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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

February 4, 1928

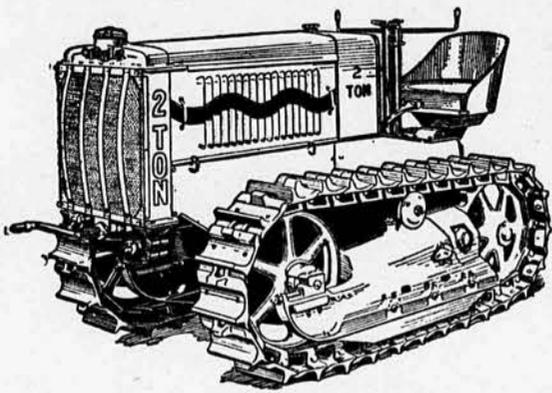
Number 5



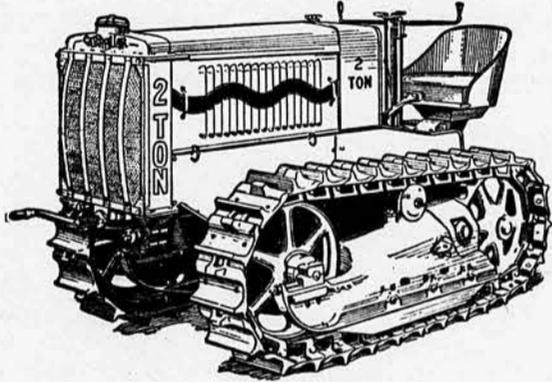
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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

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Number 5

Stockwell Grinds Alfalfa for Lambs

Electricity Does Everything From Running the Mill to Housework

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THREE things are particularly outstanding on the A. L. Stockwell farm, Pawnee county. They are livestock feeding, alfalfa production and utilization, and the extent to which electricity is used in the regular farm work as well as in the home.

The livestock feeding plant is versatile. Primarily it is for lambs, but it also has housed baby beeves. The plant consists of four large concrete silos that will hold 1,000 tons, an alfalfa mill and a large feeding barn equipped with overhead conveyors. The barn will accommodate 5,000 lambs,

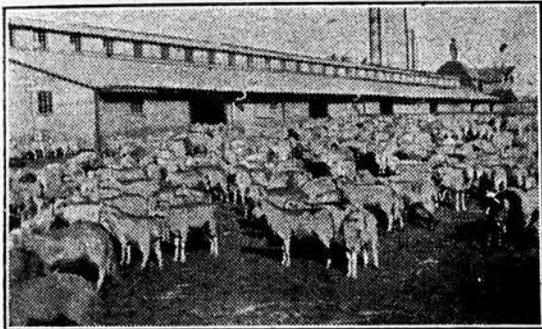
"Grinding the alfalfa adds greatly to the value, I believe," Mr. Stockwell said. "I have handled it this way for seven years and wouldn't change back to the old method of feeding. It is possible to balance the ration exactly as I want it. I know the lambs get what they should eat. And they get started exactly right on grain. At the self-feeder the grain is so bulked with alfalfa that they cannot hurt themselves."

One man can handle the hay and self-feeders for the 5,000 lambs with the overhead conveyors. And watering the woolies is no trick at all. It is done by an automatic electrically driven pump that keeps the water tanks constantly filled with fresh water. No tank heaters are needed in winter, and the electrical energy required for watering the entire bunch of sheep on the place costs only a few cents a day at the Larned rate. The alfalfa mill, feed conveyors and automatic water system have cut down the overhead of the feeding operation considerably.

In the home, too, electricity plays an important part in economy of time and money. There electricity is used for washing, ironing, refrigeration, cooking, sweeping, pumping water and operating the cream separator. All of these uses of electricity have proved efficient and

economical in the Stockwell home. It is an indication of how well this type of power will serve farm families generally in the near future.

But to get back to the lambs again for a minute. For the first 30 to 60 days they get considerable silage, and here again Mr. Stockwell had his weather eye on getting the job done as efficiently as possible. "I saw a silage harvester on display at the State Fair," he offered, "and bought one. It cuts the crop and turns it into silage right in the field. I

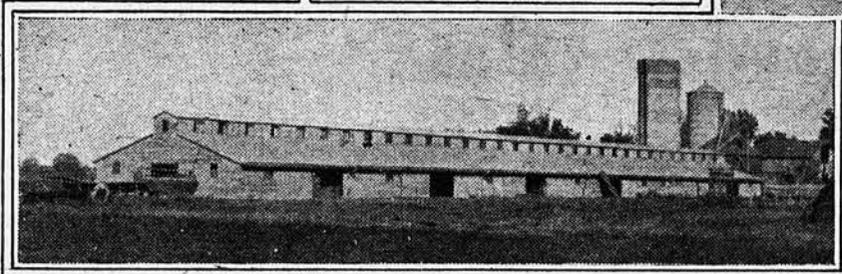


One Man Can Feed 5,000 Sheep on the Stockwell Farm With the Convenient Overhead Conveyors, and an Automatic System Waters Them for a Few Cents a Day

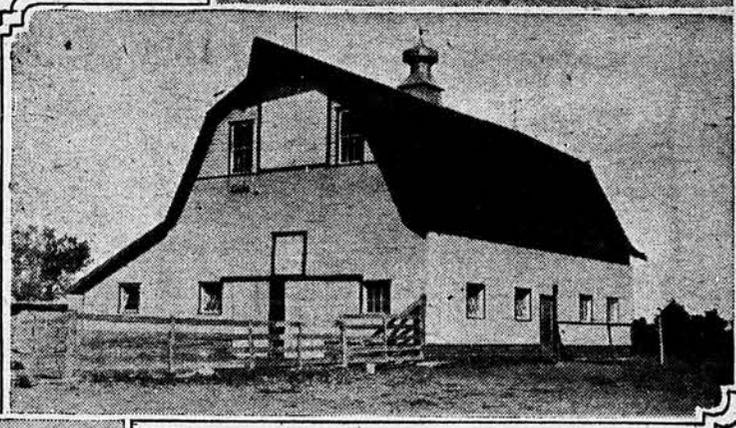
and Mr. Stockwell usually handles that number every year and caters to the spring market, starting about March 1.

It is with the lambs that the alfalfa fits in so well. "Rotation of crops isn't the important factor with us that it is with some," Mr. Stockwell explained. "We grow other crops principally to get the land ready for alfalfa again. An abundance of manure always is available, which keeps the land very rich. A large part of my land is kept in alfalfa, allowing a crop to stand six to 10 years, followed by some crop such as kafir for silage. I put everything I grow into livestock, plus considerable that is purchased from neighbors."

He mills all of the alfalfa hay and feeds it in a self-feeder to the lambs. It is mixed half and half with corn chop for the fattening ration. A 25 horse-power motor is used for grinding feed and forage in the mill. The big motor is mounted on a separate truck, connected to the transformers by a cable, so that it may be moved about the farm and used for silo filling and pumping water for irrigation.



The Top Picture at Right Shows the Stockwell Farm Home in Pawnee County. Here Electricity is the Hired Help. Good Equipment is a Hobby With Mr. Stockwell, as Indicated by the New Barn. We Also Introduce Mr. Stockwell, One of the Master Farmers of Kansas. Just Above is the Lamb Feeding Plant. It Can Be Used as a Baby Beef Plant Just as Well



think it will be to the livestock feeder what the combine has been and is to the wheat grower. You have noticed a great number of empty silos over the state?" he questioned. "Well, silage is just as good as it ever was. It is the labor that is lacking. This new harvester will solve the labor problem."

Recently instead of feeding sheep, Mr. Stockwell put in 500 baby beeves, full capacity for the sheep plant when turned over to beef production. This proved very satisfactory and if market conditions invite such procedure strongly enough, it can easily be repeated. It wouldn't do to fail to mention the 250 head of Hereford cattle or the fact that alfalfa seed provides one source of income.

(Continued on Page 28)

What Course Will Wheat Prices Take?

By R. M. Green

SCARCELY a fighting chance for better wheat prices this season sums up the wheat market outlook. The market now is within 60 to 90 days of the time when old 1927 crop influences begin to mix with new 1928 growing crop influences. The season just ahead, therefore, is one of the most hazardous of the whole year in which to arrive at any judgment of what course wheat prices may take. Because both 1927 and 1928 crop influences soon will be affecting the market it is worth while to note what information there is in regard to each.

The wheat crop of the world for 1927 is about 4 per cent larger than in 1926. The United States crop is 40 million bushels larger than a year ago with 115 million bushel increase in spring wheat and 75 million bushel decrease in winter wheat. The Kansas wheat crop is 26 per cent, or 39 million bushels, smaller than a year ago. Large quantities of wheat in Kansas, in other states of the United States and in Canada, were harvested wet and stored under very unfavorable conditions. The result has been a surplus of low grade and in-

ferior types of wheat. As a consequence of this situation, low or bottom No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City is selling about 10 cents a bushel lower than last year. The May future, representing merely a contract grade of wheat, also is 8 to 10 cents lower than a year ago. At the same time top No. 2 hard winter wheat, which is a good type for milling, is quoted 20 to 30 cents a bushel higher than at this time last year.

Liverpool cash wheat prices have been running generally lower than a year ago. Thruout December the Liverpool May future price also was a little lower than a year ago. More recently the Liverpool May price has equaled or exceeded the price of a year ago. The Liverpool March future, however, still is lower than at this time last year. This would tend to indicate an easier feeling on the part of European buyers as to nearby supplies of wheat but no certainty as to much cheaper wheat next spring.

February, March and April are the months in which the heaviest marketing of Argentine and Australian wheat takes place. The movement of their 1927 crop started fairly early—about the middle of January. Usually the peak load of this movement of wheat into export comes about March. As a result of this seasonal increase in competition that Kansas export wheat must meet, steady to declining prices at Kansas City during most of February and March are the rule rather than the exception.

In only 14 of 35 years has the February price at Kansas City been any higher than the January price, and only 11 times in 35 years has the March price been any higher than the February price.

In years of large Argentine and Australian crops a February price advance at Kansas City has occurred in only six of 17 years, and a March price advance in only five of 17 years. This situation compares with a February price advance at Kansas City in 10 of 13 years when the Argentine and Australian crops are small, and with a March

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

JOHN MEGAFFIN is a farmer living in Pratt county. He has lived there a good many years and has, I think, been reasonably successful. He also is a reader and considerable of a student. He may often be mistaken—most of us are—but at any rate he is an independent thinker and the views of that sort of man, if he also is a student and man of intelligence, always are worth listening to. I think perhaps he takes too pessimistic a view of the situation but at any rate here is what he says:

"Dear Mr. McNeal: I have read with much interest comments on A. L. R.'s letter in regard to the tariff on farm implements. The fact that these are duty free seems to make no difference, as so far as I know few or none ever were imported. The duty on cattle has not kept many a man from going broke in the cattle business. The duty on grain does but little good as long as we raise grain for export and all these duties put together have failed to make farming as profitable as it should be. The main trouble seems to be that the farmer has not been able to exchange his products fairly with the other fellow. It is said that the farmer's dollar lacks somewhere in the neighborhood of 20 cents of being equal in purchasing power to that of most people in other lines of business. No business in the world would stand a loss of even 10 per cent for any length of time. Whatever the cause the farmer has been quitting the farm by the hundreds of thousands each year since the war and I cannot see any improvement in any way up to this time. I believe that this will prove to be bad for city and country alike sooner or later.

"It is true that some farmers are in fairly good condition. Those who were out of debt and stayed out are all right, but most of us do not feel very optimistic when we think of those who have lost a life time's saving by the fall in the price of land and their inability to pay taxes, and interest on a mortgage. It would be a terrible situation if no farmer had done well. I traveled more than 700 miles by motor car over Kansas in the last few months and I did not see a new farm building, or scarcely a farm house that had received a coat of paint since the war, while many of the houses were vacant. About the only new buildings on the roads outside of the towns were filling stations.

"Little land is selling. Almost no one is buying land as an investment or as a home. What little is selling is being bought by some adjoining farmer. A great deal of land is mortgaged for more than it would sell for and some for more than twice as much. Some put up at public sale has failed to get a bid. The people who have lent money on land are going to own a lot of land in the next few years or I have failed to understand the situation. I, too, have read your Passing Comment for a great many years and it would not be nearly so interesting if I always agreed with you."

Well, We Can't Help It

IOBSERVE that some astrologer predicts that we are to have some parlous times this year 1928. This is to be the result of certain unfavorable conjunctions of the planets. Well, he may be right. Not knowing anything about these planets and having no opinion one way or the other concerning their influence on this world, I am not in position either to support or attack this astrologist. But suppose we assume that he knows what he is talking about, what does he expect us to do about it? We can't change these planets or their conjunction or hinder them in whatever they are about to do to this old earth. It seems to me to be wise never to worry about what you cannot help.

If it will give any reader an easier feeling I will say that my private opinion is that this astrologer doesn't know a thing more about the effects of these planets on future conditions than I do and that is nothing at all.

At Least It is Unique Plan

C. GALL, who lives near Ulysses, says he is the victim of thieves who have stolen 200 bushels of his wheat but he cannot produce conclusive proof of the identity of the thieves. Naturally being somewhat peeved, Mr. Gall has some radical ideas concerning the way to deal with crime. His plan is at least unique; here it is: "If the states would have a semi-annual round-up in all the penal institutions and cull out 50 per cent of the worst cases—10 per cent would do after the first cull, then convert the culls into fer-

tilizer and thus make room and help support the remainder. By doing this instead of handling criminals like boobs the crime problem would solve itself. It might be well enough to have special treatment for fiends like Hickman of California and also for crooked attorneys that offered to defend a fiend like him."

Mr. Gall does not suggest what method should be used in converting this large per cent of the inmates of the various penitentiaries and jails of the country—for jails are also penal institutions—nor just how the worst criminals were to be picked out for fertilizing purposes.

It is pretty well known that the worst criminals are not always those convicted of what is supposed to be the most serious crime; that is, murder. Neither do I for a moment believe that if Mr. Gall



A Story Without Words

had it in his power to change our criminal laws to suit himself he would enact so unreasonable and cruel a law as he suggests. Most of us are likely to say a good many things we do not really believe, altho at the time we say them we may think we do.

Search Me, Mr. Robidoux

AGRIEVANCE against the Radio Commission is expressed by L. W. Robidoux, of Wallace. He says that they ignore petitions and evidence sent them. "Why," he asks, "don't they put the different radio stations where they were before we had a radio commission, which all the radio listeners say was better than it is now, and make these radio commissioners leave the broadcasters alone?" "How long," continues Mr. Robidoux, as his temperature rises, "are radio users going to stand for these commissioners drawing \$10,000 a year each, of the people's money for what they have done and are doing?"

Search me, Mr. Robidoux. What I do not know about the radio business would fill quite a large book.

The Return of Gabe Winkler

KANSAS has its drawbacks," remarked Truthful James reminiscently, "and the drawbacks are quite considerable and then some. After residin' within its limits for nigh onto 50 years and havin' tested all parts of it and likewise all of its moods and vicissitudes, I am compelled to say that it is probably the most vicissitudinous state in the American Union. Durin' this rear half century I have experienced some of the most delightful weather that any mortal man has ever experienced and then again I have experienced some of the most hellacious. There is nothin' profane even accordin' to the most orthodox standards in callin' it hellacious, because that is just what it is.

"There have been times when I said that any man who would continue to live in such a climate was simply a plain durned fool, and then again when the climate was at its best I have remarked that any man was a fool who lived anywhere else. You notice from the Government statistics that people in Kansas live longer than in any other state or country on the face of the globe; of course, some grouch is liable to say that life just seems longer, but that don't go.

"The fact is that people do live longer. The average would be more than it is now if it wasn't for the fact that so many people come to Kansas bringin' with them a lot of diseases they have either inherited or contracted in the states they lived in before they moved to Kansas. If there wasn't nobody livin' in Kansas except such as have been born here with no inherited diseases, in the course of time there would be so many people roamin' 'round over the prairies who had lived here anywhere from a hundred to two hundred years that it would be necessary to kill them off to give the young people any chance at all.

"Speakin' of the effects of climate brings to my mind the case of Gabe Winkler. Gabe was born in Indiana but he moved out to Kansas when it was a territory along in the 50s. He was about 40 years old then and had heard that there was considerable fightin' goin' on out in the new territory. He had always lived in a peaceful neighborhood there in Indiana, but always had a suppressed hankerin' for excitement. So he decided to move out to Kansas. He hadn't any family except a wife and they settled first in Eastern Kansas. He got all the excitement he had hankered for and some surplus.

"Several times he was waked by somebody shootin' promiscuous thru the side of his house. He got sort of used to it but it made his wife nervous. Once or twice a mob come to take him out and hang him but he was lucky enough to get word in advance and wasn't at home when the visitors arrived. Then the war come on and he fit thru that and was wounded a couple of times and spent a few months in a Rebel prison, but come out alive. After the war he got sort of tired of the peacefulness that came to that part of the state and decided to move west. He made two or three moves in fact, finally locatin' out near the Colorado line and lived there a number of years. Along in the 80s his wife got caught out in a blizzard and froze to death and Gabe who was around 70 got discouraged and lonesome and decided that he would go back to Indiana and spend the rest of his days.

"He was plumb disgusted he said, with the Kansas climate, where a man never knowed when he got up in the mornin' whether it was goin' to be a hundred in the shade or zero before sundown, and where it got so dry that a man had to quit chewin' tobacco because he couldn't raise enough saliva to moisten the quid; and where a man had to have two hats so that he would have one to wear while he was chasin' the other; and where he had to tie all of his critters to stakes drove deep in the ground so as to keep them from bein' blowed clear over into the next county. Yes, he was sure disgusted and sore on Kansas and so he went back to Indiana where he was born.

"Well, when he got back there he didn't find very many people he used to know, but a few old cronies were still stickin' 'round and they by sort of mutual agreement formed a kind of loafers' club. They would congregate at the village store and pitch horse-shoes and play checkers and chew tobacco and spit and talk about old times. Gabe noticed that he was the only healthy man in the bunch. The rest of them wasn't no older than he was but they all had somethin' the matter with them—rheumatism, lumbago, stomach trouble or somethin' else. Most of them had rheumatism and they would talk about their various ailments 'til it got on Gabe's nerves. He had lived out in Kansas for nearly 40 years and was perfectly healthy and when it come to talkin' about ailments and the different kinds of patent medicines and other remedies he simply wasn't in the runnin'.

"Them old men seemed to get a lot of satisfaction in talkin' about their ailments, but as Gabe hadn't nothin' to come back with he was at a big disadvantage. However, he got along as best he could for 15 or 20 years; by that time practically all the old timers had died off. Gabe had attended all their funerals and heard the preacher tell what good men they were and how they had gone to their heavenly home and all that, altho he knew that a lot of them were durned old

frauds and scallawags who were probably tendin' the fires in the other place. But he never made any holler about the misrepresentations of the preacher. He said if the survivia' relatives got any comfort out of that sort of bunc it was all right with him.

"But as the years wore on there gradually come over Gabe a longin' to get back to Kansas. He sort of forgot about the sudden changes of climate and the drouths and all the other drawbacks and remembered the mornin's when he used to get up at sunrise and smell the tang in the air and see the mornin' glories liftin' themselves up like silent bugles and hear the song of the meadow larks and the boomin' call of the prairie chicken calling his mate; and the rolling green swells of the prairie lands stretchin' away to the far horizon. He remembered how he used to fill his lungs with the glorious air and feel as if there was nothin' in the world that he couldn't do. Them was the mornin's that old Gabe remembered when the wind hadn't commenced to blow and he felt so satisfied that talk of some future heaven didn't interest him; what he had right there was good enough for him.

"As the years went on the longin' grew on him and finally he announced that he was goin' back to Kansas. His friends tried to talk him out of the notion; they told him that he was now well up in the 90s and ought to stay where he had friends and relatives to take care of him for the few remaining years of his life; that if he started out to Kansas he would probably die before he got there or if he didn't the climate would kill him in a week after he arrived. But Gabe was set on goin' back; he said that he had come to the conclusion that he would rather be dead in Kansas than alive there in Indiana anyway, there was no use talkin' to him. So he packed his belongings, such as he wanted to take with him, and lit out for Western Kansas.

"He arrived on his ninety-fifth birthday. While he was livin' back in Indiana he had lost all his teeth and practically all of his hair; also he had acquired rheumatism, indigestion, bone spavin, disease of the liver and lumbago. His hearin' had got so bad that he couldn't hear ordinary thunder and his eyesight was so dim that he couldn't read without a powerful magnifying glass. He was so lame that he couldn't walk without one cane and sometimes had to have two and his kidneys and heart bothered him a good deal. On the whole when he got back to Kansas Gabe was considerable of a wreck.

"He wrote back to his friends in Indiana that he had arrived all right and was feelin' better than he had for years, already. For two or three years he wrote occasionally. All his letters were cheerful. He told his friends that he was feelin' better and better and that he wouldn't go back and live in Indiana again on a bet. Then after awhile the letters stopped comin'. At first the people he wrote to back in Indiana didn't worry none; they just supposed that it was a good deal of bother for Gabe to write and that he just kept neglectin' it; but after they hadn't heard from him for months and finally when they hadn't got a letter for more than a year they worried. They wrote letters to Gabe which were returned uncalled for and finally they wrote to the postmaster in the little town where Gabe was supposed to get his mail, wanting to know Gabe's whereabouts. In a week or two they got a letter from the postmaster which ran as follows:

"Dear Sir:
I regret to say that your friend and our esteemed fellow citizen, Gabriel Winkler, has passed away. After he returned here some years ago, his health readily and rapidly improved. He grew a full set of new teeth and a heavy head of beautiful waving hair. He entirely recovered his hearing and lost all traces of his rheumatism and heart and liver trouble. He took an active interest in all kinds of manly sport and was a favorite in young society. He became the most graceful and expert dancer there was in the Young People's Dancing Club, and was elected an honorary member of the high school foot ball team, becoming widely known as the best center rush among the foot ball teams of this part of the state. He pitched for our high

school baseball team and held the heretofore champion team of this congressional district to a no-hit game.

"He was also a leader of the boy scouts and very popular with all of them. Unfortunately while visiting a neighboring town he was induced to visit a boy who was sick with what afterward proved to be a severe case of infantile paralysis, which as I suppose you know, is very contagious. Gabe contracted the dread disease and after lingering in



agony for four weeks, died. He was laid away in a white casket as became his youthful appearance and went to his reward aged 99 years, eight months and 14 days, mourned by everybody who knew him.

Yours sympathetically,
Erastus K. Sightdraft, P. M.

"But for the unfortunate fact that he contracted this dread disease Gabe would undoubtedly be alive and active today at the ripe age of one hundred and ten years."

17 Dollars in a Pound

1—Would the Indians of the United States have to go to war if there were a call for troops? 2—What are the names of the Indian tribes in Northern Oregon and Southern Washington? 3—How many silver dollars in 400 pounds?

1—If the Indians are citizens of the United States, as most of them are, they would be subject to the draft just like other citizens.

2—There are several tribes of Indians that are found in Oregon and Washington, among them being the Bannocks, the Snakes and the Flatheads.

3—There are approximately 17 silver dollars in a pound, and therefore 400 pounds of silver would be equivalent to about 6,800 silver dollars.

What the Law Says

Can a married woman lawfully adopt or gain lawful possession of a child in any way without her husband signing the papers, if the husband does not object but is simply indifferent about the matter?

R. H.
Section 106 of Chapter 38 provides that any person may appear in the probate court of the county of his or her residence and offer to adopt any minor child or children as his or her own. Before such adoption can be made it would be necessary that the court investigate and find whether the person desiring to adopt the child is financially

able to properly assume the relationship of parent and otherwise properly qualified. Also if the parents of the child are living it is necessary to have their consent to such adoption unless they have abandoned the child. In such case the probate court might consent to the adoption of the child by the person applying without getting the consent of the parents. Also the consent might be given in a case where the child is an inmate of an orphan's home by the directors of such orphan's home.

I am of the opinion that in such a case as is mentioned here the wife would have a right to adopt a child provided the law in regard to the consent of the parents is taken into consideration, or if the parents have forsaken the child and this fact is shown, and the probate court consents to the adoption. Or in case the child is an inmate of an orphan's home and proper steps are taken by such orphan's home in the matter of consenting to the adoption.

Provides Only for Amendments

Can the constitution of an organization be done away with and an entire new constitution written? Isn't the making of amendments the only legal way of changing any constitution?
T. L. C.

The Constitution of the United States only provides for amendments. It does not provide for the adoption of a new constitution. Any state, however, may provide for a constitutional convention, and such convention may prepare and submit to the people of the state an entire new constitution. The voters of the state then vote on the question of the ratification or rejection of this proposed constitution.

So far as corporations are concerned or organizations of that kind, their powers are limited by their charter. Their charter might provide for the adoption of a new constitution. Ordinarily it only provides for amendments to the constitution, but there would be no reason why it might not provide for the manner of adopting a new constitution.

Should Present a Bill

A and B are neighbors. A has been waiting on B for eight years. Whenever he would need help of any kind he also was his agent. B is a recluse 80 years old. He has always told A he would leave him one of his farms for his care and kindness. A year ago B got very sick. A waited on him constantly for two months at great loss to his own crops. B made a will while sick and left all his farms to friends in the old country, leaving A only a trifle. A has never received a cent from B in all the years he has waited on him. Can A sue for a farm B made a verbal contract for before many witnesses and which he supposed he was working for? B is still living and has no relatives. What are A's chances if he went to law?
MRS. J. T.

A is entitled to compensation for the services performed for B. He should present his bill to B for said services, and if payment is refused he can bring suit. It is somewhat doubtful whether on these verbal promises of B's that he would deed him a farm he could actually make B fulfill those promises, altho there have been cases where the court seemed to hold that way. But in any event he would be entitled to reasonable compensation for the services performed.

A High Divorce Record

I should like to have some statistical information on the subject of marriage and divorce in our country.
F. A. T.

The latest statistical information I happen to have in regard to marriages and divorce is for 1924. In that year there were 1,178,206 marriages and 170,867 divorces. The ground for divorce which was most frequently urged was cruelty. On this ground 35.3 per cent of the divorces were granted. On the ground of desertion 33.2 per cent were granted.

In California the ratio of divorce to marriages was approximately 1 to 5. This also was true of Michigan and Indiana. In Oklahoma the ratio was very nearly 1 to 4 and in Oregon more than 1 to 3. In Nevada the number of divorces very nearly equaled the number of marriages. In one state, South Carolina, no divorces are granted.

The Smith Obsequies

VOTING almost 3 to 1, the Senate of the United States has declined to seat Frank L. Smith, senator-elect from Illinois. Mr. Smith was the senator chosen for the people of Illinois by Mr. Insull, head of the billion-dollar action and power combine in that and other states—chosen and paid for out of Mr. Insull's long well-filled pocketbook.

The Senate's protest against the expenditure of millions of dollars to buy seats in that body indicates emphatically we are not selling the Government of the United States to the highest bidder on an installment plan, or any other; that we are not offering at auction seats in the United States Senate; that we are not in the business of delivering senatorships bought and paid for.

Mr. Smith's offending was particularly flagrant, serious to me, and the facts stand unrefuted by Smith or by his defenders.

While Smith was chairman of the Illinois Commerce Commission charged with regulating the affairs of public service corporations, he accepted campaign contributions from Mr. Insull and other

public utility magnates, altho the state of Illinois has a law expressly forbidding any officer or agent of a public-service corporation to contribute money to any member of the commission, or for any member of the commission to accept such contribution under penalty of removal from office. To bring about Smith's nomination more than \$458,782 was spent in the primary. Mr. Insull's contributions totaled \$158,735.

Here was a flagrant breach of public trust. Yet in certain quarters it was vociferously argued that the Senate was bound to administer the oath of office to a man whose credentials were "tainted with fraud and corruption."

This is an infamous argument, from whatever source it comes; besides it is not justified by the Constitution, which expressly provides that each house of Congress "shall be the judge of the elections, returns and qualifications of its members."

There is no appeal from that.

When a senator takes his seat he becomes a Federal officer and his salary is paid by the Treasurer of the United States. Indeed he is con-

siderably more than the representative of a state.

To admit Mr. Smith to the Senate, is equivalent to admitting Mr. Insull may buy votes in the United States Senate whenever he needs them; that Mr. Insull, and other heads of utility corporations, may purchase states and the Senate be compelled to ratify the transaction; that cabinet members may be bought and made to betray their trusts by oil promoters seeking to exploit the Government's reserve oil lands.

That is something the American public will never admit—nor submit to.

I regret it is necessary to speak plainly in discussing this case, but with so vital a principle of government at stake, it should be discussed no other way.

Arthur Capner

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



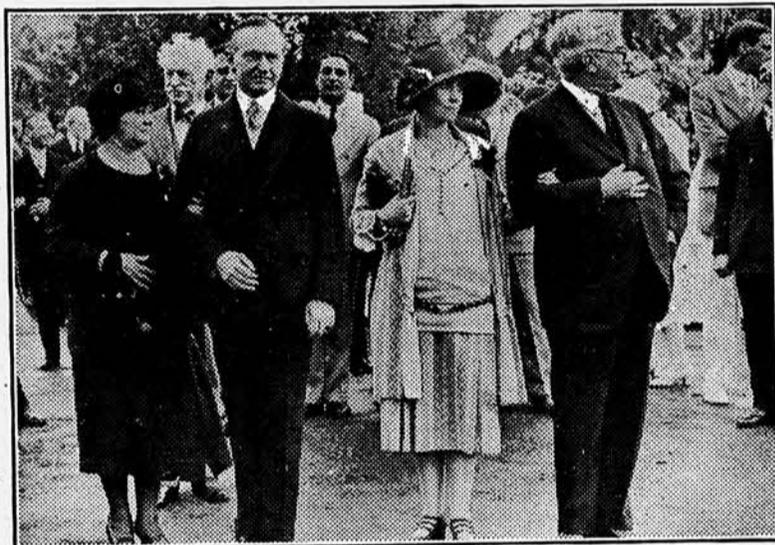
William T. Cosgrave, Right, President of the Irish Free State, as He Arrived on His Visit to the United States



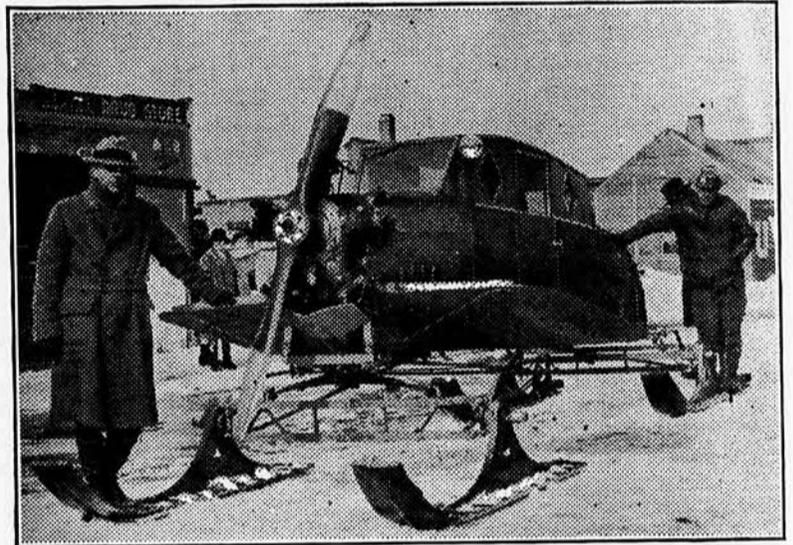
A Night View of the Magnificent Presidential Palace, Havana, Cuba, Where President Coolidge Was an Honored Guest During His Stay. President Coolidge Made the Trip to Havana to Give the Opening Speech at the Pan-American Conference. On Every Hand He Was Enthusiastically Received



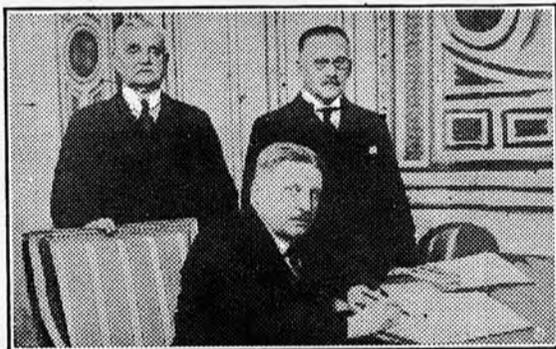
Plain but Rich! Uneven Hem in Flared Skirt Features This Model Designed in Paris. It is of Georgette and a Flesh Yoke is Worn with It



The Coolidges and the Machados, the Presidents and the First Ladies of the United States and of Cuba, Enjoyed an Informal Luncheon Party at the Machado Ranch After the Inauguration of the Pan-American Congress. Left to Right, Mrs. Machado, President Coolidge, Mrs. Coolidge and President Machado



Easy Sledding! This is a de luxe Model of the Aero-motor-sedan-sled, Which is Used by Some Idaho Folks When the Snow is so Deep That Other Means of Travel Are Impossible. It is Powered by an Airplane Motor and Propeller, and is Capable of Traveling 100 Miles an Hour



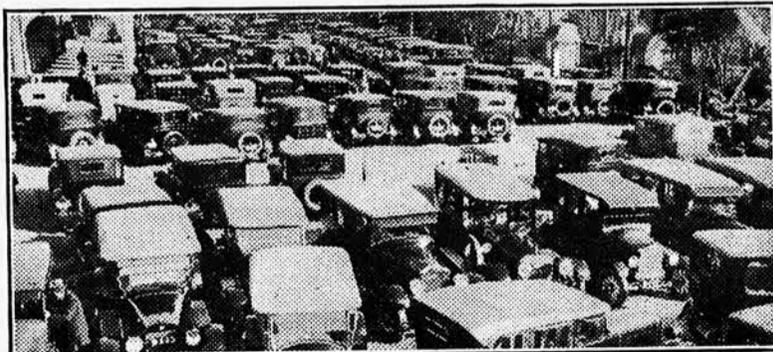
Representatives of Sweden and Finland Signing a Treaty of Commerce Between the Two Countries. Seated, Eliel Lovgren, Swedish Minister. Standing, Left, M. Soderhjelm, Finnish Minister and M. Voionmaa, Minister of Foreign Affairs in Finland



Prince Gustavus Adolphus, Heir to the Throne of Sweden, and Eldest Son of Crown Prince Gustavus Adolphus. At Present He is a Lieutenant in the Swedish Army



Here are the Navy's Crack Fliers—Nature's Aviators—the Four Speediest Carrier Pigeons, and the Trophy Cups They Have Won. They Have Competed in Races of 200 to 400 Miles. No. 5, at Right, is the Navy's Best, and Recently Won a 400-Mile Race



Here is an Indication of the Wide Popularity of the American Made Automobiles. This Scene is Outside the Japanese Imperial Diet, on the Opening of the 54th Session. According to Reports, All of the Cars Parked Here Were Manufactured in the United States



Dr. Rumpler, Renowned Designer and Builder of Airplanes, and His Latest Model, Which Will be Built for Trans-Oceanic Flights. This Giant Plane Will be Four in One. It Will Have 10 Motors and a Wing Spread of 310 Feet

Braun's Corn Sold for \$20 a Bushel

Morris County 4-H Club Members Will Plant First Prize Seed

WINNING exhibits at the recent Morris county corn show held at Council Grove brought high prices at auction sale following the show when Tom Crippen bought the corn exhibited by Fred Braun for \$20 a bushel. The Braun corn, which had been awarded second prize by the judges, brought a higher price than the first prize corn exhibited by Glenn Crippen. The Glenn Crippen corn was bought by the Fairmount Creamery at \$15 a bushel. It will be distributed by the creamery to Morris county 4-H club members for seed. Fourth prize corn grown by Newton Dent went to the Farmers and Drivers Bank of Council Grove at \$12 a bushel, while fifth prize corn exhibited by Ben Bicker was bought by the Byers store for \$6 a bushel.

Last year was one of the best corn years Kansas has had in a long time. Corn grown from native seed did especially well, and much of the corn exhibited at local and state shows was not excelled by that grown in the Corn Belt states.

Cattle Rustlers Not Extinct

MANY thefts of cattle and other livestock are being reported from over the state. The theft recently of three calves from Thomas B. Rogers of Butler county, was the second of its kind in that territory reported within a week. Cattle thieves have been busy in Cherokee and Montgomery counties according to reports. The stock usually is taken from a pasture near a main highway, and the thieves use a truck to haul it to market. Where livestock is stolen it should be reported to the nearby livestock markets and other buyers in addition to the report made to the sheriff. When buyers have a good description of the stock they will have a better opportunity to aid in the capture of the thief. In all cases where thieves are captured and convicted for stealing from farms where the Kansas Farmer Protective Service signs are posted, a reward of \$50 is paid to the person responsible for the capture and conviction.

Time to Get Supper, Willie!

NEOSHO county wives of the next generation will have plenty of emergency help in the kitchen if a new course for boys at the Chanute Senior High School is successful. The boys have enrolled in a special class in cooking. In discussing the new course Superintendent L. H. Pettit said, "When this course was offered enough boys enrolled to make two classes. The course will include the selection of foods from the standpoint of dietetics and marketing, the selection of meals in school lunch rooms and from menu cards, the planning and preparing of meals, carving and serving, table and home etiquette. This is a type of training all men and boys need and very few of them have an opportunity to learn. These classes in cooking are the beginning of a plan to include a course in homemaking for boys in the Senior high school."

Can it be possible the Chanute school authorities feel that the men of the next generation will have to do the cooking if they get anything to eat?

Money in Seed Crops

THE possibilities in growing commercial seed crops was demonstrated last season by J. O. White of Rice county, who owns a farm in Alfalfa county, just over the line in Oklahoma. Mr. White and the manager of this farm contracted with an eastern seed house to grow watermelon seed for them. Enough seed to plant 22 acres was purchased from the company for \$18.30. When the seed crop was harvested there were 6,068 pounds which the company purchased for \$970.88. After deducting all expenses it is said there was a profit of \$925.58 for the one crop from the 22 acres. Seed crops are profitably grown on many Kansas farms, and no doubt there are other opportunities for extra profits in growing seed crops of many different kinds in sections of Kansas where the soil and climate are suitable.

Students Discovered T. B.

THE class in livestock production at the Bazine high school made practical use of their classroom learning when they inspected two hogs they butchered for Hermon Schaben and found the animals infected with tuberculosis. The case was reported to Dr. E. E. Leasure of the veterinary department of Kansas State Agricultural College who stated that it is not safe to use tuberculosis infected hogs for food. In a recent talk over the radio Dr. Leasure advised farm folks to examine the lungs and livers of all slaughtered animals for signs of tuberculosis. It is said many Ness county farmers are advocating a campaign to make the county a tuberculosis free area.

Cattle owners of Nemaha county are putting on drive to make that county an accredited area free from bovine tuberculosis. About three-fourths of the cattle owners of the county have signed up and

it is believed the remainder will be signed within the next two weeks. With the exception of Pottawatomie county, Nemaha is the only remaining county in Northwestern Kansas not accredited free from tuberculosis.

A carload of hogs recently shipped to the South St. Joseph, Mo., market by nine Cheyenne county farmers brought a premium of \$19.05. This premium amounted to 10 cents a hundred and was paid because the county has been accredited free from bovine tuberculosis. Every farmer in Cheyenne county who ships hogs to stockyard markets can get the extra 10 cents a hundred premium on hogs that were bred and fed in the county if he makes application for the premium at the time the hogs are marketed.

Must Do Thoro Job

AN INSTANCE is cited of a township in Kansas in which 10 years ago hundreds of acres were treated against prairie dogs, and it was believed that if any of these rodents were left there were not "enough to bother with." Two years ago the township had to tax itself to pay out \$900 for treating the infested area again at a dollar an acre. This expenditure would have been unnecessary had a good job been done in the first place, according to the Biological Survey of the United



States Department of Agriculture. Prairie-dog control must be complete and thoro or it will be largely wasted effort. It is not sufficient for each farmer to attend only to any of these rodents that may infest his lands. Entire townships must get together and see that no survivors escape notice to start new colonies.

The success of the systematic campaign that now is going on in Kansas against prairie dogs is evident from the fact that four years ago there were 140,000 acres of land in possession of these animals, whereas this last summer the area had been reduced to 21,000 acres and the reduction still is going on. The trustees of the various townships in the central and western counties of the state appreciate this improvement and are making an earnest effort to see the task finished. Incidentally fall poisoning has the advantage over spring eradication work in that there is time left for follow-up work to get any survivors and prevent next year's crop of young prairie dogs from being started.

Farm Brought \$137 an Acre

FARM land in Kansas is selling at higher prices now than at any time since 1920, according to reports. A recent sale that attracted attention because of the high price paid by the purchaser was a river-bottom farm of 160 acres located in Clay county near Clay Center which was sold at public auction recently by the owner, George White, for \$21,920, or \$137 an acre. The purchaser was Gus Bauer who lives in Clay county, near Morganville.

