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KANSAS FARMER

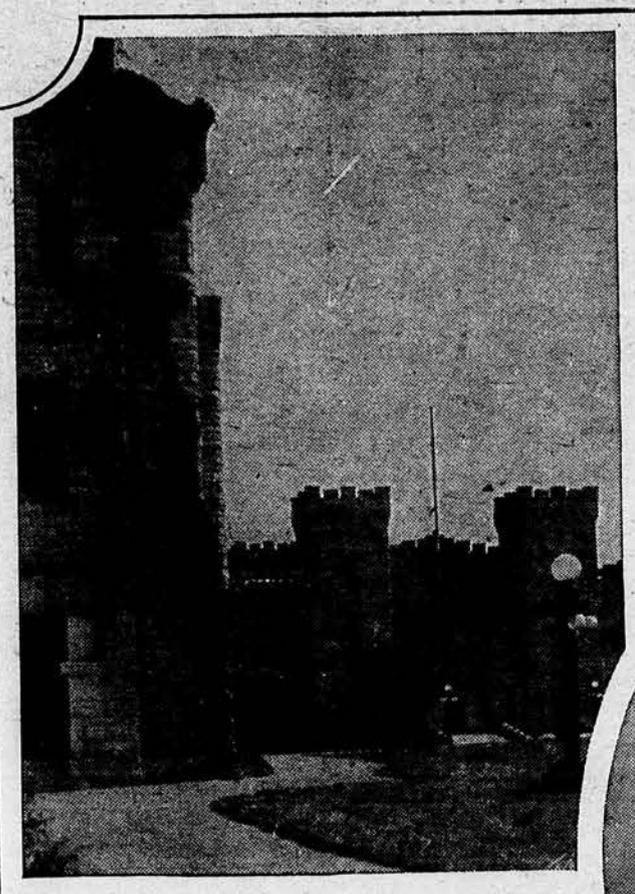
MAIL & BREEZE



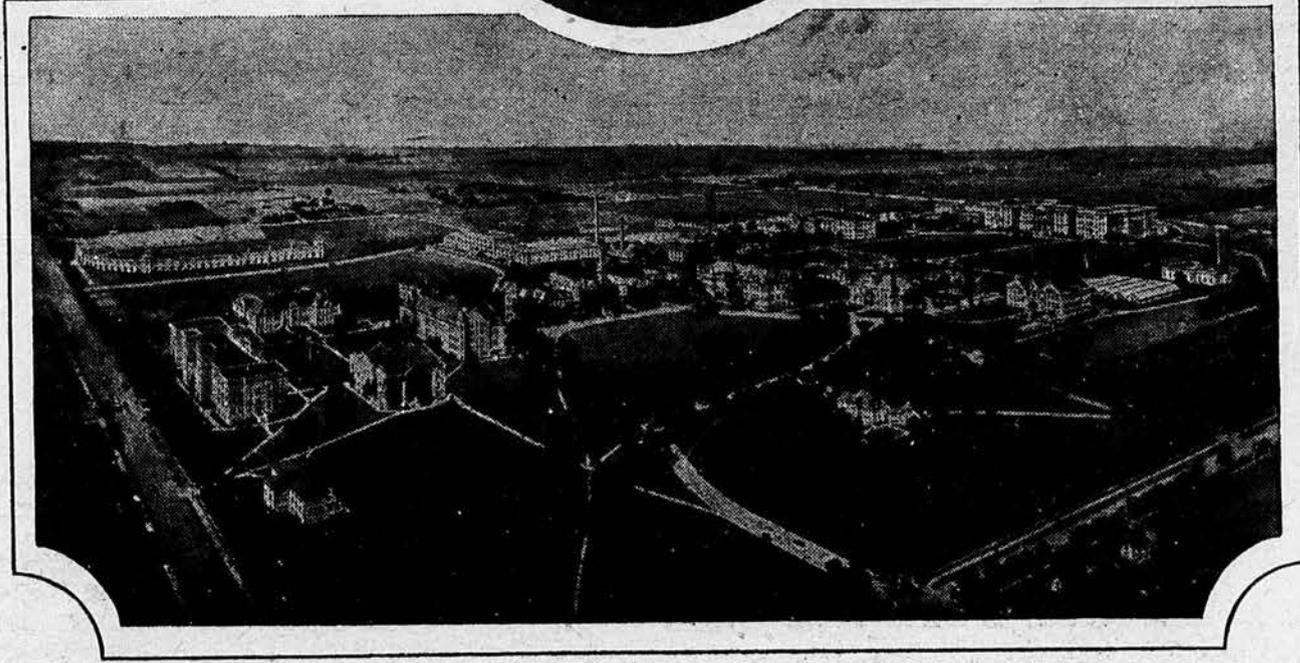
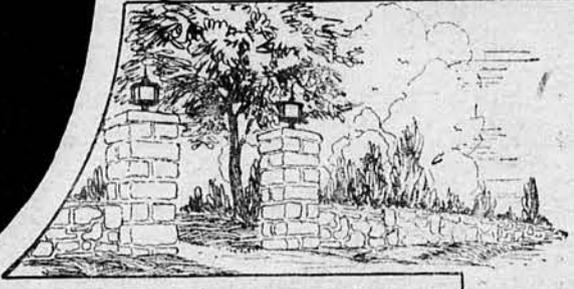
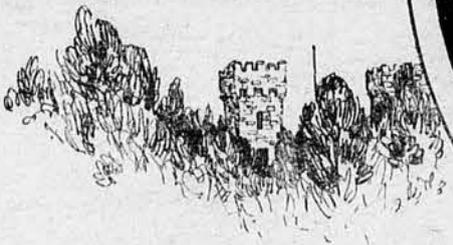
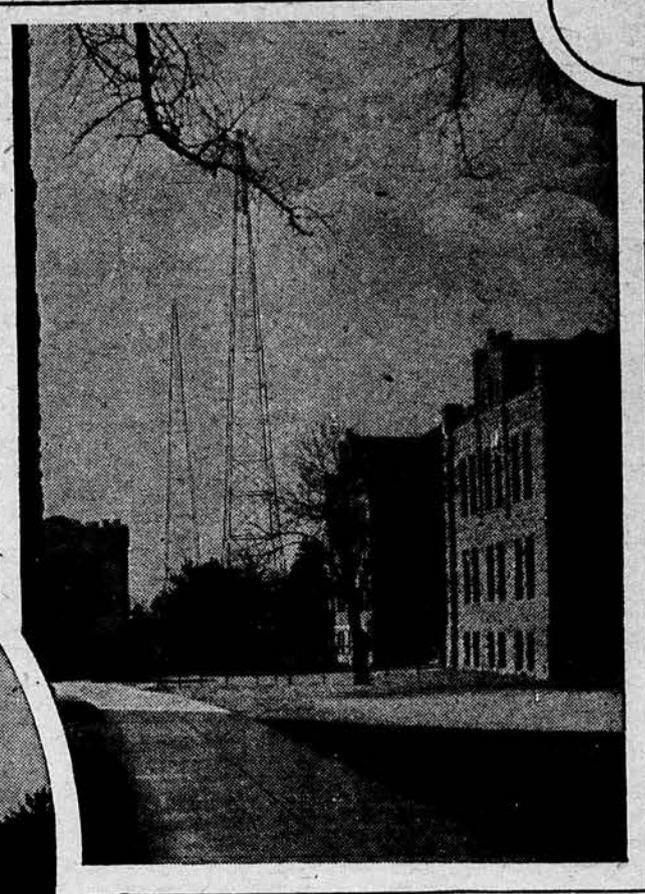
Volume 65

January 1, 1927

Number 1



On the Campus
of the
Kansas State
Agricultural College
at
Manhattan



ISO-VIS

A discovery that will help YOU!

Have you heard about the new motor oil, Iso-Vis? It's an important discovery that will save you money and worry and all kinds of trouble!

Iso-Vis is altogether different from other motor oils. It behaves differently. It gives *instant* and *complete* lubrication! It puts an end to dilution troubles! It cuts down repair bills!

"How can Iso-Vis do all this? How is it different?"—you ask! It's a story that will interest you—a story you ought to know.

While you are plowing corn or cutting hay, a group of men you have never seen are working for you every day in the research laboratories of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). They are *practical* scientists of long experience and intensive training. Their work is carried on in the field as well as in the laboratory.

For many years these men have been working on the problem of dilution. It's *your* problem—but you have so many others you undoubtedly never have given it much thought.

The farmer, of necessity, usually keeps his car in an unheated garage. On a cold morning it is hard to start. Do you know the reason? Motor oils generally have been so thick in cold weather that the engine could not turn over readily—they would not flow onto the bearings and the engine was not lubricated until after about ten minutes of "warming up" or operating.

Oil of the past was too heavy to start easily. But it soon becomes thin. The fact was established that motor oils lost two-thirds of their viscosity (lubricating efficiency) before the car had gone 200 miles. That was your problem of dilution! You realized it in terms of trouble and repair bills!

Some people said that nothing could be done about it. But the scientists of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) followed the farmer's method. They just kept on working. Working to improve the lubrication of your car and your tractor.

Two years ago these men succeeded in solving the problem of dilution. The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) recently announced Iso-Vis, the result of their work, after thoroughly demonstrating its efficiency in hundreds of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) cars and trucks. Iso-Vis is not an experiment. It is an established achievement. Enthusiasm is high. The world's leading automotive engineers say that Iso-Vis is the biggest forward step that has been made in the lubrication of the automotive engine.

Iso-Vis is different from all other motor oils. It is the *only* motor oil whose viscosity stays within the zone of correct lubrication. Iso-Vis has the right body to start with and *it maintains that body until it is drained off.*

No need to worry because the garage isn't heated. No longer is it necessary to keep the "choke" out for miles. Iso-Vis gives *instant* lubrication under extreme cold weather conditions. The oil circulates through the lubricating system immediately. The engine is quick and eager! After a thousand miles of motoring Iso-Vis has not thinned out. Dilution troubles are over when you use Iso-Vis!

It costs more per quart, but less per mile!

There are grades of Iso-Vis made especially for trucks and tractors which will save your expensive machinery and reduce your worries and your repair bills.

Iso-Vis is a discovery that will help *you*. The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) offers Iso-Vis as another proof of its friendship for and co-operation with the farmers of the Middle West.



Standard Oil Company, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
(Indiana)

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

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Wade Fought For Fertility and Won

By M. N. Beeler

IT HAD been wheated to death. That is the way J. W. Wade explained the malady which afflicted 40 acres of Sumner county land. The response he got wouldn't pay taxes and the thought of growing the scanty crop. Mr. Wade took a philosophical view of the situation. No use having "forty" like that lying around. It was a wallet-cherishing liability in its low state of fertility. No lamenting about the mistakes that had brought to this sorry pass.

He'd rebuild it. That proved to be a slow and expensive process, but he finally won. If farmers the wheat belt knew how slow and expensive rebuilding is they'd be more careful to husband the fertility that remains, Mr. Wade believes. In 1909 I realized that something had to be done about that "forty," he explained. "Wheat yields had dropped to 8 or 10 bushels an acre, not occasionally but consistently. That fall I spent \$125 in plowing the tract to alfalfa. It heaved out late that winter. In the spring I threw another \$125 after the first. This time the alfalfa blew out. I then plowed the field to corn and got very little crop. At fall I put it back to wheat. The resulting crop in 1912 was hardly worth cutting. In the spring of 1913 I again seeded the field to alfalfa and succeeded in getting a thin stand. It didn't grow very well and I took very little hay from the field."

Manure Made It Grow

By this time Mr. Wade decided some outside stimulation was needed. The soil wasn't fertile enough to support the growth for its own comeback. "I went to New Mexico and bought two carloads of lambs," he explained. "When they arrived I used feed racks in the field and turned the lambs out. I had produced alfalfa hay on another field, and this I hauled out and fed to the lambs on that 'forty.' I also scattered all the barnyard manure available on the field. The stand of alfalfa began to improve.

That convinced me I needed more manure, and decided to feed cattle. During the next few years I dressed that field with manure several times. The stand responded wonderfully and kept improving until 1919, when it began to show old age. "In the spring of 1920 I plowed the field and seeded it to Kansas Orange cane for silage. It made 10 tons an acre." Mr. Wade has two silos which he built to use in his cattle feeding operations. That field of cane indicated his field was beginning to recover from wheat sickness.

And just to show that its recovery wasn't a result of a favorable season or some other fluke, Mr. Wade quotes succeeding yields:

"The next spring I seeded it to oats and that summer harvested an average of 32 bushels an acre. In 1922 it went into corn and produced 40 bushels an acre." Remember that the last time he had tried corn, 11 years before, the crop had been a disgusting failure.

"It went back to oats in 1923 and produced 45 bushels an acre. That fall I seeded wheat, and in 1924 harvested 28 bushels. Wheat again in 1925 made 15 bushels, and in 1926, 31.19 bushels."



It was this 40 acres with which Mr. Wade entered the county wheat growing contest and won the championship. His fertility building policies were as much responsible for the award as the yield and other factors. It tested 62.2 pounds to the bushel, which indicated plenty of soil fertility, and contained 14.2 per cent protein, which shows nitrogen was not lacking.

Mr. Wade farms 560 acres upon which he is not making the mistake that was made upon his cham-

plonship "forty." Rotation, diversification and manure are taking care of that. His last crop schedule included 210 acres of wheat, three years removed from alfalfa; 15 acres of oats; 10 acres of alfalfa; 80 acres of corn; and 75 acres of kafir. Note that kafir acreage—it is to corn farmers what safety signals are to a railroad.

And just to round out his wheat belt program, Mr. Wade feeds about 150 head of steers a season, keeps 150 hens—more farming insurance—and produces 25 to 75 hogs a year.

Mr. Wade has a fanning mill which he works overtime in preparing his small grains for the drill. This practice he credits with good stands, vigorous plants and to some extent with the absence of smut in his wheat. He follows approved practices in wheat production. In preparing land he plows as deep as practicable in July, usually at least 5 inches, and then works the soil down to a good firm seedbed. In 1925 he plowed 6 inches deep early in July and then after a time single disked to kill weeds and grass. This operation was followed by harrowing to firm the soil. Blackhull wheat was planted the last half of September. That was the crop on which he won the Sumner county wheat championship.

He's Proud of the Yields

"I am especially proud of the yields made on this tract," Mr. Wade said, "because it was so rundown when I began the upbuilding process that it was known thruout the neighborhood as Wade's 'old poor hillside.' Now it produces along with the other land that was not so greatly abused. I do not see why I cannot keep it producing profitably, which I am expecting to do with an occasional crop of Sweet clover." Mr. Wade is a recent convert to Sweet clover, altho he is still feeling his way before deciding finally to make it the major soil building crop on his farm.

When the supreme court of Kansas Wheatdom meets to announce the state wheat growing championship during Farm and Home Week this winter at the Kansas State Agricultural College, it will do so after having taken full cognizance of J. W. Wade's performance on that rundown "forty." He may not win, but if the county contestants are scored and the placings are announced, Mr. Wade and his regenerated "forty" together with their sister acres will be well toward the top—for J. W. Wade's farming is the kind judges like—especially for the wheat belt.

Travis Makes Sweet Potatoes Pay

By A. H. Meroney

IMPROVED methods have made sweet potato raising profitable in Kansas. Due largely to the efforts of individual growers working in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College, stem-rot is at last being brought under control. Yields have at the same time been increased greatly, and the quality is better than ever before. The new methods are becoming very popular with growers in some sections.

One grower who has been very successful is A. W. Travis of Manhattan. He is known as the sweet potato king of the Kaw Valley. He probably has more than any other farmer to make sweet potatoes a successful crop in Kansas. His influence has been felt in making Kansas sweet potatoes of the highest quality as well as increasing the yield. In 1922, Travis, like many other growers, was ready to quit the business. Often half the plants in the field would die of stem-rot, which had been on the increase in his fields since 1912. While deciding what to turn to next he became acquainted with the men of the Kansas State Agricultural College who were then working on the sweet potato problem. E. A. Stokdyk, the plant pathologist of Kansas, who was sent out to give the results of the college's findings to the farmers, suggested that Travis get new seed from New Jersey, of the short blocky type, the kind the market calls for.

This was ordered, and planted in a separate place in the field, and the two men were much gratified to find the sweet potatoes held their shape fairly well in the deeper soil. Next year's seed was "hill selected" from them.

"That fall," asserted Mr. Travis, "we found the field had increased from about 80 to more than 100 bushels an acre, and the crop was of a better quality than we ever raised before." Since then he has constantly worked in co-operation with the college.

Travis planted 55 acres of sweet potatoes in part-

nership with his father-in-law last year. In the spring he dug new hotbeds, allowing about 20 square feet of space to a bushel of seed. A bushel of seed should produce about 3,000 plants ordinarily, according to Mr. Travis. One bushel of certified seed is worth from \$1 to \$3 in the spring, he declared, according to the current supply, and it costs him about \$2 a thousand to produce good plants. From 8,000 to 9,000 plants are required to plant an acre. Travis uses manure to heat his hotbeds, and the heat has to be watched carefully to prevent burning the seed in the bed. This is done by covering or uncovering the hotbed, depending on whether it is too cold or too hot. In extreme cases the heat may be reduced by punching holes with a pointed stick at intervals over the bed to allow the heat to escape. The beds should be kept moistened.

Before bedding his seed Travis has been in the habit of treating it with a solution of mercuric chloride for 10 minutes. This is to kill scurf and other skin diseases on the seed, but not stem-rot. Digging new hotbeds every year helps very much to reduce stem-rot, according to Mr. Travis. The details of making and applying the mercuric chloride solution may be obtained by writing the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan for bulletins on sweet potato growing and diseases. New and probably better commercial solutions made for the purpose are now on the market.

After danger of frost is over the potato plants are set and watered by Travis's plant-setting machines. Only three men and a team are required to operate a machine, which will plant about 3½ acres a day, and saves the wages of several men. A machine also makes it easier to control the planting than is possible when setting by hand. Travis's

machine cost about \$100, and certainly is worth it. As a rule the same field is not planted more than two years in succession, due to the danger of stem-rot being carried over in the soil.

In the growing season the weeds should be kept under control, for if allowed to get too great a start the cost of cultivating is much increased.

Hill selecting in the fall probably is the most important part of the new methods. Considerable expense may be saved by doing this before the regular digging. If it is done in connection with the regular digging the best hills are thrown to one side. Another worker examines them and selects the seed. Good hills for seed are compact and have a large yield of smooth, short, blocky potatoes of marketable size and a small proportion of seconds. They must be free of disease if saved for seed.

To examine for stem-rot, the stem is split at the crown and the characteristic brown streaks running thru the stem indicating stem-rot are looked for. If present the hill should be rejected for seed. The seconds from the best hills, free of disease, are picked off and thrown to one side. They are taken up separately afterward. Many other labor saving schemes are possible in seed selection, however. In some hills the potatoes may have dark spots or flaws in the skin, and seed from such hills ought not to be saved. While such diseases may not affect the yield they do damage the appearance and hence the sale of the seed. Any type of potato desired might in the course of time be selected by the grower.

Travis usually finds a good market for his potatoes and disposes of them at digging time directly from the fields to wholesale houses in Denver, Pueblo and other markets. He usually receives a good price. He is seldom troubled with home town competition, as he does not often sell many sweet potatoes in Manhattan. His means of disposing of his product eliminates most of this problem.

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PROTESTS from the wets of Illinois, New York and other states against the savagery of prohibition enforcement by a Nebraska local judge who sentenced habitual offenders to a bread and water diet have dried up, since the remarkable report of the effect of this treatment on a bootlegger who gained 6 pounds in weight after 60 days in jail. The resolute Nebraska judge refused to back down when denounced from many parts of the country as a tyrant as cruel as any Jeffries or even Genghis Khan. He tried the diet himself. So did some prohibition enforcement experimenters in Washington. The Nebraska innovation got a hand from one end of the country to the other.

Bread is the staff of life, and water is a necessity of any balanced ration or well regulated diet. They are not injurious, even when taken together, tho as a steady diet pall on the appetite. The Nebraska scheme was not an exclusive diet of bread and water thruout the term of sentence, but was alternated, every 10 days, with the regular jail fare. It has demonstrated that prison diet can be thinned somewhat with no deleterious effects, when the occasion calls for it, and prisoners may even grow fat on diluted Nebraska jail food. It is possible that this all applies only where booze addicts are concerned, so that girls who want to stay thin should not hastily adopt the bread and water plan. Nebraska has merely demonstrated that it is not cruel and unusual as a treatment for the chronic town drunk or bootlegger.

Safety Programs

KANSAS had a state-wide Safety Conference, whose results may not be as efficacious as was hoped because there is difficulty in getting a financial "angel" to carry out ambitious safety plans. Indiana had a similar conference recently, which after considering all the many angles of the subject of safety concluded that the best treatment is "the application of common sense" to the subject.

If common sense is the true remedy, all that would seem necessary is to introduce it. But common sense is a vague as well as uncommon quality. Everybody has a trace of common sense, many persons have considerable, but those who are noted for the quality might as well be called geniuses and be done with it. It is a rare quality in such a degree as would solve the safety problem.

Common sense applied to safety would be valuable, but for that matter so would some other qualities. One of the first that will occur to anybody considering the subject is considerateness. In fact, this alone would solve the problem. Most accidents may be traced to lack of consideration of the rights of others, in some form. What is heedlessness or carelessness but inconsideration? Grabbing the road, or "hogging" the road, passing another car at high speed and turning in by a hair-finish to avoid grazing a fender is inconsiderate, to speak mildly.

Such qualities cannot be taught or inculcated in adults; it is too late. Still, they can be inculcated in early years, and therefore many an accident is traceable to neglect years earlier. Neither consideration nor common sense can be hammered into people by the law. On the other hand, the law can do something to promote consideration, common sense and co-operation for safety on the highways and roads. Fines avail little, as the experience of all cities has shown. Jail sentences are better, and deprivation or suspension of driving privileges is perhaps best of all.

Before safety is secured the law will have to be more particular in examining and granting licenses to drivers and in revoking licenses. Two cities that are working towards a model safety law so far as traffic is concerned are St. Louis and Detroit, which tend toward severe jail sentences and suspensions of driving privileges. The law has been lenient and patient, but accidents are on the increase all over the country, indicating that lenience and patience have about reached the limit.

Truthful James on Cats

I SUPPOSE, William," said Truthful James to his friend Bill Wilkins, "that from your experience with animals you would say the dog is the most intelligent of the lower animals."

"I would not, James. I hev seen some powerful smart dogs in my time, some that hed a blamed sight more sense than some men I hev knowed, but the smartest animal I hev ever hed experience

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

with wuz a cat; just a common cat, not one uv your fancy, pedigreed, high-priced cats, but a cat that spent most uv her years out in the alleys and byways rustlin' her provisions fur herself and her family. I used to feed that cat and she appreciated it, which again I may say is more than kin be said for many humans who are ready to accept favors but never ready to return 'em.

"There wuz several dogs in that neighborhood that made it their business to kill cats. They hunted in pairs, and that wuz where they got the advantage of the cats. One dog would post himself at the mouth of the alley where the cat wuz located, and the other would slip round and come in at the other end uv the alley and make a dash fur



the feline. Naturally the cat would make a run down the alley with the idee uv makin' it up a tree that growed on the parkin'. There wuz where the dog at the mouth uv the alley got in his work. The cat hed no show at all. This here cat I am a speakin' uv hed a litter uv six kittens located in a corner uv a garage that opened on the alley, and believe me she was wise concernin' dogs. She evidently made up her mind that sooner or later if she didn't git them dogs they would git her, and laid her plans accordin'. One day she seen 'em headin' her way; the chaser dog wuz an Airedale and the dog that watched at the mouth uv the alley wuz Boston bull.

The Airedale wuz sneakin' up to git round behind this here cat, and I happened to be watchin'. I hed made up my mind that if necessary I would come to her rescue and kill one or both uv them dogs, but I saw her give a look out uv her eye toward where the Airedale wuz sneakin' in. She appeared not to hev seen him but she wuz onto every move he made. He thought he hed her and made a sudden dash, but when he wuz about 10 feet away she jumped up on the roof uv the garage. He saw her jump but wuz under such headway that he couldn't stop, and just as he passed her she lit on his back with all four feet and sunk her claws into his back and also sunk her teeth into the back uv his neck.

"I never saw a more surprised or scared dog. He give a howl and broke fur the street, passin' the bulldog at the rate of about a mile a minute, just as an automobile wuz coming down the street at 30 miles an hour. She waited till she wuz certain the automobile would hit the dog and then loosed her hold and give a spring and lit on the top uv that car safe and sound. The auto hit the dog fair and square and when they picked him up he wuz dead as a salted mackerel. It come near to wreckin' the automobile but not quite. The feller

that wuz drivin' stopped just as I got to the street and there wuz the cat sittin' pretty on the top of the machine. I looked at her and blamed if she didn't wave a paw at me and grin like a human bein'. The bulldog wuz sittin' there by the curb lookin' dazed. He didn't know what hed happened to his partner; the thinkin' part of a bulldog don't act with any considerable speed. The fact is that his partner, the Airedale dog, hed evidently worked out the plan on which they operated, and the bulldog just follered the Airedale's lead. So when he saw that the Airedale wuz dead he just squatted there by the curb, lookin' stupid and dumfounded. The cat hed figured the whole thing out and laid her plans accordin'. 'Git the Airedale first,' she says to herself, 'and then I kin take care uv that mull-headed bulldog.'

"She watched him fur a second or two sittin' there by the curb, then she winked at me and give a spring. She landed square on the back of the bulldog, but close enough to his ears so that he couldn't hev no chance to bite her, set all her claws into his hide good and deep and then, reachin' round, she fastened her teeth into his windpipe. To say that dog wuz surprised don't express it; he wuz completely flabbergasted. He tried to twist himself so as to git a hold on the cat, but she bit him foul. In a minute he wuz wheezin' like a wind broken hoss; the cat's teeth wuz sinkin' into his windpipe. Just then the man that owned the bulldog come up and started to kick the cat; that wuz where I took a hand.

"I sez: 'Hold yer hosses, my friend; that's your dog and this is my cat.' That wuz the first time hed claimed ownership uv the feline. 'She hez put up a fight agin that dead Airedale and your bulldog. She ain't askin' no favors but she is goin' hev fair play.' With that I begun to finger my gun careless like. The feller changed his tone when he see that I meant business, and said, 'But she goin' to kill my dog if she isn't pulled off and he worth a hundred dollars.' 'It looks to me, Mister,' I said, 'as if you hev the case sized up right, but your dog wuz intendin' to kill her, and at present I'm estimatin' her value at \$200.' 'I'll give you \$50 if you will take her off,' he says. 'Will you agree to tie up your dog so he won't chase cats no more?' says I. 'I will,' he says.

"Then I went up to the cat and says to her, 'Loosen up, old girl, you've whipped 'em both.' She let go uv the bulldog's throat, and turnin' to me she asked a question with four short mews, at the same time lookin' at the owner of the dog. 'Kin you trust him?' I told her that I thought I could and again she give four mews, meaning 'Just as you say,' and let go her hold on the dog.

"I took the \$50 the owner uv that dog give me and built a comfortable home fur that cat and her family. She don't roam the alleys no more and hez developed into about the sleekest cat there in my neighborhood. No, James, there air smart dogs, but when it comes to genuine intelligence no uv 'em is in the same class with that alley cat.

Would Encourage Thrift, Too

AMONG the bills that will be introduced in the coming legislature will be one placing the higher educational institutions of Kansas on a self-supporting basis. Under the operation of the proposed law the Board of Regents in control of these institutions would provide for a tuition charge sufficient to pay for the upkeep and maintenance of the institutions without depending on direct appropriations out of the state treasury.

The bill will provide that the Board of Regents shall ascertain approximately the cost to the state of a student in these institutions, and shall fix the tuition at that amount. In order that any young man or young woman of industry, reasonable ability and good character may have the opportunity to obtain an education in one of these institutions regardless of the financial ability of his or her parents, the bill will provide for a permanent revolving loan fund from which any boy or girl who has reached the age of 18 and possesses the other necessary qualifications may borrow up to the limit of \$800 in any one school year. The qualifications are as follows:

1. The young man or woman must be 18 years old and have been a resident of Kansas for at least one year.
2. The borrower must be a graduate of an accredited high school or must be able to pass an entrance examination in the branches required for entrance to the freshman year in whichever institution he or she desires to enter.

The borrower must have established a high record both in school and out of school for industry, honesty and good moral character, together with a fair degree of scholarship so far as the school course is concerned.

