDWARD HENES FARM LAND COMPANY, Rm. 2147, 100 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

TAX FREE BONDS

Mr. Farmer, would you like to have your investment safely secured and guaranteed? An investment in our bonds will do this. You should have the particulars. A free booklet will be mailed upon request.

The Mansfield Finance Corporation

202 National Reserve Building
Topeka, Kansas

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sowell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

1450 ACRES timber land. Iron County, Mo. Mtg., \$5,800. Sell or trade. B. B. Garden City, Kansas.

ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE, no matter where located write for DeBoys Real Estate Adv. Bulletin, Logan, Kansas.

175 ACRES good imp., 65 cult., 25 alfalfa. 3 mi. small town. Possession or can rent two-fifths crop and \$86.80 (taxes) for pasture. Price \$6,730 assessed value. Want western land, income or business. Ownet, Box 67, Concordia, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 108, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale in Kansas. Suitable for general farming and stock raising. Send full description and lowest cash price.

DeQueen. JOHN D. BAKER, Arkansas

FARMS WANTED IN KANSAS AND COLORADO

We have list of buyers who want farms in this territory. Through this service you deal direct with buyer—SAVE ALL commissions. If you want quick action, send for free information on list of buyers for farm like yours.

The National Farm Exchange, 1503 A. Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

A Promise

"I shall die," moaned the suitor.

"unless you marry me."

"I am sorry, but I must refuse," and then to make his vow true, he died—

63 years, five months and 10 days later.

New Menace to Health

Aunt Prudence—"Keep away from the loud-speaker, Denny. The announcer sounds as if he had a cold."

Our Flock Always Pays

BY JESSE L. SWANK
Jackson County

Having read some of the fine letters from your poultry number, I feel inspired to write a letter myself. Our flock of C. W. Leghorns consists of 952 females and one male for every 16 breeders. From November 1, 1926, to November 1, 1927, our flock, averaging 88 birds, made a net profit of \$2,582.35, or \$3.31 a hen, laying an average of 170.34 eggs during the year. Our flock is state certified grade A, one of the requirements being that the dams of the male birds must have trapped records of 200 eggs or more. We trapped the pullets in one house last year. Seventy-two of them made records of more than 200 eggs, the highest record being 289 eggs. The month of lowest net profit was January, with only \$45.42.

We have three straw-loft houses, and we believe the Kansas straw-loft house is ideal.

Our chickens are the D. W. Young strain. We are combining the qualities of beauty and high egg production. Mrs. Swank has kept records on her flock ever since she has kept chickens; always finding that she made a good profit. One morning seven years ago, she said, "I am going to make more than \$500 from my chickens this year." She replied, "All that you make over \$500 you may spend for silk dresses." She still has some silk dresses coming, and have been a "chicken granny" ever since.

We use and recommend portable brooder houses.

Beezley's Records Straight

(Continued from Page 3)

Last October. The herd is Federal accredited and never has had a reactor.

The milk is weighed daily to show how well the cows are using their feed. The milk is handled in the new house that has been built for that purpose. There it can be cooled and strained and bottled quickly and with assurance that it is kept clean. It is retailed on a route. "We can depend on the dairy income," Beezley said, "because it is steady." Electricity is the "best short cut" Beezley has, according to his statement. It operates a bottle washer and separator, and plans for further equipment include an electric refrigerator and a milking machine. Electric power will be used for every practical purpose on this farm in the future, if present plans are not disturbed. New equipment isn't put in unless it will pay, and Beezley knows what things cost. He hires extra help and keeps an accurate account of costs for every farm operation. An old barn was forked over into a suitable dairy barn by putting in stanchions, box stalls, concrete gutters and a litter carrier. Beezley thinks his cows do best on home-grown rations, and leave more profit, too.

An average of 250 White Rock layers make a hole in the daily expenses. Beezley has done some good work in his line. Once upon a time he wouldn't do with chickens, but he kept records on a few layers for a while, and now he wouldn't do without them. His layers are handled under average farm conditions, just as the dairy animals, and they show up proportionately as well. One hen shows up on the books with 258 eggs to her credit, and a lot more are about as good. An old stone poultry house has been made over into a straw-loft type, and a new Missouri type house has been built. These house the layers in utmost comfort. Brooder houses were built out of second-hand lumber about the place to hold down expenses. The extra lumber on the farm is stored in a dry place so it will be in good condition when some building is to be done.

The Beezley flock was culled last year by the trapnest, so it is due for an increase in quality. Electricity inhabits the eggs laid by the flock and the same kind of power supplies heat for the brooder. You would expect Beezley to disinfect buildings and provide fresh grounds for the baby chicks, and he does. The brooder houses are movable. Fifty pigs a year, purebred Poland, and some sheep can be counted on for additional profit.

All of the cultivated land has had legume in the last six years. The Beezley farm probably had the first large field of Sweet clover in the county. "It is a fine crop," Beezley

said. "One 13 acres, the second year for it, pastured 29 head of cattle and four horses for 60 days, and I got 20 bushels of seed to the acre. I had sowed it in the wheat and I got 25 bushels of wheat and pastured the clover all that first fall. It is very likely that this same farm had the first successful upland alfalfa in the county. Beezley has found a small tractor practicable for a small acreage. He says he prefers to use it, do better work and save the corn for the cows.