It is reported an offer of \$21,000 was made for the farm a few days before the sale. The only improvements on the place are a small house and out buildings which were built many years ago and are said to be of little value. It is reported Mr. Bauer will equip the farm with modern improvements.

Corn Growers Need Steers

SMITH county cribs are bulging with the biggest corn crop the county ever has had, but it is believed most of it will go to market as there is a shortage of feeder stock in that section of the

state. It is said recent poor crop years compelled most farmers in that part of Kansas to sell off most of their beef cattle. One of the few Smith county farmers who are fortunate to have enough feeder stock on hand is John Abercrombie who is feeding 100 head of steers. There are a few hogs in the county but not many farmers are willing to undertake hog feeding at the present low prices.

Winter Crop of Hoppers

UNUSUALLY warm weather that prevailed over most of Kansas during the first three weeks of January was responsible for the appearance of insects in many sections of the state. In Meade county, which had the warmest January in 42 years, millions of young grasshoppers were seen along the highways, fence rows and in pastures. It is said because of the mild weather there has been considerable winter plowing done and that there will be practically no spring plowing in some sections of the state. At that, farm folks probably will find plenty of work on the place to keep them busy.

Purebred Bulls for Neosho

ANOTHER step in the development of Neosho county as one of the leading dairy sections of Kansas was taken when dairy farmers of that county met recently with J. W. Linn, extension dairyman from Kansas State Agricultural College and County Agent Lee N. Jewett, to develop a program for bringing a number of purebred Jersey, Holstein and Guernsey bulls into the county. It is planned to organize bull rings and distribute the bulls over the county where they will be most accessible to herds of the three different breeds. The plan of building up dairy herds from grade stock thru the use of purebred bulls is rapidly improving the quality of Kansas dairy stock and increasing the milk production in the state. Dairy farming now ranks as one of the most profitable of all Kansas farm activities.

Church Rents a Farm

WHEN the Methodist church at Otego needed money last spring the congregation voted to rent the 160-acre farm near there owned by Mrs. Fanny Miller. A corn crop was put in and all the work from plowing the land to husking the crop was done by donation. The crop amounted to 2,500 bushels. Mrs. Miller was given 1,000 bushels for crop rent and the remainder, 1,500 bushels went to the church. That is one way to give the men an active part in raising money for the community church—and it seems to be a good plan.

Is This a 5-Acre Record?

ACORN growing record for Jackson county was established by George Scheiddegger last season, it is said, when he raised 658 bushels of yellow corn on 5½ acres of bottom stump-land. The crop averaged just under 120 bushels an acre. The farm on which the corn was grown is owned by J. F. Geiser and is located near Soldier Valley. No better corn was produced any place in the country last year than that grown in Northeastern Kansas. It is said that many of the crops in that section that showed the highest yield and best corn were from Kansas grown seed.

Top Price for a Bull

PUREBRED dairy stock is proving a most profitable investment for many Kansas farmers. What is thought to be one of the highest prices ever paid for a bull in this state was received by F. H. Belden and H. W. Wilson, joint owners of a purebred Holstein bull which they sold to T. E. Mitchell and son, Albert, New Mexico, for \$10,500. Belden and Wilson bought the animal two years ago, when he was 4 years old, for \$900. In addition to the profit on the sale the owners say his services during the two years have repaid them the purchase price many times over.

Horses Are More Valuable

HORSES now are bringing better prices in many parts of Kansas than at any time during the last seven years. At the Henry Stepper farm sale held recently in Phillips county, smooth-mouth horses sold for \$100 a head and unbroken fillies sold as high as \$115 a head. These prices are said to be among the highest paid in the state since 1920.

Shipped 94 Cars of Stock

THE Barton County Livestock Shippers' Association shipped 94 cars of livestock from that county in 1927 which sold on the market for \$172,372.10, according to the annual report of the association. Approximately three-fourths of the cars were cattle and the remainder were hogs. The Barton County Association is one of the most active in the state.

If you want extra traction and long tread wear in addition to balloon tire comfort, be sure you get this quiet-running new-type Goodyear All-Weather Tread.



"You ought to know this"

A man in your town sells the best tire you or anyone else can buy for the money you want to pay.

He has your size and type of tire in stock for you right now; he will get it out, put it on the rim for you, fill it with air.

And all the time that tire is serving you, he will be here to service it and see that you get the maximum results out of it.

This neighbor of yours is your local Goodyear dealer; the tire he has for you is "The World's Greatest Tire"—Goodyear.

Your Goodyear dealer's service will save you money. Save you time and trouble. Pay you bigger returns on every tire you buy.

It is part and parcel of the Goodyear policy: to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products, and to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.

Goodyear makes a tire to suit you—whether you want the incomparable All-Weather Tread Goodyear, the most famous tire in the world, or the lower-priced standard quality Goodyear Pathfinder

The Greatest Name in Rubber

GOODYEAR

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Tophet at Trail's End

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON OGDEN

MEANTIME, Seth Craddock, with the blood of eight men on his hands, was making more noise in the coffin box than a sack of cats. It was a most undignified way for a man of his sanguinary reputation to accept this humiliation at the hands of a public that he had outraged. A mule in a box stall could not have made a greater clatter with heels against planks than the fallen city marshal of Ascalon drummed up with his on the stout end of the coffin box. He cursed as he kicked, and called in muffled voice on the friends of his brief day of power to come and set him free.

But the sycophants who had hung to his heels like hand-fed dogs when power glorified him like a glistening garment turned out as all time-servers and cowardly courtiers always finish when the object of their transitory adulation falls with his belly in the dust. They sneered, they jeered, they turned white-shirted coatless backs upon his box with derisive, despising laughter on their night-pale faces. Seth Craddock was a mighty man as long as he had a license to walk about and slay, but fastened up in a box like a corpse for shipment at the rate of the dead he was only a hull and an empty husk of a man.

They said he was a coward; they had known it all along. It called for a coward to shoot men down like rabbits. That was not the way of a brave and worthy man. This great moral conclusion they reached readily enough, Seth Craddock securely caged before them.

If Morgan's rope had missed its mark, if a snarl had shortened it a foot, if Craddock had been a second sooner in starting to draw his gun, this wave of moral exaltation would not have descended upon Ascalon that day.

There was some concern over the holding quality of the box. People feared Craddock might burst out of it before going far, and return against them for the reckoning so volubly threatened. The undertaker quieted these fears by tapping the box around with his hammer, pointing out its reinforced strength with melancholy pride. A ghost might get out of it if some other undertaker put the lid on, he said; but even that thin and vaporous thing would have to call for help if he screwed him shut in that most competent container of the mortal remains of man.

Thus assured, the citizens carried the box in festive spirit, with more charity and kindness toward old Seth than he deserved, and stood it on end in the shadow of the depot. There was an auger hole on a level with Seth's eye, thru which he could glower out for his last look on Ascalon and the people who gathered around to deride him and triumph in his overthrow.

Thru this small opening Seth cursed them, checking such of them off by name as he recognized, setting them down in his memory for the vengeance he declared he would return speedily to exact. There he stood, like Don Quixote in his cage, his red eye to the hole, swearing as terribly as any man that marched in that hard-boiled army in Flanders.

The Conductor Was Boss

Those who had been awed by his grim silence in the days when he ruled above all law in Ascalon were surprised now by his volubility. Under provocation Craddock could say as much as the next man, it appeared. Unquestionably he could express his limited thoughts in words luridly strange. He wearied of this arraignment at last and subsided. Long before the train came he lapsed into his natural blue sulkiness, remaining as quiet behind his auger hole as one ready for the grave.

They loaded Craddock on a truck when the engine from the west whistled, trundled him down the platform and posted him ready to load in the baggage-car, attended by a large, jubilant crowd. There was so much hilarity in this gathering for a funeral, and so much profanity, denunciation and threat issuing out of the coffin box—for Seth broke out again the minute they moved him—that the bag-

gage man aboard the train demurred on receiving the shipment. He closed the door against the eager citizens who mounted the truck to shove the box aboard, leaving only opening enough for him to stand flatwise in and shout up the platform to the conductor.

This conductor was a notable in his day on that pioneer railroad. He was a bony, irascible man, fiery of face, with a high hook nose that had been smashed to one side in some battle when he was construction foreman in his days of lowly beginning. He wore a pistol strapped around his long coat which garment was braided and buttoned like an ambassador's, and he was notable thruout the land of cattle and cards as a man who could reach far and hit hard. If Seth Craddock had applied to him for instruction in invective and profanity, veteran that he was, he would have been put at the very foot of the primer class.

Now this mighty man came striding down the platform, thrusting his way thru the crowd with no gentle elbow, hand on his gun, displeasure ready to explode from his mouth. The baggage man asked advice on accepting the proffered box, with fare and a half ticket attached as in the case of a corpse.

The conductor remarked, with terrible sarcasm, that the corpse was the noisiest one he had ever encountered, even in that cursed and benighted and seven times outcast hole. He knocked on the box, and demanded of the occupant an account of himself and the part he was bearing in this pleasant little episode, this beautiful joke.

Seth lifted up his muffled voice to say that it was no joke, at least to him. He explained his identity and denounced his captors, swearing vengeance to the last eyebrow. The conductor faced the crowd with disdainful severity.

What were they trying to play off on him, anyhow? Who did they suppose he was? Maybe that was fun in Ascalon, but his company wasn't going to carry no man from nowhere against his will and be sued for it. Burn him and box up the ashes, boil him and bottle the soup, reduce him by any comfortable means they saw fit, according to their humane way, fetch him there in any guise but that of a living man, and the company would haul him to Hades, if they billed him to that destination.

But not in his present shape and form; not as a living, swearing, sult-threatening man. Take him to hell out of there, the conductor ordered in rising temper. Don't insult him and his road by coming around there to make them a part in their idle, life-wasting, time-gambling, blasted to the seventh depth of Hades tricks.

The baggage man closed the door, the conductor gave the signal to pull out, and the train departed, leaving Seth Craddock on the truck, the rather shamed and dampened citizens standing around. They concluded they would have to hang him, after all their trouble for a more romantic, picturesque and unusual exit. And hanging was such a common, ordinary way of getting rid of a distasteful man that the pleasure was taken out of their day.

Judge Thayer was firmly against hanging. He ordered the undertaker to open the box, which he did with fear and trembling, seeing in a future hour the vengeance of Seth Craddock descending on his solemn head. Craddock, sweat-drenched and weak from his rebellion and the heat of his close quarters, sat up with scarcely a breath left in him for a curse. Judge Thayer delivered him to Morgan, with instructions to lock him in the calaboose.

The city calaboose was an institution apart from the county jail. Due to some past rivalry between the county and city officials, the palatial jail was closed to offenders against the law, and despised-by-the-sheriff town ordinances. So, out of its need, the city built this little house with bars across the one small window, and a barred door formed of wagon tires to close outside the one of wood.

No great amount of business ever had been done in this calaboose, for minor infractions of the law were not trou-

(Continued on Page 16)

"Only a sore throat"

Don't ever underestimate the danger of a sore throat; if neglected, it may develop into something serious—as many know to their sorrow.

The same goes for a cold; pneumonia at this time of the year is your great enemy.

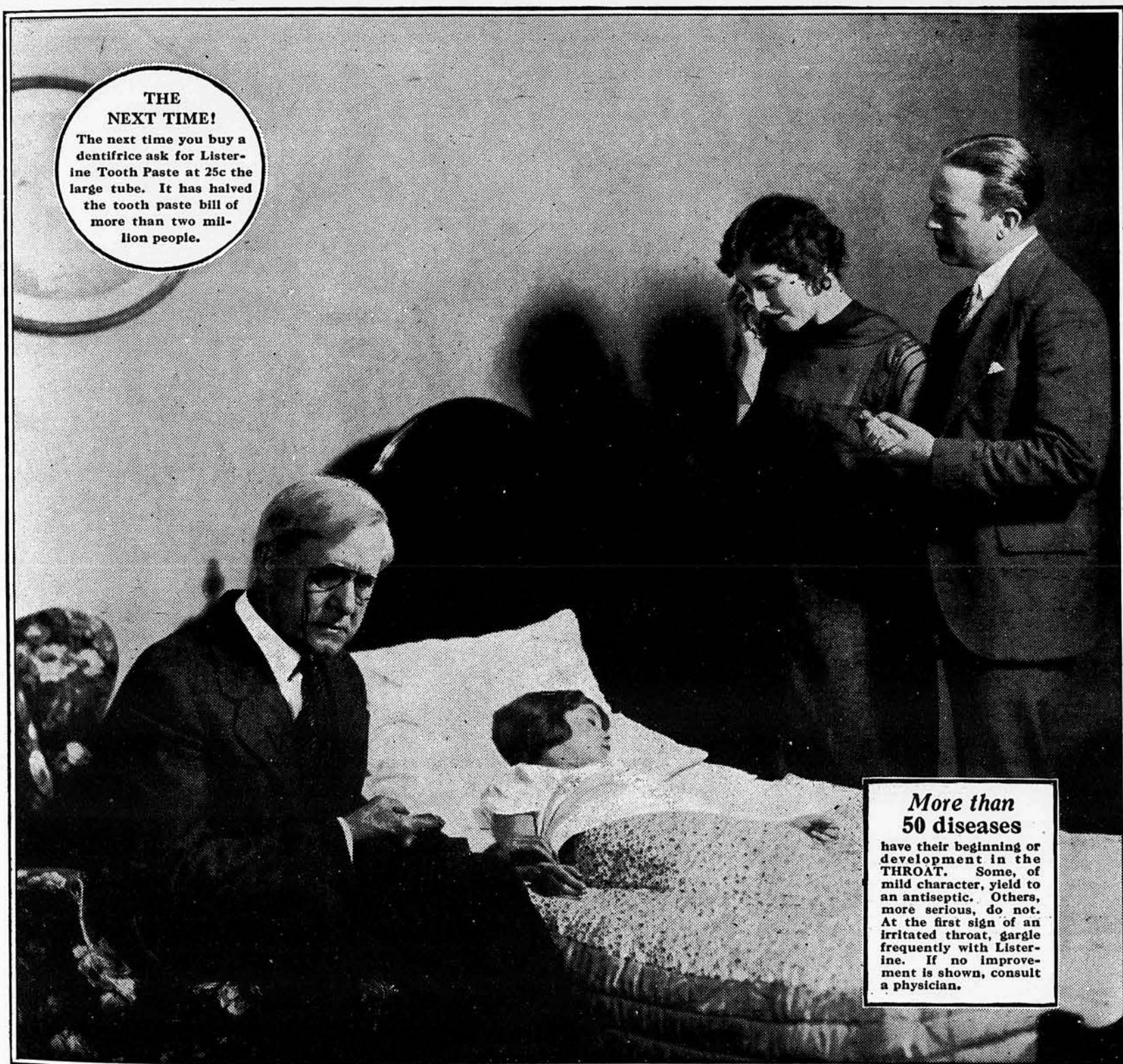
At the first sign of cold or throat irritation, use Listerine full strength as a gargle. Keep it up systematically.

Being antiseptic, it immediately attacks the countless disease-producing bacteria in mouth and throat, and halts many an ailment before it becomes dangerous.

During winter weather, when you are usually subjected to poor air and sharp changes in temperature, it's a good idea to use Listerine every day as a mouth wash and gargle.

This pleasant and easy precaution may spare you a trying and painful siege of illness. Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo. U. S. A.

Never neglect a sore throat



THE NEXT TIME!

The next time you buy a dentifrice ask for Listerine Tooth Paste at 25c the large tube. It has halved the tooth paste bill of more than two million people.

More than 50 diseases

have their beginning or development in the THROAT. Some, of mild character, yield to an antiseptic. Others, more serious, do not. At the first sign of an irritated throat, gargle frequently with Listerine. If no improvement is shown, consult a physician.

L I S T E R I N E

-the safe antiseptic

The FORDSON Brought Power to the Farm— The GLEANER Profit to the Harvest!

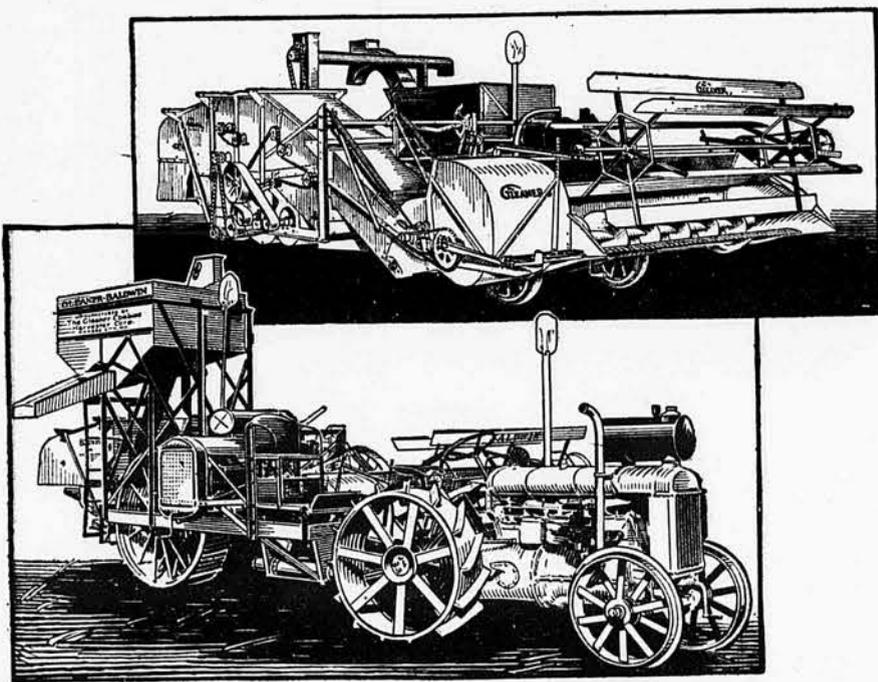
FIRST came the Fordson, bringing power farming within the reach of every farm. Then the Gleaner and Gleaner-Baldwin Combines, supplementing the Fordson, enable the farmer to harvest and thresh his crop at a lower production cost, at the minimum operating expense.

Priced within the reach of every farmer, proven on farms large and small in every section of the country, the Gleaner Self-Propelled and the Gleaner-Baldwin Pull Model have efficiently and economically harvested and threshed millions of bushels of wheat, rye, oats, barley, maize, kaffir and soy beans.

Revolutionary in design, embodying principles new to agriculture, these Combines harvest without canvasses and thresh without teeth. Hundreds of unnecessary parts are eliminated as well as hundreds of pounds of excess weight. They are more compact and easier to operate with ball and roller bearings throughout, S. A. E. high carbon steel and chrome nickel shafts and self-aligning, anti-friction bearings in dust-proof housings.

You want a combine with a proven record of money-saving performance, a combine that costs less and saves more—and that is what we have to offer. The coupon below will bring you complete information.

The GLEANER Self-Propelled Built exclusively for the Fordson Tractor



The GLEANER-BALDWIN Pull-Easy Readily handled by a Fordson Tractor

Manufactured by
GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER CORP.
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Distributed by
UNIVERSAL EQUIPMENT CO.,
Kansas City, Mo.



Our new catalog is just off the press. Chuck full of interesting and valuable information—write for your copy NOW!

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Dept. 191, Land Bank Building Kansas City, Mo.

Gentlemen:
I am interested in learning more about Gleaner Self-Propelled and Gleaner-Baldwin Pull Type Combines.

I raise _____ acres of _____
I own a _____ tractor.

Without obligation, please send me literature giving facts and figures compiled by owners who have materially reduced their harvesting and threshing costs with Gleaner and Gleaner-Baldwin Combines.

Name _____
Address _____ R. F. D. _____

Why Kansas Is Outstanding Livestock, Crop and Mineral Production Well up Compared With Other States

KANSAS never could be uninteresting. Aside from her historical transformation of a vast unused area into a state, outstanding in both agricultural and mineral production within the span of a human lifetime, the state has attained distinction in many other ways, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture.

If we except the enormous empire of Texas, which has not yet been divided into ordinary states, Kansas has more acres under cultivation than any other state and a greater percentage of her surface under the plow than any other save one.

There are only four states in the Union that produce more in agricultural commodities, and only eight that produce more in mineral wealth, than Kansas, and Kansas stands first in a number of the commodities that go to make these aggregates of farm and mine.

With a 10-year average of more than 120 million bushels of wheat, Kansas not only grows more wheat than any other state, but produces more hard winter wheat than any other political unit in the world and one-half of all wheat of this type that is grown in the United States. With more than 13 million acres now sown for the crop of 1928, Kansas used more wheat for seed than the entire crop harvested in 26 other states and has more acres in this one crop than 39 other states have in all kinds of crops together.

Kansas has the second largest flour milling industry in the United States and the quality of its wheat is such that, for more than 30 years, the millers of other sections have imported it to temper their own wheat for the manufacture of an acceptable flour. The flour mills of Kansas have a daily capacity of 90,000 barrels of flour, and a nine-year average consumption of 63 million bushels of wheat a year.

Our state has more acres in corn than 42 other states and has averaged a production of more than 119 million bushels a year during the last five years. Kansas corn is in demand by the manufacturers of breakfast foods because of its crisp ripeness due to the long growing seasons. Kansas ranks second among the states in the grain sorghums and the 1927 crop was worth \$39,409,000 on the farms where grown. This crop supplements the corn crop in certain localities and is of practically equal feeding value, either in the crib or silo.

Alfalfa Seed Demands Premium

The Sunflower state ranks third in alfalfa and has had an aggregate production of \$34,418,008 in the last 10 years, or an average of \$3,441,800 a year. Kansas alfalfa seed commands a premium in the market because of its even ripeness and the quality of the type grown here.

Always known as a cattle country, the state now has more of these farm animals than 42 other states, besides the hundred thousands that pasture on the states' unrivalled bluestem grass on their journey from the ranges of the Southwest to the markets of the East. One-half of all the cattle shipped to the Kansas City market is supplied by Kansas and that city is the second largest livestock market in the world.

Not all of Kansas cattle are raised for beef, as the state ranks tenth in number of dairy animals and had a dairy production in 1927 of more than 37 million dollars. Kansas dairy cows produce more gallons of milk than do those of 37 other states and more pounds of butterfat than those of 42 other states, according to the United States Census. Kansas has more purebred dairy cattle than 37 other states and is the home of the second largest creamery in the world.

Kansas has more hogs than 40 other states and Uncle Sam gave them a value of 33 million dollars in 1927. Despite the millions of bushels of wheat that are shipped from Kansas farms each year, it is reported that lard is the most valuable farm product exported from the state. In 15 of the last 38 years Kansas had 2 million hogs, and never less than 1 million.

In 1927 the Kansas hen produced a surplus value of 26 million dollars over and above what was consumed on the farms and in the homes of the state, and Uncle Sam says that the Kansas hen produced more eggs than did those of 43 other states.

The area of Kansas is 52,499,078 acres, of which 45,425,179 acres are in farms and 94,802 acres are water surface. There are only seven other states which have a higher farm property valuation than Kansas and this state suffers less from labor troubles and financial stresses than most other sections of the country. Kansas has few paupers and fewer millionaires.

Value of Kansas Farms

Eighty-nine per cent of the rural population of Kansas is American born and they own their homes. Only 7.5 per cent of Kansas farm land is owned by non-residents. Kansas farms have a greater aggregate value than do those of 39 other states and the ratio of mortgage indebtedness to the value of the farm is less in Kansas than in 41 other states.

Not all of Kansas' wealth comes from the cultivated top 6 inches of soil. This state ranks ninth among the states in the production of mineral wealth. Up to the middle of 1926 Kansas had produced the huge total of 377,873,000 barrels of petroleum, which exceeds the production for all time of any foreign oil field, except Mexico and Russia, about which less is known.

Kansas is second in the production of zinc and first in its refining. Cherokee county alone has produced 123 million dollars worth of zinc and lead since 1906. The zinc deposit extends into Missouri and Oklahoma and this tri-state district produces 61 per cent of all the zinc mined in the United States. Kansas ranks third in salt production, having a deposit more than 300 feet thick underlying several thousand square miles of central and western parts of the state and of which Hutchinson is the producing center.

Kansas has enormous deposits of volcanic ash, or pumice, and the state never had a volcano. This ash is supposed to have been deposited in beds, sometimes 15 feet thick, by the winds following some volcanic eruption to the westward. This pumice has many economic uses as the base of scouring soaps, polishing powders, abrasives, cleaners and tooth powders, and the more important beds are owned by the large packing companies and the largest manufacturer of automobiles.

Kansas is rich in limestone, coal, cement, gypsum, the clays for pottery, brick and tile, and many other minerals and mineral waters, and the yearly mineral production of the state is reported to exceed in value all of the gold mined in the United States, including Alaska. Altho many minerals in the state have been utilized for many years, the importance of the state as a mineral producer is largely a development of recent years.

The surface of Kansas is a gradual slope from 700 feet above sea level in the southeast corner to 4,000 feet at the northwest. With this varying altitude there is a diversity of soil and climate which permits the growth of practically all crops of the North Temperate Zone. The addition of the mineral wealth to that produced by the agriculture and manufactures of the state presents an array of economic facts which, with the very ample railroad facilities, makes of Kansas an outstanding location for both residence and business.

Pops and Moms Galore

Mr. and Mrs. Vanderbeck and family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Vanderbeck and family and Mr. and Mrs. Mayer, all came out from Portland to eat Thanksgiving dinner at the home of their daughter, Mrs. A. Versteeg—Newberg (Ore.) paper.

Mr. and Mrs. A. M. Breyer, Dakota Minn., are the parents of a 7 pound 12 ounce son born November 12 at La Crosse Methodist Hospital to Mr. and Mrs. William Campbell, 2027 Liberty street.—La Crosse (Wis.) paper.

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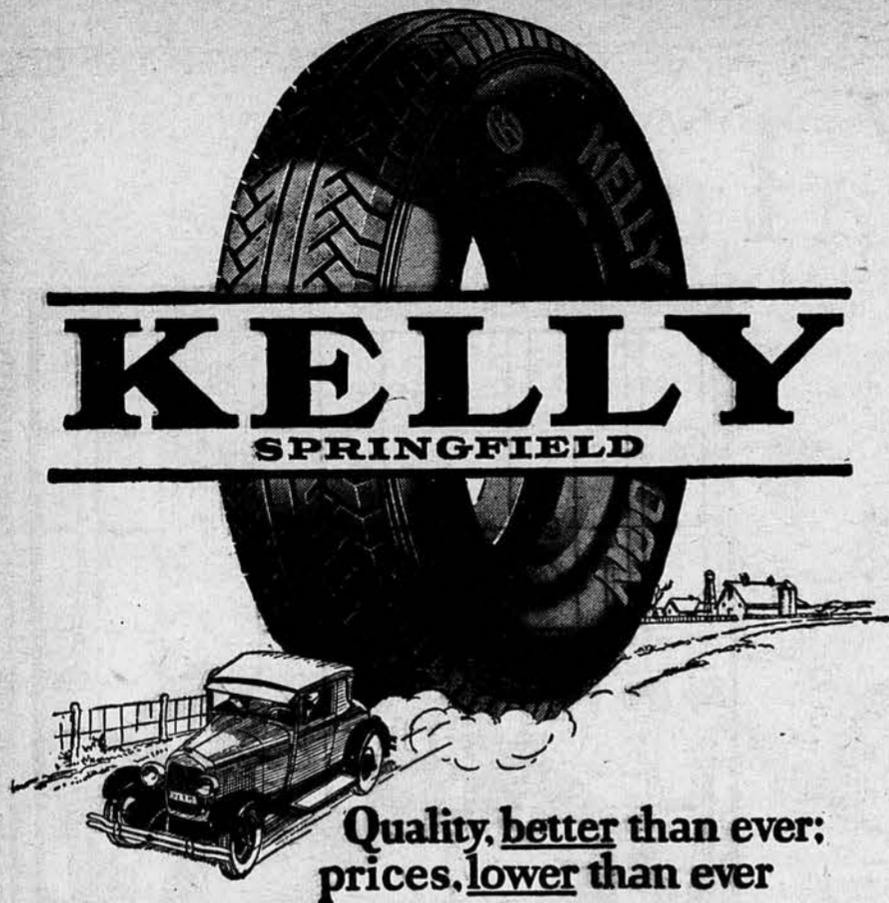
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Hog Profits Increased 20%

McLean County Farmers make amazing gains in profits by simple inexpensive methods of sanitation

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Today, the farmers of McLean County, Illinois, are making more money from their hogs than ever before. Look! Clarence Cullen, with 25 pigs, made a gain of \$150. John Schubert, with 71 pigs, cleared an extra \$300. Ben Neuwöhner, with 119 pigs, pocketed an extra \$1,000. These gains are the result of the McLean County System of Swine Sanitation. A system now endorsed and urged by virtually every sanitation authority in the country.

What the McLean County System Is

Four simple things comprise this system. 1—Scrub the farrowing house with boiling water and Lewis' Lye. 2—Wash the sow with soap and water before putting her into clean quarters. 3—Haul the sow and pigs to pasture. 4—Keep the pigs until four months old on pasture where no hogs have been for a year.

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gree. That hogs are less likely to contract Cholera and Tuberculosis.

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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Beth Visits Black Neb and Brings Him Home

DURING the months which had passed since he had been discovered sick and alone in a little room of a home in the Negro quarter of a town some distance from Lone Oak Farm, Black Neb had been provided for by Jack Miller. No provision for the faithful servant of Old Captain Pettibone had been made in the captain's last will which named Jack Miller as executor, but Young Jack considered it merely simple justice that the old man's declining years should be as free from care as possible. But now a complication arose as Isobel Sanchez, imperiously demanding her rights as heir at law, commanded that the allowance be cut off.

"The old black man means nothing to me," announced the Spanish beauty callously. "He is better off dead, anyway."

"But he served your grandfather for years without pay," protested Jack Miller. "It is only common decency that he be provided for in his old age."

"More fool he was to work without pay," replied Isobel. "You are helping those Browns, my Jack, because I was foolish to sign what you call a contract before my eyes were opened. But now I can see. Promise me that you will never go there again and you shall have money for your black friend. Refuse, and he may die for all I care."

"Like blazes I'll promise!" flared Jack. "The Browns are my friends. If you refuse to let me care for poor old Neb out of the riches his old friend and master left I'll find a way myself."

"Yes, you are a particular friend of one Brown," taunted Isobel. "You spend my money to help her. One day I shall be of age and you no longer my guardian. And when that comes I shall live in the house of my grandfather. You, my Jack, are not true to me."

"I wish to heaven I'd never had the job!" cried Jack in exasperation. "But I can't betray the old captain's faith in me. Sometimes I doubt, Isobel, if his blood really runs in your veins."

"Oh, my Jack! You break my heart! You must not doubt me; you must not leave me." Warm arms were clasped around Jack Miller's neck, tear-drenched eyes looked into his eyes. As he gently disengaged his ward's arms Young Jack would not have been human had he not thrilled to her plea. Yet stubbornly he refused to give the required promise and without Isobel's permission no part of the heritage could be used for Black Neb. Jack took his perplexing problem to Beth Brown to be instantly assured of loyal co-operation by the Brown family.

"Bet your life," said Hal Brown heartily. "We'll help take care of the old geezer. That lady friend of yours, Jack, may be from a warm country but she has a heart like an iceberg. Why not take the flivver, Beth, and run over and see Black Neb? The old boy seemed to take an awful shine to you."

"That's a good suggestion," observed Jack gratefully. "Neb calls you his 'pretty missie.' Beth. It would be an event in his life to see you and I fear he hasn't many months to live."

"Of course I'll go," announced Beth as she flushed at Black Neb's complimentary title. "I really liked the poor old man." Then with sudden inspiration, "Why not bring him here, mother? There's plenty of room and he's still able to help chore about the farm. After all this is more his home than the home of any of us. Think of the years that he served his master here."

"Surely you can bring him," replied warm-hearted Mother Brown. "No doubt he can earn his room and board, Jack, and there's no more loyal friend than an old negro of Black Neb's type. If he isn't happy here or if we find that it's inconvenient, then other arrangements can be made."

"You are a trump, Mother Brown!" cried Jack Miller as he clasped her hand. "Gee, that takes a load off my mind and I assure you that if it doesn't work out satisfactorily I'll take Neb off your hands. I can't leave, Beth, but I hope you can go after him tomorrow. The old boy will be tickled stiff to get 'back home' again." It seemed to the Browns that Young

Jack had become very much one of the family but only Beth noticed that impulsive "Mother Brown" with which Jack had addressed her mother. Beth smiled happily as she visioned the joy of Black Neb when he was told that the house so many years his home was to be 'home' again. Nor could Jack Miller help but contrast the impulsive and warm-hearted generosity of his American girl friend with the repellent attitude of another maid who had only her own selfish interest in mind.

"Sho, Missie, it caint be true! You air just a foolin' old Neb. Thar ain't anyone else who cares whether this poor old nigger lives or dies' cept Marse Jack. You wouldn't want to be bothered with a wuthless old man like me."

Beth Brown, her lovely eyes suffused with tears, listened to Black Neb and watched the nervous tattoo of his hands upon the window pane where he sat gazing out upon a desolate street. The generous offer of the Brown family had seemed too good to be true and the old man must have added assurance before he would leave. "It's all true, Uncle Neb," said Beth softly, "and here is a letter from Jack to you. It will tell you why he approves and one reason why you must leave here."

Peering thru horn-rimmed spectacles, Black Neb slowly deciphered Jack Miller's message. "She'd turn Old Neb out to starve," mused the old man, "that black-haired gal that we thought was the old captain's granddarter. And after all the years that Neb spent watchin' the gold for her. Sometimes I has my doubts, Miss, I has my doubts. An' are you still sure that you want Old Neb to go back to his old home?" The old man turned his eyes upon Beth, eyes which held all the devotion and entreaty of a faithful dog.

Tears flowed down Beth's cheeks as gently she again assured the old Negro that she had meant exactly what she had said. "It is your home, Uncle Neb," said Beth, "and I hope it will be home to you as long as you live. It will not be charity for soon you will be strong and well again and able to do a lot in helping around the place. We'll go now, just as soon as you can pack."

"Glory to God! Praise His name!" chanted Black Neb. "I'm gwine back home to stay. God bless pretty Missie an' all her folks!"

There was no thought of personal or selfish gain in Beth Brown's heart as with Old Neb she set out for Lone Oak Home. But the old Negro, his face transfigured, said as he stepped into the car, "Bread cast on the water is gwine to be returned to you, Missie. That's what the Good Book say an' it am true."

So to the House of the Lone Oak came one who had long known its secrets, to become a strong link in the chain of destiny which should affect many lives before the final drama should unfold. Black Neb had come back home.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Big Corn Production

Some real corn growers live near Jewell City. For example, Art Buffington raised about 14,000 or 15,000 bushels and was one of the first to finish husking. He pulled his husker with a small tractor, and is now grinding the corn and feeding it to cattle. Other large corn growers are Charley Sweet & Sons, with 9,000 bushels, and Ernest Peters, 9,000 bushels. Charley Dick by himself planted and tended a crop that produced 5,000 bushels while Frank Davis raised 15,000 bushels.

Silent Poultry Thievery

Poultry thieves who have been operating recently in Labette county at least are eager to try out new ideas. They now have adopted new, modern and scientific means and methods for removing chickens from the roost at night. Let us call it the "silent method" as it requires the use of chloroform to put the birds to sleep. In the morning the layers, having had a full night's rest awaken to new surroundings.

Corpo- rate Person- ality

In the world of commerce there is such a thing as corporate personality—quite as definite and recognizable as the personality among individuals.

The names of large business organizations call to mind definite impressions just as the names of people characterize the individual.

Wherever the name of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is spoken in the Middle West it arouses a definite reaction. Nothing abstract or impersonal or vague about that name!

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Efficiency characterizes the corporate personality of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). Its creed of service is not sentimental idealism. It is a business proposition—a business of acts and facts and figures.

This Company is "hard headed" but not "hard hearted." Size and efficiency are but means to an end—and that end is service. The more efficient the business, the greater the service it is able to render.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) never loses sight of the human basis on which all business is built. Business is an achievement of civilization. Instead of each man doing everything for himself, men band together and say, "We'll do this for you if you'll do that for us."

The vast business of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is simply organized helpfulness. The desire to be helpful is multiplied many thousands of times by the power of men and machinery.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is friendly—humane—efficient—helpful. It has a personality unchanging, enduring—representing all that is best in more than 29,000 men and women—a personality held true from one generation to the next by the highest of creeds—service.



Standard Oil Company

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General Office: Standard Oil Building
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Alfalfa Has Some Troubles

Short-Time Stands Worked in Rotation Promise Greatest Benefits for Future

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

IT IS generally acknowledged that it is more difficult to obtain and maintain a stand of alfalfa now than it was several years ago. This difference is to be expected because of reduced soil fertility resulting from continuous cropping operations and from erosion which accompanies this type of farming. It also is true that as the agriculture of a region becomes older the insects and diseases that prey upon a given crop, that has been grown in that region for many years, become more prevalent and more detrimental.

The problems of alfalfa production confronting Kansas farmers to be considered at this time may be listed as follows: Lack of lime, or acid soil; necessity of inoculation, need for phosphatic fertilizers, importance of adapted seed, injuries from alfalfa wilt, how long to leave a stand.

Alfalfa is very sensitive to a deficiency of lime in the soil. The nitrogen fixing bacteria, which develop in the nodules of the roots of the plants require lime for their growth and development and the alfalfa plants use large quantities of it. A deficient supply of lime is indicated by a short, weak root system, small weak crowns, yellowish green leaves and low yielding capacity.

Some of the lime, as soils grow older, is removed by crop plants but most of it is lost thru the action of percolating water. Our soils which have been cultivated for 40 or 50 years have lost more than one-third of their organic matter and consequently will not hold as much water as did the virgin soil. But this water takes lime with it.

Grain crops use very small quantities of lime but alfalfa and the clovers are heavy feeders on this plant food element. Three tons of alfalfa, for example, will remove from the soil more than 160 times as much lime as is contained in 20 bushels of wheat or 30 bushels of corn. The combined effects of leaching and removal by crops have greatly reduced the lime content of the soils of the eastern half of Kansas, commonly called soil acidity.

A few years ago we considered the lime-deficient soils of Kansas as occurring primarily in the southeastern counties. At the present time we know that about 90 per cent of the upland soils of the eastern three tiers of counties in Kansas lack lime and that such soils occur as far west as the central part of the state. Upland soils are more likely to be deficient in lime than are bottom land soils. Crushed limestone is the most common and widely used form of lime for agricultural purposes.

Two Ways of Inoculating

Inoculation means the addition of the proper strain of bacteria to the soil or seed for a given legume. It is worth while to note that alfalfa and Sweet clover require the same strain of these organisms but that other legumes common to Kansas require different strains. These bacteria usually are present in overflow lands along the creeks and rivers, and in the soils of the north central and western parts of the state, but generally speaking they are lacking in Eastern Kansas where alfalfa has not been grown successfully within recent years and especially on soils that need lime.

There are two common ways of inoculating for alfalfa. One is the soil-transfer method, which is to use soil from an alfalfa or a Sweet clover field, and the other is to use commercial cultures of the bacteria. The latter is more convenient and is usually successful if directions are followed and the culture is not too old.

In the soil-transfer method soil should be obtained from an old field where there are a great number of nodules on the roots of the alfalfa plants. The surface inch of soil should be scraped off and discarded, and the next 4 or 5 inches taken for inoculating purposes. This soil should then be broadcast without drying, as soon as possible, over the field to be inoculated. The field should be harrowed immediately. From 300 to 500 pounds of soil an acre is required to produce good inoculation.

Kansas soils typically, are relatively

lower in phosphorus than in nitrogen or potassium, the other two fertilizer elements. This small amount of phosphorus has become a serious problem in some sections of eastern Kansas. It is a common thing in this section to find fields of alfalfa where lime has been used, the seed has been inoculated and the stand is good but the yield is very light. This condition is especially common in the eastern one-fourth of the state. Practically all soils of the eastern two-fifths of the state will respond profitably to applications of phosphorus for alfalfa production but the soils which are most deficient in this element are those which have been cropped heavily for several years, those which have been eroded and those which are acid.

Alfalfa Uses Phosphorus

A soil which has grown alfalfa for many years is more likely to be deficient in phosphorus than is one which has been growing grain crops. A field which has been in alfalfa for 30 years has had about as much phosphorus removed as would have been taken out by 100 years of wheat production. It is not surprising, therefore, that it frequently is difficult to reseed alfalfa on one of these old fields, or to hold a stand after it has been obtained.

Superphosphate—acid phosphate—is a readily available form of phosphorus and for this reason is the one generally used on alfalfa land. It may be used successfully at the time of seeding or on an established stand.

When the soil is low in nitrogen and manure cannot be applied previous to seeding, it is advisable to use a fertilizer containing some nitrogen as well as phosphorus at seeding time.

