

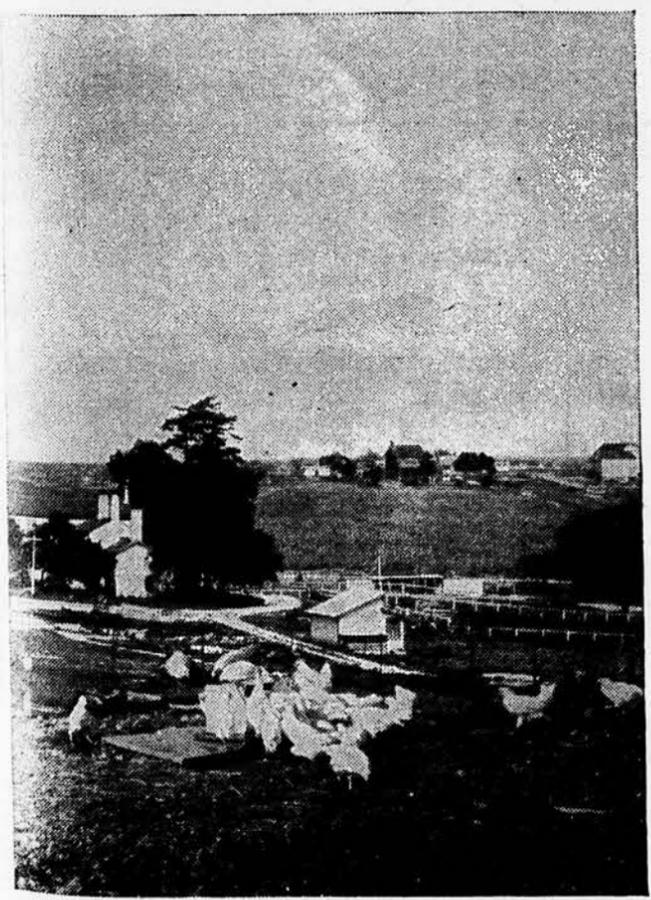
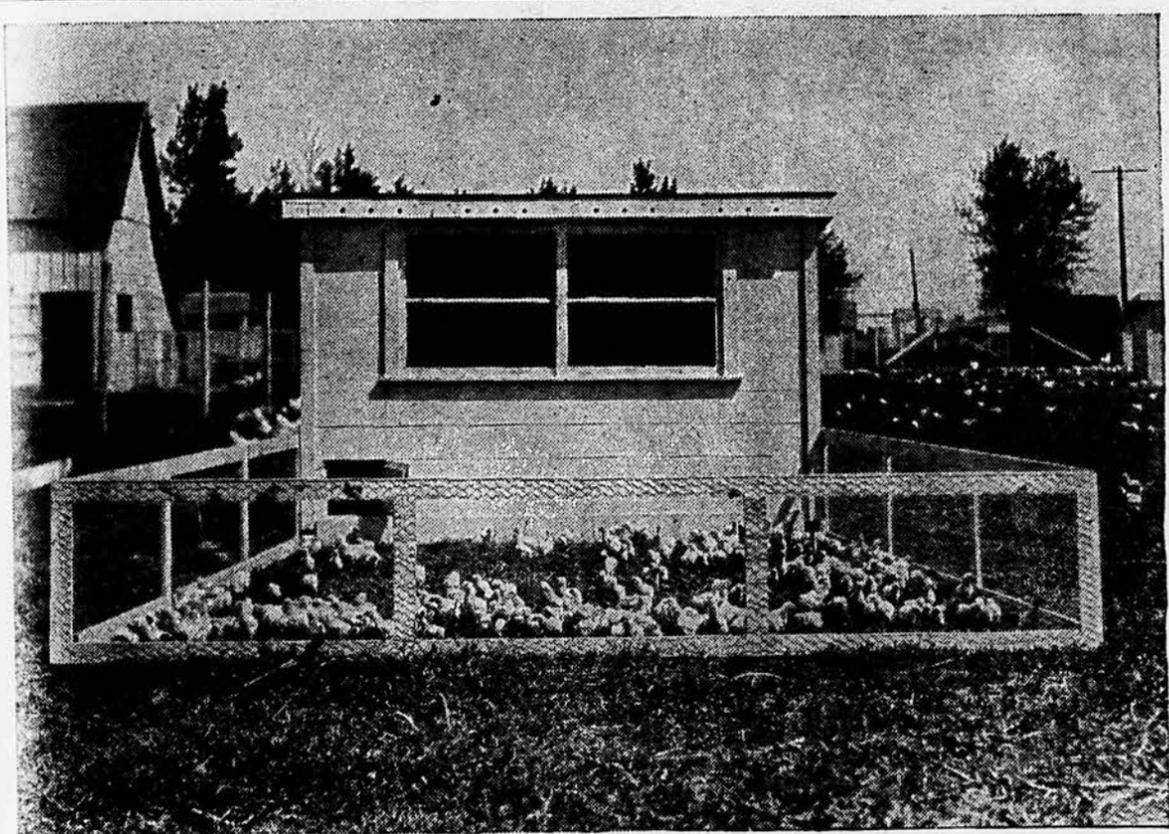
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

January 29, 1927

Number 5



The
Annual
Poultry
Issue



The set you can depend on for steady performance

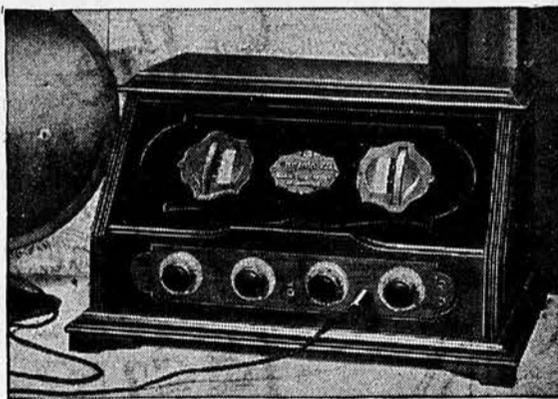
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RCA Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

NEW YORK • CHICAGO
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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

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"Mrs. Ludwig? She is Out in Her Office"

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

RAP at the door of the Ludwig home during working hours, and in all probability it will be opened by the housekeeper. "Mrs. Ludwig?" you ask. "No, this isn't Mrs. Ludwig. You will find her out there," your auditor will direct. Out there! You look around with some amazement at the building indicated, a new one and substantial looking. It is of tile, 32 by 48 feet, if you care for the dimensions. And it is as busy a place as you will find on any Doniphan county farm, for the rush season is on.

Again you put your question. This time to the first busy worker you meet inside the tile structure, to be answered with an "Up front there in the office." "Hum," you think aloud. "Sounds business-like." Reminds you of calling on some big retail merchant, or perhaps an executive of a manufacturing concern. Hadn't expected to find things developed to such an up-to-the-minute degree.

But you make your way into the office thru the sales room, and wait your turn, for there is someone ahead of you. Mrs. E. H. Ludwig, at her desk, sits in well with the efficient, business-like atmosphere. Ah! She is responsible for it, you decide. You can imagine her filling an important place in any one of several business organizations that come to mind. She smiled recognition when you entered and motioned you to a chair. The telephone rings and dealings with the person ahead of you are interrupted by a short wire conversation. Mrs. Ludwig refers to her steel filing cabinet, where all records are kept, for the address of a Florida customer who has standing orders to be filled, starting with December and continuing thru July. Over in the corner a stenographer is answering inquiries from a nation-wide sales territory. And there is some correspondence with a customer in Holland who put in an order last season.

Earned Recognition for Quality

Now it is your turn to meet the sole owner and manager of Sunny Slope Poultry Farm. But don't let that title, or the bird's eye view of the plant Mrs. Ludwig operates, conjure the wrong personality for her. She is pleasant and entirely human. And from the evidence at hand you can judge that she is capable of working out to completion the tasks she feels are worth while. What she has done proves that a woman can have an independent business of her own right on the farm. That is one of the things she set out to do. She has built up a good flock of poultry, earned recognition for its quality, has worked out no mean profit, and has dignified her vocation by using business methods. She doesn't stay at her desk all the time. You are just as likely to find her digging into the work as when she is worth as in the office. But the little office room is convenient and efficient; and it is comfortable for customers who call there.

Mrs. Ludwig was explaining her present-day methods of handling her flock, but she halted in time long enough to insert a little word picture of her first encounter with poultry. "Back there, as a girl on the farm, I remember the main feed for young chicks was wet cornmeal and corn," she said. "That was all that was necessary. How they ever survived I cannot see." Of course, we might apply the same theory that is propounded by folks of a much older generation than Mrs. Ludwig's when referring to human health. These folks whom we honor for the gray in their hair, tell us they didn't know of all the new fangled diseases of the present day back in their time of youth. And, of course, not knowing anything about them it simply was impossible to take them, or use medicines or dietary measures to avoid them. Maybe the old hens, years ago, didn't have any better idea than that about what ailments, pains or bugs would affect their young hopefuls. So naturally they pulled thru after some fashion. But humans are better off now, and no doubt the poultry family would decide in favor of the present day pampering if they were to compare notes. Anyway, baby chicks and their elders do better than was the case in days of old.

When Mrs. Ludwig moved to the farm 19 years ago, she included poultry in the list of things she considered necessary for successful rural life. "I knew no farm was complete without chickens," she said, "but I didn't pay any particular attention to them. I thought a chicken was a chicken and nothing more." But the turning point wasn't far off. From some source she learned of the noted Kellerstrass farm; of the wonderful "Peggy" valued at \$10,000 and of the pen that sold to Madam Paderewski, wife of the famous pianist, for \$7,500. That poultry history which will be remembered by a good many folks.

A poultry flock made a rapid ascent in value when then to Mrs. Ludwig's way of thinking. Such

high prices as have been quoted were entirely new and surprising to her; and perhaps she didn't have any thought of courting such figures. But she decided at least there must be an opportunity for some real profit in that line. She selected White Orpingtons. They appealed to her as being good layers and good for market birds, too. Dual purpose, that is what she calls them now.

And things began to happen. There was so much to learn. It is the same with a good many things in life. We go along accepting them in a matter of fact way, or scarcely notice them at all. But let us once get down under the surface and try to study out the why and how. All the romance of life isn't dead, after all. There are plenty of battles yet to fight to a finish. The more Mrs. Ludwig thought over the poultry proposition the bigger it grew. Finally she found in it something she had wanted—an opportunity to build a profitable business of her very own right at home. That



Mrs. E. H. Ludwig, Doniphan County, Who Has Dignified Her Poultry Work With Business Methods

is the spirit of Kansas farm women—eager to do their share and more. And how well they play their part!

"I realized I knew very little about poultry," Mrs. Ludwig said, "but I made up my mind to learn. For 18 years now I've been working with my flock, and each year there has been improvement. Constant culling, proper feeding and housing, careful mating and keeping only the best of the birds—those are some of the things that have counted. There would be as much difference between the old Kellerstrass birds and these I now have, as there is between the clothing women wore back in those days and the present day styles. Perhaps the average person wouldn't note the difference, but it would be very evident to the poultryman's eye."

Along thru the years the Ludwig flock has been held to something like 500 layers. During the present year it will be increased to 1,000. Where the Ludwigs live—they have been there eight years—the chickens have a little world to themselves of 22½ acres. Most of this is in orchard, which makes an ideal place for the flock. There is plenty of shade and bluegrass is abundant. The hens pay for this freedom of range by adding fertility to the orchard. The apples seem to do better where the birds have run, so Mrs. Ludwig says.

"In the last few years," she volunteered, "the poultry has returned more to the acre than fruit or any other crop on the farm. And this is strictly my undertaking. Mr. Ludwig is a real farmer, handling 160 acres, so he hasn't had time to take much of a hand with the layers. Last year from my flock I sold 10,000 baby chicks and this next

year it will be more. I have customers all over the United States, and last season I sent some eggs to Holland. Eggs sell from 10 cents to \$1 apiece, and baby chicks from 25 cents to \$2 each. I already have started selling hatching eggs to a customer in Florida who takes 200 a month from December to the following July each year.

"I've sold hatching eggs almost from the start and, of course, I've expanded my business as demand increased. I always do everything in my power to please my customers and find it pays. I have quality products to offer, and naturally there is very little trouble. Everything on the place is trapnested and pedigreed. Records are kept up on every bird." Every pullet Mrs. Ludwig selects to keep must prove her worth in the trap. If they fail to produce, it's goodbye for them. Some of the pullets lay as high as 28 eggs a month at best. Any bird that stays in the flock long enough to acquire the mature dignity of a hen no longer lives on probation, subject to the trapnest decisions. "We know the hen's record as a pullet," Mrs. Ludwig explained, "so it isn't necessary to trapnest. But no pullet escapes this test."

All orders are filled personally by Mrs. Ludwig. "I do this," she said, "so I will know exactly what goes out. I send only the chicks or eggs that I would want to buy." And too, she knows pretty well what her repeat customers will expect from year to year.

Out in the big work room of the tile building, a 47,000-egg incubator is being installed. Or no doubt it is working now. This was necessary to better keep up with the demand Mrs. Ludwig never had been able to satisfy. She advertises, and she has had a hand in the show game for eight years, at state and national gatherings. She is proud of the record her birds made at the Doniphan County Poultry Show. Competition was keen there, exhibitors coming from several different states. But the Ludwig flock won on best display of the whole show; grand champion female; best pullet; best old pen; five best pullets; five best cockerels; best cock, hen and cockerel owned by one exhibitor; every first, every second and all except one third in the White Orpington classes. Of course, that's good advertising, too.

Supervises Several Other Flocks

Aside from the work of handling the home flock, Mrs. Ludwig contracts to hatch eggs. And too, she supervises 5,000 hens of other breeds on other farms. "I cull and mate these birds just as carefully as I do my own," she assured, "and take the eggs from these flocks during hatching season. Chicks from these eggs sell for 15 to 18 cents."

Mrs. Ludwig buys all the feed she uses and she has made quite a study of rations. Her success indicates that she has made it a point to know what she is doing. All along she has had a great many calls from neighbors for information about feeding and other puzzling questions. And some of the neighbors wanted to try the Ludwig system of feeding. There always was plenty of feed on hand as Mrs. Ludwig had to purchase it in rather large quantities for her flock, and she didn't object to sell what she could spare. Neighbors also inquired about brooders, stoves, feeders, waterers, trapnests, leg bands and the like. This provoked another idea that budded and blossomed in Mrs. Ludwig's mind. Why not be ready to supply these things in which the neighbors were interested? It has resulted in what may be termed a retail business in connection with the hatchery and poultry farm. Neighbors can buy feed or equipment at Ludwig's now, whenever they wish.

In short, Mrs. Ludwig has been running a proving plant for her neighbors—an experiment station, if you please. She always has been willing to share with others the benefits of her experience. And this neighborliness has worked itself into a profit for her. Anything that has proved satisfactory in her experience can be purchased by neighbors out in the tile building.

This most recent expansion in Mrs. Ludwig's business will not go unheralded by any means. Her plans are thoro if anything. Along in February or March the plant will hold open house for neighbors and customers. And things will be in full swing so folks will carry away a mental picture of how thoroly and efficiently their orders will be filled. The sales room will quietly offer its wares, brooders will be mothering 10,000 baby chicks, and the big incubator will be coaxing thousands more into being.

Now do you wonder that Mrs. Ludwig has a housekeeper, and an office, and a stenographer? The remainder of the force includes two women in the hatchery, and a man who looks after the furnace, chicken houses, trapnests and handles the heavy work.

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WE GUARANTEE that all display advertising in this issue is reliable, and should any subscriber suffer financial loss thru fraudulent dealing resulting from such advertising, we will make good such loss. We make this guaranty with the provisions that the transaction take place within one month from the date of this issue; that we are notified promptly and that in writing the advertiser you state: "I saw your advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

A STATE income tax, favored by the Kansas Farm Bureau Federation in its resolutions, is indorsed by the Kansas Agricultural Conference, a body representing the State Board of Agriculture and all the state farm organizations.

With the farmers of Kansas generally lined up for this tax and for further classification to get away from the onerous burden of the general property tax on land, legislatures cannot ignore the demand for a genuine effort at tax revision. The people of the state generally approved classification in adopting the constitutional amendment, and their action was a mandate to the legislature. If the specific recommendations of the farm organizations as to classification are not accepted by the legislature, it is nevertheless bound to consider the vote of the people in adopting the amendment which substitutes the principle and rule of classification as against the old rule of a uniform tax on general property.

In their tax program the farm organizations have at last hit upon the true remedy for over-taxation of land in this state. For many years, realizing the injustice to the land owner of the tax system, farmers have demanded a strict enforcement of uniformity, which is the general property tax. It never came to anything and is an impossible remedy. For the first time the farm organizations have turned away from enforcing uniformity, by fines, penalties, tax ferrets and confiscations, and have come over to classification. The state income tax belongs to such a system and the farmers seem to be universally for it.

No better counsel could be given the farmers of Kansas by the farm organization leaders than this change in tactics, for relieving the unjust burdens of taxation on land. It is practical, where the enforcement of uniformity under the general property scheme cannot work. If the farmers stand pat on their new tax platform they will compel legislatures to act. All that legislatures want to know is that the farmers are in earnest. They have a sound case and have found the right cure for a tax system that has overloaded the farmer in taxation for a generation in this state. Working out a new scheme of taxation based upon the classification of property, under the amendment of the constitution, is the business of the legislature and its plain duty.

Diplomacy for Nicaragua Issue

IF CONGRESS and the administration are eager to know the reaction to the Nicaragua broil, they will not find public opinion difficult to estimate. There has been no expression anywhere to indicate a willingness to get into a quarrel or war even with little Nicaragua, or with Mexico. In this respect American sentiment is quite different from 1898, when Cuba and Spain excited public feeling to a high pitch and McKinley, against his will, was driven into war. No enthusiasm is expressed by the press of any part of the country at this time for aggressively asserting Americanism, but the apparent feeling is that the way to manage the Nicaraguan question, which seems to be a phase of the differences with Mexico over oil and other interests, is by negotiation in as friendly a spirit as possible.

In the end this will no doubt be the course taken. Some foes of war have proposed that wars should never be declared until voted for in a referendum. But a government is not restricted to a referendum to discover whether public opinion is for war or not. It is evident from the response to the message of the President and the testimony of Secretary Kellogg before the Senate that the country would not today indorse resort to force. It would defeat any Congress and administration that allowed present differences to precipitate the country into war.

A World of Grown-Ups

INSURANCE companies report that the average age in 1926 still showed an increase. The duration of life, on the average, is increasing. A somewhat obscure, altho somewhat startling, implication from this steady rise in the age of man is suggested by H. G. Wells in a series of articles on topics of the times. It is, he says, "a specimen of the kind of quiet-looking fact that gets by most of us without betraying a shadow of its enormous implications." It is a very quiet-looking fact, however, that gets by H. G. Wells, who is on the lookout for just such evasive stragglers.

With the duration of life on the rise, the world, as Wells foresees it, "will be a community of

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

grown-ups to an extent quite beyond our present community. In most of our forecasts and imaginings of times to come we are likely to disregard this biological revolution which is in progress, and the social and mental consequences that must follow upon it."

Such an approaching world will have a different and probably a graver emotional tone, he thinks, for one thing. Certainly we see no evidence of it as yet. The emotional tone is not perceptibly graver, but quite the contrary, is lighter. However, greater longevity is in large part in the saving of infant mortality, which may be overlooked by the English writer, so that the proportionate increase is heavier among young people. But aside from the question whether there are proportionately more grown-ups in the world than heretofore, there are other factors which account for a lighter rather



than a graver emotional tone, at least in the United States. There is the high-wage standard, greater leisure, more time to devote to pleasure and emotional satisfactions, the means to satisfy this yearning, and facilities provided by the automobile, moving pictures, radio and other mechanical improvements.

"It is not a metaphor," nevertheless, according to Wells, "it is a statement of material fact, that mankind is growing up and that we are passing toward a more distinctly adult life as a main stretch of existence, in comparison with the feverishly youthful and transitory life of the past." It will be reflected, he thinks, in altered moral codes and standards of conduct, in ethics and sentiment of married and business and religious life, and he cites as evidence of such changing social ideas the notable "searching and probing into fundamental things which makes our literature and journalism so different from that of the last century," as well as "an art and a literature much less obsessed by the love story and the elementary adventures of life, and a political and social life less passionate and impatient and more circumspect."

Such speculations are interesting, but must be set down as no more than ingenious speculations.

Whether man has grown up or is growing up is not so much related to the increased duration of life on the average, except indirectly in the effect of more congested population to the square mile, as to changed conditions of life. The greatest effect of all is to dry up most of the resources of adventure. If people crowd the movie theaters to participate mentally in the exciting events pictured on the screen, it is certainly because the long inheritance of adventurous living has no direct outlet. Every young person is fascinated by "dime novel" tales of adventure, but about all that is available is the life of the tramp and hobo in this grown-up age. With the closing up of out-door living which for thousands of years was the natural, accustomed and only way of living, the inherited craving for its satisfactions will naturally fade out in the course of time. Grown-up man will slowly and painfully adapt himself to a different order, regardless of whether longevity goes on increasing or falls back, and many new facilities will help tide him over. It is certain that in historical times humanity never has faced or gone thru such immense changes of environment as it is encountering in these lively times.

Progress in Farm Marketing

KANSAS is among the 10 leading states in agricultural co-operation, according to a report of Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. In 10 years the membership of agricultural co-operatives in the United States has more than trebled and now is in excess of 2 million. The business transacted by these organizations in the same period has increased to an even greater extent, or nearly four-fold.

Notwithstanding these encouraging figures it still is true that most co-operatives do not accomplish the object of co-operative marketing, so far as affecting prices is concerned. The leading co-operatives 10 years ago were the farmers' elevators and they are still the leaders. It is the opinion of good authorities that the scattered, unfederated farm elevator co-operatives exert no appreciable effect upon the price of grain. To exercise any sort of price regulation or control federation is necessary, acting in combination in marketing the product. If grain is to be under producers' marketing control it can be only thru concerted action, or thru a single co-operative marketing organization.

In other agricultural lines greater progress has been made in marketing products, fruits and tobacco being examples. These co-operatives have their problems and some of them have suffered heavy losses and have made mistakes, but they are learning in the school of experience by the teaching of "trial and error." If co-operatives sometimes go to the wall or have bad years, so do non-co-operating farmers, only more of them. Farm marketing co-operation is one of the primary solutions of the agricultural problem. Independent, individual competitive marketing is costly to agriculture, and belongs to the methods of the past.

\$75,000 Free of Tax

I would like to have the inheritance tax law explained. Where there are no children and the father or mother dies, how does the inheritance tax law apply to the survivor? How much property can one possess before there is an inheritance tax levy?
 N. K. F.

If the wife survives, she is entitled to \$75,000 free from an inheritance tax, according to the Kansas law. If the estate amounts to more than \$75,000, she must pay a tax on the next \$25,000, or part thereof, at the rate of one-half of 1 per cent. On the next \$25,000 she must pay a tax of 1 per cent, and on the next \$50,000 at the rate of 2 per cent.

If the husband survives and his wife left an estate, he would have an exemption from the inheritance tax of \$15,000. On an estate over \$15,000, he would pay just double the rates that would be charged his widow in case he died and she were left with an inheritance.

No Valuation as Yet?

A is a landowner from whom B bought an undivided half interest in an oil and gas royalty on a tract of land on which there is no oil or gas production. Shall B pay taxes on this? If so, to what amount? In other words, at what valuation should it be assessed an acre? If taxable, shall it be paid in to the county where the land is located, or in the county where B lives? Is there any way in which A can redeem this interest without B's signature?
 N. P. J.

If there is no production either of oil or gas there would be nothing to tax. In Section 331 of

apter 79, which relates to the determination of value of oil and gas wells or properties the possessor is required to take into consideration the quality of the wells, the quality of the oil or gas produced, the nearness of the wells to market the cost of operation. But the entire section is based on the assumption that there is something to be produced. In this case, as I understand from your question, there is merely a prospect or possibility, the evaluation of which could not possibly be determined.

15 Cents May be Paid

an a parent who is a member of the school board a compensation of 15 cents a day for a child going to school over 2 1/2 miles from home? This child has to ride or drive a horse every day or be taken to school.
E. A. W.

The law permits a school district to pay for the transportation of children to school where they live more than 2 miles from the schoolhouse by the most directly traveled road. It may either furnish a conveyance or it may make a contract with the parents of the children to haul their children to school and pay them at the rate specified in the statute—15 cents a day.

However, the district is not compelled to furnish transportation unless the child lives 3 or more miles from the school house. The statute does not make any distinction between a member of the board and one who is not a member. In other words, the children of one of the directors have the same privilege in the way of transportation as the children of the patrons of the school who are not members of the board have.

Not a Matter of Record

In 1922 A bought 20 acres from B. The abstract was nothing against the place. Two years after that died. Then C came along and had a mortgage recorded on this land, given in 1919, claiming that the person who owned the place at that time gave it to him. There has been no attempt to collect on this mortgage. Can C collect this mortgage from A? 2. A sent B \$1 for a remedy for chickens. He saw B's ad in a Kansas City paper. He has not heard from B, altho he has written him in regard to it. What is the law in regard to C. C. S.

This mortgage, not having been a matter of record at the time A bought the land, and not having been placed on record for two years after this purchase, is not a lien on this land.

Evidently the person who advertised that he was selling this chicken remedy was using the name of B to defraud. The proper course to pursue would be to first check this up to the Kansas City paper and see if it will not make its advertiser do the fair thing. In event he does not, take the matter up with the United States District Attorney, giving him the circumstances and the name of the person who sold the remedy.

Ordinary Diligence is Required

has a pasture and was taking in cattle for the summer. C had some cattle in the pasture, and was paying so much a head for the season. At the end of the season when he took them out he said there was a steer short, and refused to pay the pasture bill until the steer was replaced or settled for. Other farmers never made any such agreement, and it is not customary in this neighborhood. Can C compel A to replace the steer? What is A's responsibility in a case of this kind?
J. A.

All A was required to do was to exercise ordinary care and diligence. He would be required to keep the fence around the pasture in fair condition so that cattle, unless they were very breachy,

would not get out. Or if there was a well in the pasture he would be required to keep that well covered so that an animal would not be likely to fall into it and be injured or killed. But he is not required to exercise anything more than ordinary diligence. If he kept the pasture fence in condition and did not permit anything that was dangerous to the cattle in the pasture itself he could not be held responsible either for the death or the loss of any of the animals.

If he had a reasonably good fence, and it should have been a lawful fence, and this animal broke out, strayed away and was lost he would not be responsible for it. Or if the fence was not really a lawful fence but the party who owned the cattle was fully aware of just what kind of a fence it



was when he turned the cattle in, and the cattle broke out of the fence and strayed away, the owner of the pasture would not be held responsible for the loss.

Write the American Consul

Will you please publish in the Kansas Farmer the English law in regard to the settlement of estates? How long does an estate have to remain in charge of the probate court before it can be settled? Should heirs to the estate be notified soon after the will is read, or not until the time of settlement?
R.

The English law in regard to the settlement of estates is quite long and rather complicated. The Kansas Farmer does not have space enough to publish or even give an intelligent summary of it. I might say in a general way that the English law provides for the early settlement of estates. If there is no barrier to the settlement, such as an inability to find the heirs or something of that kind, it is supposed to be settled within a year. But there are so many things that may occur in the settlement of one of these old estates that no definite time for final settlement can be fixed.

I would suggest that the writer of this question take the matter up with the American consul nearest to the place where this estate is. As the question does not state where the estate is located, I cannot give the name of the American consul who is nearest to it, but if the party interested will write to the Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., he can get a list of the American consuls in England. Undoubtedly the consul would give some

definite information in regard to the settlement of this estate, and he probably would put the heir in touch with the court or executor who has it in charge.

What About the Crops?

A is a renter. He gives half of the crop as rent. He had a note at the bank and when it came due it made him mortgage his half of the crop as additional security. Can he gather this crop of corn and alfalfa and feed his stock and pay for the husking and baling of the crop? Or can the bank take the whole of it and compel him to do all this work for nothing? His wife did not sign the mortgage. Could she hold any of the crop? Some of the stock is included in the mortgage. Can the bank hinder him from feeding this stock out of the crop?
S.