The applicant for a loan can establish such a record to the satisfaction of the Board of Regents or she may borrow from the revolving loan fund not to exceed \$800 in any one school year for the tuition required together with his or her necessary expenses in the way of clothes, food, books and other incidentals. The loan shall be amortized. The borrower will be charged interest at the rate of 4½ per cent per annum, payable semi-annually, in addition to a sufficient rate to be applied to the payment of the principal to liquidate the loan in 20 years. The borrower will of course be permitted to pay the loan at any time before the expiration of 20 years if she desires. To protect the state from possible loss on account of the death, disability or default of the borrowers, the bill will provide for life insurance, the premium on such insurance to be deducted from the loan. This insurance would be carried at a very moderate rate.

In order to make such a plan successful, character and industry of the students are prime factors, and for that reason the bill will provide that dishonesty or immorality on the part of the borrower will result in the immediate withdrawal of the loan privilege and the suspension of the student.

To encourage thrift and business methods on the part of the students, all students at these higher institutions will be required to make monthly reports of personal expenses during their stay at the institution, and if the expenses of any student during the school year shall exceed \$800 that fact shall be a sufficient reason for withholding the loan privilege from said student and his or her suspension from the school. Our higher educational institutions need better methods of industry, economy and good morals among students. The tendency of present day college life is to make the student extravagant. It is not to say that a very considerable percentage of the present day college students are injured rather than benefited by their stay in college. The extravagant expenditures of students, permitted by indulgent parents, makes it harder and harder for a poor boy or girl to get a college education. It is a human nature, especially on the part of the young, to wish to keep up with the procession, and that means in the modern college or university a rather expenditure of money than the poor boys and girls, dependent on their own resources, can afford. If our colleges and universities do not check the students' honesty, industry, economy and good morals then the money spent on them is more than wasted. If our higher educational institutions do not in fact as well as theory afford the best boy or girl in the state the opportunity to obtain a college or university education, then they should not be supported by state money taken from taxpayers' pockets.

An Equal Division

How can one find out, if a husband dies and does not leave a will, what will be a correct division of the estate according to the laws of Kansas? What is the law

in regard to inheritances? Can the wives or husbands of the children see to it that there is an even and right division of this property? Should there not be some definite understanding so that the sons-in-law and daughters-in-law will know where they stand, especially when it comes to renting land?

The law of Kansas provides in a case of this kind that the estate of the husband descends equally to the surviving wife and the surviving children, or in case any of the children are dead, and leaving children, then their children will inherit the share their parent would have inherited if alive.

The inheritance tax applies to estate of the widow only in case her share amounts to more than \$75,000. In that event she would have to pay a tax on the first \$25,000 in excess of \$75,000, of ½ of 1 per cent; on the next \$25,000 or part thereof she would have to pay 1 per cent. The children would have to pay an inheritance tax only in case the share of each amounts to more than \$15,000. If



their respective shares amount to more than \$15,000 they would be taxed at the rate of 1 per cent on the first \$25,000 over and above \$15,000.

The law does provide for the distribution of the estate. It might be distributed by mutual consent, perhaps, but a better way would be to have an administrator appointed who would, under the direction of the probate judge, make a division of the property.

What About the German Marks?

What can be done with those German marks that were peddled all over the country about the close of the war? The bank said they were good. The city of Wichita issued a license to sell them. Is there any chance to get anything out of them now or ever?

There was at the close of the war a rather general impression that Germany would redeem its

outstanding currency, I suppose on the theory that Germany always had maintained a good national credit. I never shared in that belief. After that Germany went thru the wildest era of inflation ever experienced by any country, unless possibly it was the Soviet government of Russia. There is no probability, and I think I might say no possibility, of these German marks ever being redeemed.

No Change Was Made

In the "Human Geography" adopted for this year the statement is made that the name of the principal river in Kansas has been changed from "Kansas" to "Kaw." When was this change made and by what authority? The geography used last year used the name "Kansas."

Mrs. E. K.

So far as I know the name of this river has never been established by statute, and consequently has never been changed by statute. It is very commonly called the "Kaw" River—very much oftener than it is called the "Kansas" River. In fact custom has I think established the name "Kaw," but to say it has been changed from "Kansas" to "Kaw" is an error.

To Disorganize a High School

What percentage of the votes cast is required to disorganize a rural high school? Is it lawful to count the people voters who don't come to vote for the school? Is it lawful to count the votes of people who moved away after the last census was taken to hold the school?

J. P.

A petition must be signed by two-fifths of the legal electors residing in the territory of the rural high school district, to be determined by an enumeration taken for that purpose by any legal elector residing in said district, and by him certified under oath, to be filed with the clerk of the board of said rural high school district and requesting said school board to call a special election to vote on the disorganization of the rural high school district. In such case it shall be the duty of said school board to forthwith call such special election of said district to vote on the disorganization.

All elections for the purpose of disorganizing any such rural high school district, together with the time and manner of the notice and the manner of the election held for the disorganization of said rural high school district shall be upon the same terms and provisions hereinbefore prescribed for the establishing and locating of the said rural high school districts, except that such petition shall pray, such notice shall declare and such election shall be held for the disorganization of said rural high school district but in order for said election to carry and become effective more than 50 per cent of the total number of electors in said district, as shown by the enumeration hereinbefore described, must have voted in favor of the disorganization of said district; providing further, that this shall not affect any rural high school district in which suit has been brought concerning the organization or issuance of bonds until after the final determination of said suit.

This answers in part at least your second question. The enumeration must be taken showing who are the electors in the district. Then in order to disorganize, more than 50 per cent of these legally qualified electors must vote in favor of the disorganization.

If it can be shown that at the time of holding the election to disorganize the district part of the electors have moved away and are no longer residents of the district and no longer therefore qualified electors, they should not be counted.

Making a Farce of Justice

WITH a superfluity of law we seem facing a bankruptcy of justice in our courts. Our lawmakers have gone so far to protect the innocent that the checks they have interposed make effective shelters for the guilty. Besides this, with more than 2 million statutes in effect, as vouched for by the National Budget Committee, and others being added daily, nobody really knows what is the law, not even the lawyers. The paper-bound volume containing the latest compilation of our Federal Code weighs 15 pounds and contains more than 5 million words. Our court proceedings have in many respects become a sort of game in which the players are altogether sure of the rules. In the Fall case at Washington the other day, the Government's attorneys wished to prove to the jury that Mr. Doheny had given \$100,000 to Secretary Fall, or had lent it to him. So one of the Government's counsel began to read aloud Mr. Doheny's testimony on this point given before the Senate committee. Doheny's lawyers immediately objected, citing a statute barring all such testimony in a criminal case unless perjury were involved. The Government's counsel stood aghast, as a Washington newspaper expressed it, fearing if this testimony were ruled out there would be no legal way to get the facts before the jury. The judge afterward permitted Mr. Doheny's statement to be introduced. A verdict which seems a miscarriage of justice was rendered in this case by an apparently bewildered jury. Beside this verdict of acquittal we have that the Federal court at Los Angeles, upheld by the court of appeals, declaring this same lease of naval lands in California to Doheny, was made "in fraud and conspiracy." This case now is pending before the U. S. Supreme Court. And Fall is still meet the charge of bribery on another indict-

ment which will come up to trial later in the year. This conflict of legal authority leaves the public with the feeling that the law again has failed, not in its intent but thru faulty administration. This dissatisfaction feeds the people's lack of faith in our court machinery.

Fall and Doheny were indicted in June, 1924. Their counsel demurred to the indictments. The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia overruled the demurrer. There being no supreme district court, counsel then asked the District appellate court to overrule the Supreme Court. Congress came to the rescue with a law forbidding the appellate court to entertain the appeal. Next the Fall and Doheny lawyers filed briefs against the constitutionality of the new law.

Doubtless these attorneys were strictly within their legal rights. Doubtless also, if necessary, other methods of delay could or would be found in our court procedure to delay trial. But it cannot confidently be said that our laws and our courts are no respecters of persons when wealthy defendants so often seem able to wear out justice by dilatory legalities and legal fencing.

Recently Judge Henning, president of the Missouri Association for Criminal Justice, has shown how small is the chance for conviction of criminals in two Missouri cities, as revealed by their court records. He finds crooks have this many chances of escape from the law:

Murder	
In St. Louis.....	6 to 1
In Kansas City.....	11 to 1
Robbery	
In St. Louis.....	24½ to 1
In Kansas City.....	28 to 1
Burglary	
In St. Louis.....	25 to 1
In Kansas City.....	50 to 1

In New York, another part of the country, a grand jury urges the disbarment of criminal law-

yers who make a practice of defeating justice.

While professor of law at Yale in 1913, former President Taft, now Chief Justice of the United States, said that the administration of the criminal law in the United States is "a disgrace to civilization." That seems warranted even as a judicial opinion.

Judges, lawyers and bar associations for a generation have insisted that reforms in our court procedure were imperative. But the reforms do not come.

The same New York grand jury which urged the prosecution and disbarment of criminal lawyers who defeat justice also made a presentment to the court in favor of adopting the English system of criminal trials in the interest of prompt justice. Even civil procedure has been so simplified in England that a mortgage foreclosure may be written on a space no larger than the palm of the hand. Here we require several sheets of well-named foolscap.

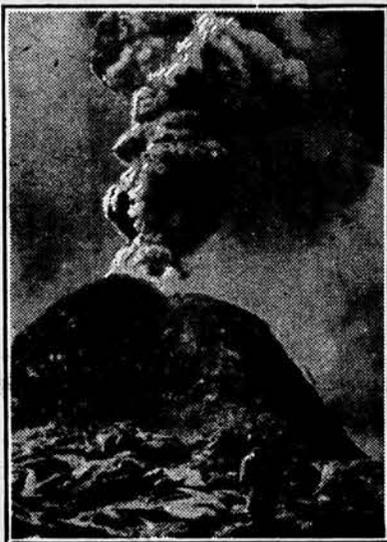
Reviewing England's attempts to simplify English court procedure, the professor of law in Michigan's famous law school at Ann Arbor recently pointed out that these attempts failed so long as the logical course was followed of leaving it to the legal profession. These reforms finally were accomplished by ruling the lawyers out and leaving it to commissions of laymen to recommend the needed changes.

It seems the same course will have to be followed in the United States unless proposed legislation to reform our court procedure should prove effective.

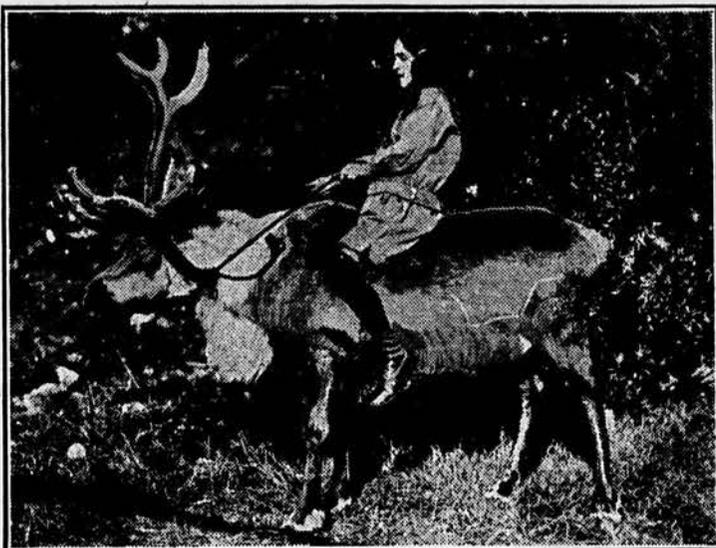
Arthur Capner

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



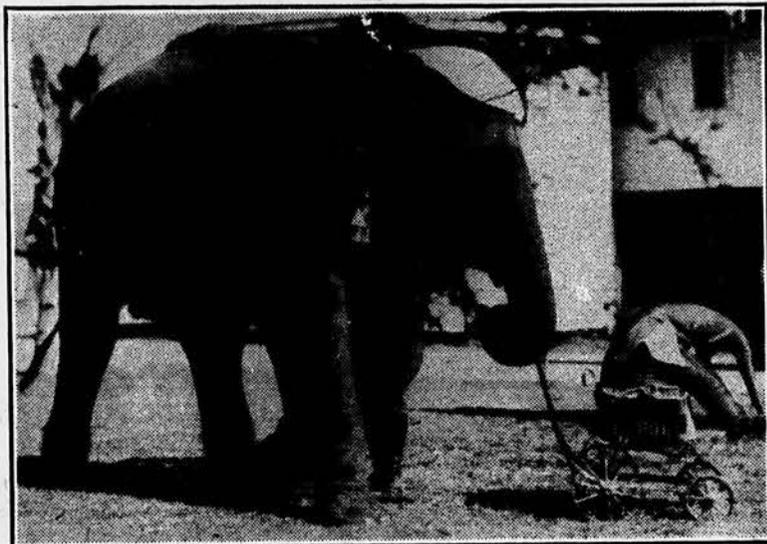
Vesuvius, After 20 Years of Inactivity, Belches Forth Lava. Photo Shows a Close-Up of the Cone Emitting a Gigantic Column of Inflamed Smoke, Presenting a Magnificent Spectacle



More Than 100 Live Reindeer Were Shipped to Seattle from Alaska Before Christmas, and Distributed to the Department Stores in Various Cities to Lend Atmosphere to Christmas Displays. Photo Shows Miss Odessa Johns of Seattle, Mounted on One of the Counterparts of Kris Kringle's Traditional Joy Bringers



The Prince of Wales, as He Competed in the Army Squash Racquet's Championship in London. In First Round, He Defeated Lord Bingham, But Lost the Second to McCormick



Rosie, Deserted by Her Husband; Nero, Who Has Joined the Circus, Acts as Nurse Maid. Photo Shows the Grass Widow in Her New Role Pushing the Baby Carriage Containing a Balloon Baby Elephant



Try This on Your Skis. The Snow Charleston is the Newest Thing for the Outdoor Girl. Left to Right, Miss Florence LaMay, Troy, N. Y., Miss Dorothy Smith, Covington, Ind., and Miss Ann Messner, Troy, N. Y.

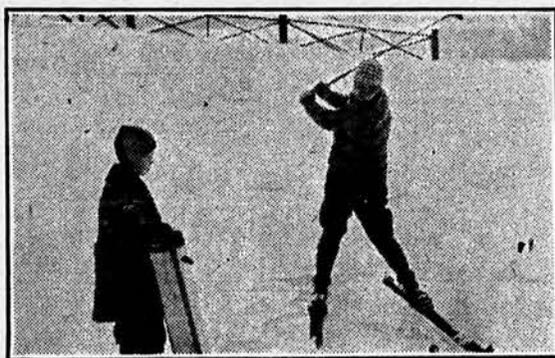
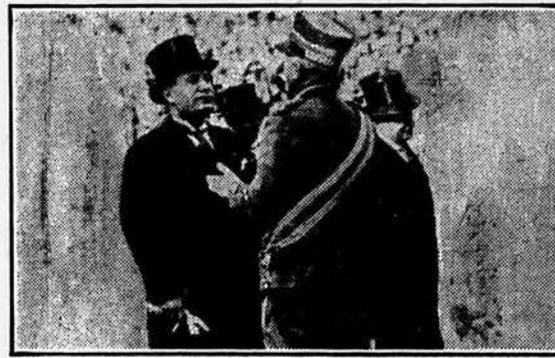


Photo Shows Thomas Batten of Lake Placid, N. Y., on Skis, Vigorously Teeling off While His Caddy, Ray Stevens, Jr., Looks on. Winter Sports at Lake Placid Include Golf



Maitre Juliette Veillier, French Woman Lawyer and First Woman to Speak at the Lawyer's Conference in Paris, One of the Greatest Honors of the Profession



One of the Most Recent Photographs of Mussolini, Taken After the Seventh Attempt on His Life. Here the Italian Dictator is Shown Listening to Marshal Antonio Badoglio While Attending a Notable Function in Rome



The Bird is as Good as Gone. Photo Shows His Majesty, King Alfonso in the Blind, Hunting Hares and Partridges at the Hoyuelos Manzanares Ranch, Madrid, Spain



John D. Rockefeller, on His Private Links, Narrating to a Few of His Confidants Some of the Interesting Details Connected with His First Day at Ormond Beach, Fla., Which He Spent Playing Golf. General Ames, His Golf Companion, is Pictured Next to the Oil King



The Market Outlook For Hogs

By R. M. Green

CIRCUMSTANCES have again combined to prolong the period of relatively good hog prices. Last season with a large corn crop, which in itself favored the production of a poundage of pork, the number of hogs produced was small. This season with a tendency to an increase in the number of hogs, the corn is of such size and quality as to encourage production less pounds to the hog, thus tending to hold in total production. With the lard market weak because of large supplies and increased competition from cottonseed oil, lighter weight hogs sell well with the new demand situation. Furthermore, the less favorable corn situation and the hog era outbreak have tended to check the rate which increased production is likely to proceed. In the language of football, the movement to market of the 1925 fall pig crop was somewhat of a delayed pass.

The first run of fall pigs of the lighter weights usually comes during April, May and June. Market receipts during this period were in general smaller in 1925, and weights lighter than in the subsequent months of July, August and September. The latter months usually are the ones in which heavier hogs from the previous fall are marketed. They are largely wintered pigs corn fed on forage or bluegrass pasture. Despite the smaller supply of hogs, July, August and September receipts were larger than a year ago. Weights up until the latter part of the period were heavier than a year ago. Average weights August and September were affected to some extent by an early movement of spring pigs from drought-stricken corn areas in the Central West and Northwest.

This delay in the movement of last season's pig crop was influenced very largely by the good corn crop of 1925. More hogs than usual were held over in April, May and June and fed to heavier weights for the July, August and early September markets. This situation strengthened the usual seasonal weak spot in prices in May and June, and an exceptionally good demand resulted in the latter month's highest prices in the latter month.

October Receipts Were Smaller

Drouth in certain sections during the late summer sent large supplies of light hogs to market earlier than they would otherwise have gone. October, November and December usually constitute the period during which the first runs from the fall pig crop come to market at the lighter weights. This, as a rule, removes the premium paid the earlier months for light hogs and puts it on heavier hogs. Early runs this fall from drouth areas resulted in reduced premiums for light hogs. However, the change on the demand side brought about by large supplies of lard and increased competition from cotton seed oil. This weakened the usual demand for weight during the early winter and has eliminated the usual premium for weight at this season.

Total October receipts of hogs were slightly smaller than a year ago. On the other hand, receipts at Denver, Ft. Worth, Kansas City, Oklahoma City and Wichita were noticeably larger than a year ago.

Three weeks out of four in November, receipts were heavier than a year ago at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph and St. Paul. This indicates a tendency in the western portion of the corn belt to move the spring pig crop to market early and at lighter weights rather than feed to heavier weights for marketing during January, February and March. It is noticeable, however, that a larger number of stocker and feeder hogs are going back to the country than a year ago.

In recent months, stocker and feeder shipments have been two to nearly three times as large as last year. The increased movement of stockers and feeders has been mainly into Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Oklahoma and Kansas.

January, February and March, as a rule, see the movement to market of the holdovers from the previous spring pig crop. These are the heavier winter hogs. Obviously, there is to be an important movement of these in the Eastern Corn Belt. In view of the amount of damaged corn in some of these states, early feeding and marketing are much more likely.

As a rule when the corn crop is below average in the fall, receipts of hogs at the markets are larger than normal from August until about February. From February until the next August receipts tend to be lower than on the average. As an instance, in recent years, 10 of them have proved to be years smaller than average corn crops. As an average of these 10 years, August receipts of hogs at four important markets have been 5 per cent above the year average receipts for August. Likewise, September receipts have been 7 per cent above average; October, 7 per cent; November, 8 per cent; December, 7 per cent; and January, 6 per cent.

On the other hand, average February receipts for the 10 years of short corn crops have been about equal to the 22-year average; March receipts close to the 22-year average; April receipts about 3 per

cent below the 22-year average; May receipts, 1 per cent; June, 3 per cent; and July, 10 per cent.

The total of August and September hog receipts at all important markets was larger this year than last. With the pig crops of both the fall of 1925 and last spring smaller than the year before, August and September receipts larger than in the same months in 1925 indicate a movement heavier than normal at that season. October receipts are only slightly under those of a year ago, and November receipts were as large as last year.

The movement of hogs to market this fall, therefore, has so far been following the trend that characterizes years of smaller than average corn crops. Especially is this the case in Western and Southwestern Corn Belt sections.

Such a situation favors the clearing of the market of heaviest receipts by February or early March. It also promises that the pressure of supplies on next summer's market will be less than during last July and August. Next spring's pig crop, whatever its size, can have little effect on the market before that time.

On the demand side, the hog market is not in so strong a position as a year ago. Stocks of pork have been built up and are larger than a year ago. Lard stocks are much heavier than last year, and are faced with increased competition from cottonseed oil.

Since late 1925 the general level of prices has been gradually working to a lower plane, this despite the business activity of 1926. Much of the decline is due to lower prices of farm products. The disparity between the prices of farm products and industrial products is the greatest since 1922.



This is likely to be corrected only by a decline in prices of some important industrial products and advances in those farm products that happen to be in an especially strong position from the standpoint of supply and demand.

After the high hog prices of last June and in the face of a declining general price level it seems reasonably certain that hog prices have turned the corner in their movement upward. At the same time, as this article has attempted to show, reasonable seasonal advances in hog prices are favored by the prospective movement of supplies up to next August. Especially are the early spring and late summer markets more favored than a year ago from the supply side. The demand situation on the other hand is against prices higher than those a year ago.

Great is the Radio

WALTER DAMROSCH, for 42 years conductor of the New York Symphony orchestra, which his father conducted before him, resigned the other day, and in doing so expressed his admiration for what radio is doing for music. Mr. Damrosch has been giving weekly radio talks on the Wagner opera cycle with an effect upon himself that he says has been astonishing. His new experience with far-flung radio audiences has, he says, opened his eyes to the unlimited potentialities of broadcasting. "If I continue broadcasting our orchestra for two or three years only," he declares, "I shall reach more people with the message of great music than I have played to and talked to in my entire 42 years as opera and orchestra conductor."

He has been at it only six weeks, and has talked to 2 million people. Their responsiveness by telegrams and letters has amazed and delighted him. "One can hardly conceive it," says Mr. Damrosch. "They listen in from Alberta and Hudson Bay down to Louisiana and Florida. Up in North Dakota a man wrote to me: 'My wife and I are seated by the fire in our wooden shack, with a gale howl-

ing outside, while we listen to your playing of Schubert's Unfinished Symphony, and we are hearing it perfectly.' Nobody can listen to this dramatic and enthusiastic interpreter of music over the radio without catching something of his high-spirited interest in art.

The great Damrosch programs are one among several high class contributions made this year to radio advancement. What radio has already come to mean cannot be estimated by any narrow view of merely urban reception, tho its audiences are mainly urban. To obtain a real conception of its meaning it is necessary to consider the isolated households far-out on the margins, lonely families who entertain nightly in their own homes as visitors some of the greatest artists and artistic organizations known in the world. No wonder, however other measures fare at the present short session of Congress, that control of radio to permit of its widest usefulness is being pushed forward with good prospects of agreements before the fourth of March.

Beveridge Defends Primary

THE primary principle for the selection of party candidates has a strong defender in Former Senator Albert J. Beveridge of Indiana. At the same time he believes that it should go hand in hand with a short ballot, as advocated in Kansas by William Allen White and other friends of the primary.

In an article in the Saturday Evening Post, Senator Beveridge shows that the primary grew thru a long series of years against determined opposition. It is no new thing. It is older than the convention system which was forced upon the Democratic party by Andrew Jackson. It is bitterly denounced now, even by many of its former supporters, because of its alleged failure to give the country good government. The strongest opposition comes from the politicians and interests anxious to control the politics of the country. They want the convention system back because they can manage things with its aid more easily and surely than when nominations are made by popular vote.

The scandals connected with recent primaries and elections are pointed to by the politicians as proof that the primary is a failure. Why then, Mr. Beveridge asks, are the spenders of these vast corruption funds so anxious for a return to the convention system? It is because they can get surer results under it for less money. He holds that the primary has defects which ought to be corrected. As for principle, it is necessary to the maintenance of a government of, by and for the people. It is better and cheaper than autocracy, which is in fact the only real alternative we have. The real complaint against the primary is the same as the objection to popular elections. They cost too much and they give us inferior service. But the United States is not yet ready to give up elections and turn the country over to some Mussolini.

Mr. Beveridge is more than contemptuous in his discussion of the methods used by politicians, both in primaries and regular elections. They push forward incompetent candidates by methods that waste money and produce widespread popular disgust. A real leader is able to secure election by the primary method without the use of large campaign funds. The cure for the present situation, as Mr. Beveridge sees it, is to shorten the ballot, stop trying to elect all officers, and place more responsibility in the hands of the men at the head of state and national affairs.

200 Million Dollar Bathing Bill

OLD Mother Earth's annual bathing bill costs the farmers of the United States more than 200 million dollars every year. Rain water scouring the countryside, rushing down hillsides, gouging out gullies, and sweeping over gentle slopes of cultivated fields, carries away to the ocean many millions of tons of soil. With this rich topsoil goes 126,000 million pounds of plant-food material—lost to the farmers of the country forever—20 times the amount permanently removed by cropping.

But this is only a fraction of the damage wrought. The real scourge of erosion is that it takes not only the elements of plant food but soil—plant-food material and all—leaving in many instances infertile material very difficult to till. Erosion constantly is shaving off the topsoil of cultivated fields—the richest soil of the land. Soil scientists agree that most of the worn-out lands of the world are in their present condition because much of the surface has been washed away, and not because they have been worn out by cropping.

Possibly not less than 10 million acres of land in the United States formerly cultivated has been permanently destroyed by rainwash. Much of this could have been saved by timely terracing.

Now Electrocute the Eggs

ELECTRIFIED eggs, guaranteed to keep for years and designed to aid in keeping down the cost of living, recently have been placed on the British market. This invention by which eggs are sterilized by means of an electrically heated oil bath makes it possible, it is said, to keep eggs almost indefinitely. Maybe this is a good idea and will prove of value, but still we think eggs fresh from the henhouse will be more palatable than those that have been electrocuted.

Will Prices Improve in '27?

Or Will Declining Industrial Activity Reduce the Demand for Farm Products?

BY GILBERT GUSLER



SOME farmers will make money in 1927. Some will merely break even. Some will be in the same fix as the dog that was fed on pieces cut from his own tail. They will have less at the end of the year than when it began. Both the accidents of nature and variations in skill and management contribute to this three-fold division of farmers, which holds true every year, whether times are hard or easy. But, there are vast fluctuations in different years in the number who are able to get into the first group.

Apparently, fewer farmers made money in 1926 than in 1925. At least, it is quite evident that the gross income from farm production in the calendar year 1926 was less than in the preceding year. The official summary will not be available for several months yet, but there is no doubt that the decline in the value of the 1926 cotton crop, together with the shrinkage in returns from the apple crop, will more than offset the gain in value of livestock and livestock products.

The gross value of crops not fed and of animal products in 1925 was 13,031 million dollars. This was the highest figure ever reached, with the exception of 1917 to 1920. It was 17 per cent under the average of those four years, which constitute the peak of agricultural prosperity. But it was 27 per cent greater than in 1921, and 81 per cent greater than in the five pre-war years, 1909 to 1913.

Too Much "Improvement?"

It is true that the increase in farm income from 1921 to 1925 still left it woefully inadequate in the case of many farmers. The decrease in the gross value of farm production in 1926 under 1925, which may reach 300 million dollars, or \$40 to \$50 a farm, was money sorely needed to pay debts, to buy equipment and make improvements and to lift the standard of farm living. If it had been necessary, the consumers of farm products, without special hardship to themselves, could have paid just as much for the 1926 farm output as was paid in 1925, or, for that matter, a billion or two more. Unfortunately, the farmers did not make it necessary.

A pessimist might declare that the improvement in agriculture in recent years is like the case of the foreigner's wife. She became ill and was taken to a hospital. His knowledge of English was so limited that he did not understand when told every day that his wife was "showing improvement." After several days the wife died. When a neighbor asked him as to the cause of her death, his reply was "improvement."

Admittedly, the situation is a trying one, but a great many farmers have gotten their houses in order since 1921, so the decline in income in 1926 did not find them wholly unprepared. There are many sections that are better off than a year ago. The cotton states, the apple districts and the spring wheat territory have borne the brunt of the shrinkage in the farm bank roll.