One factor that has been responsible for many alfalfa failures in Kansas during the last four or five years has been the use of seed that is not adapted to climatic conditions. Farmers who plan to seed alfalfa in 1928 must give more than usual attention to the origin of the seed. It is estimated that the 1927 crop of alfalfa seed in Kansas amounted to only 500,000 pounds or about one-seventeenth as much as the 1926 crop and one-fourth as much as the 1925 seed crop. This means we must buy seed of known origin and guard against that from the Southern states and from foreign countries. Some Kansas seed is produced in fields that were seeded with imported seed. In order to avoid such seed it is advisable to obtain seed from fields at least 10 years old or from fields the history of which is definitely known.

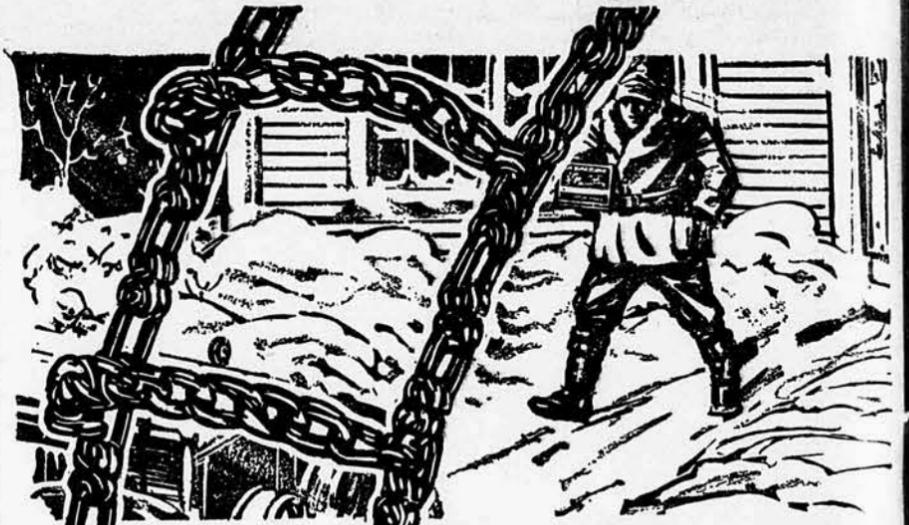
When Kansas grown seed cannot be obtained we should get seed from farther north or northwest. It is necessary when purchasing seed from one of these states to obtain certified seed or registered seed.

Grimm alfalfa is noted for its winter hardiness. It will grow quite satisfactorily under Kansas conditions but the seed costs about twice as much as that of Kansas Common alfalfa.

Experimental tests at the Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan, also at several points in eastern Kansas, have so far failed to show any marked differences in yield or other qualities in favor of this variety as compared with Kansas Common.

Alfalfa wilt or bacterial wilt, as it sometimes is called, has become of considerable economic importance, particularly in Eastern Kansas. However, all of the alfalfa failures should not be charged to alfalfa wilt. It appears that the disease is more prevalent where non-adapted seed has been used, where the plants have been weakened by winter injury, where the soil is poorly drained or where the soil fertility is low. Its presence has not always been limited to these conditions and some of the more recent findings indicate that Grimm alfalfa is just as susceptible as is the Common.

A badly diseased plant is dwarfed, with a tendency toward an abnormally large number of short stems, which are spindly and pale green in color, having leaves considerably smaller than usual. The leaves and stems of such plants wilt and eventually die, altho there is plenty of moisture in the



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soil. The disease often is most apparent in the first crop of the season, although one acquainted with the wilt has little difficulty in detecting diseased plants at any time.

At present there is no known method of control, but it is good agronomic practice to use the best known cultural methods, and the best seed and if a field becomes infected to plow it and grow other crops for a few years before returning to alfalfa production.

This is False Pride

Since alfalfa first was grown in Kansas we have taken a false pride in the number of years a stand could be retained on a given field. Many of us have boasted of stands that have reached the old age of 30 or 40 years. This has been a false viewpoint because alfalfa is an extremely heavy feeder on phosphorus, potassium and calcium and after the crop has grown for so many years the soil has a deficiency of these elements in proportion to nitrogen. Again when alfalfa is grown for so many years in succession, especially in central Kansas, the soil becomes depleted in moisture to a depth of many feet. Under such conditions, alfalfa cannot usually be grown again successfully until after a year of heavy rainfall or of summer fallow.

From present indications the life of a stand of alfalfa will be much shorter in the future than it has been in the past. Decreased soil fertility, more insect pests and more diseases are the factors that will tend to reduce the life of the stand. In the final analysis, the shorter life of the stand will react favorably because it will necessitate more frequent seeding and including alfalfa in the rotation with grain crops. The increased yields of the grain crops will be more than sufficient to justify the expense of seeding the alfalfa. When alfalfa is grown for only a few years the tendency of following grain crops to lodge or burn will be greatly reduced.

In many sections of the Corn Belt it has become a common practice to grow alfalfa for only two years at a time just as they grew Red clover a few years ago. We will not derive the greatest benefit from alfalfa production in most sections of the eastern half of Kansas until we include the crop in rotation with grain crops and leave it on a given field for a period not to exceed three or four years.

Progress With Road Work

Nearly 1,000 miles of surfacing and almost 600 miles of grading and culvert work on the Kansas state highway system in the next year are provided in the recent allotment of 4 million dollars Federal and state aid by the state highway commission. Total cost of these projects will be 7½ million dollars.

John W. Gardner, state highway director, completed a tabulation of the mileage of projects covered by the allotments of aid made to the counties for this year. The total included 902 miles of sand and sand-clay surfacing, 83½ miles of concrete pavement, and 596 miles of grading and culvert construction, Gardner reports.

Total aid allotted—only \$3,600,000 of it actually can be paid out this year, but some of the projects won't be completed until late enough to draw funds next year—amounted to \$3,982,549. The commission may have to cut off some of this in the adjustments to the \$3,600,000 basis Federal aid allotted totals \$2,453,755; state aid from the state aid fund, \$1,114,649; state aid from the free fund, \$414,125.

Under the allotments made, the state commission hopes to have three cross-state highways completed—except for small gaps—as all-weather roads by the end of this year.

U. S. 81, the old Meridian, is to be completely paved or surfaced from the Nebraska to the Oklahoma line, except for about 12 miles in Cloud county. The Cloud county commissioners beat the state commission in a bluffing game, and some of the funds the state commission had hoped would go on that 12-mile gap this year will go on U. S. 40 north instead.

U. S. 40 will be surfaced except for Pottawatomie county by the end of the year. Pottawatomie will be graded this year and surfaced in 1929, it is planned.

On U. S. 73 West, only the Franklin county gap will be alternately in the mud and dust between the north end of 73 West and the systems of sur-

faced roads it connects with in southeastern Kansas.

The aid for the six highway districts was divided as follows:

First district, \$1,035,349; second, \$513,450; third, \$400,800; fourth, \$898,025; sixth, \$312,025.

Federal aid totaling \$2,543,775, was divided as follows:

First district, \$624,000; second, \$298,500; third, \$152,500; fourth, \$663,625; fifth, \$620,150 and sixth, \$95,000.

A total of \$1,114,649 state aid was divided as follows:

First district, \$359,474; second, \$159,750; third, \$137,300; fourth, \$136,650; fifth, \$192,750, and sixth, \$128,725.

Allotments of \$414,125 from the state "free fund" were divided as follows:

First district, \$51,875; second, \$55,200; third, \$111,000; fourth, \$97,750; fifth, \$10,000, and sixth, \$88,300.

Only three districts shared in the allotments for paving, the first receiving funds for 18.54 miles; the fourth, 40 miles, and the fifth, 25 miles.

The allotments for light surface roads were divided as follows:

First district, 221 miles; second, 152 miles; third, 183 miles; fourth, 105 miles; fifth, 51 miles and sixth, 183 miles.

To Preserve Niagara Falls

Niagara Falls are endeared to Americans not only as one of the grandest displays in the world of natural power

and beauty, but for their association during many generations with the sentiment of marriages and honeymoons. Probably young married couples do not strike out for Niagara Falls in any such numbers relatively as did their parents, grandparents and great grandparents, but nevertheless this sentiment attaches to Niagara as an American tradition. And in fact the Falls are visited by 2 million tourists annually. Aside from their impressive grandeur and beauty as a scenic marvel, the Falls have become important as a source of industrial power also, so that the report from Washington that an international commission of engineers have agreed upon simple and inexpensive plans to check the constant erosion that causes the recession of upwards of two feet a year is of wide national interest.

If adequately supplied with water it is the opinion of the engineers appointed by this country and Canada to report upon measures of protection that "the Falls are in no danger of committing suicide" and "the main part of the Horseshoe 100 or 200 years hence will present an appearance equal

or superior to the present." The annual recession in fact has been somewhat less since 1842 than before, when it averaged 3¼ feet.

A dependable flow of water over the Horseshoe Falls, which are the portion endangered by erosion, the commission reports, can be effected by slight engineering devices to deflect the water, and the cost of the project will not exceed \$1,750,000. That Niagara Falls can be preserved practically intact for future generations at this cost assures early action in accordance with the recommendations of the joint commission.

A One-Arm Husker

Jewell county boasts "the best" one-armed corn husker in Kansas in the person of Harold Bowles, star performer on the high school football team last year. Bowles, unaware that he was being timed, went to the field and returned in exactly 5 hours, with a load of corn that measured 27 bushels. Incidentally, the corn was husked clean.



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THIS is the way Ed. Fetter, Bucklin, Kan., feels after using the Massey-Harris No. 9 Combined Reaper-Thresher for a season. Others write:

"There is no doubt in my mind but what we saved enough grain to pay for the harvesting." "You can cut with it where you can't cut with other machines and it gives less trouble." "Cut 145 acres of wheat in six days, the loss was not half compared to binder and thresher." "Grain was all threshed very clean and graded No. 1 fancy." "It's the first vacation I have had while harvesting." "We consider these Machines a good thing for us, making a saving of at least fifteen cents per bushel on wheat and much more on soy beans."

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Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 8)

bled with in that town. If there ever was anybody left over from a shooting he usually went along about his business or his pleasure until the coroner's jury assembled and let him off. The last man confined in the calaboose had stolen a bottle of whisky, a grave and reprehensible offense which set all the town talking and speculating on the proper punishment. This poor bug had made a fire of his hay bedding in the night, and perished as miserably as everybody said he deserved. The charred boards in one corner still attested to his well-merited end.

Condemned by Fake Friends

Morgan was not at all confident of the retaining powers of the calaboose; neither was he greatly concerned. He believed that if Craddock could break out he would make a streak away from Ascalon, hooked up at high speed, never to return. It was not in the nature of a man humbled from a high place, mocked by the lowly, derided by those whom he had oppressed, condemned by the false friends he had favored, to come back on an errand of revenge. The job was too general in

a case like Craddock's; he would have to exterminate most of the town.

They left him in the calaboose with whatever reflections were his. The window was too high in the wall for anybody on the outside to see in, or for Craddock, tall as he was, to see anything out of it but the sky. Public interest had fallen away since he was neither to be shipped out nor hanged, only locked up like a whisky thief. Only a few boys hung around the calaboose, which stood apart in the center of at least half an acre of ground, as if ashamed of its office in a community that used it so seldom when it was needed so often.

Morgan returned to the square for his horse, rather dissatisfied now with the day's developments. It was going to be troublesome to have this fellow on his hands. Judge Thayer should not have interfered with the last decree of public justice. It would have been over with by now.

Rhetta Thayer was in the door of the newspaper office. She came to the edge of the sidewalk as Morgan approached, leading his horse. She did not reflect the public satisfaction from her handsome face and troubled eyes

that Ascalon in general enjoyed over Craddock's humiliation. Morgan wondered why.

"I asked too much of you, Mr. Morgan," she said, coming at once to the matter that clouded her honest eyes. "You couldn't ask too much of me," he returned, with no unctious of flattery, but the cheerfully frank expression of an ingenuous heart.

"I didn't realize the disadvantage you would be under, I didn't know what I expected of you when I urged you into this. Meeting that desperate man with a rope instead of a gun!"

"You didn't know I was going to meet him with a rope," he said.

He stood before her, hat in hand, wholesomely honest in his homely ruggedness, a flush of embarrassment tingeing his face. The sun in his short hair seemed laughing, picking out little flecks of gold as mica flakes in the sea waves turn and flash.

"You might have been killed! When I saw him throw his hand to his gun! Oh, it was terrible!"

"So you're the editor now?" he said cheerfully, trying to turn her from this disturbing subject.

"My heart jumped clear out of my mouth when you threw your rope!"

"It came over and helped me," he said in manner sincere and grave.

A little flame of color lifted in her pale cheek. She looked at the dusty

road, her hand pressed to her bosom as if to make certain that the truant heart had come back to her like a dove to its cote out of the storm. She looked up presently and smiled a bit; looked down again, the hot blood writing a confession in her face.

"I hope it did," she said. Morgan felt himself in such a suffocation of strange delight he could find no word that seemed the right word, and left it to silence, which perhaps was best. He looked at the road, also, as if he would search with her there for grains of gold, or for lost hearts which leap out of maidens' breasts.

Together they looked up, faces white, breath faltering on dry lips. So the fire leaps in a moment such as this and enwraps the soul. It is no mystery, it is no process of long distillation.

"Here are his guns," said he, his voice trembling as if it strained in leaping the subject that had just engaged them to go back to the business of the day.

"His guns!" she repeated after him, shuddering at the thought.

"Hang them over your desk—you might need them, now you're the editor."

"Can You Shoot?"

She accepted them from his hand, but dubiously, holding them far out from contact with her dress as something unclean. Morgan reproached himself for offering her these instruments which had sent so many men to sudden death. He reached to relieve her hand.

"Let me do it for you, Miss Thayer."

"No," she denied him, putting down her quail, clutching the heavy belt firmly. "It is a notable trophy, a great distinction you are giving me, Mr. Morgan. I'm afraid you'll think I'm a coward," smiling wanly as she lifted her face.

"You're not afraid to edit the paper. That seems to me the most dangerous job in town."

"Most dangerous job in town?" she repeated, giving him to understand very plainly that she could name one attended by greater perils. "They've only killed one editor, so far."

"Can you shoot?" he asked, as seriously concerned as if the fate of editors in Ascalon darkened over her already.

"Everybody in this town can shoot," she sighed. "It's every boy's ambition to own and carry a pistol, and most of them do."

"I hope you'll never have to defend the independence of the press with arms," he said, making a small plea of it. "More than likely they're gentlemen enough to let you say whatever you want to, and make no kick."

"The Headlight is going to be an awful joke with Riley Caldwell and me getting it out. But I'm not going to try to please anybody. That way I may please them all."

"It sounds like the sensible way. Have you edited before?"

"I used to help Mr. Smith, the editor they killed. That was in the summer vacation, just. I taught school the rest of the time."

"You must have been the busiest person in town," he said, with pride in her activities as if they had touched his own life long ago.

"I'm a poor stick of an editor, I'm afraid—I seem to be all mused up with legal notices and this sudden flood of news. And I can't set type worth a cent!"

"Just let the news go," he suggested, not without concern for the part he might bear in her chronicle of late events in Ascalon.

"Let the news go!" She censured him with her softly chiding eyes. "I wish I could write like Mr. Smith—I'd wake this town up! Poor man, his coat is hanging in the office by the desk, so suggestive of him it makes me cry. I haven't had the heart to take it away—it would seem like expelling his spirit from the place. He was a slender, gentle little man, more like a minister than an editor. It took an awful coward to shoot him down that way."

"You're right; I met him," Morgan said, remembering Dell Hutton among the wagons, his smoking gun in his hand.

"Sneaking little coward!"

"Well, he'll hardly sling his gun down on you," Morgan murmured, as if he commended with himself, yet thinking

(Continued on Page 23)

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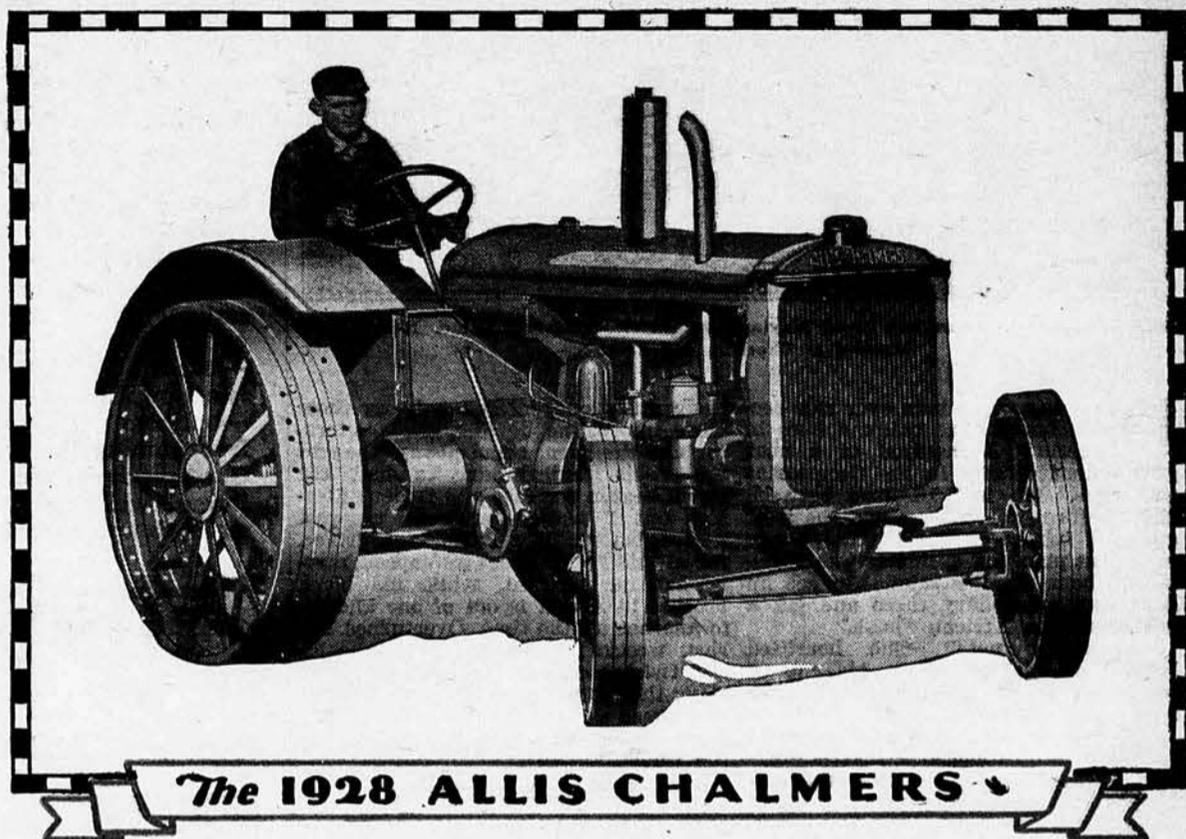
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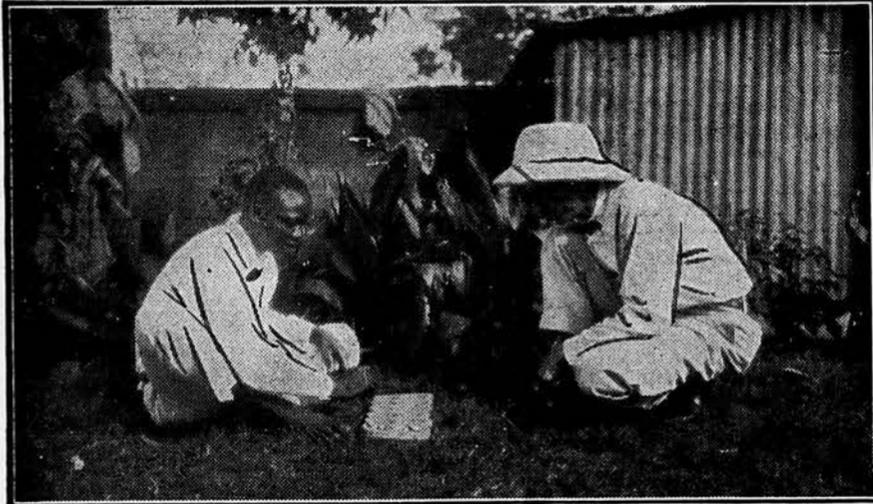
P. O.

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

We Erased the Color Line

Our Third Class Trip Horrified Some Folks, But We Wanted to Study the Natives

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD



George, a Native African, and Flood Playing Ayo, the Great African Game. It is a Combination of Checkers and Cribbage

DOES any white man ever ride second class on the railroad here in Nigeria?" I inquired of a neat government official in the Secretariat in Lagos. We had 10 days between ships before proceeding down the west coast of Africa to the Belgian Congo and were planning a side trip to Abeokuta, about 6 miles inland, to see an American missionary there and get a peep into the African "bush."

"Absolutely not!" The horrified British colonial set down his cup of tea with a bang. And that should have been that.

But this is our usual procedure: If we want to do something that is questionable we ask the opinion of everybody until someone eventually gives us the advice we want. Then we ignore all the other information and act upon our original intent. So we asked a commercial man, a quinine-colored Englishman in khaki shorts. "We want to see this country and these people and we don't like to sit properly in a private compartment all to our own dignity and see nothing of the life we're passing thru," I explained. "How about traveling second class on the train? Will they sell a white man a ticket for second class?"

"You can't ride second," decreed the Englishman. Then he got our idea and compromised. "But, look here, old thing, why don't you hire a car or even ride in a lorry, if you can get the bally driver to keep the natives off?"

A "lorry" in west Africa is a medium-sized auto truck, 1 or 2 tons capacity, which scorches up and down the crooked bush roads carrying freight, passengers, and death in almost equal proportions. They are driven—or rather turned loose—by native drivers who crash along the roads absolutely unmindful of the brake or steering wheel,

their attention centered only on those more interesting devices, the accelerator and the horn. I had always thought the Paris taxicab drivers had the world beaten for fast and furious driving—but I had never been to west Africa before. The Paris taxi driver, for all his recklessness and speed, rarely has an accident, while his black brother in Africa is out of one and in to another all the time. Overturned lorries, wrecked machines, broken cabs, and twisted chassis are common sights along the roads in the Nigerian interior and these do not inspire much confidence in the black men who sit behind the wheel.

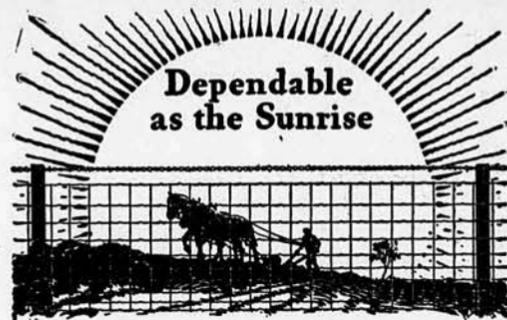
Honking is a Privilege

The lorries are usually owned by a wealthy native or a company of natives and then turned over to hired drivers and the rest of the "crew" for carrying freight and passengers. The crew consists of the black devil who calls himself the driver and who would therefore scorn to handle a piece of baggage or box of freight; the supercargo or clerk who collects the money and looks after the manhandling of the freight; his helper who ultimately does all the work, and the driver's apprentice whose main duty it is to "wind" the car and sit on the soft cushion beside the driver. Sometimes there is another assistant whose duty it is to sound the raucous honker, but usually that is too great a privilege and a pleasure to be turned over to any mere underling.

There is always room for freight on top as well as on the sides of these lorries and there is always room in the pockets of the supercargo and the driver for a few more shillings. The result is that the lorries usually contain, in addition to a maximum load



One of the Outdoor Sports is Dressing the Hair. No One Seems to Be Able to Do It for Herself and the Streets Often Are Full of Just Such Scenes as This. The Kinky Wool is Braided Up Into Tight Little Braids, All in Rows, and Really Looks Rather Neat When the Job is Done



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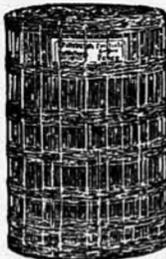
for zinc galvanizing. Every wire strand has a long-life Super-Zinc coating so closely bonded to the steel that it will not peel or crack. Our factory inspection is 10 times more rigid than the usual strict requirements of engineers and testing laboratories.

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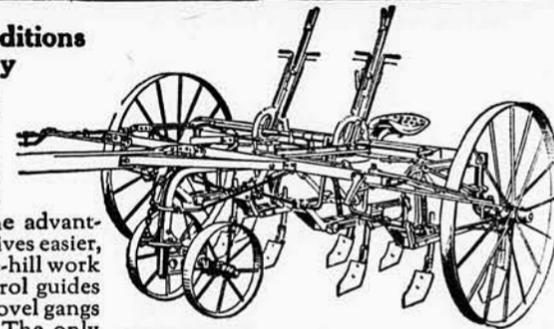


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of freight, a dozen or 20 blacks of all sizes and ages, and the whole comes careening around the corners and skidding thru the little mud villages at the terrifying rate.

Whole families travel en masse and they maintain regular meal service en route. Evil smelling concoctions are dragged out from more evil smelling bags and consumed on the fly—and with them. When the lorries are stopped, as they seem to be most of the time, for the repairing of a tire or straightening of an axle or the bushing up of a broken spring, out piles the entire human cargo to cook up some soups or yams or fry some bananas or bats or anything else that is about. And all the while the little "pickins" are drawing away, like huge ticks, at the leathern, black breasts of their mothers, like grown pigs that are never weaned.

Our next step was to ask our American missionary friend in Lagos. We must find someone to advise us to ride second class.

"Well, I have known an occasional white man, returning from a bush trip, to ride second class," admitted the missionary. "But you are liable to pick up spinal meningitis, ticks, smallpox, and other diseases and things. Besides that, you're jammed into stuffy little compartments crowded with steaming, sweating negroes, and you sit on uncomfortable, hard, wooden benches that grow harder and more uncomfortable all the time."

Then I got Jim's usual bright idea and one that is typical of the workings of what he calls his mind. "I've got it. Since we can't very well ride second class—let's ride third class!"

And ride third class we did. There isn't any fourth.

I made the one reservation: Jim must buy the tickets. He had quite a palaver with the native ticket seller who tried his best to dissuade us from stooping to such heresy. But, utter renegade that he was, Jim bought two third class tickets for two shillings and sixpence each. First class fare is exactly eight times as much and well worth the difference to the average traveler. That day we were one-eighth of average.

Studied Us Skeptically

The minute we edged into the dingy, steaming little railway "carriage" a black exodus sneaked out the other end as tho we carried the plague. Half-naked blackamoors screwed up their eyes and studied skeptically the sign on the outside of the car proclaiming "Third Class" or else babbled at blacker and more naked citizens who were studying us equally skeptically. Plainly, they thought that either we or they were in the wrong car—and they were right. Some stared and some grinned, and we stared and grinned back. They couldn't help it and neither could we.

We perched on little wooden benches that were packed together as they are in a heavy duty street car, and it was clear full. We had so completely broken caste that two or three of the boldest natives who knew a few words of English even dared greet us and speak to us, a thing one would never do under other circumstances.

At every station the black crowds rushed toward the third class car, saw us and faltered to a stop. Then they whispered among themselves, studied the sign and, just as the little brass engine blew its final warning whistle and the clamorous station bell tolled a threatening "All Aboard," which meant that the train might start any time within the next 30 minutes, they edged into our carriage and stared like a roomful of school children when the inspector makes a call.

Finally a crackling black baritone behind us spanked out the words and some of the melody of "Show Me the Way to Go Home" and "Old Black Joe," and when Jim chimed in with his Broadway bass the color line was crossed entirely and we were definitely accepted. We were just as good as the native blacks—and a whole lot better.

A fat Mohammedan trader with glittering gold ornaments draped over every bulge in his tunic beamed at us and stammered, "You be good fellah!"

A native ticket collector came thru and suggested that we go forward and ride second class, without paying any additional fare.

"But we want to ride third class," we told him.

"Why?" he asked. Jim gave it up and then I came to the rescue.

"Because there isn't any Fourth class," I explained. The native shrugged and passed on. A white guard passed

down the aisle apparently without even seeing us, so far beneath him had we sunk. We were to see him later—but that's another story.

Eventually, after four or five hours of this jostling about in a black lined sweat box we had traveled our 60 miles and reached Abeokuta. There, on the station platform, stood our missionary friend, a real American from Alabama. We explained our motive to him and were accepted. That's the American of it. Incidentally, it's not British.

Up and up we climbed in a chugging old motorcycle to the very top of one of the highest hills in the city. And there, from the porch of his mission home, our friend, Mr. Patterson, showed us the roofs of this famous old city of Abeokuta with a black population of about 70,000 and a white population of some three dozen. High up above it all stood the Alumo Rock, the sacrificial altar of the old, old city. The next day we climbed to the top of this rock and saw the remains of goats, chickens, and what not that had been sacrificed to some mysterious god within the past few days.

Human sacrifices have been customary there until recent years and we were told of one zealous farmer, who, just a few days before our visit, in order to insure a bountiful harvest,

had slain and sacrificed a child under the old rock. Altho he had many wives and children of his own he had gone to a neighboring village and stolen the only child of an aged couple for his sacrifice. And altho human sacrifices are considered passe in that country and, if made at all, are always made secretly, his chiefest crime seemed to be that he had stolen a neighbor's child instead of using one of his own.

But one of the most important things that happened to us during our stay in Abeokuta with the Pattersons was a suggestion that Mr. Patterson casually made in regard to our future plans and route. It was a most ambitious suggestion and got us into months of difficulty. Mr. Patterson's revolutionary idea will be described in the next installment, but I can't tell you the results yet because we are still struggling and fighting our way thru it. See you next week.

Neither is Paradise

A real estate salesman of the West had just finished describing the glorious opportunities of that part of the country. "All the West needs to become the garden spot of the world," he said, "is good people and water."

"Huh!" replied the prospect. "That's all hell needs."

Important Week at K.S.A.C.

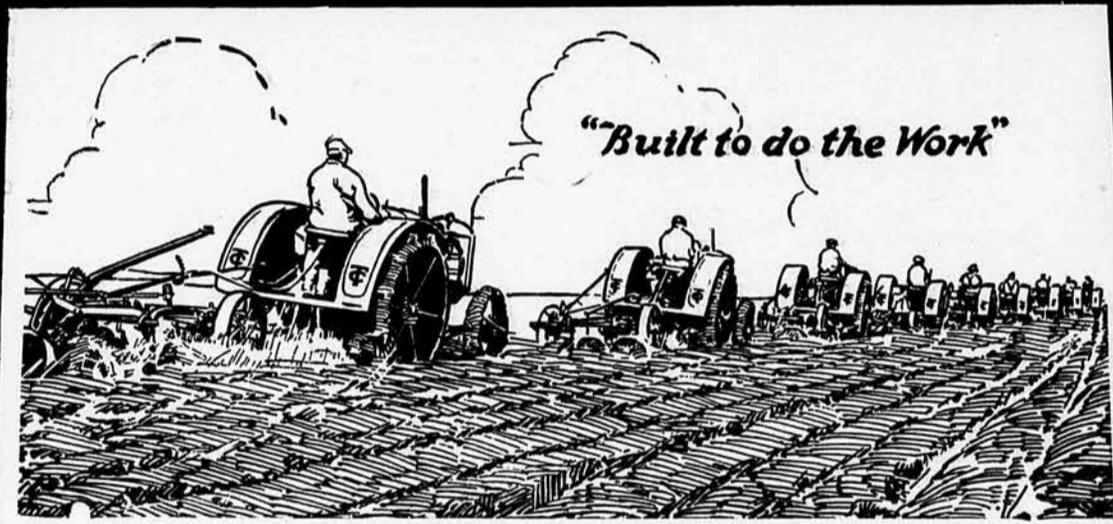
As a part of the Farm and Home Week program, February 7 to 10, at the agricultural college, Manhattan, a "School of co-operative marketing," will be held. The purpose of the school is to obtain a better understanding of what actually is being done in co-operative marketing in Kansas, and of the relation of the various agencies to co-operative marketing. Co-operative marketing in Kansas is more extensive than is generally known. This particular "school" will be held on Friday and Saturday.

The Farm and Home Week program holds so many things of interest and has been worked out with such care, that folks who attend any of the sessions are bound to learn something of value. February 7, is poultry day; February 8, dairy day; February 9, livestock day, February 10, crops day.

It also will be remembered that on February 8, meetings are scheduled for the Kansas Sheep Association, the Kansas Horse Breeders' Association, the Kansas Spotted Poland China Breeders' Association and the Kansas Chester White Breeders' Association. Meetings of the Kansas Aberdeen Angus Breeders' Association and the Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held February 9.

TWIN CITY

Tractors Threshers



Farms 5,000 Acres With 10 Tractors!

"I own and operate the New Era Tractor Farm. It consists of about 5,000 acres under plow. The largest part of it was prairie when I bought 10 Twin City Tractors in the spring of 1925. Those tractors have furnished all the power used in breaking up and farming this land. They have operated with much less than the average expense for tractors doing the same amount of work. I have used nearly all makes of tractors, but these Twin City Machines pull larger loads for their rating and do it more days per month without trouble than any I have ever used. Would advise anyone, before buying tractors, to be sure and consider the Twin City Tractors."

(Signed) E. M. Young, Prop.,
New Era Tractor Farm,
McLaughlin, So. Dak.

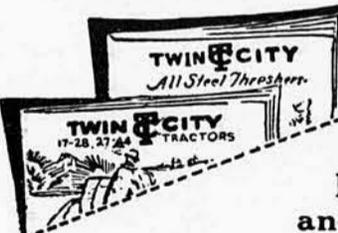
Twin City Tractors Are Making Records in Kansas

"I purchased my Twin City Tractor two years ago. The first year it plowed, disced, drilled and combined 2,600 acres without any repairs. The second year it did the same work and also graded several miles of road. Repairs were two dollars. This is all the repairs this tractor has ever had. The bearings have never been touched. It is in first-class shape for next season. I am purchasing another tractor this year, a Twin City, of course."

Henry Torkelson,
Beardsley, Kansas.

Valuable FREE Booklets for You!

These two illustrated booklets show you the features of design and construction which enable you to get your work done easier and quicker, and with minimum expense, year after year, when you own a Twin City Tractor and Thresher. Let us send you these FREE booklets. No obligation—just mail this coupon.



Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co.,

Dept. K-6 Minneapolis, Minnesota

Please send the two Free booklets that show what a Twin City Tractor and Thresher will do for me.

Size of farm.....

Name.....

Address.....

Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co.

Dept. K-6, Minneapolis, Minn.

Denver Fargo Kansas City

Peoria Des Moines Great Falls

Omaha Wichita Winnipeg



Protective Service



Call the Sheriff and Have These Two Swindling Eye Doctors Arrested if You See Them!

SINCE the article appeared in the December 3 issue of Kansas Farmer telling about the eye doctor swindlers, Elliott Wilkinson and Roy Martin, many letters have been received from Kansas folks who believe they have seen these faking doctors. It often is hard to identify a man by a description so we are printing in this issue pictures and another description of these two swindlers.

It is known these men started toward Kansas when they left Illinois and it is said they have been working in Lincoln county, Colorado, but left there and started east. Recently it was reported to the Protective Service that these men were working in LaBette county, but an investigation showed the LaBette county men were not Wilkinson and Martin.

The eye doctor graft is an old one and there are dozens of shrewd crooks working this get-rich-quick swindle in many parts of the country. Their plans are all very similar. They pose as specialists and offer, in most cases, to test eyes without charge. They usually pick old people for their victims. After they have made the so-called test they scare the victim into believing he has a cataract. That is where the crooks get in their graft and perform the faked operation. They are such clever swindlers and so bold they often proceed with the so-called operation despite the protests of the victim or other members of the family.

Men who travel over the country posing as eye specialists who can cure

cataract are all fakers and swindlers so far as I have been able to learn. They have little or no respect for the welfare of folks they pretend to treat. All they want is money and they get all they possibly can.

The swindlers who were working in Lincoln county, Colorado, posing as eye doctors, said they were representatives of a large hospital in Chicago and that they were starting a branch hospital in Denver. They performed a fake operation for cataract on one Lincoln county man who never had a cataract. They took all his cash and a time deposit certificate he had on a local bank. After the swindlers left the man stopped payment on the deposit slip, but the fakers got away. From the description given of the eye doctors who performed the faked operation in Lincoln county, Colorado, it is believed they were Wilkinson and Martin.

They Are After Money

These men are wanted at New Ulm and Green River, Minnesota; Moline, Pontiac, Bloomington, Lincoln and Wheaton, Illinois. Several rewards are offered for them. They may have changed their names as crooks often do when they know they are being hunted. Study carefully the pictures and descriptions of these two men. If they should come to your place you should call the sheriff by telephone at once and have them placed under arrest. If you cannot get the sheriff on the telephone you should call the county attorney, or some other peace offi-



Above—Elliott Wilkinson as He Appeared in 1924

Description: Age 31, height 5 ft. 6 in., weight 145. Dark complexion, black hair, brown piercing eyes, slim build but athletic. Tattooed on left forearm with arrow piercing heart design.

Was arrested on Sept. 5, 1924 for grand larceny of \$1,500 by false pretenses. Poses as eminent eye specialist, performs fake "radium" operation to remove "cataract" from eye and charges exorbitant fees. Forfeited \$4,000 cash bail.

He is married and has one or two very small children. Wife's name "Dixie." Former address Houston, Texas. Member Elks Lodge, Fort Worth, Texas. Has brothers at Harrisburg, Texas and Bishop, California.

Below—Roy L. Martin as He Appeared in 1924

Description: Age 37, height 5 ft. 10, weight 175. Light complexion, brown eyes, dark hair, heavy set, hole in left cheek size of pin head.

Roy L. Martin was arrested Sept. 5, 1924 for grand larceny of \$1,500 by false pretenses. Poses as oculist accompanied by eye specialist who performs fake operation removing cataract from eye and charges exorbitant fees. Forfeited \$4,000 cash bail.

He is married and has two grown daughters. Former addresses Sour Lake, Beaumont and Houston, Texas. Member Elks No. 311, Beaumont, Texas and I. O. O. F. Silsbee, Texas. Both these men have been indicted and bench warrant issued in New Ulm, Brown county, Minn., where a reward of \$25 each is offered for them.

These men are also wanted in Du Page county, Ill., where they jumped their bail, and in Livingston and Logan counties, Ill.

Special Reward Offer

A special reward of \$50 each will be paid to the person chiefly responsible for the arrest of these men. Hold them and wire Kansas Farmer Protective Service.

They drove the Fake Salesman from the County

An Advertisement of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company

THE wife of a farmer near Cincinnati, New York, bought some silverware from a salesman who represented it as made by a well-known manufacturer. After he left she discovered that the spoons were of the sort that can be bought for 5 or 10 cents. Her husband immediately went to his telephone and warned all of his neighbors. Then he telephoned the sheriff at Norwich, N. Y., and the fraudulent salesman was driven from the county.

The telephone is the farm guardian in every sudden need. It calls the implement repair man. The doctor. The veterinarian. It finds out where and when to sell for the best price. Runs errands. Pays for itself many times over.

The modern farm home has a telephone.



Colorado Fence AND SILVER-TIP Steel Fence Posts

WHY DO THEY LAST SO LONG?

Because both COLORADO FENCE and SILVER TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS are made thruout from special Copper-bearing Steel, heavily galvanized to resist wear, rust and time. Correct construction still further adds to long life.

These make the ideal fence; affording fine appearance, great protection and an improvement to your property many times the cost. To be sure of the genuine, BUY THEM BY NAME.

WESTERN DEALERS GLADLY SELL THEM.

AMARILLO EL PASO FORT WORTH SIOUX CITY GRAND ISLAND SALT LAKE CITY

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"

LOS ANGELES DENVER SAN FRANCISCO OKLAHOMA CITY

SALINA KANSAS CITY WICHITA SPOKANE PORTLAND

EMPIRE WAGONS STEEL WHEELS

Low steel wheels (plain or grooved wide tires) make loading and hauling easier. Steel wheels to fit any axle; carry any load. Make any wagon good as new.

EMPIRE Reduced prices Catalog Free

Emp. Co., Box 375 Quincy, Ill.

RUSSIAN SPRINGFIELD SPORTING RIFLE \$10.45

8 shot using the U. S. Army caliber 30, Mod. 1906 cartridges. Weight, 8 pounds. Length, 42 1/2 inches; barrel, 22 inches. Turned down bolt handle. Special price, \$10.45. Ball cartridges hard nose, \$3.50 per 100. Web cart. Belt, 40 cents. 380-page illustrated catalog, with history of American arms and other Army and Navy equipment for 60c. Special circular for 2c stamp. Established 1885.

Francis Bannerman Sons, 501 B'way, N. Y. City

er. Then have the officer who makes the arrest notify Kansas Farmer Protective Service at Topeka, by telegraph.