This renter would have the right to feed the mortgaged crop to the stock on which the bank also holds a mortgage. He would not have a right to feed the mortgaged crop to other stock on which the bank did not hold a mortgage without the bank's consent. If there was included in this mortgage stock which is exempt under our law, and the wife did not sign the mortgage, it is not good as to that exempt stock. Our exemption law provides that feed and food sufficient to feed the exempt stock and to feed the family for one year is exempt provided the head of the household has such feed on hand. But this does not apply to a growing crop which has not yet matured.

C-Must Pay Damages?

A sells a farm to B, and signs a contract agreeing to give possession March 1. C, the tenant, refuses to vacate the farm. A sues C for possession, and the verdict was in A's favor. C appeals to the Supreme Court, where the case is still pending. What part of the rent will B get, and what will he have to do to get it? A and C have been selling the crops together or feeding and dividing the proceeds.
R.

As this case is still pending in the Supreme Court, of course I cannot say what the ultimate result will be until the case is decided. If the court sustains the verdict of the court below, then C, the tenant, would have no rights to either possession or to the crops during the time he has wrongfully held such possession. A, on the other hand, having obligated himself to deliver possession to B, will, I assume, be held liable on that contract, and B would be entitled to possession with all that possession implies—that is, the right to the products of the farm, during the time he should have had possession of it. If the finding of the highest court is in favor of A, then B will look to A for the fulfillment of that contract, and it will be up to A to recover from C the damage on account of wrongful possession and the crops which C has held wrongfully.

Widows Get \$30 a Month

Soldiers of the Civil War are to get \$65 a month under the new pension bill. How much do their widows receive? Were their pensions increased?
Mrs. B.

The widow's pensions were not increased. Widows of Civil War veterans receive \$30 a month, except in some cases where special pension bills have been enacted by Congress.

5 Cents on Jackrabbits

Are the county commissioners in Kansas required to pay 5 cents' bounty on rabbit ears in Kansas?
R. G. C.

County commissioners are required to pay a bounty of 5 cents on jackrabbits, but not on cottontail rabbits.

A Blow at Corrupt Elections

HE Senate's vote of 48 to 33 against seating Colonel Frank L. Smith of Illinois, is a sign to all men and all states that he who seeks admission to the Senate of the United States, must come to the entrance with clean hands.

Two votes were taken. The first one on the German resolution that Mr. Smith be seated. I voted against this with 47 others.

The Senate then voted on the Reed resolution, which barred Mr. Smith pending examination of his credentials and investigation of his qualifications. This carried by the same vote.

The Senate did not vote to deny the sovereignty of Illinois representation in this body. It is demanding, as it has demanded in the past, that a representative from that state be fit and qualified to sit in the Senate of the United States.

Hours of debate by able exponents of the constitutional points involved in the question of admitting Colonel Frank L. Smith have not, to my mind, obscured the fundamental point involved.

Is a man qualified to be a member of this body as a candidate and at the same time chairman of a public utilities commission, accepted contributions of nearly \$200,000 to his campaign fund from utility corporations upon whose rates he had just passed judgment?

I believe he is not, and voted to deny him admission until the Committee on Privileges and Elections has passed on these charges. A special committee, after giving Mr. Smith every opportunity to state his case, has reported the same to the Senate, and the Senate is not unimpaired as to Mr. Smith's campaign contributions, their source, and the shameful implication they imply. Believing as I do that the revelations of methods

employed in Mr. Smith's primary campaign show him unfit to be a senator, and realizing as I do that his designation by the governor of Illinois was the direct result of the general election which followed the shameful primary election, I believe that Mr. Smith in the Senate would be a menace to good government.

I voted against seating Mr. Newberry on the same fundamental grounds, and the conscience of the country is back of that action.

If the Senate would be right in expelling him because of these primary election revelations, it will do no wrong to him or to the state of Illinois or to the people of the United States in refusing to admit him. To admit him to the Senate would indicate to many that the Senate condones such practices, and it is easier to keep him out now than it will be to put him out later.

It will not be establishing a new precedent to bar Mr. Smith from the Senate until after his credentials and qualifications have been examined by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. The debate has brought out numerous instances where this has been done, including the case of Senator Nye two years ago. The sovereign state of North Dakota was just as much denied representation while the committee was investigating his case as will the sovereign state of Illinois while the case of Mr. Smith is being inquired into.

Admitting that the present question is one of procedure, and that this procedure has been followed before, in the Nye and some 16 other cases, it follows that we will be following precedent in letting Mr. Smith wait outside while the Senate exercises its constitutional right to pass on his credentials and qualifications.

I voted against allowing Mr. Smith to be sworn in or being permitted to occupy a seat in the Senate, until after the committee has reported and we have passed on that report, with no desire except to do justice, not only to Mr. Smith but also to the United States of America.

If the Senate does not guard its own doors and protect its own integrity, there is no power outside the Senate to guard those doors and protect that integrity. The debate has only added to my previous conviction that we have that power. It has only added to my previous conviction that it is our solemn duty to exercise that power, fairly, deliberately, with justice to all concerned—and that includes the people of these United States.

More than a million dollars, a large part of which was contributed by the big corporations, was spent in the Illinois primary.

I am opposed to the slush fund method of getting into the Senate. I am voting to exercise the power reposed in the Senate to advertise to all men and all states that the man who seeks admission to the Senate must come with clean hands.

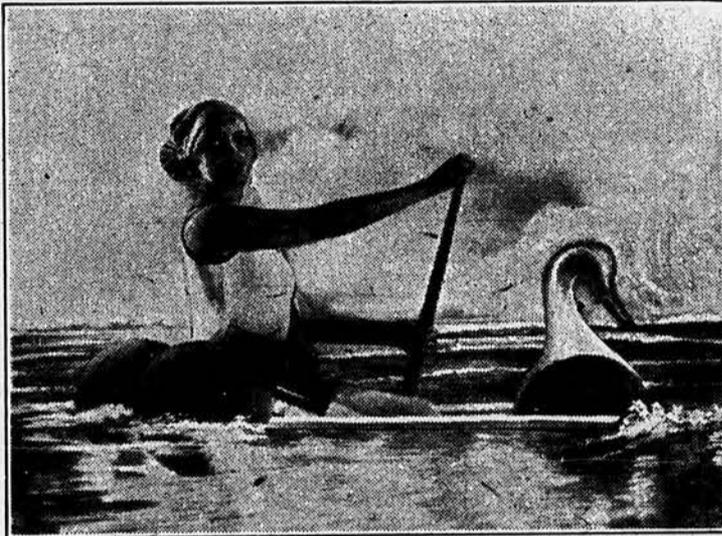
If this is brought home to the conscience of the entire country, it will be a long step forward in keeping our senatorial elections clean. It will make it that much more difficult for wealth to attempt to purchase seats of honor and power and responsibility in the Senate of the United States.

Arthur Capper
Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



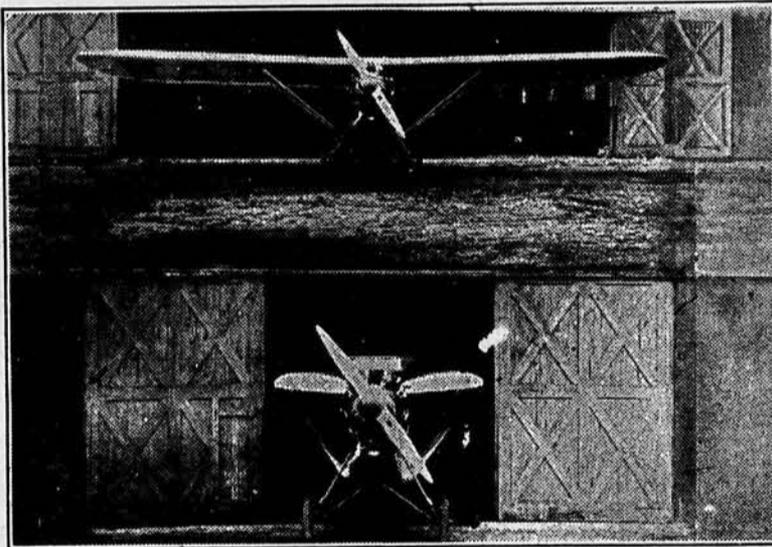
William Jones, Alameda, Calif., Finds the Loss of Arms no Bar to Success as an Artist. His Artificial Members Have Been Trained and His Works Are Winning Recognition



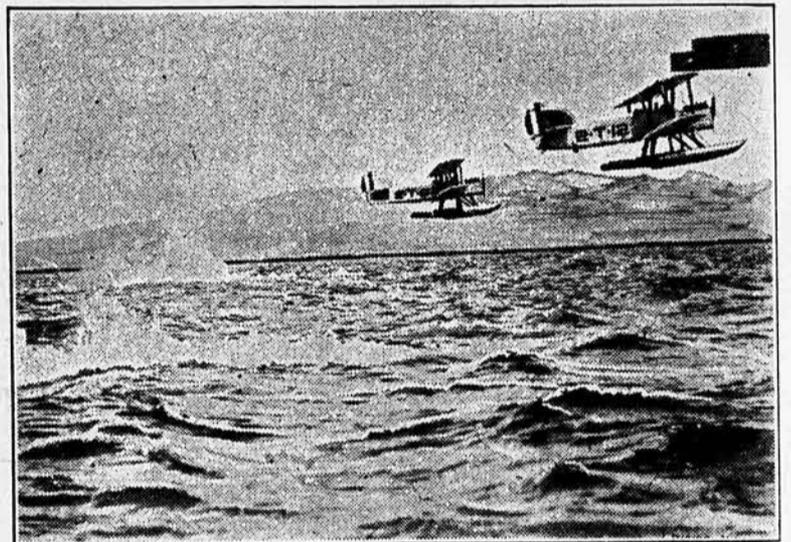
One of the Latest Novelties is This Air Boat, Which is Made of Four Inflated Rubber Balls Supported by a Seat and Shafts of Balsa Wood, Many Times More Buoyant Than Cork. The Device Can be Folded and Carried with Ease. It is One of Lady Edison's Inventions



The Newest Addition to America's Screenland is Miss Vera Veronina, Russian Film Star, Who Has Received a Five-Year Contract. She is Shown Wearing the Latest Parisian Frock



The Last Word in Aerial Construction is This Collapsible Monoplane Capable of Carrying Four Persons. The Wings Fold Back, Making the Plane Only 12 Feet Across, so It Will Fit Into the Ordinary Garage. The Plane is Capable of Making 120 Miles an Hour. Upper Photo Shows the Wings Extended, and Lower, Wings Folded



This Unusual Photo Shows Two Torpedoes Plowing Their Way to the Mark After Being Released by the Hydroplane Which Rose into the Air Out of the Reach of Defensive Fire. This and Other War Manuevers Are Being Rehearsed Daily at San Diego



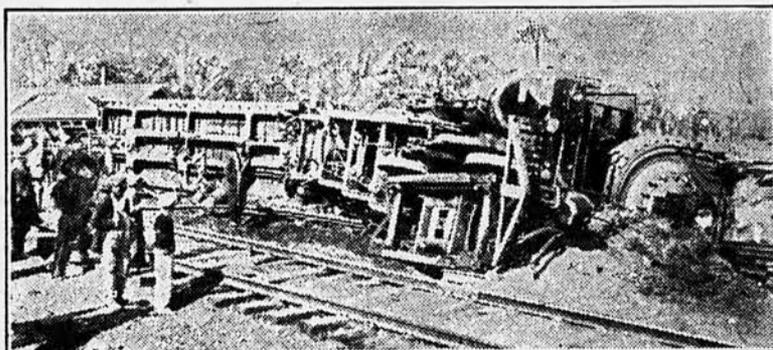
Photo Shows Buddhist Priests Praying for the Repose of the Soul of the Deceased Japanese Emperor, Whose Body Was Lying in State at the Imperial Villa at Hayama



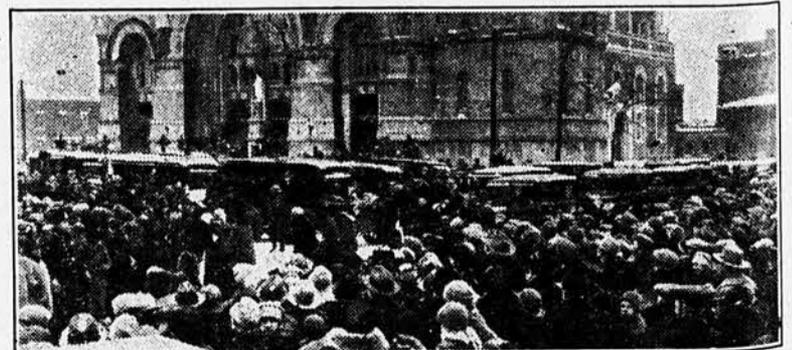
Anne Nichols, Producer, with Bouquet of 2,000 Roses Presented to Her at the 2000th Performance of Her Comedy Hit on Broadway. The Show Has Realized \$5,000,000



Helen Wills, Champion Tennis Player, Was Chosen by Prominent Artists and Sculptors as the Most Typical American Beauty, and Her Bust is to be Done in Bronze. Photo Shows the Sculptor, Hal Patigan, at Work on the Clay Model, Berkeley, Calif.



Waywardness of a Cow, Which Refused to Leave the Track, Caused This Railroad Wreck on the Atlantic Coast Line Railroad, Resulting in the Death of a Fireman and the Tying up of Service for Several Hours. Photo Shows Twisted Wreckage Clear of Track Near Winstead, Fla.



Ten Thousand People Lined the Route Traversed by the 77 Hearses Bearing the Bodies of the Children Killed in the Laurier Theater Disaster, Montreal, Canada. A Small Blaze in the Balcony of the Theater Precipitated the Panic Which Led to the Disaster

Our Farm Flock Cleared \$800

By Mrs. Ray Farmer

Labette County

QUANTITY rather than quantity pays in the farm flock as well as in other things. Three years ago we paid \$50 for 16 hens and one cockerel. They were Buff Orpingtons, all good stock. Last year we cleared almost \$800 from an average year-around flock of 100 hens and pullets.

We started November 1, 1925, with 150 pullets and 50 hens, culled frequently during the year and November 1, 1926 we had 50 of our very best pullets left to use in the breeding pens. By purchasing good cockerels each year to head our flock, and culling closely, as outlined by the Standard of Perfection and for production, we have improved our flock each year, and consequently have increased our profits from the same size flock. We now are in position to raise our breeding cockerels by carefully mating a pen or two of our best birds. One of our pens this year will be line-bred.

Here is the way we handled our flock last year when we cleared almost \$800. We have a 500-egg incubator which we filled twice. We raised about 500 birds to maturity. Our brooder houses are 12 by 14 feet, equipped with coal burning stoves, 1,000 chick capacity. These brooders are movable and are frequently changed to new ground. Last year we followed the Hendricks method of feeding, and we expect to follow it exclusively from now on.

When our chicks are 2 months old we separate the cockerels from the pullets. The promising cockerels are reserved for breeders. Those not so promising, or showing disqualifications, we caponize. No broilers are sold. All stock is raised to maturity, or practically so. This and the fact that we feed our chickens well all thru the year, accounts for our large feed bill, but it pays.

Toward fall we cull our pullets, not for production, but for type, color and disqualifications and sell all culls as utility stock for \$1.50 each. Any surplus pullets that are good, we advertise and sell for \$3 to \$5 each. Our surplus breeding cockerels are sold for about the same price. Last year was the first time we tried capons. We have 80 that will average 10 pounds or better which we will ship to Kansas City about February 1, and expect 35 to 40 cents a pound for them.

During the hatching season we sell hatching eggs from our range flock at \$6 for 100; eggs from the pens bring a better price, and we never have had any trouble selling all we do not need for ourselves by doing a little advertising and by showing stock at the county fair.

Last year we kept a complete record on our flock. This fall our birds were accredited by the agricultural college, our grade being B plus, which is a very good rating. A summary of our records from November 1, 1925 to November 1, 1926 shows: Breeding cockerels and pullets sold, \$401; hatching eggs sold and set, \$224.31; fowls sold on market, \$180.13; market eggs, \$133.13; eggs used, \$29.20; chickens used, \$9.58, a total of \$977.35. To this should be added \$300 for capons and slips on hand, and \$150 for breeding cockerels. This increases the gross income to \$1,427.35. Expenditures were \$629.94, leaving a clear profit of \$797.41.

We are on a 160-acre farm and have very little help, so our flock is in reality a farm flock. We felt that it would pay to have a small flock of good stock and derive our main profit from breeding stock and eggs.

Modern Equipment a Necessity

By Mrs. Myrtle Mulanax
Butler County

INCUBATORS and brooders are a necessity on the modern up-to-date poultry farm today. Without them we would have to go back to grandmother's methods of poultry raising; we would have very few early chicks and production would be cut one-half at least.

I have worked with incubators for the last 20 years. During the last five years, I have made a business of selling baby chicks. I also do some custom hatching. At present I have five makes of machines and often am asked which is the best one. That is a question which is difficult to answer. They all are hot water machines and are good, but they don't run themselves.

One thing I have considered always in operating my machines is that I always expect to supply the brain power. Incubators are only machines and one must not expect too much of them. They beat the old hens in always being ready to sit when you want them. And if one has just a few hens that want to sit early, by starting the incubators at the same time and giving all the chicks to the hens one can get a nice, large bunch of early chicks. The incubators never break the eggs as a hen does when sitting and at hatching time there are no little chicks mashed. Keep the regulator properly adjusted and your lamp filled, wicks trimmed, water pipes full and give it good fertile eggs to hatch and an incubator will not disappoint you.

Lots of fresh air is necessary in the room where the incubator is located. If in a room heated by stove, one should keep a pan of water on the stove all the time or the air will be too dry. After

each hatch an incubator should be thoroly cleaned and a good disinfectant used to prevent disease germs harboring inside. I use formalin for disinfecting, using warm water and soap to which I add the formalin. The trays are scrubbed with a brush and are well cleaned. Then if the sun is shining I place them out to dry. Otherwise I dry them by the stove. The inside of the incubator is washed well and the doors are left open to air and dry the machine before putting in the next eggs.

The most satisfactory way to raise early chicks is with a coal burning canopy brooder. A large number of chicks can be raised with less work and worry than the same number can be raised with hens. The extra chicks raised will pay the expense. Incubators and brooders are a necessity in raising large numbers of early chicks. They make poultry raising pay.

I Start Where an Expert Quits

By Alice W. Willis
Phillips County

LIKE the spinning wheel and the more recent horse and buggy the old ways of incubating and raising poultry have been superseded by newer and more efficient methods. The baby chick industry is a product of these new conveniences.

I have reared chickens and wrestled with mother and would-be-mother hens and incubators for more than a quarter of a century. If all the chickens I have grieved over were set in a row, they'd reach quite a ways, I'm telling you.

The reliable hatchery uses better equipment, more time, system and special handling than the



average diversified farmer's wife can. They use chiefly eggs from accredited flocks. The managers constantly are on the alert for the best and they are willing usually to co-operate to improve the poultry situation in their territory.

I believe that nine-tenths of baby chick losses result from improper feeding and brooding.

Study government and other bulletins, prepare food according to tested formulas, take into account climate, season and so on. There are excellent brands of commercial chick starters. Use intelligent care in housing and brooding and you will not go back to the bother of sitting hens, balky incubators, egg losses, feeding 40 cent broilers into 7 cent old roosters, and the rest of it.

Instead, on the appointed day, you will walk out to the mail-box or flivver up to the station and get your chicks and start your poultry business just where an expert left off.

Rounding Out the Corners

By Dot Wheatcroft
Lane County

ALMOST every farm has its flock in these days and most of them have been put on a paying basis. But many flocks can be made to pay greater dividends. Each year I succeed in bringing my poultry profits just a little higher than the preceding year, and each new year I move my goal a little beyond where I previously had it.

At first I sold eggs, broilers and cull hens on the market, but I was not long getting into pure strains. I didn't stop there, but have continued to build up from year to year until at present my flock of Rose Comb Reds is admired by all who see it. This has enabled me to sell the greater part of my eggs at a premium for hatching purposes and the best of my cockerels for breeding.

I also learned to caponize and the late broilers, worth very little on the market and too late for breeding purposes, are turned into high priced capons. I have had July and August hatched chicks develop into 8 and 9 pound birds for the April market, which for several years has held

around 40 cents. Capons also make good foster mothers for surplus chicks.

I have found that many farm wives think themselves too busy to hatch baby chicks, or that it is economy to buy them. But I find it very profitable to hatch them for myself, and incidentally for others. I happen to do all my hatching with hens, as some folks prefer hen-hatched chicks. I can get a 100 per cent hatch with care, and seldom fall below 90 per cent. In April 1925, I sold \$120 worth of baby chicks besides 1,000 hatching eggs from my flock of 150 red hens.

There is one drawback to the hen hatching. With ordinary farm poultry equipment it is difficult to turn off big bunches in one hatch, a thing that many now want. Hen hatching also has a tendency to put my hatching off until about June. But I find that chicks coming off in late May and early June grow and develop so rapidly that they come into laying, under favorable conditions, about as soon as the March hatches.

The corner I have rounded out last is "winter broilers." For these I have a special house, and it wasn't so expensive either. Three walls are of tile and the south front is made entirely of a commercial glass preparation, except a small strip just under the eaves for ventilation. I had it put there so no snow could possibly drift in, and to keep the house free from drafts. It is 10 by 14 feet, and as we did most of the work it cost only \$75. It will house 100 chicks comfortably all winter. I hatch this brood about the middle of September, which allows them to develop quite a little before severe cold weather. On warm days I permit them to run free on the range. On cold days they are happy in their clean, cozy home and make fair growth. Last year I raised 67 broilers that sold in March for 45 cents a pound, or a total of \$83.08. This amounted to more than the cost of my house.

I keep a record of all that my flock brings in and find that it pays me very well for my labor. I cannot tell you so well about the cost of upkeep, for poultry, as a rule, forages a great deal on the average farm. But for the most part my chickens salvage feed that otherwise would be wasted. They run after grain-fed cattle and hogs and pick up feed that the horses spill and scatter. During summer months they destroy hosts of insects that would be highly destructive to growing crops. Therefore I am almost tempted to say that the average well-cared-for farm flock is clear profit.

I could go into detail on records, but feel that I have given enough examples to show how it helps to round out the corners. At present I am racking my brain for a new corner.

Turkeys Help When Wheat Fails

By Mrs. B. E. Shaw
Ford County

RAISING turkeys has proved to be a very profitable sideline for us, along with wheat, cows and chickens, especially during the lean years when wheat failed. It is important to select good, well-matured stock turkeys; caring for them well before and thru mating season, thereby insuring good, hatchable eggs and strong, sturdy poults.

The most successful plan I have used is to gather the eggs daily and save them until I get from 75 to 100 on hand. This, of course, means extra work turning them, but it saves labor later on. Keep the eggs well covered to prevent chilling and loss of moisture. When the turkey hens begin to get broody I set three or four of them at the same time, putting from 16 to 18 eggs under each hen. Then I set the balance of the eggs under chicken hens. I break up the other broody turkey hens and make them lay a second and third laying.

When the poults hatch I take those the chicken hens have and give them all to the turkey hens as they make the best mothers. I use an A-shaped house, 12 by 14 feet for brooding, with a net wire enclosed pen in front. I put all the hens and poults in this house and keep them there from three to four weeks before turning them out on range. By this time the poults are strong and almost feathered. In this way they become one large family and will run together the rest of the time, this saving work caring for each hen and flock separately.

For lice prevention I use Sodium Fluoride, dusting the hens well several times before the hatches come off. More poults die from over-feeding than from any other cause. Do not feed them until they are at least 2 days old. Put plenty of sand where they can get it and give a first feeding of sour milk. Follow this with hard-boiled eggs, mashed fine, shell and all, and enough bran to make a moist mash, and season with pepper. I feed this alternately with dry rolled oats for two weeks, gradually adding chick feed to the oats and leaving out the eggs. Fine cut lettuce or onion tops are good for the poults while they are confined to their pen. Keep the sour milk before them all the time, giving no water until they are 4 weeks old.

At all times feed sparingly; keep them hungry. A safe rule is a thimbleful of feed for each poult every day. When they are 6 to 8 weeks old they rustle for themselves, if hoppers are plentiful, and continue until a few weeks before marketing. Then we put them on full feed for fattening. It is very important to have all feed clean and free from must or mold. Musty grain kills turkeys. We always dress our turkeys and make from 50 cents to \$1 a bird for this work. Our most profitable year we kept seven hens for stock and sold 110 turkeys for \$555. The \$500 being net profit, making an average of \$71.42 for each hen kept.

The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

By Edison Marshall

HER purity made him pure. This was not a sentiment with him, but fact—the return of an old miracle that only a fool has ever doubted. Loving her, he was receptive to her; the pure heart within her was the saving grace it has ever been. It was stronger than wickedness or death. This was truth. She healed him, as a holy man can heal the sick.

Knowing her lips, her heart against his, he could not possibly know fear. Their sweetness blinded him like acute pain, and holding her close, he could not see the spiteful bullets striking near nor the heaven-leaping flames above him. . . . It seemed to him now that the red glare was less. The shadows were deepening, as they had done before the fires leaped forth anew. What did this pause foreshadow? No homage to a Fear-God had done this; he was bowed down before another Spirit.

"Bert!" the girl whispered, her lips moving against his ear.

"Grace?"

"I don't think we are going to die. I feel—I almost know we will get thru. We haven't been cheated."

"No matter what happens, I haven't been cheated. I have been paid in full. Why, Grace? What is it you see that I don't?"

"Nothing yet. It is just a premonition. You and I are going to get thru—and go on."

He searched her eyes, wide and light in the sullen glow from the crater, and he read their prophecy. "I believe you," he told her. "I don't know why, but I do. . . . There doesn't seem much chance—"

"The light is not so bright now."

"But the deep snow, Grace—up ahead! We can't get thru it. If the crater dies down so that those men aren't afraid, they'll come up here and attack. If they don't come, in time we'll have to go down to them—driven by the cold. It looks as if we were trapped with no hope of escape. Just the same, I believe you. . . . I think we're going to go on, you and I, thru some gate I haven't figured on. I brought you up here looking for the hundredth chance, and maybe we'll find it yet."

"I know we will. . . . The men aren't firing so often now."

"They're waiting for better light, and for us to come out and show ourselves. Grace, they may make an attack any minute now. They're afraid of the crater, but they may take courage during this lull."

"Shall we go on higher?"

"I think they'd follow us just the same, and we might not find such a good place to make a stand. This is almost a natural fort. Besides, right here we're rather out of the track of any snowslide starting around the crater—an easy thing to happen. Dear, in case they do attack—I want some directions."

"What?"

Only a Few Shells

"Sometimes if the leaders are killed, the rest lose heart and fall back. This is especially true of primitive people like these, depending on hysteria rather than bravery. We have only a few shells—just the ones in the magazine of the pistol. In case we are attacked, do you want me to shoot first at—the leaders?"

She looked him full in the eyes. "Do what is best," she told him. "If it helps our chances—shoot down the leaders first."

They waited, but no grouping of the men below indicated an immediate assault. The latter were waiting, patiently enough, for the crater fires to burn still lower. Then they could launch their charge with spirit.

The charge was never made. The gods laughed at the thought.

Only a few lesser aspects of the convulsion of the next moment were discernible to human senses. Much of it was simply beyond sense. Because mountain-making is an almost forgotten trade, and the earth's crust was largely fixed before human life came to it, man has gained no super-senses whereby he may grasp such a thing

as now came to pass at this Land's End on the edge of the world. Man can only stare, and lift up his hands, and perhaps die from overstimulation of his nerves. This is not Nature's fault. She was careful to do most of her mighty works before man came. If he venture here, in this last of her workshops, the consequence must be on his own head. Nature is not yet ready for him in Hopeless Land, and he is an interloper. Perhaps that is why here she remains so inhospitable, with her winds and her fogs and her desolation.

This man and woman, hovering in the snow, were nothing to her. In this vast outburst they were no more than two stones hurled into the air, and those who shrieked and fled at the mountain's base were as cinders carried on the winds. They were forgotten, and they forgot themselves. They forgot that they lived, that they ever were. The thing went on as if they were not there; and it was all beyond them, outside of them, and unconnected with them. It was cosmic, and they were little and mortal. It was aboriginal, and they were passing dust, blown by the Wind of Life.

The solid ground below them began to roll like water in a storm. The folds of the earth's crust rippled and changed. The huge strata blocks that composed the mountains quaked and stirred, then were shifted, tipped and dislodged. Crags were split apart in travail.