Whether more farmers will get into the money-making group in the year

just starting than in the last year is a harder question to reach firm convictions on than in any of the last five years. It would be absurd to claim to have accurate pre-vision of what is coming. At best, the outlines of the controlling factors are hazy. In general, it seems probable that there will be no marked change in farm income in 1927. Certainly, the groundwork for a distinctly prosperous state of agriculture cannot be discerned. If there is a shrinkage of income compared with 1926, it is most likely to come about thru a decline in urban prosperity in the later months of the year, which, at the same time, may put farmers into a relatively more favorable position when compared with industrial workers than in the last two or three years.

Better Luck This Year?

Of course, there will be changes in the degree of prosperity of different groups of farmers. Some of those who

had a good year in 1926 may have to uncork the red ink bottle in 1927. Those for whom 1926 was an unprofitable year can gather a crumb of comfort from the thought that "he who is down need fear no fall."

So far as the physical volume of farm production in 1927 is concerned, a decline in crops and a small increase in livestock and animal products appear probable. Taking the usual values a pound as a basis for combining such crops as hay, wheat, tobacco and cotton, the total production of all crops in 1926, according to the preliminary estimates of the United States Department of Agriculture, was 2.9 per cent greater than in 1925, and 7.3 per cent greater than the average of the last five years. This large outturn was due to the accident of a favorable season, especially for most food crops and for cotton and tobacco, which have relatively great importance when such figures are combined. The total crop area in 1926 was practically the same as the average of the preceding five years. For 1927, the total acreage probably will be much the same. Assuming that climatic conditions will be no better nor worse than usual, which is all that can be assumed, we have the prospect of some decrease in crop production in 1927.

Shifts of acreage are bound to occur, of course. Returns from food crops, such as wheat and potatoes, have been relatively favorable in the last two years, and a tendency to go into these, as far as weather and labor conditions during the planting season will permit, is probable. A substantial cut in the cotton acreage also can be counted on with a high degree of certainty.

For the last year and a half, livestock and livestock products have been selling to better advantage than feed grains and hay. The chances are that when a tally is made at the end of 1927, it will be found that livestock production has increased, particularly in hogs and sheep, and in dairying. Beef cattle production and marketings, on the other hand, are likely to be on a smaller scale than in 1926.

Cities Are "Full of Pride"

On the demand side, the main uncertainty is the probable duration of the present period of urban prosperity. Industrial activity has been at high tide for so long that it can only be described as an "era," such as is seen about once in a generation. But, past experience teaches that there is always a terminus to such conditions, that low tide must follow eventually.

Today, "the cities are full of pride." Employment has been provided and huge profits have been made from the tremendous building boom to make up the shortage which resulted from the war and to attain the higher standard of living which the urban population believes it can afford. The job of equipping the world, at least the American world, with automobiles and radios has been another source of large gain to both manufacturers and employees. Public utility developments and railway improvements have helped to sustain industrial activity. The phenomenal growth of urban real estate values, including undeveloped land so far from the centers of population that five to 10 years may elapse before there will be more than a good sprinkling of actual homes, has given

the owners a feeling of extreme arrogance. With this attitude commingled, and with present taxpaying capacity at such a high level, the cities have gone ahead with expensive programs of public improvements.

Besides using up the admitted high income of the urban classes, the purchase of these urban and suburban homes and lands and industrial products, and provision for payment of public improvements has necessitated mortgaging an unusually large part of the income for some time in the future. Ultimately, the industries must slacken to give the purchasing power of consumers a chance to catch up. The process of slackening, by reducing employment, will actually curtail the ability of consumers to discharge their obligations. Altogether, it is hard to see how it will be possible to prevent some financial difficulties in the cities when this correcting process starts.

Inflation is Developing

Farmers may have a chance to point out to the cities the folly of inflating real estate values on the basis of a temporary degree of prosperity, just as farmers are accused of having done in 1919 and 1920. What is happening in the cities and what happened in the country seven or eight years ago are merely manifestations of the universal tendency of land values and rents to absorb gains in community income.

When the turning point in urban prosperity will arrive, no one knows, but there appears to be a good chance that 1927 will finish with industry less active than at present. The fact that money is still relatively easy, despite the financing of such extensive real estate and instalment buying, suggests that the situation has not gotten badly out of hand. Also, speculation in goods, thru accumulation of excessive inventories, has not occurred. Probably the backwash from European conditions will not be so serious as was six or seven years ago. Such factors will modify the severity and shorten the length of the industrial depression whenever it does occur.

If this summary of the urban situation is correct, it has a double meaning to the farmer. It suggests that it would be wiser to contract rather than to expand agricultural production. That is the best way to eliminate troublesome surpluses, and it is the way to prepare for any shrinkage of the home market. But, the massing of farmers does not lead them to do the things which would be most profitable for the whole group, so can anticipate that farm production will be geared too high when this decline in urban prosperity arrives.

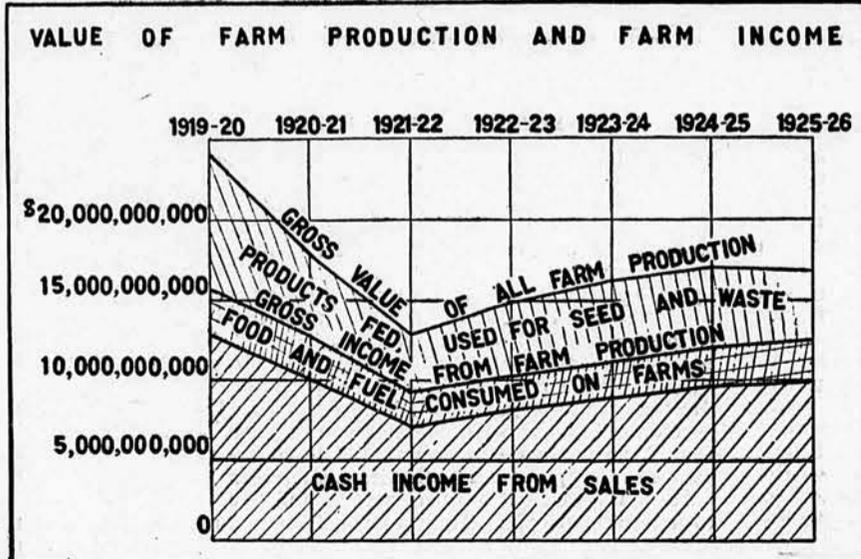
When Hard Times Come

The second idea growing out of the outline of prospective urban developments is that perhaps farmers should view their own status in a more favorable light. Rent, fuel and transportation absorb such a large share of urban income that the difference available for maintaining a higher standard of living than in the country is nowhere near so great as the average size of urban income suggests. For that reason, hard times in the country mean more suffering than in the country. Then, it should not be forgotten that a part of the population in the cities, perhaps equal in number to the farm population itself, has a standard of living below that of the farmer.

Foreign demand for our farm products is contingent on the extent of purchasing power in importing countries, and the extent of production of other surplus areas. Foreign demand for American cotton, for example, is likely to expand in 1927 because of the elimination of the British coal strike which hampered the foreign textile industry thru much of 1926, and also because of smaller production in other cotton growing areas. The cheapening of the staple is another reason for anticipating larger purchases. Foreign demand for hog products seems more likely to diminish slightly than to increase. Demand for United States wheat in the first half of 1927 probably will exceed that in 1926. The latter, after the size of the new crop in Europe will be the chief factor.

Whatever the developments prove to be in detail, there is no hint of a broad increase in total demand for farm products in 1927. Price levels probably will depend principally on

(Continued on Page 21)



This Chart Shows the Value of Farm Production and Farm Income by Crop Years, Virtually From July to June, as Estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture. After Increasing for Four Years, the Totals for the 1926-1927 Crop Year Probably Will Decline 3 to 5 Per Cent

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The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

BY EDISON MARSHALL

THE battle was fought and over in a few seconds, so swift is the flight of thought. By the time Bert reached the covert where the sleeping man lay he had escaped from all the abstract aspects of the affair and was wholly intent on the work before him. One glance at the prone figure showed that he had come in plenty of time. Signs of life still abounded in the man's face, he was breathing fairly easy, and he had not yet begun to struggle with his garments, a most deadly sign in one who is found lying in the cold. One touch of his throat showed that his heart was beating faintly but steadily.

This one glance, and a glance backward at a long, curving trail in the snow told in considerable detail the story of Paul's mishap. It was plain he had lost his sense of directions and had been running in a circle about the hills between Pavlof and Otter streams. He had fallen exhausted only a few minutes before. Sometime in that frantic run he had broken thru the ice over some pool or spring and had gone in to his waist, most of his soaked garments being now stiff with ice.

Help had come in time, but no doubt it was sorely needed. Swift and hard work alone could save him, particularly if Paul were not to suffer permanent mutilation from frost bite. No gentle methods were availing now. Bert reached a long arm, clasped Paul by the collar of his jacket, and literally jerked him to his feet. Then he shook him until Paul's protests showed that he was wide awake.

"Let me alone," he begged. "You can have everything, you devil. . . . Just go away and let me alone."

Bert's only reply was to slap the dark, cold face until he saw a faint glow shine thru it. Paul pleaded and winced in vain; and when anger began to take the place of his first protestations Bert knew surely that the thing was virtually done. He now rubbed the man's face and hands with snow, putting plenty of energy to the task, taking care only not to rub away the frozen skin. Ordering him to keep moving, he now ignored him just long enough to take off some of his own raiment.

The frozen clothes that covered the lower half of Paul's body were now removed, some of them with the aid of Bert's pocket-knife. At the latter's harsh order, Paul drew on the dry, warm clothes, and Bert did what he could with the discarded things. Fortunately, Paul had worn his waders, and the water had run into them they

of course were not frozen, and worn outside the frozen trousers they would help to hold Bert's body-heat for the long tramp home.

Paul was now fully awakened, tingling from his exertion, and the love of life commanded him once more. He did not protest as Bert pointed the way over the hill.

Without a word to each other they filed up the divide toward the village.

Force Was Necessary

The long march over the hill and up into the gorge of Pavlof River proved a most grim and trying ordeal. Paul's first burst of energy carried him across the divide and over the first few ridges beyond then he began to lag behind. This was not altogether lack of stamina. He had been undergoing intense physical strain for hours, and the founts of his vitality were running dry. He was drawn, pale, and faltering, close to the brink of absolute exhaustion. Once more it became necessary to force him on.

Bert did this with words alone at first—ruthless, overbearing, merciless words. He hustled him when Paul begged to rest, he cursed him and taunted him, he drove him to anger with deliberate insult. The time came soon that words alone would not suffice. Once after a short rest Paul refused to get up, and was summarily snatched to his feet. Occasionally he was sent reeling forward by a blow from behind. When it was evident that he had all but reached his limit, Bert took him by the arm and led him.

As the village drew nigh the white man carried more and more of the native's weight. Paul lurched along, hardly able to lift his aching feet off the ground. The time came at last that he could not even do this, and except for his foe's strong grasp would have sunk down helpless in the trail. But now the ordeal was all but over. Less than a half-mile tramp remained.

Bert lifted the spent figure and put it face downward across his shoulder, clasping one thigh according to the army manner of carrying a wounded man. Except for his own fatigue he would have scarcely felt the burden. The denizens of these wilds were used to seeing him tramp thru their still retreats with his back laden with no less weight, and such was his pride. Despite all he had endured the preceding night and morning, he had plenty of strength left to carry on and thru. Except for unseen disaster he would make it in.



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He was bringing Paul home—to his love and to his happiness. He was returning him to Grace's arms. He had kept his promise, fatal tho it was to his hopes. And as far as he dared to dream, this was the trail's end.

It had led him far, but this was the end. The few things remaining to do—a few words to say to Paul—would only be the aftermath of what was past. A greater burden than this on his shoulder—yet symbolized by this—bowed his head. The poignancy of his thoughts dulled every sense, and he walked blindly up the trail.

He walked blindly, and perhaps that is why a small disaster overtook him. Forgetting his vigilance, he fell into a trivial ambush of the mountain gods. Infinitely ironical it was that he should now fall where an awkward tenderfoot could pass in safety—that after all he had been thru tonight he should be laid low by a ground-squirrel's diggings. Bert's toe caught in a miniature grotto, and he fell heavily on the rock-strewn trail.

The End?

He did not get up. He was not in the least hurt, but simply stunned by the shock; yet it was as if the bowl of his life were cracked and the vital forces that carried him on had run out. The spirit to get up and push on languished. And now it appeared that this trivial fall, this insignificant accident, might mean the end of him. He was dulled a little by the impact, and utterly indifferent to all consequences; lacking the impulse to decide on a course, he pillowed his head on his arms, relaxed, and almost immediately went to sleep.

He was tired and listless, so he slept. He kept awake just long enough to see Paul, hurt not at all by the fall but on the contrary stimulated by the shock, get up and reel on down the trail. Seeing him lie so still, the hateful gods who glower over Hopeless Land could hardly believe their eyes. Long and long they had tried to ambush him—in vain they had hurled against him their most baneful shafts—and now he was felled by a pebble's blow. Here he lay, yielding without a fight. All that remained was to set upon him with their spears of cold.

There was no help for him in the man he had brought home. The fall had broken a jet of latent energy in Paul, and he was making the most of it to push on the remaining two hundred yards into camp. No one would blame him when, collapsing in his own barabara, he would forget to send help to Bert. No one need know about the still form on the trail until Paul wakened after a long sleep, and the help that was dispatched then would hardly arrive in time to matter one way or another. He was not a moral fool, like Bert! Even now, close to collapse, he knew what was at stake, and he would play for it like a man. Best of all, he had the beginnings of hate to uphold him.

He went down into the village. Watching the trail, Grace saw him come, and she ran out into the storm to meet him. She seemed not to see his drawn face, his bent shoulders.

"Oh, where's Bert?" she cried. "The people said he was with you!"

"You Must Tell Me"

Exhausted tho he was, Paul responded to his sweetheart's question with a startling ferocity. His pale cheeks flushed darkly; certain lines drew about his lips and eyes so as almost to conceal his identity. This was just the medicine needed to keep him on his feet a few seconds more. It was evidently a better tonic than the slaps and manhandling with which his foe had wakened him from sleep. "Bert!" he echoed. "You ask about Bert, when you see me here hardly able to stand..."

"Oh, forgive me!" Grace reached out her hands. "I didn't mean to say that—I only meant to ask about you. I want to take care of you..."

"You're in love with him—don't I know? You'd throw me over in a minute for him. Go ahead for all I care..."

He shook off her hands that groped to help him and, reeling, made his way to his barabara. Deaf to his words and alarmed almost to distraction by his obvious infirmity, she followed him thru the door and began to help him into his bed. For a certain time she worked about him lost to all other interests.

This was what she wanted to do—to give him every thought and concern—but presently he saw her start and her plying hands grow still.

She had not wished to ask about Bert, and now she did not want to think about him, yet he was forced to her attention. Her eyes fastened on

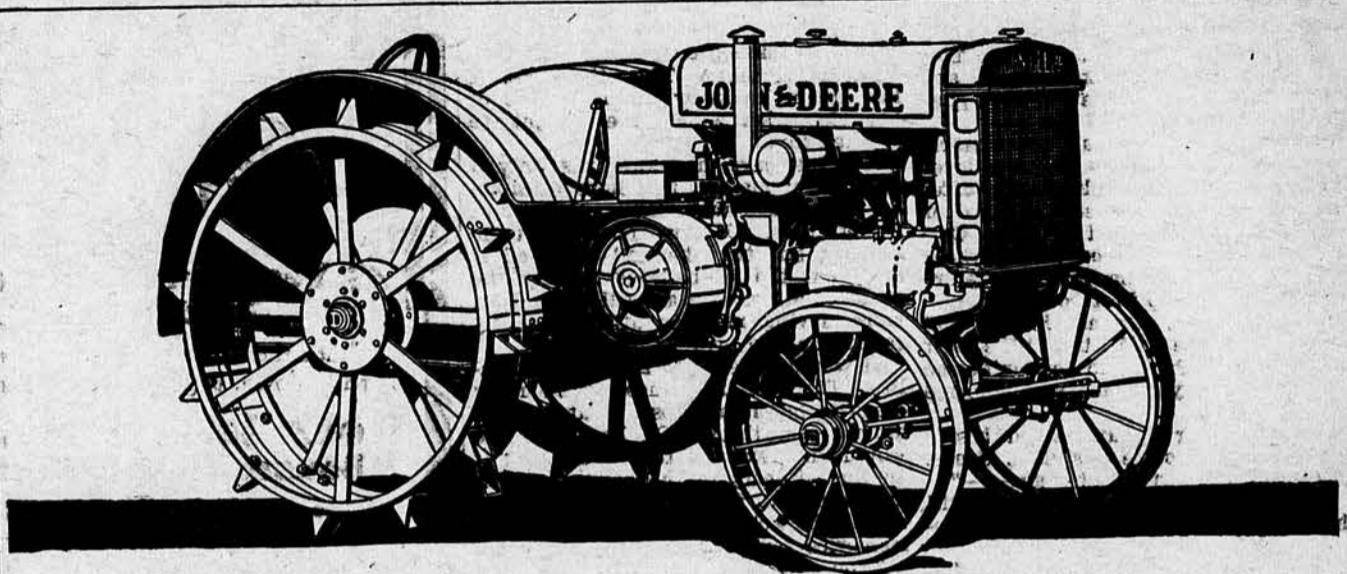
certain of Paul's garments that had been cast off and thrown on the floor. She was haunted by an image she could not dispel.

"Paul, those are Bert's things!" she exclaimed. "What has happened to him? You must tell me, Paul..."

"Bert!" the man echoed in bitter

scorn. "Why should I know about your Bert?"

"You were with him. You must have been—and something has happened to him. Oh, he's nothing to me, but I can't let him die, out there in the storm! I know he's been hurt, or he would have come in with you..."



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"I hope he's dead—I shouldn't wonder but that he is. Why don't you quit pretending you care about me, and go and bring him in—"

She gripped his hands tight. "Where is he, Paul? You're out of your mind yourself, or you wouldn't talk that way. I am going to get him—"

"It Was Bert"

"Find him, if you can. I don't know where he is — I walked ahead and wasn't watching. I was too near gone myself to keep track of him—"

Grace did not hear all the remark. She drew the bed-ropes over her lover —lest he should fall asleep and suffer from the cold—then sped out the door and to the tent occupied by Rufus Carter. She burst in upon him without warning, finding him huddled before his stove and deep in a book.

"Rufus, one of our men is hurt and needs help," she told him. "It's Bert—he was with Paul, and he didn't come in. Oh, won't you come and help me find him—"

Carter sprang up and stood beside her. "I think you're mistaken, Grace. I saw him not ten minutes ago—"

"Oh, you did—" Her face still showed uncertainty, yet tremendous relief.

"Yes. I went to speak to one of the men about fuel, and I saw him coming over that rise about a half mile up the creek—"

"Are you sure it wasn't Paul?"

"No. It was Bert. I could see his form plain. He had a big load on his back—"

"Then he's between here and there!" Her fears overswept her again, like a returning tide. "Come—maybe there isn't a moment to lose. Paul said he might be dead—"

Driven by her will, Rufus leaped for his heavy clothes, but she did not wait for him. Into this storm that kept all the natives indoors she sped, into the teeth of the wind, a defiant and unconquerable figure. And almost at once she saw the snow-strewn form of Bert, lying in the trail.

Even in this first glance something in his posture made her think of death. Perhaps this was merely the effect of the fine snow sifting over him, obliterating him, concealing him like the rest of the landscape, conquering him at last. In her startled, darkened fancy it was a shroud. Death was so easy in Hopeless Land: life so hard. Then for him to lie here on the rocky trail, seeking not even the comfort of the thicket, had for her a dreadful significance. She flew to him, fearful as she had never been in her life, to touch his face.

But he had not yet gone away. One touch assured her of his undiminished life. His soul might be dead—he had a look she had never seen on a human face before—but his strong body had taken no harm, and he did not even appear to be deeply unconscious. The cold had not taken hold of him yet. The powerful river of his vitality had forced it away. He had received no visible wound from his fall, but dulled and stunned, had simply gone to sleep. His was but a deep, healthful slumber now, easy to cast off; but, except for her, it would have been something more before the morning.

All Alone

Without thinking what she did, as if it were the wholly natural thing, she sat down beside him and drew his head against her breast. They were all alone, here on the mountain-side. . .

Even Carter had not come yet; he was still struggling with his muffler and his greatcoat, his cold-weather cap and his overshoes. . . There was no one to see them, to change them and to pull them this way and that. They could just be themselves, the two of them together seeking a strange, happy union against the onslaught of the storm.

Even in his slumber he felt the baptism of her tears. Thru the mists of his dream he knew the loveliness of her kiss with which she sought to awaken him.

For his part, her kiss was only a dream, yet making this hour of slumber more memorable than any hour of wakefulness. He wakened with no thought but that he had dreamed it all; but tho he believed it only the ghost of a kiss, it was still more dear, more moving, more beautiful than any reality he had ever known.

It would never fade from his dream-life. The dear little ghost would never cease to haunt his lips. It atoned for almost everything. On her part, she would find excuses for it, blaming it on the witchery of the hour, her own hysteria and fear. Yet she did not regret the act. It had most poignant memories for her, too.

"You must get up, Bert," she told him, her lips close to his ear. "You must get up and come home."

Bert opened his eyes, smiling faintly. "Do you still need me?" he asked. "Oh, I do—all of us need you! We can't get along without you. You mustn't lie here and give up. You must come in out of the storm."

Just the Same

His eyes glowed, and he was caught up by the girl's fervor. "My whole life is a storm," he told her soberly. ". . . But I'll get up—I'll play the game to the last card. I was a fool for going to sleep."

She attempted to help him to his feet, but his lithe muscles flexed and in an instant he was towering above her, outwardly strong and unconquerable as ever. . . But they were cheated of further communion with each other. Fully protected at last against the cold, Rufus Carter ran up and joined them.

Carter it was who made a discovery which to the girl seemed of moving significance—the story of the tracks in the snow. She knew now the nature of the burden that Bert had carried on his back. No wonder the girl's eyes dimmed with grateful tears. He had been true to his word, given beside a distant camp-fire.

The three filed back to the village. Each went to his own shelter. Chilled thru and painfully tired, Bert retired to his cot and slept until darkness pressed against his window-pane. Then he got up, because he had many things to do.

He dressed in dry clothes, cooked and ate a meal, and then made his way to Grace's tent. He must be sure about Grace before he went on. He must not retain one vestige of doubt to torment him in years to come. Even if he embarrassed her and made himself ridiculous he must know exactly where Grace stood. This was better than a lifetime of uncertainty and regret. He must not throw the whole world away in vain. He called thru the lowered door of the tent, and she answered that he might come in.

His drawn, haggard countenance riveted her interest at once. "Oh, you're not well—"

Cash Prizes for Poultry Letters

THE annual Poultry Edition of the Kansas Farmer will be published January 29. This winter, as usual, it will be filled largely with "grass roots" material from readers. Won't you help us make it the best poultry number ever issued?

There will be four contests. The prizes in each will be: first, \$5; second, \$3; third, \$1.

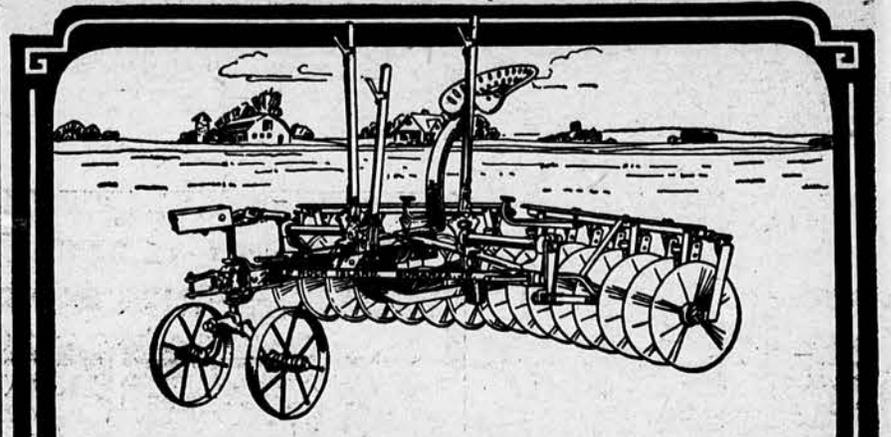
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Closing Date for Contest—All letters should reach Topeka before January 15, and the sooner the better. Please address Poultry Edition Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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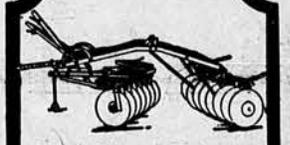
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"Yes, I am, in my body," was the grave reply. "Maybe there's something preying on my mind. Miss Crowell, if a man has something to give—something that means more than life to him—he wants to be sure that the person he's going to give it to really wants it. He doesn't want to throw it away. So many things, inestimably precious to the giver, are thrown away by those who receive them."

"That's true, Bert. What is it that you want to ask me?"

"I want to ask you first if Paul is all everything to you. It may seem a strange question, coming from me—but I have a right to know. Just what that right is I can't tell you now—except that it concerns my continued service to him."

"I couldn't refuse to answer any question of yours, Bert," she told him earnestly. "I would be an ungrateful girl if I did. What you have done for me—for us—is a debt we can't ever repay. I know what you did today. You brought Paul back—just as you said you would."

"I helped him today, and I'll continue to help him—in ways you can't dream of—provided I know your relations with him are still what they were that night on the mountain. I have a reason for asking. If they are the same, I will be the same—your guide, your servant, content to help him because that way I'm helping you. Will you forgive the question, and answer it?"

Only for an instant did she seem to hesitate. "Yes, Bert—everything is just the same—with me," she told him slowly. Her eyes were suspiciously bright, and her trembling lips shook the very core of the man, as would some mighty force. "Just the same," she repeated. "He is still my whole life."

"And you want him back—just as you told me before?" Breed spoke softly, yet with utmost intensity. "You couldn't bear to lose him?"

"No, I couldn't bear it. I just couldn't—that is the simple truth."

"Oh, I know it is! No matter what his fortunes are, you'll be loyal to him just the same. You'll go with him wherever he goes, down or up. Tell me, Grace Crowell! There's nothing in the world that would make you give him up?"

Not Unworthy?

"Many things, Bert. I would give him up if he proved unworthy. It might kill me, but I would do it. I would not follow an ignoble man."

"I wouldn't follow him if I lost his love," she went on. "I would be too proud to do that, even if he would let me follow him. Maybe my own love would die in that case—I didn't think so, once, but I am persuaded of that now. I think that is the way of women's hearts. We can't love, unless we get love in return. And maybe it goes hand in hand with devotion, too; and that is why my love couldn't live if Paul proved unworthy of it. But he won't prove unworthy—I know he won't! I have always idealized him, but I know he'll live up to it in the end."

"He has changed since he has been up here," Bert spoke frankly, because he knew that this was the time for frankness.

"Oh, I know it! He doesn't seem the same man. He has always had a bad temper—I used to see signs of it once in a long time—but up here he wears it on the surface. I know how he has treated you—the last way in the world Mrs. Fieldmaster's son should treat anyone. I have been ashamed. And I know too that the men must have wondered at the way he has treated me. It isn't like him to be so indifferent, so neglectful—almost rude at times. This is all part of the effect that this awful country has had on him. Do you wonder that I'm anxious to take him home?"

"You believe he will be himself again when you get him back to civilization?"

"I'm sure of it—at least I want to be sure of it. He was always so devoted, so loving and ardent—it was only at long intervals that I used to wonder at him. Now I wonder at him all the time. I know this is nothing new to you, and it is a world of relief to talk to you about it. . . . You always seem to know just what I want."

"Bert, when he gets back among men of his own kind—seeing their way of life, and living as they do—and where his invalid mother's and my own influence can work on him—he'll be the

same Paul I have always loved. This environment has brought out a side of him I hardly guessed he possessed—at least he possesses it in greater degree than I believed possible—and he'll escape from it when he gets among his own people."

Knowing what he knew, Bert's lips curled downward in a grim smile. Instantly he was serious again. "Then you brought me home today just so I could continue to help Paul?" he asked gently. "You went out into the storm—alone—and brought me in—and I must know why you did it. I must know just how I stand. You went yourself, instead of sending some of the men. Was the interest that you showed awakened merely thru Paul—because you thought that some way or other I could save him and bring him back to you?"

Her hand went to her lips, as if to steady them. "That must have been the biggest reason," she told him after a pause. "Somehow, I feel that my whole happiness depends on you. I rely on you more than I am able to explain—on your strength—and your devotion to me. Why, I don't know, but I feel that you alone can save Paul, just as you

said. I feel that except for you I'd lose him."

"And that's why you brought me in?" "It must have been, Bert."

His eyes were dark as jet in the strange pallor of his face. "Then that's all I want to know, Miss Crowell," he told her simply. "It decides everything for me, I'll play the game thru to the end."