Remember Wilkinson and Martin are not the only swindlers working the fake eye doctor game and other quack doctor schemes. Fake doctors of every kind should be stopped in Kansas. One of the best ways to stop these fakers is never to have anything to do with them. They know little or nothing about the sciences of medicine or surgery, but all of them claim they can make most remarkable cures. Often they will treat people who have nothing wrong with them just as Wilkinson and Martin do when they fake the so-called operations for cataract. These men would not know a cataract if they saw one and they have no idea of how to proceed to perform such an operation properly.

Those of us who let traveling doctors, spectacle peddlers and medicine makers alone will save money and be better off in the end. When there is illness in the family, or the eyes of any member of the family need attention, we should go to our own local physician for advice and treatment. If he cannot help us he will be glad to recommend a competent doctor, or optometrist who can give the kind of treatment needed, and we can be sure the price will be reasonable for the services rendered. All the traveling doctors and swindlers want is money and after they get it they laugh and tell one another what big suckers their victims are. They never care what happens to a victim after they have the money, and many of them go on the theory that a dead sucker never tells any tales.

D.C. Thompson

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

The weather man still proves himself a very notionate fellow by starting the week with icy and sleety weather without snow or rain which gradually turned out to be fair and mild. It begins to look as if we are going to have another open winter without much moisture, but one never knows what the weather is going to be on the morrow this time of the year.

The people in this vicinity and in town have been burning corn cobs and wood for fuel and less coal this winter than for some time past. The grain dealers here have bought quite a lot of corn in the ear and are having it shelled themselves, and sell the cobs. In account of coal being difficult to get and cobs being more plentiful than usual the dealers have no trouble in disposing of these cobs about as rapidly as they are shelled, at 70 cents a hundred weight.

Some of the farmers with whom I have talked about shelling corn lately say that the white corn shells pretty good this year and that they notice some of the ears coming thru the machine all ground up, due, they think, to the excessive moisture we had during the fall months that prevented these ears from curing out as they should have done.

We have been feeding snapped corn to our milk cows for about two months. This corn is the early 90-day white variety that I planted on alfalfa sod the last of June. We haven't had to buy any commercial feed for these cows this winter as they have all the snapped corn of a good quality they can eat and will have for some time before this field is all fed out.

We haven't begun feeding ensilage yet. We are holding this back in reserve to feed along later in the winter when the stalk fields are mostly picked over and when the stock need something extra, and expect it to last up until they can live on grass. This has been our plan of feeding ensilage to the stock ever since we built our silo in 1916. The milk cattle are fed a little over a half bushel apiece while in their stanchions and the stock cattle and loose horses are fed in bunks out the yard, the bunks acting as a partition fence between the horse and cattle lots.

Two years ago we began feeding out March 8, but believe we will be feeding a little earlier this year. We have a little more feed now than in and a few less stock in numbers to consume it.

We opened another stalk field and fed the stock in Saturday after-

noon, which will afford them better picking for a while. This new field has about 8 acres of alfalfa land in it, and the second crop got up about 4 or 5 inches high when it quit growing. This will give more of a variety of feed. Since we have been feeding our stock ensilage and some alfalfa hay we haven't been bothered with them getting sick of stalk field disease as they did before when they were fed dry fodder in connection with what they got from the stalk fields. This is one reason why we pin a good deal of faith in the silo and why we always plan on filling each year.

The big job of testing the cattle of this county for tuberculosis was started last week and is progressing pretty well. So far the weather has been pretty good for this work. A letter from the county agent Friday states that they expect to be here in this vicinity about February 1, if the weather is such that they can keep going. Some in this locality are eager to have it over with and have been making inquiry as to when the work will begin here.

In case an animal is found to be infected with the disease she is appraised, killed and settled for by the state, so I am informed. So far I haven't heard of any reactors being found in this county.

The public sale business is picking up lately and will continue to do so from now on until after March 1.

There are more sales advertised for this time of the year than there were a year ago. Good prices are being paid for most everything in the livestock line and the owners seem to be pretty well satisfied with the results obtained. Hay and feed are selling for quite a bit less than a year ago, of course. I overheard a fellow say the other day he could get good alfalfa for \$7.50 a ton, which is about a third of the highest price asked here last spring.

Last week's local markets were as follows: Cream, 43c; eggs, 30c; heavy hens, 18c; Leghorns and blacks, 13c; heavy springs, 18c; wheat, \$1.30; corn, 65c.

Cost Us Another \$3

State and local governments in Kansas added another \$3 a head to taxes levied and collected in Kansas last year, according to a report compiled in the tax department of the state public service commission, and figures in the office of the state budget director.

Altogether, including both direct and indirect taxes, Kansas taxing units levied \$91,749,353.88 direct taxes for 1927. In addition the state collected thru the auto license, gas tax and other fees and indirect taxes, \$15,688,596.23.

In other words, the total tax bill of Kansas, exclusive of Federal taxes, was \$107,437,950.11, compared to \$101,844,936.05 for 1926, and \$91,838,023.86 for 1925—the last year before the gasoline tax.

Total direct states taxes levied last year—including soldier bonus and delinquent taxes from preceding years—amounted to \$9,781,822.91, an increase of 6 1/2 per cent over the 1926 levy. In the same period county taxes increased 6 1/2 per cent, the total being \$18,412,168.78.

Township taxes showed the biggest percentage increase, nearly 8 1/2 per cent, the total being 7,049,319.98. City taxes levied increased 6 per cent, to \$13,734,350.66.

School taxes of all kinds—exclusive of state schools—increased 3 1/2 per cent, to \$35,968,171.86. Proportionately, school taxes are not as large as three years ago, now being a little less than one-third of the whole. The large increase in fees on auto owners brings down the school proportion of state and local taxes.

Indirect taxes collected by the state show an increase of 11.2 per cent over 1926 collections, the 1927 total being \$15,688,596.23.

Bigger n' Better

Two little boys were arguing about the merits of the respective houses that were being built by their parents.

"My father," said the first, "says that our new house will have a large cupola on it."

"That's nothing," rejoined his friend, "My dad says ours will have a great big mortgage on it."

Again in the Spotlight

13-36 pulling 7 plows 6 inches deep in high gear—Salina, Kansas.

HART-PARR POWER

Hart-Parr Power Demonstrated by Spectacular Performance

HART-PARR 18-36's, sold as three-four-plow tractors, proved their amazing power by pulling seven 14-inch plows in high gear at Salina, Kansas; at Wray, Colorado; at Floyd, Iowa; at Menno, South Dakota; and many other places. The surplus power is there!

Hart-Parr builds surplus power over the rating into every tractor for just one reason. The tremendous surge of power that makes it possible for a Hart-Parr to pull seven plows on a special occasion, also enables a Hart-Parr to do the everyday work of the farm on a half or two-thirds open throttle without straining and laboring, but the surplus is there

when needed. Surplus power means wearless parts and long life, and explains why many Hart-Parrs are still operating after 20 years of farm work.

And this tremendous power, which assures every farmer-owner that he will be able to handle his peak loads at rated speed, and that his tractor will not be overloaded for the average work on his farm, is developed from cheap, low-grade fuel costing less than kerosene or gasoline. Yet the Hart-Parr, the one tractor that develops tremendous power from cheap, low-grade fuels, burns kerosene and gasoline as well as it does these fuels, develops as much power from them and uses no more of either.

Ask the nearest Hart-Parr dealer for a demonstration. Drive it yourself and get the thrill of controlling unlimited power. Do not fail to send the coupon today for the free booklet "Profits Thru Power."

HART-PARR COMPANY
Charles City, Iowa, Department M2
Please send me, free, your new booklet "Profits Thru Power."

Name.....
Address.....
R. F. D.....

HART-PARR COMPANY

CHARLES CITY, IOWA
FOUNDERS OF THE TRACTOR INDUSTRY

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THEY did not understand him, did they? Would we do any better? Here is what one eminent church leader says: "If Jesus came again, we would not crucify him—our age is too Christian to do that, but we would not accept him in our organized life. He could not be President or senator or bishop or church secretary. In our hyper-nationalism, our class-conscious selfishness, our racial feelings of superiority and our sectarian loyalties we still have much of the thing against which he protested. We would not crucify him, but we would not fellowship him. The taint of heresy and irregularity would be upon him, and he would weep over many who call upon his name; but there would be a multitude when no man could number who would honor him for his works' sake."

We cannot call the roll of those who have been misunderstood and persecuted for truth's sake. It is too long. We may a few at random, with our eyes closed, so to speak. Begin with Paul, and we note what a time he had. Never was a man more unselfish, more aflame with the passion of love for his fellow man, and yet he had scarcely a week's peace for years. He was driven from one town to another, dragged before authorities, and subjected to violent personal assault, all because he had some religious ideas that were different from those to whom he spoke. As Dr. E. E. Slosson says, "When a new idea comes into the world, it has a majority of 1,750 million against it." Here is Paul's list of his persecutions, condensed: "Of the Jews five times received I forty stripes save one, thrice was I beaten with rods, once was I stoned . . . ; in perils from my own countrymen, in perils of the Gentiles, in perils in the city, in perils among false brethren."

Here is good old Athanasius, one of the big, brave, brainy souls of the early church. His teachings arouse suspicion and resentment, and he spends 20 years in banishment, sometimes barely escaping starvation. Probably no man greater in benevolence, courage, sincere humility was produced by the early church, yet he was misunderstood and persecuted almost from the day that he became bishop, for 46 years.

The trouble with many folk was, is, and I suppose forever will be, that they do not want to understand. They have prejudices more precious than diamonds set in platinum, and these prejudices must not be disturbed whatever happens. It is one of the most baffling foes of all religious work. People—many of them—do not want to get ideas. They do not like this and that, and that's the end of it. A minister was explaining a new method in church finance, very simple and very practical. An old man who had been on the church board for 30 years, said, when the pastor was done, "Us never done it that way." And that was the end of it. Nothing is so darling as a prejudice. One thinks of the old rhyme:

I do not like you, Doctor Fell,
Just why it is I cannot tell;
But this I do know very well,
I do not like you, Doctor Fell.

Savonarola was burned to death for preaching the truth as he understood it. Giordana Bruno suffered a like fate, for his writings. When Copernicus had studied the stars for years, he became convinced that the earth moves about the sun, and that the earth is not the largest of the planets. However, he did not dare publish his book until an old man, and he received the first copy of it on his death bed.

Science has had to fight most of its way. When Doctor Boylston allowed himself to be vaccinated for smallpox, he did not dare go out on the streets of Boston at night, for fear of mob violence. The clergy were against vaccination because they said it was an affront to God. If God sent smallpox it was people's duty to have the smallpox, for their soul's good. Anaesthetics had to travel the same road. When it was proposed that child birth should be eased by means of an anaesthetic, there was a storm of protest, because in Scripture it states that "in pain shalt thou bring forth children." However, Sir James Simpson reminded his critics that when God formed woman out of man's rib, he caused a deep sleep to fall on Adam. That was a sockdolager, and the critics eased up for awhile.

When Seaman A. Knapp went South to see what could be done to fight the boll weevil and build up the worn-out Southern farms, to his surprise he found almost all the farmers against him. They did not want the boll weevil, of course. He was a very expensive boarder, like the corn borer. But neither did they want to co-operate in new methods of tillage. Only by slow and easy stages was the fight against the weevil carried on, and the diversification of crops introduced. Prejudice is a very peculiar and a very insistent mental state. No one seems to be free from it, entirely. When it runs into moral values, it becomes indescribably tragic, as happened with the teachings of Jesus. When the time drew to the end of his ministry, he sobbed over the capital city, how he would have gathered her children as a hen does her brood, but now it was too late. She was left desolate and alone.

Lesson for February 5—Jesus misunderstood and opposed. Mark 3:19 to 35 and 6:1 to 6.
Golden Text—John 1:11, 12.

Held Farm Shop School

Thru the medium of the Saline County Farm Bureau the farmers of the county are gradually becoming more scientific in their methods of farming, and thru meetings and addresses of expert farmers the Saline county men are acquiring much scientific knowledge.

Last week a farm shop school was held for six days and a large per cent of the young farmers of the county were in attendance.

One of the big features brought before the farmers was the saving of farm machinery by taking care of it while not in use. The figures covering the losses in waste of machinery were astounding, according to some of the young men who attended and who have been accustomed most of their lives to seeing cultivators, harvesters and other machinery standing in field corners while not in use, for months at a time.

Claude K. Shedd, extension agricultural engineer from the state agricultural college brought before the school some scientific information that was interesting to his audience. He went back to the time motor power on the farm was unknown, and when farm methods were primitive at the best.

Touching in his lectures on the wheat production he stated that in 1850 by methods used on the farm at that time it required 2½ hours of one man's time to produce a bushel of wheat. In 1910 there had been such improvement in farm machinery that the time to produce a single bushel of wheat had been reduced to 30 minutes. By present methods only seven minutes of man labor are required to produce that single bushel of wheat.

Many Use Life Insurance

If you are interested in insurance as an investment and protection for you and yours, you also will be interested in the extent to which it is used in the United States. New life insurance written in 1927 is calculated at 16,700 million dollars by the Association of Life Insurance Presidents. The amount includes revivals, increases and dividend additions, and represents an increase of 1.5 per cent over 1926. Total insurance now in force exceeds 87 billion dollars.

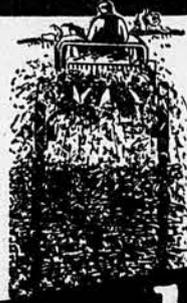
Life insurance isn't merely a lump of money handed to a widow when her husband dies. It is considered, by men who are alleged to know, as a safe investment. It creates credit, wards off loss, provides a retirement income and many other features. Perhaps no other financial instrumentality is so interwoven with the lives of people as insurance. More than 50 millions of Americans are employing more than 87 billions of life insurance for protection and for investment.

Hard Shelled

"How did you get your head cut up that way? Railway accident?"
"No, a fellow threw some tomatoes at me."
"But surely tomatoes wouldn't crack your head?"
"No, but the man forgot to take the can off them."

Covers the Wheel Tracks

Beaters and wide spread operate at exactly the right speed, with relation to each other, to pulverize the manure and spread it over the wheel tracks as well as between them—no clogging of beater, but a mighty good, quick job of spreading with the



No. 1

Rock Island

Tight Bottom Spreader

The spreader without gears—equipped with the original "Great Western" continuous ratchet feed—a success for over thirty years.

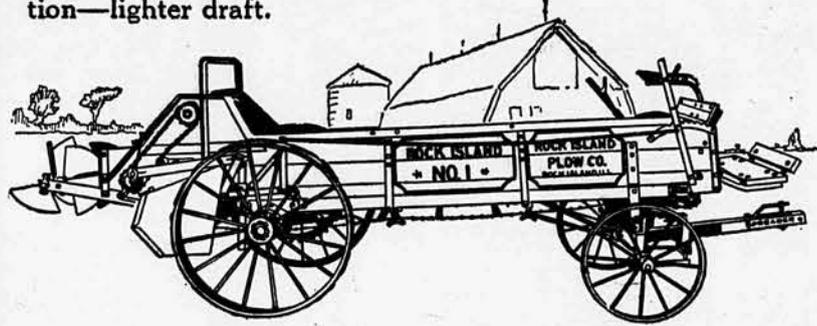
Low down—easy to load—no projections above sideboards. Wide spread.

Auto-type oscillating front truck—short wheel base—close hitch—all four wheels under the load—better traction—lighter draft.

More links of drive chain in mesh when spreading—chain held away from sprocket positively when not spreading.

Sold by Rock Island Implement Dealers.

Write today for free booklet describing the No. 1 Tight Bottom Spreader. Ask for booklet M-110.



Rock Island Plow Company - Rock Island, Ill.



Kill Rats—Without Poison

A New Exterminator that is Absolutely Safe to use Anywhere!

Will not injure human beings, livestock, dogs, cats, poultry, yet is deadly to rats and mice every time.

Poisons are too dangerous K-R-O does not contain arsenic, phosphorus, barium carbonate or any deadly poison. Made of powdered squill as recommended by the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture in their latest bulletin on "Rat Control."

"Never saw anything work like it did. We are ordering from our wholesaler in our next order. It is not necessary to say that we are pushing K-R-O." Huey's Pharmacy, Sardinia, Ohio.

75c at your druggist; large size (four times as much) \$2.00. Sent postpaid direct from us if dealer cannot supply you. **SOLD ON MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE.** The K-R-O Company, Springfield, Ohio.

K-R-O

KILLS-RATS-ONLY

13¢ A ROD

164 styles direct from factory at wholesale prices, gates, fence, barb wire, posts, roofing, paint. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. Write today for our Big Bargain Catalog. **OTTAWA MFG. CO.** Box 107F Ottawa, Kansas. Box 107F Chicago Heights, Ill.

FREE FENCE BOOK

KITSELMAN FENCE

FACTORY TO YOU

Prices Slashed to the Bone on Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints and Roofing. Quality guaranteed. 12-24 hour service. All Kitzelman Fence now SUPER-Galvanized with 99.94-100 per cent pure zinc, same quality as on TELEPHONE Wire. Factory Prices lowest in years. **WE PAY THE FREIGHT.** You save. Don't delay! Write today for FREE Catalog! **KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 61 MUNCIE, INDIANA**

FREE CATALOG FENCE. STEEL POSTS. GATES. BARB WIRE. PAINT. ROOFING.

Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 16)

that Hutton scarcely would be beyond even that.

"Hardly," she replied, in abstraction. "What are you going to do with that old brigand you've got locked in the calaboose?"

"I expect we'll turn him loose in the morning. There doesn't seem to be anything we can hold him for, guilty as he is."

"If he'll leave, and never come back," doubtfully. "I'm glad now it turned out the way it did, I'm so thankful you didn't have to—that you came thru without blood on your hands!" she said.

"It would have been a calamity the other way," he replied.

When Morgan went his way presently, leaving her in the door of the little box-like newspaper office, from where she gave him a parting smile, it was with a revised opinion of his day's achievements. He felt peculiarly exalted and satisfied. He had accomplished something after all.

Whatever this was, he did not confess, but he smiled and felt renewed with a lifting gladness, as he went on to the livery barn, his horse at his heels.

Into the Night

There was a little ripple, more of mirth than excitement or concern, in Ascalon next morning when it became known that Seth Craddock had kicked a hole in the burned corner of the calaboose and leaked out of it into the night.

Let him go; it was as well that way as any, they said, since it relieved them at once of the charge of his keep and the trouble of disposing of him in the end. He never would come back to that town, let him ravage in other parts of the world as he might. What the town had lost in notoriety by his going would be offset by the manner of his degradation, already written up at length by the local correspondent of a Kansas City paper and sent on to be displayed in that paper and copied all over the land.

Seth Craddock and his reign were behind the closed door of the past, thru which he was not likely to kick a hole and emerge again, after his manner of going from the calaboose. That matter off the town's mind, it ranged itself along the shady side of the street to watch the present contest between the law and those who lived beyond it.

Up to this point it appeared that the law was going to have it according to its mandate. Peden made no attempt to open his place on the night after Craddock's deposition, the lesser lights following his virtuous example.

But there was in this quiescent confidence, in this lull almost threatening, something similar to the impertinent repression of an incorrigible child who yields to authority immediately above him, knowing that it will be presently overruled. Something was clouding up to break over Ascalon; the sleepiest in the town was aware of that.

How much more keenly, then, was this charged atmosphere sensed and explored with the groping hand of trepidation by Rhetta Thayer; finely tuned as a virtuoso's violin. She knew something was hatching in that Satan's nest of iniquity that would result in an outbreak of defiance, but what form it would take, and when, she could not determine, altho friends tried to sound for her the bottom of this pit.

Morgan knew it; all the scheme was as plain to him as the line of hitching-tracks around the square. They were waiting to gather force, when they meant to rise up and crush him, fling wide their doors, invite the outlawed of the world in, and proceed as in the past. All there was to do was to await the uncovering of their hands.

Meantime there was a breathing-spell between, a spell of pleasant hours in the little newspaper office, reading the exchanges, helping on the arrangement of such news as the town and country about it yielded, and having many a good laugh over their bungling of the job, himself and the pretty, brown-eyed editor, that was better for their bodies and souls than all the medicine on Druggist Gray's shelves. And not one line concerning Morgan's adventures appeared in the Headlight during that time.

In this manner Ascalon enjoyed, as it might, three days of peace out of this summer solstice. The drouth was aggravating in its duration and growing hardships. Many families in town were without water, and obliged to carry it from the deep well in the public square. Numberless cattle were being driven to the loading pens for shipment to market, weeks ahead of their day of doom, unfattened, unfit. The range was becoming a barren; disaster threatened over that land with a torch in its blind-striking hand.

On the evening of this third day, between sunset and twilight, Rhetta Thayer stopped Morgan as he was passing the Headlight office at the beginning of his nightly patrol. She was disturbed by an agitation that she could not conceal; her eyes stood wide as if some passing terror had opened their windows.

"He shot at you, and you didn't tell me!" she said reproachfully, facing him just inside the door.

"Well, he isn't much of a shot," Morgan told her, cheerful assurance in his words.

"Oh, you didn't tell me!" she repeated, her voice little above a whisper on her quick-coming breath.

"It didn't amount to anything," he told her, wondering how she had heard of it. "All that puzzled me was why the little rat did it—I never stepped in front of him anywhere."

"That woman in the tent—the rustler's wife—told me, just a little while ago! Oh, if he—if he'd have hit you!"

"The kids all came running out of the tent—I thought he'd hit one of them," Morgan said humorously, thinking only to calm her great agitation and quiet her friendly—if there could be no dearer word—concern.

"It was Peden got him to do it," she declared.

"Peden? Why should Hutton go out to do that fellow's gunning?"

"Dell Hutton's gambling the county's money; he killed Mr. Smith because he charged him with it! Pa knows it, pa's on his bond, and if he keeps on losing the county funds there on Peden's game we'll have to make it good. It will take everything we've got—if he keeps on."

"That's bad, that's mighty bad," Morgan said, deeply concerned, curiously awakened to the inner workings of things in Ascalon. "Still, I don't see what connection I have in it, why he'd want to take a shot at me on the quiet that way."

Gambling With Public Money

"He shoots from behind; he shot Mr. Smith in the back, and it was at night besides. Don't you see how it was? Peden must have bribed him to do it—promised to make good his losses, or something like that."

"Plain as a wagon track," Morgan said.

"I don't know why I ever got you into this tangle," she lamented. "I don't know what made me so selfish and so blind."

"It's just one more little complication in Ascalon's sickness," he comforted her. "It doesn't amount to beans, The poor little fool was so scared that morning he could hardly lift his gun—he'll never make another break."

"If I only thought he wouldn't! He's as treacherous as a snake—you can't tell where he's sneaking to bite you. Give it up, Mr. Morgan, won't you, please?" She turned to him suddenly, appealing with her eyes, with her wistful lips, with every line of her sympathetic, anxious face.

"Give it up?" he repeated, her meaning not quite clear.

"The office, I mean. Surely, as I coaxed you into taking it, I've got a right to ask you to give it up. You've done what you took the place to do—you've got Craddock out of it and away from here. Your work's done; you can

(Continued on Page 33)

KC

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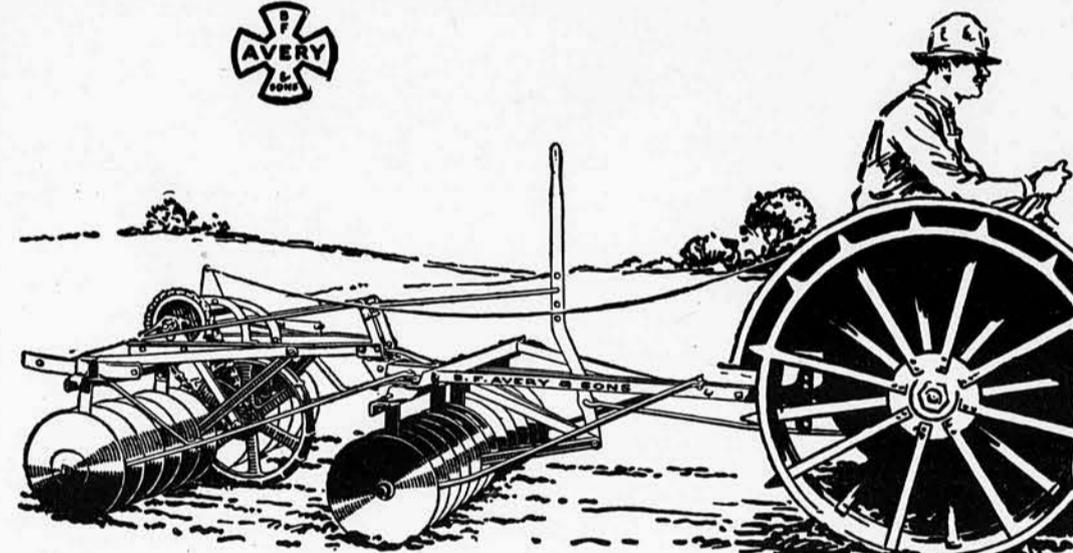
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cally in a floating position, except when the gangs are being adjusted. The instant the trip rope is pulled, engaging the clutch of the shifting mechanism, the wheel moves backward into contact with the ground, and by means of the chain and sprocket method, throws the gangs into either working or transport position, as desired. It is never-failing in action and so simply and sturdily built as to never need attention.

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We're Still Learning About Coffee

There's a Coffee for Every Way of Preparing It

By Nell B. Nichols

HOW to make a good cup of coffee is a much discussed question. Most men and women have pet ideas on the subject. Who is right? Well, what difference does it make about the route traveled in the making if the results are pleasing? The taste of the beverage is the important point.

Experts in brewing coffee are agreed that there are four allies upon which all successful coffee makers must depend. First, the coffee needs to be properly ripened and roasted to the right point. Then there is the matter of grinding. Boiled coffee is best if prepared from coarse grounds, percolated from medium and drip, and steeped from finely pulverized coffee. The water used also influences the beverage. The most delicious coffee



MARY ANN SAYS: My mother refers to my little son as a second hand baby. It is true that he's wearing a good many things that belonged in his sister's layette, and that his name is a hand-me-down, too, but what of it? The things are all good, so is the name—why waste them? I found, tho, that I needed a few new blankets, so tried this scheme. I cut the border from a pair of white cotton bed blankets, and divided the white part into four large squares. These I bound with pink and blue ribbon. I find them just what I wanted, blankets warm enough for the house, easy to wash and easy to dry. So remember when making a layette that a nice cotton blanket has wonderful possibilities.

is made from water that is neither too hard nor too alkaline. And then there is the coffee pot. It needs to be washed thoroly after each using, for when fresh coffee comes in contact with leftover sediment, a chemical action is produced which makes the beverage indigestible.

Investigations in the home economics department at the University of Kansas indicate that coffee boiled with egg produces a clear, amber beverage with an excellent flavor. To make the drink in this way use 1 tablespoon coarsely ground coffee for every cup water and an extra spoonful for the pot. Mix 1 egg with the grounds, add the cold water and bring to the boiling point. Boil 3 minutes and as soon as the grounds settle, serve.

A friend of mine prefers this recipe for boiled coffee. Add 1 heaping tablespoon coarsely ground coffee for every cup cold water. Plug the spout of the pot, and bring water to a boil. Keep coffee in contact with boiling water 20 minutes, then settle with 1/2 cup cold water and serve.

Percolated coffee is a favorite in most households even tho the National Coffee Roasters' Association has stated that percolation is the most disapproved method for making it. Scientists say that to get the volatile oils from the cells, the coffee grounds must be brought in contact with boiling water for several minutes. Some authorities say for 20 minutes. The water in a percolator begins passing thru the pipe at a temperature of 140 degrees Fahrenheit, or 70 degrees below the boiling point. This constant re-passage of warm water over the grounds merely washes the bitter tannic acid from the tissue walls, according to this theory, producing a bitter colored water.

The correct way to make percolated coffee is to put a heaping tablespoon medium fine coffee in the percolator for every cup cold water in the bottom. Heat water to the boiling point and allow it to percolate slowly for 20 minutes.

Steeped coffee is prepared in this fashion. Heat a sanitary coffee pot by rinsing with hot water. Then place a heaping teaspoon finely pulverized coffee in the pot for each cup water, and add the boiling water. Place pot on the stove where it is not too hot, or set it in a pan of boiling water, and keep there for 8 or 10 minutes. Strain thru a dripper bag into another pot, or settle with cold water, and serve.

Drip coffee has many admirers. The pot in which it is made is heated by rinsing with boiling

water. Place as many tablespoons finely ground coffee in the drip bag attachment as you want cups. Add the required amount of freshly boiled water. While the water is dripping thru, keep the pot hot by warming it in a pan of boiling water or by setting it on top of the teakettle. Do not place it directly on the stove. After the water has seeped thru, remove the bag and serve.

There are various ways of using coffee grounds in dessert dishes. One of my favorite puddings is Coffee Rice Pudding.

Coffee Rice Pudding

Cook 1/2 cup rice in boiling salted water until tender. Try to use only enough water that it may be absorbed in the cooking. Scald 1 1/2 cups milk with 3 tablespoons finely ground coffee in a double boiler while the rice is cooking. Strain the coffee from the milk. Add rice to the milk and return to the double boiler. Beat 1 egg, add 1/2 cup sugar mixed with 1 teaspoon flour and pour slowly into the rice mixture. Cook until of the consistency of custard. Serve very cold with or without cream.

The leftover coffee infusion can be utilized in the manufacture of numerous attractive dishes. Here are some tested recipes in which the beverage has been used to supply its delightful flavor.

Loaf Cake

Beat 1/2 cup butter and 1/2 cup sugar to a cream; add 1/2 cup molasses, 1 beaten egg and 1/2 cup strong coffee. Wash and drain 1 cup seeded raisins, dredge with flour and add to the mixture; then add 2 cups sifted flour mixed with 3/4 teaspoon soda. Beat thoroly and pour into a deep greased pan. Bake about 1 hour.

Mocha Frosting

Cream 2 tablespoons butter and gradually add 1 cup powdered sugar and 1 teaspoon cocoa, beating in a little coffee at a time until the mixture is smooth, creamy and thick enough to spread. Usually 2 tablespoons cold coffee are sufficient.

Coffee Sponge Cake

Beat 6 egg yolks until thick and lemon colored. Add 2 cups sugar lightly and gradually, beating continually. Do not allow the sugar to settle to the bottom. Add 1 cup strong, boiling coffee slowly, and continue beating. Add 1 teaspoon essence of coffee for flavoring. Sift the flour and

measure 2 cups, add 1 teaspoon baking powder to the flour and sift four or five times. Fold in the flour lightly but thoroly. Beat 6 egg whites until frothy, add 1/2 teaspoon cream of tartar, then beat very stiff. Fold in egg whites. Pour the batter into ungreased pans and bake like any sponge cake. Bake this cake in a pan at least 2 inches deep. When taken from the oven, invert the pan and allow the cakes to get cold in the pans. This cake is delicious served with whipped cream flavored with the essence of coffee.

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.

Make Your Hose Fit

TO SHORTEN a too lengthy sock or stocking foot, run a seam in the bottom of the foot just in front of the heel. The seam should be deepest in the center, graduating to almost nothing about an inch and a half at each side. It makes the hose fit so well that the wearer scarcely realizes that it was not originally made to fit.

Montgomery County. Mrs. T. A. Buckles.

To Save Soap Scraps

WHEN your cake of bathroom or kitchen soap wears too thin for use, just soften in water, both the thin pieces and the new cake. Press firmly together and let dry. You have saved every scrap of soap and do not have small pieces to bother with.

Montrose Co., Colorado. Mrs. E. Eipper.

Hot Tamale Pie

INTO a frying pan put 1 pound hamburger and start cooking over a slow fire. To this add 2 small onions, chopped fine. Add salt, pepper, and chili powder to make it very hot, add 1 small can tomatoes and simmer until the hamburger is done. Then make up just an ordinary cornmeal mush. Put into a baking dish a layer of the mush, then a layer of the mixture, alternately until the dish is full. It is best to have the top layer of meat baked in a moderate oven for 30 minutes.

Atchison County. Mrs. J. E. Thorn.

New Things in Hooking Yarn

THERE is an indefinable something about hand made rugs, rivaled only by patchwork quilts—a bit of the quaint and air of hominess they bring to the room they adorn. But this year we have new adaptations of the hooked rug that has delighted the hearts of needle work lovers for many years. They are the hooked footstool cover and bench cover.

Then too, this year there is a new temptation to hook a rug or cover, for a new rug hooker which makes it much easier and quicker to do the work has been invented.

Some one has also discovered that instead of buying yarn for the whole rug which makes the rug rather expensive, pieces of worn hosiery or knit underwear may be used for the background and only yarn for the flowers purchased. To prepare old clothing for hooking, cut it crosswise of the rib, in hose cutting round and round. Then stretch the strips sideways until they roll up into a soft round cord. Sew the ends together and wind it into balls ready for use.

Nos. 7205, 7135 and 7132 shown in the picture are a very lovely trio. The rug, No. 7205 is 30 by 54 inches and is to be worked with a deep rose background and dark border with touches of orange. Price of the rug complete for working is \$10.42. If

you would like to make the background of old clothing as was suggested above you might order yarn for the design only, which costs \$3.16 or if you wish only the design stamped on the burlap form so that you may use yarn which you have on hand you may order it alone for \$1.36.

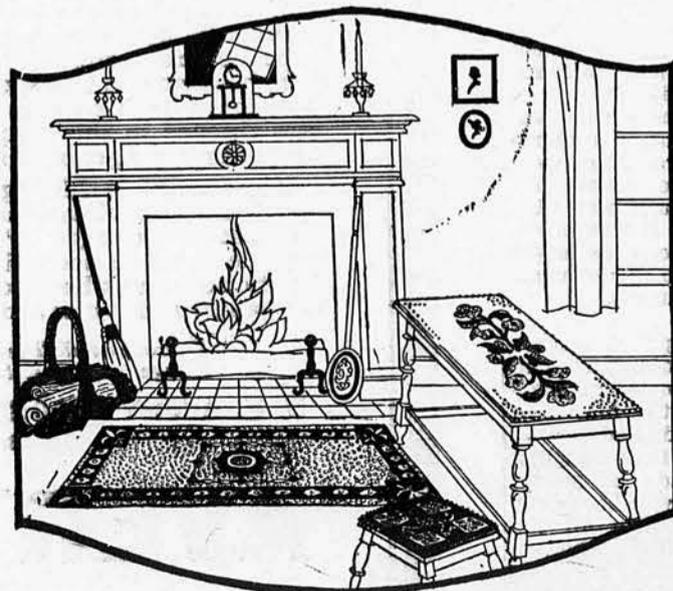
The bench cover No. 7135 measures 20 by 42 inches and the background is almost grey rose. Price of yarn and pattern is \$5.48. Price of yarn for the design only \$3.13. Price of design, \$1.03.

For the footstool cover order No. 7132. Price of stamped background and yarn complete, \$3.62. Price of yarn for design only is \$2.52 and price of the background is 68 cents.

Price of the rug hooker is 85 cents.

These patterns and materials may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

These are only three of the many lovely designs available thru our fancywork service. If you would like to see other designs I will be glad to send you our beautifully illustrated catalog and directions for making hooked rugs, on receipt of 4 cents in stamps, to cover cost of mailing. Send your requests to Florence G. Wells, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Rug No. 7205, Bench Cover No. 7135, Foot Stool Cover No. 7132

The Baby's Corner
By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

How Mother Does My Washing

MY SISTER is going to school these days and my little brother doesn't get to play with me except when mother has time to watch him. I guess my mother knows that I am old enough to get a little lonesome sometimes because this morning she wheeled me out in our big kitchen and I watched her while she washed my clothes. She says if a baby's clothes are not washed properly they will irritate the tender skin and cause the baby to be fretful when otherwise he would be good.

I'll tell you how she washes the woolen things first because she does them separately. She sorts out all my woolen stockings, bands, shirts and the like and rubs them gently between her hands in a nice tepid suds made with soft water and a mild soap. Then she rinses them two or three times thru clear soft water of the same temperature. She says if you haven't soft water the water may be softened by adding a little borax to each pan. The things are then pulled into shape and dried out of doors in the shade. In the winter the woolens will have to be dried inside because freezing will cause them to shrink. A neighbor gave mother some little stretchers to dry my shirts and stockings on. They surely are fine to have but are not an absolute necessity. When stretchers are not used the woolens may be pressed with a warm, not hot, iron.

My cotton clothing is all washed thru a mild tepid suds, the soiled diapers being washed separately first. The suds which the woolens were put thru may be used for the soiled diapers. Then all the cotton things are boiled thoroly and rinsed thru three waters. No starch whatever is put in my clothing and no bluing is used except a tiny bit in the last water that the dresses are rinsed thru. Mother says a tiny bit of bluing will keep the dresses from getting yellow. All of the cotton things are dried in the sunlight if possible. My diapers are never ironed when mother can dry them outside in the sunlight. She folds them as she takes them off the line and they are all ready for me to wear.

Baby Mary Louise.

What I Chose for February

3260—A new type of apron that is smart and at the same time practical. It slips over the head and has deep roomy armholes to prevent crushing the sleeves. The panels are to be piped, only a few seams to be joined and the apron is finished. Sizes small, medium and large. For materials, printed sateen, striped percale, chambray, gingham, or rayon crepe are suggested.

3249—This Sports dress simulates the popular two piece mode with a wide belt at the normal waist line. A lovely material for this model is silk crepe in the new Indian series designs which are being shown for spring. Every store has a wide choice of silk and wool crepes which make up very well in this model.

3265—For the youngsters who spend their time at play these cunning rompers which close at center front with tiny buttons that also serve as trimming are to be recommended. They

are convenient, comfortable and easily ironed. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

3124—Bunny is very easy to make after our bunny pattern. He may be of tennis flannel or any other soft material.

Price of all patterns is 15 cents. Our spring fashion magazine shows some delightful models designed after the wardrobes of movie folk among whom are some of America's best dressed ladies. You will enjoy seeing this magazine, many of the illustrations for which are posed by movie favorites themselves, but best of all there are patterns available for every model.



These are very complete and easily followed. Price of the magazine is 10 cents. Send all pattern and catalog orders to Fashion Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Announcing a Pie Contest

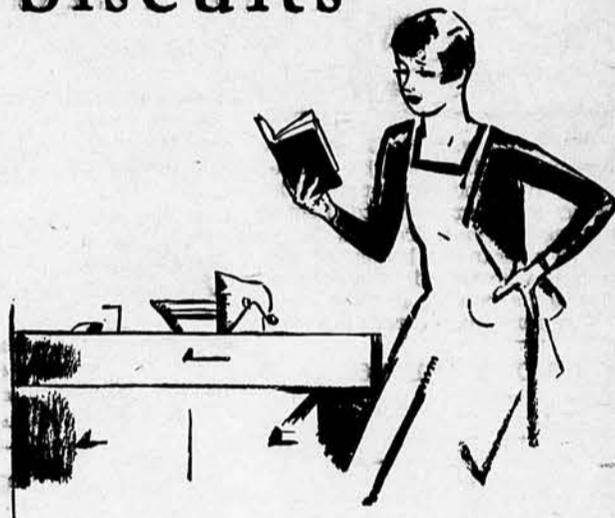
THE pies that mother used to make" have long been a subject for rhyme, family row and romance. It probably is the ambition of every cook to excel in the preparation of that one delicacy which is favored above all by the masculine world. My experience in cooking has given me a family favorite pie, several unusual pie recipes and a number of "pie tricks" such as sprinkling brown sugar over my apple pies to give them a richer flavor. I know that you have a similar list of pie lore which would help me to make better pie, so I have a plan similar to that of the cake contest, winners of which will be announced next week. If you will send me your recipes and ideas on pie making I will select the very best from among them and have them mimeographed so that every one may have a copy of the whole list. Please send along a 2-cent stamp when you send your recipes to pay the postage on the complete list of recipes when I send it back to you.

For the very best pie recipe or idea, there will be a prize of \$5 and I will pay \$1 each for each recipe that I use. Send your letters to Nell B. Nichols in care of Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Brown stains that form on porcelain bath tubs and wash bowls may sometimes be removed with muriatic acid. The acid should be dropped on the stain with a medicine dropper and as soon as the color begins to disappear, should be flushed with water.



Hills Bros' principle of roasting coffee agrees with the important rule in making biscuits



THE biscuit dough will be light and spongy — "just right," if the liquid is added to the flour a little at a time. Since Hills Bros. Coffee is roasted a few pounds at a time by their patented, continuous process, a uniform flavor is secured that has no equal in richness, aroma and strength.

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Why Not Try Your Luck at Puzzles?

When is a
1. 31

2. 30 .29 .26 .25

3. 28 .27 .22

4. 5 19 20 23 24

6 18

7 17

8 16

9 10 11 13 14 15 12 in a bad temper?

Answer
When you put it out.