Durocs Made Best Profit

(Continued from Page 3)

sales amounted to \$7,314.47 in 1926." Most of the breeding herd is made up of tried sows and all are registered and immune.

Clean ground, clean farrowing pens—thorough sanitation thruout—are things that count big with pigs, Gladfelter believes. He grows his pigs on alfalfa pasture—in his opinion nothing beats this for pigs. The farm is hog-tight, so the pastures and fields can be pastured exactly as Gladfelter sees fit.

As you turn in the gate at the Gladfelter farm, you follow an all-weather lane that leads thru a grove of stately elms to the house well back from the road. And if it is September, you will drive slowly to avoid bumping into the woolies that claim the elm grove as their private resting place. Mr. Gladfelter had 650 lambs last fall to feed out. He buys lambs in New Mexico about September and plans to get them on the market before the Colorado lambs get started. They are fed some corn and alfalfa, and they keep the weeds down.

With Mr. Gladfelter the corn, alfalfa, hog, cattle and lamb system has been a success. He is a thoro man in whatever he undertakes. His farm proves this, as well as his modern home and its conveniences. If you ask his neighbors whether he is interested in community affairs you probably will hear that Mr. Gladfelter was responsible in a large measure for the new school in the district, which, by the way, ranks right at the top in the state. He is a member of the Grange, the Farm Bureau and was selected as one of the 15 Master Farmers of Kansas.

Smut Control in Grains

Altho in the long run the development of resistant varieties of wheat and rye is depended on for control of damage by smuts, immediate control measures are necessary in many parts of the country. These methods of control, together with reports of progress made in selection and breeding of resistant strains, are published in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1540-F, "Smuts of Wheat and Rye and Their Control." The bulletin is devoted to wheat and rye smuts, but an introductory table also suggests the treatments advisable for smuts of barley, oats, the sorghums and millet. It may be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



This is the second successive issue of Kansas Farmer to be printed without carrying a new doggerel. This is the result of ever increasing correspondence which made it necessary to allow a little "breathing space" in which to catch up with mail from contestants.

Starting next week there will be a new doggerel every other week, the winners being announced on the off Saturdays. If the same interest is shown in the bi-monthly doggerels as has been shown in the weekly verses, this practice will be continued.

Number seven on the membership list of the Club is Elsie Allen, Manhattan, who won the \$5 prize offered for the best completion of the doggerel which appeared in the January 28 issue based on the advertisement of the U. S. Farm Sales Co., Jack Platt, president. The winning line: "Is from Platt, direct, 'hand-wrought.'" The completed verse reads:

The farmer who buys harness
Must depend a lot on guess
Unless he knows a dealer
On whose friendship he can press.
But one-eighth million farmers
By their long experience taught
Say a better way to buy them
Is from Platt, direct, "hand-wrought."



Your Road Leads to a "Farm Service Hardware Store"

It is a comforting feeling to know that not far from your farm home you will be able to find a "Farm Service" Hardware Store. Your road leads to one. In case of emergency for machinery repairs and for the many different kinds of supplies that you need to keep your farm going from day to day you will find there a friend in need!

When you go into one of them you know that it is with the privilege of "seeing before you buy." "Farm Service" Hardware Men want you to come in often to talk about the use and care of tools, heating equipment, paints, builders' hardware and equipment of most every kind. The more you study what is offered in your local "tag" store, the more easily you will see that it is economy and good business for you to purchase everything there. Your money will go farther because it buys, first of all, dependable quality, and, second, because everything that you buy is backed with the reputation, the service and the responsibility of one who is virtually your neighbor. Next time you drive to town, stop at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store and get better acquainted. It will pay you.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



The "tag" is in his window

Gladfelter's Duroc Bred Sow Sale

On farm 1 mile north of town.

Wednesday, Feb. 15

50 head the best we have ever offered.

35 fall gilts, 3 spring yearlings and 12 top spring gilts.

The entire offering sired by or bred to our herd boars TOP SCISSORS and STILTS ORION, some of them bred to sons of above boars. This cross gives us more size, quality and uniformity than any other we have ever tried. Plenty of SENSATION blood farther back in the herd. The best breeder can find individuals in this sale that will please him and still they are not too good for the farmer trade. We especially invite the farmers of Kansas either as buyers or visitors. Write for catalog.

W. A. GLADFELTER, EMPORIA, KANSAS
BOYD NEWCOM, Auctioneer.



CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Petracek Bros.

Sale of Pure Bred Big Type
Chester White Sows and Gilts

Oberlin, Kan., Sat., Feb. 18

In the \$25,000 heated pavilion. Our offering is made up of 35 head bred to 3 Great Boars of the breed, all prize winners many times, including Junior Champion at Topeka on Kansas Rainbow. All of these boars are sired by State or National Grand Champions and out of show sows. Shipments made over Burlington or Rock Island railroads. Mail bids sent to either auctioneer will be honorably treated. Send for catalog. Address

WHITE STAR FARM, Oberlin, Ks.
Bert Powell, Glenn Jones, Auctioneers.