He turned and walked out, emerging from the warmth and light into the cold, hopeless darkness of this Alaskan night. The snow had ceased, and a single star glittered at the spire of Pavlof Mountain, but the wind prevailed. It rushed up the gorge and over the mountain, on and on, conveying an image of infinity that was like death. Bert feared it as never before.

He headed at once toward a barabara at the opposite side of the village. His mission was to save Paul from himself.

Bert Fieldmaster knocked on the rude door, and entered and sat down at the edge of Paul's bed. The man he had brought in was still resting from last night's grueling experience.

Bert sat contemplating the turf-house interior, the ugliness and the squalor

that marked it as a native habitation. Paul was the first to speak. "What do you want?" he demanded suddenly.

The other turned somber eyes, studying Paul's face. It was a wonder he had not already guessed his fate. The instant the hint was given, from Paul's lips, he had known the truth, and only a strong bias otherwise had kept it from him so long. Paul had the manner of the native. He was not only dark, he had the characteristic native build, the undeft hands, the eyes, the lips, even the pronounced cheek-bones. As if he were conscious of these features, he now seemed to fear Bert's scrutiny. He could only take refuge in a false boldness, an insolence which he did not feel, and his wavering glance belied.

"I want many things," Bert told him at last. "Nothing that is impossible. Paul, I came to offer you certain terms, and you can accept them or pass them by. Those terms won't be changed or modified in the least degree. The situation is not what it was. I am not your guide now, and can speak with authority. To be your guide now would be incongruous, to say the least."

(TO BE CONTINUED)



The World thinks well of Buick

EACH NEW YEAR finds Buick still more firmly established in public favor.

Old friends remain, new friends are won by this famous motor car. Brilliant achievement is the basis for this high regard.

Today, Buick has an engine *vibrationless beyond belief*, the century's finest contribution to the pleasure of motoring.

And a score of other exclusive features testify to the never-ceasing search by Buick for the new and

better thing. The Sealed Chassis, Vacuum-Cleaned Crankcase and Thermostatic Circulation Control are typical examples.

Buick could not offer so much at so moderate a price, if the world did not buy so many Buicks, and if the savings of great volume were not continually poured back into Buick quality.

Look to leadership for value. Only a very satisfactory motor car could have held first place for nine consecutive years!

BUICK MOTOR COMPANY, FLINT, MICHIGAN
Division of General Motors Corporation

THE GREATEST BUICK EVER BUILT
WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



New Adornment For Old Cakes

By Nell B. Nichols

WHILE the frosting does not make the cake, it certainly contributes greatly to its appearance and taste. The plainest of layers and loaves frequently make a great appeal when iced attractively. In fact, many an expert cake maker relies on this outer covering for much of the success of her art.

Some of my choice frostings are the following:

Powdered Sugar Frosting

Use either 2 tablespoons of boiling water, cream or fruit juice. Roll and sift $\frac{3}{4}$ cup powdered sugar to remove lumps. Gradually add sugar to the liquid until mixture is of the right consistency to spread. After each addition of sugar, the mixture should be well stirred. Add flavoring. Spread on cake, using a knife dipped in hot water. This recipe makes enough icing to cover a loaf cake 3x3x8 inches.

Delicious Frosting

Put $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups sugar and $\frac{1}{2}$ cup milk in saucepan and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Boil without stirring from 12 to 15 minutes, or until the soft ball stage is reached. Remove from fire and add 1

To the Old and New Year

O year that is going, take with you
Some evil that dwells in my heart;
Let selfishness, doubt,
With the old year go out—
With joy I would see them depart.

O year that is coming, bring with you
Some virtue of which I have need;
More patience to bear,
And more kindness to share,
And more love that is true love indeed.

O year that is going, take with you
Impatience and wilfulness—pride;
The sharp word that slips
From these too hasty lips,
I would cast, with the old year, aside.

O year that is coming, bring with you
More charity unto the weak—
A deep, growing peace,
That never shall cease—
Of these things I surely have need.
—Laura F. Armitage.

teaspoon butter. Cool slightly. Beat until of the right consistency to spread. When beating, do not scrape down any crystals or sirup that collects on sides of pan. Add $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon vanilla. Pour frosting over cake, spreading evenly with spatula or back of stirring spoon.

Whipped Cream Filling

Chill a bowl, beater and $1\frac{1}{2}$ cups heavy cream. Beat or whip until the cream is stiff and has a smooth appearance. Then add 2 tablespoons sugar. Spread the whipped cream on a layer of cake. Lay slices of fruit on top of cream and sprinkle on nuts. On top layer put only whipped cream or add some decorations of whole nut meats or citron. The fruit which I use is: 3 oranges, 3 bananas or 1 small can of pineapple. This filling makes a very rich cake and one that should be eaten the same day it is made. It should be kept in a cold place until used. This recipe makes enough frosting for a three-layer cake.

Chocolate Frosting

Follow directions for Delicious Frosting, but as soon as boiling point is reached add $1\frac{1}{2}$ squares melted chocolate. Flavor with $\frac{1}{8}$ teaspoon cinnamon.

Anticipate Your Coat Needs For Next Year

By Florence Miller Johnson

IF YOU will need a new coat next winter, now is the time to buy it. After the holidays the price tag on a good coat is no higher than that which will adorn a poor coat early in the fall.

Quality and conservatism should be considered in buying everything, so they tell us, and if there is one place above another that this rule applies in selecting clothing, it is in the matter of coats. That is why it is the part of wisdom, firstly, to choose a reliable store from which to make your purchase if you do not know furs and materials. Unfortunately, the prices asked for the best coats often are staggering until we do a little figuring and considering. A good, carefully selected coat will look well until the day it is discarded even tho this may be after the fourth season. Then, tho the fur may be somewhat worn and the coat show signs of wear in spots, there will be enough material left that still looks well from which a coat for young daughter can be made.

On the other hand, a cheap coat may look just as well the first few months that it is worn as a

good one, but after that it more often than not will begin to fade, the fur will lose much of its life and the lining show signs of wear. If the garment must be worn the second and third year, the owner will be conscious of the fact that her coat does not appear well, while at the end of the fourth season there will be nothing left from which one would feel it would pay to make another garment.

Every season, new, temporary wrinkles are introduced into coats. This year many of them have bloused waistlines and flares, some are overly decorated while others are close-fitting with high collars that tie around the neck and long streamers to swing in the breezes. Bright reds and a few greens are shown of which one would soon tire, and that will not be seen next year. There is no question about the style of any of these coats; they are chic—this year. But when one cannot have a new coat every season or two, it pays to select plain, substantial lines and stable colors which always are in good taste.

If you feel that you are enough of an artist to make your own coat, there are many lovely materials on the market now at reduced prices from which you can select. Among them are, velveteen, venise, suede cloth, American broadtail and a number of beautiful sport cloths. Fox fur, natural and dyed squirrel, beaver, wolf, opossum and Jap fox will be shown you at the trimming counter. If you like blue, a new shade called Grackle blue is both rich and beautiful. Dark and light brown, black and perhaps wine are always good colors. Material and fur can be purchased now and laid away until next fall if one prefers, and the saving will be considerable.

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.

Soap Flakes Preferred

ABOX of soap chips is my greatest dish washing convenience. I like the chips better than soap for several reasons. They form a good suds almost instantly in hot water, and I don't need to soften the water first, for the chips contain enough borax or other agents to do this. Then I am not worried with small pieces of soap which more often than not are wasted.

I also find the chips pleasant to use for laundering fine linens, underwear and silk hose. They

are cleansed quickly if squeezed in the creamy warm suds which the chips form.

Soap chips may seem more expensive than soap until one considers their convenience, that no water softener is needed and that there is no waste to them. I always buy the large packages for they are more economical in the end.

Wyandotte County. Mrs. Carl L. Johnson.

Water Will Not Overheat

TURN down the oil or gas flame when boiling anything, as soon as it begins to boil. Water boils at a certain temperature and you cannot raise it above that temperature without compressing the steam. Turning up the flame may cause the kettle to boil over or the water to boil out faster but your potatoes won't cook any faster. Garfield Co., Oklahoma. Mrs. Fred V. Beiser.

Prevents Chilled Sponge

HERE is a suggestion that may prove helpful to those who have pressure cookers. Heat the cooker but not too hot. Put in the rack and set the jar of sponge on that. Put the lid on the cook-



When Day is Done

er and if it is very cold wrap it to keep in the heat. Using this method you will be delighted to find that you have no more chilled sponge for baking day. Sherman County. Mrs. S. S. Starbuck.

Rugs to Give that Homey Air

THERE is something fascinating about rug making. Every generation has made them I suppose since the first grass mat took form beneath the clumsy hands and crude tools of our early ancestors. Even those first rugs fashioned in crude designs and vivid colors and whose making was prompted by the grim necessity of a little protection from the cold damp ground in order to live, were things of beauty.

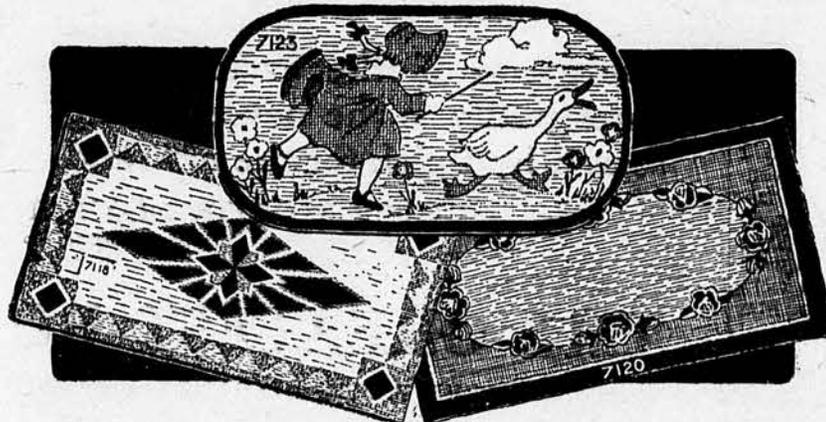
From these crude yet beautiful and useful rugs of long ago it is a long step to the brilliant rugs

rugs which you may wish to make, and if you would like to see other designs I have a circular containing 21 designs which I will be very glad to send you on request. I will also be glad to send you a price list for yarn. If you don't know just how to go about it to make the rugs I shall be very glad to send you instructions for making them and also for making the frame you can construct at home if you are handy with tools. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and enclose a 2-cent stamp for reply.

If you wish to buy the frames ready made, we have them to sell at \$1.50, also the needle which costs 70 cents, yarn if you wish to use it and the stamped burlap patterns.

The patterns come with colors indicated to help you in working out your color harmony, on durable burlap. No. 7123 the "Goose Girl" which will be lastingly delightful for the nursery is to be worked in bright shades of rose, blue and yellow against a light blue background. Price \$1.35. No. 7120 is a simple rosebud design on a soft toned blue background with a border of darker blue. Price \$1.35. No. 7118 is a conventional diamond design especially suitable for a living room, den or hallway. The bold geometric motif in deep blue, yellow and rich terra cotta, stands out brightly against a neutral background to make a very striking rug. Price \$1.25.

If you wish to order any of these patterns, the frame, yarn or needle, address your letters to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to give number of pattern desired.



that make our modern homes cozy and gay, made with nimble fingers that know little of the drudgery which was the every day life of those camp women of long ago and tools fitted for speed and ease in working.

Just now, and probably for a number of years to come the hooked rug will be the most popular home made rug. Among a host of other desirable qualities, it is light, durable, easily made and in it one may use up old rags or an accumulation of pieces of yarn.

Here are three delightful patterns for hooked

For the Lady Who Sews



your pie filling is ready. This method not only saves time but eliminates the possibility of watery or grainy pies and fingers cut in preparing pumpkin in the ordinary way. Baked sweet potatoes may be substituted for pumpkin or squash with good result.

and shade imaginable from which you can choose. However, when one must do her shopping by mail it is quite another proposition because many and baffling are the titles that have been given these same colors. A large store in a nearby city has these suggestions to offer.

Women's Service Corner

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

The first rule of selection is that the hose match bag, gloves, hat or shoes worn with a costume, or they may match all. If you wear a black frock and black shoes, then gunmetal, black or evenglow are smartest for day time, and for evening, two shades known as aleon and doredo, which are quite colorful, are good.

Firming the Neck

The muscles in my neck are so flabby and large, is there any way to make them firmer and smaller?—Mrs. W. B. H.

I have a list of exercises to take to firm the neck which I will be glad to send you on receipt of a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

If your outfit be navy and you have black shoes, either black, rose, taupe or zinc may be worn. With brown shoes, almond, Long Beach or bran are effective shades.

About Menus

I am sending you a copy of our favorite menu: roast veal, potatoes and gravy, bread and butter, and apple pie. Would you please criticize it, telling whether it is well balanced or not and if it isn't what elements are lacking?—Mrs. J. C.

With the reds and greens that are being used so much this season, grain, parchment and atmosphere hose are suggested. And with brown, beige and sand outfits, the colors most favored are nude, bran, tanbark, oak, buff, grain and Long Beach.

Other colors, the names of which give a hint as to the shade, are satin, melon, beige, silver, blonde, banana, oriental pearl, blue fox and blush.

Most large stores have an efficient mail order service and the woman who hasn't access to a store carrying the goods she wants to buy need not hesitate to put her trading in the hands of these experienced shoppers.

"Better Way" Dishwashing

By Mrs. Clyde E. Mitchell

MY SISTER used a number of dishwashing conveniences, but I with years of experience on the farm predicted that she wouldn't have time to bother with them when she was confronted with the farm dishwashing job, so I continued to rub and scratch and scour with my fingers and old dish rag.

I suppose I would still be stubbornly messing those dishes over if I hadn't run a splinter under my finger nail trying to remove dried dough from the baking board.

Almost guiltily I got out the steel wool mop she had given me and was surprised at the ease with which it removed the dough. Once sold to the idea it was only logical to buy a mop with which I could use much hotter water with comfort. Mary had already given me a wire mop and stiff fiber brush. I went one better and bought a wire dish rack and roll of absorbent paper towels.

I found that scalded dishes dried very quickly in the rack and required very little polishing. What was needed I did with the paper towels and was rewarded not only in a great deal of extra time saved from washing dishes, but also freedom from the tiresome job of scrubbing unsightly dish towels.

You can easily make your own candied orange or lemon peel. Soak the peel overnight in slightly salted water. Next morning to every cup of peel allow 1 cup sugar and 1/2 cup boiling water. Cook sugar and water until a thick sirup is formed, add orange or lemon peel, and boil, stirring constantly, until sirup is all absorbed. Spread on oiled paper to dry.

Foul Odors From the Sink

My little boy stopped up the sink drain, and ever since, the pipe has carried a decayed odor into the house. How can I get rid of it?—Mrs. E. C.

To clear up the odors from your sink drain, pour a very strong hot solution of soda down the drain and flush it out thoroly with boiling water. If this does not accomplish results try pouring lye down the sink and flushing it with hot water. Lye however, is very trying on lead pipes and should not be used too freely.

Lice on House Plants

Almost as soon as I brought my geraniums into the house they began to be infested with little white lice. How can I rid them of these pests?—Mrs. S. K.

To destroy plant lice sprinkle them with strong soap suds to which 1 tablespoon of tobacco extract has been added to every half gallon of soap suds.

Match Hosiery by Mail

By Florence Miller Johnson

SELECTING hosiery is a simple matter when all one must do is to walk into a department store with the garment to be matched in hand, for the saleslady will have hose of every color

2556—Especially becoming to the stout figure, this model features the coat style opening. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2864—Five vertical lines of shirring transform this simple little model into a decidedly dressy suggestion for soft or semi-soft materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2857—The bloused silhouette is especially favored for this season. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2855—A delightful school dress for the young lady who cares. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12, and 14 years.

1734—A cunning little bloomer dress that may be made for play or dressed up into a Sunday best. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

2866—Neat and convenient apron. Sizes medium and large.

2865—Little folk's sleepers that may be made with or without the feet. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2192—A suit the little man will approve of. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years.

You may order any of these patterns if you wish, from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers.

omical and it provides a generous meat dish of which the children may eat liberally without arousing maternal fears that they are gorging their little selves with too much meat. Let it be said, however, that the family favors the dish for another reason—because it's tasty.

For each pound of hamburger I use about 20 medium-sized crackers. These are crumbled with a rolling-pin. The ground meat and crumbled crackers are then thoroly mixed and made into thin patties.

For an ordinary-sized skillet I allow a teaspoonful of suet to heat to a pronounced brown before adding the necessary amount of lard for frying. The suet adds flavor. Patties are then placed in the skillet and fried to a rich brown.

Baked Rice with Raisins

1 cup cream cheese 2 cups milk
1 cup raw smoked ham 1 teaspoon salt
2 cups cooked rice 1/2 cup sugar
1 cup raisins

Put cheese and ham thru food chopper, add cooked rice, milk, salt, raisins and sugar. Mix well and pour into a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with cheese and bake in a moderate oven (300 to 350 degrees F) for 30 minutes.

The simplest and best way of preparing fresh squash or pumpkin for pies is to cut the melon in half, scoop out seeds, and grease the exposed part thoroly with shortening. Place in oven and bake until tender. Scoop out, add milk, sugar, eggs, salt and spices and

Hamburger Patties

By Mrs. W. E. Grose

A MEAT dish that is very strongly in favor with my family is to be commended on two points: it is econ-

A Boy's Complaint

BY JOSEPHINE H. COFFEEN

WE'RE taught a lot of things at school,
Arithmetic and Golden Rule,
How to cut and stack our hay,
How to work as well as play,
How to read and write and spell
And lots of other stuff as well.

Of all the things that we are taught
The one that's worst tells what we ought
To eat. There must be a mistake,
We boys like to eat pie and cake,
But teacher says that we ought not
'Cause if we do our teeth will rot.

I guess that when they fixed the rule
They never thought of boys and school,
Nor how a teacher like Miss Brown

Would simply pin us fellows down
And ask us every one to tell
What food we ate to keep us well.

If I am going to be a man,
I need to eat just all I can
Of stuff that's healthy for us boys.
We run and make a lot of noise.
If we don't eat we can't play rough,
Our muscle won't be strong and tough.

We get our iron from spinach greens,
Our strength from bread and pork and beans.
We must have minerals and fat,
Some salt and protein and all that
But if we can't eat cake and pie
We might as well lay down and die.

Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls

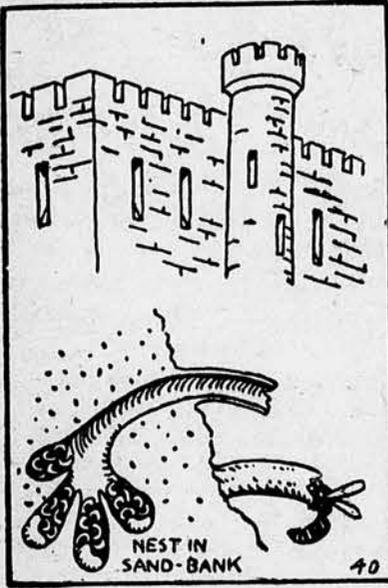
I AM 8 years old and in the fourth grade. I go 2 miles to school. The name of our school is Markley. My teacher's name is Mr. Schumacher. I like to go to school. We live on a 100-acre farm. I have two sisters and three brothers. My sisters' names are Freda and Erna and my brothers' names are Arthur, Erwin and Henry. For pets I have two dogs named Towser and Rover. I also have three cats named Roseline, Silvy and Blacky. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Esther Wendlandt.

Herington, Kan.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



The Mason Wasp's "Castle"

"Every man's house is his castle" is the maxim that guides the mason wasp in building a nest to shelter her eggs while hatching. Into a hard packed sand bank she gradually sinks a shaft, 3 or 4 inches deep. Moisture from her mouth helps to loosen the tiny stone granules for removal by the double pick axe of her jaws. But she does not throw away the excavated material. No, indeed! Every miniature rock is built into a round tower above the entrance to the burrow.

When the shaft is deep enough, three or four small cells are excavated at its bottom. In each of these the mason wasp lays an egg, and fills the space remaining with tiny green caterpillars, which are first paralyzed by stinging. These will serve as food for the young wasps in their period of growth. When all is finished, the wasp tears down the castle wall and uses the building stones to block up the entrance securely.

Why then was it built? As a precaution against a deadly enemy's intrusion while the builder was away collecting the caterpillar larder. The "ruby-tailed wasp," too lazy to build a nest, is always watching her chance to drop an egg of her own into the well-stocked burrow of the more industrious castle builder and have her young raised at the mason's expense.

Goes to Fairview School

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I go 1/2 mile to school. The name of our school is Fairview. Our teacher's name is Miss Hixon. We have 15 in our school. I have a brother. His name is Wayne and he is in the second grade. For pets I have a dog named Trix, a cat named Kitty Gray, three little kittens and a pony named Bobby Rex. I also have a squirrel named Chatter. I enjoy reading the children's page. I wish some boys my age would write to me.

Redfield, Kan. Warren Koch.

Popcorn Shadows

The first thing to do in this game is to pop a big, dishful of popcorn. Then give each guest a long pin and a small dish of popcorn. The idea of the game is to stick a piece of popcorn on the end of the pin and throw its shadow on the wall. The point is to get the best and most attractive looking shadow you can. So if you don't like the shadow cast by your first piece, or if you think you can do better, eat that piece and try the second, and so on. The shadow must look like something, of course—a lady with a hat on, or a kitten drinking milk, or a dog's head, or a bow and arrow, or something. When you get the shadow that seems to you the best you can do in a given length of time—10 minutes, 20 minutes or whatever it is—put it aside and eat the rest of your popcorn in peace until the time is up. If you have not found a shadow that suits you when the time is up, you

must use the one you are trying out at that time. The best shadow wins the prize.



If you want at least a half hour of good fun, try to find the path that will take Peter Rabbit to the Cabbage Patch. Time yourself to see how far I have missed it in assuring you a full half-hour in which to find the path.

Diamond Puzzle

1. A consonant; 2. The cry of a sheep; 3. To produce from eggs; 4. A deed; 5. A consonant.
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is a well worn lamp wick like a Saturday night? Because it is the end of the wick (week).
Why are laws like the ocean? The most trouble is caused by the breakers.
Why are lawyers like fishes? Because they are fond of "de-bate."
What subject can be made light of? Gas.
Place a cereal between two small insects and make the name of a famous poet? B-ry-ant.
What author is a perfect pig? Hogg.

Why was "Uncle Tom's Cabin" never written by the hand of woman? Because it was written by Harriet Beecher Stowe (Beecher's toe).

If Rider Haggard had been Lew Wallace, who would "She" have been? "Ben-Hur" (been "Her").

When is a pie like a poet? When it's Browning.

Why did the man call his rooster Robinson? Because it Crusoe.

What is the best way to keep loafers from standing on the corners? Give them chairs and let them sit down.

Why is a madman like two men? Because he is a man beside himself.

Which is the ugliest hood ever worn? Falsehood.

When is a man obliged to keep his word? When no one will take it.

When is it right to lie? When you are in bed.

What is the keynote to good breeding? B natural.

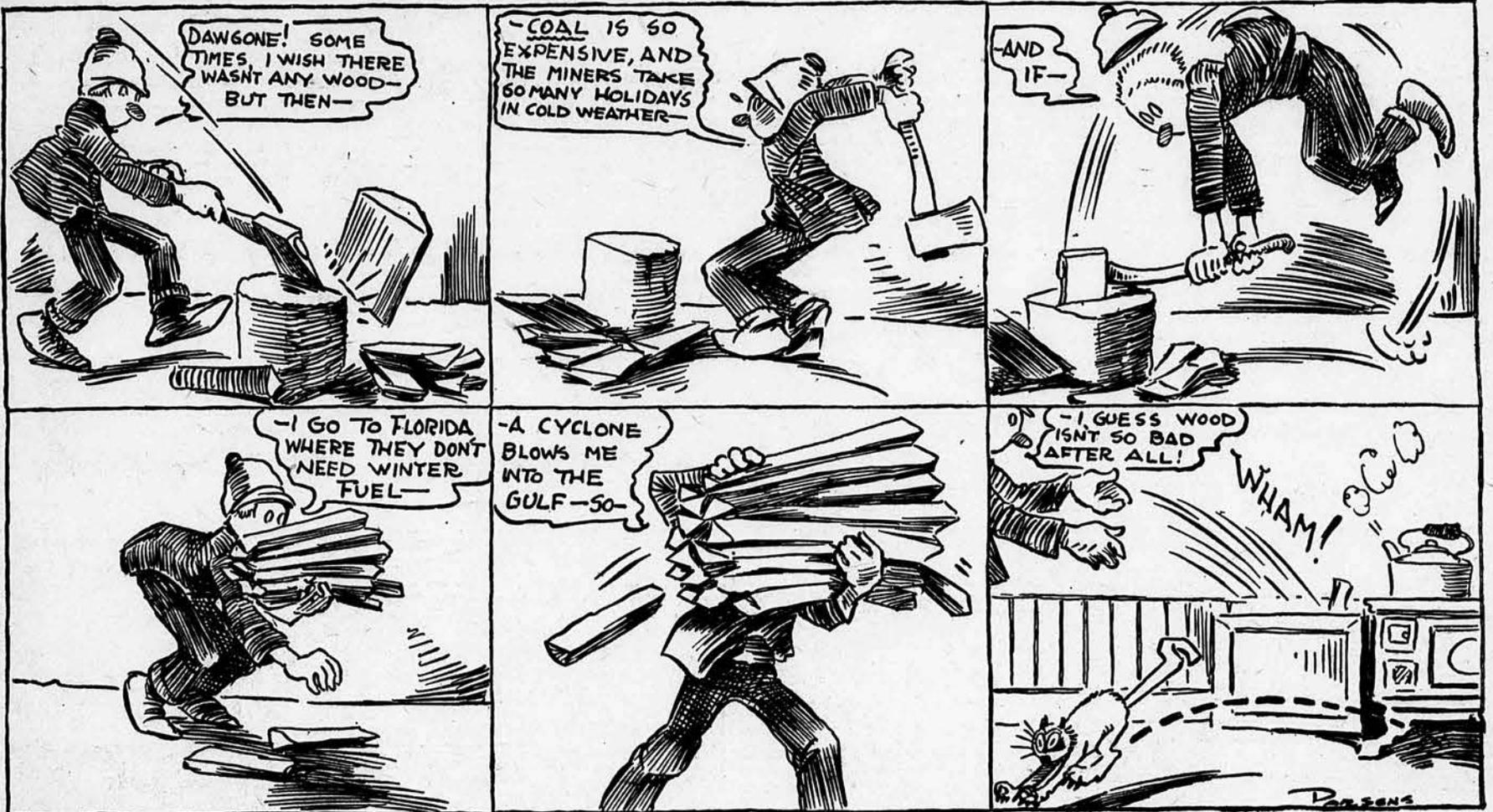
How many pretty girls all in a straight line would it take to reach from Boston to New York, a distance of 232 miles? Two hundred and thirty-two, because a miss is as good as a mile.

If a cork and a bottle cost \$2.10, and the bottle costs \$2.00 more than the stopper, what does the stopper cost? Five cents. Bottle \$2.05.

Why does Santa Claus always go down the chimney? Because it suits (soots) him.



The size you make your circles is immaterial as long as they are both the same size. The placing of the ears, eyes, nose and mouth will require but a moment, following which the legs and tail may be added with little trouble.



The Hoovers—Wood is Not So Bad, at That

When Pneumonia Comes

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

When the doctor says "pneumonia" our courage sinks in a sickening way, and with good reason. Just to show how deadly is this fierce disease note the following little table of United States deaths in 1924.

	Number
Smallpox	900
Infantile Paralysis	1,128
Scarlet Fever	3,109
Typhoid	7,212
Measles	8,370
Whooping Cough	8,385
Diphtheria	9,756
Pneumonia	108,700

From such a deadly foe we must study our means of escape. We must recognize its virulence. We must realize that it is contagious. Yes, contagious! Folks who would walk around the block rather than pass a house in which a typhoid fever patient lies will go calmly into the very presence of a pneumonia patient, to their mutual harm. Pneumonia is contagious and must be avoided. When this is thoroughly understood our heavy death rate will begin to drop.

Next to avoiding contagion, the most effective way to prevent pneumonia is to keep in good physical condition. Pneumonia loves to wreak its wrath upon the weak and helpless. It delights in snatching babies from the mother's arms and hurrying the aged into their graves. If it finds you run down from overwork, poorly nourished, scarcely getting enough sleep, anxious and worried, it simply cuts another notch in its gun and your name is marked off the books.