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

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. Road; 3. Earliest; 4. Donkey; 5. Another consonant. From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl,

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

Queen and Topsy Are Pets

I am 8 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Prairie Rose school. My teacher's name is Miss Briles. I like her very well. For pets I have a dog named Queen and a cat named Topsy. I like to read the children's page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Ellenor Parker. Neosho Falls, Kan.

Dorothy Has a Pet Colt

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Hendrix. My brother and I drive to school. I have a little pet colt. I wish that the boys and girls who read this page would send me names for him. Dorothy LaVera Bartley. Powhattan, Kan.

Gertrude Plays the Piano

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I play the piano and ukulele. I go to school in Cedar Vale, Kan. My teacher's name is Miss Duncan and I like her very much. I have no brothers or sisters. I enjoy the young folks' page, and like to work the puzzles. Gertrude Elliott. Cedar Vale, Kan.

There was a little pond
Where Jackie sailed his
And Whizz, the G, just loved
To see that G afloat.

One day the G was sailing
A came waddling by—
And stepped into the water
As nice as apple pie.

Bow-wow! barked Whizz, 'you'll drown!'
The G just gave a flip!
'Don't you know,' she quacked,
'I sail like any G.'

My Pony's Name is Snip

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a pony named Snip and my little sister and I ride her to school. My little brother rides a Shetland pony to school. I have two cats. Their names are Tommy and Darkey and

three dogs named Aaron, Peanut and Fudgy. I have one sister and four brothers. Two of my brothers go to high school. Audrey Ewing. St. Francis, Kan.



If the Majority Rules, Willie Isn't Going to Get to Keep the Stray Pup He Picked Up

A Test for Your Guesser

Why is a man led astray like one governed by a girl? He is Miss-led. What is the difference between a

sewing machine and a kiss? One sews seams nice, and the other seems so nice.

What is that which the black enlightens the world? Ink. What fish is most valued by a lady happily married? Her-ring.

Why is a lame dog like a schoolboy adding six and seven together? Because he puts down three and carries one.

A room with eight corners had a cat in each corner, seven cats before each cat, and a cat on every cat's tail. What was the total number of cats? Eight cats.

How can you distinguish a fashionable man from a tired dog? One wears an entire costume, the other wears simply a coat and pants.

What misses are those whose days are always, unlucky? Mis-chance, mis-fortune and mis-hap.

When is a man over head and ears in debt? When he wears a wig that is not paid for.

Little Nature Studies

The Pitcher Plant

All of us know that many animals feed on plants, but we seldom trace nature's mysterious processes back far enough to realize that plants, in turn, feed on the remains of animals.

Here, however, is a plant that has turned the tables on the animal kingdom in deadly earnest. The pitcher plant, known, too, as the huntsman's cup, does not wait for the living creatures to die and become part of the earth before it adds them to its diet, but catches them as live prey and actually feeds upon them as a lion devours the zebra it has slain.

This curious plant is a marsh dweller, found only in wet, inaccessible bogs. Its leaves are the traps by which it catches its insect quarry.

These leaves lie in a flat rosette on the marsh ground, all growing outward from the center. They are shaped like pitchers with an open lid, and on the inside of this lid grow short, stiff hairs, all pointing down. The leaves are half filled with water, mixed with a sweet sap which the plant pours out to attract insects.

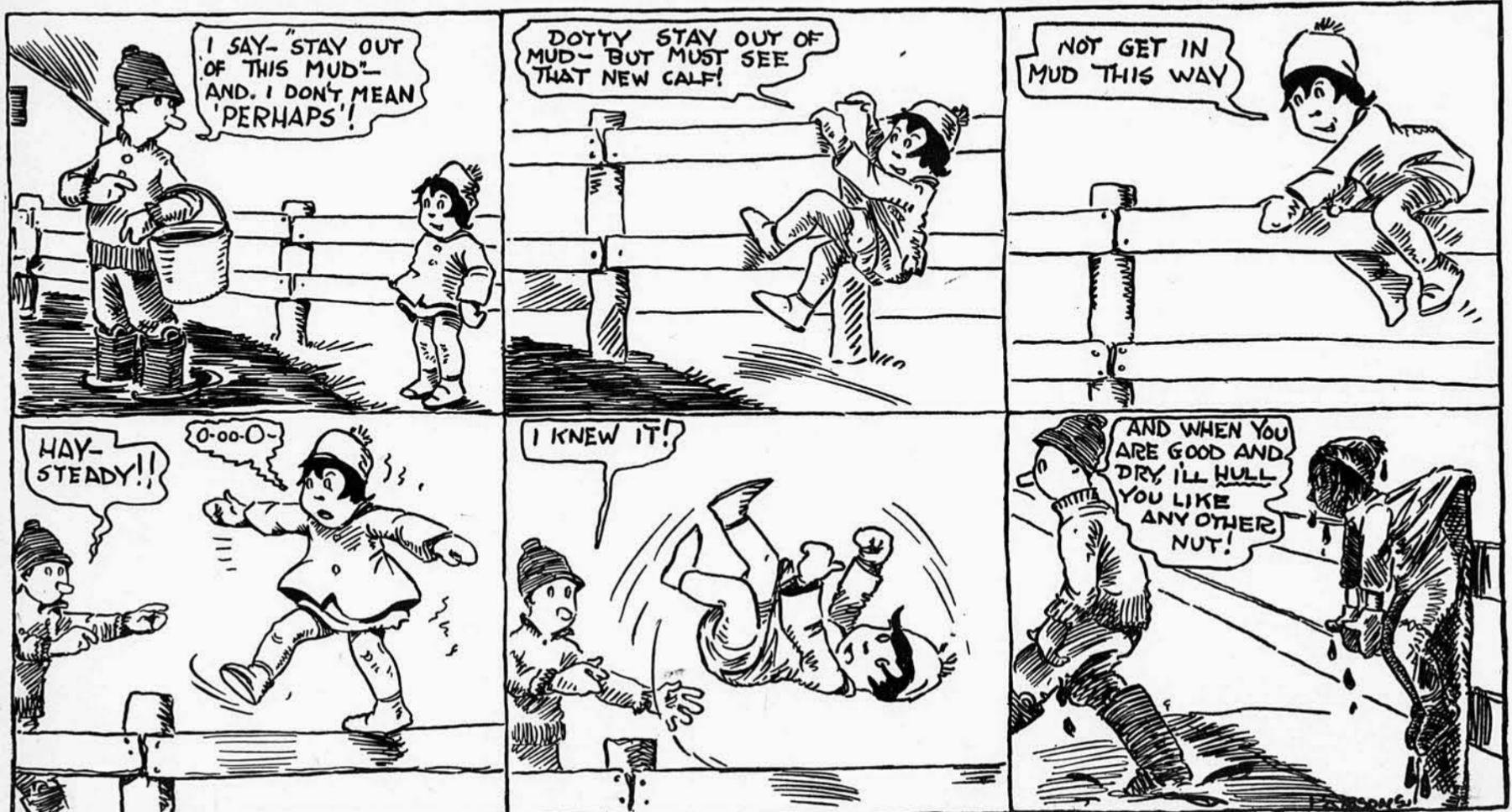
Flies, ants, spiders and other creatures crawl down into the leaf for this feast. The hairs, like short spikes, prevent them from escaping and finally they fall back into the water, ex-

hausted. Once drowned they are dissolved and absorbed into the veins of the leaf.

The flowers of this plant, growing singly on a long stem, are dark wine in color, and have a rare, wild fragrance.



An Insect Consumer



The Hoovers—As a Tight-Rope Walker, Dotty is a Flop



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

Would You Give an Apprentice Doctor a Chance, or Would You Call "Old Doc?"

ONE of the suggested methods for supplying a larger number of doctors and thus serving the country practice is that of making educational requirements less rigid for those willing to practice in such districts. One doctor has proposed that a shortened course of study be arranged, the completion of which would perhaps give the degree of Bachelor of Medicine but not the full M. D. With this degree the young man could practice in certain territory and at the end of a fair time—say five years—could take one more year of work and graduate as a doctor of medicine. The proposal is not without merit. It reminds me of my own college days when a student could go before the county medical society and receive a temporary license to practice, altho not a graduate. Some of the boys became so involved in their "temporary" fields that they never did get back to college to graduate. And some of them made very good doctors.

But how would you feel about it if one of these young men came to your village to practice? Would you be distrustful or would you encourage him? There would be every chance that he would have studied already more things than your old doctor ever studied in his life, and have had much better preparation than the doctor of 25 years ago ever had. But would you call him to the sick of your family, or would you send 20 miles for "old Doc?" These are questions that may well have some discussion before the American Medical Association takes any action on the petition of the National Grange to take measures to increase the supply of doctors.

Can Be Removed Easily

I am troubled with a small growth in the rectum which gets to bleeding quite often, and again it is just a little watery discharge. This troubles me about two or three times a month for about a week at a time, most always after bowels move. I have to put it back. What would you advise me to do? Is it necessary for an operation? Am 49 years old.

G. F. B.

This is a pile tumor. Since you have one so prominent it is likely that there are several more of smaller size. A good doctor can inject a local anesthetic and remove them without any great inconvenience. Meantime get a tube of best quality cold cream and after every action of the bowels apply thoroly inside and out.

X-Ray is Worth While

I am over 60 years old. About three years ago I had a fall and fractured a bone in my left shoulder and now I have pains across my breast into my right shoulder, and I have chilly sensations running down my back and arms.

H. W. H.

It is possible that the fracture never was repaired properly. Another possibility is that a nerve filament might have been pinched in the repair. It is worth while to have an X-Ray picture taken to see condition of the bone, even at this late date.

Give Sunshine a Chance

A case of tuberculosis has just left the house I am moving into. Can I depend on fumigation with formaldehyde gas?

L. T. J.

No. It is a mistake to rely on formaldehyde or any means of gas disinfection. Scrub paint and woodwork with soap and water in which is an active disinfectant such as a weak phenol solution. Open everything wide to the fresh air and sunshine. Sunshine kills tuberculosis germs better than any other agent.

Should Reduce Your Weight

Am 5 feet, 6 inches tall, weigh 200 pounds, 45 years old, hearty eater. Health is fairly good except when I ride machinery, particularly a mowing machine. Then I lose all pep and feel as if I weighed a ton. What causes it?

T. B.

This does not necessarily indicate any disease. The seating arrangements for farm machinery are not designed for the comfort of a heavy, fat man, and would be sure to cause a strain. Probably if you diet enough to reduce your weight to 170 pounds, you will

not only be able to ride your machinery but will feel better for all your work. You are enough overweight to be in dangerous condition.

Road Show at Wichita

The Bureau of Public Roads has announced that the good roads exhibit arranged by the Government for the Cleveland National Road Show, will be displayed in Wichita, February 21 to 24, at the Third Annual Southwest Road Show and School.

Undoubtedly this year's show and school will be the best ever held. A

fine group of speakers has been selected and preparations are going forward in Wichita's 2½ million dollar Municipal Coliseum to house the exhibits. More than 30,000 square feet of floor space have been allotted the Good Road School alone. Auxiliary accommodations have been arranged in two large theaters.

Manufacturers and distributors will have, at this show, the largest array of exhibits ever shown in the Southwest, so the management advises. These exhibits will include machinery and equipment for construction, road building, road maintenance, trucks, accessories and materials. The school and show are arranged for the benefit of state, county, township and municipal officers; material producers, contractors, engineers and every citizen interested in road building or road maintenance in the Southwest.

Biddy Birthday Parties

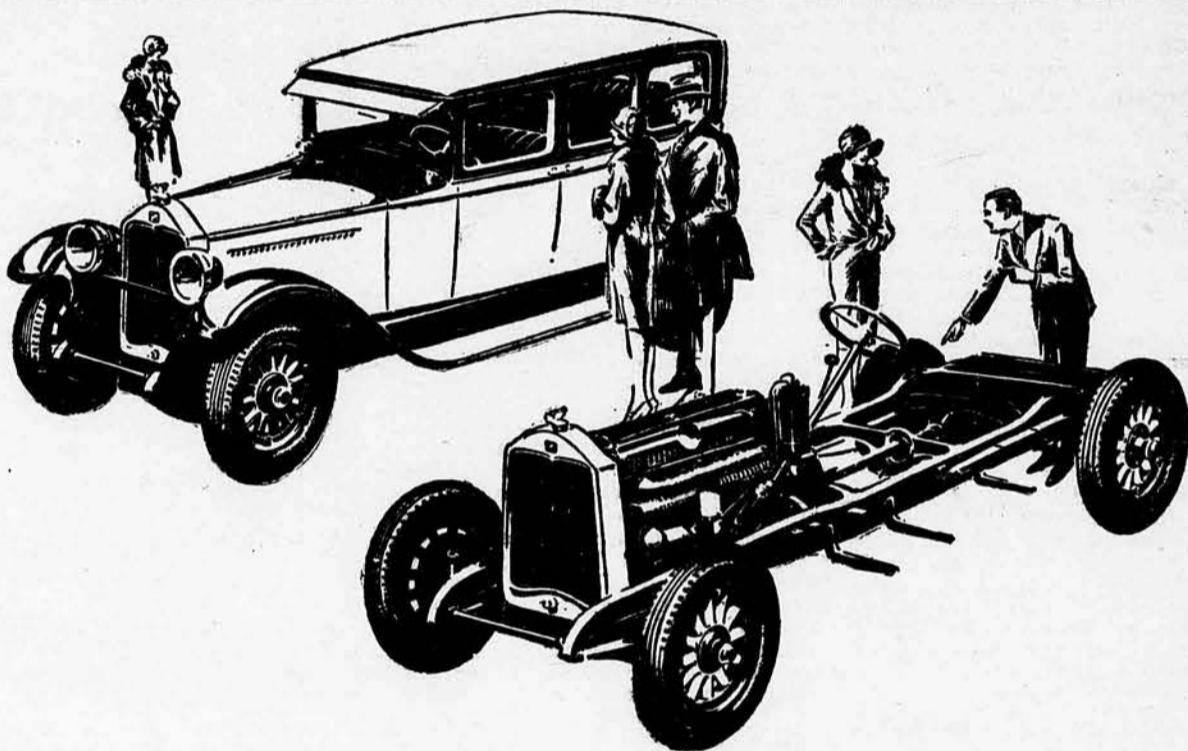
Sedgwick county, thru the Farm Bureau, and the person of County Agent H. L. Hildwein, has developed a unique idea for proving further that prop-

er poultry methods are the only kind to use. They are going to hold a series of "Biddy Birthday Parties," February 11 to 18.

These parties are to honor B. 122, the Sedgwick county hen that produced 318 eggs in 365 days, laying for 120 consecutive days. The factors that made it possible for B. 122, to make this record are breeding, feeding, housing and sanitation, so these will be featured at the parties. B. 122, likely will be present "in person" at some of the meetings.

High spots in the celebration will be charts showing results of housing and feeding demonstrations conducted in Sedgwick county. Information will be available on poultry house blue prints; there will be a model straw-loft laying house and a model portable brooder on display; exhibits of accredited chicks, exhibits from accredited flocks, displays by feed manufacturers, exhibits of graded eggs, talks by veterinarians on sanitation, talks by poultrymen and by the owner of B. 122.

In Rome meat prices have been fixed by law.



From "roof to basement" that's the way to buy a car



The man who buys a home goes over it thoroughly from roof to basement, to make certain that it has the sound construction that means long and enduring service.

That's the way to buy a home—or a motor car. And that's the way to prove the fundamental superiority of Buick for 1928.

Examine Buick carefully, part by part. You'll find every bit of material used—every nut and

cotter pin—of the highest quality. Go over Buick, from headlight to tail-light. Go into every hidden detail. There you'll discover the secret of Buick's famous dependability and long life—sound, sturdy construction throughout.

Buy your car as you would a home. Buick welcomes this searching test, and invites critical comparisons. And Buick is willing to leave the decision to you.



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All prices f. o. b. Flint, Mich., government tax to be added. The G. M. A. C. financing plan, the most desirable, is available.

BUICK

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School But No Pupils

In 197 school districts of Kansas no school is being held this year, due to insufficient pupils or to pupils attending schools in more populous neighboring districts, it is shown by replies from 98 of 105 county superintendents to a recent questionnaire sent out by George A. Allen, jr., state superintendent of schools.

Some districts, rather than have the district dissolved, as the law provides in case there is no school held for three consecutive years, employ a teacher for one or two pupils, or even where there is no pupil. The replies to the questionnaire reveal six districts in the state where there are teachers but no pupils.

In 15 districts teachers have one pupil each; 34 teachers are reported with only two pupils; 68 teachers have an enrollment of three; 132 teachers report an enrollment of four; 114 teachers have five pupils; 197 teachers report six, and 232 teachers have seven pupils each. This is a total of 798 schools in the state with an enrollment of seven or fewer pupils.

Five counties of the 98 reporting showed at least one school district with no school tax whatsoever this year.

Stockwell Grinds Alfalfa

(Continued from Page 3)

Mr. Stockwell's time hasn't all been devoted to the 1,130 acres he owns. "A farmer falls short if he neglects his family," he said. And he hasn't. This farm happens to be one of the nine in what is termed "The Kansas Rural Electrical Laboratory," but most of the electrical equipment on the farm and in the home was there before the laboratory was established. Certainly that shows interest in the home. The six children in the family had the advantage of college education. But is it necessary to go further into detail along this line? It is sufficient to say that Mr. Stockwell was selected as one of the Master Farmers of Kansas. In addition he is a member of his school board, an officer in his church, a member of the Farm Bureau, a member of the Grange, an officer in the Kansas Sheep Association and a director of the Federal Land Bank at Wichita.

Course Wheat Prices Take?

(Continued from Page 3)

price advance in six of 13 years.

This year the Argentine crop is about 20 million bushels larger than a year ago and the Australian crop about 45 million bushels smaller than last year. Allowing for some increase in carry-over in these two countries there is around 20 million bushels less wheat to move from the Southern hemisphere than a year ago unless next year's supplies for carry-over are reduced. Last year the seasonal price decline at Kan-

sas City was 6 or 7 cents a bushel. It may be lessened this year a little by the slightly less pressure from the southern half of the world.

The Canadian crop is estimated at 30 to 40 million bushels larger than last year. With this increase in size of crop, exports for October, November and December are 3 to 4 million bushels less than in the same period last year. At the close of December the Canadian visible supply of wheat was about 7 million bushels larger than a year ago and stocks in all positions were about 22 million bushels larger than last year.

Such a situation suggests heavier movements of Canadian wheat in the spring when the Great Lakes again are open to navigation. Ordinarily the navigation season opens about April 15 to May 1. The possibility of a heavier spring movement of Canadian wheat will lessen chances for a spring price advance.

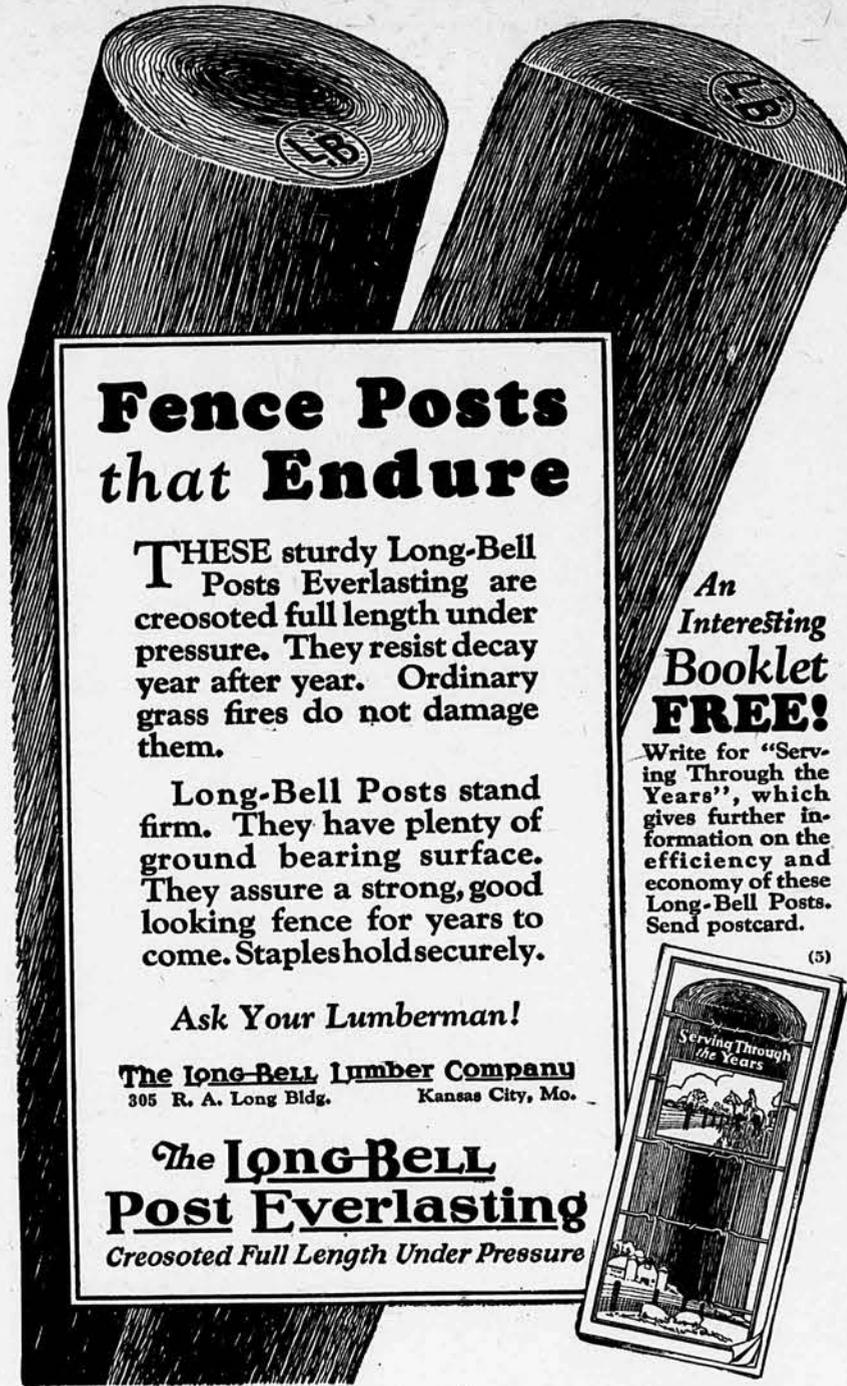
Short Kansas wheat crops frequently result in Kansas City prices in the fall and winter high enough to restrict the movement of wheat past that market. Kansas City prices all fall and winter remain relatively high compared with Chicago. As time for harvest of the new crop approaches the Kansas City price weakens more rapidly than Chicago, thus restoring more nearly the normal spread between the two markets.

That there has been some accumulation at Kansas City this year is indicated by Kansas City wheat stocks the last of December being about 1 million bushels larger than a year ago. This despite the fact that the Kansas crop is not as large as a year ago, although additional supplies have been available from Nebraska. It also is true that this year Kansas City price for wheat has been relatively high compared with Chicago. Unless, therefore, new crop prospects become very bad, Kansas City prices later in the season are more likely to get nearer in line with Chicago and export prices.

Kansas City carlot receipts of wheat in August, September, October and November ran larger than a year ago. Only in July and December have receipts been lower than last year. Stocks of wheat at Kansas City have been running a little larger than a year ago since the first part of November. The Kansas City market is not in a position to remain so independent of other markets as it has been this fall and winter to date.

Total winter wheat acreage is estimated to be 4½ million acres larger than a year ago. Condition of the crop in December is 86 against 82 a year ago. Kansas acreage is larger than last year by about one-half million acres. Condition is not so good because of lack of moisture in many sections of the state. It was reported December 1, as 75 compared with 80 at the same time last year.

It is unlikely that the movement of wheat into international trade the next



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Aristocracy and Public Office

SEDGWICK county is beginning to look around for the right men to represent it in the next legislature, and according to Henry Allen has in mind one such citizen in W. M. G. Howse. "It's a first class idea," says Governor Allen in the Beacon. "Mr. Howse has the right civic spirit, the right character and the proper sort of leadership." But he goes on to remark that "you can't expect a man like Mr. Howse to get out and make a campaign of self-seeking for a \$3 job at Topeka."

What is the matter with Mr. Howse that he can't make such a campaign? Governor Allen thinks the county should get out and name him, while the candidate refuses to participate. However, that isn't the way Henry Allen got to be Governor, and a man can do as valuable work in the legislature as in the Governor's chair. If Mr. Howse or any other successful and important citizen is of any use in a public office he will be enough interested to get out and rally the voters to his ideas and the policies he believes in. If there isn't anything that he does particularly believe in the public doesn't need him in office.

The chances are that Mr. Howse would make a good member of the legislature and become interested enough to make a fight if he once got warmed up to public service, but this is not likely to happen if he is treated as some person who condescends to accept election to a public office and does the ordinary plug citizens a great honor to consent to serve them. If he is the right sort of citizen he will either not take the job or he will go after it and get it like other candidates do.

Every community has some citizens who either think themselves or are thought by their friends to be of a special class, and if considered for public office must be persuaded to run, but there is a good deal of bunc about the office seeking the man in any such sense. The office sometimes seeks the man, when he proves himself the man for the office. In this country there are too few successful men who are willing, as a proper aristocracy must do and always has done, to serve the country in public office. Nevertheless such men owe it to the country. They ought to be glad to run and get out and make a fight, like anybody else. It is an almost indispensable part of the training, for that matter.

PAPEC

Non-Ensilage Cutters

Fill Silos at Less Cost

"Did not clog once in filling 29 silos this year regardless of wet and muddy corn," writes Frank Olson, Bruno, Minn. That's the way with the Non-Clog Papec; you get rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. Easiest running Cutter, whether with gasoline engine, tractor or electric motor. You operate with less help—the Third Roll takes the place of one man; you get greater continuous capacity! 27 years' constant improvement on the same basic principle—that's your guarantee of satisfaction.

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Cut Feeding Costs

Keep your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec. Nothing equals it for hammering grain and roughage into easily digested ground feed. Customers tell us performance is "way beyond expectations." Capacity is double that of burr mill driven by the same power. It's a wonder, gives perfect satisfaction on ear corn, oats, beans, wheat—anything grindable—any fineness—quick screen changes.

"Positive feeding device certainly does the work." Get a Papec Grinder this winter and cut Your feeding costs.

Write for the 1928 Papec Cutter Catalog, also for Folder No. 28 describing the new Papec Grinder. A postal will do. Send today.

Papec Machine Co.
124 Main St.
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The Name Guarantees The Quality



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six months will be as heavy as in the similar period last year. High ocean freight rates caused by the British coal strike in the fall of 1926 checked international trade in wheat for several months and thus postponed until the spring of 1927 some foreign trade. With low prices in the fall of 1927 and unhampered markets there is little likelihood of any accumulated foreign demand to stimulate the spring market. Only the fact that there has been no large fall or mid-winter price advance, and the unsatisfactory condition of large acres of the growing crop in the southwest, offer even a gambler's chance for much price improvement.

To Cut Flood Cost

So far as the future of Kansas is concerned, a committee named by Governor Paulen just before he left for Washington, New York and other points east, may turn out to be the most important named during his four years in the executive chair.

The seven members of the water conservation and flood control committee are:

George S. Knapp of Topeka, engineer and head of the water resources division of the state board of agriculture.

James A. McDermott of Winfield, attorney, former member of the legislature, and former judge of the industrial court.

L. O. Ripley of Wichita, general manager of the Kansas Gas & Electric Co.

H. H. Woodring of Neodesha, representing Southeast Kansas, Inc.

H. W. Avery of Wakefield, farmer, former state senator, and a member of the state board of agriculture.

Jean McKone of Lawrence, farmer and member of the present legislature.

H. E. Walter of Syracuse, former member of the legislature and now a district judge.

Floods cost Kansas farmers, industries and municipalities more than 15 million dollars last year, according to a survey made by Knapp. Irrigation, as being slowly developed where practicable under Knapp's plans, means untold millions to Kansas in the future. The present Kansas laws, especially as relating to flood control, are lamentably weak.

The committee named by Governor Paulen has the job of working out two programs, one for flood control, one for water conservation. If possible the two programs are to be hooked together. The committee also is to draw up a revision and codification of the present drainage laws that will enable the state to co-operate with the Federal Government and local districts in handling both problems.

A Poultry Short Course

The poultry short course will be held at the agricultural college, Manhattan, February 13 to 18. Subjects covered include housing and equipment, incubation and brooding, feeds and feeding, judging and breeding, parasites and diseases, management and marketing. And incidentally, if there is anything else you wish to know about poultry, the college folks will tell you.

Short course folks will have the opportunity to see the class-room theories worked out on the 24-acre poultry farm at the college where some 2,000 pedigreed hens are being trapped. There is a nominal laboratory fee in addition to cost of books.

Five Cups to Members

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

There were two cups awarded for highest profit in the Capper clubs of 1927. One was for the highest net profit in the Capper Poultry Club and the other was for highest profit in the Capper Pig Club. Not much mention has been made of the winners. Carroll Wright, Barber county, won the silver profit cup in the pig club. He produced 2,250 pounds of pork with his one contest litter. None of them were sold as breeding stock, but all were prepared for the market. Carroll's total income was \$225. His expenses were \$96.83. This leaves him a net profit of \$128.67. Of course, the prize cup is valued at \$25, but this was not included in his profit record altho it is one of his gains.

Bernice Gould won the profit cup in the Capper Poultry Club. She entered 50 chicks in the contest, and raised 44 of them. At the end of the contest the 22 which she had not sold weighed 110 pounds. Bernice is Norton county club leader, and a member for a number of years in succession. She will have three sisters and her mother working with her in 1928. Her income was \$60.95 from which \$5 was deducted for expenses, leaving a profit of \$55.95. One reason for Bernice's high income is she dressed her chickens and sold them to a fancy market in her home town.

The mother's cup was awarded to Mrs. M. F. Wright, Barber county, for loyal co-operation with the club in her county and with club principles which aided the club all over the state. Barber county folks should be proud of this honor bestowed upon a member of their county's Capper Club. Only one such prize is awarded in a year and there is state-wide competition for this prize.

Brooks C. Vermillion, Shawnee county, won the egg-shaped cup for highest egg record to the hen. His record was made with Martin Strain White Wyandottes. In six months his eight hens laid 1,056 eggs which is an average of 132 to a hen in six months.

The Marshall County Capper Pig and Poultry Club won the pep cup for leadership. Marshall has battled for this honor consistently for five years, each time coming out near the top, but in 1927 the team was victorious.

On each of these five cups is engraved "Presented by Arthur Capper" and the name of the winner together with notation of the merits for which the cup is given. This forms a permanent record of the achievement of the member. It is something which a club girl or boy is mighty glad to own.

Considering that club work offers every boy or girl in Kansas an opportunity to start in the hog or poultry business for himself, to develop a real business of his own, and to earn perhaps more than \$100, let's get busy to get more boys and girls to join. You experienced members know about the Capper club work. Think of the number of boys and girls who know nothing about it. It is up to you to tell your friends.

Your club manager will appreciate getting lists of the names of boys and girls who are interested in pigs and chickens. They will get explanations of the contests and club work, and will be started off for a big year in club work.

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Send me free pamphlet 47B.

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Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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.....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.

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The First Step in Joining the Capper Clubs is to Cut Out This Coupon, Write or Print in Your Name and Address and Other Information Called for, Then Send it to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Motors Do More Farm Work

Uses of Electricity on Farms Near Larned Indicate Its Possibilities in Future

BY H. S. HINRICHS

THE past five years have witnessed a remarkable development in electric service for the farm. Prior to 1923, central station service, when it was available, generally had been unsatisfactory to farm customers and unprofitable to power companies, except in certain localities where irrigation pumping or other local conditions made such service economically practicable.

As an example of what is taking place, a survey made by the Rural Electric Service Committee of the National Electric Light Association, reports an increase of 86.6 per cent in the number of farms receiving electric service in 27 states reporting, in the three year period January 1, 1924, to January 1, 1927. It is a significant fact when the number of farms receiving central station service is almost doubled in three years. In Kansas, several of the power companies already have established new rate schedules that are adapted to rural conditions and at least one company has had a rural department for more than a year. Rural electrification in Kansas has reached a point where farm customers are being connected as rapidly as good management permits the work to be done upon a sound economic basis.

The heart of rural electrification from the farm viewpoint is a utilization of relatively large quantities of electrical energy. It costs very little more to deliver 500 kilowatt hours a month to a farm than it does to deliver 50 kilowatt hours. Investment charges for lines and transformers and maintenance and billing expenses are essentially the same. The customer, then, who uses electrical energy for the largest number of services, may expect to receive this energy at the lowest cost for a unit of service.

Doesn't Mean Wasteful Use

Extensive use of electrical energy should not be confused with wasteful use of such energy, nor with its application to those jobs for which suitable machinery is as yet undeveloped. There are plenty of operations on the farm for which electricity is cheaper than other sources of energy, or which are performed more effectively by electric power or which can be done with so much less human toil when electricity is applied. The applications of electric power should be made on the basis of a profit from its use, either in the form of material benefits, or as human happiness and well-being.

The utilization of electricity requires new equipment and in some cases modification of the method of carrying out certain operations for its most efficient usefulness. The investment necessary for this transition to electric power need not be a limiting factor. It is unnecessary to completely equip a farm at the time electric service is first obtained. The more equipment purchased, the larger the immediate benefits to be derived, but to forgo any of the advantages of electric service because all of them cannot be had at once is unnecessary. A wise expenditure for ample and suitable wiring of the farmstead and buildings in the beginning, with a view to a full utilization of electric service as rapidly as the need and finances permit, is the means by which perhaps most farms will obtain electric service with a nominal initial investment.

Importance of proper farmstead wiring cannot be over-emphasized. It is particularly necessary that wiring be installed with a view to future uses, rather than the operation of equipment immediately installed. The added cost of the more complete wiring in the beginning is much less than the cost of obtaining an adequate system as a replacement of an incomplete job.

Electricity is being used in literally hundreds of different ways on the farm for doing work more rapidly, cheaper or more conveniently. Not only are electric motors replacing other units for a long list of belt operations, but many entirely new processes are being developed for the production of farm products and their preparation for market.

The application of electric motors

to farm belt work, will in general, use a separate motor for each machine or group of machines—where a small power unit is required, where a large amount of work is to be performed by a single machine, or where the operation is repeated at frequent intervals so that the convenience of having the equipment ready to operate is important.

The seasonal character of some farm belt jobs, however, makes it uneconomical to have a separate motor for each machine. Such operations requiring a 3 horsepower or more, in general, can be done most economically with a portable motor used for a number of such operations. There are economic and electrical factors which make it advisable to use motors of 10 horsepower or less wherever possible. Because of the overload capacity of electric motors on fluctuating loads, a large proportion of farm belt operations can be done with motors within these limits. The application of electric power to other uses will undoubtedly bring about the development of smaller machines which may be operated with motors of these sizes.

Economical for Belt Work

The use of electric power has brought out the fact that it is entirely practicable to fill silos with motors of from 5 to 10 horsepower. For example, a silo 50 feet high has been filled with kafir forage with a 13-inch cutter driven by a 5 horsepower portable motor. The bundles were fed to the machine in the normal way by the regular farm crew without favoring the cutter. The capacity was 3.6 tons an hour. The same cutter operated with a 15 horsepower motor filled a 16x60 foot silo in 30 hours overall time. The maximum capacity was 9.25 tons an hour. Receiving meter records show that neither the maximum nor average loads were beyond the capacity of a 10 horsepower motor.

The reasons that it is practicable to use electric motors of this small size for silo filling, are first, a machine that elevates efficiently at slow cutter speeds; second, the capacity of electric motors to carry large momentary overloads; and third, the uniformity of speed of electric motors under such variable loads.

The application of electric power to grain grinding has brought about several important developments in grinding methods and machinery. An automatic arrangement is neither complicated, expensive nor difficult to install. On one of the co-operating farms near Larned, a 4 inch burr mill is operated at 400 revolutions a minute by a 2 horsepower electric motor. The same motor operates an elevator which delivers shelled corn or kafir to a bin in the barn loft. The grain feeds to the grinder thru a hopper over the grinder, which is connected to the switch in such a manner, that the motor is shut off when the bin is empty.

The average amount of energy used for grinding and elevating the corn required for 30 cows was 7.2 kilowatt hours a month or 1.45 kilowatt hours for 1,000 pounds of shelled corn. At the rate paid for energy the cost is 32 cents a month. This arrangement is saving this dairyman at least \$2 a month above operating and investment charges, as compared to the cost of having the corn ground at a local mill, without considering the cost of hauling the corn to and from the mill.

Saves Hired Help Bill

This grinder has a capacity of 1,000 pounds of ground corn an hour or 175 bushels for a 10 hour day. Such an outfit, therefore, has a capacity great enough for feeding operations of appreciable size, with a small investment. Labor has been practically eliminated from the grinding operation.

A study of the practical operation of electricity in the farm home indicates that in many of its applications, electric power is cheaper than other methods of doing the same work, without taking into account the convenience of electric service. In several of the farm homes on the Larned Project, each using from 200 to 300 kilo-



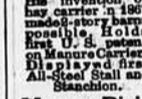
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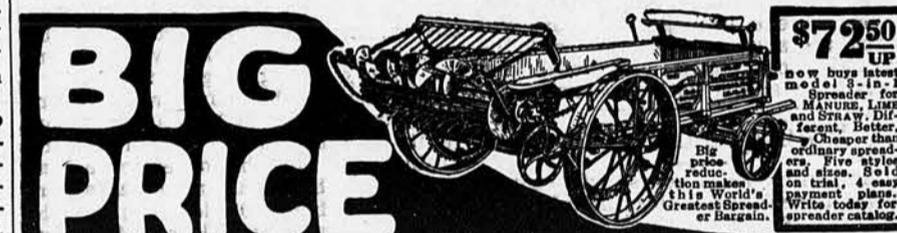
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Box 47 Waterloo, Iowa

watt hours a month in the home, the use of electricity has reduced the amount of hired help required in the home during busy seasons to such an extent that the saving in wages has been very nearly equivalent to the entire light and power bill for the year in those homes.

Running water, as supplied by automatic electric pumps is one of the important contributions of electricity to the modernization of the farm home. Such units are easily arranged to be entirely automatic, thereby giving the same service that can be had from any municipal water system. These pumps also can be equipped to pump water direct from the well at the simple turn of a faucet, a feature not possible with a municipal supply. Approximately 1,000 gallons a person a month are required as an average for the year in these homes, reaching twice that figure in some cases. This amount of water for a family of four or five will require from 6 to 12 kilowatt hours a month.

A small electric pump on one of the dairy farms, supplies all of the water for the home with a family of seven, for the dairy, for cooling the milk, watering the livestock, and during the summer an average of 1,000 gallons a day for the irrigation of a fine blue-grass lawn. An average of 52,775 gallons a month has been used for these purposes during 1926 requiring 63.4 kilowatt hours a month costing \$2.86. If we add to this a fair depreciation, interest and repair charge, for the pump and well, the total cost a month is \$5.36. This is cheaper than the rate for the same quantity in a nearby city.

The appreciation of electricity in the farm laundry is evidenced by the facts obtained from a survey of 324 electrified farms in Kansas. Of this number two-thirds were using electric washers and 90 per cent were using the electric iron. On the farms at Larned the washers require from 1.75 kilowatt hours to 6 kilowatt hours a month, depending upon the type of washer used and the number in the family. Energy used by any of the washers is so small that it is of secondary consideration to the quality of work done and the time saved.

How Iron Saves Time

The electric iron requires from 5 to 6 kilowatt hours a month for a family of four or five, which at the Larned rates, costs from 20 cents to 25 cents. The appreciation of the electric iron as a labor saver is an indication of a similar feeling toward the modern ironing machine wherever it has been used. When properly used, such an appliance will save from one to three hours in doing the ironing for a family of four, or in other words, it enables the ironing to be completed in from one-half to one-third of the time required by an electric iron. The saving over the time required with the old type of sad irons is correspondingly greater. The additional energy required by an ironer is small. Fifteen or 20 cents worth of electrical energy saves from eight to ten hours of the farm woman's time in the course of a month.

Electric refrigeration for the farm home is not a luxury. A comparison of the cost of ice and the cost of operating an electric refrigerator, including investment charges, on the farms of the Kansas Rural Electric Laboratory, is in favor of electric refrigeration without considering the convenience, cleanliness, or lower temperatures of electric refrigeration.

Need Well Insulated Box

Economical electric refrigeration depends primarily upon a well insulated box. For example, during 1926, one poorly insulated refrigerator required an average of 29 per cent more energy based on equivalent box capacity, than the average of two other boxes of approximately the same size and used in much the same manner. On the other hand a large 23-cubic foot box, insulated with 2 inches of cork board, required only 68.4 per cent as much energy as the average of five boxes of half the size.

The size of the refrigerator boxes used on the farms where investigations have been made varied from 8.5 to 23 cubic feet. The preference seems to be for a box not less than 12 to 15 cubic feet for farm home use.