Somewhere in the bowels of the earth a sound began. A stir, a sigh, a long

It was queer to see grass trying to cling in the gravel below snow-line. . . . A violent wind-sweeping up the mountainside, an aftermath of the eruption, recalled him to the swarm burden in his arms, and thus, in a dim commencement, to himself. Fortunately they were both protected by their rocky nest, or Grace would have certainly been blown from his arms. He held her close, sheltering her; and this was an instinctive rather than a conscious act on his part.

Except for the hurricane, already dying away, he was aware of no great tumult in the elements. At intervals he heard the distant roar of a snowslide, and everywhere were low, rumbling, rolling noises that were the outcry of the land settling down again. Occasionally a boulder crashed down the mountain, leaping and bounding in insensate fury, but all this was so much bigger than he was, so beyond him to check or to stay, that he gave little more thought to it than man gives to a star that may sometime crash into the earth and destroy it. Far beyond the hills he heard a swelling murmur that might be of a tidal-wave; and he thought of Rufus Carter, fleeing toward the sea, and of the villagers scurrying down the red gorge like field-mice when the plow destroys their nest of grass.

Grace was awake, but bewildered and unable to speak. As far as his quickening gaze could tell she was not hurt. The contemplation of this fact steadied him, brought him back partly to himself, and cleared his addled

The quickness of her response amazed him. She got up like one who is abruptly called from sleep. Of course she was still dazed; but he thought the trials that faced them would soon call her to herself. Hand in hand, they started back down the slope.

A Huge Crevice

They learned soon enough that escape down the gorge and the river to Bering Sea was cut off. No savage menaced them now, but they found an even more puissant foe. A short distance below their refuge a fault had seamed the strata, and the imprisoned giants in the mountain had found their weakness. It was as if one of them had thrust thru a hand and ripped apart the strata. A huge crevice was left, miles in length. From this smoke and lava were pouring, and the village at the foot of the mountain had been utterly overwhelmed by the boiling flood.

No ruin was left to show that it had ever been—only a dark red lake of lava settling slowly down between the abrupt walls of the gorge. Grace looked in vain for the river she had loved. This was the first fatality on the list. The gurgling, glimmering cascades had possessed life for her, and now the stream had died.

Whether human lives had been swept away in the fire-flood she did not know, but it seemed probable that running fast and climbing up to the hills all or most of the villagers had escaped. . . . The trail along the hills was closed to her and Bert. In one direction the crevice below them ran clear among the new craters at the west side of the mountain, now the scene of violent volcanic activity, an extending across the mouth of the valley and the flanking ranges, it circled the mountain out of sight.

To follow it was the only possible course, seeking some way across around it. Hand in hand they went voiceless and stricken by the mighty change. It was a strange quest they made, this for life among the ruins of the mountains. They were like two children, lost on an uninhabited sphere. This was all as a dream thru which they wandered—gray, desolate, vague and unearthly.

Great boulders rolled at them from the heights, but crashed by, hardly seen or heard. Bert led her over heaps of shattered rock, around overturned crags, past fissures where the steam jets took ghostly forms. He avoided new crevices and miniature craters, and once they had to run to escape a narrow, swift-flowing river of lava pouring down the steep course of an old waterway. Vagrant winds that crept and hunted thru the gullies occasionally hid them in clouds of ash and cinders, and at such times they clung fast to each other and waited for the light.

A New Trail

Wide-eyed, pale, with the aftermath of their terror still visible in their drawn faces, they wandered on thru this limbus of snow and fire. The urge came from within; neither was conscious of a directing intelligence, but realized the almost superhuman effort they were making. They chose their path by instinct, as might the things terror-stricken on the surrounding hills. Because hope is a personal emotion, contingent upon a vivid consciousness, these two dreamed could not at first experience it, any more than they could experience the pair or even self-associated fear. Bert's steadily rallying faculties, sharpening perceptions denied the sense of hope. He found hope only to lose it.

For this seemed to be a losing game. The longer they stayed on the mountain the less their chance to get out. Violent quakes were frequent, new fissures were forming, lava flowed, and the enemy on the heights cannonaded them with boulders. Every way they turned a new foe rose to confront them. And now they came to what seemed the end of the trail.

As far as Bert could see they were blockaded on all sides. Behind

(Continued on Page 10)

A New Story Next Week

IN NEXT week's issue, Kansas Farmer will print the first installment of a new serial which we feel that all the readers will like, for it has a strong appeal for both men and women. This is *Timber-Wolf*, and it is the best adventure story Jackson Gregory ever has written—and he certainly has been mighty successful with his Western books. And no matter whether you come to love him or hate him, you will see that *Timber-Wolf* is a heroic figure, and that he dominates the action from start to finish. The story starts in the little village of Big Pine, on the edge of the southwestern wilderness; gold has been struck, and adventures crowd in from every direction. These include Lynette Brooke, a most unusual young woman, and Babe Deveril, a daring adventurer. There is a long flight into the wilderness, followed by the vengeance of the sheriff, and a series of rapidly moving events in which the leader is always *Timber-Wolf*. Thru it all there is a delightful love element. We hope you will start the story in the issue of next week, for if you do we are sure it will hold your interest to the end.

groan, a rumble that grew into a roar, a thunderous and stupendous crash, and after this great waves and volleys beyond all hearing; riding, sweeping, unconscionable hosts of sound. In that swirling tempest of vibration not only hearing was numbed, but the blast was carried over those mysterious wires that connect the senses, and all sensation was obliterated. It was as if the light rays could not pass thru the sea of sound, and darkness dropped over the eyes as in sudden blinding. Within that sea, the groan of a cliff split in twain was overwhelmed and lost. The shriek of a mountain in labor, forcing from its womb of rock a new hill, was little and shrill like the cry of a strange bird, heard at night. The shattering of a promontory was a muttered rumbling, far away.

Change. Renewal. Overthrow. . . . Leaping flame and surging lava. . . . Boulders hurled and falling. . . . Havoc. Dissolution. Darkness. Cataclysm.

"We Must Go"

Bert opened his eyes after a time, was conscious of light, and then went to sleep. The monitors of his being, watching over him, the guardian subconscious, ever wakeful and vigilant, prodded him while he slept, so he wakened soon. . . . Just how long a time had passed he did not know, and he never did know. Dawn had come up in the meantime, a queer, red, incredible dawn, perhaps like that first dawn, when the darkness that had been upon the face of the waters was divided from the day, and the earth was without form and void.

brain. Certain self-knowledge and identity returned to him. Thinking of her, he was able to think of himself and of life as he knew it. He began to look about and try to understand. A childish curiosity awakened in him as to why he still lived, why the girl lay whole and unshattered, in his arms.

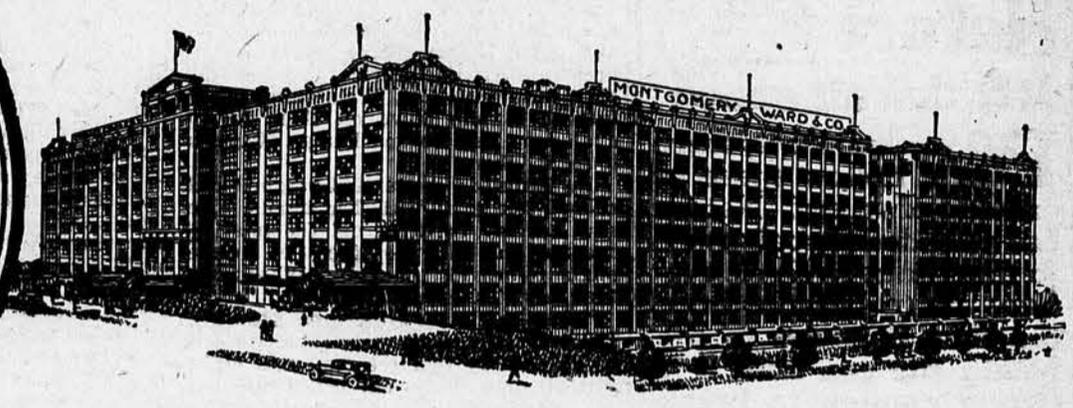
He began to look about. It was obvious at once that the immediate part of the mountain on which he lay had suffered no great convulsion. Some boulders had fallen, and one made a road thru the gravel but a few feet from where he lay, and had disappeared behind a mysterious wall of steam below him. Many of the rocks were dislodged, and even some of those among which he lay had moved and shifted about; but none of them had crushed down against him, and the huge stratum that was the bed-rock of this immediate neighborhood had suffered no great change. Evidently the main convulsion had occurred on the south and west sides of the mountain.

It was apparent that the smoking, fire-filled crater above him had been blown out and enlarged, and it was likewise apparent that danger from this source was far from past. He and his charge must not linger here on the mountain. The great quantity of ashes discharged from this and other new craters was still held aloft by the winds, but molten lava now made wide, moving lakes in the white snow above them. The dark streams poured not only from the original crater, but also from innumerable seams and crevices in the broken strata, and flowing slowly down the slope, they would surely reach them in a short time.

"Grace, we must go," he told her.

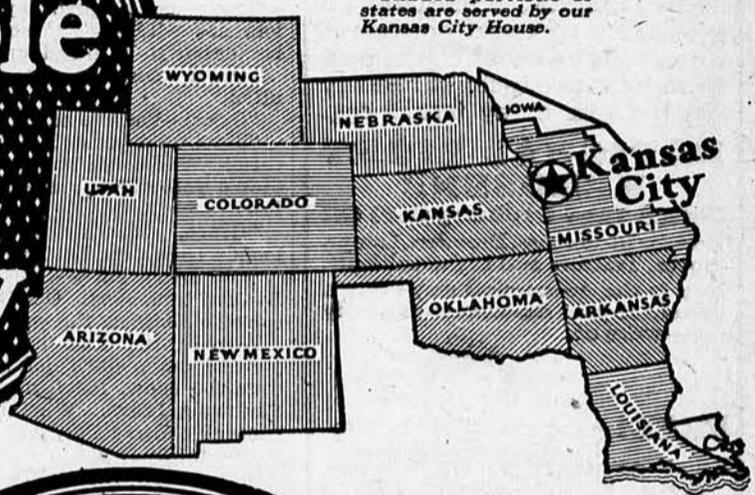


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The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

(Continued from Page 8)

were the fiery craters. Below was the long crevice that severed them from the valleys and ridges leading to the sea. In front, breaking his heart, was a shallow gully in the mountainside, and down it ran a river of lava connecting with the crevice. Above was only the deep snow, threatening every instant to pile down on them in an avalanche, and beyond human strength to push thru.

He turned to her, and she sighed and rubbed her eyes with her hands. He saw her try to drive off the mist of dreams, and rally her faculties so she might follow his thoughts. "What now, dear boy?" she murmured.

"It looks like we are beaten, after all. The way is blocked. Of course we can go up and try to force thru that eight feet of snow, but we'll never make it. . . . A man can't push thru snow like that unless he has snowshoes, or a trail to follow."

She looked up dully to the white desert above her, clear to the flames that burst above it from the original crater on a hidden shoulder of the mountain. Her gaze quickened, and then she laughed aloud.

This was not a sob which sometimes sounds like a laugh. Her eyes and her lips and the music in the sound itself established this fact. The laugh was not quite sane; it was on the edge of hysteria, yet ringing, happy, and childish, not wild and harsh, and even as he feared it, it lifted up Bert's heart.

"Oh, I knew it, I knew it!" she exclaimed.

"Grace—knew what?"
"That we'd get out. That we'd come thru! Who could hold you back? Bert, didn't you say a trail—a trail to follow?"

"Grace, what do you see?" Bert looked back over his head.

"Old Dirty Face—that's what I see! Look at him, Bert. Old Dirty Face has come to show us the way."

Above him, and behind him, she pointed out a dark dot moving slowly thru the snow, the form of one of the Peninsula bears. Whether it was the venerable Dirty Face he did not know, but certainly it was a monstrous fellow who rammed the drifts like a plow. Those adamant depths were nothing to him. He was all but out of sight under the feathery barrier, but he steered a straight course and his motions were as regular as those of thrusting pistons. Whatever his name and his degree, this old mountain-ranger was not turning a hair.

He could well be Dirty Face. Such would be eminently fitting. Bert was calm enough to think the coincidence almost too strange to credit, but at least this bear was one of the old monarch's subjects, paying the debts of his king.

A trail to follow, Bert had said. Here was a trail to follow thru the snow.

Like a Veteran

Old Dirty Face (if such he was) cared not at all about these two who trailed him thru the drifts. He was absorbed in making his escape from this topsy-turvy mountain and seeking an adjacent valley where he might dwell in comfort and security. It is doubtful if he even saw them. They were almost out of range of his near-sighted eyes to start with, and because they could not travel as fast as he could break trail, the distance between him and them slowly widened. No one cared about this. His acquaintance with human beings was limited, and the less he saw of them the better he liked it. On their part, they were content to follow leisurely behind him.

He probably had been on the mountain before its eruption; and by crossing back in an oblique course up the mountain the twain soon encountered his tracks just above snow-line. From thence they went upward into deep snow, where they could not have hoped to push thru unaided. Here his huge body left a wide path that was almost a tunnel thru the drifts.

Even now the mountain remained all but insuperable. No ordinary effort could win for them. Bert was obliged to lend much of his strength to Grace, and extraordinary man tho he was, he got her up to the shoulder of the mountain only after a stern fight. Yet not at any time did he doubt that he could carry on. This help had not come to

taunt him with false hopes; and somehow he would find the way thru and out.

The bear chose his course like a veteran—up to and around the small crater the lava from which had cut off escape from the foot of the grade, then around the shoulder of the mountain and down on the opposite side. The Kadiak bear is famous for an extraordinary intelligence and resource, and to these the rescued pair were grateful. They followed his trail clear down to snow-line on the east side of the mountain, arriving in time to see him vanish into the thickets below. Then, and not till then, they sought their own course.

Another night lay over the land when they reached the first alder-thicket near Pavlof's mighty base. Here they made a primitive camp: simply a low fire of alder boughs to repel the worst of the cold, and a nest of grass for the girl's bed. She slept fitfully, hungry and close to exhaustion: Bert squatted by the fire as might his Neolithic ancestor, napping between his periodic trips after fresh fuel. In the dawn they rose and pushed toward the glint of gray water far below.

And they made it thru. Aching, lame, and muscle-bound, only partially rested by their broken sleep, and acutely hungry from their long fast, they stood on the shores of that long blue finger of the North Pacific that men call Pavlof Bay. They had crossed the divide from Bering Sea. On the way they had chances at game—first a ptarmigan which Bert stalked with protracted care only to miss when the pistol shook in his unsteady hand, and then, near the shores of the bay, a porcupine which he ran down and killed with ease. On the shore they made a fire of alder boughs to roast the creature's uninviting flesh.

But the meat gave them strength, and they pushed on down the bay. They would win out now, even if they had to follow the beach clear down to the open sea and around to King-Cove, at the mouth of a deep cut bay to the west. The pistol would supply them with food—a caribou to stalk with consummate stealth and kill at ten paces—and they would know low fires in the alder-thickets at night. Skilled hunter that he was, rough-schooled in an inhospitable wilderness, Bert could not fail to carry his loved one thru.

They were spared the long trail. Shortly after noon they heard the shriek of a ship's whistle, and presently saw a sturdy launch pushing up thru the ash-strewn waters. It turned out to be the Warrior, sent out by Bradford of the Squaw Harbor cannery in search of the watchman of his fish-trap, located in the upper waters of the bay. A signal from Bert brought a skiff to the beach, manned by blond, blue-eyed seamen in Bradford's employ. . . . Knowing this Land's End, they smoked and mused while he narrated the main events of his great tale. . . .

In Bradford's comfortable quarters at Squaw Harbor Grace rested, bathed, ate good food, and slept the lameness from her muscles. Yet before she went to sleep in the cool room, overlooking the sea, that Bradford had appointed for her use, she settled certain matters of profound moment in the lives of herself and Bert. She felt that she owed this man immediate hearing and judgment.

Moreover—she could not wait herself.

"Bert, we've been drawn wonderfully close to each other in the past weeks—and the last two days have been the equal of a lifetime," she told him, as he bade her good night beside her couch. "Your love for me did part of it—what you are yourself did the rest. Now—now we've got to decide what to do."

"It is for you to decide that," he told her.

"I don't know. . . I'm not sure of anything. Perhaps it is for you to decide. Bert, I have always been a victim of my heart. It rules me, instead of my ruling it. And there is a side of me that responds deeply to another's love. I need love, even more than most women. . . ."

"We must decide whether we can go on, or whether we had better say goodbye. . . . It may be, in a little while, I will come to love you as you love me. After weeks and months have passed and certain memories begin to fade, I don't think I can resist loving you, if we go on together. My heart tells me that. . . . I have had your kisses, and have been in your arms, and have felt



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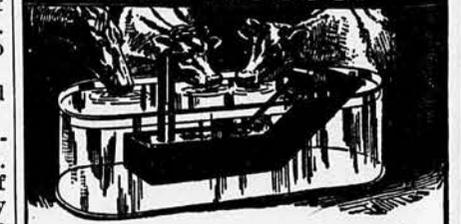
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your love for me, and all of these have great meaning for one who is created as I am. . . . I will be able to forget Paul, in time: I have been forgetting him for many days. The question is now—whether I dare let myself grow to love you, whether you dare let me love you.

"If I learned to, I would marry you—and I would let nothing stand in the way. If you left me now, I could bear it. It would be harder than you know, but I could—I could let you go. If I learned to love you, I couldn't let you go. That is Grace Crowell. . . . That is the way I am made.

"We must decide now whether to go on together, or part. If there is a barrier of race between us, I think it is best for both of us to take the latter course—now, before it is too late. We can stand it now, for the good of both of us, in spite of your love for me, and my growing fondness for you. . . ."

She had never seen his eyes shine as they shone now, burning into her, overpowering her with his fire. "You speak—as if you doubt that a barrier of race does exist."

"I do doubt it. I can't help it. I have been putting two and two together. Paul was not the Fieldmasters' son, and she sent me into the North to find some one. . . . It is all very strange."

"And if that barrier is not there—if what you guess is true—you will let me go on?" He held her hands in a firm grasp. "You will let things take their course, come what may?"

She smiled thru a faint luster of tears. "Come what may," she replied. "I could let myself learn to love you, then—without fear, or holding back."

"Then, Grace—we shall go on together. We shall see how it goes. We will take what is given us."

"Because?"

"Because I am white." Soon after this he left her, to pleasant and untroubled sleep. Yet not all of him went away. Some of him stayed in her heart, and his kiss lingered, warm and serene, upon her lips.

In due time Grace and Bert sailed in the Catherine D. around to Port Moller, the salmon station on the Bering Sea side of the Peninsula, there to make arrangements for the rescue of Rufus Carter. The rescue itself proved a thrilling episode. A cannery tender was anchored in deep water opposite the mouth of Pavlof River, and an Eskimo youth rode his bidarka thru the surf to the beach. Presently he came flying out with Carter—pale, tattered, not overly clean, and terrified at his wild ride, but inexpressibly happy to see white faces again. It turned out that he had suffered no great harm. As Bert had predicted, the native trapper at the river mouth had taken him in and cared for him. His flight first from the village, then from the lava, and finally the breath-taking, heart-stopping trip in a native skin boat thru a white surf made tales for Carter to tell the remainder of his life. He had had his great adventure.

He reported that the Pavlof people had suffered but few casualties. By far the greater part of the tribe had moved down into Izanback Bay, and here a cannery tender would meet them with supplies and equipment whereby they could carry on their primitive pursuits in Hopeless Land.

From Port Moller the three white people returned with the Catherine D. to civilization. There is no need to follow them, and to tell of that which shone in an invalid woman's face at the sight of her repatriated son. . . .

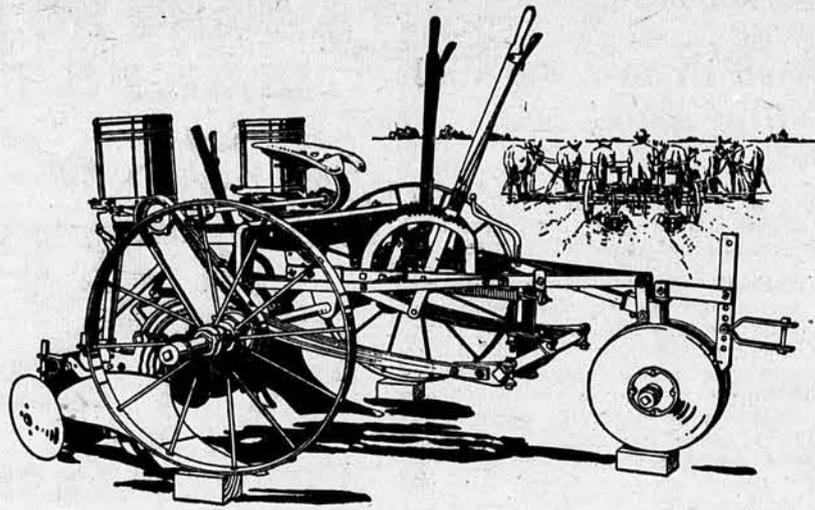
Grace was never certain that she saw Paul again. As the ship passed Izanback Bay, her binoculars brought out an Alaskan scene that seemed of profound significance, yet whether he was the central figure in it she never knew.

The shining bands were running up the salmon-rivers, just as Paul had wished to see. Beside a little stream, flowing into the bay, two natives were busy at the country's first industry. A man was netting salmon, which he gave to a woman to dress, hang up on racks, and dry. Thru the small bright circle of the lens the man looked like Paul. The woman resembled Veda.

No doubt Paul also had come home. "And God said, Let the earth bring forth the living creature after his kind, and creeping thing, and beast of the earth after his kind; and it was so."

(The End.)

A minority party has one advantage. It needn't spend so much for whitewash.

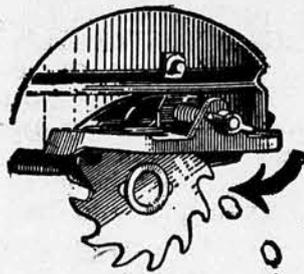


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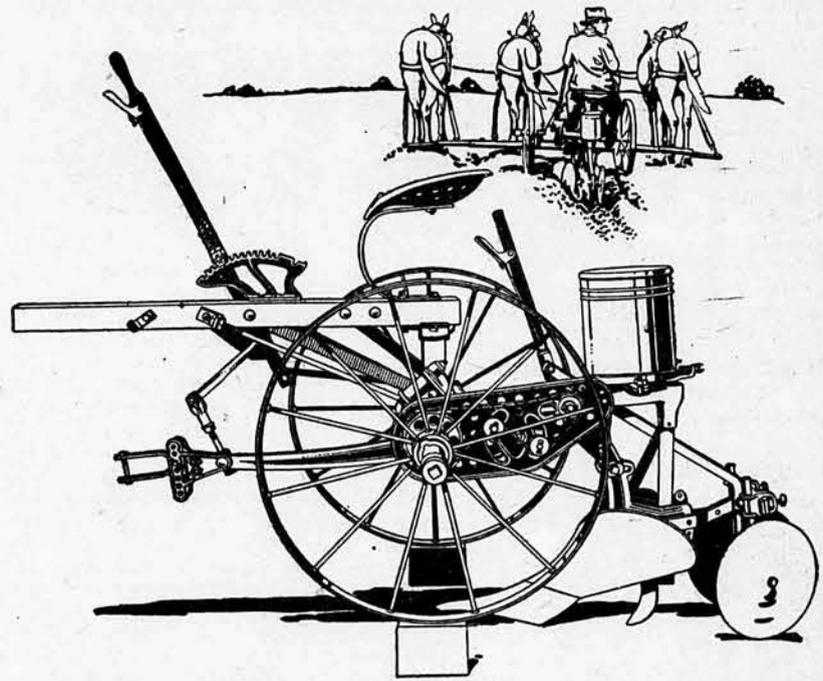
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But U. S. D. A. Gets Results

Some Educational Work Had to be Done With a Layout of Shooting Irons

BY CLIF STRATTON

THE United States Marine Corps. The United States Department of Agriculture. Not much in common? You'd think so, wouldn't you. Yet in the scope of their activities and the variety of their accomplishments, there is a certain similarity.

It is the boast of the Marines, and the pride of the country in the Marines, that they can do anything, from building bridges, enforcing sanitary regulations, and guarding Presidents to guarding the mails, protecting Americans abroad, and settling and ending wars in Central America.

Where the Marines can do anything—and frequently prove it—the Department of Agriculture does just about everything, and just keeps on doing it, year after year.

What the Marines do is dramatic and dramatized. What the Department of Agriculture does is taken for granted, a part of our every-day life. The word "farmer" does not lend itself to dramatization in the popular mind. The word "marine" does.

Probably most people believe, if they consider the matter at all—that the department of agriculture deals entirely with farms and farming and farmers. As a matter of fact it touches the life of nearly every citizen almost daily.

Take the weather reports out of the daily papers, and out of the commercial life of the country, and see where you would be.

The avocado, the Panama canal, the fact you can buy meat with comparative assurance it is fit to eat, Durum wheat, the navel orange, Sudan grass, feterita, alfalfa, home-grown dates, practical elimination of hog cholera and of pheuro-pneumonia in cattle, a cure for hookworm, pure food and drugs, beet sugar, protection of our forests and ultimately the growth of timber to insure a supply for the future generations, national highways, the sand-clay roads, boll weevil control, "swat the fly"—these are a few of the things either originated or made possible by the Department of Agriculture.

When veterinarians in the department discovered that a small tick transmitted Texas fever, they made possible the Panama canal. For they established that insects carried disease germs. This led to the discovery that certain mosquitoes carried yellow fever germs, and others malaria germs. Application of this discovery made it possible to construct the Panama canal.

Not all the fights of the department have been merely contests to educate public opinion. They had to carry guns in Arkansas to start the work of dipping cattle. One inspector has a collection of five revolvers taken from irate cattlemen who came to "clean him up" for trying to enforce regulations and quarantine. Federal game

wardens are a part of the D. of A. army, and several of these have been killed and others seriously injured.

While the marines are in Nicaragua giving opposition Senators something to talk about, scientists from the department of agriculture are in Africa searching for new edibles for the American market. They have brought to this country from foreign climes literally thousands of seeds and new plants, some of which have been successfully grown here since, some of which have not.

In the last few years these have included the yang-tai, a fruit said to combine the flavors of the gooseberry, strawberry, pineapple, guava, and rhubarb. From New Zealand they have brought a corkwood tree producing cork one-half the weight of ordinary cork. There is a citrus fruit from India with a concentrated peach flavor, and scores of others.

The consumer has as great an interest in many of the activities of the "farmers' department" as has the farmer himself.

Then, of course, in addition to the scientific divisions there is the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. This bureau has taken over the job of making farming a paying business. It is having the deuce of a time, altho a lot of farmers who utilize its many services are profiting therefrom.

Just now the department is trying to get manufacturers of news print to take over part of the Alaskan forests, under a contract that will grow more trees as the mills eat up the present supply. Dr. W.M. Jardine, who is in Kansas this week for Kansas Day, told me before he left that there is enough suitable forest in Kansas to supply one-third of news print needs at present of the United States, and to keep it up indefinitely if the matter is handled intelligently.

The department answers an average of 4,500 letters a day from farmers and others—principally farmers—on questions affecting farming. One could write a book on its various activities. In fact several people have. The department has an office of information that writes all sorts of books. And the bulletins cover every conceivable subject.

If you want to find out something, and don't know where else to write, send a letter to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., and the chances are some one there will either find you the answer or direct you where it can be found. Unless, of course, you are one of those lucky mortals who can ask more questions than a wise man can answer.

About Free School Books

Governor Paulen in his message to the legislature in recommending that the state provide free textbooks in the grade schools gave the reasons for doing so. They can be briefly stated.