But if you are strong, well-nourished, of good circulation and carrying a chest that expands in every dimension; if it attacks you at all, it probably will reach a favorable crisis on the seventh or ninth day, run sharply away, and leave you to get back your strength.

If this "Captain of the Men of Death" does sneak into your home, remember it is of first importance to put the patient in a comfortable bed, in a quiet room, absolutely removed from the traffic of the household, to give complete rest of mind, body and spirit. Careful sponging with tepid water will give comfort and reduce temperature. Water should be given freely, and liquid or light diet as seems most desirable. But pneumonia is very dangerous. Be sure to get a good doctor at once.

A Bandage Will Help

Please tell me if varicocele is very dangerous and if there is any cure. L. S. D.

Varicocele is nothing more nor less than a mass of dilated veins. If it once becomes well established, it is curable only by operation, but the operation is quite simple and can be done under local anesthetic. It is the tendency of most men to exaggerate the importance of this trouble. In four cases out of five all that the patient needs is to apply the support of a snugly fitting suspensory bandage and forget the trouble. So long as it causes no annoying symptoms nothing need be done.

Use Judgment Anyhow

Is it perfectly safe to take Aspirin? Can any bad effects come? F. L. T.

Aspirin tablets are not so harmful as the old acetanilid preparations, but they are not safe for general use; in fact there are no "perfectly harmless" medicines. It should be evident to anyone, and I'm sure it is to thinking people, that any medicine powerful enough to reduce temperature and abate pain is too powerful to take indiscriminately.

So the Courts Say

Would a person have a right to expect to collect insurance for accident in case of losing an eye from inflammation that started by something getting in it and then was followed by infection? L. I. I.

Yes. The foreign body lodged in the eye by accident and was the real cause of the loss of the organ. Courts have upheld similar cases.

An Operation is Needed

Piles have troubled me for 15 years. There are two lumps that never will go back, and others that can be pushed back in place. They hurt and bleed. What shall I do? Mrs. M. F.

The two protuberances that will not go back are external piles. They are pile tumors below the sphincter muscle,

and attempts to push them back will only do harm. In such a case as you describe an operation is well worth while. Palliative treatment consists in maintaining regular action of the bowels without straining. This may be accomplished by taking laxative agents and by the use of rectal enemas. But a person who is not advanced in years should choose operative treatment rather than such troublesome palliation.

What About Jury Trials?

Acquittal by a jury in the Fall-Doheny case has brought out as much comment on trial by jury as on the actual verdict. "I have said all along," Fall commented, "that I would leave it to the courts." He has been averse to having it "tried by the newspapers," or before public opinion. And the Old Prospector, bluff and unsophisticated, even bewildered Doheny of the open spaces, hopes that "the American people, whose belief in the jury system amounts almost to a religion, will accept the verdict of this typically American jury." These cautious and canny old cronies of early prospecting days, however, did not go the length of wringing the jurors' hands as more impulsive defendants have sometimes done and thanking them gratefully for their noble performance of duty.

On the other hand, Senator Walsh comments that in view of the rule of the criminal law that "proof must show guilt beyond a reasonable doubt," the public will not approve of Fall's and Doheny's conduct any more than before the verdict. Among other eminent lawyers of the Senate whose belief in the jury system does not quite "amount to a religion" is Senator Norris, chairman of the Judiciary Committee. His sharp comment is that "you can't convict a million dollars." You couldn't certainly in the Pennsylvania or Illinois primaries. The November jury verdict in those states proves that.

Trial by jury was on trial in this case. There is no reason why faith in it should "amount almost to a religion," since it is a human institution and therefore fallible. The jury system failed to convict Fall and Doheny, as it probably would have failed to convict Warren Hastings. It sometimes convicts the innocent, tho is more apt, owing to the elaborate rules set up to safeguard the innocent, to acquit the guilty, and particularly to acquit "a million dollars."

The best that can be said for trial by jury where great names or great wealth are concerned is that it is an improvement anyhow on ordeal by fire or ordeal by battle or any of the systems that preceded it. Criminal law in this country was not in high repute, even in the legal profession itself, not to speak of the general public, before the long drawn out Fall-Doheny case, which was a year and a half coming to trial after indictment and then wore the jury out with four weeks of testimony and argument. Juries are human, and trial by jury for crime, with all the intricate machinery and technical requirements as to evidence that clog procedure does not bear out the claim that "the law is an exact science" in its certainty or its effectual results. "You can't convict a million dollars" is as good a verdict on the criminal law as any, whether the defendant is a bootlegger, a politician or a prospector.

Western Ideas Banned

"East is East and West is West, and never the twain shall meet." Those words of Kipling again come to mind in connection with the case of Princess Tarhata Kiram, daughter of the sultan of Sulu. The princess was graduated from the University of Chicago, and when she returned to her far Eastern home she naturally carried with her some ideas, strictly Western, of how a woman should live and be loved. She tried to carry out those ideas but immediately brought down upon her young head a wagon load of trouble, and perhaps the wrath of the powers that be in her country.

Princess Tarhata put up a fight but lost. She now has entered the harem of Datu Tabil, Sulu dignitary, and will become his fourth or junior wife as soon as a divorce suit against the lady now enjoying that honor is completed. Four wives, by the way, is the Sulu limit.

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Then Came the Elephant!

But "Yoo-hoo" Froze His Ears and Tail in the Adventure Thru Eastern Kansas

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE boy on this farm has rigged up a low wave receiving radio set and listens in to the dozens of amateurs who broadcast in this territory. In this way he kept informed on the progress of the elephant chase which was on recently. As you all know, old "Yoo-hoo" escaped from his handler at Quenemo, and came post haste down thru Osage, Coffey, Franklin and Anderson counties. The poor chap was out during all that zero weather and froze his ears and tail, beside getting his tough hide filled with shot. Truly, it was not a pleasant holiday for Yoo-hoo. The old chap was a sort of an acquaintance of ours, for he hoofed it by this farm twice last spring along with a bunch of other elephants, camels and circus horses. The drove was in charge of but two men. Our horses were greatly alarmed at the sight—all but one little black mare that did not seem to be even interested. The animals went right by the cattle yard, but not a cow seemed interested, not paying as much attention to them as they would to a strange bunch of cattle. When the elephants went by this farm the only thing they seemed interested in was the green grass alongside the road.

Cattle Gain, Anyway

After a cold snap at the first of the week the weather turned warmer, and the last few days have been perfect Kansas winter weather, clear, sunny, cool at night and warm enough during the day so one could husk corn in comfort stripped down to a jacket. Corn husking is about completed here; on this farm we are on the last field, which we find very spotted, good corn in places and in others almost nothing; an average, on the whole, of about 15 to 17 bushels an acre. The cattle are still finding their own living; in the morning they get cottoncake, 1 pound a head. They have the run of the strawstacks until noon, when they are turned out in the cornstalks, where they stay until night. Handled in this way the cattle are actually gaining, and nearly all are in better condition than when they came off grass. Farmers who have opened their hay stacks find that, when well topped, there is not much more damaged hay than usual, which is a surprise when we know that 25 inches of rain fell on them in August and September.

Cane Seed is Scarce

I received a letter this week from a farmer at Norcatour who wished to buy a car of cane seed or a car of half cane seed and half kafir. The kafir would be easy to find here, but it would not be so easy to find even half a car of cane seed. Cane is a crop that is but little raised here now, altho one occasionally notes a few acres on some farm where cattle are kept. A good share of even this small amount of cane goes into silos, so that is an end of the seed. Virtually all the cattle feed now raised here comes from rowed stuff; one seldom sees a field of sowed cane or kafir which in former years made a part of the crop on every farm. Farmers have learned that

by planting and cultivating feed crops they can raise grain and feed, too. As to buying seed or feed in car lots, that is the way to do. A number of farmers can combine and order kafir from Eastern Kansas points and by having it shipped in car lots the freight will not equal the value of the grain, altho it will take a pretty good share of it. But for feed I believe that corn at the present market price is cheaper than kafir, altho kafir is 10 cents a bushel under corn at Eastern Kansas local points.

Senator Capper is Right.

I read with much interest the recent speech of Senator Capper in which he pointed out the great disparity in the prices paid farmers for their products and the price the consumer has to pay for them. In this the Senator is on the right track; there is altogether too much cost attached between producer and consumer. He stated with truth that the handler of farm products makes much more than does the man who produced them. We had an object lesson right here in this locality last fall when high quality apples sold at local orchards for \$1 a bushel—48 pounds—while apples of no better quality cost at the rate of 4 pounds for 25 cents at local groceries. This matter of middleman toll has always been with us, but it seems to be getting worse all the time. The only product that seems to move from the producer to the consumer with reasonable charges is grain. Our grain marketing system appears to be the only one which does not pile up enormous costs. City consumers who demand costly service are partly to blame for the high prices they pay; it all reacts on the producer, who finds high prices reducing the demand for his products. It is said that when things get too bad they will remedy themselves; if so it appears that a remedy is about due.

'Rah for the Radio

The number of farm radio sets owned in this locality has increased by 200 per cent as compared with a year ago. Nothing else like radio to bring entertainment and instruction to farm homes has yet been devised, and an ordinary topic of conversation among farmers today is the programs they have heard and expect to hear. Because of this they are greatly interested in what Congress will do in the matter of regulating broadcasting stations. We all realize that in this matter Congress has something new on its hands; the present condition cannot continue, for already at night the air has become a bedlam of sound; wave lengths which formerly contained one station now have three or four, and even where they can be "tuned out" there is still an interference which spoils reception; one fails to get a clear tone in the music; there is a "fuzzy" sound to everything.

"A Good Time Was Had"

A visit at the home of a friend living near the eastern edge of Coffey county made a very pleasant holiday for the writer. After leaving Burlington we came to a region where rain fell more nearly at the right time than it did with us over on the western edge of the county; the cornstalks were evidence of a crop at least 10 bushels an acre greater than we raised, and in addition to this they escaped the September flood which came down on us after 10 inches of rain had fallen in a single night. The friend whom we visited keeps cows to quite an extent, and has a silo holding 65 tons, which was filled two-thirds full from 3 acres of cane. So you can see they had some moisture. A homemade electric plant equal to any \$500 "boughten" one lights the farm home in a fashion equaled by few town systems. And the dinner that was offered us—well, just think of baked chicken with dressing, mashed potatoes, sweet potatoes, home canned string beans, strawberry pre-



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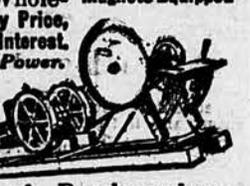


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erves, cherry pie and banana cream cake and coffee. Kansas folks may sometimes lack money, but they have never, so far as I have known them, lacked good things to eat, the product of their own farms. If you could buy such a dinner in New York—which you cannot—how much do you suppose would be left to you out of \$10 after paying the bill?

The New McNary Bill

Compared with the original McNary-Haugen bill, the new bill introduced into both branches of Congress is considerably simplified, both as to machinery and products. The new McNary plan omits all mention of the tariff price-standard and it includes only wheat, corn, cotton, hogs and rice. The South is manifestly invited into the project by the inclusion of rice as well as cotton. Cattle are left out, as many supporters of the former bills doubted whether they could be handled practically by such a plan for price stabilization.

Essentially the plan is the same as before, a measure to aid co-operatives in the stabilization of prices of leading agricultural staples thru the creation of a Federal Farm Board with the duty of determining when excessive surpluses exist and of co-operating with producers in keeping a surplus supply off the market or in marketing it abroad, with an "equalization fee" charged to the producer of the loss so sustained, as compared with the home price, which by this process of stabilized marketing would be expected to be maintained at about the foreign price plus the tariff.

Eastern men in Congress believe the plan not feasible, and even that it is "socialistic" or "price-fixing by the Government." Western members as a body generally favor it, and Southern members have held the deciding vote, which heretofore they have cast against the several bills. It is one of the clearest cases of sectional division at Washington in many years. The White House has been and is with the Eastern opposition.

Yet the Administration itself at the present moment is co-operating with the producers of cotton, and in the absence of cotton co-operatives, with Southern bankers, who finance the cotton crop, in an effort to save the cotton belt from severe losses due to a surplus crop, largely by this method of withholding the crop for orderly marketing, which is the essential thing in the McNary plan. The "equalization fee" on surplus cotton exported is no part of the present cotton crop arrangement, but it may be before the surplus is entirely disposed of, by agreement between the bankers and growers. The McNary plan further provides for financing the surplus mar-

keting process by loans from a revolving fund of 250 million dollars, to be repaid out of the equalization fees collected.

This is a novel idea for placing agriculture on a basis of American prosperity, but it is no more socialistic than the Federal Reserve Act or the tariff. It is an ingenious American plan to unify prosperity. It may not succeed. It has never been put to the test. There are acknowledged difficulties in operation and administration. But the difficulties are no more formidable than those that confronted the steel industry 25 years ago, when demoralization of markets caused leaders in the industry to seek a way out, resulting in the vast combination known as the Steel Trust, nor than the difficulties overcome in many other instances in the economic history of this country. The Government is brought into it, but only because of the peculiarity of agriculture in being a strictly individualistic industry. When farm co-operatives handle agricultural marketing, Government co-operation by any such arrangement as the McNary bill probably will gradually drop out, even if the McNary plan should be adopted by the present or the next Congress.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Have you thought of the human material that Christ selected for His private school? All sorts of folks came to Him, but He picked 12 men to be His particular pupils and attendants. And he selected them from the active walks of life. They were what we would call business men, except one who was a politician, and one who was a bolshevist, a "red." "Not up to the colleges in Jerusalem; not to the learned and rich and strong; but down to the seashore among illiterate and profane fishermen working with their greasy, ill-smelling boats and nets." And this has been true in almost every age. The leaders and prophets have come from unexpected places. In Israel, Jehovah brought his message to a child. Later Amos, herdsman and fig-picker, bore the divine message to courts and before kings. In the Middle Ages it was Peter Waldo and the Poor Men of Lyons who wrought righteousness.

The other day two men were talking about the need of a great leader for today, and they agreed that one would be forthcoming, perhaps before we realized it. Said one, "Where do you think this man will come from?" Said the other, "I do not think he will come from any of our huge universities. I believe he will come from one of the small denominational colleges, or from the ranks of labor." That, of course, was conjecture. But it is worth thinking on. It is profitable to inquire once

in a while whether we are turning out the human material from which great souls are made. We are producing clever men—energetic men who will amass wealth and become talked about. That goes without saying, but we must have more than that.

Give us men! Men from every rank,
Fresh and free and frank;
Men of thought and reading,
Men of light and leading,
Freedom's welfare speeding,
Men of faith and not of faction,
Men of lofty aim in action,
Give us men, I say again,
Give us men!

These fishermen got up and followed the Teacher. They may have stopped to attend to something else first, but the record does not say so. It does not indicate that any of them went home to change his clothes or get a shave. Some persons always put their religious obligations last. If they are financially pinched, they tell the preacher they cannot pay their church dues this year. If they are pressed for time, they give up their office in church before anything else. A woman said not long ago, "I have a good many social engagements, but I always put my church first. If something has to go by the boards, it is not the church."

These men went their way, and left their nets behind. They had to. They would have had a hard time of it dragging their nets up and down the hills of Galilee, and in and out of the crowded streets of Capernaum. But that is what some good folk try to do. They want to be Christians, but they also want to keep all the impedimenta and trimmings of their old life. Their motto is, "The best of both worlds." But they might as well give up. It cannot be done. You may have one, but you cannot have both. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Is there anything new under the sun? Listen to this. In a certain theological seminary a professor teaches a course on religion and insanity, or the effect of the lack of spiritual poise on the mind. And this professor is one of the officials in an insane asylum. Every year two or three theological students come to the asylum and study under this man, and study the patients confined there. What has religion to do with this? It has everything to do with it. Many of these sufferers are paying the penalty of trying to serve two masters, and the mind has given way under the strain. Christ's teachings are not alone religious, but deeply biological. They reach to the last facts of life.

Leave your nets behind.

One of these men was a politician. Matthew was a tax-collector, and, as such, had to work for the Romans. This was the lowest work a man could engage in, from a Jewish point of view—to do that was to be disloyal to one's own people. But the Lord chose him, also. Talk about democracy, you have it here. "A man's a man for a' that." Yes, and the first man to practice that philosophy was the Galilean. He did not care to what profession a man belonged, so long as it was honorable.

This tax collector gave a banquet at his house in honor of his newly found Friend. We may be pretty certain that it was a society affair, and that the "four hundred" were present. And did the Teacher decline the invitation? He did not. He went. There is no record of His declining any social invitation. But that does not mean that He entered into all the gossip conversation, or shared all the uncharitable judgments of people. He lifted the conversation and the whole event to a higher level.

Lesson for January 2—The Christian a Follower of Jesus. Lesson, Mark 1:16 to 20; 2:13 to 17, and 1 John 2:6.
Golden Text—"He saith unto him, Follow me, and he arose and followed him." Mark 2:14.

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When you hatch your own chicks you get all the profit from poultry raising. Sure Hatch Chicks are healthy, grow fast and always bring top prices.



Sizes—100 to 900 Eggs

Sure Hatch Quality Incubators have been on the market 28 years; are making money for thousands of farm folks. Easy to operate. No experience necessary. All fixtures guaranteed one year. Moisture Gauge and "Uncle Sam Poultry Book" FREE with each machine.

Before you buy an incubator SEND FOR FREE CATALOG and learn all about Sure Hatch. Then call on your Dealer and see the machine itself. If your Dealer does not have Sure Hatch you can buy direct from the factory. Also coal and oil brooders.

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Box 14 Fremont, Nebr.

30 Days Trial Money Back If Not Satisfied

Built of California Redwood, Hot-Water Copper, Lead, Double walls—dead air space. Double glass doors, shipped complete with all fixtures, set up ready for use.

140 Egg	\$13.90	250 Egg
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Wisconsin Incubator Co. Box 132 Racine, Wis.

\$13.95 Champion Belle City \$21.95

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50 Egg Incubator \$11.95 Hot Water Copper Tank, Hot-Water, \$5.95
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55 Size Incubator and Brooder—\$16.95
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Freight Prepaid
If in a hurry, add only 45¢ for each machine and I will ship by Express Prepaid. Order now or write me today for free book "Hatching Facts." It also gives Low Price on big capacity Incubators, Coal and Oil Canopy Brooders. They are all fully guaranteed. Jim Chan, Pres., Belle City Incubator Co. Box 21 Racine, Wis.

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The scientific way to prevent and treat Cholera and infection among chickens and other diseases.

25 doses \$1.45
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Easy to use. Produced under U. S. Veterinary License No. 17. Money back for every dose that fails. Write for FREE SAMPLE and Complete Directions. BEEBEE LABORATORIES, Inc., Dept. D-15, St. Paul, Minn.

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OUR FREE 1927 CATALOG points the way to success. "WICHITA CHICKS" are "Producers of Profit for You." Marey Farm Jersey Black Giants, Barron, Beal and Traced Leghorns, Owens, Fisher, Thompson, Fata and other popular breeds. Kansas State Accredited. Reasonable Prices. 450,000 chicks this season. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Send for catalog now.

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The Nation's Great Poultry Manual. 132 Pages. Beautiful Pictures. Mrs. Berry's success with Hatching, Blood-Tested, Pure-Bred Poultry and pullets that lay at 4 months; feeding, housing, diseases and remedy information. Make LOW PRICES on Pure Quality Fowls, Eggs, Chicks, Brooders, Supplies, etc. Send only 5 cents to help mail.

BERRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 90, Clarinda, Iowa

NEW RADIO WITHOUT BATTERIES

The Crystal Radio Co., of Wichita, Kan., are putting out a new 600-mile radio requiring no tubes or batteries and sells for only \$2.95. 250,000 satisfied homes already have them. They will send descriptive folder and picture of this wonderful set free. Write them.

Remove Hog Worms in 24 Hours

Hick's Red Devil Capsules are guaranteed to remove worms from hogs in 24 hours. Simple. Easy. Safe. Sure. 100 Red Capsules with Complete Set of Instruments and Instructions. \$4.50. Extra Capsules, \$4.00 per hundred.

Chas. M. Hick & Co. Dept. 248-HW, 1018 S. Wabash, Chicago

New Contest Built to Order

There's a Department Now in Which You Need Only a Small Pig for Club Work

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

TWO new features are added to the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. They are the small pig contest and the new plan for baby chick contest work. In the new baby chick contest, any number of baby chicks between 20 and 100 may be entered. Formerly only 20 chicks could be used by a member in club work, and some found that small number insufficient to make the best use of their brooders, pens, coops and so on. Now baby chick club members may use their equipment to full capacity. Also the larger flocks of chicks will increase the size of your business project, and will make the club work more interesting.

We are making the small pig contest just as much a part of the Capper Pig Club as the sow and litter club will be. Members in the small pig club are members also of the pep club in their county. They are to do the same kind of county club work as other club members and are to attend the club meetings. However, their entry is different. One young gilt eligible for registry may be entered in the small pig contest. The duties of the club member are to feed and develop the gilt with a view to enter her in the sow and litter contest the following year. Members are to keep records of all feeds consumed by the pig and actual costs of these feeds at local market prices. The pig is to be weighed at the beginning of the contest and again at the end, so its gain in weight can be figured.

Prizes in the small pig contest will be awarded according to feed consumed, 20 points; gain in weight, 20 points; condition, this to be decided by two disinterested persons, 40 points; and story and pep work, 20 points. A special score card will be sent to the club member before the time comes for him to make a final report on his club work. With this score card the two disinterested persons can score the member's gilt as to condition, allowing so many points for type, conformity, strength and so on.

Some club members may not wish to enter more than 20 chicks in the baby chick contest. But one may have as many as 100. So club members have a large range to choose from. All these chicks should be of one breed and variety. Before the number was raised to 100 chicks, members did not use incubators to hatch their chicks. Now incubators can be used to advantage, and it will not be necessary to put other chicks in with the contest chicks to fill a brooder.

Enrollment Open for 1927

Enrollment is open now for all departments of the Capper clubs. Boys and girls between the ages of 10 and 18 are invited to join. There are two departments in each of the clubs. And boys and girls are enrolled in all departments.

County leaders will be appointed and clubs organized in every county having three or more members. In counties having a sufficiently large enrollment, several teams will be organized, and the organization will be by communities. Boys and girls who now are mem-

bers should speak to their friends about the Capper clubs. Get them to join, too. They will like to be in your team.

Besides the small pig contest is a sow and litter club. A purebred sow is entered in the contest. The spring pigs farrowed by the sow also are in the contest, so you see it is a sow and litter contest. Raising a pig is good training for farm folks. It makes a real man of a boy, and a genuine swine breeder of the club member. Is that the kind of a club you wish to join?

We are going to conduct an egg laying contest this year. In later issues of the Kansas Farmer you may read about flocks leading in egg production. The number of eggs laid, the breed of



This is William Sterbenz, and the Pig and Rifle Are His Property

chicken and the names of the owners of the 10 highest producing flocks will be given every month.

The father and mother of every club member are invited to join the Capper clubs. Mothers may keep records on the farm flock and fathers enter the farm herd of hogs in club work. We allow mothers to do pig club work, too. In the contests for fathers and mothers the parent and child are partners. Boys and girls will enjoy being partners with mother and dad. Children will be eager to help with the farm work under the partnership plan, and parents will take much interest in the work. This is an effective way of learning to love the farm.

Quite often the junior member in the partnership contests is willing to keep records for the parent. This is a great help for the records show some valuable information.

William Sterbenz has been a member of the Lyon County Capper Pig Club for three years. His father enrolled with him and kept record on the farm herd. They always have been Duroc boosters. The pig William has now is a Duroc, and this pig and his rifle are two of his most prized possessions.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of..... county in the Capper..... Club.
(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

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

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

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

How to Get More Eggs

Remarkable Experience of Mrs. C. C. Hagar, Whose Hens, Once Sickly Idlers, Now Lay 5 Dozen Eggs Daily

Poultry raisers, whose hens do not lay, will read the following letter with greatest interest:

"Gentlemen: I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present low prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 50c packages of Walko Egg Maker. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in March are laying fine."—Mrs. C. C. Hagar, Huntsville, Mo.

Why Hens Don't Lay

When hens stop laying, become listless, rough of feather, pale of comb, etc.—you know they are "run-down" and need a tonic. Readers are warned to take the "stitch in time." Don't wait until your hens develop liver trouble and indigestion, with consequent leg weakness, lameness, rheumatism, bowel trouble, etc. Give Walko Egg Maker in all feed. It will promote digestion; tone up liver and other functions; build rich, red blood; restore vim, vigor and vitality; make smooth glossy feathers and healthy red combs. You'll get dozens of eggs where you got only a few before—and a bigger percentage of fertile eggs. All without injury to the sensitive organs of your birds. The above letter proves it.

You Run No Risk

We will send Walko Egg Maker entirely at our risk—postage prepaid—so you can see for yourself what a wonder-working tonic it is, for keeping hens in pink of condition, free from disease, and working overtime. So you can prove—as thousands have proven—that it will eliminate losses and double, treble, even quadruple your profits. Send 50c for a regular size or \$1.00 for economical large size package of Walko Egg Maker—give in all feed and watch results. You'll find the cost less than one cent a day for 30 hens, and you'll get dozens of eggs where you got only a few before. It's a positive fact. We guarantee it. The Pioneer National Bank, the oldest and strongest bank in Waterloo, Iowa, stands back of this guarantee. You run no risk. If you don't find it the greatest egg producer and general tonic you ever used, your money will be promptly refunded. Address Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 44, Waterloo, Iowa.

How to Prevent Roup

"Dear Sir: We raise several hundred chickens every year and have lost a good many dollars worth from Roup. I used many remedies, none of them successful, so took to using the hatchet, but found that treatment costly. Then I sent 50c to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 45, Waterloo, Iowa, for their Walko tablets for roup, and out of 90 hens that had the Roup bad, I saved all but three. I can't speak too strongly of the treatment, for it certainly does the work, and just can't be beat. If more people knew about it, they would not lose so many of their hens with Roup."—Mrs. Nellie Heron, Eagleville, Mo.

Don't Wait

Don't wait till Roup gets half or two-thirds of your flock. Don't let it get started. Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko tablets will prevent Roup. Send 50c today for a regular size or \$1.00 for economical large size box on our guarantee. Money back if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dpt. 45, Waterloo, Ia.



Farm boys and girls like to raise pigs and chickens but they do not like to have dad sell them and keep the "dough." In the Capper clubs members own their pigs and chickens, they sell them and keep all that is left after feed bills are paid. They do a part of the farm work as a business of their own by raising their own club entries.

Some of the boys and girls in club work are going to make excellent records and are going to win liberal cash prizes and silver trophy cups. Besides prizes, they also have their profits made with the club stock. But this is not all. Every club member is going to have more friends at the end of the contest. They will get acquainted with fine folks at the meetings, and will have good times. Clubs will have "wienie" roasts, and you know how much fun that is.

Suppose you join the club and raise a fine litter of pigs or an attractive flock of purebred chickens. You can take them to the county fair, and other local livestock and poultry shows. There is a good chance that you will have the best exhibit at the show and will take first prize. It makes us feel as if we are making some progress when we can win honors like that. I know you would just as soon be the fellow that had the prize pig at the fair, as to have another fellow win. There is a joy in winning. Try it.

There is a coupon with this story, so you can tell the club manager that you want to be a member of the club. Fill it out and mail it to Capper Pig and Poultry Club Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. He will send you rules and instructions that tell you all about the club and the prizes.

Schools for Power Farmers

Power farmers and prospective power farmers of Kansas will soon have another opportunity to study and learn more about this new method of farming thru the Advance-Rumely Schools in Power Farming.

The first session of these schools will be held in Wichita. It will be a three-day session opening on Monday, January 31 and ending the evening of February 2.

The next session will be held at Kansas City, and will open the morning of February 2 and close the evening of February 4.

The Wichita school will be held at the Advance-Rumely branch house on Tractor Row, and the Kansas City school will be held at the Kansas City Branch House, 1224 West 12th St., Kansas City, Mo.

Farmers of Kansas can attend these schools free of charge. The instruction is under the direction of expert tractor and thresher men from the factory. All phases of tractors, threshers and combine harvesters will be discussed.

These schools have become an institution in this part of the country. They attract farmers from considerable distance in good numbers. Information can be had from either of the branch house managers. E. H. Kirkpatrick is the Wichita manager, and M. R. Voorhees is manager of the Kansas City branch. Local Advance-Rumely dealers also can furnish information regarding these schools. More than 6,000 farmers attended the several schools held in 1926.

Will Prices Improve in '27?