Murr's Chester White Sale

at the farm near

Tonganoxie, Kan.

Tuesday, February 21

Thirty big smooth easy feeding Chester White bred gilts, all immune. Twenty-fifth year as a breeder of purebred Chester White hogs. Write for catalog to

HENRY MURR, Tonganoxie, Kan.

Chester White Sow Sale

Horton, Kan., Feb. 22

Forty head of tried sows, fall yearlings and spring gilts. Bred to Grand Champion and Junior Champion boars at State and County Fairs in 1927. This will be the best lot of sows and gilts that we have ever offered. They will be showing heavy by sale day and are bred to farrow in March and early April. Write for catalog to either

Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan., or
M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Kan.

Frager's Blue Grass Herd

We have some good gilts bred for March and April farrow. They are choice individuals of best blood lines and are priced worth the money. **Louis M. Frager, Washington, Ks.**

TRIED SOW, BRED

to Sutter's Blue Grass 267161. A few good boars and gilts farrowed in August.
ERNEST SUTTER, LAWRENCE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

CHOICE GILTS



bred to our prize winning boars, Wonder Boy and Lindbergh. Priced at \$45 each. Also choice fall pigs for sale. Write for description.
C. E. HUGLUND & SONS,
2 miles west of McPherson, Kan.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Bred sows and gilts, fall pigs either sex. Immune, priced right.
JOHN D. HENRY, Lecompton, Kansas

POLAND CHINA GILTS

Fine big, spring gilts, real brood sow prospects. Bred for spring farrow to sons of WALL STREET. Pleased to show them. **M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS.**



SPRING POLAND BOARS
sired by DESIGNER HURCLES son of Designer, out of Liberator, King Kole, and The Rainbow dams. Good individuals. Special prices to Pig Club boys. Floyd S. Brian, Derby, (Sedgwick Co.) Kansas

HOME OF THE PROMISE

first prize futurity junior yearling at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1927, and Best Goods by the 1927 Iowa grand champion. Fall pigs for sale. Can furnish boar and gilts not related. **H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-62, Borden, Ks.**

DUROC HOGS

W. T. McBride's Duroc Sale

Parker, Kan., Feb. 21

45 head of gilts sired by Col Stills 550551 and bred to King High Col 2nd N14589 and Supreme King N14587. This is a first class lot and are bred for March and April farrow. Also some boars, sons of old Super Col and out of one of the best sows in Longview herd. Will also sell one registered red yearling Shorthorn bull. Sale in heated Sale Pavilion. Write for catalog to

W. T. McBRIDE, PARKER, KAN.
Auctioneers: Cols. Rule and Justice.

Duroc Bred Gilts

To farrow around March 1st, registered and immuned. The proper kind for the boys club work. Write for prices.

DR. R. B. BRINEY, ABILENE, KAN.

Bred Sows

To farrow in March and April. Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices. **Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kansas.**

Kansas 1927 Jr. Champion Duroc

boar's Brother. 50 choice sows and gilts bred to him and Harvester's Leader for breeders, farmers, commercial pork raisers. Champion bred over 25 years. Weanling pigs unrelated, pairs, trios, etc. Shipped on approval. Registered, immuned, photos. **W. R. Huston, Americus, Ks.**

Pratt Co. Pig Club Sale

At Pratt, Kansas

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 25

29 SPOTTED POLANDS, daughters and granddaughters of Monogram, 1927 world's Grand Champion boar, also daughters of Last Coin, World's Champion Junior yearling 1927, bred to three of the best boars of the breed. They are Great Western and Pratt Co. champions.

DUROCS—15 gilts representing the blood of Sensation, Pathfinder, Scissors and Goldmaster breeding. These gilts are the top winners in the Pratt Co. Fair.

BLACK POLANDS—6 dandy gilts bred early carry the breeding of Mr. Bock's herd, Wichita, Kan. They are bred to Minnescah, a boar of size, type and quality. Send for catalogue.

DALE KONKEL, Pig Club Leader,
Pratt, Kan.

O.L.C. HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book

Originators and most extensive breeders. **THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio.**

Air Flivver Is Here

Henry Ford's air flivver, 25 feet wing spread, weighing 850 pounds and with a gas consumption of 2.6 gallons an hour, flew the other day from Detroit to North Carolina, ice-coating of the wings spoiling a non-stop flight to Florida, but the flivver made a good landing.

It was North Carolina that first saw the Wright airplane, but what has happened since is a large chapter. Now the Ford airplane for popular consumption promises, as this record flight indicates, a repetition of the story of the low-priced automobile. The Ford flying flivver makes about 100 miles at a cost of 35 cents for gas, which sets a record that automobiles cannot equal. The cost of the airplane will be lower than that of some medium-grade automobiles. Nobody anticipated when the Ford car came out the revolution it would make of transportation for the farmer; and nobody can foretell how soon innumerable flying flivvers will be cutting the air. But we have come to expect swift changes in this country and nothing is very surprising, however different it may be.