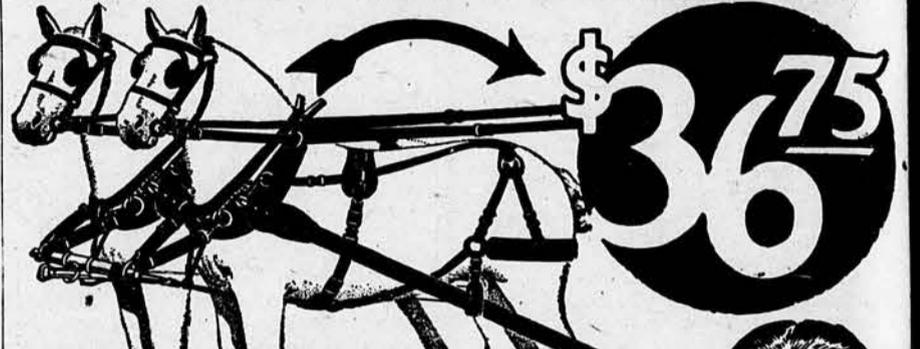
Parents are compelled by law to send their children to school up to 16 years. The state, on its part, undertakes to establish what is known as a free public school system. If this is compulsory and universal and free, should not the state supply all the facilities? It does supply buildings, grounds, teachers, desks, heating and lighting and other necessary facilities, all, in short, but the books, and it prescribes what books shall be used, and even prints most of them, or many of them. Since it recognizes its obligation to supply everything but the books, is there any reason, on the other hand, why it should not provide the books also? This has been the practice in some states for many years, and for nearly 40 years in Massachusetts. It is consistent with the universal, free compulsory public school system of the state.

Too many of our new Senators seem to be turning up in Washington with a past instead of a future.



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You know these things: But just to refresh your memory, send for booklet that tells how to fence for profit; another that shows how to test fence wire; and a catalog that shows all kinds of fence. Ask your dealer for these and Red Strand fence prices—or write to us.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co. 2179 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois

Cut corn feed from 11 to 8 1/4 bu. per 100 lb. of pork for C. R. Finkney, Fairmont, N. D. Made \$3100.00 on sheep and goats in less than one year for J. N. Simpson, Eden, Tex. Made \$40.00 per acre extra profit on hogs and lambs for Ralph Richards, Fairbank, Ia. Increased rent \$250.00 per quarter for Joseph Hyke, Bowman, N. D. Brought 1800 lb. of pork on a 10 acre field after 600 bu. of corn had been husked out for Dr. G. W. Hawkins, Salisbury, Mo.



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"6-Mule Team" "25-H.P. Stationary" "8-Mule Team" "2-H.P. 'Chore Boy'" "21-3 H.P. 'Hired Man'"

A Little Reading—

Will sometimes save a lot of money. Look on the Farmers' Market page for bargains in used machinery.

Hauled Feed Only One Day

When Straw Stacks and Stalk Fields Play Out Cattle Will Get Corn, Alfalfa and Kafir

BY HARLEY HATCH

OUR fine weather broke up this week. First we had a rain of perhaps 1/2 inch; then came snow, probably about 3 inches and that was followed by colder weather. For the first time this winter the mercury went below zero. I think it was down to about 7 or 8 below on the coldest night, but I don't want to dispute any thermometer; as well kick a man's dog as question his thermometer. At any rate, it was good, snug winter weather, clear and sunny enough each day so that it thawed a little every noon. It has not interfered with the cattle going to their stalk pasture. On only one day this winter have we had to haul any feed to the cattle; they get their living from straw stacks and stalk fields. That is going to come to an end sometime and when it does we have crabgrass and alfalfa hay, corn and kafir fodder for them. We bought 150 shocks of kafir some time ago; it was not headed and we have stacked most of it. The bundles were about 4 feet long, just the right length to make a good round stack.

ern grain and pay three times what you sell it for. But we manage to keep out of debt and don't you think we do fairly well?" Yes, I do. "There must be a time coming when farmers will have a fairer chance." I believe there is, if we can only hold on until that time comes. "It is so discouraging now, our young men are not staying on the farm, and you can't blame them. If they own a farm and manage well they can live, but if they have to start at the bottom and buy their farms they never can pay for them under present conditions, no matter how well they work or manage." This is a true picture of farming conditions in New England as well as in the West. When will it change? I don't know but I believe the day is coming when the farmer is going to be better off than the city worker.

Get List of Seed Growers

I have received a good letter from an old time friend of this paper who formerly lived near Manchester, Okla., but who now is located at Rodley, Colo. He writes, asking about Kanota seed oats and Sweet clover seed. I have advised him and all others living in the West to write to the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan., for a list of seed growers living nearest them. The station has a list of growers of the best farm seeds and they can put anyone in touch with those living nearest to them and by so doing save a great deal of local freight. The "back haul," that is, the haul from East to West carries a heavy rate and the closer home one can buy the better off he will be. There also is a list of seed growers in the classified columns of this paper and if you watch that column you will be pretty certain to find just what you need advertised there. Our Rodley friend is greatly pleased with the winter climate in his part of Colorado. He says, "Most of the time it freezes very light and it warms up to the finest clear weather by 9 o'clock. Fine water, pure air and the best of health—certainly a good climate to live in—but it gets a little too dry during the growing season. Have just planted 5 acres to peach pits thickly in rows so can thin them later. Fruit here has paid us well, so far."

Farm Sales on Increase

As we draw nearer to February the farm sales increase. Usually February provides the most farm sales of any month in the year. Some say they are leaving the farm, some that they are going into other business while a few say they are leaving the state. Nearly all classes of farm property are selling well this winter but there is one exception—horses. We all have thought, for the last six years, that next year would see the great rise in horse prices which we all were sure was coming. But the years go by and horse prices do not increase; if anything, they bring a little less every year. I still think the day of higher horse prices is coming. We cannot farm without horses and everyone says that fewer and fewer horses are being raised. And yet, we find most farmers with all the horses they can use and some with more than the farm ought to carry. Despite this, the average age of farm horses is greater every year; farmers take better care of their horses than they formerly did and many animals are in better condition today at 20 years old than horses 12 years old were 25 years ago. I believe the average age of the farm horse in this county today is more than 12 years. I saw it stated this week that the average age of U. S. cavalry horses is 12 years. This should mean higher horse prices.

The intestinal tract is now getting the blame in progressive medical circles for a good many things that used to be ascribed to the teeth or the tonsils, but we have decided, come what may, not to have ours removed, such as it is.

If you think politics easy, try standing on a fence while keeping one ear on the ground.

Was Cold in Those Days

Speaking of the weather reminds me that I got a card this week from a Nebraska friend with only one line written on it—"January 12, 1888." The writer spent that January day with me in a northern Nebraska school house. The worst blizzard in the history of the country broke that noon; we were all in the schoolhouse with fuel in plenty so we did not worry about ourselves, but we did a lot of wondering on what might be happening at home. Our homes lay west of the school and by 3 o'clock the writer of the card and I had concluded that we must get home to see how the folks there were faring. Despite the tearful lamentation of the teacher we started. We got about 10 feet past the southwest corner of the schoolhouse when we concluded we had made a mistake. The teacher certainly was glad to see us back for she feared she had made a great mistake in letting us start. To make a long story short, we stayed all night in the schoolhouse. The storm lulled by 5 o'clock in the morning but the mercury stood at 35 below zero. Drifts were in many places 10 feet deep but hard enough to hold us most everywhere. We made it home where we found everything all right, which was a great relief.

Got Static on the Stove Then

That terrific storm with its intense cold generated such a tremendous amount of static electricity that all thru the night one could not touch the stove without getting a hard shock. Many to whom I have told this have looked at me in such a way I knew they thought I was stretching the truth to the breaking point. It was the exact truth, however. Many also have told me that they could not be lost in any storm, even if it did go by the name of blizzard. The trouble with them is they never saw a real blizzard. What the papers today call a blizzard is no more like one than a gentle south breeze is like a cyclone. Imagine, if you can, a terrific wind with the air full of powdered ice, so full that you could not see your hand held out before your face, with the mercury at 35 below zero, and you will have some faint idea of what a real blizzard is like. I have seen only one like it and I never want to see another. I do not wonder that it made such an impression on all who experienced it that merely to mention the date "January 12, 1888" is to bring the fearful memory back to them.

Conditions in New England

To let you know how the farmers are faring back in the old Green Mountain state I am going to quote a little from a good letter I received from there today. In speaking of Vermont farm conditions the writer says: "We folks here can say that we too are farming under great difficulties, but are doing just the best we can. . . . We can't raise the grains our grandfathers did years ago, so we have to buy West-



The Tight Bottom Spreader Without Gears

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Rock Island Tight Bottom Spreader

The Rock Island No. 1 spreads manure evenly its entire width—it covers the wheel tracks—its ratchet feed has been a success for over thirty years—a simple, positive, steady drive.

It is low down—easy to load—no projections above sideboards. Wide spread.

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

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

The next time you are in town ask your Rock Island Dealer about this spreader. Write us for free booklet describing it, and we will also send you a copy of our attractive catalog. Ask for free package M-51.

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Wheel it around like a wheelbarrow!

Complete, portable milker; no pipe lines, no pulsator, no pails. So simple, so ultra-simple, so easy to clean.

Down After Trial and then, 8 Months to Pay for this COMPLETE, Portable Milker

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Comes complete and ready to use—nothing to install—PORTABLE. No pipe lines, no pulsator. The most sanitary, easiest-to-clean milker. Milks 2 or 3 cows at once right into your own shipping can. No extra pails to handle and to wash. Detachable in a moment to pump by hand if desired. Astounding rock-bottom price—because it's so simple AND the best milker for you and for your cows just because it's so simple.

FREE Book on MILKING—

Let us send you our free catalog. It's full of important facts—an education in milking machines. Learn how to get the greatest milking service at the lowest cost. Learn also how you are completely protected in giving our machine a fair trial on your own herd. Free trial where we have no salesman or agent. Send coupon.

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Use Whites Here and Yolks There

By Nell B. Nichols

EVERYONE will agree that it takes a white plus a yolk to make an egg. And no one will deny that both parts must be used on baking day if harmony is to prevail in the kitchen. Discarding the yolks, the golden portion filled with iron, vitamins and numerous substances needed by the human body, gives the homemaker a guilty conscience. Putting them away for future use, knowing how they deteriorate thru contact with the air, does not give a woman, who wishes to practice economy, a cheerful feeling. But great is the joy of manufacturing toothsome creations from both the whites and yolks.

Companion recipes—that is the name for my most recent collection. It consists of dishes using egg whites and directions for making luscious accompaniments in which the left-over yolks play a leading role. Here are a few of the good-meats selected from my files.

Silver and Gold Cake

Bake the white portion in two layers and the yellow batter in one layer. Insert the gold layer between the white ones. Use "Delicious Filling" between the layers and spread the top and sides with white icing sprinkled with shredded cocoanut or chopped nut meats.

White Portion—Use 3/8 cup butter, 1 1/8 cups sugar, 2 cups flour, 4 egg whites, 3/8 cup milk, 3 teaspoons baking powder, 1/4 teaspoon salt and 1/4 teaspoon flavoring. Almond flavoring is good. Combine ingredients as for any cake.

Yellow Portion—Use 1/4 cup butter, 3/8 cup sugar, 1 1/2 cups flour, 4 egg yolks, 1/8 cup milk, 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/8 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla and 1/2 teaspoon orange flavoring. Combine ingredients as for any cake.

Marble Cake

Mix in the order listed: 1/2 cup butter, 1 1/2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup milk, 1 1/2 cups flour, 1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder, 1/2 teaspoon vanilla, and 4 egg whites beaten stiff. Take out one-third of batter and place in another bowl. To it add 1 square chocolate, melted. Marble in pan. Cover with Chocolate Nut Frosting.

Delicious Filling

Mix 1 cup sugar, 6 tablespoons flour and 1/4 teaspoon salt. Scald 1 cup milk and cool. Add first mixture to cooled milk. Cook in double boiler until thick. Remove from fire and add 1 square melted chocolate. When cold, add 1/2 cup chopped nuts and 1 teaspoon vanilla.

Chocolate Nut Frosting

Boil 1 cup sugar with 1/2 cup water to a firm soft-ball stage. Beat 2 egg yolks while the sugar mixture is cooking. Pour the hot sirup in a fine stream on the yolks, beating constantly. Pour this on a square of melted chocolate, add 1 cup nut meats and 1/2 teaspoon vanilla. Beat until of the right consistency to spread.

Chocolate Filling

Use 2 1/2 squares chocolate, 1 cup powdered sugar, 3 tablespoons milk, 1 egg yolk and 1/2 teaspoon

vanilla. Add half of sugar and milk to melted chocolate; add remaining sugar and egg yolk. Cook in double boiler, stirring constantly at first. Cool and flavor. Use between layers of Marble Cake or other cake.

Prune Whip

Pick over and wash 1/2 pound prunes. Soak and cook until very tender. Rub thru strainer, add 1/2 cup sugar and cook 5 minutes. Beat whites of 5 eggs until stiff. Add prune mixture gradually after they have cooled and stir in 2 teaspoons lemon juice. Pile lightly in buttered baking dish and bake 20 minutes in slow oven. Serve with Soft Custard.

Soft Custard

Scald milk with 1/8 cup sugar and 1/4 teaspoon salt. Beat 3 egg yolks slightly and add to hot milk, first thinning the egg and heating it gradually by adding a little of the hot milk to it. Cook in double boiler until custard coats back of silver spoon.

Divinity

Boil 2 cups sugar, 1/2 cup corn sirup and 1/2 cup water until a firm soft ball is formed when a small portion of the mixture is dropped into cold water. Pour the hot sirup on the stiffly beaten white of 1 egg. Beat until the mixture begins to get hard. Stir in 1/2 cup walnut meats and 1/2 teaspoon vanilla.

Vanilla Wafers

Sift 1 cup flour, 1 1/4 teaspoons baking powder and 1/4 teaspoon salt, four times. Then rub in 1/2 cup butter. Add the yolk of 1 egg and 1/2 cup sugar which have been beaten together. Gradually add 3 tablespoons cold water. Drop from spoon onto greased sheet or on an inverted pan. Bake in a quick oven.

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.

Makes Overalls at Home

AS A mother of four boys and one girl, making ends meet keeps me out of mischief. Perhaps this idea of mine will help others. It is quite a saving to make the overalls for the boys. Denim is not expensive. Take a pair of old overalls for a pattern. Cut or rip them apart, leaving the side seam in, lay flat on the material, allowing for seams and growth. On the sides make a flat placket with

buttons and buttonholes. Make the front pockets one long piece of material to cover knees, stitching it across at desired depth for a pocket. Watch pockets also please the boys. Sew on pockets then sew the two pieces together. I double stitch all the seams and use fasteners from Daddy's overalls for the three school boys and the hose supporter hooks for the little fellows.
Rooks County. Mrs. J. F. Carpenter.

Date Sticks

1 cup sugar	1 level teaspoon baking powder
2 well beaten eggs	1/2 teaspoon salt
4 tablespoons milk	1 cup cut dates
1 cup flour	1 cup walnut meats

Bake in square pan one half hour. Cut into "sticks" while quite warm and roll in powdered sugar.
Larimer Co., Colorado. Mrs. J. H. Spence.

Add Envelopes for Recipes

PASTE an envelope inside the covers of my cook books. It is very handy to place recipes that are clipped or copied, in. Then they are not always getting lost.
Denver Co., Colorado. Mrs. E. M. Stafford.

Home Made Lard Press

AS A time-saving device during the butchering season, I have found nothing better for those who have no real lard press, than this home-made lard press.

We took a tin gallon bucket and punched holes over the bottom of it and for about 2 inches upon the sides. Then we cut a piece of board 1 inch thick, rounding so that it would slide up and

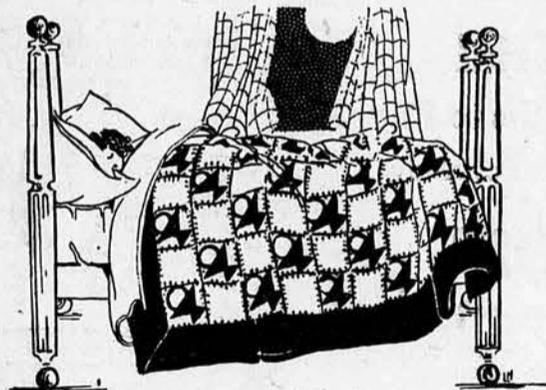
Curing Summer Meat

THE newest and best methods of curing meat for use the year around are treated in our new leaflet, "Curing Summer Meat." This leaflet takes up not only the best methods of cutting, salting and smoking, but also the best ways of rendering lard and caring for the miscellaneous parts which require immediate attention at butchering time. I shall be very glad to send you this leaflet without charge if you will write for it and enclose a 2-cent stamp for mailing it. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

down inside the bucket, and then nailed a stick 2 inches square to the center of the round piece. This we use as a press, filling the can with the lard cracklings and pressing them with the press.
Mrs. Fayne E. Schletzbaum.

McPherson County.

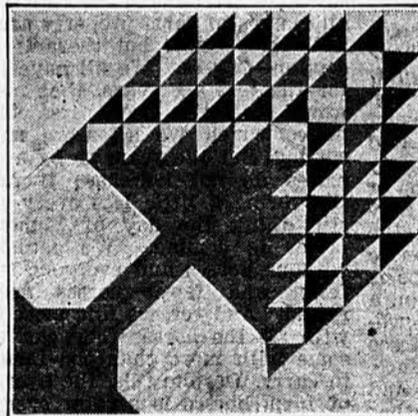
Quilts From Grandmother's Collection



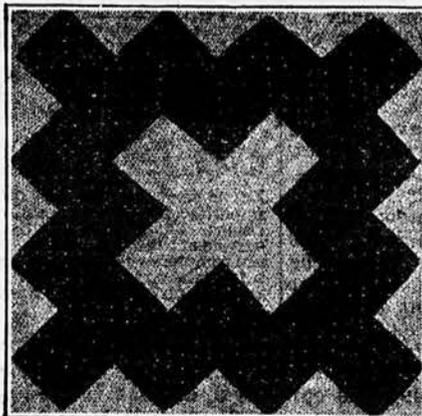
DOWN from the attic have come grandmother's four poster bed and bureau, and we've put a new bottom in the little old rocker in which she rocked her babies to sleep. Nimble fingers have reproduced her cheery rug, and soft ruffled curtains hang at the windows. Finally we peeked into her highboy and found just what was needed to make the room complete—Grandmother's patchwork quilts. They are yellow with age and strongly redolent of cedar but those tiny patches which combine into such delightful designs hold a challenge for nimble fingers. So patchwork quilts after the patterns of grandmother's day are back on our beds and in our work baskets. Here are some choice patterns from a grandmother's collection.

ANY of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. In ordering, mention the designs desired, by name. Price of the patterns is 15 cents each.

TREE OF PARADISE—The block from which this was photographed was of red and green on a background of white and it bears a date of more than a century ago. A very lovely color scheme could be arranged by shading the colors in using the lighter shades on the outside. The block is 13 inches square.



BASKET DESIGN—This simple little basket design made from triangular patches, with the handle applied on must have been a favorite with this particular grandmother for her collection contained several. It is very lovely when two contrasting dark colors are used on a light background.



DOUBLE CROSS—A delightful variation of the cross pattern. It is especially adaptable to a two color combination. Each block is 11 1/2 inches square.



The Gist of Spring Fashions

IF THERE is one season above another when the urge for a new wardrobe is irresistible, it is in the spring. And it will ever be thus, as long as Mother Nature continues to deck out the earth in new verdure as soon as the warm days approach. Then, too, after wearing the heavy, more or less somber colors ascribed to winter, it is a genuine joy to don a light, colorful new outfit.

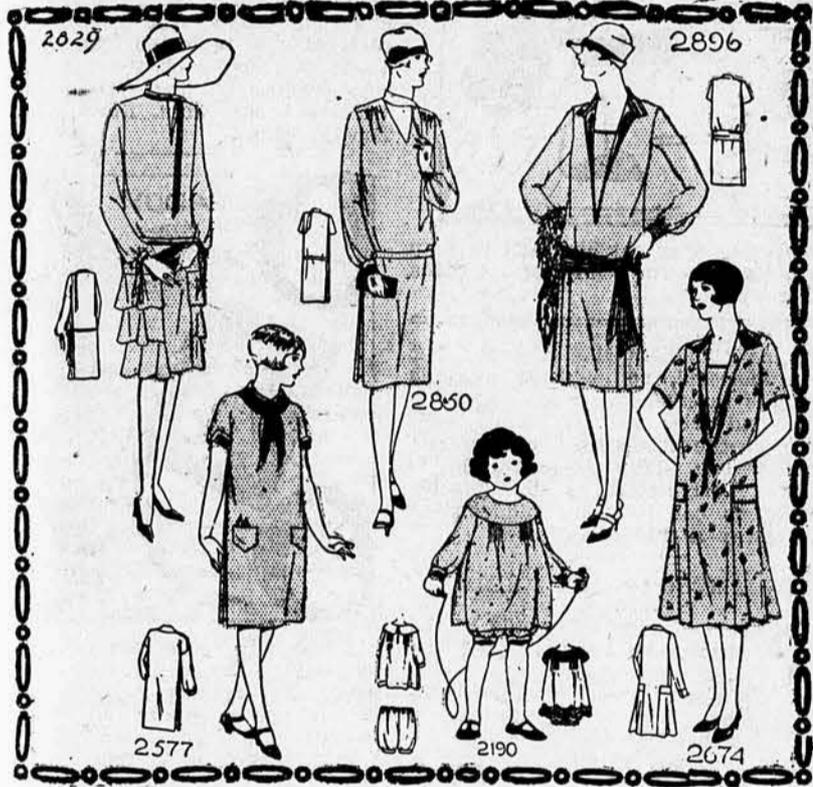
There is no doubt about it—spring colors this year are to be gay, with a marked departure from the pastel and crayon shades of the past two seasons. Blue, perhaps, will predominate, in every tone and shade imaginable. Some of the titles that have been given the varied range of blues are: Queen blue, Flemish blue, Mecca blue, Copen blue and blue lotus. Next to blue will come shades of tan, rose, green and gray. The following are titles in these colors that bid fair to be popular: Grecian rose, tiger lily, Alvena green, French beige, jungle green, claret, monkey skin, oak buff, rose beige, rose ash, rosalia, paradise green, rustic brown, seal brown and gooseberry. Very few dresses will be confined to a single color, and often three shades of one color will be used in one frock.

As to materials, the semi-sheer fabrics will be favored. Georgette crepe and crepe Romaine will play an important role. They are used in various ways but are especially smart in frocks of the two or three piece type, modeled on simple, almost tailored lines. Shantung is again chosen for sports frocks, while light weight cashmere weaves and light weight plaid flannels and wool jerseys will appear in costumes to be worn on cooler days. Flat crepes always are in good style and will be used in many new frocks.

The new silhouette is—delightfully youthful—slender in line and short in length with the waistline suggested by a belt, if the garment is in one piece. Skirts are full but seldom circular, the fullness being achieved with soft plaits inserted in the form of godets, or gathers, shirring or flounces. Blouses are important, often appearing just in the back. Or there may be just a suggestion of a blouse.

Very little trimming is used on any of the new dresses. The contrast of materials, plaits, tucks or flounces gives the garments an air of distinction and sophistication which are marks of the 1927 mode.

Florence Miller Johnson.



2029—Three tiered skirt. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2850—Features straight lines. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2896—Two-piece effect. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2577—Tailored style for juniors. Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.
 2190—Child's dress. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

2674—House dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers. Our new spring fashion magazine is now ready and we will be glad to mail it to you on receipt of 10 cents.

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.

Setting Colors

I have some pink, yellow, blue and red kincham which I am going to make into dresses for my little girls. What should I use to set these different colors?—Mrs. Jessie H.

Add 1 pint of salt and 1 tablespoon of powdered alum to 1 gallon of water and use in soaking fabrics to set the following colors: pink, brown, red, yellow, gray, black and black and white mixtures. If strong salt water fails to set blue dye in fabrics, 1 tablespoon of powdered alum, ½ cupful of strong vinegar and 1-tablespoon of sugar of lead, a poison, may be added to a gallon of water used in the soaking.

Whole Wheat Bread

Would you please print a recipe for whole wheat bread in your column as I would like to use it for a change in the school lunch boxes?—Mrs. Herbert R.

As I have had several requests for this recipe I am very glad to print it. I think you are wise to send whole

wheat bread in the school lunch boxes as it is more healthful than white bread.

2 cups scalded milk 1 yeast cake dissolved in ¼ cup lukewarm water
 ½ cup sugar or ½ cup molasses 4½ cups coarse whole wheat flour
 2 teaspoons salt

Add sweetening and salt to milk; cool, and when lukewarm add dissolved yeast cake and flour; beat well, cover and let rise to double its bulk. Again beat, and turn into greased bread pans, having pans ½ full; let rise, and bake. Whole wheat bread should not quite double its bulk during the last rising.

Keeping the Hair Curled

Is there any preparation to use on the hair that will help it to retain its curl? My hair is easy to curl but the curl will not stay in more than a day or two.—Margaret M.

We have a number of preparations for using on the hair which help it to retain its curl. If you will write to me again signing your full name and enclosing a stamped, self-addressed envelope I will be very glad to send you the names of the curling liquids. I will also be glad to send them to anyone else who would like to have them. Address your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Grass stains usually disappear after an application of alcohol or molasses.

Kansas Accredited Hatcheries



The Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association stands for high standards in baby chicks. All "Accredited Chicks" come from carefully selected flocks where every breeding bird must pass a rigid inspection by an association inspector specially trained and approved by the Kansas State Agricultural College. Each bird is selected for breed characteristics, for strength and vitality, and for production.

For further particulars address the Secretary, Kansas Accredited Hatcheries Association, Manhattan, Kan.

Insist upon Kansas Sunshine Chicks and look for the trade-mark label.

- MASTER BREEDERS HATCHERY, Cherryvale, Kan.
- PECK'S FARM HATCHERY, Soldier, Kan.
- MAYHOOD HATCHERY, Manhattan, Kan.
- THE HIAWATHA HATCHERY CO., Hiawatha, Kan.
- SUNFLOWER STATE POULTRY HATCHERY, Bronson, Kan.
- HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Hiawatha, Kan.
- FORREST GLEN HATCHERY, Ottawa, Kan.
- JENKINS POULTRY FARM, Jewell City, Kan.
- THE CRAWFORD HATCHERY, Horton, Kan.
- FRED PRYMEK, Cuba, Kan.
- THE ARGONIA HATCHERY, Argonia, Kan.
- FRANK C. DARROU HATCHERY, P. O. Box 78, Hutchinson, Kan.
- SUNFLOWER POULTRY FARM AND HATCHERY, Newton, Kan.
- THE JOHNSON HATCHERY, Leonardville, Kan.
- KENNEDY'S ACCREDITED HATCHERY, Washington, Kan.
- MRS. T. C. TISCHHAUSER, 2124 South Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.
- THE SABETHA HATCHERY, Sabetha, Kan.
- MRS. J. A. BECROFT, Garden City, Kan.
- ENGLEWOOD EGG FARM, Olathe, Kan.
- THE JAQUISS HATCHERY, Lindsborg, Kan.
- GRASSLANDS, Vernon, Kan.
- HATCHER HATCHERY, Wellington, Kan.
- THE HAYS HATCHERY, Hays, Kan.
- THE STIRTZ HATCHERY, Abilene, Kan.
- THE ZURICH HATCHERY, Zurich, Kan.
- THE FRANKFORT CHICKERY, Frankfort, Kan.
- RUFF'S POULTRY FARM, Ottawa, Kan.
- A. L. BEELEY, Coldwater, Kan.
- THE ALLEN HATCHERY, Oakley, Kan.
- VESPER'S MAMMOTH HATCHERY, Topeka, Kan.
- THE GLASER HATCHERY, Pratt, Kan.
- THE HOERMAN HATCHERY, Linn, Kan.
- THE FLATER HATCHERY, Hepler, Kan.