(Continued from Page 8)

volume which farmers produce for sale. This again brings forward the thought that smaller production is the best way to bring prosperity to agriculture. One phase of this readjustment should consist of making the individual farm a more nearly self-sufficing unit, particularly as to food and fuel.

A final word as to costs of farm production. The downward trend in wholesale prices of non-agricultural commodities in the last year points to some shrinkage in costs of machinery, fertilizers, building materials and other supplies in 1927. Labor costs are likely to be reduced thru more economical use of labor rather than thru any decline in the wage scales of farm hands. Taxes and interest charges probably will remain about the same as in 1926.

The Grange Export Plan

BY L. J. TABER

Sixty years ago, the Grange, while in its swaddling clothes, started a campaign of education and organization to promote co-operative marketing, to eliminate waste, to shorten the route between producer and consumer, and to give the farmer a larger share of the nation's food dollar. As a trail blazer in the early day, the Grange rendered service, and our development in the co-operative marketing field to a place where we co-operatively sold 2½ billion dollars' worth in farm products in 1925 can be traced, in a small measure at least, to the pioneering activity and continued support of the Grange.

Forty years ago the Grange realized that there were inequalities affecting agriculture; that the tariff apparently was benefiting the manufacturer more than the farmer. It then declared that regarding tariff or free trade, the Grange had nothing to say, but so long as protection was the policy of this Government, we would demand tariff for all or tariff for none. For 40 years the Grange has been striving to equalize tariff benefits and to secure legislation that will give to our basic industry the same measure of advantage that manufacturing, commerce and labor are able to secure from the protective system.

A few years ago the Grange came to the conclusion that our productive activity must be guided by intelligence and information, it realizing that the American farmer by over-production can eliminate the profit from any line of agricultural activity.

The policy of the Government has been one of continued agricultural expansion, until we have approached a time when a check must be placed on unwise or over-stimulated food production. The Grange still realizes that marketing, production, elimination of waste, reduction of taxation and a host of other problems vitally affect the farmer's prosperity; that in the main, his future well-being is dependent on his own efforts, his own organizations and his own activities. On the other hand, continued agricultural depression, in the face of high wages and industrial profits, indicates the need for additional re-adjustment.

After careful study, the National Grange, at the recent Portland session, with but one dissenting vote, declared for an export debenture program, to be made applicable beginning with the 1927 crop. The advantages of this plan are many. First, its simplicity requires no new machinery and no new salaried jobs to put it in operation. Second, the farmer will get practically all of the added debenture value of his product. Third, the plan can be discontinued at any time if found unsatisfactory or unworkable with developing conditions.

In the simplest English, this plan is an attempt to bring the tariff to those basic agricultural products of which there is an exportable surplus. For example, when co-operative elevators or regular exporters ship a quantity of wheat, corn, lard, cotton or other products named in the law to a foreign country, and receive clearance papers, the customs officials at the same time would issue an export debenture bond of the value indicated by law, which bond would be negotiable and would be accepted by the United States Government in payment of import tariff duties. Thus, no appropriation of federal funds would be required, but, on the other hand, the Federal Government would collect less in tariff revenue. As the bonds would be negotiable, the farmer would receive approximately the full value of the export debenture, minus interest and brokerage charges.

There is nothing new about this method of equalizing tariff benefits. It was used in Great Britain more than a century ago. In fact, England continued to use it until she changed from a food exporting to a food importing nation. The same idea has been used in Germany, with the exception of during the war period, for almost a half century. It is now in operation in Germany, Sweden and in other nations. The idea is not new to the Grange. The matter was introduced in the National Grange 32 years ago by David Lubin. While then in a little different form, the same purpose was advocated—that of bringing tariff benefits to the farmer.

No one will claim that the export debenture idea is perfect. Nor will anyone claim that the tariff system as it now operates, is perfect, or that our restricted immigration, or similar restrictive legislation is all that it should be, but the debenture plan is an honest attempt to bring to the American farmer a measure of the blessings, privileges and opportunities enjoyed by labor, manufacturing, finance, commerce and transportation. It requires no appropriation; it creates no new high salaried jobs; it can be discontinued at any time that it is not needed or is found to be unworkable; the law can be so framed as to discourage future over-production.

The Grange program offers the rallying point for organized agriculture in America, to assist in the rehabilitation of its own industry. The export debenture idea offers more of advantage and less of danger than anything yet proposed.



You wouldn't stand for this One Minute

If some one scraped the butter left over from your table into the garbage can after each meal you certainly would put a stop to it immediately.

Left-over butter must be saved for another meal, but how about the "left-over" butter-fat which your present separator leaves in the skim-milk? It isn't at all unusual for a new De Laval to increase the yield of butter-fat from the milk of just a few cows by a quarter-pound to a pound or more a day. Think what this would mean to you in the course of a year.

Skim Your Skim-Milk.
Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that if you are losing any butter-fat it will surely be recovered. Have any cream recovered in this manner weighed and tested at your creamery, and then you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval will save for you. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has the "floating" bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.



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Exhibition grade of any of the above breeds add 3c per chick extra to the above prices.

Order Now—STEINHOFF & SON HATCHERY, Dept. C, Osage City, Kan.

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Write for Booklet or Order Emulsion from **BARNES EMULSION CO.** Main Office 55 Montgomery Street, San Francisco, Cal. Midwest Branch 85 North, Erie, Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

If you want proof feed Emulsion to one half of a brood of baby chicks and not to the other half. Then compare them for health — vitality — growth — sickness and mortality.

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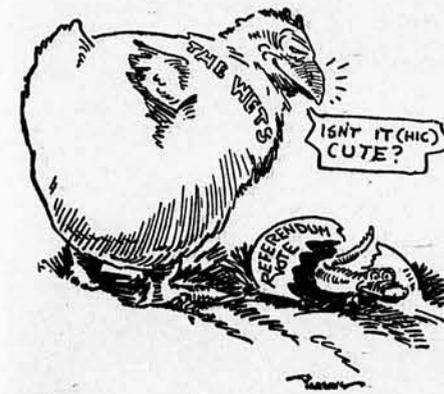
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FREE POULTRY BOOK full of valuable information. Also Free—a 1-year subscription to one of our famous poultry magazines. 10 valuable Poultry Lessons free to our customers. Write today for best baby chick offer ever made. Address: **Sho-Me Hatcheries, Box 40, Mexico, Mo.**

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Let us send you our free catalog which shows why you get more for your money, both in high egg breeding and vitality when you buy Stirtz Strong Healthy Chicks. Remember, it's what you get back in profits that counts. Only best breeding can make you money, and our State Accredited chicks assure you of a safe investment. Leghorns, Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons. Get the best for your money. Write for catalog now.

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Saves chicks, warm, dry, ventilated, flooded with sunlight through our Vite-Ray windows. Destructed, fire-proof, made in sections, movable, 8 ft. square, height 4 ft. High. Only \$15. P. O. B. Des Moines. We make immediate shipment. Order now or write.

DES MOINES STRO AND MANUFACTURING CO., 243 N. Y. Ave., Des Moines, Iowa

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OFFICIALLY PROVEN BEST at America's great baby chick show. They win sweeping victory with three firsts, two sweepstakes in 5 entries. Catalog Free. Master Breeders Farms, Box 102, Cherryvale, Ks.

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Miller's Missouri Aoud. chicks have 25 years reliability back of them. From Soaks with early laying records, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog and pictures of leading varieties, also special offer.

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64 BREEDS Most Profitable pure bred Northern raised chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, eggs, incubators at reduced prices. 34th year. Largest plant. Fine valuable 100-page book and catalog free.

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OUR OFFER This wonderful long distance crystal set will be sent postpaid if you will send in six 2-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 50 cents each, \$3.00 in subscriptions. Your father's or mother's subscription will count as one. Get your radio now—win \$25.00 cash prize.

CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

Wheat Got Some Moisture!

And it Was Welcome, Too, for There's a Growing Season Ahead

COLD and stormy weather and the holiday season have broken into farm work somewhat in the last two weeks. Most of the state received some welcome moisture, in the form of rain, sleet or snow, altho it wasn't needed greatly now, except in a few localities, Ellis county for example. Most of the wheat is going into the winter in fine condition. More cotton-cake than usual is being fed this year in Kansas, perhaps largely because the price is lower than common. There still is a good deal of corn to be husked. A few cases of hog cholera still are reported, but the number apparently is on the decline.

There is every indication that the poultry business will expand this year in Kansas, as indeed there is in most states of the Middle West. But still the market apparently is able to absorb the increased production. F. A. Gougler, a poultry marketing specialist for the Illinois Agricultural Association, declares that "ham and eggs for breakfast are growing in popularity." The average annual consumption of eggs in the United States is now 18 dozens a year; in Canada, however, it is 26.8 dozens. All of which leads Mr. Gougler to believe that "consumers in the United States have not yet learned to fully appreciate the value of eggs as a food." American people ought to develop a taste for eggs like Premier Clemenceau of France, who orders five eggs before retiring at night and eight more for breakfast.

The future for the poultryman looks better than it did a year ago, Gougler's survey shows. He bases his estimate on the following observations. On September 1, 1925, there were a million more cases in cold storage than at the same time in 1924. Cold storage packers, during the early winter of 1925, threw large quantities of cold storage eggs on the market early. This resulted in price depression to such an extent that the remaining cold storage eggs were sacrificed at a great loss.

Following this experience, it was believed by market authorities that 1926 would see much cheaper eggs. Altho production has gained consistently, prices have held high, because there was a consistent gain in consumption. Gougler is of the belief that even with an increased production, which is almost inevitable this year, the increasing demand for "hen fruit" as a food in the American diet will keep up with the supply. He points out that up to the first of December New York received nearly 200,000 cases less eggs than last year for the same period. Likewise storage holdings on August 1, 1926, which is the peak period, was 190,000 cases less than last year at the same time.

Dressed poultry does not have so favorable a position as eggs, because of the tremendous increase in production during the last year. Altho consumption of poultry has shown a slight gain per capita, there still is plenty of room for expansion. Meat consumption per capita in the United States now stands at 11 pounds of poultry, 6 pounds of lamb and mutton, 66 pounds of veal and beef and 69 pounds of pork and lard a year.

The Cattle Feeding Situation

Increased shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt have brought the total movement into these states for the last six months to practically the same number as for the corresponding period in 1925. The movement was materially smaller than for the same period in 1922, 1923 and 1924.

Decreased shipments into the states west of the Missouri River were offset by increases in Iowa, Indiana and Ohio. Illinois and Missouri received about the same number as last year.

To the extent that total shipments of stocker and feeder cattle during these months indicate the volume of winter feeding, it would seem that there would be about as many cattle fed this winter as last in the Corn Belt. A comparison of the character of the cattle brought in, in the two years, however, shows that the movement this year was more largely of stocker type cattle than last year. The total shipments from Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Paul, from July to December inclusive, were about the same in the two years.

While the proportion of heavy feeders, 1,000 pounds and up, was a little larger in 1926 than last year, 7.9 per cent against 7.1 per cent medium weight steers, 700 to 1,000 pounds made up only 34 per cent of the total this year against 40.6 per cent last year. On the other hand, steers, 700 pounds and down were 29.5 per cent against 27 per cent, calves 7.4 per cent against 6 per cent, and cows and heifers 21.2 per cent against 19.3 per cent. These figures point to decreased feeding for the winter market and increased feeding for the summer and fall markets.

Cane Seed is Moving

Sorgo ("cane") seed has moved from the hands of growers at a slightly faster rate than last year. About 15 per cent of the crop had been sold by growers up to December 7, compared with 10 per cent last year and 15 per cent two years ago. Much of the seed had not been threshed in some districts. Movement was faster in Kansas and Oklahoma than last year and slower in Texas.

Prices were higher than a year ago in the majority of districts. Generally prices were higher than a month ago in districts where there had been little movement, but remained the same, or were 10 to 15 cents a 100 pounds lower, in districts where there had been active buying. In general prices were irregular, and the range was wide. Prices for Amber sorgo averaged about \$1.65 for 100 pounds, basis clean, on December 10, compared with \$1.35 last year and \$1.45 the year before. Prices for

Sumac sorgo were 25 to 30 cents lower than Amber, while at this time last year they were 10 cents lower and 15 to 20 cents higher than the year before.

About 15 per cent of the crop in the southern districts of Kansas had been sold up to December 7. In the northeastern part of the state, 25 per cent had moved, but in the northwestern part, where the crop suffered from drouth, little or no movement had taken place. Prices offered growers in this state averaged, on December 7, \$1.60 for 100 pounds, basis clean seed, compared with \$1.30 last year and \$1.25 the year before on about the same date.

A New Corn Borer Quarantine

Revised rules and regulations under the foreign corn borer quarantine have been approved by Secretary Jardine to become effective today. The quarantine itself is unchanged. Under the revised regulations the entry of products covered by the quarantine is limited to clean shelled corn, clean seed of broomcorn, and broomcorn for manufacture.

Corn and seed of broomcorn may be imported only under permit and under requirement of inspection and certification from the country of origin. Reinspection also will be made of these articles at the port of entry. The restrictions on the entry of broomcorn for manufacturing, including the limitation to certain ports of entry and the requirement of sterilization at such ports of entry, remain unchanged.

135 Million Bushels Gone

The economist with the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City notes that 135 million bushels in the form of wheat or flour already have been exported from the United States on the 1926 crop, leaving approximately 100 million, possibly slightly less, still available above domestic requirements. Irrespective of the relatively high price for American wheat, the view prevails that because of the high quality of the grain in this country, Europe may find it necessary to come here for a substantial portion of its needs. Canadian wheat quality is the poorest in recent years, owing to wet weather during and immediately after the harvest season. Still, with a generous portion of the large crop still to be moved in Canada and a greater surplus in the Southern Hemisphere, some doubt naturally prevails over the activity of Europe's further purchases of our wheat.

From a domestic viewpoint, wheat supplies appear abundant. Marketings from first hands are in substantial volume for this season, the need for Christmas cash and year-end tax payments serving to stimulate the flow to terminals. Farm stocks in the Southwest are larger than usual for the winter, with estimates of as much as 80 to 35 per cent still remaining for sale in farmers' bins in Kansas. The visible stocks in the United States are substantially greater than a year ago, around 66 million bushels, and invisible channels, including interior mills, are holding relatively more wheat than usual, due to heavy forward flour bookings and low carlot premiums. Soft winter wheat is available at practically the delivery basis in Kansas City, the lowest point on the crop, while hard winter varieties of milling quality can be bought around 5 to 6 cents a bushel premium. The trade is not particularly bullish on the positions of cash premiums.

Flour demand is slow, which is common for this season. Mill sales average below 50 per cent of capacity, in extremes down to 25 per cent. Bakers and jobbers are carrying quite ample stocks, and, with forward bookings, some of which were made in the early weeks of the crop, have sufficient flour to carry them for more than 60 days, in a few cases for the remainder of the crop year. As a rule, mills are centering more effort to obtain specifications than on new orders. Buyers have been exceptionally slow in ordering old purchases, for which reason mill production has lagged. Foreign demand has been inconsequential.

A Quiet Corn Market

Extreme quiet pervades in the trade in coarse grains. Prices are disappointing to farmers. The movement is of small proportions, the Southwest even drawing a small amount of corn from Iowa, the principal source of supplies for Kansas City being a small territory in Kansas. California and other West Coast territory are buying in a fair volume, Nebraska obtaining the bulk of this business. Texas and the Cotton Belt, normally important outlets thru the Kansas City gateway, are obtaining requirements from local harvests, some portions of the Lone Star State even having a substantial surplus. Oklahoma has an abundance of corn. There is hope of revival of demand from Texas in the later winter months, possibly for white corn for milling purposes and in the spring months for mixed and yellow grades. With a liberal supply of rough feeds and much poor quality corn, absorption of terminal corn stocks is naturally slow. The visible supply in the United States is about 30 million bushels, compared with less than 6 million a year ago.

In feedstuffs the sudden flurry in prices for millfeeds stands out significantly. From the low point of about six weeks ago, bran recorded an advance of more than \$5 a ton. Colder weather over much of the Middle West and a substantial curtailment of production by mills account for the rise in millfeeds. Mills have been comparatively free sellers on the advance. Other feedstuffs, including cottonseed cake and meal, strengthened only in a small way. Hay is higher, due to small marketings, with no brisk demand.

Limits in Stock Feeding

Hogs alone are on a generally profitable basis in the meat animal industry. Feeders of lambs, who failed to exercise prudence in planning their operations, are suffering losses on current markets. The returns of cattle feeders are irregular. Hogs, tho at the lowest level of the year, are still on profitable basis. Declines are the rule in livestock prices compared with a month ago and a year ago, both lambs and hogs being around the low point of 1926.

Why are cattle feeders not faring better with corn prices really cheap? Are the feeders themselves to blame, or is the difficulty to be found elsewhere? Why are lamb feeders being forced to absorb rather severe losses? The livestock industry would be in a better position than now prevails if these questions were considered during periods of unsatisfactory markets.

It is hardly reasonable for feeders to expect feedstuffs costs to reach materially lower levels. Improvements in the feeding business, then, must come either from advances in the prices paid for finished stock, or thru downward revisions in the cost of unfinished cattle and lambs placed in feedlots. As for the betterment of prices paid for the stock prepared for slaughter, it is well to bear in mind that the number of cattle and lambs now on feed make up an aggregate fully equal to that of a year ago. The gains are not large, it is true. But the fact that prices average lower indicates a consumptive demand which restricts the returns to feeders around current levels. Perhaps there is some basis for the assertion that there is too wide a margin between the stock yards prices of fat stock and the retail cost of meat, but feeders cannot safely rely on an early correction of this situation.

Allen—Farm sales are fairly numerous. Cows bring \$50, yearling gilts and sows \$50, and horses from \$40 to \$65. Corn is moving freely at 55c, and kafir at 50c. Each made a good crop. Much corn is still in the field. —Guy M. Fredway.

Atchison—The soil contains enough moisture to last for a while, and the wheat is in good condition. Livestock is doing very well. There are not many hogs here; the losses from cholera have been quite severe. Most of the poultry flocks have been somewhat reduced in size. —Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—Wheat is making a good growth, and is supplying considerable pasture. Roads are rough. Egg production is increasing. Hogs are scarce. —J. W. Bibb.

Butler—Corn husking is almost completed. The losses from hog cholera are on the decline. Wheat is in good condition, altho a great deal of it was sown late. The ground has plenty of moisture. Taxes are higher than they were a year ago. Eggs, 40c; butterfat, 42c; turkeys, 33c; hens, 18c; wheat, \$1.25; corn, 75c; oats, 42c; alfalfa hay, \$15.—Aaron Thomas.

Cherokee—This county had unusually good crops last year of corn, fodder crops, hay, oats and wheat. The extremely hot weather of August did considerable damage to hay, corn and other crops, however. A large acreage was prepared for wheat, but the wet weather along in the fall stopped much farm work, and many of the folks never fully completed their wheat seeding. The wheat came up late and it is small, but the crop is now doing fairly well. Farmers are busy trying to husk corn, but the wet fields have delayed this work somewhat. We have had little cold weather so far. The late frosts of last spring injured the fruit and potato crops. Corn, 60c; oats, 45c; wheat, \$1.26; hay, \$15; eggs, 36c.—L. R. Smyers.

Cloud—Farmers here are inclined to think that the deep freezing of the ground recently will aid greatly in the production of good crops in 1927. Wheat is showing up well, altho the plants are rather small. Young stock is doing well, but the animals require considerable feed these days, which is not of very good quality. Cows are coming fresh, and milk production is increasing, but eggs are scarce. Hogs also are scarce. Corn, 75c to 80c; eggs, 38c; butterfat, 40c. —W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—The zero weather recently was rather hard on livestock. A good many public sales are being held; everything moves at high prices. Corn, 60c; kafir, 50c; wheat, \$1.20; oats, 40c; hogs, \$11; hens, 19c; eggs, 40c; butter, 41c.—M. L. Griffin.

Douglas—We have had considerable cloudy weather recently, and very little sunshine. The moisture has been welcome. Most of the schools here are having one or two weeks' vacation. Hauling wood to town customers is keeping farmers who have wood busy. —Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—We are still getting a little moisture from time to time, and in general the wheat is doing very well. Corn husking is about finished. Some farm sales are being held, and most everything sells high. Good milk cows are bringing from \$80 to \$127. Wheat, \$1.24; corn, 70c; barley, 60c; hens, 17c; butterfat, 43c; eggs, 40c.—W. E. Frael.

Elk—This has been a peculiar season; there has been but little snow, but we have had too much moisture for reasonable farm operations. There is about the usual number of cattle on feed, but the hog population is small. Numerous farm sales are being held, at which fairly good prices are being paid. Practically no land sales are reported. Oil and gas operations are on the upgrade. —D. W. Lockhart.

Gove and Sheridan—The temperature went to 5 degrees below zero recently, and we also had about 4 inches of snow and some sleet. But more moisture is needed for the wheat; the prospect is poor. Several bad accidents with motor cars occurred in the county while the sleet was on the ground. Many rabbit hunts were held recently, which encountered some success, and quite a few coyotes also were caught. The trapping season is on in earnest. Livestock is doing well. A few public sales are being held, and high prices are the rule. Hens are still on a strike. Eggs, 43c.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—The weather has been warmer recently, following a cold period, when the temperature went down to 4 degrees below zero. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 75c; oats, 50c; butter, 40c; eggs, 34c; potatoes, 50c a peck. —H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—There is a large wheat acreage in this county, and the crop is in splendid condition. It has provided but little pasture, however, and there is a serious feed shortage in the county, due to poor crops last year. This county certainly needs good yields in 1927! —Vernon Collie.

Johnson—The weather has been mild for several days, and we received some moisture. Rabbit hunters are busy. A good deal of farm butchering has been done lately. A recent bank failure in this county and another nearby caused considerable concern among the folks. Hay is scarce. Roads are in fairly good condition, considering what the weather has been. Shorts, \$1.65; eggs, 40c; potatoes, \$2.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—The weather has been damp—it has been good for wheat and pneumonia! Most of the corn is in the crib. Sales are not very numerous, but the prices are ample! Hunters have been active recently. (Continued on Page 25)



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20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
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WANTED: MAN OR WOMAN TO SELL over one hundred Excelsis Products in each county in Kansas. Liberal commission, write Box 85, McDonald, Kan.

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TAKEN UP BY W. WEBB, 1849 NORTH 7th, Kansas City, Kansas, on November 11th, one mare, black, white spot on forehead, weight 1300. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kan.

TAKEN UP BY OTHO SUMNER ON NO- vember 23rd, 1926, one Poland China Gilt, about 7 months old, weight 200 pounds, black with four white feet, white nose, white tip on tail. W. D. Barrier, County Clerk, Eureka, Kan.

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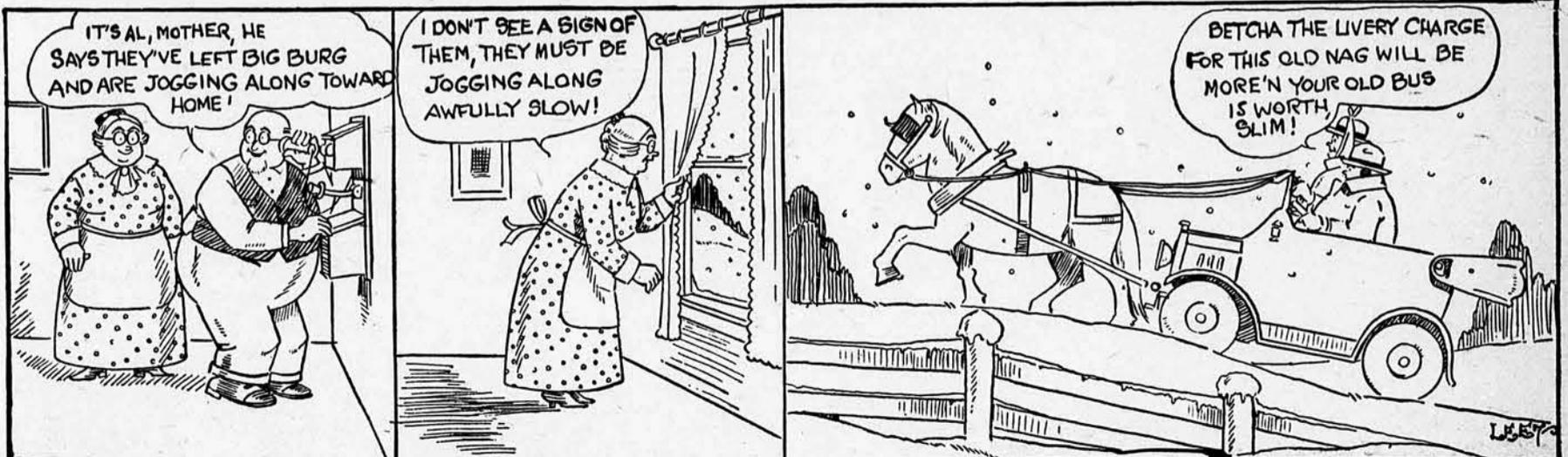
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A Hatchery owned by flock owners. Our chicks all come from graded and culled flocks of highest type. When better chicks are hatched we will hatch them. A. C. Hatchery, Arkansas City, Kan.

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Popular breeds. Heavy layers. Show winners. Buckeye hatched. Leghorns \$14. Heavy breeds \$14 up. 100% live delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog and prices. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

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Our chicks from stock tested three years for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Pure bred, certified, inspected, accredited, guaranteed to live. Free catalogue and testimonials. Mid-Western Poultry Farms & Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan.

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All varieties. Hatched in mammoth incubators, producing strong, healthy chicks that live. Price, \$14.00-100, \$65.00-500. Not accredited, \$12.00-100, 100% live delivery. Free feed with orders. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

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PRODUCERS OF PROFIT FOR YOU. Big, husky, pure bred chicks of unusual quality. Now ready for delivery. All popular breeds from Kansas State Accredited flocks, 450,000 chicks this season. 100% live delivery, pre-paid. Reasonable prices. Breeders of Marcy Farm Jersey Black Giants. Orders booked now insure early delivery. Our free 1927 catalog points the way to success. Write for your copy today. Wichita Hatchery, Dept. A, Wichita, Kan.

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One million big, husky, Smith hatched chicks for 1927, from purebred, closely culled, heavy producing, free range Anconas, White, Buff and Brown Leghorns; Barred, White and Buff Rocks; Rose and Single Reds; Rose and Single Rhode Island Whites; Buff and White Orpingtons; Buff and White Minorcas; White and Silver Wyandottes and White Langshans. Low prices. Live delivery guaranteed. One of the largest and best equipped hatcheries in the west. Catalogue free. Member International and American Baby Chick Associations. Johnson's Hatchery, 218-C West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

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BIG BEND CHIX, SIX LEADING PURE breeds. Big Bend Chix are the kind that live and thrive and grow into real profit. Write for free descriptive folder. Member of Missouri and International Baby Chick Associations. Big Bend Poultry Farms, R. 1, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

ROSS' GUARANTEED CHICKS, OURS ARE not the usual grade of hatchery chicks. Our A grade chicks from flocks certified by Kansas State Agricultural College on egg-production and vigor. A grade from flocks culled by culling expert registered with the college. This year both grades developed to higher egg-production standards than ever. All varieties of leading egg strains. 1,000,000 chicks will be hatched this season. Early booked orders guaranteed delivery when wanted. Our new 1927 catalog and exceptional low prices will be a pleasant surprise. Write Ross Hatchery, Box 271, Junction City, Kan.

TRAIN'S "GOLD BOND" CHICKS, SPECIAL money-saving discount on orders booked now and delivered any time you prefer. Chicks shipped with our 100% "Gold Bond" guarantee of satisfaction. Catalog now ready. Contains complete facts on our Missouri Accredited Breeding Flocks—bred early maturing and to high egg-production standards. Popular breeds. Write for catalog. Learn the facts on our unusual offer before placing your chick orders anywhere. This exceptional offer for a limited time only. Train's Poultry Farm Hatchery, Inc., Box 201, Independence, Mo.

LIBERAL DISCOUNT ON CHICKS GUARANTEED to live. Early booked orders for Peters-Certified Chicks for delivery early or late are allowed special discount and are assured delivery when wanted. These unusual chicks from Peters-Certified flocks having established egg-production records are sent with a real guarantee to live covering first two weeks and are backed by Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders' Association. Most popular breeds perfected in egg-laying and health. Get our new 1927 catalog. It is a revelation—written largely by our customers who give the facts on their success with Peters-Certified Chicks. Upon request we will send a complimentary copy of our valuable poultry book "A Money-Making System of Poultry Breeding," written by our poultry specialist. Just address Peters-Poultry Farm, Box 461, Newton, Iowa.