Paint Wards Off the Decay

We Are Likely to be Judged First by the Appearance of the Buildings on the Farm

BY S. R. MATLACK

NO PRACTICAL farmer would think of planting a crop until he had first prepared the ground, and a successful job of painting calls for the same care and attention. Before a good paint job may be done the surface to be painted must be treated, and this is extremely important, because even the best of paint applied to an improperly prepared surface will often result in a very unsatisfactory job. Very often the painter, however, will blame the paint when it is himself who is most to blame. Generally speaking, paint jobs fall into three classes. First, the painting of new work, second, the painting of old work, and third, the painting of metal, machinery, stone and cement. All of these three classes may be again classified under the general terms of outdoor and indoor work. In starting the job the most efficient way to begin is to determine definitely what you wish to paint, the amount of paint required, the brushes and other equipment necessary for the job, and the character of the paint best suited to the purpose.

The most satisfactory and simplest way of doing this is to take the dimensions, (length, width and height) of the thing to be painted; and to look up a reliable paint dealer in your neighborhood. Give this man the facts. Tell him what you wish to do and you will be surprised at the amount of helpful advice he will be able to give you. He may even save you money by helpful suggestions, and it is certain that he will save you both time and costly mistakes.

When Shall We Paint?

What is the proper time to paint? This question may be best answered by saying that painting may be efficiently done at all seasons. This applies to all jobs that may be done indoors. In the case of outdoor work, however, this statement must be modified. Certainly no person of intelligence would attempt to paint on a rainy day, and it is just as foolhardy to paint in extremely cold weather or when the frost will affect the newly applied fresh paint. If, however, you will bear in mind these three principles there is little likelihood of trouble. Choose a dry spell for painting outdoor work—and see that the surface of the thing that is to be painted is perfectly dry. In the cold days of spring, fall and early winter, paint with the sun. In the extremely hot sunshiny days of summer it is best to paint away from the sun. Do not apply fresh paint to surfaces exposed directly to the rays of the boiling hot sun. It is always best to wait until this particular spot is cooled.

In the case of new outdoor work where the wood is to receive its first painting it may be neither necessary nor advisable to sandpaper the surface unless the job calls for or necessitates a very smooth, fine finish. It will be well, however, to pay particular attention to any knots that may be found in the wood. Knots will, especially in some woods, exude sap, and to guard against this a good method is to use sandpaper over the knot and paint over and around the knot with a good grade of shellac. Do this before the priming coat of paint is applied and permit the shellac time enough to dry properly.

A Priming Coat First

Directions for "the priming coat," as it is called, will be generally found on the label of any reliable brand of ready-mixed paint. The usual procedure is to take the paint as it comes from the can and thin it down with a certain amount of linseed oil and spirits of turpentine. This is called thinning, and in the priming coat plays a particularly important part.

Paint, in order to adhere or stick closely to the surface, must thoroughly penetrate into the fibre of that surface. The better the penetration of the priming coat the more efficient will be binding between the paint and the thing which is painted.

The addition of oil and turpentine in the priming coat accomplishes this de-

sired result. It thins the paint so the "vehicle" or oily portion of the paint seeps deeply into the wood, makes a smoother and better surface for the succeeding coats of paint which must naturally follow, and if the priming coat is properly mixed and properly brushed in it will save money, time and labor. This is true because the succeeding coats may be brushed on much more thoroughly and easily.

Do all your puttying or filling of cracks after the priming coat and before the succeeding coat is laid on.

In painting over old work, go over the surface thoroughly with a scraper and break down any blisters that may be on the surface and remove any old paint that is loose or scaly. Usually on barns and outhouses there is no necessity for any other preparation. This being the case, it is necessary to give the job a priming coat, allowing it to dry well and then to follow with the second and third coat of paint used just as it comes from the can.

For the Indoor Work

For indoor work, particularly on walls, windows or door trims and floors, it will be found advisable to use considerable more care in the preparation of the surface to be painted. A good plan is to provide yourself with a scraper, some steel wool and some fine sand paper. If the surface to be painted simply needs a little smoothing the use of sand paper alone probably will be all that is necessary. If there are any blisters or check marks on the surface they should be scraped and sandpapered smooth.

On new work, particularly where the wood has never had paint, a good priming coat is most essential, and after the priming coat has dried the nail holes and cracks may be filled with putty. On old work this priming coat also is advisable, followed, of course, by the succeeding and essential second coat as well as the finishing or surface coat.

If you prefer to use enamel for woodwork and trim, the most satisfactory method is to use a standard ready-mixed undercoat. Apply this first, let it dry thoroughly and then use a fine grade of sandpaper to smooth out any pimples that may exist. Next apply a coat of good enamel.

In the case of floors, clean thoroughly, removing if possible all spots or stains, and apply a good varnish, preferably two coats, allowing ample time between coats for thorough drying.

Dries in 4 Hours

One of the most recent developments in the varnish and enamel field is what is known as a 4-hour finish. This is produced in both floor finish and enamel and has to recommend it the fact that it dries in 4 hours. In other words, in the case of floors this varnish may be applied at night before going to bed and will be found in condition to walk upon in the morning. It flows freely, is waterproof and will not scar or mar white.