A box of this size will require from 40 to 50 kilowatt hours a month during the cooler months and from 70 to 100 kilowatt hours a month during the hottest months, July and August. The cost under new rate schedules is from

\$1.50 to \$3 a month. There is a growing tendency to use electric refrigerators throughout the year.

The electric range eliminates the labor of carrying in coal or wood and of removing ashes. Kitchen walls do not require cleaning or redecorating as frequently and cooking utensils are kept in a more desirable condition and are more easily cleaned where an electric range is used.

In some farm homes the kitchen range today is depended upon for room heat as well as for cooking during the winter months. Where this is true, the coal range may be retained after the installation of the electric range until such time as furnace heat may be supplied.

The energy required for cooking with electricity varies widely between different farms. While this variation is due quite largely to the method of operating the electric range, the amount of home baking or canning and preserving which is done and the quantities of water heated on the electric range, are important factors in affecting the energy consumption. Where the range is used with reason-

able care, the cost of cooking with electricity will amount to from 75 cents to \$1.25 a person a month under new rate schedules.

What the Farmer Gets

The public has been told that out of 8½ cents as the average price of a 1-pound loaf of bread the baker gets 5.11 cents and the farmer who produced the wheat 1.15 cents. But the Federal Trade Commission, which arrived at these figures in the course of an investigation of the bread and flour industries, gives a closer analysis of where the money goes. The wheat grower receives 1.15 cents, the miller .41 of a cent, the grocer 1.28 cents, railroads and other handlers together .60 of a cent and the baker his 5.11 cents.

Baking in late years has become almost a new commercial industry, the three largest concerns, Ward, Continental and General, having an output of practically 20 per cent of commercial bread in the United States. The Federal Trade Commission in its report states that the profits of the large

bakers averaged on the total investment, as revised by the commission to eliminate intangibles and appreciation, 25 per cent from 1920 to 1925, and as reported to the commission from the companies' books 14.90 per cent.

Despite the rather high net profits of the big baking concerns whole-sale bread showed a pronounced decline in price in these five years and in fact bread prices have in a general way, says the commission, followed flour prices. Competition among the large baking companies is sharp and it was price-cutting that caused the investigation. The commission is against restrictive combination and against cut-throat competition. It reports that the highest sales realization on flour in 1920 was \$11.73 a barrel and the average net profit to millers 68 cents, but by 1925 the price declined to \$5.75 a barrel and net average profit to 24 cents. Milling has been far from highly profitable since 1920. Like all industries related to food products, including packing and sugar, flour and bread and the chemical fertilizing industry, its prices have been on a downward curve.

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America Isn't Socialist

From the Echo de Paris:

Altho Puritan antecedents have contributed largely to the American character, the nation did not begin to take definite form until about 1820. Since then unexampled industrial expansion, sustained by an unprecedented inflow of population from abroad, has resulted in marvelous growth. For more than a century America has stood in the popular mind of Europe for material opportunity. All the world sought the United States to make money. Wealth has been the economic mainspring of the nation's life. James Fenimore Cooper, who was a critical student of his countrymen, emphasized this in one of his stories a hundred years ago as well as could any modern European visitor.

The enthronement of the dollar in a nation without ancient traditions, without an aristocracy, without an intellectual caste—indeed, where intellect is less revered today than it was in the time of Emerson, Thoreau, Poe and Hawthorne—has this significant effect—that wealth, and above all great fortunes, do not arouse the sordid envy which so largely motivates European Socialism. Consequently the United States has never resorted to that fiscal demagogism which levies taxes primarily to take away the possessions of the fortunate, instead of to meet the legitimate expenses of the state. Cherishing no dread of expropriation, its millionaires have not feared to call attention to their wealth. They have been able to give free rein to the natural ambition of every man to play a prominent part in civic life. They have, therefore, aspired to be public benefactors, devoting a large part of their wealth to founding museums, universities and libraries, and to other community objects.

But it is not only the millionaires in America who are steadily growing richer. The sanctity of private property begets an accumulation complex among all classes of the people. As a result savings increase and the number of investors multiplies beyond precedent. Between 1913 and 1926 the owners of stocks and bonds of public and private corporations in America multiplied tenfold.

What is Communism essentially? Misdirected craving for wealth. Its proselytes seek some quick and easy way to better themselves materially at the expense of others. The doctrine appeals most strongly to the weak and shiftless, who lack courage and initiative to fight the battle of life alone, and therefore run in packs or take to the cover of the state. But natural selection and training have given Americans precisely the opposite mentality. They are descended from the more aggressive elements of Europe. Their ancestors were not men of the herd, but men of initiative and decision, who sought new lands and freely faced hardships to find wider scope for their natural energies. Appeals to the state and the call of the revolutionary mob were equally offensive to their ears. They relied on their own strength. America's social vices are not of the Communist order, but of a predatory and piratical kind. They

are the vices of men who push ahead unscrupulously to their objective by the shortest possible route.

Again, the European workingman who espouses Socialism is generally an uprooted peasant or the descendant of one. In our country the factory has drawn its recruits from the land. In America it has drawn no small proportion of them from the immigrants. When the latter disembark they naturally turn to the factory for bread and support. The factory has not robbed them of their little patrimony or dragged them away from their ancestral fireside. Moreover, that factory often proves to be a finer place to work and live than they have ever known before. It is likely to be light, cheerful, healthy, with clubs and playgrounds and not of a made-over group of ill-adapted ancient buildings in a congested section of a city, as it so often is in Europe. For reasons too complicated to examine here, the new arrival finds himself in receipt of a higher income than he ever enjoyed before. What more does he want? To own the place? To run it?

Well, if this is his ambition, it is one not absolutely impossible of achievement. In the first place, the shares in many great American corporations are very widely distributed, especially among their employees. That is not brought about by expropriation laws and government intervention. It is the outcome of a new industrial policy on the part of company managers, of the increase of savings among the working people, and of the growth of a habit of "investing in the firm."

American psychology, which is practical rather than theoretical, naturally directs the workman's efforts at social betterment into this channel. The public schools, the press, and other sources of social influence assist this tendency. The worker spends little time dreaming about a millennium; he wants immediate and concrete results. This same spirit makes so many wage-earners installment buyers. Incidentally, the man who is buying on installments is not a ready striker. High wages, thru their correlative, a high standard of living, are tremendous incentives to assiduous labor.

We should not forget, in this connection, that no country more vigorously suppresses anarchist or Communist agitation than the United States. In fact, the Americans adopted the strong-arm tactics later associated with Fascism before the world ever heard of Mussolini.

Many of the conditions unfavorable to Socialism and Communism in America are due to the peculiar situation of the United States; they do not exist in Europe. Some of them will not last indefinitely even across the Atlantic. But the respect for property rights, the encouragement of thrift, and the spirit of self-help which underlie the American attitude toward all social theories are fundamental, and promise to endure.

Another Gas Consumer

You have heard the story about the goat that ate the dynamite and terrorized the neighborhood thru which it rambled thereafter. Folks were afraid it would explode. Here is another one which is the truth.

The other day a goat belonging to Milt Larason, Barton county, drank 3 quarts of gasoline that had been placed on the floor of a shed preparatory to pouring it into an engine. It is reported that Mr. Larason gave up the pleasure of smoking while in company with the goat thereafter. Oh, yes, the goat is alive and well.

The Most Profitable Hog Ration

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

AN IMPORTANT factor in production of pork is the kind of hogs used. Well-bred, growthy hogs with quality will make the best use of feeds consumed, and other things being equal, the cheapest gains. No hog, regardless of how well-bred he may be or how much quality he may have or how well he may be fed, can produce gains cheaply unless he is healthy, thrifty and free from parasites.

If one has the right kind of hogs and has kept them healthy, thrifty and vigorous, his next problem is the one of finding the ration that will produce the cheapest gains and a satisfactory finish. Some rations will produce cheap gains but so poor a finish that these rations become unprofitable. Other rations will produce a wonderful finish but at so high a cost that they too, become unprofitable.

The great number of rations that have been suggested and misinterpretation of the results of many experiments have developed considerable confusion and uncertainty as to just what is the most practical ration to feed.

The Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station has tried many combinations of feeds for fattening hogs for market but has not to date found a ration more profitable than corn and tankage with free access to alfalfa pasture in the summer and corn and tankage with free access to good alfalfa hay in the winter. This ration also has the advantage of being simple and easy to feed. As a general guide, it is suggested from 1/2 to 3/4 of a pound of tankage a head a day be fed to hogs on pasture and from 1/2 to 3/4 pound a head a day be fed to hogs in a dry lot with free access to alfalfa hay.

Fall pigs fed last winter by the Kansas Experiment Station on corn at 70 cents a bushel, tankage at \$75 a ton and alfalfa hay at \$15 a ton gained nearly 1 1/2 pounds a day and the gains cost \$5.81 a hundred. Spring pigs fed corn and tankage last summer on alfalfa pasture gained 1.36 pounds a head a day and their gains figured at the prices mentioned above, cost \$4.84 a hundred, exclusive of the alfalfa pasture.

Tests conducted at several experiment stations have shown that it is not necessary to add minerals to a corn, tankage and alfalfa pasture or hay ration. This probably is due to the fact that this ration contains enough of the minerals necessary for the most economical gains. If one feels that he must feed a mineral mixture to hogs he will find a mixture of 2 parts ground limestone, 2 parts bonemeal, and 1 part salt very satisfactory. This can be self-fed free choice.



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WILL HEY.

Kansas
Farmers Read
Kansas Farmer Classifieds

Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 23)

nit now with a good conscience and to excuse to anybody."

"Why," said Morgan reflectively, "I don't believe I could quit right now, Miss Rhetta. There's something more to come; it isn't quite finished yet." "There's a great deal more to come; the end of all this fighting and killing and grinning treachery never will come!" She spoke in great bitterness. What's the use of one man putting his life against all this viciousness? There's no cure for the curse of Ascalon but me. Let it go, Mr. Morgan—I beg you to give it up."

Morgan took the hand that she reached out to him in her appeal. The great fervor of her earnest heart had drawn the blood away from it, leaving it cold. He clasped it tightly, to warm it in his big palm, and spoke comfortingly, yet he would not, could not tell her that he would give over the office and leave the town to its devices. The work he had begun on her account, at her appeal, was not finished. He wanted to give her a peace that would make permanent the placidity of her eyes, such as warmed his heart during those three days. But he could not tell her that.

"If it goes on," she said, sad that he would not yield to her request, "you'll have to—you'll have to—do what the best of them have done. And I don't want you to do that, Mr. Morgan. I want you to keep clean."

"As it must be, so it will be," he answered. "But I don't see any reason why I can't keep on the way I've started. There's nobody doing any shooting here now."

"They're only waiting," she said. "I'll have to watch them a little longer, then," he told her; "somebody might shoot your windows out."

He led her away from the subject of Ascalon's dangers and unrest, its sinister ferment and silent threat, but she could come back to it in a little while, and to Dell Hutton, who shot men in the back.

"He's over there in the court-house now—that's his office where you see the light—trying to dector up his books to hide his stealing, I know," she declared.

When Dell Reformed

Morgan left her, his rifle in his hand, to go on his patrol of the town according to his nightly program. As he rambled around the square he watched the light in the court-house window, thinking of the account on his own books against the old-faced young man who labored there alone to hide his speculations for a little while longer. And so, watching and considering, thinking and devising, the night came down over him, guardian of the peace of Ascalon, where there was no peace. Rhetta Thayer, leaving the Headlight office at nine o'clock, saw two men come down the court-house steps, shadowy and indistinct in the dusk of starlight and early night. She paused on her way, wondering, and her wonder and mystification grew when she saw them cut across the square in the direction of Peden's dark and silent hall. One of them was Dell Hutton. The other she had no need to name.

When Dell Hutton, county treasurer, deposited three thousand dollars of the county's funds in the bank next morning, a certain man who stood sure on his bond wiped the sweat of relief from his forehead. And when Rhetta heard of it she smiled, and the sense of gratitude rose out of her heart for the strong-handed man who had stopped this leak in the slender finances of the county, a thing which she believed he was holding secret in the simplicity of his honest soul.

Sensitive as a barometer to every variation, every shading, in public sentiment and sympathy, Morgan patrolled the town nightly until the streets were deserted. Night by night he felt, rather than saw, the insolence of the pale riders on the profits of vice growing, the confidence in some approaching triumph gleaming in their furtive eyes. None of the principals, few of the attendant vultures, had left Ascalon. The sheriff had returned from his excursion after cattle thieves, and, contrary to the expectation of anybody, had brought one lean and hungry hound-

facd man with him and locked him up in jail.

But the sheriff was taking no part in the new city marshal's campaign, certainly not to help him. If he worked against him in the way his fat, big-jowled face proclaimed that it was his habit to work, no evidence of it was in his manner when he met Morgan. He was a friendly, puffy-handed man, loud in his hail and farewell to the riders who came in from the far-off cow-camps to see for themselves this wide-heralded reformation of the Godless town of Ascalon.

These visitors, lately food for the mills of the place, walked about as curiously as fowls liberated in a strange yard after long confinement in a coop. They looked with uncomprehending eyes on the closed doors of Peden's famous temple of excesses; they turned respectful eyes on Morgan as he passed them in his silent, determined rounds. And presently, after meeting the white-shirted, coatless dealers, lookout men, they began to have an air of expectant hilarity. After a while they usually mounted and rode away, laughing among themselves like men who carried cheerful tidings to sow upon the way.

In that manner Ascalon remained closed five nights, nobody contesting the authority of the new marshal, not a shot fired on the streets. On the afternoon of the sixth day an unusual tide of visitors began to set in to this railroad port of Ascalon. By sundown the hitching rack around the square was packed with horses, and Dora Conboy informed Morgan that she never had waited on so many people before in her hotel experience.

At dusk Morgan brought his horse from the livery stable, mounted with his rifle under the crook of his knee. At nine o'clock Peden threw open his doors, the small luminaries which led

a dim existence in his effulgence following suit, all according to their preconcerted plan.

There was a shout and a break of wild laughter, a scramble for the long bar with its five attendants working with both hands; a scrape of fiddles and a squall of brass; a squeaking of painted and bedizened drabs, who capered and frisked like mice after their long inactivity. And on the inflow of custom and the uprising of jubilant mirth Peden turned his quick, crafty eyes as he stood at the head of the bar to welcome back to his doors this golden stream.

Had Two Guards

Close within Peden's wide door, one on either hand, two vigilant strangers stood, each belted with two revolvers, each keeping a hand near his weapons. One of these was a small, thin-faced white rat of a man; the other tall, lean, leathery; burned by sun, roughened by weather. A shoot from the tree that produced Seth Craddock, he might have been, solemn like him, and grim.

Dell Hutton, county treasurer, cigar planted so far to one corner of his wide thin mouth that wrinkles gathered about it like the leathery folds of an old man's skin, came to Peden where he stood at the end of the bar.

"All's set for him," he said, drawing his eyes small as he peered around thru the fast-thickening smoke.

"Let him come!" said Peden, watching the door with expectant, vindictive eyes.

The news of Peden's defiance swept over the town like a taint on the wind. Not only that Peden had opened his doors to the long-thirsting crowd gathered by the advertised news of a big show for that night, but that he had posted two imported gun-fighters inside his hall with instructions to shoot the city marshal if he attempted to interfere. With the spread of this news men began to gather in front of Peden's.

(Continued on Page 35)



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Farmers Are Feeding Well

Seems to be Some Discussion as to Why Hog Prices Took the Drop

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER a week of almost summer-like weather we had a return to winter and now it appears that we are to have spring for the next day or so. Well, variety is the spice of life; if we lived in a land of perpetual sunshine with no cold snaps we probably would get to be as worthless as the denizens of such climates usually are. Nothing like a little zero weather occasionally to put the soil in good condition and a snap in a fellow's heels. All livestock is wintering well. In the first place this has been a good winter; in the second place there is feed in plenty and of good quality and, third, there is a disposition to let the animals have this feed. A cow worth \$75 has a much better chance of being fed well than would the same cow if she was slow sale at \$15. Hogs are down at the bottom and likely to remain there. Some say direct buying by the packers is the cause and others say the packers manipulate the market. The packers say the drop in hog prices has hit them as hard as it has the hog grower and that because of great loss in stored pork products they virtually have no profits for 1927.

Guess Cattle Are All Right

Poultry growers say that the price of eggs has been so low that no profits have been made during the winter. I can believe this, if the poultrymen are allowed anything for their labor. But there seems to be a general idea that the time of the average farmer is worth nothing, an idea handed down from former times. I wonder how the town man would like to have this applied to him, paying him only for the raw material he uses and allowing nothing for his labor. The hog men say they are swapping dollars in feeding hogs at present prices but the cattle feeders are saying nothing, so we may conclude that matters are all right with them. I have noticed that when farmers are losing money they let the world know about it but when they are making something they keep perfectly quiet, going on the theory that if outsiders find they are taking profits a campaign immediately will be organized to take those profits away from them. What farmers need to insure moderate profits is moderate crops each year; a great surplus is only one degree better than a crop failure. Farmers run two hazards, that of the weather and that of the market, while the industrial world runs only one, that of the market.

But Not So Easy to Pay

While we are on the subject of farm profits I recall that the question was asked me recently, "Is it as easy to buy a farm now as it was 25 years ago?" To this I said "Yes, it is easier to buy a farm now than it was 25 years ago but perhaps not quite so easy to pay for one." That, I conclude, was what the questioner really meant. There is room for debate on this question. On the whole I think the price of farm products has kept pace with the price of land. It is the price of other things that the farmer must have that has outrun both the price of farm products and the price of land. Good upland farms can be bought almost anywhere in Eastern Kansas for from \$50 to \$60 an acre; such land 25 years ago cost from \$35 to \$45 an acre. Hogs were worth \$5 a hundred 25 years ago, fat cattle \$5 to \$6, corn was 40 cents a bushel, butterfat 25 cents a pound and eggs 15 cents a dozen. So we can see that so far as the price of land is concerned it has not outrun the price of farm products. What troubles the farm producer is the way clothing, farm machinery, shoes, taxes, coal and building material prices have outrun the price of land and what it produces. Add to this the expense of motor cars, gasoline, tires, oil and upkeep of the cars and we get some idea why farming is not more profitable.

Were Few Price Slumps

One advantage the land buyer of 25 years ago had, and which the land buyer of today may not have, lies in

the fact that for many years following 1903 the price of land and what it produced was gradually rising. No matter whether the buyer did pay more than normal prices when he bought his land, it was not long until the price rose above what he had paid and each year registered somewhat higher prices for farm produce. This rise in price did not come with regularity but there were few price declines aside from a short period in 1907. This made it comparatively easy to pay for a farm if industry and good judgment were used. Whether the land buyer of today will be favored by such conditions is for the future to decide. It seems to me that land prices are near the low level and the buyer of today will not be called upon to face the great losses that confronted the buyer of 1919, but it is a question whether he will gather any "unearned increment" by reason of rising land prices for some time. If the price of farm products rises in the immediate years to come, land prices probably will follow. It seems fairly certain that if the price of what the farmer produces does not rise, the price of what he must buy will be lowered for industry cannot long remain on a higher level than agriculture.

Trees Need Plenty of Time

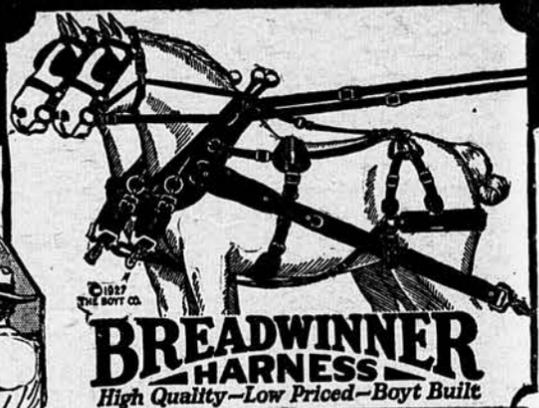
We found a big locust tree down on the creek this week which was dead nearly to the top, the result of borer attacks. This tree, when down and sawed into stove lengths, made wood enough to last a full month. It was 25 feet to the first limb and the trunk made 24 cuts, 18 inches long, and large enough so that it was difficult to lift one. This tree was just 50 years old as the rings told the story of growth. One could tell by each ring whether the season which made the ring was favorable for tree growth. There are few trees which make better fuel than the honey locust and no matter how big it may be, it always splits easily. When this country first was settled, some 60 years ago, the banks of the creek which runs thru this farm were lined with a heavy growth of timber, many of the trees being very large. This first growth was all cut off by settlers and used for fuel and posts. Hence it comes that this 50-year-old tree cut this week was one of the first of the new growth which sprang up after the original first growth was cut. In New England it usually is considered that 50 years are required to grow a crop of marketable timber which is not far from the time needed here.

Put Up Another Wire

The windmill which pumps the water for use at the feed yards on this farm is 60 rods away. It was erected almost 25 years ago and when first put up we had a wire carried on poles from the house to the mill to throw it in and out of gear. This system stood for about 20 years when the walnut poles supporting the wire rotted off. About that time we put in an engine and pump and since then have put in a large supply tank at the house, so we have not used the mill control as we have so much storage room that trips to turn the mill on and off do not have to be made very often. But this week we cut a new lot of poles and have bought 60 rods of new No. 9 wire and again will fix up the line to control the mill. Formerly we pulled the mill off by means of a lever on a post but this time we are going to put in a drum on which the rope which attaches to the line wire may be wound up and the mill shut off. This system is positive in its action and we much prefer it to the float system which allows the mill to be continually stopping and starting. This line control of the windmill is one of the things which cost little and which, in the course of 20 years, will save many miles of travel with its attendant loss of time.

Live poultry sometimes shrinks as much as 17 per cent in weight during the time it is in transit to market.

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Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 33)

en's to see what the city marshal was going to do, how he would accept this defiance, if he meant to accept it, and what the result to him would be.

Judge Thayer came down to the square without his alpaca coat, his perturbation was so great, looking for Morgan, talking of swearing in a large number of deputies to uphold the law.

This was received coldly by the men of Ascalon. Upholding the law was the city marshal's business, they said. If he could not do it alone, let the law drag; let it fall under foot, where it seemed the best place for it in that town anyhow. So Judge Thayer went on, looking around the square for Morgan, not finding him, nor anybody who had seen him within the last half-hour.

Rhetta was working late in the Headlight office, preparing for the weekly issue of the paper. This disquieting news had come like the wave of a flood. She had no thought of work from that moment, only to stand at the door listening for the dreaded sound of shooting from the direction of Peden's hall.

Judge Thayer found her standing in the doorway when he completed his search around the square, his heart falling lower at every step.

"He's gone—Morgan's deserted us!" he said.

"Gone!" she repeated in high scorn. "He'll be the last to go."

"I can't find him anywhere—I've hunted all over town. Nobody has seen him—I tell you, Rhetta, he's gone."

"I wish to Heaven he would go! What right have we got to ask him to give his life to stop the mean, miserable squabbles of this suburb of hell!"

"I think you'd better run along home now—Riley will go with you. Why, child, you're cold!"

He drew her into the office, urging her to put on her bonnet and go.

"I'll stay here and see it out," she said. "Oh, if he would go, if he would go! But he'll never go."

She threw herself into the chair beside her littered desk, hands clenched, face white as if she bore a mortal pain, only to leap up again in a moment, run to the door, and listen as if she sought a voice out of the riotous sound.

Judge Thayer had none of this poignant concern for Morgan's welfare. He was not a little nettled over his failure to find the marshal, and his apparent shunning of duty in face of this mocking challenge to his authority.

"Why, Rhetta, you wanted him to take the office, you urged him to," he reminded her. "I don't understand this sudden concern for the man's safety in disregard of his oath and duty, this—this—unaccountable—"

"I didn't know him then—I didn't know him!" she said in a piteous low moan.

Judge Thayer looked at her with sudden sharp turning of the head, as if her words had expressed something beyond their apparent meaning. He came slowly to the door, where he stood beside her a little while in silence, hand upon her shoulder tenderly.

"I'll look around again," he said, "and come back in a little while."

A Night of Rejoicing

Meanwhile in Peden's place the celebrants at the altar of alcohol were rejoicing in this triumph of personal liberty. Where was this man-eating city marshal? What had become of that knock-kneed horse wrangler from Bitter Creek they had heard so much about?

They drank fiery toasts to his confusion, they challenged him in the profane emphasis of scorn. Upon what was his fame based? They wanted to be told. The mere corralling of certain stupid drunken men; the lucky throw of a rope. He never had killed a man.

With the mounting of their hastily swilled liquor the hilarious patrons of Peden's hall became more contemptuous of the city marshal. His apparent avoidance of trouble, his unaccountable absence, his failure to step up and meet this challenge from Peden, became a grievance against him in their inflamed heads.

They had counted on him to make some kind of a bluff, to add something

either of tragedy or comedy to this big show. Now he was hiding out, and they resented it in the proper spirit of men deprived of their rights.

They began to talk of going out to find him, of dragging him from his hole and starting a noise behind him that would scare him out of the country.

Peden encouraged this growing notion. If Morgan wouldn't bring his show there, go after him and make him stand on his hind legs like a dog, after a few more drinks, after a dance, after another stake on the all-devouring tables of chance. They turned to these diversions in the zest of long abstinence, in the redundant vitality of youth, mocking all restraint, insolent of any reckoning of circumstance or time.

Peden distended with satisfaction to see the free spending, the free flinging of money into his games. A little virtuous recess seemed to be profitable; it was like giving a horse a rest. His two guards waited at the door, his lookout at the faro table swept the hall from his high chair with eyes keen to mark any hostile invasion. Morgan never could come six feet inside.

Well satisfied with the beginning of that night's business, exceedingly comfortable in the thought that this defiance of the law would bring a newer and wider notoriety to himself and the

town of which he was the spirit, Peden sauntered among the boisterous merry-makers on his floor.

Dancers were warring and shuffling in close embrace, couples breaking out of the whirl now and then to rush to the bar; players stood deep around the tables; men reached over each other's shoulders to take their drinks from the bar.

All was haste and hilarity, all a crowding of pleasure with hard-pursuing feet, a snatching at the elusive thing with rough, bolsterous hands, with loud laughter, with wild yells.

Pleasure, indeed, seemed on the flight before these coarse revelers, who pursued it blindfold down the steep slopes of destruction unaware.

Peden shouldered his way thru the throng toward the farther end of the long bar, nodding here with a friendly smile, stopping now and then to shake hands with some specially favored patron, throwing commands among his female entertainers from his cold, hard, soulless eyes as he passed along.

And in that sociable progression down his thronging hall, ten feet from the end of his famous bar, Peden came face to face with Morgan, as grim as judgment among the crowd of wastrels and women of poisoned lips, who fell back in silence to let him pass.

Morgan was carrying his rifle; his pistol hung at his side. The big shield of office once worn by Seth Craddock was pinned on the pocket of his shirt; his broad-brimmed hat threw a shadow over his stern face.

Peden stopped with a little start of withdrawal at sight of Morgan, surprised out of his poise, chilled, perhaps, at the thought of the long pistol shot between this unexpected visitor and the hired killers at his front door, the way between them blocked by a hundred revelers.

So, this was the cunning of this range wolf, to come in at his back way and fall upon him in surprise! Peden's resentment rose in that second of reflection with the dull fire that spread in his dark face. He flung his hand to his revolver, throwing aside the skirt of his long coat.

"Let your gun stay where it is," Morgan quietly advised him. "Get these people out of here, and close this place."

"Show me your authority!" Peden demanded, scouting for a moment of precious time.

The musicians in the little orchestra pit behind Morgan ceased playing on a broken note, the shuffle of dancing feet stopped short. Up the long bar the loud hilarity quieted; across the hall the clash of pool balls cut sharply into the sudden stillness. As quickly as wind makes a rift in smoke the revelers fell away from Morgan and Peden, leaving a fairway for the shooting they expected to begin at the door. Peden stood as he had stopped, with hand upon his revolver.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The term unit as applied to fertilizers means 1 per cent or 20 pounds in a ton.



Evidence!

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Farm Crops and Markets

Fat Cattle Marketed the Last Few Weeks Have Brought Satisfactory Prices

CONDITIONS have been very favorable for the advancement of field work. Considerable progress has been made in disking and plowing for spring crops in the eastern half of the state. Corn husking is practically completed; sorghum threshing is progressing rapidly. Attendance at public sales is good with active buying.

County agents are receiving numerous inquiries for seed oats. There appears to be a shortage. Preparations are being made for treatment of seed potatoes.

There are no new developments in the livestock situation. A few cases of necrotic enteritis and hog cholera are reported. Nemaha county is taking final steps toward making the county an accredited area, free from bovine tuberculosis. Movement of livestock to market has been above normal the last week. Fat cattle marketed the last few weeks have realized satisfactory prices.

Last week brought very little moisture for Kansas wheat. Surface soil in the western counties continues very dry. Much late seeded wheat has not yet germinated. Very little wheat and rye has made large enough growth to warrant pasturing. Sufficient surface and subsoil moisture for winter needs appears present in the eastern counties.

Allen--The winter has been dry and fine for stock. All kinds of stock have done well. The cold weather has required a large amount of roughness, but there has been plenty on hand. Corn, 63c; kafir, 60c. Ground feed especially bran has been rather high, altho the concentrates with high protein content have not been so high.--Guy M. Tredway.

Brown--Moisture is needed for the wheat. Winter has been a good one on stock so far. There is plenty of feed. A little plowing was done last week but very little farm work has been done. Most of the corn sold as grade 3 or 4 from 69 to 71c a bushel; wheat, \$1.13; hay, \$8 to \$12 a ton; eggs, 30c; cream, 42c and hogs from \$7 to \$7.50.--A. C. Dannenberg.

Butler--The wheat is in need of moisture. Two snows we had did not help the wheat much. Corn is all husked around here. Many sales. Sometimes two a day with good prices for everything. Roads are in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.19; oats, 50c; corn, 76c; eggs, 33c and cream, 44c.--Jacob Dieck.

Cloud--Early sown wheat is looking fairly well and appears to be a good stand. Stock cattle and horses are doing well in stalk pasture. Hens are beginning to lay more. Occasional sales of farms at good prices, some as high as \$90 an acre. Farmers still busy storing feed and getting fuel. Cows are producing more, and a good many calves are coming.--W. H. Plumly.

Cowley--Weather fine but chilly. Wheat is all right so far, but is beginning to need rain. Fewer hogs than usual at this time of year. Not many pigs farrowed. Cattle doing well and stockers are bringing record prices. Plenty of water and a surplus of feed.--E. A. Millard.

Harvey--The weather has been quite favorable for preparing ground for spring crops and chopping wood. Some public sales and livestock bringing good prices. Wheat, \$1.16; oats, 50c; corn, 75c; butter, 45c; eggs, 35c; heavy hens and springs, 18c and light hens, 14c.--H. W. Prouty.

Lyon--Wheat is in good condition. Some plowing done in January for potatoes. Several changes will be made on rented farms. Most of the farms near Emporia are rented for cash. Very few farms sold. There will be a good crop of young pigs. Plenty of feed for stock. Good roads. Corn, 67c; eggs, 33c for No. 1.--E. R. Griffith.

Marshall--Considerable corn is being marketed. The price has been up to 63 cents. The wheat needs moisture. Englebee's Holstein sale was held Monday. Top cow sold for \$187 and they averaged \$142.50. Corn, 68c; wheat, \$1.20 and eggs, 30c.--J. D. Stosz.

Neosho--Wheat ground up somewhat over this locality as a result of the general warming up. Soil moisture is ample for the crop. Very little old wheat not shipped out. Corn is being marketed at 65 cents. Many farmers have taken advantage of the warm weather and have been plowing. A great many folks set out several acres of strawberries in the fall and with a favorable spring are expecting a few carloads for shipment out of Chanute. This never has been done in Neosho county before. Livestock is doing well and there seems to be an abundance of feed. Prairie hay prices are very low.--James D. McHenry.

Ness--The weather has been very nice. We have had no moisture for quite a while. There have been hard freezes this winter. It will be a good test of Black Hull wheat to withstand drouth, and freezing.--Jas. McHill.

Osage--Not all of the corn is out of the fields, much of it is being hauled to elevators from the fields and from the cribs as there are not enough hogs to eat it, nor is there crib room for it. We have seen hogs more plentiful and are wondering why there is so great a gap between prices of fat hogs and fat steers. Hogs may be abundant in some localities or else the people prefer to eat beef. Very few sales are being held but maybe they will start next month. Eggs are not so plentiful as last year at this time and much higher.--J. L. Ferris.

Phillips--Weather fine. Cold and dry with need of rain or snow to supply moisture for the wheat. Corn that still is in the field is lying on the ground. It has been a good fall and winter to gather corn. Livestock is going thru the winter fine.

Hogs are scarce here. The short corn crop and the failures of the last four years are the cause of this scarcity. Cows are doing well and hens have started to lay. Roads are fine. Some public sales and things are selling very well.--J. B. Hicks.

Sherman--The ground is dry but wheat is in fair condition, and the late sowing is showing life and coming up. Stock is doing fine. Feeder cattle have mostly been shipped, plenty of feed, corn mostly all gathered, sales going well with a marked advance in the price of good horses. There will be considerable spring wheat sowed this spring. Some land is moving. Corn, 65c; barley, 60c; wheat, \$1.22; chickens, 18c; eggs, 30c; cream, 42c and hides, 12c.--Col. Harry Andrews.

Thomas--The weather is mild and very little moisture has fallen this winter. It is difficult to estimate what the outcome for the 1928 wheat will be, as it appears to be dormant. Quite a bit of corn is being sold at 67c to 68c. Livestock is wintering well and brings satisfactory prices at public sales. Wheat, \$1.29; hogs, \$7.45 and cream, 44c.--L. J. Cowperthwaite.

Washington--Moisture is needed for the wheat. The weather has been warm the last two weeks. Many public sales and everything selling high. Horses and mules are bringing high prices with several buyers scouting the county for good ones. Not many cattle on feed. There is a good demand for stock hogs.--Ralph B. Cole.

\$465 From a Few Geese

BY MRS. LENA HENSLEY
Marion County

I have had good success with the Embden geese, keeping four ganders and eight hens. I feed them oats and some corn and plenty of water in the winter and some growing wheat and oats in the spring. Oats is the best because they don't get so fat as when fed corn.

About the first of March they begin to lay. When I get 20 eggs, I set them under hens, five eggs to each one. I dip each egg in tepid water three times a week the first two weeks. The last week I dip them every day. The last day pour some water in the nest so the straw is wet. The eggs will be pipped one day and night before the pouls get out. If enough moisture is added they get out well, but if you don't add moisture there are a good many that won't get out. If one pips on the little end it will never get out unless you help it out, but don't help it out too soon. When they have dried and can handle themselves well, take them and the hen from the nest, give five to each hen but no more. Put them in a box, put slats in front so the hen cannot get out and make a fence around the box so the goslings cannot wander away.

The next day get some tender grass, cut it with scissors in small pieces and put some water in a cup on one side of pen. A cup is best because it is the right size for them. Get two-thirds corn chop and one third bran and moisten that with clabber milk or water. Corn chop must be ground rather fine. Put a little in a cup, they don't eat much at a time but feed five times a day just a little and all the grass they want to eat, but cut it fine. Keep them penned till they are 1 week old. Then take them to a place where it is fenced with chicken wire and plenty of young tender oats growing. That is the best green feed for the young geese. Take only one or two hens with them as more hens are a bother, they run over the young and cripple them.

I sold 121 this year and got \$334.53. I sold them dressed for 20 cents a pound. They averaged 14 pounds apiece. Besides I picked 131 pounds of feathers from them. I picked some of them four times--every seven weeks--and sold the feathers at \$1 a pound. There is good money in the Embden geese. They are large, make good breeders, fatten and grow quickly, and make a fine roast when dressed.

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dozen, bread 77 pounds, and dressed beef, mutton, veal and lamb 76.7 pounds.

Sugar consumption in the United States has increased 40 per cent since 1914. Six hundred and twenty-five million pounds of sugar are used in the manufacture of 1 1/4 billion pounds of confectionery produced yearly to satisfy the American sweet tooth.

Fifty-eight per cent of this country's sugar supply comes from Cuba, 25 per cent from Hawaii, Porto Rico and the Philippines, and the remaining 17 per cent is produced in the United States. Approximately 1,960 million pounds of beet sugar and 157 million pounds of cane product were produced in this country last year.

How We Got Results

BY MRS. DWIGHT BARNES
Linn County

On January 1927 we had 175 White Wyandotte hens and pullets. Some of the pullets had been laying since October; others a little younger were just beginning to lay. Hens were laying well.

This is what we sold during the year from the flock: Eggs, \$433.25, young chicks and hens \$380.75. A total of \$804. We had 178 hens and pullets for the coming year.

Feed during the year, for both young chicks and breeding flock cost \$272.95. This includes about 400 gallons of sour milk. This leaves \$531.05 for labor and use of equipment.

To get these results: First, we had a well-bred and carefully culled flock. For years I have used roosters that came from trapnested hens that had made a good record. We cull all year. If for any reason a chicken shows a defect that would disqualify it, that bird goes out of the flock, altho egg production is what we work for.

The second essential is sunshine, feed and housing—three in one. One is no good without the other two. Our houses are made-over buildings that admit lots of sunshine and no drafts. The flock has open range, is out of doors every day the sun shines if there is no snow.

We feed a dry mash every day; fed fresh every day the layers will eat more than if it is left before them all the time. Mash during winter months consists of 100 pounds each of yellow cornmeal, ground oats, bran and shorts; 50 pounds of alfalfa meal, 15 pounds of meat and bonemeal, 2 1/2 pounds of salt. With this mash we feed 17 pounds of scratch grain a day, 6 pounds of kafir in the morning and 11 pounds of shelled corn in the evening.

On stormy days when the birds cannot be out, we feed 2 pounds of wheat at 9 o'clock and the same amount at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. This is fed in deep litter and keeps the hens busy.

During summer months we feed no scratch grain and hold meat scrap, alfalfa meal, and ground oats out of the mash.

In early October we begin feeding a wet mash—some of the dry mash moistened with sour milk. It is fed about 11 o'clock in the morning. This is to help the molting hens get their new feathers and it starts both hens and pullets to laying. We keep this up for a few weeks then gradually quit the wet mash.

While feeding wet mash, we feed what they will eat in about five minutes. Plenty of sunshine, oyster shell and fresh water will keep a good flock in paying flock.

We hatch our baby chicks in small incubators. Besides the \$804 worth of poultry and eggs sold we have had for table use about \$70 worth. Of course, we like White Wyandottes best.

Fairs Get the Crowds

BY I. D. GRAHAM

There are approximately 3,000 county fairs in this country and they represent an investment of 180 million dollars. It does not matter whether the fair owns its grounds and buildings, the investment is there and a recent investigation has shown that the average amount is \$60,000.

Further investigations have shown that at least one-third of the people of this country attend the fairs, altho it is believed that the proportion is greater than this in Kansas, as our big statewide fairs attract approximately one-fourth of the population and the 50 or more county and community fairs easily would account for the balance.

More people attend the fairs than the total enrollment in all our colleges. More attend the fairs than all those who go to the baseball or football games, more than all who go to the movies, and a good many more than those who go to church. The fairs afford the greatest means of reaching the people that is to be found in this country and their success or failure depends entirely upon the appeal made by the fairs to the people.

Fairs are schools for all the people. All ages, all conditions and both sexes are the students and the exhibits are the teachers. If the appeal made by the fair is a good one its ultimate success is assured; if it is bad, the finish of that fair is not far distant, and it ought to fail. If the fair is clean and wholesome and the exhibits well-balanced, it will have the co-operation of the community, but if it is poorly managed, or if it admits immoral shows, gambling devices, or other infractions of law or of good morals, its doom is sealed.

It might prove of interest to indicate something of the growth and development of our ideas about fairs

and their management since Kansas first began to hold a state fair. In one of the earlier premium lists of the Kansas State Fair, held by the State Agricultural Society, I found one class which included flour, starch, butter, cheese, honey, bread, cake, doughnuts, crackers, pickled cucumbers, gherkins, peaches, catsup and browned coffee. Just imagine the work of the judges in awarding prizes on a class like that. In another class I found plowing and spading matches, canned fruit, butter, cheese, and native wines. About all a judge could do would be to declare the native wines were better than the spading contest and give them the blue ribbon.

In livestock a provision was made for Shorthorns, Devons and Ayrshires, and then a class for "Other breeds, grades and crosses, pedigrees furnished as far as possible." Championships were provided for the best bull of any age or breed and the best cow of any age or breed. Among the hogs one class was made for Cumberland, Yorkshire, Woburn Irish and Magic breeds, and another for Suffolk, China, Essex and other small and distinct breeds.

The point to this, and the only reason why these facts are quoted, is to show that our predecessors in fair management did not comprehend the vital fact that the purpose in giving premiums for livestock is to improve the breeds, and this cannot be done when the breeds are placed in competition with each other or with grades or crosses.