BANTAMS

BUFF COCHIN BANTAM COCKERELS, \$1.00 each. John Webb, Protection, Kan.

DUCKS AND GESE

LARGE WHITE EMBDEN GESE, \$4.00. Leona Unruh, Newton, Kan.

WHITE EMBDEN GESE \$2.25. MRS. Will Church, Augusta, Kan., Rt. 4.

BUFF ORPINGTON DUCKS, \$1.50, DRAKES \$2.00. Carl Erwin, Wellington, Kan.

WHITE PEKIN DUCKS, BLUE RIBBON winners, Hens, \$2.25, Drakes \$2.50. One White Embden gander, \$3.50. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

GAME FOWL

PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIG-cons. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS, LARGE, SPLEN-did egg strain. Mrs. Ben Miller, Newton, Kan.

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SELECTED BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50. W. F. Bayer, Lorraine, Kan.

STATE CERTIFIED S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels for sale, price \$1.75. Martin Waerner, Linn, Kan.

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SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCK-erels, \$1. Old Toulouse geese hens, \$3.00. Earl Garrett, Burlington, Kan.

PEDIGREED EGG-BRED EXHIBITION quality Buff Leghorn cockerels, pullets, eggs, baby chicks. Herb D. Wilson, Holton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels from heavy layers, \$2.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. E. E. Grizzell, Clifton, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKS and cockerels, all state accredited, Class A, \$3.00 up. Ruff Poultry Farms, Ottawa, Kan. Box 8-D.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapnested record 303 eggs, extra choice cockerels, eggs, chicks. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

LARGE BARRON LEGHORNS, 272-314 EGG strain, direct from importer. Broilers profitable. Order now. Chicks: 100, \$15; Eggs: 100, \$7. Frost White Egg Farm, Box 123C, Weaubleau, Mo.

FRANTZ BRED-TO-LAY SINGLE COMB White Leghorns. 100% satisfaction guaranteed on baby chicks, hatching eggs, 8-week-old pullets, and stock. Catalogue free. Roy O. Frantz, Box K, Rocky Ford, Colo.

THOUSANDS OF CHICKS OF REAL merit, \$12.50 hundred. Eggs. Pedigreed males head flocks. Ancestry to 312. Exceptionally big, rugged, docile, trapnested females. Circular. Gamble White Leghorn Farm, Coffeyville, Kan.

THE CAPITOL CITY EGG FARM, IM-porters and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs from selected flock headed by cockerels from our 1926 imported pens. \$8.00 per hundred. From special pens \$10.00 and up. From 1926 imported pens \$5.00 per setting. Baby chicks \$16.00 to \$20.00 per hundred. Place orders now for preferred dates. M. A. Hutcheson, Prop., P. R. Davis, Manager, Topeka, Kan., Route 6.

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PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN COCK-erels, \$2.00 up; Pullets, \$1.25. Certified stock. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

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BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$2.00 each; 6 for \$10.00. Eva Ford, Frankfort, Kan.

MINORCAS

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCK-erels. Alvin Richter, Peabody, Kan.

LARGE TYPE PURE BRED MINORCA cockerels. Herman Katz, Offerle, Kan.

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LARGE TYPE PURE BRED MINORCA cockerels. Will Mellecker, Spearville, Kan.

MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB WHITE MIN-orca cockerels, \$3.00. Dr. Amphlett, Garden City, Kan.

SINGLE COMB WHITE MINORCA COCK-erels, tested, \$1.00 and \$2.00. L. Yoder, Conway Springs, Kan.

BOOKING ORDERS NOW FOR GAMBLE'S Mammoth Single Comb White Minorca eggs, chicks. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

STAYWHITE S. C. WHITE MINORCAS. Stock, chicks and eggs. Guaranteed to satisfy. Triple B Poultry Farm, Bartleso, Ill.

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WHITE ORPINGTON COCKERELS, GOOD stock, \$2.00. Levi Yoder, Conway Springs, Kan.

SELECTED CRYSTAL WHITE ORPING-ton cockerels, \$2.50. W. F. Bayers, Lorraine, Kan.

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BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS OF superior type, color, from winter layers. Unique Poultry Farm, Little River, Kan.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, SIRES from 200 egg trap-nested hens. \$2.00 up. Mrs. Helen Lill, Mt. Hope, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, PARKS 200 egg strain, \$3.00-\$5.00. Eggs in season. Gem Poultry Farm, Haven, Kan.

CLASSY BARRED ROCKS, BEAUTY, profit. Again successful, 146 premiums. Mattie Agnes Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$3.00, HENS Bred-to-lay, dark even barring, yellow legs, \$3.00. Eggs. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

MUELLER'S BARRED ROCKS, COCK-erels from Grade A flock for five year, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. Wm. C. Mueller, Route 4, Hanover, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS: COCKERELS, HENS and pullets, Thompson Ringlets (direct). Write me what you want. Satisfaction guaranteed. Joe Meyer, Leavenworth, Kan., Route 2.

PURE THOMPSON RINGLET COCKERELS. Winners American Royal, Kansas State, Wichita National, color-shape specials. Both matings. Hens 225, 230 egg record, \$3-\$5. Mrs. Robt. Simmons, Severy, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS, \$3.00 EACH. Mrs. Dean Blasing, Zeandale, Kan.

FISHEL STRAIN WHITE ROCK COCK-erels, \$3.00-\$5.00. Carl Keesling, Neodesha, Kan.

WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK COCKERELS from trapnested flock with records to 245, \$5.00 and up. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

TRAPNESTED-PEDIGREED FLOCK. Cockerels—Pullets, \$3.00, \$5.00. Eggs \$5.00, \$10.00 setting. E. D. King, 812 Lindenwood, Topeka, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS EXCLUSIVELY 10 YEARS. Exhibition laying strain, cocks, cockerels, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$5.00, \$10.00 up, on approval. Chas. Blackwelder, Isabel, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND BEDS

LARGE DARK ROSE COMB RED COCKS and cockerels, \$3.00. Ed Bohn, Alma, Kan.

R. C. R. I. COCKERELS, LAYING STRAIN, \$2.50 each. W. A. Fehlhaber, Delia, Kan.

S. C. RED COCKERELS, STATE AC-credited flock, \$1.50 to \$3.00 at farm. Earl Mayor, Oak Hill, Kan.

ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, FROM non-sitting, exhibition stock, each \$2.50. James G. Wiruth, Cuba, Kan.

DARK VELVETY ROSE COMB RHODE Island Red cockerels, \$3.00 each. Mrs. Addie Simmons, Manhattan, Kan., Route 1.

SPECIAL INTRODUCTORY OFFER: HAR-rison's Non-sitting, exhibition egg strain Reds. Stock, Eggs, Chicks, Breeders' guide free. Harrison Red Farm, College View, Neb.

ROSECOMB RED, UTILITY AND EX-hibition cockerels. Highest production and exhibition qualities combined. Certified Class A past five years. Trapnested, pedigree non-sitting stock. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

BANBURY'S ROSE COMB REDS, WON all firsts at State Show (except pullets) including cup. Tompkins and Bean strains. None better. Cockerels \$10, \$7.50, \$5.00, \$3.50, \$2.50. Money refunded and return express paid if not satisfactory. Mrs. J. C. Banbury, Pratt, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

ROSE COMB COCKERELS, \$3.00 AND \$4.00. Lewis Justus, Sterling, Kan.

COCKERELS, R. C. R. I. WHITES, AND eggs in season. W. Pifer, Washington, Kan.

ROSE COMB R. I. WHITES, COCKERELS \$2.50 to 3.00 each. Mrs. W. E. Middleton, Kanorado, Kan.

TURKEYS

PURE NARRAGANSETT TOMS, \$12 EACH. Carrie Yapp, Jewell, Kan.

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10.00. Leona Unruh, Newton, Kan.

PURE BOURBON RED TURKEYS, TOMS \$7.00, Hens \$5.00. Geo. Rhorer, Lewis, Kan.

BRONZE TOMS, \$10; PULLETS, \$7. VIG-orous, pure bred. Mrs. H. Dickinson, Manchester, Kan.

STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH White Holland Toms \$10.00, Hens \$8.00. Big bone, pink shanks, healthy and vigorous. R. O. Hanneman, Lincoln, Kan.

EXTRA FINE PURE BRED BOURBON Red and Mammoth Bronze 2 year old Toms \$12.00, 1 year \$10.00, hens unrelated \$7.00. Anna Flick, McAllester, Kan.

TURKEYS

FOR SALE: GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS (Goldbank). Quality stock, toms, hens. Vera Bailey, Garden City, Kan.

LARGE HUSKY BRONZE TURKEYS. Toms \$10, Hens \$7. Mrs. I. N. Compton, Eureka, Kan., Rt. 1.

PURE NARRAGANSETT TOMS, 22 to 24 pounds, \$10.00 each. Mrs. Fred Hisoy, Garden City, Kan.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TOMS, price \$10.00. I. V. Webb, Dodge City, Kan., North Star Route.

PURE WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, large type. Toms \$8, Hens \$6. Mrs. Will Hopwood, Abilene, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE HOLLAND MAY turkeys. Toms \$10.00, Hens \$8.00. Mrs. Anna Huddle, Selden, Kan.

PURE GOLDBANK MAMMOTH BRONZE Toms, \$12.50; Hens, \$7.00. Unrelated. Ina Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan., Rt. 1.

MAMMOTH GOLDBANK BRONZE TUR-keys, large boned, fine marking. Show and utility birds. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

WYANDOTTES

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.00 and \$2.50. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Martin strain, \$2.50. Joe Engle, Abilene, Kan.

MARTIN REGAL WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels, \$3.00 and \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Mills, Plainville, Kan.

90 CHOICE WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-erels, \$2.50 and \$3.00. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BIG boned, heavy laying strain, \$3.00. E. J. Roark, Shallow Water, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, state certified flock, Martin strain, \$3.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE cockerels from heavy laying strain, \$3 to \$5. Also hatching eggs. C. E. Palmer, Abbyville, Kan.

FLOCK'S WHITE WYANDOTE FARM, Clay Center, Kan. Yearling hens \$2.00, cocks and cockerels \$3.00, \$5.00, \$10.00. From my breeding pens and show winners.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

TURKEYS, DUCKS, GEESE, CHICKENS, wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka.

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR SALE RED POLLED BULLS, WHITE T. A. Hawkins, Holcomb, Kan.

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

FOR SALE—REGISTERED JERSEY BULLS, cows, heifers. Correct type with heavy production. Priced reasonable. C. E. Norrie, Sabetha, Kan.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Cal!" or money refunded. Remedy, \$2. Booklet free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

HOLSTEINS FOR SALE: FOUR REGIS-tered bred heifers out of proven sire and good cow testing association dams. Special low price. Roy Paul, Iola, Kan.

CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE Stopped—Six years successful record. Danger of contagion positively prevented. Folder explaining free. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktall, Neb.

A TRIED SON OF THE GRAND CHAM-plion at Topeka and Hutchinson, Count College Cornucopia. His dam held the state 305 records as a two and three year old. E. W. Daler, Eureka, Kan.

PURE BRED LIVESTOCK FOR SALE: AC-count of reorganization of our farm, we are offering at private sale some unusual values if taken at once. One carload Pure Bred Hereford cows for spring calving; one carload yearling Hereford range bulls; one carload six months old range bulls. Eighty head pure bred Holstein cows in full milk or heavy springers, thirty-five head pure bred Holsteins and heavy springer heifers; five head pure bred Holstein bulls, from six months to six years old. The above stock is located on The Pickering Farm, Belton, Mo.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE: REG. PERCHERON STALLION 2 1/2 years old, weight 1800, color black. Chas. Kalivoda, Agenda, Kan.

FOR SALE, REGISTERED PERCHERON stallion and mammoth jack, four years old. Delbert Wilson, Wamego, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE GILTS \$25.00. BOARS \$30.00. Paul Haynes, Grantville, Kan.

'Ras With the Bots

Every farmer who owns horses—which includes at least 99% per cent of them—probably would be interested in The Horse Bots and Their Control, Farmers' Bulletin No. 1,503, which may be obtained free on application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Edwin Taylor is Dead

Edwin Taylor, 82 years old, a former member of the Kansas State Senate and a former president of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, died recently at his home near Edwardsville.

When better steam-rollers are built, Mussolini will build them.

Let's Install the Tablet

Secretary Work, of the Interior Department, in his annual report, asks Congress for a modest sum of money for a tablet commemorating the Rush-Bagot treaty of 1817, which provided for the disarmament of the Great Lakes. The tablet is to be erected within the Perry's Victory Memorial at Put-in-Bay. This request merits favorable consideration.

That treaty to all intents and purposes made possible the century and more of peace without suspicion that has existed between the United States and Canada—a peace that has become even firmer, accompanied by a good will so strong that no American ever feels himself a stranger when he travels in Canada, and no Canadian considers himself friendless when he comes to this country.

Both Canada and the United States might have wasted hundreds of millions in forts and vessels of war, had this treaty not been made and carried out in good faith, and such armaments would have engendered trouble as surely as the sun rises and sets. As it is, the two countries have afforded an example to the rest of the world of how nations determined not to have misunderstandings, resolved to appeal under no circumstances to war, can get along as friends and neighbors. Certainly the tablet should be erected; it will give thousands of visitors every year a chance to do some clear thinking on how easily war can be avoided by nations determined to keep the peace.

At Topeka January 10

With the dates all set and the program rapidly taking shape, J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, and the entire department staff, is converging on efforts on plans for "Farmers' Week" in Topeka January 10 and 15.

Four distinct conventions will be in town. One of the more important, the Kansas Agricultural Convention, meets January 12 to 14. Meetings will be in Memorial Hall this year, as the legislature itself will be occupying the customary place of the convention, Representative Hall in the state house.

The other gathering will be the annual convention of the Kansas State Farm Bureau, January 10 to 12 in Memorial Hall, the State Association of Kansas Fairs, which will meet in the hearing room of the public service commission in the state house January 12, and the state convention of Creamerymen and Field Superintendents, January 11 and 12.

The four conventions, with the added attraction of the legislature just swinging into the stride of its biennial session, is expected to attract a record number of farm delegates to the city. Between 1,000 and 1,500 delegates were in the city for the 1926 convention.

Another advantageous feature will be the open railroad rate of one and one-half fare for the round trip, available to everyone from all points in Kansas, and in Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., which is expected to swell the tide of delegates Topeka-ward. The open rates mean the delegates do not need to bother with certificates, and no red tape whatsoever is experienced in getting the special rate.

Russian Debt Policy

It would be somewhat remarkable if the Soviet government of Russia would voluntarily agree to settle the old debts owed not only to our Government but also to American citizens in Russia, before France arrives at a settlement of the debt owed the United States. However, it seems that very thing may come about. True, the claims of the United States against Russia are relatively small, about 800 million dollars, including claims by American citizens and corporations for losses caused by damages since the communist revolution, credits given the Kerensky government and the bonds of the old Imperial Russian government in 1916.

The present head of the Soviet government is not a wild and impractical fanatic. It may be that he still believes in the theories of communism, but he has the good sense to realize that if Russia is to be restored to its rightful place among the nations of the world it cannot antagonize all other nations or circulate propaganda

among them with the purpose of destroying either their forms of government or their established financial and social order.

When this new foreign policy is established and believed by other nations, there will be no difficulty in re-establishing diplomatic and business relations. Our Government has never undertaken to interfere with the established policies of other nations, no matter how much they might differ from our ideas, and by the same token we do not relish the idea of some other nation trying to interfere with us.

Soviet Russia is swinging toward conservatism and capitalism.

How to Reduce Taxes

Poison is cheaper and more effective in eliminating gophers, according to A. E. Oman, a rodent control specialist stationed at the Kansas State Agricultural College, than the old bounty system. Oman estimates that 7,500 bushels of poisoned wheat would clean up the alfalfa fields of the state at a cost of \$37,500.

Last year Riley county alone paid \$2,500 bounty for 25,000 gophers. This number represented only about a third of the gopher population of Riley county alfalfa fields. The rest were left to multiply and continue their depredations. The bounty method is endless. The best it can do is help to keep the rodents in check. The poison method is effective. Properly administered it wipes out the gopher community immediately. An extensive poisoning campaign not only would stop tax collections for paying bounties but also would make the fields more productive for paying other taxes.

Wheat Got Some Moisture!

(Continued from Page 22)

Grass is still green in spots. But little rough feed has been required by the livestock so far. Wheat, \$1.19; corn, 55c; eggs, 38c.—J. N. McLane.

Lincoln—The weather has been very cold recently, it going down to 4 degrees below zero, and the soil froze about 9 inches deep. There is considerable moisture in the soil. Apparently the wheat has not been injured, as the crop is well rooted. Feed is holding out well, as farmers have been able to conserve the supply greatly by the aid of wheat pasture. No kafir has been threshed. Some corn has been selling for 80c a bushel, but the quality is not very good. Eggs, 40c; cream, 39c; wheat, \$1.22.—E. J. G. Wacker.

Lyon—Wheat has a good color, and the crop is in fine condition on most fields. Corn is about all husked. Livestock is in good condition. Few public sales are being held. Corn, 70c; kafir, 65c; wheat, \$1.20; alfalfa hay, \$15 to \$18.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—The corn is all husked. Some losses have been reported from corn stalk poisoning. Many public sales are being held, at which high prices are paid. Wheat, \$1.25; eggs, 40c; corn, 68c; hogs, \$11.50.—J. D. Stoss.

Morris—The extremely cold weather has gone, and farmers again are busy with field work, such as topping kafir and husking corn. Kafir threshing also is in progress; the yields are somewhat spotted, but some as high as 35 bushels an acre have been reported. Hogs are scarce. Cattle are wintering well, altho the cold weather was hard on them. Rough feed will be plentiful, the supply of grain is not very large. Corn has been selling for 65 cents a bushel and kafir at 50 cents; these prices appear to be satisfactory to the men who are paying them, but the sellers seem to wish to hold for higher levels. Butterfat, 44c; hens, 20c.—J. R. Henry.

Ness—We have had some cold weather recently, the temperature going below zero, and also snow. Wheat is doing very well. Some land is changing hands, at good prices. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 55c; kafir and milo, 75c.—James McHill.

Reno—General farm work is rather quiet. Dairy farmers, however, are making a more profitable use of their time, and are receiving the dependable cream checks. Some farmers are scattering straw over the wheat fields. Butterfat, 44c; eggs, 35c; corn, 69c; wheat, \$1.24.—T. C. Faris.

Rice—We have been having some unusually cold weather, but the wheat seems to be coming thru all right. Farmers have been taking advantage of the cold weather to do considerable butchering. Livestock is in good condition. Most of the fence rows in the county have been burned to destroy harmful insects. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, 75c; alfalfa, \$17; eggs, 37c; butterfat, 44c; hens, 19c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Russell—Wheat is in good condition, and it has supplied considerable pasture. This is very fortunate, as feed is scarce. Livestock is doing well. There is a scarcity of eggs, as the production is low, and the flocks have been culled closely, largely on account of the shortage of grain. Some of the farmers in the county have constructed good sheds for their combines, but a good many of these machines are still out under the blue sky. The oil business is quite active here, and the producers are shipping several hundred carloads a month. This is mighty fine for the folks, of course, as it puts considerable money in circulation, right at a time when it is needed badly.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Sedgwick—Zero weather recently was hard on the wheat, as there was no snow to protect it. F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, gave a fine talk here recently, before the annual meeting of the county farm bureau, on the agricultural situation. Considerable road work is being done in the county, which is providing employment for some men who might otherwise be idle. Eggs are getting more plentiful, and there has been some

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KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS. Write for printed list. Jess Kisner, Garden City, Kan.

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps, E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

160 AND 474 A. here; \$35 per A. Terms right. Bersie Agency, El Dorado, Kansas.

80 A., 65 tillable. Fair improvements. On County road, 9 mi. Lawrence. All of crop goes. \$6,000. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kan.

ONE THOUSAND ACRE farm and ranch 1/2 mile from town. Running water, wells, etc. Can handle 100 cows and farm 500 acres to wheat if desired. Geo. D. Royer, Gove, Kan.

WELL Improved 240 A. farm part bottom. One half ml. of railroad town. 10 ml. from Topeka. \$22,000. For Kansas farms and ranches write Buchheim Land Co., Topeka, Ka.

80 ACRES IMPROVED, price \$4,400. \$500 cash. 32 acres improved, price \$2,800. \$500 cash. 440 acres for sale or trade. Send for views. Address Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

IMPROVED 120 acre farm, 4 miles Ottawa. 40 bluegrass pasture; 40 wheat; fruit; well watered. Want cheaper farm. Write for list and description. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.

FOR SALE—Any size tract of land from 40-80-160-230-400 acres. All in Geary and Dickinson County. Possession March 1. Also a real filling station. Write T. J. Cahill, 309 So. Washington, Junction City, Kan.

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

FOR SALE

Good, well improved farms close to Kansas City or Lawrence (Kansas University), from 60 to 800 acres in size; good corn, wheat, alfalfa, blue grass, dairy, grain or stock farms.

Price exceptionally low. Small payment; bal. long time. Low rate. Call on or write Farmers Fund, Inc., 15 West Tenth St., Kansas City, Mo.

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Bargain—Fine little farm home of 140 A., practically all bottom land, never overflows; fine deep loam soil, good house, barn, silo, etc., 30 ml. from Kansas City, 5 miles from Tonganoxie, 5 miles Lincoln, 10 miles Lawrence, 2 miles paved road and electric line. Price, \$130.00 per acre. Small down payment will handle, balance long time, low rate. Call on or write owner on farm.

H. R. COTTER
R. F. D. No. 1 Linwood, Kansas.

ARKANSAS

DAIRY, Stock, Fruit, Poultry. Arkansas farms, Box 218, Leslie, Arkansas.

WRITE quick for bargain list of farms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

RICH 40 acres, team, 5 cows, 10 hogs, furniture, farm tools, chickens. Priced \$1,350. Terms. Other bargains free. Healthful Ozarks. Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

MINNESOTA

FARMING PAYS IN MINNESOTA Get free map and literature by writing State Immigration Department, 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

decline in price, to 35c a dozen. Wheat, \$1.25; oats, 43c; corn, 65c.—W. J. Roof.

Washington—Considerable corn is still in the field. A good many hogs are going to market these days on account of the cholera scarce. Good prices are being paid at public sales; there is an especially fine demand for feed. Butterfat, 44c; eggs, 40c; hens, 18c; springs, 18c; corn, 75c; wheat, \$1.15.—Ralph B. Cole.

Kansas Winter Wheat Report

The new Kansas wheat acreage is placed at 11,962,000 acres by the State Board of Agriculture. This is 5 per cent more acres than were planted last year, and is the largest acreage Kansas has seeded to wheat since the fall of 1921. The record Kansas acreage established that fall was 12,284,000 acres.

The increase in acreage is quite uniform thruout the state. Only a few counties in the Northwest, where it was very dry, and a few in the Southeast where it was too wet at seeding time, show a smaller acreage now than a year ago. Some of the largest wheat counties of the Central Kansas wheat belt indicate the largest acreages ever planted.

The condition of this year's Kansas wheat acreage, as it entered the dormant winter period, is rated at 80 per cent of normal, compared with a rating of 84 per cent last December; 76 per cent in 1924; 84 per cent in 1923; and a 10-year average of 80 per cent.

While this prospect may be said to be average in condition and above average in acres planted, there are weak spots in the present situation that offer possibilities of a much lowered outlook next spring. West of a line drawn southwest from Smith Center thru Cimarron moisture has been spotted and generally quite deficient all fall. Considerable acreage in this western section has not yet germinated. Some acreage that germinated early has since perished

CANADA

160 ACRES improved. Cash payment \$1,500. Balance terms. Wheat crop 1925 sold for \$4,000. Sale includes summer fallow done 1927. Write owner, Mr. Selby, 2243 Albert Street, Regina, Sask., Canada.

SASKATCHEWAN—158 acres, good soil, water, roads, building stone. Three railways. \$10.00 acre. Thirty day option, \$25.00. Improved quarter adjacent, \$20.00 acre. Chester Moffet, Owner, 9910 111 Street, Edmonton, Canada.

COLORADO

FOR SALE—258 acres, irrigated, \$4100, rents \$1,000. Box 35, Florence, Colo.

640 A. Improved Colorado ranch, \$2.75 per A.; other ranches 40 A. up, \$4 to \$5 per A. All bargains. R. Brown, Florence, Colo.

LINCOLN CO., Colorado. Quarter section fine wheat land \$2,550, 20% down, balance 8 annual payments. Prairie Farms Co., 532 Equitable Bldg., Denver, Colorado.

NOW IS THE BEST TIME to buy choice irrigated farms in the fertile Arkansas Valley of Colorado. Farming conditions are improving. We are offering a wonderful opportunity for young farmers and others of moderate means to get their own farms at fair prices and on easy terms. Only ten per cent cash with the balance at 5 1/2 per cent interest divided into 69 equal semi-annual payments. Easier than paying rent. Ordinary yields are: sugar beets 12 tons, alfalfa 3 1/2 tons, barley 50 bushels, oats 70 bushels, spring wheat 35 bushels, winter wheat 40 bushels. Many produce more. Farmers here are becoming independent by combining these with dairy, poultry and livestock operations. Good markets, modern schools and churches, improved roads, dependable water rights and ideal climate. Occupy your own farm while paying for it. For full particulars write to American Beet Sugar Company, 26 Land Bldg., Lamar, Colo.

CALIFORNIA

FARMING UNDER THE MOST favorable conditions, where winter never comes, where life is worth living, with fruits, sunshine and flowers only found in California, making every day a joy. Vegetables of some kind grown every month in the year. No cold or excessive heat to interfere with the growth of your stock in fattening season. Fair buildings, plenty of water for irrigation at all seasons; pure, soft domestic water; near good town with schools, churches and all modern conveniences. Part in alfalfa, fruits, etc., balance for double crop cultivation. 40 acres at a sacrifice—money maker from start. On terms that you can handle if you can land on ranch with \$3,000. Address Herman Janas, 219 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

MISSOURI

LISTEN—80 A. equipped farm, house, barn, fruit, price \$1,850. Terms; other farms; list free. Ward, Ava, Missouri.

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

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-0. Carthage, Mo.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

FOR SALE OR TRADE. Irrigated 120 acres in San Luis Valley, Colo. H. R. Gingrich, Wellsville, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS wanted from owners priced right for cash, immediate or spring delivery. Describe. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

for lack of moisture, and general growth and vitality are low.

In all of the Central wheat belt condition is rated high. Growth and vitality are good. It has supplied much pasturage for two months or more. Damage from Hessian Fly is less noticeable than for several years. The north central counties, as far west as Osborne and Phillipsburg have a finer outlook now than for several years.

In Eastern Kansas the wheat acreage is now larger than in any year since the slump following war production. Condition in the east is generally slightly lower than in the central belt. Excessive moisture in the soft wheat section delayed seeding dates, and some fields show off color from wet soil.

The outcome of this new wheat crop is very much dependent on winter moisture conditions and the severity of the temperatures from now till spring. Unfavorable turns of weather could prove disastrous. Favorable moisture and temperature could make it into one of Kansas' largest wheat crops.

An area of 41,807,000 acres of winter wheat sown in the United States last fall is estimated by the Crop Reporting Board of the United States Department of Agriculture. This sown area is about 3 per cent more than the revised estimate of 39,799,000 acres sown in the fall of 1925. Winter damage during the last 10 years has caused an average abandonment of 12.8 per cent of the acreage sown to winter wheat. The abandonment has ranged from 1.9 per cent to 23.9 per cent in different years during that period.

Condition of winter wheat is 81.8 per cent, against 82.6 and 81 in 1925 and 1924, respectively, and a 10-year average of 84.4 per cent.

Money lost on uncared for farm implements would pay for many household conveniences and comforts.

Holstein Section



A. R. O. HOLSTEIN BULLS
Sired by SIR BESS INKA ORMSBY, whose two nearest dams average over 1,000 lbs. butter and 25,000 lbs. milk in one year. From officially tested dams. Priced right.
H. A. DRESSLER, LENO, KANSAS

EQUITY FARM HOLSTEINS
Located 1 1/2 m. north, 1 1/2 m. east of Lewis. Registered, fully accredited, association records. Personal inspection invited.
Clarence E. Cross, Lewis, Kansas

MEADVIEW HOLSTEIN FARM
Bulls for sale. Sired by Prospects Imperial Korndyke, whose 5 nearest dams aver. 84.71 lbs. butter and 640 lbs. milk in 7 days. Out of daughters of our former bull whose dam had 38 lbs. record as a heifer. Now heading the Agr. College of Oklahoma. We ship on approval.
E. A. Brown, Pratt, Kansas

FOR SALE

Holstein bull 11 months old from 82 lb. sire and 45 lb. dam. NEVER FAIL DAIRY FARM, Osborne, Kan.
GEO. A. WOOLLEY.