Where the walls of a room are to be painted (if they are of plaster) it is first advisable to apply a priming coat using for this purpose some good grade of wall primer. This priming coat serves to seal the wall and prevent salts which may be in the wall from burning thru and spotting the finished coat. After this priming coat is thoroughly dry the finishing coats may be applied. For this work there is a choice of a flat finish or a gloss finish. There are a wide number of beautiful effects that may be obtained in the finishing of a wall, and any reliable paint dealer will be glad to tell you anything that you may wish to know about these most attractive duo-tone effects.

Snappy Profit, Too

\$2.50 Value Men's

and Young Men's

SNAPPY

SUITS

Out They Go, Choice

\$15.00

—Charlotte (N. C.) paper.



ESTOCK NEWS

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



Murr, owner of one of the high herds of pure bred Chester White in Kansas has announced a public sale of bred gilts to be held February 21. Head will be cataloged.

K. Goodpasture of Hiawatha, Kan., Hyde Coonse of Horton, Kan., two well breeders of Chester White hogs, have announced a sale of bred sows and gilts to be held at Horton, Kan., Feb. 22. Forty head tops of their herds will be cataloged.

Deaver of Clover Crest Farm, Sa- Kan., and owner of one of the out- herds of Spotted Poland has an- nounced a public sale of bred sows to be held February 21. He will catalog an of- of to head.

ESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse B. Johnson
West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Poe of Hunnewell, down on the Kan- sachusetts line, has bred registered Jer- sey many years. His herd bull is a line Golden Ferns Lad. Mr. Poe writes that demand for Jerseys has been exception- ally good and that he is entirely sold out of those that are old enough for service.

ents of Duroc history and close ob- s have learned to know the value of oldmaster-Orchard Scissors cross and Ed Hoover, the man who owned both above boars and mated them so suc- cessfully in his herd says he has a boar of cross on the dam's side and sired by his boar Colonel Advance. Farmers and ers who plan to attend the Hoover bred sale to be held on the farm Feb. 27 will forward to seeing quite a boar. The boar will be the typical Hoover offering all grown gentle sows bred to the kind- ness that make history in Kansas.

ave just received a very interesting, written letter from Mr. W. T. McBride, an Duroc breeder of Parker, down in county. Mr. McBride has farmed and Durocs at his present location for many and continues to do so preferring an life rather than one of leisure. He is g ready now for his annual bred sow and without seeing the offering I know d be good and that hundreds of pro- vey farmers and breeders will gather ay to take home good sows, the result ars of effort on the part of this pro- vey citizen.

eral years ago when Shorthorns were very high Ernest Dale of Protection ed in the business, buying heavily some of the best breeders. Before he realized much on his investment the ssion came, many breeders dispersed herds and quit the breeding business. t. Dale continued to buy good herd kept his name before the public and year has sold off some of his surplus. the Shorthorn business is good again e Dale herd numbers something like dired head nearly all of straight Scotch ng and the original investment was all not so bad. The annual sale will d May 4 next.

re are few, if any, Shorthorn herds in as where the combined evidence of and milk production are so manifest as Ben Bird herd, located at Protection. d is of Scotch breeding and the d bull now in service comes from the on Bros. herd. Mr. Bird is a good and in the herd at this time are that would bring \$150 for beef on the t market and while they have no of- e reason, there is no doubt but many eia will produce 8,000 pounds of milk r. Mr. Bird breaks all of his cows to and plans sometime to put some of his on test and he has no doubt but what ill make the register of merit class.

ears ago W. J. Elliott moved from on to Finney county, Kansas, taking d one Holstein cow. The produce of w together with an occasional pur- and by the use of good registered e has built up a mighty good herd. e sold many to the farmers of his of the state, and now has over forty eadly all of them bred right there on am. Now other business makes it ary for him to leave the farm and e disperse the herd on March 8. In e will be forty good young cows, over e of them giving milk and the other e freshening sale day. They are in re- are bred cattle. Only a few of them e sold as registered cattle.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Poland China Hogs
 - 25-Pratt County Pig Club, sale at 4 Kan.
 - 8-W. J. Elliott, Holcomb, Kan.
 - 12-A. M. Strunk, Colwich, Kan.
 - 26-Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs
 - 21-Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, Kan.
 - 27-Pratt County Pig Club, sale at 4 Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs
 - 14-G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
 - 16-W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
 - 21-W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
 - 25-Pratt County Pig Club, sale at 4 Kan.
 - 27-G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
 - 28-Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kan.
 - 29-E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
 - 30-Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs
 - 18-Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
 - 21-Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
 - 22-M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Kan.
 - 24-Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle
 - 21-A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kan.
 - 28 and March 1-Central Shorthorn Association, J. C. Burns, 608 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
 - 31-The Blue Valley Shorthorn Breed- Association, Marysville, Kan.

May 4-E. S. Dale & Son and Ben S. Bird, Protection, Kan.
Holstein Cattle
Feb. 18-C. J. Lehr, Augusta, Kan.
March 8-W. J. Elliott, Holcomb, Kan.
Percherony Horses
Feb. 21-A. H. Taylor & Son and others, Sedgwick, Kan.



Hygienic Strife

"I am very careful; whenever I quarrel with my wife, I send the children for a walk."
"Dear little things, one can see they get a lot of fresh air."