To Study Soil Conditions

A rural development bureau to study soil conditions in Wyandotte county, with a view to increasing production, probably will be organized in conjunction with the Chamber of Commerce. Such a plan has been recommended by the agricultural committee of the chamber. Another indication that business men are trying to get down to the grass roots.

Those Blues

Nitt—"How can you tell whether they're dancing or just necking?"
Witt—"If they don't move they're dancing."

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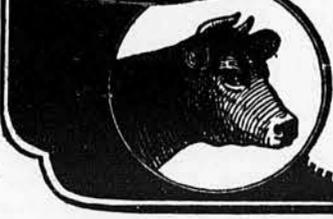
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BY WALTER G. WARD
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Also let us show you sharpening stones, sharpening steels and, if you do not have one, get a kitchen style, easy running knife grinder that you can clamp onto a bench or table. It will make knife sharpening quick and easy and will be useful the year around for a thousand and one jobs. There will be no guesswork about the knives you buy from us, they are fully guaranteed.

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KANSAS hens are better housed than ever before. Despite the discouraging market conditions which obtained during the summer months, county agents report more new and remodeled poultry houses than in any previous year. Sixty-five of the 105 Kansas counties have Farm Bureaus, with full time agricultural agents. Reports from these 65 counties show a total of 1,076 new laying houses. Of this number, approximately two-thirds, or to be exact 710, are the popular open front, straw-loft type. In addition to the new houses, 640 laying houses were reported remodeled during the year. The work involved in most of these included opening up the front for light and ventilation, and adding a straw loft to make the building warmer in winter and cooler in summer.

This type of poultry house was formally introduced in Kansas about seven years ago, with the erection of one on the experimental poultry farm at the state agricultural college at Manhattan. The results it gave soon proved its superiority over the other poultry houses in use on the experimental farm. As additional houses were required, they were constructed of this type and the others were remodeled to embody its essential features.

Among the first of the Kansas farmers to recognize the advantages of this simple, economical and comfortable poultry house were Will Bauer, Clay county, and Herman Hazel, Chase county. The highly satisfactory results from these two houses operated under farm conditions encouraged others to try them, until now there are few counties in the state unacquainted with the Kansas straw loft poultry house.

These Counties in Lead

Clay county, with 86 new straw loft houses, and Anderson county with 60, lead the state. County agents Jaccard in Clay and Hendriks in Anderson, both are intensely interested in poultry, and both have pushed the straw loft house so effectively that all the new houses reported in their counties last year are of that kind.

The fear that the layer of straw forming the ceiling would harbor lice and mites retarded the adoption of this feature. Altho, at first thought this condition may seem probable, experience indicates the layer of straw does not add to the difficulty of controlling these pests. The fact that the

straw does not require frequent changing is indicated in the first house built on the experimental farm, which has the original straw in it, now entering its eighth season.

Not only has more attention been given the housing of the laying flock, but also the method of handling the young chicks. The county agents report 947 portable brooder houses erected during 1927, in their counties. Here again Clay county leads with 181. The increased attention given the equipment for handling poultry is certain to be reflected in more efficient and more profitable poultry production.

Baby Chicks Did Well

BY MRS. IVAN SCHANTZ

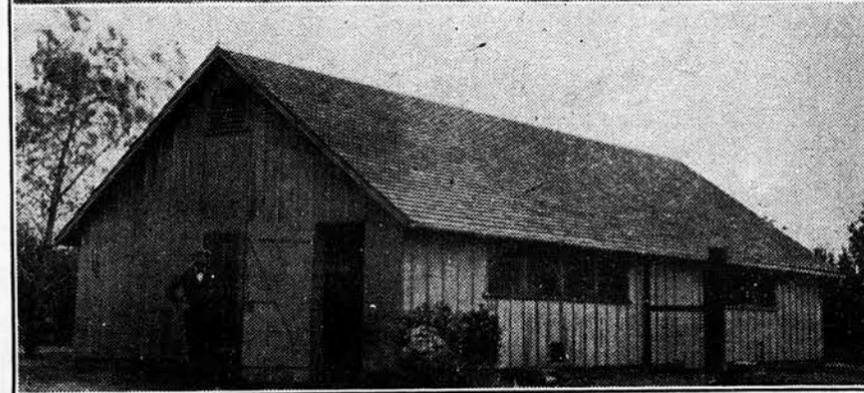
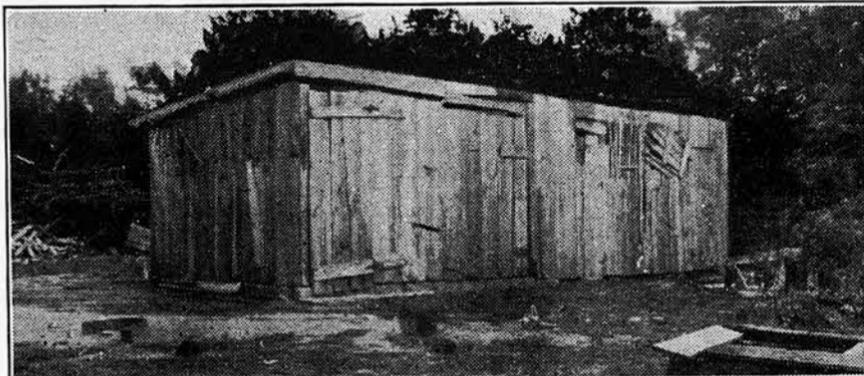
During the last season we got 251 chicks from a reliable hatchery May 25. The chicks were from one of the good matings of this hatchery, as we believe that well-bred chicks are the most profitable. Of the number received, 232 lived, 17 died of diarrhea, one was drowned, and another was trampled to death.

The chicks were received in the afternoon, and after examining the shipment for dead chicks we replaced the covers of the boxes. After dark the boxes were carried out to the brooder, which was of the coal stove type and of 300-chicks capacity. The chicks were placed under the hover, and as it was dark the chicks remained there and thus found the source of warmth.

Previous to placing the chicks in the brooder house, it was thoroly cleaned and disinfected for lice. An inch layer of coarse sand was spread on the floor. Then the brooder stove, which had been thoroly gone over and given necessary repairs, was set in place. Two days before the chicks were expected, a fire was started in the stove and the thermostat adjusted. Fine mesh chicken wire was placed around the stove about 18 inches out from the edge of the hover. This was to keep the chicks from straying far from the hover and still give them plenty of chance to get far away enough from the hover to cool off if they wished.

The chicks were 3 days old before they were given their first feed. Also, previous to the first feeding, we gave them plenty of sour milk, just as it began to thicken.

The sour milk was really the first feeding on the third day. After that we gave them a home-made mash, consisting of 2 handfuls of rolled oats, 1



These Two Pictures Taken on the H. H. Herst Farm, Harper County, Typify the Change in Attitude Now Generally Apparent Concerning the Housing of Poultry. The Well-Developed, Properly-Managed Flock of Good Quality, Comfortably Housed, Soon Will Pay for Their New Quarters. County Agent E. H. Aicher, Standing Near Herst's New Poultry House, Reports 18 New Buildings of This Type in Harper County



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handful of bran, 1 raw fresh egg and 1 tablespoonful of codliver oil. This was fed five times a day for the first three days of feeding in amounts that the chicks would clean up in a few minutes. On the fourth day the mash was given twice a day and a scratch grain three times a day. When the chicks were 10 days old they were changed from oats and bran to a commercial chick starter mash.

Water and sour milk were kept before the chicks at all times, and a disinfectant tablet and crude catechu was used in the water for sanitary purposes. Fine clean straw was used on the floor for litter, and grit and sand were always available.

During the third week, the mash was put into feed hoppers and the scratch grain was fed three times a day as usual. When the chicks were 8 weeks old, we put them on a commercial growing mash to which I added 1 part of bran and 1 part middlings to 2 parts of the mash by measure. I have had very good results from this.

With reference to sanitary methods, the watering of the chicks presented the greatest problem and the hardest job. So I bought a 3-gallon thermos-drink. In this the water was always clean and cool and the fountain seldom empty. The sour milk was put in a wooden trough with slats across the top to prevent the chicks getting their feet in. The coop was disinfected with a cresote preparation and the chick run covered with ashes.

About the only disease we had to contend with was diarrhea, which appeared when the chicks were about 2 weeks old. The affected ones would stand around with wings almost touching the floor, and cries of distress accompanied the passage of droppings, which were streaked with blood. At first I used some tablets but without results. After consulting my poultry book, I gave them three doses of crude catechu powder. I do not know whether that helped, but I lost only three chicks after that. I always kept the coop clean, and as soon as a chick showed a sign of disease it was caught, killed and buried. I believe that this helped greatly in keeping the disease in check.

As soon as the sexes could be distinguished, I separated them. When the roosters weighed 1 1/4 pounds, they were penned in a fattening crate and fed a wet mash consisting of 1 part bran and 1 part middlings "mixed sloppy" with sour milk. In 10 days they were ready for the market. So far I have sold them all to the local hotel as dressed poultry, as I find that I can make more from selling them that way than by shipping thru the regular channels of trade.

Revision of Postal Rates

Dr. Charles M. Sheldon, the noted divine and author of "In His Steps," has addressed an open letter to Postmaster General New asking why postal rates are so arranged that while he had to pay only 2 cents to carry a newspaper to King Alfred of Belgium it took 4 cents postage to carry a copy of the same newspaper to his neighbor across the street in Topeka, and similarly with letter postage. Moreover, it took twice the postage to mail a book to his son in Milwaukee as the same book to London.

Postal rates are being revised by Congress and some of these discrepancies probably will be corrected. But the fact about postal rates is that internationally they are made by a postal convention, or treaty, which has not been altered with regard to rates since the war. International postage is on a pre-war price basis. But in 1917, when prices advanced violently and domestic postal deficits rapidly increased, Congress revised domestic rates upwards, letter postage being increased 50 per cent and other classes in even a greater measure. A zoning system was established and rates were zoned for second-class mail, including newspapers, with progressive advances in rates to become effective in 1917, 1920, 1921 and 1922. Later, in 1925, rates again were increased to take care of advances in salaries to postal employees, who had been left behind during the big wage rise.

Revision of these rates now is being considered by Congress, and some of the rates complained of by Dr. Sheldon will be scaled down. For one thing, the hike in newspaper postage was so nearly prohibitive under the zoning system that instead of increasing revenues it shut off an important source

of revenue. Persons who wanted to mail a marked copy of a newspaper found it was cheaper to subscribe to it for a week and let the paper do the mailing.

As a consequence of the poorly devised second-class mail scheme under the zone plan it appears that notwithstanding that newspapers never increased so much in size and number of pages, yet between 1920 and 1925 the weight of newspaper, magazine and other second-class mail actually declined by 21 million pounds. Circulation was restricted deliberately to avoid crushing costs of distribution over zones and other means of distribution were used than that of the post-office. The postal department suffered, since if rates had remained as before on second class mail, it is calculated that the volume of second class mail would have increased in these five years by 400 million pounds. The excessive rates killed the goose that laid the golden egg of postal revenue.

The bill now introduced by the chairman of the House committee proposes many changes, which are generally downward, and are estimated to reduce the revenues of the department by 10 million dollars. But so far as the proposed rates are reasonable, the volume of increased business may compensate for the lower unit charges.

Neglect Means a Loss

BY MRS. WILLIAM HARTMAN
Marshall County

For the average farmer I think it pays to buy day old chicks from a reliable hatchery. It is a decided advantage to have the chicks all the same age, most hatcheries are equipped to give the eggs the best care during the period of incubation and if one has a good flock of hens it is a decided loss to allow hens to hatch and brood chicks. If one has enough good, dependable incubators to hatch the desired number of chicks at one setting and can spare the time from the laying flock to give them the necessary attention it may be all right. But few farmers are thus equipped. Many chicks hatched at home during the spring are hatched at a bigger cost than is figured against them. Unless one has plenty of time to tend both the flock and the incubators one or the other or both are neglected and the neglect of either means a loss to the flock owner. Therefore I find it pays to give my flock the extra care and have my chicks hatched at the hatchery.

Jardine a Good Farmer

Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine, former head of the Kansas State Agricultural College, evidently practices what he preaches to the farmers of the United States and does it successfully.

A carload of short-fed Herefords from the Jardine farm near Manhattan, recently was shipped to Kansas City and sold at \$14.25 a hundred. The steers averaged 1,175 pounds in weight.

Turning Over a New Leaf

It was visiting day at the jail, and the uplifters were on deck.

"My good man," said one kindly lady, "I hope that since you have come here you have had time for meditation and have decided to correct your faults."

"I have that, mum," replied the prisoner in heartfelt tones. "Believe me, the next job I pull, this baby wears gloves."



The most recent addition to the "Doggerel Club" is Mrs. B. B. Rufener, Route 2, Elmdale. The men are being outclassed these days, altho they started out by winning consistently.

The \$5 prize for the best completion of the doggerel printed January 21, relative to K. C. Baking Powder, has been mailed to Mrs. Rufener. Her winning line was, "All along the baking line." The completed verse reads:

The kiddies' cries for cookies
And the baking of hot bread
Make extra work in plenty
Which women sometimes dread.
But double action powder
Used in baking all the time
Would make the task more pleasant
All along the baking line.

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I WON'T forget it soon. I had a bump on my head the size of an egg, to remind me. Then I bought a flashlight. It has been worth its weight in Liberty Bonds.

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CAPON-GOLD, a book that explains why capons are the most profitable part of the poultry business. Tells everything you will ever want to know about Capons. 50 pictures from life that shows each step in the operation. List of Capon Dealers' Addresses. Tells how to prevent "Slips," where to get the best and cheapest Capon Tools. Capons are immense eating. Big profits realized. Get wise. This book tells how. Copyrighted new and revised edition. Regular 50c copy, prepaid to your address, a short time only, for a Dime in coin or stamps. Geo. Beuoy, No. 41 Cedar Vale, Kans.

40 BREEDS WONDERFUL POULTRY BOOK
The Nation's Great Poultry Manual. 132 Pages. Beautiful Pictures. Mrs. Berry's success with Hatchery, Blood-Tested, Pure-Bred Poultry and pullets that lay at 4 months feeding, become egg-layers and remedy information. Makes LOW PRICES on Pure Quality Poultry, Eggs, Chicks, Broilers, Supplies, etc. Send only 5 cents to help mail. BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 36, Clarinda, Iowa

To Aid Healthy Birds

BY R. L. HAUSEN

There are certain feeds which aside from their nutritive value in the poultry ration perform other services, such as increasing the appetite and powers of digestion, maintaining the general health and protecting against disease. One of the most important of these is buttermilk. On some farms where butter or cream is sold there is a supply of buttermilk or skimmilk for the poultry, but this is not always the case. Most dealers in poultry feeds now carry condensed buttermilk, a by-product of creameries in certain sections, and it is a well recognized part of the up-to-date poultry ration. A poultryman of 30 years' experience told me some time ago that everywhere he looked on his farm he saw an empty buttermilk keg. I know I have fed a lot of it, using it diluted as the first feed of the baby chick and feeding it right along in various forms as the chicks grow into pullets and finally into breeders.

Benefits Baby Chicks

In feeding buttermilk to chicks as a drink, it should be diluted, as it comes from the keg with 7 parts of water, which gives it the proper consistency to flow freely. It is a very good plan to dip each chick's beak into the buttermilk when the hatch is taken off in order to make sure that all get some. The lactic acid contained in buttermilk is of great benefit in the intestinal tract, preventing many digestive disorders which chicks are subject to. The buttermilk feeding should be continued as the chicks grow. After a week I prefer to feed as it comes from the keg, as this method is much less trouble than diluting it to give in liquid form. A good practice to follow is to smear the buttermilk on a piece of board placed against the side of the house where the chicks can pick it off. It is not a good plan to let the chicks get their feet in it, as the buttermilk sticks to their toes and may start the habit of toe picking. However, I have found that condensed buttermilk fed freely will stop toe picking and other forms of cannibalism in growing chicks, and in pens where this habit starts I recommend giving all the chicks will clean up once a day, feeding it on a board just as it comes from the keg as described.

Helps Control Coccidiosis

When the growing stock goes on range still another benefit is derived from the buttermilk. It is well known that at this stage in their growth chickens are extremely subject to the serious disease known as coccidiosis, which causes a stunted growth with drooping wings, sleepiness and high mortality. Even when chicks recover, they seldom develop as they should, and are especially subject to many ailments as pullets. It is true that buttermilk will create a condition in the intestines of the chick unfavorable to the progress of this disease, so that by raising chicks on a clean range and feeding plenty of milk the disease can be largely controlled.

When the pullets go into the laying house a moist mash consisting of 1 pound buttermilk and 2 pounds laying mash, mixed with water and fed at noon, will help to start them laying. In the case of Leghorns that are laying heavily there is danger that they will get too thin, so when the pullets get to producing over 35 per cent the moist mash can be changed to a fleshing mash composed of 1 pound buttermilk, 1 pound rolled oats and 1 pound yellow cornmeal. These quantities are for 100 birds. The same mash can be used for finishing market poultry of all ages. This fleshing mash also can be fed to advantage during the molting period, as it is desirable to have hens lay on weight at this time in preparation for the period of production in the spring. This is especially true of breeding flocks, and buttermilk fed during the breeding season will give a good account of itself in the fertility and hatchability of the eggs, and in the vitality of the chicks which are hatched from them.

So that completes the cycle of buttermilk feeding, from the chick thru the pullet to the breeder and back to the chick again. But while this little article has been written with the idea of bringing out the special advantages of feeding buttermilk, the fact must

not be lost sight of that the buttermilk contains a high proportion of protein in a form very easily digested by the birds, so that in addition to the unique qualities it possesses it is a valuable food as well.

Get Better Results Now

BY F. P. APPLEBAUGH
Montgomery County

Incubators and brooders are among the most profitable modern appliances in general use on the farms. They are not only easier to care for than the hens they replace, but if properly handled will give as good or better results. By use of trapnests and an incubator we are able, by a little additional work, to tell just which chicks are produced by each hen. The leg band numbers of the hen are written on the large end of the eggs as they are collected from the trapnest. The eggs then are grouped in the incubator. On the 18th day each group is placed under a pedigree basket made of hardware cloth cut and bent to various sizes, but about 2½ inches high so the chick can stand up. They remain in these boxes until the hatch is complete. We then remove the boxes one at a time and wing-band the chicks, giving each a number to correspond to the one on the leg band of the mother. This makes it very easy to identify the cockerels or pullets from the outstanding hens, to retain in the flock for future breeders and permits one to sell for broilers the less desirable ones.

We burn natural gas in our incubators and find it a very satisfactory fuel. There is no dirt, no odor and when once regulated it requires no further attention. We also have found the cellar an ideal place to run the incubators if sufficient ventilation is assured. We find natural gas also an ideal fuel for brooders and use a device that holds a temperature at 95 degrees at the edge of the hover. The temperature is decreased gradually as the chicks get older. From 250 to 350 chicks in a bunch seem to do best; fewer require just about as much work and more are likely to get to crowding. An even temperature will do much to prevent crowding. If the temperature falls after the chicks have gone to bed they are likely to huddle up in bunches and some of them may chill and others become damp and sweaty. These conditions are sure to start trouble and artificial brooding gets the blame.

Maintaining the proper temperature is the most difficult and most important factor in artificial brooding. Proper feeding and ventilation are next and cleanliness is above Godliness in rearing baby chicks.

School Lambs Top Market

Fifteen boys who are members of the livestock class of the vocational agricultural department of the Chase County Community High School at Cottonwood Falls, who have been feeding a carload of lambs as their class project were successful in topping the Kansas City market with their lambs which they shipped a few days ago.

The Chase County Community High School is one of the very few schools in the country which maintains a school feeding plant, in which the students of the class carry on a class project in addition to their own individual projects which are usually calves.

This season the boys under the supervision of their instructor, George F. Ellis, purchased a carload of lambs consisting of 124 head. The lambs were unloaded here September 23, when they weighed 53.3 pounds a head. When they were sold a few days ago they weighed 77 pounds a head and brought \$12.85 a hundred pounds.

The daily ration for the lambs consisted of .46 pounds of shelled corn; .07 pounds of cottonseed meal and 1.45 pounds of alfalfa hay for the first four weeks. After this the ration of corn and cottonseed meal was increased to 1.18 pounds of corn and .1 pound of cottonseed meal and the alfalfa was lessened to 1.34 pounds to the head.

Last year the boys of the class fed out a carload of calves and they probably will try calves again next year for their class project.

The boys who are members of the class this year are Harry Broughton, Robert Burns, Newell Cooke, Walter Cobb, Eugene Klotz, Berl Greene, Nelson Simmons, Kermit Benninghoven, James Burns, Robert Fillmore, John Hollenbeck, Elmer Sharp, Melton Sayre and Cecil Taylor.

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EGG a DAY made Mrs. Kelly, Iowa, \$1 a day EXTRA profit from her 60 hens. The egg yield quickly jumped from 11 to 43 eggs a day. Right in the dead of winter, too. Thousands of users report equal profits. YOU can do as well. We guarantee you can't lose. Get a trial package and start giving it to your hens.

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Baby Chicks, brooder stoves 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, trains 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.

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Baby chicks from popular breeds tested one to three years. Breeders from 200 to 800 egg strains. County and State show winners. Early order discount. 5 day guarantee saves you money. \$1 books order. Catalogue and testimonials free. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.

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On Special Money Saving Plan. STROMBERG'S SUPER ACCREDITED CHICKS—best that can be produced—STRONGEST GUARANTEE ever written. That chicks will arrive safely AND LIVE. Most liberal replace offer. Get catalogue. Address STROMBERG PO. FARM & HATCHERY, Dept. 405 FOUR DODGE, IOWA

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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.

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38 Pure Breeds—Heavy producers. Chicks with Wonderful Endurance. Colored Book tells all; gives LOWEST PRICES. Fowls, Eggs, Chicks, Supplies. 100 per cent GUARANTEE. GREAT WESTERN POULTRY, SALINA, KANSAS

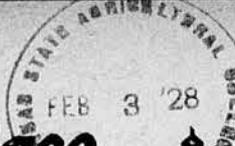
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From World's Largest poultry breeding organization. State Accredited. We breed for capacity 200 eggs and up yearly. 14 varieties. Utility Chicks low as 9c each. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Prompt service. CATALOG FREE. MISSOURI POULTRY FARMS, Box 2 COLUMBIA, MO.

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Our FARMERS MARKET Place

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

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Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
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RELIABLE ADVERTISING
We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. 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 order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

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FOR QUALITY CHICKS WRITE PRATT Chick Hatchery, Box 171, Pratt, Kan.
BABY CHICKS. CATALOGUE FREE. Beck's Farm Hatchery, Queen City, Mo.
ELECTRIC HATCHED, BLOOD TESTED Chicks. Free feed. Write U. S. Hatchery, Pratt, Kan.
BABY CHICKS 8 TO 12 CENTS. WRITE for price list. Wiley's Hatcheries, Cambridge, Kan.
CHICKS TWELVE VARIETIES, LOW AS \$9 hundred. Jenkins Accredited Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.
FIFTEEN BREEDS BABY CHICKS FROM accredited flocks, low prices. Glenn Davison, Grand River, Iowa.
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BETTER BARRED ROCKS: SHOW WINNERS, good layers; flock Grade A—state accredited blood-tested four years. Baby Chicks, \$18 and \$16; order from this ad or send for catalog. Moorhouse Hatchery, Murdock, Kan.

BABY CHICKS
BUY KANSAS HATCHED CHICKS, LEADING varieties. Custom hatching and rugged baby chicks. Babcock Hatchery, Harper, Kans.
MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY LAYERS. Leading breeds. \$8.80 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.
WHITE'S QUALITY CHICKS FROM GOOD selected flocks, priced right, 100% live delivery. White's Hatchery, Rt. 4, North Topeka, Kan.

SPECIAL DISCOUNT ON ORDERS booked now, delivery after Jan. 30. All chicks State Accredited and Certified. Hays Hatchery, Hays, Kans.
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TWELVE YEARS OUR CHICKS HAVE succeeded with our customers. Priced right. Eight breeds. Bowell Hatchery, Abilene, Kans. Box K 110.

STEINHOF CHICKS, WE ARE NOW taking off regular hatches, fifteen breeds, 8c up. Catalog and prices free. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, 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 trapped hens. Write N. R. Bickford, Box K, Oswego, Kansas.

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CHICKS 8c UP. PURE BRED. FROM heavy laying flocks. 100% alive. Leading breeds. Catalog Free. Rex Poultry Co., Box 322, Clinton, Missouri.
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GOLD STANDARD CHICKS, B. W. D. Accredited. Blood tested flocks only. Thirteen varieties, 10 to 14 cents. Catalog and price list free. Superior Hatchery, Drexel, Mo.
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LIGHT BRAHMAS, WYANDOTTES, Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Peds. High quality chick at a low price, satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan.
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ELECTRIC HATCHED CHICKS ARE BETTER. Pure bred, productive, healthy. Sent prepaid, full count. Free literature. Don't wait until ready for chicks before ordering. Salt City Hatchery, Hutchinson, Kan.

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My chicks do their own crowing. If you want quality chicks instead of fancy catalogs, write the Highland Point Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Mound City, Kansas. All Standard Chicks priced right. Chas. Post.

BEELEY'S QUALITY CHICKS—KANSAS Accredited Buff Orpingtons—White Wyandottes, S. C. Reds, Barred Rocks, Barron and Hollywood White Leghorns. Catalogue free. Beeley Hatchery, Coldwater, Kan.
MISSOURI ACCREDITED CHICKS—ROCKS—Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons; Twelve Dollars hundred. Leghorns, Ten Dollars. White Minorcas, Fourteen Dollars. Free Book. Appleton City Hatchery, Appleton City, Mo.

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EXCLUSIVE WHITE LEGHORN BREEDERS. Farm flocks. Quality Barron chicks 10c, accredited 12c. Select mating with 220-260 egg trapnest K. S. A. C. males 15c prepaid. Live delivery. Quantity discount. Order now. Arthur Knox, South Haven, Kan.
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BIG DISCOUNTS, SPECIAL OFFERS FOR orders now. Quality-Vitality Bred Chicks. State Accredited. Finest breeding. Records to 307 eggs yearly. Prompt 100% live delivery. Leading breeds. Big catalog in colors free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Box 100, Clinton, Mo.
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FREE BROODER WITH YOUR CHICK Order. Here's a real Offer! A high grade brooder with your order for 200 or more chicks. Lowest prices in years. All standard breeds—100% live arrival. Miller's Missouri Accredited Chicks need no introduction. We also specialize on 3-week-old chicks. Big catalog in colors—Free. Write today. Miller Hatcheries, Box 2606, Lancaster, Mo.

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CUSTOM HATCHING. KNOW YOUR CHIX. Get free list of best flocks in county. Buy your eggs, and we hatch them in Mammoth Buckeye. Reserve space now. 3 1/2c per egg. Less for large amounts. 12 years' experience. Chix from our own White Leghorns, 9c. Chicken Village, Bendena, Kan.
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REAL QUALITY CHICKS, BIG, STRONG, healthy Smith hatched chicks from personally inspected free range flocks of high quality. Extra good winter layers. Live delivery guaranteed. Lowest prices on leading varieties. Free price list. McMaster Hatchery, 802 Ellinwood St., Dept. A, Osage City, Kan.

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Kansas Accredited chicks. All popular breeds. Guaranteed hundred percent live, healthy arrival. Send name today for free book about poultry raising and describing different breeds. No obligations. Write today. Crawford Hatchery, Dept. 2, Horton, Kan.

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Fresh air hatched quality chicks all leading varieties, eggs from personally inspected pure bred and blood tested flocks farmers' prices. Ralph E. Griffith, Mgr., Kiowa, Kan.

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For Fluffy healthy chicks of Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons and Wyandottes. Postpaid. Write for literature. Square Deal Hatchery, Melvern, Kan.

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Younkin Chicks—From Blood tested, accredited and egg-bred flocks. \$8.50 up. Shipped C. O. D. Get our catalog, prices and free brooder offer. Younkin's Hatchery, Box 150, Wakefield, Kan.

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say thousands of chick buyers. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book and low prices. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

WE APPEAL
WHERE QUALITY, SERVICE, SATISFACTION and fair prices are desired. Five years Standardizing behind our efforts. Get our prices before you buy. Sunflower Farms Hatchery, Bronson, Kan.

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13 varieties accredited flocks. Live arrival on time guaranteed. 9 years experience warrants satisfaction. Get our catalog—sent free. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

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We sell only chicks from flocks that we have tested for bacillary white diarrhea. Leading varieties, special attention given early orders. Write for mating and price list. Kemah Poultry Farm and Hatchery, Larned, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Al and Slim Are on Their Way to a Week of College

BABY CHICKS

State Accredited Chicks

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Quality Chick for immediate delivery. The very chick for early broilers. Heavy assorted \$10.80 per 100. Mating charges prepaid. Write for circular and prices on our Standardized chick, 15 leading varieties. B & C Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

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Buy the Best! Rupf's Quality Baby Chicks are from flocks built up thru 23 years experience—yet cost no more. Leading varieties from free-range, properly culled and mated flocks—Kansas Standardized. Bred for high egg production. 100% live delivery guaranteed. We pay postage. Illustrated literature free. Write us today for our special low prices on highest quality chicks. Rupf's Poultry Farm, Box C, Ottawa, Kan.

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Backed by my Famous "Gold Bond" Guarantee mean bigger profits for you. From Accredited flocks selected by experts for heavy laying ability. My early order discounts mean a big saving for you. Write for full details, \$1.00 per 100 books your order. Popular varieties. Free! America's Finest Poultry Book. This valuable book was declared by a jury of experts to be the best. Very instructive—a book every Poultry Raiser should have. Write today for yours. Train's Poultry Farm Hatchery, Box 208, Independence, Mo.

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MINORCAS WHITE SINGLE COMB COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Walter P. Smith, Wilmot, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. George Webber, Quincy, Kan.

SINGLE COMB BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$2.50 each. Russell Welter, Grantville, Kan.

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BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRAIDLEY strain, eggs 100, \$6.50; 50, \$3.50; 15, \$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK EGGS—WHITE FULL strain, \$5.00 100. Mrs. E. Bowser, Abilene, Kan.

EGGS, WHITE ROCKS, STATE ACCREDITED Grade A. \$5.50 per hundred. C. E. Nelson, Roxbury, Kan.

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APPLEBAUGH'S WHITE ROCKS, STATE Certified Grade A. 27 years breeder. Range eggs \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100 prepaid and insured. Trapnest eggs 12 and 25 cents each. Applebaugh's White Rock Farms, Cherryvale, Kan.

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WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, GOOD ACCREDITED birds. Laura Gafford, Goff, Kan.
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VANSOYOC'S WHITE ROCKS WON 3 firsts, 2 silver cups Eastern Kansas Poultry Show at Ottawa, 1927; chicks, \$16; 100 eggs, \$7. Sweetbrier Farm, Mont Ida, Kan.

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PURE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS \$2. A Henke, Lost Springs, Kan.
BIG BONED DARK RED ROSE COMBED cockerels \$3 and \$4. Lida Marsh, Sun City, Kan.
STATE ACCREDITED SINGLE COMB Red eggs \$7 hundred prepaid. Frank Miller, Cullison, Kan.
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STATE CERTIFIED, R. C. REDS, GRADE "A," past seven years trapnested, pedigreed stock, combining highest egg production, non-sitting and State Show winning qualities. Cockerels and Eggs; satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Jas. Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.
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LARGE ROSE COMB COCKERELS \$3. Mrs. W. E. Middleton, Kanorado, Kan.
ALPHONSO STRAIN, SINGLE COMB Whites, Eggs \$6-100. Roy Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

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ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE Eggs from Certified Flock, headed by Pedigreed cockerels \$8-100. Martha Brown, Wilsey, Kan.
PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE Island White hatching eggs. Flock culled by World's Champion Poultry Culler, \$5.00 per 100. John P. Mueller, Rt. 1, Box 37, Cleveland, Kan.

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TURKEYS

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PURE BRED BOURBON RED TOMS, \$10.00. M. E. Noonan, Greenleaf, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TOMS, \$8.00 AND \$10.00. Hens \$7.00. George Lerew, Portis, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$12. FEMALES, \$6, \$8. T. Lucas, Franktown, Colo.
MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, 25-30 LBS. \$12 and \$15. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan.
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MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, HENS, \$8.00; TOMS, \$12.00. Donnie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.
FOR SALE: LARGE TYPE GIANT BRONZE toms, hens (Goldbanks). Vira Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.
BEAUTIFUL BRONZE "GOLDBANK" TOMS, \$15.00 up. Mrs. Iver Christenson, Rt. 1, Jamestown, Kan.
WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS EXTRA large boned. Toms \$8.00 Hens \$6.50. H. Specht, Sublette, Kan.
CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$15.00 up. Show and Utility Stock. Guaranteed. Fowler Bros., Russell, Kan.
PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEY TOMS, \$10.00; wt. 22 to 25 lbs. each. Frank Drake, Offerle, Kan.
PURE BRONZE GOLDBANK STRAIN, vaccinated, toms \$12.00, pullets \$9.00. Frank Ayers, Burns, Kan.
LARGE, WELL MARKED PURE BRED Narragansetts, hens \$6.00, toms \$10.00. Eugenia Saylor, St. John, Kan.
FINE MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND toms \$12.00. Eggs and baby turkeys. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kans.
FOR SALE: PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND turkey toms, big boned, \$10.00 each. Johnson & Wilkerson, Protection, Kan.
GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, well bred, good layers, Toms \$10, hens \$8. Mrs. T. N. Garner, Portis, Kans.
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MAMMOTH BRONZE WINNERS TWENTY years. Yearlings 40 lbs. Cockerels 25-30. Pullets 15-18. Free circular. Laura Ullom, Lamar, Colo.
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BOURBON RED Turkeys, large early young toms, \$9; hens, \$6. Old toms, \$12; hens, \$7. Peryl Royer, Gove, Kan.
MAMMOTH BRONZE GOLDBANK TOMS \$10, 2 yr. \$15, hens \$7, 2 yr. \$8. Bourbon Red May hatched toms \$10, hens \$7. Anna Fick, Winona, Kan.
GOLDBANKS MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$12.00. Vaccinated. Won blue ribbons and silver cups. Mrs. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kansas, N. S.
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WYANDOTTES—BUFF

BUFF WYANDOTTE EGGS, CHICKS ON order. Christy Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

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SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, good ones. M. B. Caldwell, Broughton, Kan.
SILVER LACED WYANDOTTES, EGGS. Mated pens. Fred J. Skalicky, Wilson, Kan.
SILVER WYANDOTTE COCKERELS FROM my laying strain, \$3.00 and \$3.50. Henry L. Brunner, Rt. 5, Newton, Kan.

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WHITE MINORCA CHICKS—GLEN KRIDER, Box E-172, Newton, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2. Mrs. N. J. Antram, Galesburg, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$1.75 to \$2.50. Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, Kan.
PURE BRED COCKERELS, MARTIN'S strain, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Geo. Hinnen, Holton, Kan.
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Ruth Springer, Manhattan, Kan.
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WHITE WYANDOTTE HATCHING EGGS. 50-\$3.00; 100-\$5.75. Also cockerels \$2.25, prepaid. Phillip Wagner, Shaffer, Kan.
REGAL DORCAS, MARTIN DIRECT, National and State Winners. 15 eggs, \$2.50; 100, \$8.00; cockerels, \$2.50. Jennie Hilbish, Lewis, Kan.
REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels. From heavy laying strains, \$2.00 to \$4.00. Also Hatching eggs. C. E. Palmer, Abbyville, Kan.

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WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, REGAL-Dorcas strain, March hatched, direct from Martin in Canada, \$2.00 to \$4.00 each. Grover C. Lonberger, Leoti, Kan.
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REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES Direct, Prize Winners, Eggs \$5.00-100. Mrs. H. Taylor, Alma, Kan.
STATE CERTIFIED CLASS A WHITE WYANDottes, Keeler strain direct, Pedigreed males. Eggs \$6-100; \$2.00-15. Mrs. Chas. Miller, White City, Kan.
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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—RIPE, GUARANTEED; Chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.50; 10, \$2.50; 20, \$4.50. Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.25; 10, \$2.00; 20, \$3.50. Farmers Union, Mayfield, Ky.

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BROME GRASS SEED 12 CENTS POUND. Clyde Miller, Mahaska, Kan.
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SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOOM UNHULLED 6c, hulled 9c, scarified 10c per pound our track. Seamless bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Merc. Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.
BROME GRASS SEED. WE CAN FURNISH fresh seed of the best quality. The ideal pasture-hay crop. Write for sample and prices. C. Roy Kiger, Washington, Kan.
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TRANSPLANTED CEDARS 16 TO 20 IN. High 25c each or \$15 per hundred. Sweet Clover Seed. A full line of Nursery Stock. Write for price list. Pawnee Rock Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.
STRAWBERRY PLANTS—THE GREAT Mastodon. Have berries eight months in year. 100, \$3.00, post paid. Beautiful catalog in colors free, describing full line with prices right. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia, Ark.
KNOW WHAT YOU SOW, BY PLANTING certified seeds of alfalfa, sweet clover, oats, kafir, cane, sudan and soybeans. Send for list of growers. Address Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kansas.
CHINESE CABBAGE—OR CELERY Cabbage. Wonderful new vegetable. Also used as green feed for poultry. Fully described in our New Spring Seed Catalog. Send for it today. Square Deal Seed Co., Coffeyville, Kan.
ALFALFA SEED "COMMON" PURITY about 96%, \$6.50 bu.; Genuine "grimm" Alfalfa, \$14.00; Scarified White Sweet Clover \$3.90; Timothy \$2.00; Red Clover and Alsike, \$12.00. Bags free. Bargain prices other farm seeds. Send for free samples and catalogue. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.
RED CLOVER, \$12.00; ALFALFA, \$6.50; White Scarified Sweet Clover, \$4.20; Timothy, \$2.25; Alsike Clover, \$13.00; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$4.00; all per bushel. Bags free. Tests about 96% pure. Samples free. Send for our special price list and catalog just off the press. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.
FROST PROOF CABBAGE AND ONION Plants. Open field grown, strong, well rooted from treated seeds. Cabbage, fifty to bundle, moss to roots, labeled with variety named. Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Wakefield, Succession, Copenhagen, Early and Late Flat Dutch, postpaid: 100, \$0.50; 200, \$0.75; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.25; 1,000, \$2.00; 5,000, \$7.50. Express collect crate twenty-five hundred \$2.50. Onions: Pritzaker, Crystal Wax and Yellow Bermuda. Postpaid: 500, \$0.30; 1,000, \$1.25; 6,000, \$6.50. Express Collect crate: 6,000, \$4.50. Full count, prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. Write for free seed and plant catalog. Union Plant Company, Texarkana, Arkansas.
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INVESTIGATE BEFORE BUYING. SEND for Wear-More Harness catalog, thirty days' free trial, easy monthly payments, or big discount for cash. John C. Nichols, 1805 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan, Wis.
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TWO SWIFT MALE GREYHOUNDS, \$25.00. E. D. Claassen, Newton, Kan.
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GOOD SHEPHERD CATTLE DOG PUPS, \$5.00 each. Philip Hampf, Luray, Kan.
FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.
MY BEAUTIFUL PEDIGREED COLLIES must sell. Mrs. Morgan, Wilson, Kan.
PEDIGREED WHITE COLLIES. GUARANTEED. Prices low. Western Kennels, Garfield, N. M.
PEDIGREED POLICE PUPS, EXCELLENT California breeding, \$25 each. George Hyde, Altoona, Kan.
RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RATTERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.
PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES, FEMALES \$10.00, Males \$13.00. Shipped COD. Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.
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LUMBER — CAR LOTS, WHOLESAL prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

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FOR SALE—GOOD USED PARTS FOR 12- 20 Rumely tractor. George Moll, Olathe, Kan.

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

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

FOR THE TABLE

APPLES, HOME DRIED, 100 POUNDS, freight prepaid \$15.00. Other dried fruits. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jim Smith, Farmington, Arkansas.

CHEESE

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

HONEY

FIVE POUNDS CLOVER HONEY \$1 DE- livered. Frank Hill, Sabetha, Kans.

WHITE EXTRACT HONEY 60 LBS. \$5.50; 120 lbs. \$10.00. T. C. Veirs, Olathe, Colo.

HONEY—FINEST EXTRACTED; 60 LBS., \$6.00; 120 lbs., \$10.50; satisfaction guaranteed. G. A. Paul, Box 153, Pueblo, Colo.

FOR SALE: EXTRACTED CLOVER Honey in 60-lb. cans, 1 can \$5.50, 2 cans \$10.50. F. O. B. here. Wm. Oliver, Wayne, Nebr.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, one 60 pound can, \$6.50; two, \$12.50; 6-9 pound pails, \$3.75. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

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

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

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

WANTED: LIME SPREADER AND Guernsey heifers. Give description and price in first letter. B-773, Kansas Farmer.