Backed by Official Record
Cows and heifers bred to a son of a 1000 pound bull and out of the 1925 grand champion cow at Topeka.
J. M. Barnett, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

Branch Holstein Farm
C. A. Branch, Prop., Marion, Ks.

Young Holstein Bulls

for sale. Sired by King Genesta Homestead, first prize aged bull Kansas State Fair 1925. Inspection invited. R. W. DEWELL, FOWLER, KANSAS.

Our Cows Have Records
made by Reno County Cow Testing Assn., up to 450 lbs. fat. Headed by 29-lb. bull. Bulls for sale.
A. F. MILLER, HAVEN, KANSAS

LYMAN VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM
Herd headed by Collins Farm Vanderkamp, whose dam has 365 day record of 1008.38 butter as 3 yr. old. Federal accredited. C. T. A. records.
E. S. Lyman, Burton, Kansas

Young Bulls For Sale

Grandsons of King Segis Pontiac—from granddaughters of Canary Butter Boy King.
GEO. WORTH, LYONS, KANSAS

Reg. and High Grade Holstein Calves for sale, either sex, from high producing dams, sired by our bull whose two nearest dams average 904 pounds butter. Herd fully accredited.
The Taylor Dairy, Rt. 4, Osborne, Kansas

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Holstein-Friesian Ass'n of Kansas will be at Manhattan, Kan., evening of Feb. 9, on Dairy Day during Farm and Home week. A very interesting program has been arranged for the week and especially for Dairy Day. Dairymen will lunch in the college cafeteria preceding the meeting. C. A. BRANCH, Sec., Marion, Kansas.

Union Pontiac Homestead

Junior Champion Topeka Free Fair and Kansas State Fair 1926 heads our Holstein herd. Young bulls of serviceable age for sale.

Clover Cliff Ranch Corporation
C. W. McCoy, Herdsman, Elmdale, Kan.

Purebred Holstein Bull Calves

for sale. Sired by a Homestead bred bull and from cows with records made in Pawnee Co. C. T. A. Walter Clark, Garfield, Kan.

YOUR REQUEST

on a postal card will bring you official pedigrees of the bulls making up the blood of my Holstein herds and other valuable information. Great bulls at farmers' prices. CHAS. STEPHENS, Columbus, Kansas.

Herd Bull For Sale

Choice individual, dams record 35 lbs. butter seven days. One year 1934 lbs. butter. 4 years old fully guaranteed. H. E. HOSSTETLER, Harper, Kansas.

Choice Reg. Bull

ready for service. Also a few bred heifers. Write today. W. H. MOTT, Herington, Ks.

BULL CALF, 1000 POUND SIRE

Born June 15, 1926. Out of one of our best cows and nicely marked. Will price him very reasonable. Write to
J. F. LAMAN & SON, Fortis, Kan., Osborne Co.

Ash Valley Holstein Farm
Herd average in C. T. A. 340 lbs. fat and 10051 lbs. milk with ordinary farm care. Yearling bulls from cows up to 470 lbs. fat and some cows for sale.
CLYDE E. GLAZE, Larned, Kansas



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Individuality, production breeding. That's us. Young bulls, cows and heifers for sale at all times. All herds under federal supervision. One day's drive will put you in touch with all of these herds.

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- B. R. Gosney, Mulvane
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- A.N. Howard, Mulvane
- O. G. High, Derby
- Chas. P. High, Derby
- John Youngmeyer, Wichita, R. 6
- O. A. Youngmeyer, Wichita, R. 6
- A. C. Cline, Rose Hill
- C. L. Somers, Wichita, R. 6
- F. L. Watson, Peck
- J. R. Wartick, Wellington

Let's Use More Milk

BY CHARLES W. PUGSLEY

The farmers who have added from five to 15 real dairy cows to their farms during the last five years have weathered the agricultural depression much better than those without cows. In fact, hundreds of farmers testify that their cream checks constitute the only tangible source of income.

I have often wondered how much of an increase in the volume of dairy products the United States could stand without danger of disaster such as has been visited on the corn and cotton growers. There is no use denying that the saturation point can be reached, and since dairy products are quite perishable, a great over-production would be a calamity if plans were not worked out ahead of time.

We have a very high standard of living for all citizens of the United States, and we are anxious to keep it. In my opinion our high standard is due to three things. First, to our ability to produce food and other raw products of very high quality very cheaply. Second, to our great efficiency in the utilization of human labor by calling to our aid machines and other scientific inventions and discoveries. Third, to our ability to keep on a flood of cheap food and manufactured products by means of our tariff system.

Some sections of our agricultural communities are having their standard of living lowered because they have been able to produce much more than our country can consume, and because they have to sell the surplus in an unprotected world market, and pay the transportation to that market out of the price they get. The result is a low price.

Cotton Farmers Woke Up

These conditions have brought the so-called farm problem acutely to the front during the last five years. Farmers and farmers' friends are demanding some solution. For the most part, the farmers' friends have become interested because they have suffered with him. The interests of the cotton farmer and the corn and wheat farmer, for example, have been united almost over night, because the cotton farmer suddenly found himself where the grain farmer has been for several years.

It is not inconceivable that the dairy farmer may find himself in the same predicament at some future time. If that is true, he should profit from the experience of his fellow farmer and start working on his problem before he suffers serious losses. There are several factors which will delay the day of reckoning among dairymen if they are handled properly. In the first place, our population is increasing rapidly. In the second place, we are learning to use more milk per capita. The two factors combined are greatly to the advantage of the producers of milk. Possibly these two factors alone will keep us ahead of the day of reckoning, but I doubt it.

Our population has increased from 99 million to 115 million during the last 10 years. Our per capita consumption of dairy products has increased from 790 pounds of whole milk equivalent to more than 1,000 pounds during the same decade. Combining the two we find that our total consumption has increased from 78 billion pounds to 117 billion pounds during the decade. That is an increase of 50 per cent in home consumption in 10 years.

Cows Give More Milk

As an indication of our tremendous increases in efficiency, it is only necessary to point out that the number of cows has decreased from 225 to 1,000 consumers to 204 to 1,000 consumers during the same period. Much more can and will be done to still further increase efficiency.

Our population is likely to increase rapidly for some time, and such increase should help the food producer by making a larger home market. Our per capita consumption will continue to increase if the campaigns of education showing the value of milk as a food are continued.

I have been somewhat concerned because educational efforts have slackened. Unless we resume and vigorously prosecute our work in educating the public, the per capita consumption increase will be checked, and there may

be a decline. It is not an easy matter to keep the housewife realizing that 1 quart of milk equals eight eggs, 1/4 pound of ham, 1/4 pound of beefsteak, and 2 pounds of chicken. They forget about the vitamins, also, unless constantly reminded. They also fall into the habit of thinking of ice cream as a dessert or luxury rather than a food, and, having never regarded cheese as a regular part of the diet, they may buy it only now and then.

The educational campaigns have done wonders in increasing the consumption of raw milk, but have scarcely touched the field of butter, cheese and ice cream consumption. The use of oleomargarine has been increasing, partly because the milk campaigns have lagged.

The nations of Europe, indeed of the world, are rapidly expanding in dairy production. During the war we exported much more dairy products than we imported. Now we import more than we export, despite the protective tariff. International trade in dairy products is a third larger than it was during the pre-war days. The tremendous German demand since the stabilization of its currency in 1923 has absorbed huge quantities of dairy products from Holland, Belgium, Switzerland and Denmark—products which otherwise would have sought our markets. How long is Germany's demand likely to continue? There are many indications that she will be back into the dairy game herself with a vengeance within a few more years.

During the last year conditions have been unfavorable for production in New Zealand and Australia, but are not likely to continue unfavorable next year. Russia has shown signs of getting to work milking cows, and already has sent her first consignment of butter to our shores since the war.

It is because of these things that I say now is the time to prepare for the future. How, you ask?

First, by expanding the home markets. Educate the people to use more of all dairy products. Our consumption of cheese is astoundingly small. Few nations consume so little. Yet we could increase our United States manufacture of Swiss cheese 65 per cent and still just reach our present consumption. The ice cream business uses approximately 4 per cent of our milk production. It could use 10 per cent and we would all be better off.

And we always can increase profits by reducing expenses. There are two sure ways of enlarging profits; by increasing the output with the same expense, or by decreasing the expense for the same output. There should be more cow-testing and bull associations. There are thousands of cows being kept by farmers in this country. Instead the cows should be keeping the farmers, or they should be killed and eaten.

Pessimism and Optimism

A statement recently by Dr. Edward Grant Conklin, head of the Princeton biology department, that there is no evidence that man is progressing biologically is not necessarily alarming and may be no more so than the occasional outgivings of astronomers that the earth is dying and is liable to "pass on" in the next 2 or 3 million or billion years, as the case may be. Dr. Conklin wrote a book some years ago in which he remarked that man probably has not progressed physically since the last glacial age and probably would not until the next glacial age, if any. In such an event man's fight with his physical environment would have to be resumed, and he might or might not make some advance in the sense of a better adaptation to his environment in nature. If he has made no progress for a good many thousand years, as the Princeton biologist says, it may be the best evidence that he is pretty satisfactorily adjusted.

There is nothing alarming, either, perhaps, in the statement of this scientist that what changes have occurred have been retrogressive. Professor Conklin mentions only "the decreasing size of the little toe and perhaps a corresponding increase in the size of the great toe, decreasing size and strength of the teeth, and probably a general lowering of the perfection of the sense organs." He himself describes these as minor degenerations. Man manages to wiggle along with a reduced little toe, and with the general improvement of highways and reduced cost of automobiles may in time get along satisfactorily

Hereford Section

Shady Lawn Herefords
Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Sired by Grassland Domino.
CLARENCE HAMMAN, Hartford, Kan.

40 HEREFORD CALVES
bulls and heifers. Sired by Regulator 12th out of Anxiety and Fairfax cows.
C. C. SANDERS, PROTECTION, KAN.

ANXIETY BRED HEREFORDS
son of DON PALADIN in service. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.
G. W. CALVERT, LENO, KANSAS

70 ANXIETY COWS
many of them granddaughters of Beau Brummel 10th. Bred to a son of Bocaldo and grandson of Woolford. Regular breeders priced right.
Ira McSherry, Meade, Kansas

Wooddall's Herefords
Intensely bred Anxiety cattle. Young bulls. Also the largest and best herd of Kentucky bred saddle horses in the west. Stock for sale.
T. I. Wooddall, Howard, Kan.



POLLED HEREFORDS

MODERN POLLED HEREFORDS
"Anxiety" and "Polled Echo" blood lines. Stock of all ages for sale. Special prices on bull and heifer calves.
W. W. Trumbo, Rt. 3, Peabody, Kan.



BULLS BY WORTHMORE JR.
Others by Wilson. Some by Perfect Bonnie. Bred cows and heifers and open heifers. Tell us your wants, let us make prices.
Jess Effel, Navarre, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Sons of Worthmore
of serviceable ages and females. Can ship over Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Burlington.
Goernandt Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud Co.

Bar H H Hereford Ranch
300 head in herd both horned and Polled. Anxiety 4th and Polled Plato blood. All ages from calves up. One or a car load for sale.
HERB J. BARR, Larned, Kan.



JERSEY CATTLE

REGISTERED JERSEYS
10 cows, six bulls three months to five years. Chief Raleigh's Sultan 2nd. (5 years). Fine individual. Will trade for bull. Must be good. Sam Smith, Clay Center, Kan.

Red Polled Section

Olive Branch Farm Herd
Heifers and young bulls for sale. Prices reasonable. Herd Federal Accredited. 30 head in herd. J. K. Henry, Delavan, Kan., Morris Co.

Ross & Son's Red Polls
Breeders of Red Polled Cattle. Calves of either sex and a few cows for sale.
W. E. ROSS & SON, Smith Center, Kan.

REAL DUAL PURPOSE
Bulls and heifers from world record ancestry. Two prize winning two year old bulls.
JACKSON & WOOD, MAPLE HILL, KAN.

Morrison's Red Polls
Bulls and heifers for sale. Write for prices and descriptions or come and see them.
W. T. Morrison, Adm., Phillipsburg, Ks., Phillips Co.

PLEASANT VIEW RED POLLS
herd larger and stronger than ever. Never before have had so many high producing cows. Stock of all ages for sale. Visit us.
Haltoren & Gambrell, Ottawa, Kansas

Locke's Red Polled Cattle
Cows, heifers and bulls for sale. Heavy milkers. Herd built sired by a ton sire.
G. W. LOCKE, ELDORADO, KANSAS

Big Kind Red Polls
60 head in herd, profitable for both milk and beef. Bulls and females of different ages for sale.
W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Ks.

Pleasant View Stock Farm
On Capitol Route No. 75, 2 1/2 miles south of Holton, Kan. Five Red Polled bulls from 10 to 16 months old for sale. ALBERT H. HAAG.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Ormsby Holstein Bulls

Two very high class one year old bulls, one being Dickinson Co. Grand Champion. From high testing dams. One producing twenty-two lbs. butter in seven days and six hundred seventy five lbs. butter in a year as a three year old. Also the best selection of bull calves I have ever had. Sire from a thirty-one lb. three yr. old and Minnesota State Champion two year old in ten months class. And from ancestry whose winnings in State and National shows have been numerous.
Shady Nook Farms, J. A. Engle, Talmage, Ks.

REG. HOLSTEIN BULLS

Thirty lb. sire, high producing dams, serviceable age, federal accredited. Photos on request.
E. W. OBITS, HERINGTON, KAN.

When writing advertisers mention this paper.

the little toe disappears entirely. Teeth are not so important as they were 10,000 years ago, and besides, store teeth are greatly improved. There is a society composed of store-teeth users of Topeka of which Judge Johnston has been elected General Arbitrator, according to The Capital's Tinkles, and so the problem of degeneration of teeth is in good hands, if any action should be called for.

Similarly with degeneracy of the sense organs. Acuteness of the senses is not so important as in the cave era. There might be a good argument in the position that degeneracy in the sense organs is progress, in the means of a more satisfactory adaptation to environment, since unnecessary senses are increasing all the time, especially in cities, and while the funds of nature are generally pleasing and even beautiful, artificial noises are harsh, ugly and irritating. The same can be said of some sights and some smells. Of course, after becoming habituated to them for some millions of years we would think them as delightful as the songs of birds, for instance. If sense organs are becoming less sensitive the open cut-out and the gasoline exhaust will decline rather than increase as general nuisances, which is better than that we should ever come to regard them as beautiful. According to the Princeton biologist there has been no notable progress in the intellectual capacity of man in the last 2,000 or 3,000 years, and even the most distant future there may never appear greater geniuses than Socrates, Plato, Aristotle, Shakespeare, Newton and Darwin." This need not fret us any more than what is said of physical degeneration, since the world never yet has known enough to appreciate what geniuses it has had. Many of the best have been hanged, burned at the stake or crucified. What is really important is that these cures for genius are no longer so popular as they once were, which implies that if

there is no progress in the quality of genius, there is in the intelligence of people generally, which is a greater cause for optimism than all the causes together for pessimism.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, breeder of Chester White hogs, will sell bred sows and gilts at that place, Feb. 15. A few neighbors are consigning with him and they will sell some cattle, horses and mules and it will be a general sale in connection with the purebred Chester White sows and gilts.

The National Western Stock Show, Denver, will be held the week of Jan. 17. Two important events in connection with this show every year are the Shorthorn sale which will be held Jan. 18 this year, and the Hereford sale which will be held the day following. These sales are held in the big pavilion which is steam heated.

I have just received a letter from Harry Long of the Long Duroc Farms, Ellsworth, with lots of information about Durocs and their coming bred sow sale, Feb. 15. They are cataloging 40 sows and Harry says they are by far better than they were in their sale one year ago. They are breeding to two boars, Golden Robin, a young boar of the Scissors family, and Red Colonel, a son of The Clipper. They are getting out a nice catalog and want everyone interested in Durocs to write them at once for it.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



W. F. Benson of Eldorado has a grade Galloway cow that recently gave birth to twins, last year she raised triplets, two heifers and a bull; all of them did well. Mr. Benson is City Manager of Eldorado.

Mr and Mrs. W. K. Heaton, Milking Shorthorn breeders located out at Kinsley, write me that they have recently sold the great breeding bull Glen Oxford to W. C. Williams of Protection. Mr. Williams is the owner of White Goods, famous Scotch sire of Register of Merit cows.

H. O. Peck & Son, Wellington, breeders of Scotch Shorthorns write as follows: "We have sold the Marshall Crown bull advertised in Kansas Farmer to Lanham Bros., Bluff City, Kansas. We are always able to sell a good bull when we find a buyer really wanting a good one."

S. U. Peace, the very successful Poland China breeder of Olathe writes me that he has sold 27 boars this fall at an average of \$60.00. Prices ranged all the way from \$40 to \$100. Mr. Peace says he could have sold as many more if he had them for sale. He has now on hand the last crop of pigs ever sired by the great breeding boar Dundale Giant.

The produce dealers of Hugoton, Kansas, bought \$10,000 worth of turkeys from the farmers of that locality, this fall the buying began about Thanksgiving time and continued through the Christmas season. Mrs. Ed Lester sold 79 head for a total of \$380.00 and she has 25 left. Henry Witt sold a bunch of young toms that weighed an average of 27 pounds.

Otis Chieftain, the 2,200 pound Milking Shorthorn bull recently placed at the head of the Leo Breeder herd at Great Bend, Kansas, is a son of British Chief, Junior Champion bull of Illinois and Ohio State Pairs, 1920. The dam of Otis Chieftain is the great cow Queenie Otis, with a record of 10,048.3 pounds of milk in one year. Her great granddam, Mamie Clay 2nd, had a record of 13,232.1 pounds.

In keeping with the slogan, "Kansas Durocs do the best," E. E. Innis of Meade has purchased from a small breeder up in Ford country a young boar which he says is the best boar he has ever owned. He was purchased at a nominal price and it cost only a few dollars to get him home. I saw this pig recently and was not surprised that he was made grand champion of the Dodge county show. He has a long line of prominent ancestors and the fact that he was bred in a county that last year produced seven million bushels of wheat does in no way detract from his greatness.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle
May 4—E. S. Dale & Sons and Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kan.

Duroc Hogs
Jan. 20—Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.
Jan. 25—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 2—Vern V. Abrecht, Smith Center, Kan.
Feb. 3—Consignment Sale, South Haven, Kan.

Feb. 15—Long Duroc Farms, Ellsworth, Kan.
Feb. 17—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 18—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 22—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
Feb. 26—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 28—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Feb. 15—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Feb. 16—F. H. Bock, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Feb. 3—Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
Jan. 25—Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., at Hiawatha, Kan.
Jan. 31—Wiemers Bros., Diller, Neb.
Feb. 15—Ernest Suiter and others, Lawrence, Kan.
Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan.

Jacks and Jennets
Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 16—L. M. Monsees, Smithton, Mo.
April 5—Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton, Kan.

Shropshire Sheep
Jan. 4—Geo. W. Markley & Son, Lawrence, Kan.

Registered Shropshire Sheep

At Public Auction—Sale in Harper Bros. Barn, Across From Union Pacific Station, North Lawrence, Kan., Tuesday, Jan. 4, 1927

100 HEAD—45 bred ewes, 15 ewe lambs, 15 spring rams, 5 yearling rams.

This herd was founded 25 years ago with two imported ewes, and no females have been sold out for breeding purposes since. Only the best registered rams that the breed afforded have been used. The herd has produced over a 100 per cent lamb crop annually, and has been a consistent source of profit throughout the quarter of a century it has been in existence.

The ewes are in excellent condition, and are bred for early lambing. The spring lambs both ewes and rams are very attractive, and taking the offering as a whole it is a desirable one in every respect. For catalog address:

Geo. W. Markley & Son, R. F. D. 8, Lawrence, Kansas
Auctioneers—H. T. Rule, Ottawa, Kan., Boyd Newcom, Wichita, Kan.



Duroc Section



50 Top Boars and Gilts
Sired by BUSTER FLOREORA. Our Durocs win wherever shown. Just the tops selling for breeders. Visit us. H. F. Hodges & Son, Ottawa, Kan.

BIG FALL AND SPRING GILTS

By Waltemeyer Giant and Major Stiltz. Being bred to the grand Champ, bred Giant, W. R.'s Leader Col. for March and April farrow. Reg., immuned. Satisfaction or money back. W. E. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

CARLTON'S CONSTRUCTOR DUROCS

Fall boars, good ones by Giant Constructor and out of extra well bred sows. Farmers prices. A. M. CARLTON & SON, Geneseo, Kansas

Big Jacks and Durocs

make up my Feb. 21st sale. Write any time now for catalog. H. MARSHALL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.



20 Spring Boars
most of them by the boar Daddy Long Legs. Sire of State Fair winners. Some by Stiltz Consul. Priced reasonable. P. F. MOATEE, Arlington, Kan.

Fairview STOCK FARM

Home of

TOP SCISSORS, the 1925 Kansas Grand Champion.

STILTS ORION first Junior boar Kansas Free Fair 1925.

SUPER TYPE, son of Super Col. Boars, Gilts and fall pigs for sale.

W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kan.

Purple K. Farm Durocs

My fall sale called off. Boars at private sale sired by Red Stiltz, Junior Champion, Topeka, 1925. Good ones priced right. Earl Means, Everest, Kan., Brown Co.

Choice Duroc Boars

for sale, sired by RAINBOW JR. and CRIMSON STILTS. Big highbacked stretchy fellows. Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kansas.

Public Sale

Of pure bred Duroc Jersey Bred Sows, fall boars and gilts will be held in the Bendena Sale Pavilion,

Bendena, Kan., Jan. 22

I will sell 13 sows bred to Jack Scissors. 50 head of fall gilts and 12 fall boars farrowed in Aug. and Sept. All sired by Jack Scissors. Write for catalog.

M. R. PETERSON

Troy, Kansas

Innis Duroc Farm

Meade, Kansas

Bred Sow and Gilt Sale, Feb. 28



35 head of sows and gilts. Scissors-Colonel and Sensation blood lines, bred to GREAT STILTS and MAJOR PATHLEADER for March and April farrow.

A FEW CHOICE BOARS LEFT

Sired by Supreme Orion Sensation, Supreme Originator and Long Col. Herd immuned, weight of boars 200 to 275 lbs. Priced \$35 to \$45. Crated and registered. MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.

DR. C. H. BURDETTE'S DUROCS

Just reserved a few good boars for my old customers and new ones. They are by Long High Col. and Dominator. Out of good big sows. Priced right. Dr. C. H. BURDETTE, Centralia, Kan., Nemaha Co.

Very Choice Spring Boars

sired by Uceda's Top Scissors and Critic's Pal. Gilts reserved for bred sow sale Feb. 22. Write. E. E. Norman & Son, Chapman, Kan., Dickinson Co.

Boars Ready for Service

Registered, immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kansas.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Swine Bred gilts and sows bred to prize winning boars for Feb. March and April farrow. Boars ready for service, also fall boar pigs. Bred Sow Sale Jan. 31, 1927. Alpha Wiemers, Diller, Neb.



HAMPSHIRE HOGS



GENERAL PERSHING 12th
heads our Hampshires, 75 spring boars and gilts by above boar and out of mature sows. WM. STINEBURG, Turon, Kan.



White Way Hampshires
On approval, choice bred gilts by Grand Champion boars. Bred to outstanding boars. For quick sale. F. B. Wempe, Frankfort, Kan.

O.L.C. HOGS on time

Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio

Write for Hog Book

Spotted Poland Section

ENGLISH AND BIG TYPE
Spotted breeding combined. Putting sows in the R. M. class. Bent of breeding with type to match. Stock for sale at all times. W. F. Phillips, Iuka, Kansas

BROWN'S SPOTTED POLANDS
Spring boars and gilts sired by Frank's Choice, out of big mature sows. Priced reasonable. D. W. Brown, Valley Center, (Sedgwick Co.), Kan.

English and Big Type Spots
Headed by Eldorado Giant. For sale bred gilts and pigs, either sex. Reasonable prices. LLOYD SHEA, LARNED, KANSAS

BIG TYPE SPOTTED POLANDS
For sale Spring Gilts of leading families including Singletons and Pickets Giant Wildfire, Spotted Ranker, Big Munn, Decision and Aristocrats. Frank Beyerle, Maize, Kan., Sedgwick Co.

Kawnee Farm Spotted Poland
Boars and gilts by Kawnee Arch Back and Good Timber. Out of large sows and well grown. Dr. Henry B. Miller, Rossville, Kan., Shawnee Co.

CHOICE GILTS
Model Ranger and Singleton's Giant breeding, bred to a son of Wild Fire and Imperial Commander, at \$40 to \$60. DALE KONKEL, Cullison, Kansas.

GROWING SPRING BOARS
Ready to ship. Size combined with quality and breeding. A number of popular blood lines for old customers. We please. Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., Cloud Co.

GILTS BY VICTOR RAINBOW
Bred by The Paragon, the great son of Monogram, the Missouri 1926 champion. Good ones priced worth the money. AL M. KNOPP, Chapman, Ks.

ACKERVUE STOCK FARM
Boars all sold. Spring gilts by Kansas Col. Corrector breeding. Also gilts by Royal Wildfire. Good individuals. Bred gilts later on. L. E. Acker, Chapman, Kan.

Choice Spotted Gilts
sired by Imperial Knight and bred to my new Spotlight boar. We have never offered better ones. GROVER WICKHAM, Arlington, Kansas

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Quality Polled Shorthorns—Established 1907
Grandsons of Imported \$5000 and \$8000 bulls. Blood, quality, beef, milk and butter. A nice pair of calves \$125, yearlings \$160. Three delivered within the state. 1/2 price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$60 to \$200. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.



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.

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QUALITY MILK GOATS
Fresh in January. Both registered and high grade. Write for prices and full information. ED. STEINHOFF, OSAGE CITY, KANSAS

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I Will Ship You

a Walsh harness for a 30 days' free trial on your own farm, on your own team. See for yourself that Walsh No-Buckle Harness is stronger, handsomer, better fitting, handier in every way than any other harness. Lasts so much longer that it is far more economical to buy. Write today for my big Free Book and select the style harness you would like to try.

Examine your old harness—see where buckle tongues have torn straps, where ring friction has worn straps. Then let me send you without cost or obligation a Walsh No-Buckle Harness—see with your own eyes, by using it on your own team, why Walsh is the world's greatest harness

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness

Buckles weaken and tear straps. By actual test in steel testing machine, a Walsh 1 1/8-inch breeching strap holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckle will break at the buckle at about 360 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh

value. This remarkable harness revolutionized the harness industry. In ten years it has won recognized world leadership. Thousand of farmers in every state, in Canada, and even in foreign countries use and praise the Walsh No-Buckle Harness.

Harness has no buckles—easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger. Rings wear straps in two causing early repairs. Ordinary harness has 275 places where there is ring friction. Walsh Harness has no rings. Walsh leather is given the most rigid inspection test known in the harness industry. Only the back, the choicest part of the hide is used.

It is selected Northern Steer Hide, tanned by a special six months' process, explained in my free book.

Costs Less—Lasts Twice as Long

The Walsh saves costly repairs and breakdowns. No stubborn buckles to bother with when winter cold bites the fingers and straps are stiff. Walsh patented adjustable strap holders do away with buckles and rings, and the harder the pull, the tighter they hold.

Easily Adjusted to Fit Any Horse

In ten minutes you can adjust a Walsh to fit any horse or mule like a glove. It's a comfortable harness, a handy harness, a handsome harness and it stays that way. Made in ten styles—Breechingless, Express, Side Backer, etc. All pictured and described in my free book.

Send No Money. Not a penny down is required until you try a Walsh No-Buckle Harness thirty days on your own team. Use it as if it were your own—give it every fair test you can think of. If it doesn't sell itself to you after 30 days' good, hard workout, don't keep it—just slip it in the box and return it at my expense.

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rings.

See How Rings
Wear End of
Straps in Two

They Come Back for More

I am well pleased with my harness and am ordering two pair more exactly like the one I have. Please ship these harnesses as quickly as possible. Enclosed you will find check in payment of my harness. Yours truly,
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I am sending my order for another set of your harness. I bought a set from you a year ago and am well pleased with them. I intend using nothing but Walsh from now on.
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Fingel, N. D. who tried a Walsh on one team—
now has all his teams fitted with Walsh Harness.