Sabetha's BLUE RIBBON Chicks

Sired by 261 to 290 egg males. Flocks Kansas Accredited and Certified for 3 seasons. Egg and exhibition qualities were bred into our flocks many years before we accredited them. THERE'S A DIFFERENCE between those well bred flocks accredited and ordinary flocks accredited. OUR CATALOGUE WILL CONVINCE you OUR BLUE RIBBON CHICKS ARE NOT ORDINARY CHICKS, but will double and even treble your poultry profits. Blue Ribbon Chicks—COMPARE—Ordinary Chicks

BLUE RIBBON HEN	ORDINARY HEN
Bred to lay 200 eggs and up yearly	Lays 80 eggs or less per year
Income from 200 eggs.....\$6.00	Income from 80 eggs.....\$2.40
Yearly cost to feed hen..... 2.00	Yearly cost to feed hen..... 2.00
Profit, per hen.....\$4.00	Profit, per hen, only.....\$.40

CHEAP CHICKS ARE DEAR AT ANY PRICE. Our prices are low considering the quality. Why buy ordinary chicks of 80 or less egg quality? When you can buy chicks sired and bred to lay 260 to 290 eggs yearly, at only a mere fraction of cost above the ordinary chicks, but a startling big difference in your poultry profits 6 to 8 months from now. Before ordering elsewhere you should get our prices and free catalogue, showing trapnest production, and profitable lessons on the care and feeding of baby chicks. Sabetha Hatchery, Dept. A, Sabetha, Kansas

HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY

Chicks of QUALITY and VITALITY from Accredited flocks. Exhibition Reds and Leghorns our specialty. Can furnish chicks from all leading varieties in both Certified and Accredited. Catalogue sent free. HUBER'S RELIABLE HATCHERY, Hiawatha, Kan.

FRANKFORT CHICKERIES

Frankfort, Kansas
 Every bird serving us is State Accredited and is blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhoea. Send for catalogue before buying. Read our guarantee. Third year of blood testing work.

The Capitol City Egg Farm

Importers and Breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns
 Hatching eggs from selected flock headed by cockerels from our 1926 imported hens, \$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

THE OLD RELIABLE

You Know What You Are Getting
 The best that can be produced and with official approval—State Certified Chix with finest egg breeding combined with outstanding vitality. They cost no more—no need to raise any but the best. Barred, Buff and White Rocks; White Wyandottes; White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Anconas; Buff and White Orpingtons; White Langshans; S. C. Reds. Write for our catalog and low prices.
 THE LENHART HATCHERY CO., THE OLD RELIABLE, DEPT. C., HERINGTON, KANSAS



Here's Fun For Every Boy and Girl

I LIVE on an 80-acre farm which is 3½ miles from Melyern and 4½ miles from Olivet. I read the children's page and think it is real interesting. We had a pie supper at Valley school. I am 5 feet 7½ inches tall and weigh 127 pounds. I have black hair and brown eyes and dark complexion. I would be glad to hear from some of the boys and girls and will answer every letter that asks for a reply. I have a dog for a pet.

Marguerite Lula Fisher.
Olivet, Kan.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to Pleasant Valley school. My teacher's name is Miss Weir. I walk 1½ miles to school. I have two sisters. Their names are Margaret and Minnie. For pets I have a dog and a cat. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Pittsburg, Kan. Ruby Banke.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson



Nature's "Bugaboos"

"The survival of the fittest" means, to most people, the survival of the

HOME-MADE-MOUSE-TRAP

For You to Make and Try

BEND THE FOUR ENDS INWARD

CUT THE END OF AN OLD CAN IN THIS MANNER

LEAVING A HOLE ABOUT FIVE-EIGHTHS OF AN INCH IN DIAMETER IN THE CENTER

PLACE SOME CHEESE ON THE INSIDE

A MOUSE CAN GO IN THE CAN BUT CAN'T GET OUT BECAUSE OF THE POINTS

There are always some mice about the house that need catching and it is up to you to see that they are caught. It will not cost you a penny to make this trap, but don't forget to use a bit of cheese for bait.

best fighters, but Nature offers many examples of creatures who keep their places by "discretion rather than valor." Some, in fact, rely for personal safety wholly upon surprising and disconcerting their enemies.

The large "eye spots" which flash into sight when the wings of some butterflies are suddenly opened, have the same effect upon the waiting hungry bird as the small boy's "Boo!" when he flashes his pumpkin lantern from behind a hedge. Even the caterpillars of some butterflies, such as the "Green clouded swallowtail," are also equipped with "scare crow" eye spots.

A terrifying device of another kind is exhibited by the "frilled lizard." When allowed to go peaceably about his business, his ample frill hangs

over his shoulders like a cape; but when molested, he suddenly expands it at the threatened danger, bares his teeth, and tries to look like a bold, fierce reptile instead of a perfectly harmless one. Perhaps indeed, he is really as frightened as the spinster who opens her umbrella suddenly to scare away a threatening cow.

Try These on the Family

What part of your ear would be the most essential for a martial band? The drum.

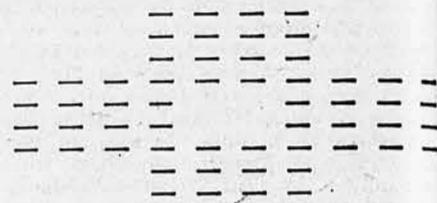
Why is a music teacher like a baseball coach? Because he frequently says, "Try that last run over again."

What modern invention is like a voice from the other world? The radio.

Why are musicians fortunate? Because when they want a change of air they can change it.

A man was seen in Washington just after the storm; one half of his face was black. Yes, and so was the other half.

Connected Word Squares



Upper square: 1. Challenge; 2. Dry; 3. Travel; 4. Paradise.

Left square: 1. Peel; 2. Eras; 3. Gather; 4. See.

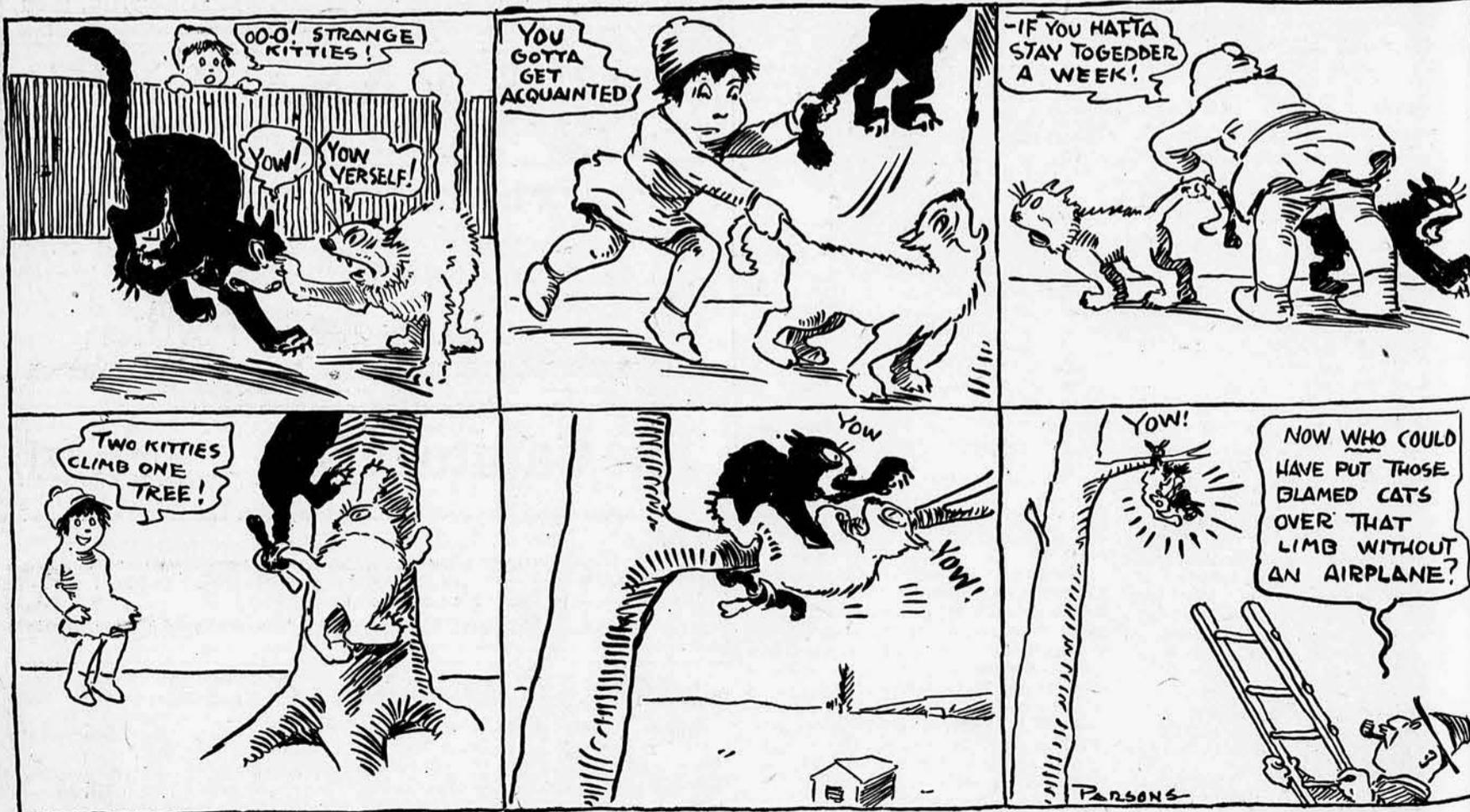
Right square: 1. City in Alaska; 2. Unclose; 3. A drink; 4. Finishes.

Lower square: 1. Past time; 2. Egg shape; 3. Taps; 4. Otherwise.

From the definitions given, fill in the dashes correctly so that each square reads the same across and up and down and so that the squares fit into each other as indicated. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



It would be better for you to practice making the pictures of Paddy on paper. Try making four or five pictures of him on paper; you will find it very easy to do. Then try to draw Paddy's picture on a real hard-boiled egg.



The Hoovers—Will Grandpa Often Wonder About This?

Food Makes the Man

BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Back in the "effete East," where swollen fortunes sometimes are left behind and spent in doing work that God certainly knows about, "Health demonstrations" often are made. One such was made recently to find whether people eat well balanced meals. Eighty-six representative families were selected, some of them being on farms, some in villages and some in larger towns. The outcome showed that those who ate too much or wasted food were double the number of those who ate too little. There were no families that used too little of sweets or meat. However, 63 families used too little of green vegetables, 29 were low in other vegetables, 28 in milk, 26 in eggs, 25 in fats and 14 in fruits. Sixteen of the 86 families used no green vegetables at all during the week that they kept the record. The farm families used less vegetables, fruit and meat than the city families; more milk, cereals and potatoes.

The glaring faults brought out by the investigation were the tendency to use too large a share of proteins, starches and sugars and to ignore the value of milk and a generous supply of green vegetables. The farmers were the chief sinners on the first count and the city people on the second. Results of these faulty habits of diet were shown in the fact that the adults were too fat and too costive and the children had many indications of malnutrition.

What did the people do about it? For one thing they started to buy a greater variety of foods. In a short time 15 stores had added lettuce, spinach, cabbage and oranges to the groceries regularly kept in stock. They might also have added sauerkraut to good advantage, and making a specialty of fine eating apples at reasonable prices would have been profitable. Seventy of the families began to plan for mending their dietary ways by arranging for vegetable gardens and making preparations to can and store fruits and vegetables for the next season.

They began to insist upon school children being up to standard weight and served milk lunches for that purpose. The principal of one high school stated that as the boys and girls came nearer normal weight their dispositions improved noticeably and discipline became correspondingly easier. If the "too, too fat" began eating more green vegetables and less starches and sugar, I have no doubt that they lost some pounds of flesh and gained a better color, a lighter spirit, and a more regular bowel habit. It is true enough that "food makes the man" and that wrong food will make him go wrong. Let's imagine ourselves among the 86 families, and do a little correcting of diet before the evil results draw near.

May be Adenoid Growths

We have a little girl 6 years old in our family, adopted, that sniffs all the time. With it comes a cough, short, kind of barking, and she has gone on like that for a year that she has been here. She is in good health, heavier than my own boy, her age. But she is so different. She has a dreadful fear of night darkness, even in the daytime. She seems awfully nervous and restless. At night if she has played hard the day before she will roll around in bed giving funny excited, nervous cries all the sound asleep. What is the matter with her? E. H.

The symptoms lead me to suspect adenoid growths that interfere with her breathing. This would account for the sniffling, the cough and the nervousness. Have her examined.

May Not be Pleurisy

What is pleurisy? What causes it and can it be cured? I have it and it hurts me all the time. I don't just have a spell and get over it, but I have pains in my sides all the time. A Reader.

Pleurisy is inflammation of the membrane lining of the lungs—the pleura. Persistent pleurisy usually points to tuberculosis as the cause. Very many pains in the side and chest that have nothing whatever to do with pleurisy are given that name, because there is a tendency to ascribe every pain in the side to the pleura.

Unnecessary to Move

I am told that I have tuberculosis in its early stages and that my best hope lies in going to another climate. We are very poor and cannot afford the expense of moving very far. Besides I know that I shall be terribly homesick if I am so far away that no one can ever come to see me. What place would you recommend? L. D. S.

I recommend that you do not move

away from your present home. The climate of Kansas is a very good one and hundreds of people have recovered from tuberculosis in it. The most important thing for you is not to change climate but to take full advantage of the one you now have. In all probability you should have absolute rest in bed for a good period to begin the cure, and your bed should be out in the fresh air. You should have plenty of good food and you should be quiet and free from excitement and worry of all kinds. No one, in any climate, can have better treatment for tuberculosis.

K. S. A. C. Will Answer You

Dairymen and farmers attending Farm and Home Week February 7 to 12, will have an opportunity on Wednesday of that week to ask and discuss practically all questions pertaining to dairy farming. The dairy department and herd, with a review of recent experimental work, will be available to all visitors.

If you grow soybeans, you will want to hear the feeding value explained. For those interested in Sweet clover, Prof. W. J. Fraser of the University of Illinois will discuss ways of getting more milk to the acre by the use of that legume.

The question of feeding minerals to dairy cows will be answered. Are you thinking of building a new dairy barn? Professor Ward has some time and money saving ideas about dairy barn construction. What about marketing dairy products? How can one improve the purebred business?

These questions and others will be discussed by Dean H. L. Russell, Madison, Wis.; W. J. Fraser of the University of Illinois; C. T. Conklin, Brandon, Vt.; Charles L. Hill of Rosendale, Wis., and members of the dairy department staff.

An effort is being put forth to make this the most useful program ever given. Special features will be the award of honor certificates to the owners of herds averaging 300 pounds of butterfat and a silver cup to the owner of the highest producing cow in the state. A student fitting and showing contest will be not only interesting but instructive. Each of the state breed associations will hold an evening meeting so come prepared to stay all day if not all week. We believe you will find it worth while.

Hope for Baldheaded Men

Hear ye what science now hath wrought! Bald mice have been made to grow hair in experiments designed to discover a cure for baldness among humans. To grow hair on mice is easy, scientists explain, but the trick was to make the mice bald.

Dr. F. A. E. Crew, principal of the animal breeding institute of the Edinburgh university, has discovered that mice may be made to shed their coats by extracting certain gland substances. Doctor Crew also says that by extracting a substance from normal mice and grafting into the bald ones, he has been able to promote the growth of the coat again, either completely or partially, according to the amount applied. The experiments are being continued with a view of ascertaining whether human baldness may not be due to the same glandular deficiency, and therefore curable in a similar way.

Grew Winter Tomatoes

A tomato plant 3 feet high with ripe tomatoes clinging to it is the unusual sight in the George Boston home, Smith county. The plant was taken from the garden last September and transplanted in the house, so the Bostons have been enjoying tomatoes, fresh if you please, during these winter days.

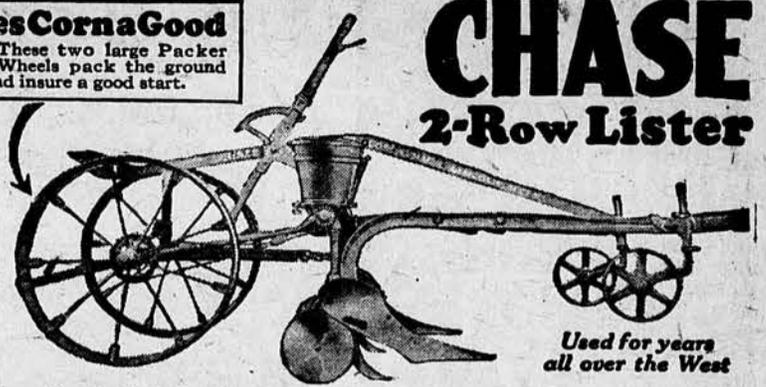
Our Best Three Offers

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

\$38,211 For 933 Cattle

W. H. Mull and M. A. Wallingford sold 933 cattle at Ashland recently at public auction for \$38,211, all cash.

Insures Corn a Good Start These two large Packer Wheels pack the ground just right and insure a good start.



CHASE 2-Row Lister

Used for years all over the West

A Wonderful Machine for this Western Country

Successful use for several years has demonstrated that this Chase 2-Row Lister is all that farmers claim who have used it—the machine that will come nearest to insuring a corn crop in this western country. Built by Prof. L. W. Chase, for 16 years head of the Department of Agricultural Engineering of the University of Nebraska.

Leaves the soil in wonderful condition for cultivation and gets the greatest possible use of all moisture in the soil. Does not scatter weed seed in the bottom of the trench.

Very light draft. From a horse to a horse and a half easier pulled. Light weight and simple, yet strong and rugged.

Easy to operate—a boy can manage it. Saves labor and increases yield. Operates satisfactorily on a side hill.

Elmer G. Fisher, Yankton, S. D., writes: "Have used three makes of two-row listers and the Chase is the outstanding machine. Simple of construction and operation, easy draft and leaves the seed bed just right."

Let us tell you more about it. Just ask for lister circular. (11)

CHASE PLOW COMPANY, 710 West P St., Lincoln, Neb.

A good chance to make money farming on your own land. Greatest grain crops in America are raised at lowest cost on the cheap lands of the

Edmonton District

CENTRAL ALBERTA, CANADA

WRITE FOR OUR BOOK. IT IS FREE. It tells of our cheap land . . . good climate . . . big crops . . . good living conditions. Send to-day. We'll mail it to you right away.

Address **JOHN BLUE, Secretary, Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce, Edmonton, Canada**

9 other models to choose from.

NEW Old Tan Harness Models

New Low Prices!

Write today for our catalog showing new models at new low prices. Old Tan is the famous harness with the "Buckleless Buckle" and Metal-to-Metal wherever there is wear and strain—making it the strongest, longest-lived, most economical harness to be had!

Don't Pay for 4 Months

We will send you any model of Old Tan Harness and you don't pay us one cent for four months! We also give 30 days' FREE TRIAL. Write! Send for free book, together with our special "Don't Pay for 4 Months" offer. Don't wait until your old harness breaks down! Write.

BABSON BROS., 2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 89-81 CHICAGO

WRITE FOR PRICE ON NEW FARM TOOL

Hundreds sold. Fits any old or new, wood or steel 2, 3 or 4 section harrow. Peoria Harrow Grass and Alfalfa Seeder sows all grass seeds to uniform depth. Low down; no waste. Cuts work in half. You cannot afford to waste your time and seed. Pays for itself on 20 acres. Buy only the seeder—so cheap everyone can get one.

Special introductory price. Write quick.
PEORIA DRILL AND SEEDER CO.
2889 N. Perry Ave., Peoria, Illinois

Hatcher Hatcher

STANDARD AND SELECT CHICKS COST NO MORE, though produced in the finest model hatchery in the Southwest—under the most sanitary and scientific conditions. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Buff, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff and White Orpingtons, White Leghorns. Kansas certified and accredited flocks only.

Every chick carries Dr. Hatcher's personal guarantee—your best assurance of highest quality and greater profits. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid anywhere. Send for catalog and price list now. Reference First National Bank in Wellington. Order early and be sure of prompt delivery.

DR. A. R. HATCHER, Dept. A, WELLINGTON, KANSAS

make money in Poultry with SAFETY HATCH Incubators and Brooders



THERE'S an ever-increasing demand for poultry and eggs --at good prices. Are you raising enough poultry? Why not let a SAFETY HATCH INCUBATOR help you increase your poultry operations profitably? Hatching your own chicks enables you to keep strains pure and chicks strong, vigorous and healthy. Many patented features combine in the SAFETY HATCH to make it a real producer. You get a live, healthy chick from every fertile egg of normal vitality--and Morris Brooders bring them through better than most hens! Write for free catalog and Evidence Folder, also name of nearest dealer.

The Morris Mfg. Co.
879 E. Russell Street, El Reno, Okla.
6 sizes--50 to 480 chick capacities
Live dealer wanted in every town, where we do not already have one

140 Egg Incubator \$13.90
30 Days Trial

Freight Paid east of Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks, double walls -- dead air space -- double glass doors. Shipped complete, with all fixtures set up ready to use.

140 Egg -- \$13.90; with Drum Brooder, \$19.10
180 Egg -- \$16.35; with Drum Brooder, \$21.55
250 Egg -- \$22.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$35.45
340 Egg -- \$30.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$43.45
500 Egg -- \$45.50; with Canopy Brooder, \$58.20
Drum Brooder (50 - 200 Chick Capacity) \$7.25
24-in. Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chick) \$10.25
44-in. Wickless Canopy (50 to 500 Chick) \$14.75

Order direct from this advertisement. 30 days trial--money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1927 catalogue which shows larger sizes.

Wisconsin Incubator Co.,
Box 132, Racine, Wis.

\$11.95 Buys Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot-Water Copper Tanks, Self-Regulated Safety Lamps, Thermometers and Holders, Egg Testers, Hatches Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese. My Hot-Water Lamp, Coal and Oil Canopy Brooders will raise the chicks. Guaranteed. Over a million users in 27 years. Write for catalog "Hatching Facts" or order Champion Belle City today. I'll ship **Freight Prepaid** East of Rockies and allowed West.

Incubators
80 Egg -- \$11.95; with 80 Chick Lamp \$15.95
140 Egg -- \$13.95; with 140 Chick Lamp \$19.95
230 Egg -- \$21.95; with 230 Chick Lamp \$29.95
400 Egg -- \$36.95; with 500 Chick Oil \$47.95
600 Egg -- \$49.95; with 600 Chick Coal \$64.95
Or add 45c for each Incubator or Brooder (Except 400 and 600 sizes or Coal Canopy Brooders) and I will ship Express Prepaid day received.

Lamp Brooders
80 Chick -- \$5.95
140 Chick -- \$7.95
230 Chick -- \$9.95
400 Chick -- \$12.95
600 Chick -- \$15.95

Brooders
80 Chick -- \$15.95
140 Chick -- \$19.95
230 Chick -- \$29.95
400 Chick -- \$47.95
600 Chick -- \$64.95

Coal Canopy Brooders
600 Chick -- \$15.95
1200 Chick -- \$19.95

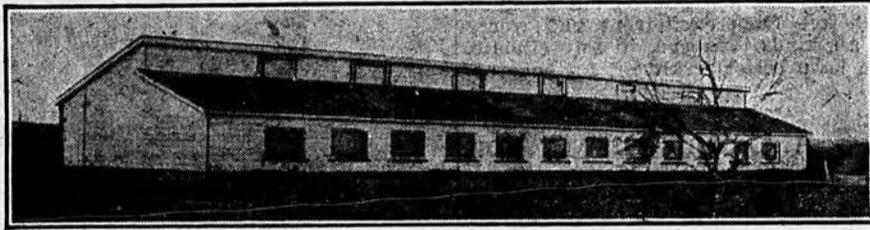
Oil Canopy Brooders
500 Chick -- \$11.95
1000 Chick -- \$13.95

Save Time--Order Now--or write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co. Box 21, Racine, Wis.

Flock Pays More Every Year

During the Last Five Seasons Baby Chick Losses Have Been Cut to the Minimum

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON



When the White Leghorns Got a Chance They Paid for This Laying House, Four Brooder Houses and Numerous Other Things. In the Last Few Years the Flock Has Proved Itself Worthy of Considerable Attention

NET profit, \$1,000." That was for 1925. And on another page, "gross income, \$1,960; net, \$1,140, plus 42 cockerels valued at \$2 each," for last year. Before Mrs. Herbert Feldhausen settled down to discuss poultry with her visitors she went after her records. "I could show them to you back as far as 1909," she said. "I know exactly what my flock has been doing all that time. And one satisfaction I have is knowing the layers have increased the profit every single year. Better care, more satisfactory feeding and better stock are responsible.

"If we had 200 hens thru the winter we did pretty well until we came here," Mrs. Feldhausen continued, "but I now have 500 hens and pullets. We built this house when we moved to this farm. If I could have used the money from my flock for our home I could have paid for it more than once." Conversation forgot the layers for a minute to consider the home. It is a fine place to be. Large, comfortable, strictly modern, a tribute to the thrift and taste of this Marshall county family. "The water system and electric lights above everything," Mrs. Feldhausen said in answer to a question about home conveniences. "I would rather have water under pressure than any other household help. Of course, I would miss the electric iron, lights, the vacuum and other things, but having water available at the turn of a faucet saves so many, many steps."

Poultry didn't cut a very large figure a few years back. A few White Leghorns with a small chicken house. But the Leghorns--the breed Mrs. Feldhausen always has favored--have had a chance and they now are treated with considerable respect. They paid for a modern laying house 20 by 82 feet, four brooder houses and a good many other things, and are in line to be classified as an A grade flock. "We could certify right now if we had the right kind of cockerels," Mrs. Feldhausen explained. "I think I'll get some chicks from a certified flock and keep the cockerels. I believe I can save a year's time in this way."

Leghorns always have made money for the Feldhausens, even the year T. B. got so busy with their flock. To avoid carrying this disease over they got rid of everything they had and started over. Some eggs were bought and hatched and 64 mature hens resulted. This bunch averaged 210 eggs and cleared \$4.15 apiece. That really gave Mrs. Feldhausen the start for her

present flock. She always has tried to get the best cockerels, paying as high as \$15 for them. One she got for that price in 1925 was mated to a pen of 20 of her best birds.

Hens and young pullets are kept separated since experience taught this lesson. Several times Mrs. Feldhausen shut up some 5½ months old pullets with her hens. The pullets had been laying some. But this was their first experience at getting their feed in a litter and they didn't seem to know where to find it. While they were wondering where their grain was the old hens got most of it. As a result the pullets went into a molt. Mrs. Feldhausen thinks the change in feeding was the whole trouble.

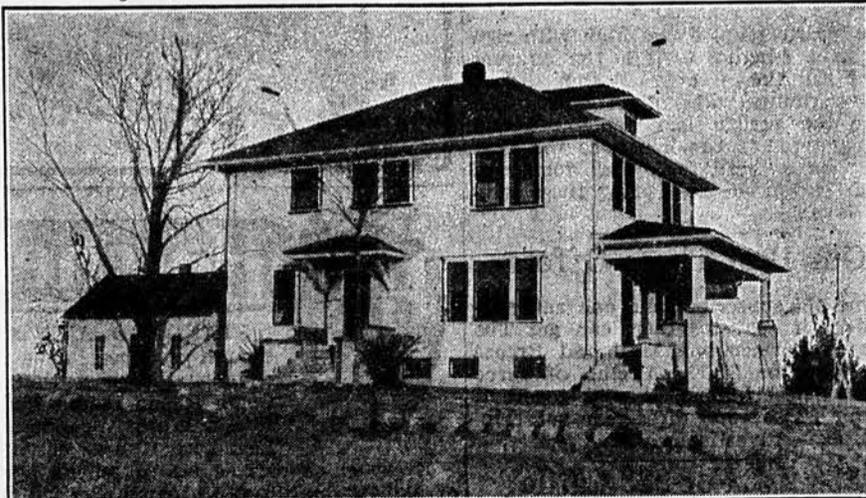
Average year-around production for the present flock will show up about 153 eggs. They bring a good, substantial premium over market price at a local hatchery, because they meet with the hatchery standards. All eggs go to this market from March 1 until the middle of May.

"In the last four or five years I have cut baby chick loss to the minimum," Mrs. Feldhausen said. "I hatch 800 at a time, and as soon as one batch is about three-fourths hatched I take out the dry chicks. This keeps the machines cleaner and more sanitary. After 72 hours I feed hard boiled egg and oatmeal, buttermilk or sour milk and oyster shell sifted very fine. This continues for the first two days. Then a little cracked wheat, cracked corn and steel cut oats are added, together with a buttermilk mash."

Chicks stay in the brooder houses for three weeks and then are moved to colony houses out in an alfalfa field. By the time one batch leaves a brooder there is another to take its place. Of course, the brooder houses are thoroughly scrubbed and disinfected between batches. Mrs. Feldhausen doesn't allow all the chicks to run together. She feels that dividing them into small groups and keeping them at the four corners of the field is more satisfactory from a feeding standpoint and aids in sanitation as well. She hasn't had any disease on the new farm and she has noticed that the chicks are much stronger since they have fresh ground.