WE START YOU WITHOUT A DOLLAR. Soaps, Extracts, Perfumes, Toilet Goods. Experience unnecessary. Carnation Co., 517, St. Louis, Mo.

Farmers Make Money

by thoroly 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 PERCH- eron stallions, \$200.00 to \$500.00. Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

REG. PERCHERON STALLIONS, MARES. Black and greys. Priced right. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.

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FOR SALE. REGISTERED BLACK PER- cheron stallion, and three young jacks, black, white points. Carl C. Anderson, Jamestown, Kan.

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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.

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

DUROC 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.

POLAND AND DUROC OUTSTANDING September pigs. Twenty dollars each. Immune. J. L. Griffiths, Riley, Kan.

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, Sciota, 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 pall 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.

REGISTERED BROWN SWISS BULL calves. High grade calves, both sexes. Leslie Linville, Winona, Kan.

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.

A Rising Death Toll

During 1927 it is calculated by the National Safety Council that 24,000 persons lost their lives in automobile accidents, in addition to a much larger number who suffered injuries, temporary or permanent. The death toll from this cause is steadily increasing year after year and the 1927 figures are the highest for any year so far reported. While the figures are to some extent based on inference, being taken from actual figures of 110 cities representing all sections of the country, yet it is believed that they are not far wrong.

Much would be done to promote better driving if it were possible to bring before everybody's imagination what such a toll of blood means as a mortality list of 24,000 in a single year, a rate of 2,000 every month and of nearly 100 every 24 hours of the year, or one every 15 minutes of the year, day and night. If this procession of the ghosts of men, women and children sacrificed to fast or heedless driving were visualized by people generally, the effect would be striking even to a calloused mind. This is impossible, but it is nevertheless desirable that the death-dealing traffic in the statistics of mortality should be posted more conspicuously than these statistics are. They are gruesome, but the facts themselves are more so. Railroads are doing a good deal in the cartoons they post in many factories and business offices as well as their

own stations picturing the crossing accidents that make a part of this record, tho not the greatest part. The Safety Council also helps to bring the subject before the public by its reports, and cities can do a good deal by publicity as well as by enforcing ordinances strictly.

Good traffic laws, however, will not halt the growing mortality record. The problem is one of education, reaching all drivers of automobiles, as well as pedestrians. Some of the best results are reported in cities where the police carry on a regular course of talks, with illustrations, in the public schools thru the school year. But so long as the automobile death toll continues on a rising curve, not enough is being done by all these agencies and others to check it. It is a problem in every community.

Wall Street Sentimental?

Wall street may elevate business to a higher plane than any other consideration or higher than its merits, but Wall street sometimes gives a fine exhibition of generosity just the same and even of altruism. The other day the firm of J. P. Morgan handled 5 millions of flood bonds for the afflicted state of Vermont, and not only obtained for the state a market at a net cost of 3 3/4 per cent, refusing to accept a commission for its work in marketing its securities, but induced all other brokers handling the issue and getting it into the hands of customers to cut out the commission for their services. Vermont's flood bonds therefore at the low rate on their face of 3 3/4 per cent were marketed at par and interest net to the state.

This might seem sentimental. The brokers were not in fact dealing directly with flood sufferers, but with the state, and there was no special reason why the state should be exempt from the ordinary charges for such services. But Wall street sometimes shows that it can be as sentimental as anybody else.

Race for Air Trade

A race by commercial airways for the rich trade of the growing countries of South America is under way, with the United States, Great Britain, France and Germany contending.

Announcement of plans of French, British and German air enterprises to enter Latin-America spurred the United States into action and Colonel Lindbergh's trip to Mexico City, thru the Central American countries to Panama and Venezuela and homeward by way of Havana, has stirred enthusiasm for airways in the countries he has visited.

President Coolidge's interest in Colonel Lindbergh's trip and in the projects for American airways into the Latin-American countries is well known. He has had a cabinet committee working on plans as to how the

United States can assist commercial enterprise in extending airways into the countries to the South. The post office department, the department of commerce, the navy department and the war department all have been assisting in the work.

The first move to help private enterprise extend airways to the South was introduction of a bill in Congress authorizing the Postmaster General to make four-year contracts for carrying foreign mail by air.

Passage of that bill, which provides a payment not to exceed \$2 a mile for carrying foreign mail by air, is expected to be followed immediately by a call for bids on a route from Havana to Central American cities and Panama, and another from New Orleans by way of Houston, Brownsville and Tampico to Mexico City. It is not unlikely also that, should the Canadian authorities approve, a call will be made for a service between New York and Montreal. The pending legislation also would permit the postmaster general to contract for air mail to Europe or to Asia as soon as commercial aviation has progressed to that stage.

The foreign air mail service now operating between Key West and Havana is the first link in the route to Central and South America.

Plans for Rabbit House

Prospective rabbit raisers will find much valuable information on the construction of houses, hutches and nest boxes, in a six-page illustrated leaflet just issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The publication is known as Leaflet No. 15-L and is entitled "Rabbit House Construction." It can be obtained by writing to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Construction of rabbit houses, hutches, and nest boxes should be simple to facilitate frequent cleaning and spraying. Both the comfort of the animals and the convenience of the caretaker should be kept in mind when planning construction. The leaflet not only contains working plans for buildings that meet the approved requirements, but also gives complete bills of materials needed for the different types of hutches and houses described.

Difference of Opinion

While the Senate rejected Smith by nearer three than two to one the Republican side was equally divided, 21 to 21. Both Kansas Senators voted against seating Smith. The lineup of Republican Senators was remarkable in the fact that Senator Dale of Vermont is the only Republican from an Eastern state voting against the seating of the Illinois applicant. On the other hand the only Western Senators who voted to seat Smith were Deneen of Illinois, Oddie of Nevada, Phipps of Colorado, Watson of Indiana, Smoot of Utah and Warren of Wyoming. There is no Western state both of whose Senators voted for Smith, and excepting Vermont, no Eastern state, both of whose Senators didn't.

It is apparent from this lineup that East and West take entirely different views of the election of Senators or other officials by money.

Molasses This Time

"Oil on troubled waters." You have heard that many times, but did you ever hear of using molasses for the same purpose? Pouring molasses over a raging sea to calm the mountainous waves, comes word from Philadelphia. is a new experience in the life of Captain Bush, master of the steamship Dora, but the captain asserted the experiment had been successful.

For hours, he is reported to have said, he and his crew fought what they feared would be a losing battle. After more than 70,000 gallons of molasses had been emptied from the holds, according to the report Bush gave, the waters began to subside and the vessel remained in the stilled area until the storm passed.

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.



Leap Year in the Stone Age

Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

A is agent for a car. B is selling for A. B bought a car from B in July to be paid for in December, price \$477. He traded in a truck for \$50, gave a personal note for \$210 and another note and mortgage on the car for \$217, or supposed that he was giving a note for that amount. The latter note was placed with a Denver company. This company says the note is for \$250. C does not remember having read the note, but has a witness to the deal. Can the company collect the note? If C went to deliver the car would that release him from his obligation in the note? Is A still responsible for B's deal? The jack is still in C's possession. Can he hold it until the note is corrected? B never gave C a bill of sale for the car. How would that affect the deal? W. E.

land. In that case it would be necessary for him to pay the expense of opening up this road. The expense would include the cost of opening the road itself and whatever damages might accrue to his neighbor by opening this private road. In this way, however, the statute provides that he might get a private road 25 feet in width.

Write to W. E. Grimes

I am about to rent a 300-acre stock and grain farm and am uncertain what would be the best way to rent. I am writing this to ask if you have any form or plans dividing the returns where the renter furnishes the equipment to operate the farm and one-half of the investment of stock that is being fed or fattened on the farm. Also is it a general rule where the renter furnishes one-half of all equipment and stock upon the farm and does all the labor that he gets one-half, each sharing half of the threshing expense? I also have wondered if you have any information concerning a case where an operator worked on a salary and took a percentage of the net proceeds over and above a certain amount. L. W. G.

There is no fixed rule concerning rental contracts. I think it is rather customary where a landlord and tenant furnish half of the stock and equipment that the proceeds are divided 50-50, as well as the expense of threshing. I do not know of any renter who operates on the percentage basis. Prof. W. E. Grimes, department of agricultural economics, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, has several proposed rental contracts which might be of interest and which he will be glad to send you.

Herd Law is in Force?

Whose fault is it that we have herd laws in Kansas, and yet our range cattle are permitted by the owners to rob us of our crops while letting their cattle run loose? Or permit broken down fences or half built fences? Also in case of our rural schools, we live 3 1/2 miles from school and haul our children back and forth. Some folks get paid and some have to wait until our school district clerk gets "good and ready." He says he can pay at the end of the term or school year if he wants to, and if he doesn't want to he can pass the same on without paying. Does the school law require monthly payments? J. B.

Our herd law only applies in Kansas when the commissioners of a county declare the herd law in force in that county. It may be that in your particular county the herd law is not in force. If that is true the landowner is compelled to fence his land—that is, put up a lawful fence. He can compel his adjoining landowner to build his half of the fence. A lawful wire fence in Kansas consists of three barb wires fastened on posts set firmly in the ground not more than 2 rods apart, or the posts might be set 48 feet apart, provided there are stays between the posts every 12 feet. The lower barb wire shall be not less than 18 nor more than 24 inches from the ground, and the upper wire not less than 44 nor more than 48 inches from the ground and the middle wire equidistant between the upper and lower wires. If you have a lawful fence and your neighbor's cattle trespass upon your premises, breaking thru this fence, you have an action for damages against the owner of the cattle.

In regard to payment for transporting pupils to and from school where they live 3 or more miles from the school house, the law does not specify just when the payments for transportation shall be made if paid to the parents or guardians of the children. The presumption, I think, would be that they are to be made monthly, but the law does not so specify. If the district refuses to pay you would have an action against it for the amount due. Suit could be brought against the district, and the district could be compelled to pay.

Renter Could Not Collect

A is the owner of a farm. B rents the farm and makes repairs on the house, but A refuses to pay the bill. Can B collect his bill from A? There was nothing in the contract providing for this bill. H. H.

Where a renter has no contract with the landlord requiring the landlord to make repairs or permit the renter to do so, the renter cannot collect from the landlord for the cost of such repairs.

Poultry Leaves Home, Maybe?

Please tell me the law in regard to poultry in Kansas. Does a person have to fence against poultry? Does he have to fence for the benefit of a neighbor who raises pure-breds? A. J.

No.

There are two classes of agencies. One is what is termed a general agency, where the agent is supposed to have all the authority that general agents possess who are acting for their principals. If the person who deals with this general agent does not know of any restriction on his authority and the general agent defrauds the purchaser, the principal would be held liable for the act of his general agent.

The other class of agents is what are termed special agents. In such cases the person dealing with the special agent must exercise greater diligence. He must ascertain what the powers of this special agent are. Otherwise, if he does not make inquiry as to what the powers of the special agent are he would deal with this special agent at his own risk.

In this case I assume that A was a dealer in a particular kind of car, and that B was acting as his agent in the sale of these cars. If so, he was a general agent, and his principal would be bound by his acts. In other words if B, the general agent, sold this car to C for \$477, taking two notes in part payment for the purchase price and changed the amount in one of these notes, making it \$33 greater than the agreement, A, the principal, would be held liable and would have to refund the \$33. However, if this note for \$250 signed by C was sold to a third party before it was due, the third party is an innocent purchaser, and C would be liable on the note. He would, of course, still have his right of action against the original principal, A, and his agent, B, for the amount out of which he was defrauded.

The delivery of the car to the holder of this note would not relieve C from the payment of the note. He could demand that the car be sold at public sale on this chattel mortgage and the proceeds applied to the payment of the note, but if it did not sell for enough to cancel the note he would still be responsible for the deficiency. The mere fact that A or B did not give C a bill of sale would not affect the transaction. If the car was delivered to C a bill of sale would not be absolutely necessary.

C, in my opinion, would have a right to withhold the delivery of this jack to A or B until the correction was made in the note, or rather until the amount overcharged was returned to him.

"A" Needs a Road?

A and B each have 40 acres. A has been going thru B's 40 for 20 years. There is a section line between A's land and B's land. Should A have a road laid out on the section line or have one put on the north side of B's 40 to get out to the public road? C. R. C.

In order to have a public road opened it is necessary to have a petition signed by 12 householders of the county living in the vicinity where the road is to be laid out, and one or more of the signers must enter into a bond with sufficient sureties, payable to the state of Kansas, for the use of the county, to be approved by the county commissioners, conditioned that the persons signing such bond shall pay into the treasury of the county the amount of all costs and expenses accruing on said location, view, review, alteration or location, in case the proceedings had in pursuance of said petition shall not finally be confirmed and established. As to whether this road should be laid out along the section line or somewhere else would be determined by the relative convenience of the two locations. In other words, the road should be located where it will accommodate the most people.

If this inquirer has in mind a private road for the convenience of A alone, A might obtain that also by going before the county commissioners and asking that he be granted the private right of way thru his neighbor's

The Real Estate Market Place

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MISCELLANEOUS LAND

ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment on easy terms. Free literature; mention state. E. W. Eyerly, 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 Ozark. 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

FOR SALE: N.E. Kansas farms, ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan.

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. Stensaa, Concordia, Kan.

80 ACRES, 3 miles Iowa. Must be sold. Easy terms. Bargain. Write for full particulars, A. A. Kendall, Colby, Kan.

SPLendid small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.

160 ACRES, improved. Smooth land. 2 mi. of Colony. Price \$6,400; cash. Write C. E. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas.

180 ACRES, adjoining town Franklin county. Modern improvements thruout. Possession. Must sell. Might consider small property part pay. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

100 ACRES creek bottom farm, 4 miles College. Fair improvements, \$75 per acre. 200 acres, well improved, 7 miles out, 80 plow, 120 pasture, \$57 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.

NEMAH COUNTY—Greatest bargains in northeast Kansas. Many improved farms from \$80 to \$100 per acre. Trades made anywhere. List your property. Ryan Real Estate Agency, Centralia, Kan.

168 1/2 ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, 1/2 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—462 acre dairy or stock farm, 3 miles 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 per acre. A real bargain. \$7,500 cash will handle. No trades. CHAUNCEY DEWEY, Brewster, Kansas.

Mrs. 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 mortgages, 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, R. 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

3047 ACRES \$6.00 per acre, good timber. Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Mo.

Attached to the Building?

When a farm is sold to whom do the hay fork, rope, track and pulleys belong if the original owner does not reserve them? J. A. S.

If they are attached to the building, that is, to the barn, they would become part of the realty and would be transferred with the land.

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.

STOP! LISTEN! 40 acre improved valley farm, \$650; terms, 80 acre farm, \$885. Free list. McGrath, Mountain View, 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.

A HOME of Health and Plenty—Write for our selected list of Ozark farm bargains. National Realty Company, Box 61, South Side Station, Springfield, Missouri.

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.

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.

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. P. Guess, Weslaco, Texas.

96 ACRES best citrus and truck irrigated land; will divide. Adjoins town. White 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 Millam Bldg., San Antonio, Tex.

20 ACRES Rio Grande Valley in grape fruit. On main highway. Will sell all or part. C. E. 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. Lakelands priced 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 HINES 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 exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE, no matter where located write for DeBey's 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. Owner, Box 67, Concordia, Kan.

FOR RENT

CEMENT BLOCK GARAGE for rent, 50x70. In a good location. No other in town. R. E. Morgan, Kimball, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANT to hear from owner having farm for sale; give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Box 103, 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.

JOHN D. BAKER DeQueen, Arkansas

Registered Percheron Sale

on farm 4 miles north of Colwich, 35 S. E. of Hutchinson.
30 N. W. Wichita, Kan.

Friday, February 10

8 registered Percherons. 1 five year old ton black stallion. 5 extra fine young well broke mares six years old and under, well mated pairs weighing up to 3500 lbs. 2 two year old mares. All recorded, nice blacks and sound. Part of the mares are sired by a grandson of CARNO. Stallion is a son of LORENZE. Three of the mares are in foal. Also 10 reg. and high grade HOLSTEINS. One registered bull. 9 cows fresh or near freshening. 20 bred EWES. For further information address

J. W. Winters & Son, Colwich, (Sedgwick County), Kansas
Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, A. J. Oldfather.



LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



The Shorthorn sale held at the C. A. Scholz farm near Lancaster, Kan., January 25, was well attended. The 10 bulls sold averaged \$175.50 per head. The 28 females sold averaged \$136.25 per head. The average on the 38 head sold was \$146.57.

Petracek Bros. of White Star Farm, Oberlin, Kan., have announced Feb. 18, as the date of their Chester White bred sow sale. The sale will be held in the heated sale pavilion in Oberlin. Thirty-five head of sows and gilts will be catalogued for this sale.

enough to win grand championship of Kansas but he sired winners and best of all produced the kind of hogs that farmers like. So instead of changing herd boars every time the wind changed this boar was kept in the herd and is responsible for the good offering that will be dispersed among the farmers and breeders of Kansas and maybe other states when Mr. Gladfelter holds his annual sale Feb. 15.

Jacob Schweizer of Turon, out in Reno county, has been breeding registered Aberdeen Angus cattle for many years and says there has never been a time even in the bad seasons following the war that the cattle did not make some money. The herd was founded with representatives of the Queen Mother family. He has been buying the best of herd bulls and in his herd at this time may be seen cows weighing up to 1,200 pounds. His plan is to sell the best for breeding purposes and the others go at top prices for beef.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse H. Johnson
463 West 5th St., Wichita, Kan.



W. T. McBride, the well known Duroc breeder of Parker, Kan., has announced a public sale of purebred Duroc bred sows to be held in the heated sale pavilion, Parker, Kan., Feb. 21, 1928. Mr. Parker will catalog 45 head of choice sows and gilts for this sale.

C. E. Glaze of Larned writes me that the dairy business is getting to be a very important industry in his part of the state. He says a cheese factory will be started at Larned March first. The county cow testing association is growing all the time and its benefits are becoming more apparent. Reed & Sons and Mr. George Worth of Lyons have both joined recently. Mr. Glaze has one of the good registered Holstein herds of Central Kansas and has 18 cows in milk at this time.

C. J. Lehr of Augusta has for some time been buying registered Holstein cattle from the good herds of the state. Whether at a public auction or privately he always insisted on taking home the good ones. He has gathered together a very choice lot of very large heavy producing cows both registered and high grade and now he finds it necessary to make a dispersion sale. The date is Feb. 23 and on that date he will offer cows that are now giving as high as 70 pounds of milk per day and the ownership of the very excellent bull, Korndyke Segis Repeater will pass. The cows in the sale will be bred to the above bull.

G. M. Shepherd with his 28 years of experience as a breeder of registered Durocs has learned many things, not the least important is the art of feeding brood sows. Mr. Shepherd takes particular pleasure in the good letters he receives for months after one of his annual sales telling of the big strong litters the sows have farrowed. The good litters usually saved by the Shepherd sows are due to a very great extent to their handling and the way they are fed before they leave the Shepherd farm. Mr. Shepherd thinks he will sell his greatest offering of bred sows on the farm near Lyons on Feb. 14.

Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs
Feb. 26—Pratt County Pig Club, sale at Pratt, Kan.
March 12—A. M. Strunk, Colwich, Kan.
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 15—J. T. Heinen, Cawker City, Kan.
Feb. 21—Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, Kan.
Feb. 25—Pratt County Pig Club, sale at Pratt, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 15—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 21—W. T. McBride, Parker, Kan.
Feb. 25—Pratt County Pig Club, sale at Pratt, Kan.
Feb. 27—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 28—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan., and D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb. Combination sale.
Feb. 28—Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kan.
Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
Feb. 9—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
Feb. 18—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 21—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.
Feb. 22—M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Kan.
Feb. 22—Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
Feb. 21—A. H. Taylor & Son, Sedgwick, Kan.
Feb. 29 and March 1—Central Shorthorn Association, J. C. Burns, 608 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
April 11—The Blue Valley Shorthorn Breeders Association, Marysville, Kan.
May 4—E. S. Dale & Son and Ben S. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Holstein Cattle
Feb. 10—J. W. Winters & Son, Colwich, Kan.
Feb. 18—C. J. Lehr, Augusta, Kan.

Percheron Horses
Feb. 10—J. W. Winters & Son, Colwich, Kan.
Feb. 21—A. H. Taylor & Son and others, Sedgwick, Kan.

Ton Litter in 157 Days

BY WILLIAM R. ESSICK

William Meairs, a vocational agriculture student at the Lawrence High School, has just completed a project in connection with his school work that sets a high standard to follow.

He selected a Duroc gilt for his project in November 1926. The gilt was one raised on the farm and was of no special breeding. Twelve pigs were farrowed on April 22, 1927. Eleven were raised to maturity and on October 22, just six months later, they weighed 2,270 pounds, or an average weight of 206.3 pounds. The 11 hogs weighed 1 ton when 5 months and 7 days old. The hogs were sold on December 19, at 241 days old, weighing 3,102 pounds or an average of 282 pounds. The cost of producing the hogs amounted to \$5.83 a hundred pounds.

To raise hogs and make them weigh 200 pounds in six months, requires good hogs, feed and management. To produce 11 from one gilt and make them weigh 1 ton in five months and seven days is a real accomplishment.

The gilt used in this project was properly fed from the start. The pigs were properly fed and grew rapidly. Worms, the worst enemy of young pigs, were eliminated from the herd. The pigs were first grown to weigh 150 pounds and then given considerable corn. The importance of growing hogs to good size before fattening was dem-

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

Ayrshire Cows

Offering fifteen cows for spring and summer calving, bred to outstanding proven sire. A few bull calves that can head the best herds. We showed first prize dairy herd over Mississippi Valley in 1927.

FAIRFIELD FARM, David G. Page, Topeka, Kansas

PUREBRED AYRSHIRE BULL CALVES

Grandsons of Penhurst Rising Star, with real mothers. Write

MANLY BROS., DIAMOND SPRINGS, KAN.

RED POLLED CATTLE

RED POLLED BULLS

Sired by Ideal's Type, very best quality. Visitors always welcome. Write

GEO. HAAS & SON, Rt. 1, LYONS, KAN.

W. E. Ross & Son's Herd
Bulls all sold. Some good heifers, also a few cows for sale at reasonable prices. Accredited herd. Address W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

Real Dual Purpose

Bulls and heifers from world record ancestry. Write us your wants. Letters cheerfully answered.

JACKSON & WOOD, Maple Hill, Kansas.

McMichaels' Red Polls

Our bull sired the Champ steer at International recently. Bulls and females for sale out of heavy milking dams.

W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Kan.

RED POLLED BULLS

of quality, sired by Elgin's Model of Springdale, a ton bull, who is also for sale.

J. R. HENRY, Delavan, Morris Co., Kansas.

PERCHERON HORSES

Percherons For Sale



coming two year old stallions sired by Hilcar, line bred Carnos. Excellent individuals. Also bred mares, fillies and weanlings. W. K. Rusk, Wellington, Kan.

SPOTTED STALLION

4 years old, spotted Arabian. Sure foal getter, broke to saddle and harness. Reasonable price.

FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KANSAS

Five Percherons for Sale

3 extra good coming two year old stallions. One team of mares 4 and 5 years old. One daughter of Carnot. The other a granddaughter of Contact. All blacks.

Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, 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, Kan.

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 Beyrle, Malze, Kansas

Meyer's Spotted Poland Boars

of Spotted Armistice, Giant Sunbeam, Wildfire, Big Munn blood lines. Good type and classy. Visitors welcome. Register free.

WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kan.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

Whiteway Hampshires on Approval

Choice bred gilts weighing 300 to 350 lbs. each. Bred to Grand Champion boar of 1927. Also fall pig. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

Home-Made Remedy For Wormy Stock

Saves Half Usual Cost

SEND NO MONEY

30 DAYS' TRIAL

I offer you this chance to rid your stock of worms with Wormix, my concentrated, medicated, mineralized salt, on 30 days' trial before you pay me a cent for it. I want you to see and know, from actual use on your own farm stock, without risking a single penny, that WORMIX is the best and most satisfactory protection against worms in hogs, sheep, goats, horses or cattle, ever offered. I want to PROVE to you also, before you pay, that it costs you only HALF as much as other worm preparations, and saves you all the bother of catching and dosing each animal; with WORMIX, your animals doctor themselves.



WORMIX is a concentrated, medicated and mineralized salt. Each 15 lbs. of it, added to 85 lbs. of salt, makes 100 lbs. of the best remedy you ever fed. It completely cleans out intestinal and stomach worms; is a great tonic and conditioner; absorbs foul intestinal gases in which food ferments and worms thrive. WORMIX quickly puts wormy run-down animals in such healthy, thrifty condition, that they are better able to resist disease and to make faster gains. It aids digestion and so enables stock to get all the good out of their feed and saves you the cost of the feed now wasted because undigested or consumed by worms.

As Mr. Joseph Bena, well known stockman of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, writes: "For 25 years I have been raising hogs. Tried all kinds of dope to get rid of worms. The best results came from Wormix. After feeding it only a week, I was surprised to see so many worms on the feeding floor. Now there's a great improvement in the hogs' condition."

WORMIX does more than destroy worms; it prevents re-infestation. It is economical to feed. You don't pay drug prices for salt; you add your own to Wormix and save half the cost of ready-mixed remedies.

Don't send me a cent of money for this test package. Just fill out and mail the coupon below and I will send you three (3) pounds of WORMIX, which you add to 17 lbs. of common salt, as directed, to make 20 lbs. of the best worm destroyer, tonic and conditioner you ever used. Feed it as directed and at the end of 30 days, if you do not feel thoroughly satisfied with the results, just write, but don't pay for it. On the other hand, if you are convinced that it does destroy intestinal and stomach worms, improve appetite, digestion and general condition, and that it does all else I claim, then send me only \$1, after the 30 days' test. You be the judge. The 20 lbs. will last 40 hogs, sheep or goats, or 10 head of cattle or horses about 30 days.

Before deciding upon the remedy you'll feed, see that it is backed by actual proof—not empty claims. I give such proof; in addition, you are further protected.



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While I offer to send you a 3 lb. package on 30 days trial and guarantee it to do all I claim or no pay, still, if you prefer to order one or more larger packages, I'll gladly ship same upon receipt of price listed below, with the understanding that if it does not do all I claim, your money will be refunded. You take no risk.

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One	15 lb. pkg. makes 100 lbs.	\$ 3.50
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One	90 lb. pkg. makes 600 lbs.	18.00
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(West of Denver, 6¢ a lb. more.)

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The Ivo-San Lab'tory

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My Claims Backed by Proof

RUNTS GROW BIG
"Had a bunch of fall pigs that were poor and runty. After giving them Wormix they are sure doing fine and now weigh around 250 to 300 lbs. a piece. I shouldn't think of ever raising pigs without Wormix."

HOGS PASS WORMS IN BUNCHES—WORMIX BEST REMEDY FOUND
"Wormix is the best and cheapest worm remedy I ever used. I tried several kinds of worm expellers without results. After feeding Wormix only four days, I found bunches of worms around the pens; now my hogs are doing fully 50 per cent better."

TRIED MANY REMEDIES WORMIX PROVES BEST
"Wormix has proved the best worm destroyer on the market—and I've tried several kinds during the past 10 years. Since feeding it, my hogs are doing better than any I've ever had."

WORMIX GETS THE WORMS
"Of all remedies I've tried, Wormix proved the only one that rid my pigs of worms. In less than a week after feeding it to my fall pigs, it justified your claims, by driving out the worms."

HOGS ON WORMIX GAIN EVERY DAY
"I have found Wormix to be exactly what you claim it to be. I have tried I've and many other remedies recommended for riding hogs of worms, but my hogs didn't seem to do much until I fed Wormix. Now they are gaining every day."

BEST SHEEP REMEDY FOUND DURING 50 YEARS EXPERIENCE
"My sheep which had Wormix before them, sold for two (\$2.00) dollars more per head than any sheep in this section. Have been in this game FIFTY YEARS—but never fed anything which did so much good."

BEEN LOOKING FOR THIS
"Wormix sure does the business. My pigs passed a lot of worms after taking it. It's just the thing I've been looking for; it gets the worms better than anything I ever used."

THE IVO-SAN LABORATORY, 4612 St. Clair Ave., Dept. 38, K.F. 2-4-28 (6) Cleveland, Ohio.

Send me, prepaid your \$1 test package of Wormix. I will feed it as directed for 30 days and will then report results and will send you \$1, if it does what you claim. If it doesn't you are to cancel the charge.

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CALVARY SHORTHORNS CREEK Scotch herd cows heavy milkers. Golden Crown 2nd son of Marshalls Crown in service. Pleased to show our herd. Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kansas

REG. SHORTHORN COWS

10 for sale choice of 30, bred or calves at foot, by Village Guard. Also bulls and heifers. Good milk families. E. H. ABRAHAM, EMPORIA, KANSAS

Reg. Shorthorns

Sired by Silver Marshall 946863, a very impressive sire. Bulls and heifers. Choice breeding and individuals. Herd accredited. A. H. TAYLOR & SON, SEDGWICK, KAN.

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Nice reds and roans ready for service, sired by RED MANDOLIN. Out of big heavy uddered Scotch Topped cows. OTTO STREIFF, Ensign, (Ford Co.) Kansas

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10 head young bulls 8 to 12 months. 2 yearlings. Accredited herd. J. H. TAYLOR & SONS, Chapman, Kansas

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Best of Scotch breeding. Emblem Jr. daughters predominate. Orange Cumberland in service. Visitors welcome. E. S. DALE & SON, Protection, Kansas

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choice young Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Sired by a son of Radlum Star. Inspection invited. A. E. BROWN, Dwight, (Morris Co.), Kan.

Choice Roan Bull

nearly ready for service, good individual. Sired by CROWNED VICTOR, also heifers same breeding. Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

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For sale sired by our herd bull GOLDEN CROWN. Good individuals second calf crop from above sire. W. A. YOUNG, CLEARWATER, KANSAS

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20 nice young bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Reds, Roans and White. Descriptions and prices upon request. C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Ka.

BULLS FROM THESE COWS FOR SALE a Clipper by Village Supreme; a Marr Emma by Gold Sultan; an Orange Blossom by Richland Conqueror; a Clipper by Sanguhar Marshall; a Clara by Marshall's Crown; a Fragrant Pleasant Acres Sultan. McIlrath Bros., Kingman, Ka.

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

50 Polled Shorthorns Established 1907 20 cows and heifers \$80 to \$140. 10 calves \$75 to \$125, 20 bulls \$80 to \$150. Some are winners at State Fair. Best of Polled Shorthorn blood. Halter broke. Three delivered 150 miles free. We register, transfer, test and load free. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan. Phone 1602, our expense.



MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Williams Milking Shorthorns Headed by WHITE GOODS sire of more R. M. Cows than any other Scotch bull in America. Using Glen Oxford on his heifers. Bulls for sale. W. C. Williams, Coldwater, Kan., Coy Rt.

BULLS Four sired by Pine Valley Consort—two sired by Proud Victor out of Consort heifers. One out of a cow that will make over 8000 pounds milk this year. Priced to move. John A. Yelek, Rexford, Kansas

THE SPLENDID LINE-BRED Ireby of England and Glenwood Clay bull, Ireby Emperor, is for sale. Excellent dual type. From prize winning, heavy producing ancestry. Sure breeder. Gentle. Have twenty of his daughters. W. K. Heaton, Kinsley, Kansas.

Chickaskia Valley Shorthorns Bred for milk and beef. Seventy cows, heifers and bull calves. T. B. tested. H. M. WIBLE, CORBIN, KAN.

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

OUR AYRSHIRES Their sisters, dams and granddams have 35 records average 15898 milk, 825 fat. Our herd bull dam and sire dam 20649 milk 756 fat. A bull calf from our herd will improve your dairy herd. F. J. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, 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 13 months. 9 yearling heifers. Also the two year old herd bull. All registered and good individuals. JACOB SCHWEIZER, TURON, KAN.

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer \$7.00 per single column inch each insertion. Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50. Change of copy as desired. LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

onstrated in this project. The last part of the feeding period the hogs gained about 1 1/2 pounds a day and then were not on full feed.

It may not always be most profitable to make hogs weigh 200 pounds in six months, but as a general rule it is good management to grow and fatten stock rapidly.

As a general rule it is best to have pigs farrowed earlier than April 22. If farrowed earlier they may be sold at an earlier date in the fall and get advantage of a better market. Only a few years in the last 25 has the November hog market been better than the October market.

In October the sow farrowed another litter of 11 thrifty pigs and William hopes to make this litter weigh a ton in five months and place them on the market in March.

Other boys in the Vocational Agriculture Department of the Lawrence High School have sow and litter projects, but none have been quite as successful as this project.



Good Kindling "It is said that paper can be used effectively in keeping a person warm." "Yes, I remember a 30-day note once kept me in a sweat for a month."

Sounds Like Croup Several outbreaks of coccidi.xTrt-TheK2 xE eparation-tosis in chicks have been reported.—South Dakota paper.

Ask Her Another Herbert—"You flappers don't know what needles are for." Vivienne—"Well, I do—they're for the phonograph."

Stuffed Date One—"Did you fill your date last night?" More—"I hope so. She ate everything in sight."

Fussy Appetite "It's terrible, my dear; you must eat money." "You know the doctor told you to let me eat whatever I liked."

Honey Pot Tourist—"About what is the population of this place?" Native—"About the postoffice."

A Poor Substitute The fellow who indulges in hot air usually lacks steam.

The Cat's Rival WOMAN FACES TRIAL AFTER SEVEN DEATHS FROM POISON —New York American.

Counting Noses G. O. P. Chief Unanimously Opposes Special Congress Session.—New Haven Register.

Saying It With Sales Talk Pretty Saleswoman—"Don't you want a talking-machine in your home?" He—"My dear, this is so sudden."

Safety First "I think I'll commit suicide." "Good, but turn off the gas when you're thru."

Claim a Foul RUNS INTO WINDOW IN MISSING MAN —Trenton paper.

A Gentle Hint Wife (buying a new hat): "What sort of a bird shall I have on it?" Hubby: "One with a small bill."

Work and Play PASTOR'S STUDY AND POOLROOM ROBBED —Pittsburgh paper.

Rah! Rah! Scrub Team Morgantown Laundry Gets Cadet Cleaning Contract —West Virginia paper.

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.

Gould's Big Type Chester White Bred Sow Sale at farm 4 mi. north and 2 mi. east of Rexford, Kan. Thursday, February 9, 1928 Sale at 1 o'clock sharp 46 head—9 tried sows, 34 spring gilts, 3 fall boars. These sows and gilts are bred to farrow in Feb., March and April and are bred to some of the best boars of the breed. Some have pigs by side now and others will farrow before sale day. The three fall boars are real herd headers. Catalogs ready to mail. Address RAY GOULD, Rexford, Kansas

POLAND CHINA HOGS BRED GILTS While they last bred gilts \$35.00 each, bred to E. Redeemer. Immuned, showing for good litter. Send check with first letter. C. R. ROWE, SCRANTON, KANSAS.

TAMWORTH HOGS Tamworths on Approval Spring boars and gilts, open and bred gilts and baby pigs. Priced reasonable. Greatest prize winning herd in the Middle West. Paul A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., Nemaha Co.

DUROC HOGS 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, Ka.

HILLCREST STOCK FARM DUROCS Twenty-five gilts bred to one of the best young boars in North Eastern Kansas and from the John Bader show herd. Gilts priced to sell quick. W. H. Hilbert, Corning, Kan., Nemaha Co.

25 Duroc Gilts bred for Mar. and April farrow. They are sired by Super Special by Super Col. and Kansas Col. a son of the twice world Champion Great Col. and are bred to Kansas Col and Still's Monarch 2nd. Price \$35 to \$45, according to Quality, time of farrowing. Crates \$2.50 each extra. Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

Buy Kansas Bred Durocs from Kansas Breeders This herd headed entirely by outstanding Kansas bred boars: Gold Scissors, Major Pathleader, Sunflower Monarch. We have breeding stock for sale. INNIS DUROC FARM, Meade, Kan.

Top Scissors Stilts Orion The best Duroc cross I have found. 25 selected spring boars ready for use. Just the tops reserved for breeding purposes. The best lot we have ever raised. Inspection invited. W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kansas

One Spring Boar and Two Fall Boars Gilts by Long Col. bred to a son of Revelation for spring farrow. Mike Stensaas & Sons, Concordia, Kansas

90 REG. DUROC PIGS boars and gilts, selected to ship out. Scissors, Stilts, Sensation breeding. W. H. LING, IOLA, KANSAS

DUROC SPRING BOARS by Rainbows Giant. Also choice spring gilts bred to Stilts-master ready to sell. Out of big dams. J. V. Bloom & Son, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

Boars! Boars! Sired by Champions Stilts Major, Super Col., Architect and Revelation. Dams of Equal merit. Big, rugged, smooth, best breeding obtainable. Real herd boar prospects. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Write for full information. Priced low for quick sale. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ka.

Quality Reg. Durocs Boars ready for service. Also bred sows and gilts. Also fall boars. Best of breeding. Registered and immuned. Inspection invited. G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KAN.

CHAMPION DUROCS Pathleader boars and gilts, big sound individuals. Write me for description and prices. E. W. NICKELS, DODGE CITY, KANSAS

Orion Robt. T. For Sale Mature boar, good individual and none better bred. Reasonable price. LEONARD HELD, GREAT BEND, KAN.

DUROC HOGS Shepherd's Big Duroc Jersey Bred Sow Sale At farm 3 mi. west, 1 mi. north of Lyons, Kan., Tues., Feb. 14 at 1 o'clock sharp, in sale room. 40 choice young sows and gilts sired by such noted boars as Stilts Type, Uniques Top Col. Stilts Major, The Architect, Revelation, The Candidate, Kansas Sunflower, Big Major, etc. Bred to Stilts Major — 1st Senior Kans. 1926 Reserve Grand Champ. 1927. The Architect 1st Junior Kansas 1926. The Colonel, one of the greatest boars is sired by the World Famous Champion-Super Col. Offering immuned. Your greatest opportunity to buy real constructive bred Durocs. Write immediately for big catalog, free. G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KAN. Col. Boyd Newcom, Auct.

W. T. McBride's Duroc Sale Parker, Kan., Feb. 21 45 head of gilts sired by Col Stilts 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: Cois. Rule and Justice.

Bred Sows To farrow in March and April. Registered, immuned and shipped on approval. Write for prices. Stants Brothers, Abilene, Kansas.

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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 Railroad. 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.

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Of three essentials to successful and profitable hog raising, perhaps the most important is destroying the worms. Pigs that are wormy make slow and costly gains—are susceptible to diseases—and fail to return a real profit.

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Double Your Hog Profits by Stopping the Losses - and Getting Pigs Up to 250 Lbs. within 6 Months

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It's so easy, now! All you need do is mix 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate with the slop or feed. Only a little is needed, the cost is low, and pigs like it.

Thousands have come to depend on 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate to take the hazards from their hog raising. They have proved, year after year, that they avoid trouble and sickness—and MAKE MORE MONEY—by using 3rd Degree.

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3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate is produced by the largest manufacturers of liquid hog remedies in the world. It is the original and exclusive 3-purpose liquid hog concentrate. Formula is protected by U. S. patents. It cannot be made or sold by others.

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Rids your hogs of the many kinds of worms that impair the hog's vitality and lower his resistance to disease. It is a "true" worm destroyer. Frees your herd of worms in the easiest and best known way. Send for free 60-page 3rd Degree book which explains new facts about "true worm-destroying" and "worm-expelling."

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Improves the functioning of the important glands, including those that determine growth. Promotes better gland secretion and gives rapid development, strong bone and large frame. Helps build 250-lb. hogs in 6 months from farrowing.

3. Assists Digestive Action

Keeps the digestive organs in perfect condition. Tones the system. Aids in the assimilation of all feed. Helps in the process of turning feed into weight. Specially valuable in avoiding costly diseases.

Helps to Build 250-lb. Hogs in 6 Months From Farrowing

Pigs grow amazingly when you use

3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. It keeps them in wonderful health—free of worms, glands functioning properly, and the digestive system in perfect condition. There is no sickness to set them back. They put on maximum growth every day. That is why 3rd Degree pigs are the **BIG MONEY-MAKERS.**

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3rd Degree is as effective for treating sick pigs as for avoiding disease. Use it for Necrotic Enteritis, Hog Flu, Mixed Infection, Thumps, Swine Plague, Pig Scours, etc. It has established a remarkable record of results. Ben Richie, after losing every pig for two years with Enteritis, Flu and Mixed Infection, used 3rd Degree on 250 head and saved them all. L. J. Vosberg writes: "The hog troubles I have had for 3 or 4 years have ended, thanks to 3rd Degree." Geo. Mattie says: "3rd Degree saved some pretty sick hogs for me last winter."

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