Agriculture in Wonderland

In the interior of Sumatra, rice is sown by women who let their hair hang loose down the back in order that the rice may grow luxuriantly and have long stalks.—Pomona (Cal.) paper.

Joyous Alibi

"You should be more careful to pull your shades down at night. Last night I saw you kissing your wife."
"Ha, ha, ha! The joke is on you. I wasn't at home last night."

Rah! Rah! Rah!

"Now, remember, my dears," said Mother Raccoon to her children, "you must always watch your step, because you have the skin the college boys love to touch!"

More British Propaganda?

UNITED STATES POST OFFICE
Candler, N. C.
R. W. KING, Postmaster
MISS SUE QUEEN, Asst. P. M.
—Official letter-head.

Self-Defense

"I often wondered why the English were tea drinkers."
"Yes?"
"Yep, but I know now. I had some of their coffee."

Well?

Quotations from school examination paper:
"George Washington married Mary Curtis and in due time became the father of his country."

Not Exactly Downy

Mrs. Flanagan—"Was your old man in comfortable circumstances when he died?"
Mrs. Murphy—"No, 'e was 'alf way under a train."

Movie Stunt?

In police court today a \$10 was assessed against L. L. Grad Pre of Los Angeles, who was arrested for driving his automobile over a fire house.—California paper.

Brief Dalliance

"Dauber says he is wedded to his art."
"Pshaw! It is just one of those companionate marriages."

Flapper Granny

Red Riding Hood—"What big ears you have, Grandmother!"
Grandmother—"Yes, this boyish bob shows them up frightfully."

Another Engagement

"Rather a sharp thunder-storm last night."
"I hadn't noticed; I was talking with my wife all evening."

Dad's Comfort

Architect—"So you insist on four windows in your den?"
Jenks—"Yes, my wife needs a lot of light for her sewing."

Yes, Indeed!

Frenchman: "OO-la la, I enjoy ze shoeball game zo much!"
Italian: "Such ignorance! Not shoe-ball—football."

Artful Alibi

THE BANK SERVES NO SOUP.
WE CASH NO CHECKS.
—Sign in an Allentown, Pa., restaur- rant.

Production Sale Reg. Percherons

at Lone Oak Stock Farm, one mile west of Briggs station on A. V. I. electric car line. 27 miles northwest of Wichita, 10 south- west of Newton, Kan.

Tuesday, February 21

38 head Reg. Percherons comprising 10 stallions ready for service, only 2 of mature age. 9 bred mares, 6 coming one year old fillies, 9 coming two year old fillies, 5 coming yearling stallions. All but four of the fillies and young stallions consigned by Taylors sired by CARLEUX 166144 Kansas State Fair grand champ. 1925. Probably the most uniform lot of young horses ever in one sale sired by one stallion.

HARRY ESHELMAN, Sedgwick, consigns 4 head, part of them by his grand champ, CARINO.

H. L. GLEN, Newton, consigns 1 mare.

C. F. MOLZEN, Newton sells a granddaughter of Carino, also a great son of Carleux. THOMAS SAVAGE, Newton has rented his farm and consigns his entire herd of 6 mares and 2 stallions, 1 a grandson of JALAP. Mares by a son of CARNOT.

F. J. CHAPPLE, Newton, sells a choice young grey stallion.

CARL TANGEMAN, Newton, offers 3 good mares. This is the highest class lot of richly bred young Percherons to be sold in the Middle West this year.

15 SHORTHORNS, 9 bred cows and 5 heifers, 1 two year old bull. Most of them by our 2400 lb. herd bull Silver Marshall by Village Marshall. Parties from Wichita, Hutchinson or Newton take Interurban road and get off at Briggs station. All cars will be met sale day. For catalog,

A. H. TAYLOR & SON, R. F. D. 4, SEDGWICK, KANSAS

Auctioneers, Boyd Newcom, John Snyder.



Holstein Dispersion

At Home Vale Dairy Farm adjoining

AUGUSTA, KAN.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18

31 head of great dairy cows, 16 in milk, 12 registered Holstein cows, the equal of any to be sold this year, producing as high as 70 lbs. of milk daily at this time. They come from leading herds, HOMESTEAD, KING SEGIS and ORMSBY breeding. All females of breeding age will be bred to our herd bull, KORNDYKE SEGIS REPEATER. This bull also sells. Few bull and heifer calves and 100 head of pure- bred and grade Poland China and Duroc hogs. 15 bred sows. For further in- formation address,

C. J. LEHR, AUGUSTA, KANSAS

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Oldest Herd in the State

Bulls from this herd and out of 32 and 1000 pound ancestors.
J. F. MAST, 1426 Harrison St., Topeka, Kan.
Farm at Scranton, Kansas

A. R. O. HOLSTEINS

Bulls from cows with official records of 26 to 30 lbs. butter in 7 days. Sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Omsby, with 10 of his 15 nearest dams averaging over 1,000 lbs. butter in one year.
H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kansas

BULLS ALL SOLD

Have a few choice registered heifers for sale, bred to a Son of Canary Butter Boy King.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KAN.