The feed for the layers is produced on the farm so far as possible. That is one thing Mrs. Feldhausen believes in doing, but don't think she skimps the egg producers for a minute. They get

(Continued on Page 21)



Strictly Modern, Roomy and Comfortable, the Feldhausens Built This Marshall County Farm Home Four Years Ago. Water Under Pressure and Electric Lights are Considered First Among Home Conveniences

When Baby Chicks Are One Day Old, Are the Worms Just Twenty-two?

THE answer to that question is mighty important to every man, woman or child who is trying their level best to hatch and raise chicks successfully.

It may be you have never given serious thought to the fact that a worm infested hen may transmit the embryo worm (through the egg) to the chick. If not, you will find a lot of sensible "food for thought" in a recent folder entitled "What Every Poultry Raiser Should Know."

This folder is a reprint of an intensely interesting article published in the October issue of the Rhode Island Red Journal, and will be mailed free, together with a 32 page booklet "Common-Sense vs. Worms" if you will write the Barnes Emulsion Company at either address noted at the bottom of this column.

Whether you agree with what you read in these two pieces of "common-sense" literature is immaterial.

However, you will admit that under ordinary conditions entirely too many baby chicks DO get sick and die; pullets DO fail to mature properly, have pale faces and shanks and stand around "droopy"; hens DO have "staggers," go lame, sometimes become paralyzed, and DO get so low in vitality that they easily catch colds; sneeze, have watery eyes, canker, roup and chicken pox. Digestive disorders, easily denoted by combs turning blue, are also much too common.

Any or all of the above conditions may be caused by intestinal worm infestation, but regardless as to whether it is worms or something else, here is a sensible way for you to remedy the conditions and save the disheartening losses:--

Take a brood of baby chicks in which everything else is equal except that half of them be given Barnes Worm Emulsion from the very beginning, and the other half receive none.

If the Emulsion fed chicks are full of health and vitality, grow like weeds, feather out properly and keep on growing and developing--and the half brood NOT receiving the Emulsion develops the usual quota of runty, droopy, diarrhea affected candidates for the graveyard, it surely will convince any reasonable person that the Emulsion did exactly what is claimed for it.

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Easily fed in drink-
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Barnes Worm Emulsion has done what is claimed for it for ten years--and is guaranteed to do so for you--either as a remarkable health and vitality builder or as an effective worm control. It is neither acid nor alkaline and is harmless fed in any dosage.

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140 Egg Incubator - \$13.85 260 Egg Size - \$23.50
520 Egg Incubator - \$47.00
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Meet Poultry Club Winners

Sarah Sterling Earns First for a \$20 Prize and Vincent Moellman Holds Two Honors

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

THE time that has passed since the close of the contest in Capper clubs last December until now has seemed a long wait to members of the Capper Poultry Club, who were eagerly waiting to see whether or not their records were going to win a prize. However, that time has gone very quickly to the club manager, who has been busy with pencil and paper to secure the exact standing of every member in the club. But this story will bring you the results of the work done in 1926 by some genuine poultry raisers. In the small pen contest, in which a pen of eight hens and a cock were entered for egg and profit records, the winners are:

Sarah Sterling, Dickinson, \$20; Faye Halley, Morris, \$15; Boyde Boone, Kingman, \$10; Adams, Morris, \$5; Elizabeth Adams, Morris, \$3; Dorothy Roy, Morris, \$1; Charles G. Smith, \$1; Dorothea Nielson, Marshall, \$1; Mable Lyons, Washington, \$1.

Joe Adams has a record of \$71.74 profit. The valuation of the eight hens and one cock entered in the contest was \$15 and his feed costs were \$2. You see he made a good profit on his investment. Joe raises R. C. Rhode and Reds, and he has cared for poultry five years. He got the idea of entering some of his chickens in the Capper Poultry Club at a meeting in Springton. He hatched a good many chicks in April, and made an early start. He also was active in the pen work. Joe thinks it is worth the time it takes to keep records, to know that his profit is exactly \$71.74.

Every member in the baby chick contest entered 20 baby chicks of any preferred breed desired. As a general thing the members who saved the highest number of these 20 chicks made the best records, but profit and accuracy in club work were counted. These records were made in the baby chick contest:

Vincent Moellman, White Leghorn, \$12; Anna Moellman, White Leghorn, \$7; Anna Moellman, White Leghorn, \$5; Rubie Guffey, Knight, Ancona, \$4; Delma McMillin, Red Rock, \$2. And \$1 each was awarded to Alleen Holloway, Neva Berry, Fern Hewitt, Edith Hewitt, Hazel Guffey, Gertrude Sterbenz, Laura Guffey, Leota Harrell, Cecile Knight and Ray Whipple.

"In my club work I have learned that it pays to keep purebred stock," wrote Leota Harrell, baby chick club member. "Other things of importance are the keeping of records and how to feed and care for baby chicks. They must have plenty of fresh water whether or not they have milk. I make sure that they have milk, grit and green bugs. The pens should be on fresh ground as much as possible. Besides learning many things in Capper clubs, I have enjoyed my work very much, and expect to join again."

Many Farm Flocks Compete

Poultry club members were asked to invite their mothers to join the club with them. The mother's part was to keep record on the farm flock. Mothers and children were partners in this kind of club work, and we have wonderful success with the partnership contests. The farm flock club has these winners:

Mrs. Joe Sterbenz and Martha, \$20; Mrs. Sarah Sterling and Sarah, \$10; Mrs. R. E. Halley and Faye, \$6; Mrs. J. H. Moellman

and Anna, \$5; and \$1 for the next 10 places were earned by Mrs. Geo. Hellmer and Martha, Mrs. O. E. Gould and Bernice; Mrs. A. L. Holloway and Alleen, Mrs. Lottie Parsons and Carol, Mrs. D. C. Guffey and Laura, Mrs. Rosa Todd and Elizabeth, Mrs. Mamie Hewitt and Edith, Mrs. O. J. Ackerman and Basel, Mrs. Bertha Adams and Elizabeth, Mrs. Geo. Lyons and Mable, and Mrs. Gertrude Roy and Edna.

Mrs. J. M. Nielson, Marshall county, won the mother's cup for loyal cooperation with the boys and girls in club work in her county. This award always has been prized highly by its winners, and it is a prize that the club managers take much pleasure in sending. The mothers who give so liberally of their time and talent earn a reward. We wish we had a cup for each one of them. Vincent Moellman wins the cup for highest profit according to size of investment in the Capper Poultry Club.

Capper clubs took part in the health work given by the Fitter Families department at the Kansas Free Fair. Awards were made by the American Eugenics Society to Cecile Knight for submitting the best family trait record for a girl, to Delton Holloway, for the best family trait record for a boy, and to Merle Wright for encouraging every member of the Barber County Capper Pig Club to send in a record. They received \$5 apiece. The Capper clubs are co-operating with Dr. Florence Brown Sherbon, director of the Kansas Bureau of Child Research, in the better health work.

We want more boys and girls in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. Send your application on the coupon that accompanies this story.

The Baumes Law

New York's Baumes law is approved by some New York judges and condemned by others, while criminologists for the most part seem to indorse it and prosecuting officials are almost unanimously for it. From crime records of 1926 it seems to have had a salutary effect in greatly reducing crime. The law did not go into effect until the middle of the year so the fact that major crime in New York City declined in 1926 by half cannot be attributed entirely to the Baumes law, yet the statistics show that after it went into operation the decline in crime was considerably accelerated.

If the Baumes law is too drastic, yet the principle underlying it is indorsed by practically all criminologists. This is the rule of a sterner penalty for chronic offenders. The Baumes law goes the limit, sentencing habitual offenders to prison for life. Possibly a less severe ratio would not have an important effect in deterring the criminal. As far as major crimes are concerned, and certainly that of murder, from which New York has suffered, the ordinary penalty is as severe as the Baumes law itself, so that this law could not have much effect in preventing murder. For offenses less than murder it seems to have had a powerful effect. The efficacy of this law can be better estimated after another year's trial. It is more suitable to the larger cities, however, than in the country generally.



"Run 'Em Up The Hill"

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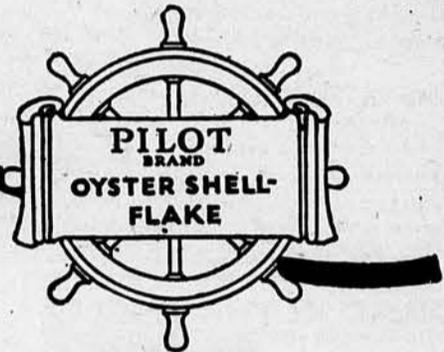
An eggshell is made of calcium carbonate. Hens lay eggs when they have enough of this shell material to cover the egg. When they don't get enough their production becomes limited and they don't pay for their food.

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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.

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Approved..... Parent or Guardian

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

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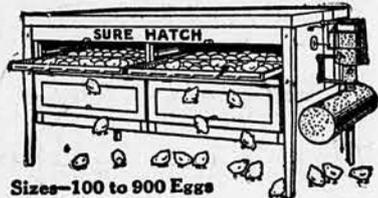


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The Poultry Market Beyond

No Radical Changes Foreseen in Production Activities or Consumptive Demands

BY MARILLA ADAMS

THE year ahead promises to be favorable for poultry producers but there is no clear reason to expect that it will be an improvement over the last two years. Attractive prices which have prevailed are likely to increase production in 1927. Since business activity seems more likely to fall behind the pace set by 1926 than to exceed it, an increase in consumer demand is not probable. If these probabilities are verified by actual developments during the year, it would not be wise to anticipate that prices of poultry products will average higher. Feed costs, on the other hand, are likely to show some upward tendency.

At worst, there is no danger that the changes will be so pronounced as to wipe out the margin of profit for efficient producers. Those who endeavor to reduce their unit costs of production and to put on the market products which satisfy the consumer, will make money.

While the official estimate of chickens on farms at the beginning of 1927 is not yet available, it probably will show as large a number, if not more, than a year previous. Since there is a little improvement every year in the average production to the laying hen, even with the same number, the potential producing capacity is larger.

Production of eggs so far this winter indicates that producing capacity is greater than a year ago. From November 1 to the middle of January, receipts at the four leading distributing markets have been more than 15 per cent larger than a year previous and the largest on record for the corresponding season of the year.

Egg production always is influenced by the weather, but, assuming normal climatic conditions, the lay probably will continue ahead of corresponding periods in 1926, altho the percentage of gain shown recently is not likely to be maintained. If, for any reason, egg prices should drop to an unusually low level during the spring, it is possible that flocks will be closely culled after the heavy laying season, leading to relatively lighter production in the second half of the year.

The year has started with a record stock of 144 million pounds of frozen poultry in storage compared with a five-year average on that date of 109 million pounds. In addition, the spring hatch is likely to be heavy since the last two crops of market poultry have sold at attractive prices. If egg prices should prove disappointing, closer culling of flocks during summer will add to market supplies of poultry. Supplies and prices of beef and pork, on the other hand, may be such as to sustain prices of poultry.

Feed costs are likely to show a moderate rising trend because of the small crops of corn and oats produced in 1926 and because of the likelihood that hog production will expand in the next year or two until it creates a slight degree of corn shortage. But, unless crop yields in 1927 are unusually low, as a result of unfavorable weather,

prices of feed grains should not become excessive within the next 12 months.

City prosperity during the last few years has been chiefly responsible for the favorable prices paid for poultry products. At present there is nothing in sight to indicate a radical change in this respect and demand should continue of broad proportions. However, few observers are ready to predict that 1927 will be a bigger year in general business than 1926. While the recession may be slight, it is logical to believe that there will be one. But, the market history of other business depressions such as occurred in 1904, 1907, and 1914 and the mild recessions in 1923 and 1924 is reassuring, as declines in egg prices during those periods were not particularly severe.

Prices paid by consumers in 51 leading cities during the first 11 months of 1926 averaged 4 cents a dozen lower than in the corresponding period of 1925. This may mean that, irrespective of any slump in business, it will be difficult to market any sizable increase in supplies of eggs in 1927 at higher prices than prevailed the last season.

Whether this decline in retail prices in 1926 should be attributed to larger supplies than in 1925 is open to question. Receipts of eggs at the four leading distributing markets during 1926 were practically the same as in 1925. Production probably was larger than these figures would indicate, however. In the first place, the published market receipts of eggs are not as accurate a measuring stick for production as a few years ago. Eggs brought into the markets by truck, which have undoubtedly increased considerably, direct-to-consumer shipments and sales at roadside markets, which also are steadily increasing, are not included in these records. Furthermore, the tendency during recent years appears to have been to merchandise a larger percentage of the eggs produced in other than the four leading markets.

The 1926-1927 egg storage deal was fairly satisfactory. Fewer eggs were stored during the season of accumulation than in 1925 and this "shortage" was a strengthening factor in the market on fresh stock. Holdings at the present time are smaller than the amount usually moved into consumption during the balance of the storage season.

Dealers already have begun to express their convictions as to the probable level of egg prices next spring thru purchases and sales of contracts for storage packed eggs for delivery in April on the Chicago market at about 28 3/4 cents. This is the same level at which trading started last spring but 2 cents below the price which prevailed in April. The market will rise or fall this year depending upon the volume of receipts when spring arrives and the rate at which eggs accumulate in storage.

With the rapid growth in the poultry industry during the last six years, there has been a marked change in

Who Won the Poultry Letter Prizes

THANKS, folks, for the fine response to the call for poultry letters. The material in the many letters received is so good that it is too bad more first and second and third prizes cannot be awarded. But contests must have rules to follow, and of course, to judges, rules are rules. Just rest assured, however, it was a difficult task to select the winners because the letters as a whole were packed with facts gleaned from experience, and that is what it takes to make them interesting. Here is what the judges have decided.

Handling the Farm Flock—Mrs. Ray Farmer, Labette county, first prize; D. Wheatcroft, Lane county, second prize; Mrs. J. M. Timmons, Wyandotte county, third prize.

Incubators and Brooders—Mrs. Myrtle Mulanax, Butler county, first prize; Mrs. Martha Payne, Pottawatomie county, second prize; Mrs. Alex Irvine, Riley county, third prize.

Day Old Chicks—Alice W. Willis, Phillips county, first prize; Mrs. A. C. Peck, Jackson county, second prize; Mrs. G. L. Glenn, Douglas county, third prize.

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese—Mrs. B. E. Shaw, Ford county, first prize; Mrs. F. J. Dicke, Lyon county, second prize; Mrs. J. H. Van Horn, Franklin county, third prize.

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methods in the direction of greater specialization. The number of commercialized poultry farms has been greatly increased, particularly in New England and in the Pacific Coast states. According to the 1925 farm census, the number of chickens on farms on January 1, 1925, in the New England states had increased 40 per cent as compared with 1920, and in the Pacific Coast states, 30 per cent, whereas the average increase for the entire country was only 14 per cent.

On these commercial poultry farms, where production of eggs is the sole interest, the marketing of strictly fresh infertile white eggs, closely graded, which command a high premium over the rank and file, makes it possible to cover the high operating costs.

The bulk of market eggs still is produced on the general farms of the Middle West, however. Of the 410 million chickens on farms on January 1, 1925, 50 per cent were in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, comprising the north central section. Practically 60 per cent of the total eggs produced came from these states.

Methods followed on commercial poultry farms are being adapted to the general farm flock. Purebred stock is displacing nondescripts. More baby chicks are being bought from hatcheries every year, the colony brooder has replaced the hen, increasing the number of chickens raised, and producers are feeding mashes to increase egg production. The increase in winter receipts of fresh eggs, the larger receipts of high quality eggs at all seasons, and the better quality of market poultry—all are proofs of improvement in the industry.

The average egg production a bird for the country as a whole is far below the range of possibilities. According to the census figures of 1925, average production was only 5.2 dozen to the chicken on hand, without correction for males. This was an improvement of 8 per cent over five years previous, but still leaves much to be desired. Highest production to the bird was found in the New England states where the average was 6.8 dozens and in the Pacific Coast states where it reached 7.3 dozens. The Southern states with an average production to the bird of less than 4 dozen eggs made the most unfavorable showing. With breeding for egg production and more attention to feeding, the average output could be increased 100 per cent without increasing feed costs and overhead to any great extent.

Pays More Every Year

(Continued from Page 18)

cracked corn, whole wheat, and a mash of cornmeal, bran, shorts, meat scraps and bonemeal. At noon germinated oats are fed. They are sprouted in five candy buckets over a period of five days. Having five buckets it is easy to handle it this way, feeding one bucketful at a time. Water is left on the oats for a day and then poured off. The hens are "put up" in October for the winter, and turned out along in April. Thru the warm weather they have alfalfa pasture for range.

"It takes time to handle a flock right," Mrs. Feldhausen said. "It will not average much more than 2 hours a day for me in the winter time, provided everything goes well, but it takes considerable more time during brooding season. But it pays to give proper care. Details must get attention. The chicks and hens must have their feed on time. Oh, you can throw out a little feed and keep the hens alive, but if they produce profitably they must have care."

"Couldn't get along without the radio." This in answer to another question. "Gerald made the first one when he was 17 and he has made one now for the last three years." All the "air" programs are enjoyed by the Feldhausens, and they listen to the market reports too. But there is one thing they don't understand. Whenever the Eastern egg markets go down, local prices just naturally flop. But when Eastern markets advance, local egg prices don't move with such agility. They are like the old gentleman with the rheumatism, who laboriously hoists himself out of his chair, stretches out the kinks in his joints and reluctantly moves to a new position. But Mrs. Feldhausen deserves the credit for making the poultry pay. Her husband is busy

with his farm work. Then, too, some of his spare time must be spent for the cause of agriculture in Marshall county, as he is vice president of the Farm Bureau.

Why Not Try Ducks?

We have found ducks are easy to raise, and what is more, they are profitable. White Pekin ducks are among the most profitable, as they are of large size and are tame and easily confined by low fences.

The Indian Runners are favorites with us for their finely flavored eggs for the table, also the Mallards for their eggs, and for their fine flesh, which we consider superior to that of any other breed. All these breeds are good layers. The White Pekins are hardy, heavy and pure white, so that they dress nicely for market. They are raised almost exclusively by folks who make a specialty of producing the so called "green ducks," which are ducklings grown rapidly and marketed when they are from 8 to 12 weeks old, when they weigh 5 or 6 pounds.

Ducks should have a run by themselves where they cannot molest the

chickens. If allowed to run with the chickens they become a pest.

The breeding ducks should be housed by themselves. The shelter need not be expensive, but something to protect the ducks from severe cold and dampness. Ducks are similar to geese and may be fed and cared for in much the same way. Supply grain enough to keep them in good condition, and give access to some kind of green stuff, such as cabbage leaves or alfalfa.

Stale bread moistened in sweet skimmed milk is good to start the ducklings. A small box of sand should be kept in every pen. Water should be given in protected fountains. If young ducklings are allowed to get into cold water they are likely to become chilled.

Other good feeds to start ducklings are ground wheat screenings moistened with sweet skimmed milk, or a little cornmeal and wheat bran mixed and moistened with the milk. A little green stuff should be clipped fine and added to the ducklings' feed.

After the ducklings are 2 weeks old a little meat scrap should be added to their feed if no milk is available. When milk can be had, after the ducklings have a good start they can be

raised on a moist mash of bran and milk. They should have access to a field where they can obtain insects and grass.

Ducks are comparatively free from disease. The greatest source of loss is from cats and rats. When allowed to go to creeks they are sometimes pulled under the water and devoured by greedy turtles.—C. W.

A Vest-Pocket Scales

Overloaded trucks aren't going to ruin the fine highways of Washington, D. C., if the latest innovations of science and the alertness of the police can stop them. These policemen are using a "testometer," invented by the Bureau of Standards to weigh a truck suspected of overloading. The device is put under each wheel in turn and the sum of the four weights gives the total weight of the truck. Sounds like a vest-pocket "edition" of the wagon scales. Maybe one of these things would be handy on the farm to weigh out a truckload of hogs or corn.

Mussolini taxes unmarried men; here only their ingenuity is taxed.



PERIL of the CHICKS

DESTRUCTION hovers over your baby chicks—Death and Disease strike them down. Every spring half the entire hatch dies—and most of these chicks actually are murdered by wrong feeding—an unnecessary loss, which the right kind of feeding can stop and save. How many of your chicks died last year? How many will you lose this year?

Save Your Chicks This Spring!

Every time you lose a chick you lose over 50 cents. It is easy for you to prevent—almost entirely—the many, costly chick deaths you are certain to have this spring—if you feed ordinary feeds to your baby chicks.

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Saves millions of chicks every spring. Prevents bowel trouble and leg weakness. Stops death losses. Gives vigor and health. Makes chick raising easy and simple. Has never failed in 20 successful years to turn weak, puny chicks into vigorous pullets and husky, heavy broilers in just a few weeks.

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No Livestock Losses Noted

Farm Work Has Been Confined to Butchering, Feed Hauling and Wood Cutting

ZERO temperatures with snow fall ranging from 4 to 6 inches down to almost none, has been the feature of Kansas weather. The eastern counties received the heaviest falls of snow. In the central and western counties the fall was light and drifted considerably.

Weather conditions put a stop to field operations. Work has been confined largely to butchering, feeding, wood cutting and hauling feed for livestock. Cold and lack of pasture caused a drain on the forage reserve for cattle. So far no reports of livestock losses from the cold weather have been noted.

Market movement of grain, hay and livestock was curtailed by unfavorable loading weather. Some full-fed cattle moved at slightly better prices than recently have prevailed. Temperatures were low enough to cause some anxiety about injury to fruit buds. But it isn't possible at this time to say whether any damage actually has resulted. Commercial orchardists have been busy pruning and clearing their orchards for next season.

All cash sales. All kinds of property sold well, milk cows and young hogs selling best. Stover feeds are low in price. Hay of all kinds is high. Livestock is doing well. Much talk of increasing poultry flocks for next year by adding purebred fowls. Mixed flocks are passing out.—H. L. Ferris.

Ness—Good weather the last two weeks. A few windy days. Some sort of moisture would be a great help to the wheat. Much wheat is being hauled to market. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 85c; kafir, 75c; eggs, 32c; cream, 33c, and hens 20c.—Jas. McMill.

Phillips—We are having cold weather. The light snows that we are getting will help the wheat. Hens are not laying many eggs. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 40c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.50; corn chop, \$2; potatoes, \$2.25; apples, \$1.25; coal, \$14, and chickens 18c.—J. B. Hicks.

Ravilins—We had about 6 inches of snow a few days ago, and today more snow and some sleet. This gives us plenty of moisture for the wheat, which has not been injured. There is plenty of moisture in the soil and the wheat is well rooted. The ground froze to a depth of 6 inches. Livestock is coming thru the winter in good condition considering shortage of feed.—A. Madsen.

Wilson—Having some snow and wintry weather. Dirt roads are very rough but graded roads are fine. A good many sales with fair prices. Livestock is doing nicely. Hens, 20c; eggs, 35c, and butterfat, 43c.—A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Most farm products seemed to be joggling along in the market ruts. Mid-winter conditions rule. The main difference compared with a year ago is that most things sell lower. Supplies are limited, but comparatively steady in volume except when winter weather interferes. The three most important lines cotton, grain and livestock have been acting a little better lately, but the changes are not great in either direction. Butter and eggs tended lower under increasing production, but cheese fully holds its own. Vegetable shipments are becoming larger with the addition of new Southern produce and there are some price losses with the advance of the season. Apples seem to be gaining market strength in a slow, uneven way.

Grain markets have been stimulated slightly by continued good demand from Europe, but an increasing share of Europe's shortage is being supplied from the large production of Argentina and other far southern wheat regions which compete strongly in the world's markets. Canadian wheat seems to grade out somewhat poorly, thus limiting the probable supply from that source. Prices have shown some slight upward tendency at times, but the general level is still running about 20 cents under that of a year ago. Other grains show a stronger tendency under the leadership of wheat, but without much net price change. Rye and oats are in good demand. Mill feeds show more or less upward tendency. Cottonseed meal has advanced sharply since the middle of January in response to active buying, but this by-product still is one of the cheapest concentrated feeds. Timothy hay of good grade continues to bring about \$20 in Western markets and sells \$5 above that limit in various Eastern cities. The short crop is offset by limited demand in most markets, leaving the situation fairly steady.

Livestock showed an upward tendency in mid-January, with slight gains extending to beef cattle, hogs and lambs. There is general interest in the hog situation. It appears doubtful whether there will be any great increase in the number of hogs available for market in 1927. Reports show a disposition to raise more pigs next spring. The same intention was reported a year ago, but the actual result fell far short of expectations owing to drouth in some sections and by hog cholera. It is concluded that the reported 13 per cent increase of breeding sows, including 9 per cent in the Corn Belt states, may not result in any special gain in production this spring, but the figures suggest that the tendency of production is upward and likely to continue so for several years. The sectional reports suggest that the South, the East and the far West are planning to raise a larger per cent of their local supply. The stimulating effect of cheap corn and low-priced feeds are likely to show results over a considerable period.

Egg prices tend lower at this time of year, but changes have been slow this season because of good demand. Limited supplies in storage and some weather that was bad for production. The result was a mid-January level a few cents higher than in 1926.

Potato markets seem unable to get away from a range of \$2 to \$3 a hundred pounds, although some of the far Western shipping points have shown a recent tendency to sag below the \$2 line at times. Carlot shipments have been moderate, being about equal to average year-round weekly market needs. Despite the slightly hesitating tendency of the market, the situation is stronger in some ways this season because of the apparent absence of any extremely heavy speculative holdings by dealers. The crop is moving to market in satisfactory volume and the price is at a level to encourage fairly liberal consumption.

Apple prices show little change, although most shifts in prices have been upward. Northwestern apples have been showing an increasing strength at shipping points and some Eastern varieties, especially the Rhode Island Greening, have been selling not far below last season's mid-winter level. Cold storage stocks are moving out rapidly and export trade continues active.

Barber—The last week closed cloudy and cold. Moisture would be very beneficial for the wheat. Stock wintering nicely with ample feed. Roads good. Ground is frozen. Good demand for hogs which are very scarce. A few public sales with prices good.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—We had our first real winter. Temperature was down to zero. Most all corn husking is done. There are many public sales this winter and everything is selling well. Corn, 60c; hay, \$12; oats, 45c; hogs, \$11; eggs, 34c; milk, \$2.30, and cream, 38c.—Robert Creamer.

Cherokee—Have had cold weather but only a light snow. The freezing at night and thawing each day is hard on the wheat. The fields look brown but the heart of the wheat plants seems alive now. Livestock of all kinds is doing well as fodder feeds and grain are plentiful and rather low in price. Hay is \$15 a ton; corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.20 and eggs 32c.—L. R. Smyres.

Cloud—Changeable winter weather with a light fall of snow makes it rather hard on livestock, although stock generally is holding its own by consuming lots of feed. Cows are not doing so well, and there is some sickness among hens, and a light production of eggs. Farmers still are busy stacking feed and getting up fuel. Wheat is providing but little pasture and feed will be scarce.—W. H. Plumly.

Decatur—Fine winter weather. Some snow but usually accompanied by high wind and was of little benefit to fields. Cattle, hogs and feed scarce. Wheat seems to be holding its own. Cream, 40c; eggs, 30c; and corn, 80c.—H. L. Hanchett.

Dickinson—We have had fine weather until a week ago when snow and zero weather came. Much of the snow was blown into the roads. It still is cold and cloudy. Wheat seems to be in good condition. Many farmers sold wheat during the mild spell at \$1.25. Much corn is being shipped in and is selling off the car at 80c. Some hogs and cattle being shipped out at a good price. Several loads of cattle unloaded here to feed out.—F. M. Larson.

Gove and Sheridan—Very changeable weather and not much moisture. Some fields are blowing. If there is no moisture by March the prospects for wheat will be slim. Feed is beginning to get scarce. Still the livestock looks fairly well. A few public sales with satisfactory prices. Hunting and trapping are the pastime, while raddling is the general amusement. Eggs, 31c, but they are scarce.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—We had about 2 inches of snow recently, but it drifted in some of the east and west roads enough to obstruct travel somewhat. Livestock doing fine. Milk cows in good demand. Fall wheat looking good. Wheat, \$1.23; oats, 50c; corn, 80c; butter, 45c; eggs, 31c; potatoes, 50 cents a peck.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—A light rain fell in this county January 12. Rain turned to snow and covered the ground to a depth of 6 inches. Few blocked roads were reported. So far the snow has thawed but little and meadows, pastures, alfalfa fields and wheat will be benefited. Road drags have been used to take the snow out of the roads, so they soon will be good. Some farmers are having limestone crushed and are applying it to their fields.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelow.

Lane—Weather cold and squally. Several little flurries of snow. Wheat still dormant and not much moisture. Stock wintering well. Feed holding out well but still is scarce.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—We had a snow January 13 which was beneficial to the wheat. The farmers are butchering during the cold spell. Many sales with prices high. Corn, 70c; wheat, \$1.25; oats, 40c; hay, \$20; hogs, \$11; cream, 40c, and eggs, 33c.—J. D. Stosz.

Morris—After more than two weeks of fine weather, which gave the farmers a little chance to get some of their work done, we have been having several days of real winter weather. Not much can be done but to take care of the stock which seems to be wintering well. A few hogs are being shipped off at good prices but not many cattle are being fed on the farms. There have been numerous public sales of farm personal property with very satisfactory prices. Butterfat is 39c; eggs, 36c, and heavy hens, 21c.—J. R. Henry.

Osage—The weather is mild again after 5 inches of snow and an 8-below-zero temperature. East and west roads were blocked for a short time with drifted snow. Had three sales last week and one this week.



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APPLE AND PEACH LOW AS 10c. GRAPEVINES 5c. Best varieties. Postpaid, Catalog free. Benton County Nursery, Dept. 6, Rogers, Ark.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS, GIANT PALMETTO. The best kind for planting in the middle-west, 50-\$1. Prepaid anywhere. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

ALFALFA 23c, SWEET CLOVER 12c, Kanota Oats 75c, Pride of Saline and Kansas Sunflower corn \$3.00. All certified. Bruce Wilson, Keats, Kan.

SPRUCE, ARBOR VITAE, CEDARS, PINES and Fir, any size. Full line of Nursery stock. Write for prices. Pawnee Rock Evergreen Nursery, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, KANSAS GROWN, PURITY 97%, \$6.60 per bushel. Sudan \$3.00. Cane \$1.65. Bags free. Samples on request. Salina Seed Company, Salina, Kan.

FREE OFFER—FIFTY BERMUDA ONION plants or Frostproof Cabbage plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Co., Cotulla, Texas.

YELLOW BERMUDA AND CRYSTAL WAX Onion Plants now ready, 1,000-\$1.50; 6,000-\$7.50 prepaid. Own and operate largest onion farm in United States. J. Armengol, Laredo, Texas.

PURE, CERTIFIED PINK KAFIR, DAWN Kafir, Early Sumac Cane, Feterita, and Dwarf Yellow Milo seed for sale. For samples and quotations write Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kan.

PLANT ONLY CERTIFIED SEED AND reap the harvest. Send for list of growers of certified Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Corn, Sorghum and Oats. Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

12 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1.00. HEAVY well rooted two year No. 1 vines. Special offer. Order direct from this ad. Large illustrated catalogue free. Write for it. The Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kan.

PLANT KUDZA FOR HAY AND PASTURE. More nutritious than alfalfa and yields more. Grows on poor acid soil without lime or fertilizer. Never has to be replanted and never a pest. Write for information. Cherokee Farms, Monticello, Florida.

ALFALFA, \$6.50. RED CLOVER, \$17; White Sweet Clover, \$6; Alsike Clover \$15; Timothy, \$3; all per bushel, sacks free. Tests about 96% pure. Samples free upon request. Standard Seed Company, 119 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

ALFALFA—SWEET CLOVER. NEW CROP, home grown, non-irrigated, recleaned alfalfa seed \$8.40, \$10.20, and \$12.60. White Sweet Clover \$7.50, and \$8.40; unhusked \$6.00; scarified \$9.00 per bushel our track. Seamless bags 40c. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedarvale, Kan.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS; EXCELSIOR, Imp. Klondike, Missionary, Dunlap; 500, \$2.00; 1000, \$3.25; 5000, \$15.00; 10,000, \$27.50; express collect. We also have onion plants, cabbage plants, rhubarb roots, sweet potato plants, asparagus roots. Price list in colors free. J. A. Bauer, 47th year in business, Lock Box 38, Judsonia, Arkansas.

BIG RED SEED CORN, CHINCH BUG resister, large stalk, heavy root formation, stands drouth. Three years trial on three different farms, wheat adjacent, details and samples on request. Silver King 90-Day White, not flinty, very prolific, planted early always makes a crop, beats the bugs. Both kinds, \$4.00 per bushel. Greenwood Farm, Parsons, Kan. Route 1.

WHITE BERMUDA ONION PLANTS AND Frostproof Cabbage Plants. Guaranteed to please or money refunded. Open field grown. Onions: 500, \$1.00, 1,000, \$1.50; 5,000, \$6.50, postpaid. Express collect 90c per 1,000. Cabbage: 100, 50c; 300, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50, postpaid. Express collect \$1.00 per 1,000. Prompt shipment, safe arrival, satisfaction guaranteed. H. C. Pittman, the Plant Man, Cotulla, Texas.

DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction, nor include classified advertisements within the guaranty on Display Advertisements. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

AGENTS: OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD cleaning device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd Street, Fairfield, Iowa.

WONDERFUL NEW BATTERY CHARGING Super-Electrolyte. When simply poured into discharged batteries they become charged without aid of the line. Gallon free. Ford batteries \$6.20. Mickman Co., St. Paul, Minn.

AGENTS—NEW PLAN. MAKES IT EASY to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

MIRRORS RESILVERED AT HOME. Costs less than 5 cents per square foot; you charge 75 cents. Immense profits plating autoparts, reflectors, tableware, stoves, refinishing metalware, etc. Outfits furnished. Details free. Write Sprinkle, Plater, 925, Marion, Indiana.

RUG WEAVING

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

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER AND SHINGLES DIRECT FROM mill. Save \$100 on your lumber bill. Write Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma Wash.



Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That He Has to Have a Little More Time to Figure It Out

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SPECIAL RATES: 50 WELCH'S CONCORD Grapevines 1-year \$2. 100 Rustproof Asparagus \$1. 25 Rhubarb \$1.00. 50 Gladiolus \$1.00. 100 Blackberries or Raspberries \$2.00. 100 Spiraea Van Houtte 18 inch \$5.00. Pears, Plums, or Cherry 30c each, apple or peach 20c, good 4-foot trees, (prepaid). Practical landscape design free. 31 Shrubs \$4. Satisfaction or money back. Write for "Truth Well Told", our method succeeds. Costs less, worth trying. Welch Nursery, Shenandoah, Iowa.

MISCELLANEOUS

TYPEWRITER; \$10. UP, EASY PAYMENTS. Yotz Typewriter Co., Shawnee, Kan. CATALPA POSTS; PRICED TO SELL; ship any time. Harry Oldfather, 412 West 2nd, Wichita, Kan. ALL WOOL YARN FOR SALE FROM manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

Learn to Fly!

In your spare time. Only \$50-5 hours instruction. New ships. Expert instructors. Write today for details. Alexander Aircraft Co., Room 411 Manufacturers-Eagle-rock, Denver, Colo.

FERRETS

FERRETS, \$4.50 EACH. HANK PECK, 506 SE Fifth, Des Moines, Iowa.

CANARIES

SPOTTED HARTZ MOUNTAIN FEMALE canaries, \$1.50-\$2.00. Emma Darrin, Basil, Kan.

STRAYED NOTICE

TAKEN UP BY H. A. HANKINSON, Cedarvale, Kansas, on December 24, 1926. 1 roan horse, no brands. M. L. Jones, County Clerk, Sedan, Kan. TAKEN UP BY JOHN HODGES OF EDWARDSVILLE on December 4th, 1926. 1 sorrel mare 14 hands high, no marks or brands. William Beggs, County Clerk, Kansas City, Kan. TAKEN UP BY CHAS. MADRON, ALTAMONT, Kan., on December 27, 1926, one mare 4 years old, 16 hands, black mane and tail. Harry Owens, County Clerk, Oswego, Kan.

POULTRY

Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

ANCONAS

ANCONAS-KANSAS ACCREDITED COCKERELS, \$2.00 each; Eggs \$6.00; Baby Chicks \$15.00 per hundred. Mrs. Julia Ditto, Rt. 7, Newton, Kan. ANCONAS \$2.00. CUSTOMERS SAY: "WELL satisfied with cockerels. Don't think I could have picked a better bird." Della Sheppard, Lyndon, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

FOR QUALITY CHICKS WRITE THE Pratt Chick Hatchery, Pratt, Kansas. ACCREDITED CHICKS, LOW PRICES. Catalogue free. Jenkins Poultry Farm, Jewell, Kan. WHITE ROCK CHICKS, FROM HEAVY layers, pure bred, farm raised. Flora Larson, Chanute, Kan. ACCREDITED CHICKS; ALL POPULAR breeds. Live delivery guaranteed. Allen's Hatchery, Oakley, Kan. FOR QUALITY CHICKS AT MODERATE prices try The Queen Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Colony, Kan. YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, GUARANTEED, for less money from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan. CHAMPION, SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN chicks. Few other breeds. Queen Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan. BABY CHIX FROM SELECTED FLOCKS. Leading varieties. Write for prices. Hornbeck Hatchery, Great Bend, Kan. SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS ONLY. Order now for February or March delivery. Myers Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan. CHICKS, ATTRACTIVE TERMS. LEADING breeds. Reduced prices. Rich Hill Hatchery, Dept. 611, Rich Hill, Mo. HAMILTON ELECTRIC HATCHED chicks. Hatched to live. Price list free. Richmond Electric Hatchery, Richmond, Ks. MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS, SIXTEEN breeds. Write for free catalogue and prices. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan. CHICKS; LEADING VARIETIES, LOWEST prices for standard quality on early booked orders. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan. PRICES SLASHED, HIGH-BRED-TO-LAY Baby Chicks. Write for prices. Parsons Poultry Farm & Hatchery, Box 427, Parsons, Kan. SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER AND AS low as \$8.80 hundred. Leading breeds. Free catalog. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo. BABY CHICKS; ROCKS, REDS, ORPINGTONS and Wyandottes, \$12.00 per 100. Leghorns \$11.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan. DISCOUNT ON EARLY ORDERS. WHITE Leghorns and 10 other varieties. Send for catalogue. Wiley's Poultry Farms, Cambridge, Kan. BABY CHICKS—BEST BREEDS; CULLED by state experts; healthy, the kinds that thrive. Catalog free. Wise hatchery, Route 4, Springfield, Mo. CHICKS, LARGE TYPE AMERICAN S. C. White Leghorns from yearling range stock. 20c each. Wilson's Poultry Farm, Excelsior Springs, Mo. KANSAS ACCREDITED HATCHERY. Real quality baby chicks and eggs from Kansas Accredited flocks only. Single Comb Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, English White Leghorns. These flocks have the quality. Write us, A. L. Beeley, Coldwater, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

WHITE ROCK BABY CHICKS \$15.00-100. Have won share prizes at State Fair last five years. Write for particulars. Myrtle Mulanax, Cassoday, Kan. FINEST TANCRED, ENGLISH, BROWN or Buff Leghorns. Eggs or chicks by the 100 or 1,000. Lovette's Leghorn Farms and Hatchery, Mullinville, Kan. CO-OPERATIVE CHICKS LIVE. HIGHEST quality. Famous laying strains. Get our co-operative prices before ordering. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo. ACCREDITED BABY CHICKS FROM SE-lected standard flocks. Twelve to fourteen dollars per hundred. Custom hatching a specialty. Argonia Hatchery, Argonia, Kan. KANSAS ACCREDITED CHICKS. WRITE for our big catalog. Get our prices and let quality and vitality be your guide. Huber's Reliable Hatchery, Hiawatha, Kan. QUALITY BARRON LEGHORN CHICKS. Wylie's Certified. We cull every flock that produce our eggs. 100% live delivery. Chicks \$13.00 prepaid. Wylie's Hatchery, Clay Center, Kan. HARDY OZARK CHICKS—STATE AC-credited. Tenth anniversary year. Ten years of personal culling insures superior chicks. Big catalog free. Kennedale Hatchery, Springfield, Mo. ACCREDITED CHICKS; 12 VARIETIES. Amazing low prices. Backed by Missouri's greatest trapnest breeding farm. 818 eggs official record. Catalog free. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo. QUALITY CHICKS. 14 STANDARD BRED varieties. Best winter laying strains. State Accredited. Moderate prices. Free delivery. 128 page catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo. PURE BRED CHICKS FROM FLOCKS bred true to type, culled for highest egg production, hatched under most perfect conditions for strong, healthy chicks. Lewis Hatchery, Garnett, Kan. PIONEER CHICKS—CHOICE, ACCRED-ited heavy laying flocks. Fifteen varieties. Twenty years breeding experience. Better chicks sold right. Pioneer Poultry Farms, Box 106, Queen City, Mo. QUALITY VITALITY BRED CHICKS. Best egg strains. Lowest prices. Post-paid, 100% live arrival guaranteed. Valuable catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery and Poultry Farm, Box 100, Clinton, Mo. BUY SUPERIOR CHICKS THIS YEAR! We deliver on agreed date or refund money. 13 varieties, true heavy laying types, 8 years reputation. Free catalogue. Superior Hatchery, Windsor, Mo. Box No. 8-18. BABY CHICKS FROM HIGH PRODUCING flocks, leading varieties. Order now for future delivery. Prices reasonable, satisfaction guaranteed. 100% live delivery. Concordia Hatchery, Sta. A., Concordia, Kan. SUNSHINE CHICKS. NOTHING BUT state certified and accredited. All parent stock carefully culled for production and standard requirements. First hatch January 31. The Hiawatha Hatchery Co., Hiawatha, Kan. BABY CHICKS FROM OUR SPECIALTY Breeding flock Regal-Dorcas White Wyandottes. Also Reds and Barred Rocks from carefully culled standard flocks. Price 15c prepaid. Assorted chicks, 100-\$13.50. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan. BABY CHICKS, HATCHED BY MAMMOTH Buckeye incubator, from our own flock of English Barron White Leghorns; the world's best layers. All other breeds hatched. 100% live delivery. Postpaid. White's Hatchery, Route 4, North Topeka, Kan. STIRTS STRONG HEALTHY CHICKS from State Accredited stock. Anconas, Plymouth Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Leghorns. Buy Accredited chicks and be assured of the best for your money. Write for free catalog. Stirtz Hatchery, Abilene, Kan. 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 Missouri and International Baby Chick Associations. Big Bend Poultry Farms, Route 1, Cape Girardeau, Mo. LEES BETTER BABY CHICKS, FROM high producing, Accredited and Inspected flocks. Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, White Leghorns and Best Reds to be had, either Single or Rose Comb. Buckeye hatched. Heavy breeds \$15.00, Leghorns \$12.50. Lees Hatchery, Coldwater, Kan. LIGHT BRAHMA, WHITE MINORCA, White Langshan, Silver Laced, White and Columbian Wyandottes, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Whites and Reds, White Leghorns and Anconas, 100% live delivery, satisfaction guaranteed. Burlington Hatchery, Burlington, Kan. TUDOR'S PIONEER SUPERIOR QUALITY Chicks. Twelve leading pure bred varieties, carefully culled and bred for high egg production. Member International Baby Chick Association. Guarantee live delivery, good service. Write for prices. Tudor's Pioneer Hatchery, Osage City, Kan. TUDOR'S PIONEER SUPERIOR QUALITY Chicks. Give us your order for our pure-bred Smith hatched chicks. We will surely please you. We have extra good high producing culled stock. Member International Baby Chick Association. Catalog free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Dept. M., Topeka, Kan. SABETHA BLUE RIBBON CHICKS. Strong, vigorous, peppy. Flocks accredited 3 seasons. Egg production and exhibition qualities bred into our flocks for years. Bloodlines 200 eggs and over. Dam of males 270-280 eggs. Like begets like. Blue Ribbon Chicks possess these qualities. Interesting catalogue free. The best at less money. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sabetha Hatchery, Sabetha, Kan. EVERY POULTRY RAISER WHO WANTS a better paying, more profitable flock of poultry should write today for the Shaws Hatchery Baby Chick Literature. It tells a plain, honest story of how we have developed our pure bred breeding flocks to their high egg production. Leading varieties at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Shaws Hatchery, Box 127B, Emporia, or Ottawa, Kan. TRAIN'S "GOLD BOND" CHICKS. SPE-cial 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-pro-duction standards. Popular breeds. Write for catalog. Learn the facts on our unusual offer before placing your chick orders any-where. This exceptional offer for a limited time only. Train's Poultry Farm Hatchery, Inc., Box 201, Independence, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

YOUNKIN'S CHICKS—FROM WHITE Diarrhoea tested flocks. R. C. Reds 14c; S. C. White Leghorns 12c. We also hatch Barred and White Rocks, White and S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Leghorns and Buff Orpingtons. Buy chicks that will live. Catalog free. Younklin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan. FREE CHICK BOOK FROM THE PO-ioneer hatchery. Miller's Missouri Accred-ited, day-old chicks have 25 years of reli-ability back of them. From inspected flocks, with heavy laying records, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Write for catalog and pictures in colors of my 16 leading varieties and special offer. Miller Hatcheries, Box 607, Lancaster, Mo. EGG BRED QUALITY CHICKS. WE ARE one of the oldest and largest hatcheries in the U. S. Why not benefit by our many years' experience in mating and breeding? Supreme Quality Chicks, from heavy laying Blue Ribbon Stock at lowest prices. 100% live arrival postpaid. Satisfaction guaran-teed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb. Member International Baby Chick Association. ROSS' GUARANTEED CHICKS. DON'T order chicks without first getting our cat-alog and exceptionally low prices on guar-anteed egg-production chicks from Certified, State Accredited and inspected flocks. All flocks developed to unusually high standards in health, vigor, egg strains. Our guarantee insures you chicks that will live, grow and produce. Catalog free. Ross Hatchery, Box 451, Junction City, Kan. BARTLETT'S PURE BRED CHICKS. Twenty varieties, all from Hogan tested winter laying strains. Farm raised, strong, healthy stock. Two weeks free feed; also our successful plans, "How to Raise Baby Chicks" free with each order. 100% live de-livery guaranteed. Reasonable prices, 13th successful year. Bank references. We can please you. Free descriptive circular. Bart-lett Poultry Farms, Route 5, Dept. B, Wich-ita, Kan. TOM BARRON ENGLISH LEGHORNS. Baby chicks with five years breeding for large white eggs behind them. Every nest a trapnest and every male bird with five year dams of 285 to 296 eggs behind them. Eggs \$8.00 per hundred; Chicks \$15.00 per hundred. Live arrival and satisfaction guar-anteed. Discount of ten per cent on all orders received by February 15. Million Smiles Poultry Farm, Pierce City, Mo. UNUSUAL CHICKS—PETERS-CERTIFIED now for the fourth season, sent with a real guarantee to live. This insures that the chicks are properly hatched from healthy flocks and helps protect you against loss during the first two weeks which may occur if chicks are not delivered in perfect con-dition. We are a reliable organization of 250 successful poultry breeders and supply at very reasonable prices only chicks from our own Peters-Certified flocks having high egg production records. All popular breeds perfected in egg laying and health by our poultry specialist, A. G. Peters, as explained in our illustrated catalog supplied on re-quest, which also tells how you can secure a complimentary copy of our valuable pou-ltry book, "A Money-Making System of Poul-try Breeding." Peters-Certified Poultry Breeders Association. Just address Peters-Farm, Box 451, Newton, Iowa. Vesper's Success Chicks For more eggs and greater profits. Guar-anteed healthy, pure bred, from heavy pro-ducting flocks. Vesper's Mammoth Hatchery, Dept. F., Topeka, Kan. OUR BUSINESS is furnishing old and new customers Pure Bred, quality Baby Chicks from the best bred range flocks in Central Kansas at prices that insure future orders. Brewer Hatchery, McPherson, Kan. A. C. HATCHERY 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. Blood Tested Chicks Popular breeds. Heavy layers. Show win-ners. Buckeye hatched. Leghorns \$13. Heavy breeds \$14 up. 100% live delivery. Satisfaction guaranteed. Send for catalog and prices. Tindell's Hatchery, Burlingame, Kan. Three Years Bloodtested 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. Kohlmeier Selected Chix Hatched from State Accredited Certified blood tested and utility flocks. Ten leading varieties. 100 per cent alive delivery post-paid. Write for large free folder. Satis-faction guaranteed. Kohlmeier Hatcheries, Greenleaf, Kan. ACCREDITED CHICKS All varieties. Hatched in mammoth incu-bators, producing strong, healthy chicks that live. Price, \$14.00-100, \$65.00-500. Not ac-credited, \$12.00-100. 100% live delivery. Free feed with orders. Tschhauser Hatch-ery, 2124 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan. Wilson's Quality Chicks From flocks that are carefully culled for vitality, standard quality and egg produc-tion. When you buy from us you are guar-anteed quality chicks from a man that knows chickens. Herb Wilson, Licensed judge all varieties. Wilson's Holton Hatch-ery, Dept. F., Holton, Kan. Johnson's Peerless Chicks One million big, husky, Smith hatched chicks for 1927, from pure bred, 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, White and Black Minorcas; White and Silver Wyandottes; White Langshans and Jersey Black Giants. 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 Hatch-ery, 318C West First Street, Topeka, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

We Want Your Order For Baby Chicks. All Saline County flocks and culled by experts. 12 varieties. Not the largest but one of the best conducted hatch-eries in Kansas. 100 per cent live, healthy arrival guaranteed. Write for lowest printed price list consistent with quality. Eight rail-roads. Salina Hatchery, 120 West Pacific, Salina, Kan. CRAWFORD CHICKS State Certified and Accredited. All lead-ing breeds bred by Brown County Poultry-men under careful supervision. Five years breeding and mating insures type, quality and vigor. 100 per cent live healthy ar-rival guaranteed. Write for free catalog and prices. Crawford Hatchery, Dept. 1, Horton, Kan. Quality Not Quantity All my own flocks and hatching. Blood tested and meet standard requirements. Tancred Single Comb White Leghorns, Ma-hoods Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, Re-gal Dorcas White Wyandottes, Thompsons White Rocks and Shepards Anconas. Our methods of breeding and mating enable us to guarantee satisfaction. 100% live delivery guaranteed. H. L. Machin, Wamego, Kan. McMaster Quality Chicks Our chicks are from very best laying strains, carefully selected for high egg pro-duction. All flocks have free range and chicks are hatched in new Smith incubators which insure strong vitality. Leading var-ieties and live delivery guaranteed. Order now for spring delivery. Write for low price list. McMaster Hatchery, Osage City, Kan. BAKER CHICKS One of the oldest, most dependable pro-ducers of strictly first class chicks at rea-sonable prices in America. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Fifteen dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, pre-paid delivery. Avoid disappointment, order today. We have chick buyers in your local-ity, let us tell you about their success. Bak-er Hatchery, Abilene, Kan. WICHITA CHICKS 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. Sunny Slope Hatchery You know me and my White Orpingtons. I want you to know my hatchery. Am hatching all popular breeds, from pure bred flocks, on nearby farms, which I oversee, cull and mate as carefully as my own White Orpingtons. If you want the best at rea-sonable prices, write me. All orders have my personal attention. I will ship only the quality chicks I would want if I were buy-ing. Booking orders for future delivery. Hatch every week, beginning in February. Capacity 47,000. Mrs. E. H. Ladwig, Troy, Kan. VITALITY CHICKS Chicks from flocks under direct supervision of R. P. Krum, noted poultry judge. Buff Orpingtons and White Wyandottes, \$16.00 per 100. S. C. Reds, White, Buff and Barred Rocks, \$15.00 per 100. S. C. White Leghorns (Tancred) \$14.00 per 100. S. C. White Leghorns (English) \$12.00 per 100. S. C. Brown Leghorns (Crabb) \$14.00 per 100. S. C. Buff Leghorns (Fletcher) \$15.00 per 100. Live delivery and satisfaction guaran-teed. Prices f. o. b. Hatchery. Half cent discount per chick on orders of 500 or more. Dodge City Hatchery, Dodge City, Kan. CORNISH DARK CORNISH GAME EGGS, \$6.00 HUN-dred. Blue ribbon winners. Mrs. W. F. Kennedy, Wilsey, Kan. DUCKS AND GEESE MAMMOTH WHITE PEKIN DRAKES \$2.00 each. Garel Grunder, Byers, Kan. FOR SALE: WHITE CHINESE GEESE. Mrs. W. P. Waters, Dunlap, Kan. WHITE EMBDEN GEESE, 2 trio, \$15 trio. Fred Miller, Abilene, Kan., Route 2, Box 24. FAWN AND WHITE INDIAN RUNNERS. The egg layers. Drakes \$2.50, Ducks \$2.00. Mrs. Helen Romary, Olivet, Kan. MAMMOTH WHITE EMBDEN GANDERS, \$5 each. Pearl and white breasted pearl Guineas, \$5 per trio. Earl Scott, Wilmore, Kan. MAMMOTH WHITE CHINESE GEESE. Eggs 40c each; baby goslings 75c from February until June, postpaid. Northview Poultry Farm, Oswego, Kan. GUINEAS WHITE AFRICAN GUINEAS. DO YOU know that of domestic birds the guinea is the gamiest in flavor? That is why its popu-larity grows as game birds become increas-ingly scarce and expensive. Easy to raise, delicious as squabs. Eggs by setting or hatched in season. Mrs. Will Skaer, Route 2, Augusta, Kan. GAME FOWL PEAFOWL, PHEASANTS, BANTAMS, PIC-cons. Free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa. LANGSHANS WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS, \$2.50 and up. C. W. Hough, Ford, Kan. WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS AND COCK-erels. Mrs. E. D. Webster, Lincoln Center, Kan. WHITE LANGSHANS. BEST WINTER layers. Eggs \$6.00-100, prepaid. Mrs. Robt. Lester, Delavan, Kan. PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS. \$6.00 per 100 delivered. Accredited flocks. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

HAMBURGS

HAMBURG HENS AND COCKERELS. R. E. Wright, Sublette, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

JERSEY GIANT PULETS, EGGS. MRS. A. S. Ackerman, Larned, Kan.

MAMMOTH GIANTS. NOTHING better. Eggs. Chicks, Buckeye hatched. Reasonable. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

EGG STRAIN JERSEY GIANTS. WON best shape, color and champion male at Illinois State Show 1926. Circular. C. C. Shirelter, Griggsville, Ills.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS. ED Barnes, Clay Center, Neb.

ENGLISH BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00. Mrs. Archibald, Haviland, Kan.

CHOICE BARRON SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn cockerels, \$1.75. Lawrence Diebolt, Iola, Kan.

ENGLISH BARRON S. C. W. LEGHORN cockerels, \$2.00 each. May McBride, Frankfort, Kan.

BARRON'S ENGLISH WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, \$1.50 each. Jos. F. Steiner, Ellsworth, Kan., Route 3.

DOZEN ROSE COMB WHITE LEGHORN hens, 2 certified cockerels, hatching eggs. Mrs. Geo. A. Heyman, Burns, Kan.

ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORN EGGS, chicks, from good productive flock. Circular free. C. L. White, Crystal, Kan.

TANCRED COCKERELS. FROM certified hens with records of 200 to 250 eggs. \$2.25 each. E. W. McHenry, Mcintosh, Kan.

OUR NEW HOME MIXED LAYING MASH saves us feed—gets more eggs. We tell you how. Standard Poultry Farm, Thurman, Iowa.

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REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES. Federal inspected. Accredited "A" farm flock. None better. Eggs \$10.00 per 100. Mrs. M. A. Smith, Smith Center, Kan., Route 6.
OLDEST CERTIFIED "A" FLOCK WHITE WYANDOTTES in Kansas, pedigreed males. Eggs \$10.00 hundred; \$2.00 fifteen. Pens, \$5.00 fifteen. May cockerels \$4.00. J. M. Ragsdale, Waverly, Kan.
WHITE WYANDOTTES THAT WIN, LAY and pay. Stock, Martins Regal-Dorcas. Cockerels all healthy type birds, \$2.50-\$3.50 each; special price on five. Eggs for sale. Send for folder. Mrs. Will Skaer, Augusta, Kan., Route 2.
WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM STATE ACCREDITED FLOCK, CLASS "A". Keeler strain direct, \$6-100. Certified pen, \$50.00 male, pedigreed females, Keeler direct, \$3.50-15. Pen, pedigreed male, \$3-15. Chas. Miller, White City, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

CAPONS, HENS, OTHER POULTRY 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.