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. of Merit Jerseys

Cows all sold. Have some fine bulls 1 to 2 yrs. old, from R. of M. and State Class Champion dams. Mostly Finan- cial King breeding.
FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

Tessoro Place Jerseys

High class bulls out of R. of M. cows and sired by grandson of Fern's Rexford Noble. Also cows and heifers. Correct type. R. A. Gilliland, Denton, Kan.

BABY JERSEY BULLS

sired by our line bred GOLDEN FERNS LAD bull out of heavy producing cows.
L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KANSAS.

ELEVEN JERSEY COWS

4 yearling bred heifers, 3 cows and one heifer reg., bal. grades. Owl-Interest, Hood Farm and Raleigh breeding. Bred to line-bred Noble bull. T. B. tested. Price \$1400. SID S. TATE, R. 1, KENDALL, KAN.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

POLLED SHORTHORNS

Established 1907
Herd headed by three Blue Ribbon Winners at the Kansas State Fair. Ruler, Clipper and Scotchman. Blood of \$5000 and \$6000 Imported Bulls. Young Bulls \$80 to \$150. Top Notch herd bulls. Wt. 2000; \$250. Reg., trans., test, load free. Deliver 3 head 150 miles free. Phone.
BANKBURY & SONS, Pratt, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Bulls

Good ones old enough for service. Also some cows and heifers.
Ira M. Swihart & Sons, Lovewell, Kansas

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS

Sired by Ideal's Type, very best quality. Vis- itors always welcome. Write
GEO. HAAS & SON, Rt. 1, LYONS, KAN.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

40 SOWS AND GILTS

sired by or bred to such great sires as Ransy Munn, Kansas Early Dreams and Giant Paragon, choice individuals. Priced reasonable. Also fall pigs either sex.
D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Ks.

BIG TYPE REG. SPOTTED POLANDS

sows and gilts bred to my Wildwood herd boar. All champion blood lines, including Imperial Commander, Heritage Wildfire, Advance Lady's Giant, Educator, Model Ranger, Big Munn and Greater Harvester.
Frank Beyrie, Maize, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

Private Angus Dispersion

15 cows from 3 years up. Queen Mothers and Minas. Bred to our Black Bird bull. 5 bulls from 9 to 12 mos., 9 yearling heifers. Also the two year old herd bull. All registered and good individuals.
JACOB SCHWEIZER, TURON, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORDS

POLLED HEREFORDS

for sale 15 bulls from 8 to 24 months old all well marked, smooth heads and good quality. Some real herd headers among them. Also a few cows and heifers.
Jesse Riffel, Enterprise, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Clover Crest Farm

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA BRED SOW SALE.
TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 21, 1 p. m.
40 Head Large growthy gilts double immuned. A fine offering of good boned gilts with stretch, width and depth. Good feeder- type and sired by Big Challenger and Generator with prize winner breeding. Bred to Deaver's Duke by the world's champion Wildfire boar or to Corrector's Bob, a wonderful cross of a Giant Sun- beam sow and a Big Munn boar.
Sale held under cover at farm one mile east of Sabetha, Kan., on U. S. Highways 36 and 75. Write for catalog.
Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, Kan.
Roy Kistner and Ed Crandall, Sabetha, Auctioneers.

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts

A choice lot bred for early March farrow, good in- dividuals, popular blood lines. Three very high class boars used. LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS.

Spotted Boars and Gilts

25 top. Sired by Victor 1st and Halls Wildfire. Singletons Giant, Harkrater, Sharpshooter dams.
B. G. HALL & SONS, SELMA, KANSAS

BRED GILTS—WICKHAM'S WINNERS

Bred to Tornado, a snappy New Boar. Im- mune. Splendid brood sow prospects. Priced right. GROVER WICKHAM, Arlington, Kan.

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Kozy Brooder Houses Have Made Two Big Records!

**A Record for Quality -
Well Built ~ No Equal
Finest Materials
Complete in Every Detail**

"The Kozy is a much better house than I expected," hundreds of owners write us. "It would be impossible to build one half so good." You, too, will be surprised at the good construction and high grade lumber in the Kozy. Study the picture. See how the upper windows open inwardly for indirect ventilation. Notice how the lower roofs are hinged and can be opened for fuller ventilation. The lower windows slide on runners. See the big, sturdy doors.