POULTRY SUPPLIES

MASTER BREEDER CHICK BOXES shipped from our Lincoln stock. Quick shipments. Schwarz Paper Co., Lincoln, Neb.

The Pay of Legislators

Kansas legislators may feel blue because of the turning down of the constitutional amendment for higher legislative pay, but, at that, they are not in as sad a plight as Indiana's new legislature.

Since 1881 the pay of the legislative solon in Indiana has been \$6 a day, or twice the pay of the legislator in Kan-

sas. But two years ago the Indiana legislature, which is not handicapped by the Indiana constitution in determining what legislators are worth, convinced that their labors were worth more money, raised the pay to \$10 per diem. They could not make the wage hike apply to the legislature that made it, but many members were re-elected last November.

The new session, according to the custom of legislatures, promptly introduced a legislative appropriation bill, in which the \$10 pay was not overlooked, when a snoopng legal member discovered that the new schedule did not go into effect until 1929. "We just legislated ourselves out of any pay," was his depressing announcement to his fellow members. Investigation by the Judiciary Committee confirmed the dire conclusion. The Indiana legislature met in a hiatus or no man's land, so far as per diem is concerned, the old \$6 being repealed and the new \$10 not being available for two long years.

It is a principle of the law that no wrong or evil is without a legal remedy, however, and there are plenty of lawyers in the Indiana legislature who reached a prompt decision that no pay is an evil. The remedy was found in a general appropriation of a sum of money for legislative expense. The House attached it as a rider to the legislative appropriation bill, but fixed the sum to apportion expense out to the members at a per capita of \$6 a day. Senate lawyers looked this over and concluded that if the remedy was good it was just as good for \$10 as for \$6 and amended the House bill accordingly. The Senate adopted the amendment and according to the Indianapolis News' reporter the House agreed "with practical unanimity."

Now the Indiana newspapers and Vox Populi in letters to the editor are being heard from, denouncing the legislature for violating the constitution by raising its own pay, instead of the pay of the future legislators. Methods of curing this complicated situation are reported by the Indianapolis News to be occupying "the major portion of the time of the lawmakers, who, just three months ago, were telling their respective constituencies, 'Gentlemen, it isn't the pay, goodness knows!'"

Probably legislators are worth as much pay as carpenters, plumbers, and helpers, if not of paperhangers and plasterers, and even \$10 a day in these times is not excessive compensation. In Kansas the 1800 wage scale still holds of \$3 a day, which was good pay for day's labor in the time of our grandfathers, but not in 1927.

A cynic says that double jeopardy, which we hear so much of nowadays, is when your doctor calls in a consulting physician.

An Eastern girl drove a burglar away by kicking him in the shins. The Charleston teaches them something worth while after all.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.
FOR SALE—MY REGISTERED GUERNSEY herd bull and two of his sons. P. F. Hansen, Hillsboro, Kan.
HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—SPRINGERS; cows and heifers with size and quality. Luckinsinger Bros., Evansville, Wis.
GUERNSEYS, PRACTICALLY PURE BRED, heavy producers. Eight week heifers \$20 each here. Tuberculin Tested. C. O. D. Woodford Farm, Riverview Station, St. Paul, Minn.
CONTAGIOUS ABORTION IN CATTLE Stopped—Six years successful record. Danger of contagion positively prevented. Folder explaining free. Write, Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebr.

HORSES AND JACKS

FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5. PAY WHEN well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.
JACK FOR SALE, EXTRA GOOD, WEIGHT 1,200 lbs. A. H. Lampe, Piqua, Kan.
FOR SALE, REGISTERED BELGIAN stallion. Correspondence solicited. E. B. Wilber & Son, Bogue, Kan.
PERCHERONS, STALLIONS, MARES, BY 2,200 lb. sire, blacks, grays. Best breeding. Priced right. J. T. Schwalm, Baldwin, Kan.
FOR SALE, FINE PAIR BLACK TWO year old registered Percheron fillies. Good young mammoth jack. Walter Jones, Girard, Kan.

HOGS

CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS \$40 each. Yearling boar \$50.00. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE—REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE bred ewes. W. T. Hammond, Portis, Kan.

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ARKANSAS

NICE 80. Team, 3 cattle, 60 hens, imple- ments, furniture. Walkout. Priced \$1,550, terms. 50 A. tillable. Spring, orchard. Other bargains. Wilks, Mountain Home, Ark.

COLORADO

IMPROVED Colorado ranches \$2.75 per acre up. R. Brown, Florence, Colorado.
WELL Imp. farms, good soil, water. Close to market, school, etc. Priced right. Terms. Agts Wtd. R. L. Johnson & Co., Holyoke, Colo.

KANSAS

LAND BARGAINS. Write for printed list. Jess Kiser, Garden City, Kan.
WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.
FOR SALE—N. E. Kansas farms, ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Ks.
160 A., by owner, 100 A. tillable, 1 1/2 miles from town. Write. C. E. Koepffel, Colony, Kansas.
160 ACRES, improved, 4 miles town. Forced sale. \$8,500. Easy terms. Possession. Mansfield Brothers, Ottawa, Kansas.
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FOR SALE—Well improved 170 acre stock and grain farm in Northeast Kansas. Three miles from good town. Write for prices and terms. Box 469, Atchison, Kan.
800 ACRES in slight 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.
FILLING STATION—30x36, two driveways under roof, two pumps and tanks. Only place in town. Lot 116x165 ft. 30x36 cement car wash rack. Camp ground. Everything goes. Possession at once. H.W. goes by place. Snap \$4,500, terms; \$1,500 cash. Bal. long time. J. E. Allen, Box 195, Collyer, Kansas.

SUTTER LAND AUCTION CO. Salina, Kansas, will sell Monday, Feb. 14, the Wade Ranch, 2180 A. located 25 mi. southwest of Topeka, in Wabaunsee Co., Kan., on Santa Fe Trail, 880 A. in cultivation, bal. choice blue stem pasture and mow land. Subdivided into 12 tracts from 80 to 320 A. Very liberal terms, 25% cash, bal. 20 years amortized payment plan. For descriptive folder address above.

STOCK MAN'S BARGAIN: 720 A., good house of five rooms, 2 good barns, fenced and cross fenced, large amount of woven wire, about 100 A. under plow, about 100 A. used for meadow; 520 A. in pasture, on county auto road; in oil and gas belt. No oil lease. Greatest bargain for stock men in the state. No trades considered. Terms if desired. Possession March first. Price \$22.50 per acre. Also other good bargains. Send for information. Address The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kan.

MINNESOTA

MINNESOTA FARMERS PROSPEROUS Why not be one of them? Get free map and books from State Immigration Dept. 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.
WONDERFUL clover and alfalfa land where clover seed goes ten bu. to the acre. Beautiful country. Partly improved farms close to schools, etc. \$8 an acre and up. Write Wm. Rullen, Baudette, Minn.

This May Explain Things

If you haven't received a "thank you so much; it's just lovely," from some of the folks to whom you sent Christmas presents, don't judge them too severely. It may not be their fault. And as proof we cite this incident. Mrs. D. K. Watson, of Lebanon, received a letter recently from Keokuk, Ia., that was 14 years enroute. The postmark, which was very plain, showed that it had been mailed in Keokuk in 1912. A part of the envelope was discolored, indicating that it might have been caught in a box or drawer, where a part was exposed to the light. The contents was a Christmas message for 1912.

IDAHO

TAKE TWENTY YEARS TO PAY for irrigated land in Southern Idaho; low prices; fertile soil; no alkali; gravity water supply; splendid climate; long growing season ideal for general farming, poultry, hogs, sheep and dairying. Located on trans-continental railroad and National Highway. Ten to eighty acre tracts. Selling only to actual ranchers. No agents. Write for facts. MOUNTAIN HOME IRRIGATION DISTRICT MOUNTAIN HOME, IDAHO

MISSOURI

TIMBER LAND at \$5 A., near town; more than pay for itself. 594 Mountain View, Mo. LISTEN: 20 acres \$25 down, \$10 monthly, 40 A. \$150 down \$20 monthly. Have larger farms list free. Ward, Ava, Mo.
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-O, Carthage, Mo.
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI, rich, alluvial land. Large and small tracts. Improved farms sacrifice prices, 10% cash, balance like rent. Discount for cash. Cut-over land no cash down, no interest four years then 33 years 6%. Free map, full information. Wanted good renters who can finance themselves. C. Himmelberger-Harrison, Cape Girardeau, Mo.

NEBRASKA

50 ACRES—Adjoins town of 300. Excellent hog and poultry farm. Electric lights in house. R. S. Wilfley, Steele City, Neb.

OKLAHOMA

THE NATIONAL BOND AND MORTGAGE Co., Inc. of Oklahoma City, Okla., will pay you 8% interest on your surplus funds or savings accounts in any amounts from \$100 up and you can withdraw your money with accrued interest at any time by giving them 30 days notice. Write for full information.

OREGON

2000 MIDDLE WEST FARMERS moved to Oregon in last two years, after thorough investigation. They like our mild winters, cool summers, with no severe storms to ruin a season's work and destroy property. Fine roads and schools, productive soil, good markets for your products. Write for official bulletins and illustrated facts. Booklet free. Land Settlement Department, Oregon State Chamber of Commerce, 260 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon.

VIRGINIA

STOCK, grain, dairy, poultry and orchard farms on highways in famous Shenandoah Valley of Va., good home markets, near large cities, 635 A. near town, level, smooth, fenced, hog-tight, 50 A. saw timber, 30 A. orchard, will graze and grow grain to fatten 300 head cattle, running water, 9 rm. colonial brick res. mod. imp. 3 tenant houses, large barns none better in U.S.A. Yearly taxes only \$394. crops, machinery, stock all for \$85 A. Write for lists, large and small farms. Tell me your wants. W. T. Birmingham, Winchester, Va.

WASHINGTON

IF LOOKING FOR A FARM HOME AT A reasonable price come to the famous Palouse. Good water, mild climate; crop failures, cyclones, hail storms and blizzards unknown. Write Col. L. Strobel, Colfax, Washington.

FOR LEASE

FOR LEASE—Well improved ranch 1200 acres. Alfalfa, native hay; crop land; unlimited water; 3 miles Weskan, Kan. Waterloo Co. \$1,500 per year. M. E. Kingore, 2301 Cherry St., Denver, Colo.

FOR RENT

FOR RENT: Well improved 160 acres. Moor- head three miles, John Deer, Neodesha, Ks.
FOR RENT—1280 acres choice wheat land, partly in cultivation, lots of outside range, good water; also have a number of farms for sale on crop payment plan. Write A. N. Mitchem, Galatea, Colorado.

WANTED TO RENT

WANTED to rent farm equipped work stock, cows, machinery. Can give good references. Three in family. F. J. Hamm, 2120 North Lawrence Ave., Wichita, Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms— Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.
SALE OR EXCHANGE—2 improved farms La. Highlands. Small farm Fla. 22 in Pa. and N.Y. Albert D. Howe, Wellsville, N. Y.
CALIFORNIA FIG ORCHARD Just beginning to bear, to trade for Kansas land. Write full description. R. M. Mater, St. John, Kansas.
FOR SALE OR TRADE for small farm N. E., 8-room bungalow, full basement, water and electricity, in fine location. 618 Rockledge Ave., Topeka, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARMS WANTED by cash buyers. Will deal with owners only. Write Wm. F. Puffert, Douglas, Washington.
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.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

It is well to remember that in the story of the temptation, we have a sure copy of autobiography. Jesus was alone, when He faced temptation, hence He must have told someone all that we have in the temptation narratives, in Matthew and Luke.

He went off by Himself to think it out. Think what out? Think out how He should use His great abilities, the powers that He felt were in Him. He must have known, could not help knowing, that He was blest with greater force for accomplishing things than are most men. How should He use these abilities? Selfishly? To attain fame, money, power, praise? Could He be a leader who would crush every enemy of the Jewish people, and restore them to their ancient glory? Remember that Judea and Galilee were under the Romans, with a company of soldiers or more in every principal town, and the Jews did not do this any more than we Americans could enjoy being under the German domination or the Russians, with soldiers everywhere, eating up our taxes, intimidating us and cowering us into submission. Should He organize a vast army to expel these hateful invaders? That was what the Jews hoped. So they told their children. Messiah would come, and he would make everything right. He would restore the nation, as it had been in the days of Solomon and David. And Jesus knew that He could do something big. He felt vast powers within Him. He knew that He could do what men could make them do His will the last drop of blood.

But was this the best way? Was this the way His Father would approve? He must go aside and think, think intensely, think long, with nothing to distract His attention. The place He chose was—and is—a wild, untilled tract, about 35 miles by 15, where little life is to be seen, except an occasional reptile or goat. Here Amos had prophesied, 800 years before, and here John the Baptist had spent some time. It is barren as to seem almost God-forsaken, but here He talked with God.

You have seen the well-known painting by Hoffman, The devil stands, with a tail, whispering in the ear of Christ. There is another painting that is like better, because to me it is more real. It is by W. Dyce, R. A. Christ is in a lonely place on a large boulder, hands clasped, head bowed, thinking.

And here, as He thought, He must have seen what possibly lay ahead. Jerusalem was not far away, say a day's journey on foot. What if He showed His miraculous powers there, suddenly? What a stampede to Him there would be! You could not hold the people back. And beyond Jerusalem were the cities of Asia Minor—Ephesus, Antioch, Ephesus, Philipp, Thessalonica, Athens, Rome! He sees them all. World power is His.

But not that way. That was the way of military leaders of all ages, and they came to grief. The sword kills the man that wields it. Alexander, Philip of Macedonia, Hannibal, Caesar—He must have known about these men, for they are not mentioned in the New Testament—had come and gone. Their way was not His. His kingdom was to rest on something beside force. He would found an everlasting empire, based on love, forgiveness, knowledge, wisdom, peace and joy. The most difficult kingdom to establish, in all the world. But also the one most worth establishing.

All this He thought out, in the wilderness, with the wild beasts. And in the decision He reached He never wavered. At the end He said, "My kingdom is not of this world. If my servants were of this world, they would have fought for me." "My kingdom is not of this world, then?" "My kingdom is not of this world, then?" "My kingdom is not of this world, then?"

This Christ of ours has been through mill. He understands men and women. He knows how hot the fires of temptation can get. He knows that the most desperate battles fought are fought within the souls of men. And He can help them, because He does understand. He can show a way out. He can give strength to meet the temptation taken you but such as is common to man, but God is faithful, and He will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able." (1 Cor. 10:13)

By faith in God He came thru to complete conquest, and from that time He knew the course He should take.

What about temptations now? Are there any as fierce as in times past? I do not suppose any of us will be tempted as Christ was. But in general the temptations of today are more besieging, more desperate in many ways, than those of the past. And this for the very simple reason that we have more to be tempted with. We have more power at our command. We can be more destructive than in any past age. Dr. E. E. Slosson, in his recent book, "Sermons of a Chemist," says that, if steam and electric and other power were distributed evenly, each of us would have the equal of 20 slaves to wait upon us night and day. "It is now possible," he says, "to send an airplane, with or without a pilot, over the enemy's ground with a liquid so deadly that a whiff inhaled or a few drops touching the skin will cause death. The airship simply moves over the land, as a farmer's potato-bug sprinkler goes over a field, and a certain strip of territory, say a hundred miles long and half a mile wide, will be instantaneously depopulated and be uninhabitable for days to come." The temptation to use such deadly weapons will be strong, at times, when there is not sufficient cause. This is only one example out of many.

Lesson for January 30—The Christian Overcoming Temptation. Luke 4:1 to 13:1; Corinthians 10:12-13.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Ben Stewart and C. R. Murphey of Abilene, Kan., were at Denver last week taking in the big Western National. They have 130 cattle on full feed.

Beardwell & Feeny, Berkshire breeders of Wakeeney, exhibited their Berkshires at Denver last week and in the hog carcass contest they won first and second prizes.

For the first time in the 21 years that the Western National has been in existence, Shorthorns have outnumbered Herefords in the annual show at Denver last week.

J. H. Williamson, Beatrice, Neb., showed the grand champion carload of fat hogs at the Denver stock show last week. The car lot consisted of 35 choice Hampshires and weighed around 250 each.

The grand champion barrow at Denver last week was a Berkshire shown by Moon & Vannoy, Fort Morgan, Colo. He sold for \$35.00 per hundred pounds to Blaney & Murphey Packing Company of Denver.

Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt's grand champion steer weighed 840 pounds and sold for \$1,251, or a little better than \$1.52 cents per pound. He went to the Rock Island Railroad Company for their dining car service.

H. O. Sheldon, manager the Deming ranch at Oswego was at Denver last week with 35 Poland Chinas. That was more than half of the entire exhibit of Polands at Denver this year.

Ed Nickelson, Leonardville, well known as a breeder and exhibitor of registered Percherons, is offering stallions and a few mares in foal starting with an advertisement in this issue of the Mail and Breeze.

I have received a letter from C. W. Taylor, Abilene, saying he has sold all his bulls except two nice 15 months old roans. He says he will also sell a few heifers and some heifer calves.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, sell Poland China bred cows in the sale pavilion at that place Feb. 15. This is their annual sale and as usual the offering will be one of the best made anywhere.

Long Sensation was the grand champion Duroc boar in the aged boar class at Denver last week. He was grand champion at the International last year and was bred by A. A. Blach, Yuma, Colo. He is the property of the Colorado Agricultural College.

The first 10 bulls in the Hereford sale at Denver last week sold for an average of \$912.00. The top price of this number, \$1,625, paid by Jas. McClung of Indianola, Neb., for a Fletcher & Kepler bred bull. Another Nebraska buyer had bought a bull for \$1,245.

Vern Albrecht, Smith Center, is selling Duroc bred sows and gilts at that place Feb. 2 and because there was no corn raised in Northwest Kansas last year he is depending on buyers from territory where they raised some corn. If you need a few good bred gilts this is a good place to be Feb. 2.

The reserve grand champion steer at Denver last week was another Kansas product, but this time was an Angus steer, Crestview Alec 2nd, shown by Ljungdahl Bros. of Manhattan. He weighed 930 pounds and sold to the Albany hotel, Denver, for \$30.00 per hundred pounds.

Dr. C. H. Burdell, Centralia, in remitting for the first half of his advertising in the Duroc section of the Mail and Breeze says he has sold all his spring boars and just has a few choice fall boars for sale sired by Long High Col. and eight fine spring gilts bred to farrow in March.

The Twenty-First Annual Western Livestock Show at Denver last week broke all records for attendance, volume of business and number and size of exhibits. More than 75,000 visited the show during the week and the sales it was claimed by officials amounted to one million dollars more than last year. The weather was ideal all week.

Dan Casement, Manhattan, exhibited the grand champion carlot of fat steers at the Western National at Denver last week. The carlot consisted of 15 long fed Herefords

and they sold for \$25.00 per 100 pounds, which was the highest price ever paid for fat cattle in car lots at the Denver show. They went to the Burlington railroad for its dining car service.

The Long Duroc Farm, Ellsworth, will give \$50 to anyone who buys a bred sow or gilt in the Feb. 15 bred sow sale and raises a junior champion boar or gilt of her. If you are a good care taker buy one of these real Duroc sows in the Long sale and raise a junior boar and gilt and you will get the Long's check for \$100 promptly. Better write for their catalog at once.

Dorothy Anoka, owned by Sni-A-Bar farms, was declared the grand champion female Shorthorn at Denver and the reserve championship was won by Jaffro Proud lady owned by Johnson & Auld, Guide Rock, Neb. The junior champion female was Gloster of Wardland, owned by J. H. Degrenger of Missouri. The grand champion Shorthorn calf was Divide Starlight owned by the Allen cattle company.

In the Shorthorn auction at the Western National, Denver, last week, 52 head sold for an average of \$222. The top was \$540 paid by Sni-A-Bar farms, Kansas City, for the junior champion bull, Valley Farm Royal, shown and consigned to the sale by Thos. Andrews of Cambridge, Neb. Divide Archer, consigned by the Allen Cattle Company, sold for \$480.00. The 46 bulls in the sale averaged \$236.40.

Arthur Thompson, Lincoln, Neb., conducted the Shorthorn sale at Denver last week and Fred Reppert of Decatur, Ind., sold the Herefords and P. M. Gross, Kansas City, sold the fat cattle and hogs and the car lots. It is said the total receipts for the week would amount to over four million dollars. Buyers were there from all over the country and the demand was good for all kinds of livestock, both breeding stock and feeders.

Wednesday, Feb. 9 is dairy farmers day at the Agricultural college. The big program for that day is of real interest to every farmer who milks cows and the dairy department and herd is available all day to visitors with a review of recent experimental work and questions of importance to dairy farmers will be discussed in detail. Special features will be the awarding of honor certificates to the herds in the state with averages of 300 pounds of butter fat and a cup to the owner of the highest producing cow in the state. State dairy breed meetings will be held in the afternoon.

Easily the sensation of the stock show at Denver last week was Mrs. Pauline Kuhrt's grand champion Shorthorn steer, Sultan's First. He was sired by a pure bred bull, Sultan's Crown, bred by Tomson Bros., of Dover and Wakarusa, Kan. His dam was a grade cow sired by another Tomson bred bull bought from S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center in 1917. In 1923 they bought from Mr. Amcoats, Golden Flash, a Cumberland bred bull that sired their reserve champion steer last year at the Western National. Mrs. Kuhrt's big ranch is in Sherman county, not far from Goodland but the postoffice is Edison which is on the main line of the Rock Island and the Ocean to Ocean Highway. Her son Paul fitted the champion and was at the show with his mother. They own a nice little bunch of pure bred Shorthorns but most of the herd is practically pure bred but not registered.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

The Fourteenth Annual Show and Sale of the Central Shorthorn Breeders' Association will be held Wednesday and Thursday, March 2nd and 3rd in the American Royal Building, Stockyards, Kansas City, Mo. According to plan, premiums will be offered as heretofore. The cattle will be judged during the afternoon of March 2, the bulls sold the afternoon of that day, beginning at one o'clock, and the females sold the morning of March 3rd, beginning at ten o'clock. There will be no steer show on this occasion. John C. Burns, Sales Manager, is now ready to receive entries for this sale and would like to have all pedigrees for cattle to be offered, in his hands by February 1st. They are looking forward to a substantial demand for good bulls, particularly those from 15 to 30 months old and already have the assurance of the purchase of one or more carloads of bulls in this sale, if those of the desired type, quality and ages, can be obtained. Good bred heifers and young cows close to calving should find a much better market than open heifers or cows with much age. The sale fee will be based on the actual expenses of the sale and the total per head will depend largely upon the total number of cattle to be sold. It should not exceed \$15.00 per head and will be less, if possible to make it so.

ADVERTISING SOLD DUROCS

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
Please find enclosed check for \$15.00 in payment for ad in Duroc section of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

We would like you to stop our ad for the present, as we are practically sold out on everything we have for sale. The old reliable Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze sure brings the inquiries.—Yours truly, A. M. Carlton & Son, Breeders of Duroc hogs, Geneseo, Kan., Jan. 8, 1927.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Buy K. P. O. P. Bulls

Sired by King Piebe 21st, who carries a double cross of K. P. O. P. His six nearest dams average 160 lbs. butter, 2400 lbs. milk yearly record. His three first daughters to freshen have average test of 3.9. Two bulls, full brothers 1 and 2 yrs. old, with 24 lbs. three yr. old dam, C. T. A. herd average 348 lbs. fat. Herd fully accredited for years. No abortion. Also baby bulls priced to sell.
CLYDE SHADE, OTTAWA, KANSAS

POLAND CHINA HOGS

Public Sale of Poland Chinas

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 9

40 bred sows and gilts and two August boar pigs. These sows and gilts are strong in the blood of Iowa Timm, Big Bob, King Kole and The Leader and are bred to Kan-Okia Timm, 1st prize aged boar at the Kansas National 1926, The Conqueror, junior champion boar at the Kansas National and K's Hope by New Hope, World's Grand Champion 1926. Write for catalog.

I. E. KNOX & SONS,
South Haven, Kansas
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

ANNUAL SALE

Poland Chinas

45 richly bred sows ready to make good for you. Sale pavilion.

Bendena, Kan., Tuesday, Feb. 15

Bred to The Promise and the Villager 4th. For the sale catalog write,

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.
Box K, 62

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Meyer's Spotted Polands

Handsome Spotted boars, various sizes, good gilts, bred to sons of Giant Sunbeam and Big Munn.

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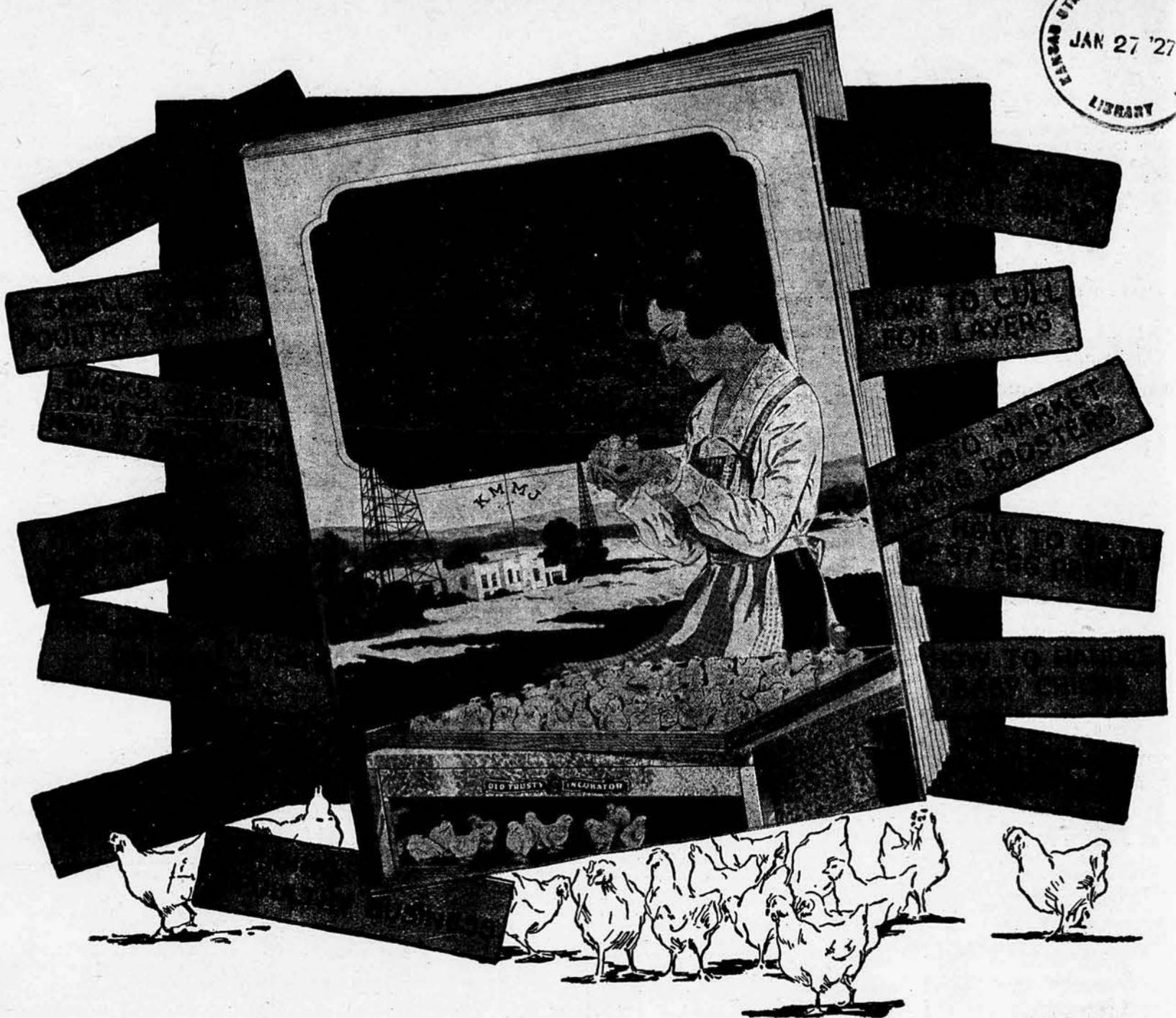
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