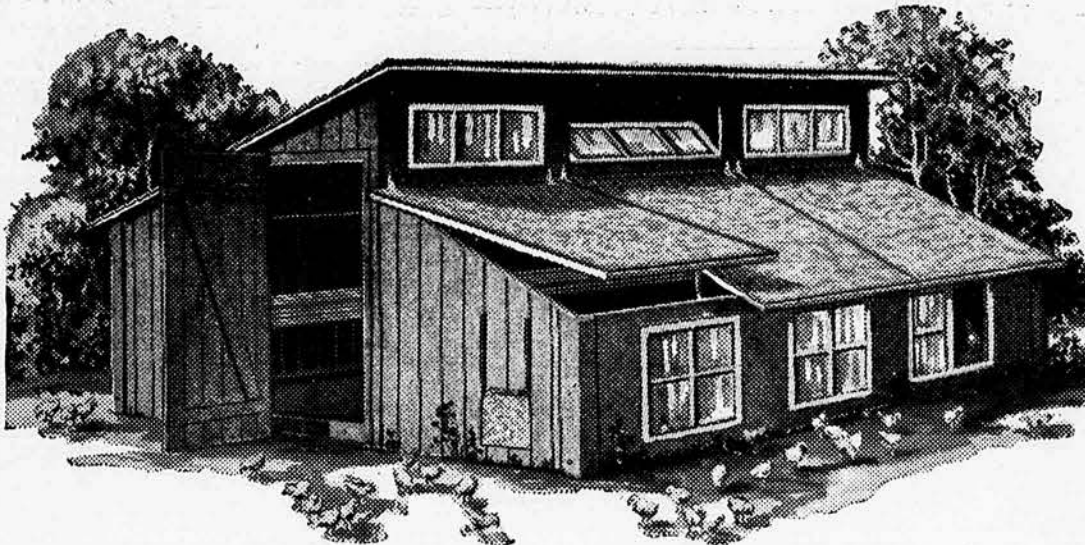
Inside the building the roosts are adjustable. There is roominess because of the ample height. The floor is strong and well built. Sunshine reaches everywhere and full light floods the interior. The lumber consists of selected 4-inch fir flooring throughout. Even the corners have lock joints for strength and warmth. No cracks or warping. Everything tight-fitting for warmth. See, also, the slate surfaced roofing. No detail is overlooked.

Pays for Itself in Three Months

Ordinarily, you lose one-fourth to one-half your chicks due to improper housing. The Kozy saves all these. The extra chicks from your first hatch hand you back enough extra cash to pay for the Kozy.

Handle twice as many chicks as before because a Kozy with 400 is no more bother than you would have with two hens. No worry about storms or disease and the work is easy—all simplified.

Start raising chicks earlier and sell broilers when prices are high. Use the house during the winter for laying hens. The movable Kozy pays you all the year around.



**A Record for Cost
Lowest Price ~ Compare
Sizes and Materials
The Kozy Offers Most for the Money**

"I am thankful I did not try to build a house like the Kozy" customers inform us. "My home-built one would have cost much more and then I would not have had as good a house."

This is true. Prove it yourself by taking specifications of the Kozy to your local lumber yard, if you wish. Ask prices on lumber of the same grade. Then you will learn that the lumber alone would cost as much as a complete Kozy House does. We buy millions of feet of lumber at the mills. We pay much less than you would. Then our big factory specializes on portable houses, building thousands of them. You get the saving. Write for the Kozy prices and learn for yourself that it is impossible to build or buy a house for what the Kozy would cost.

SIZES

The most popular Kozy has a ground dimension of 10x12 feet. Peak is 7 feet high. Rear wall 4 feet high and front wall 3 feet high. Doors at both ends 6 feet high.

Other sizes are 8x10. Also 10x16. Also 10x24 and 10x32. Small size is 6x7. Painted red or gray or combination of both.

Shipped in sections ready for secure bolting together. A wrench and hammer the only tools needed. Make strong, rigid building.

THE KOZY FARROWING HOUSES

Six Pen House

Here is a practical design of six large pens. Four of the pens are 5x8 feet and two are 6x6 feet with a four foot square center space for storage or a heating unit that can be provided.

Partitions fit in lock grooves making rigid strong sections. Partitions removable so sections can be thrown together. Separate outside door for each pen.

This large Kozy Farrowing House has ground dimension of 16x16 feet, total of 256 square feet. Peak seven feet high with three foot sides under lower roofs. Slate surface roofing on roofs. Front and rear lower roofs raise for full or partial ventilation. Floor creosoted. Building mounted on skids. Shipped in sections for bolting. Selected Four Inch Fir Flooring used throughout.

Four Pen House

Pen arrangement here includes four well designed 6x6 foot square pens. Ground dimension 12x12 feet. Peak 7 feet high with four foot height at rear. Can be moved through ordinary wagon gate.

Kozy Individual Houses

There are four different styles of Kozy one pen houses. Two styles have ground dimension of 6 8 7 feet and the other two styles measure 5x6 feet.

Most popular Kozy Individual House is 6x7 foot size. Made of Four Inch Fir Flooring. Back roof has heavy slate surface roofing. Roof has window and is adjustable for ventilation.

Second style is of same size but ceiling material is used and roof has no window or slate surface covering. A sturdy house at a lower price.

The third style measures 5x6 feet and is made exactly like its higher priced brother of 4-inch fir flooring, roof window, sloping walls, etc. Because of slightly smaller size price is lower.

The fourth style is made of ceiling material and is 5x6 feet also. This is the most economical Kozy Individual house.

**The Only Way
to Obtain
Prices
and Catalog**

*Send this
Coupon
TO-DAY*

G. F. Manufacturing Co.,
Dept. K, Exira, Iowa
Gentlemen: Without obligation, please send
me at once the following information.
(Check both places if you wish)
☐ Kozy Brooder House Catalog and prices.
☐ Kozy Farrowing House Catalog and prices.

Name.....
Town..... State.....
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G. F. MANUFACTURING CO. Exira, Iowa