

Cops

KANSAS FARMER

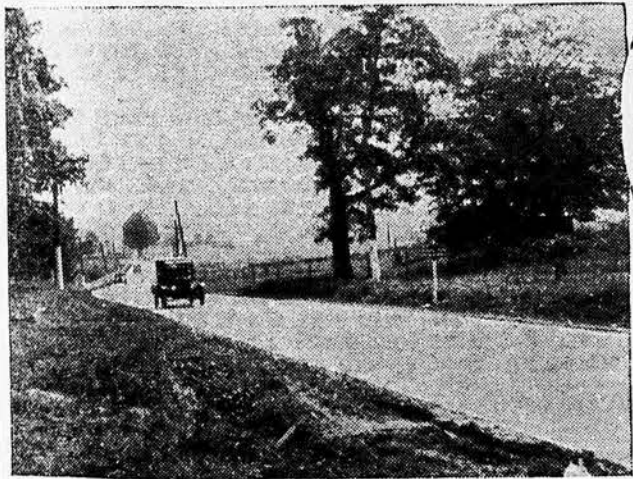
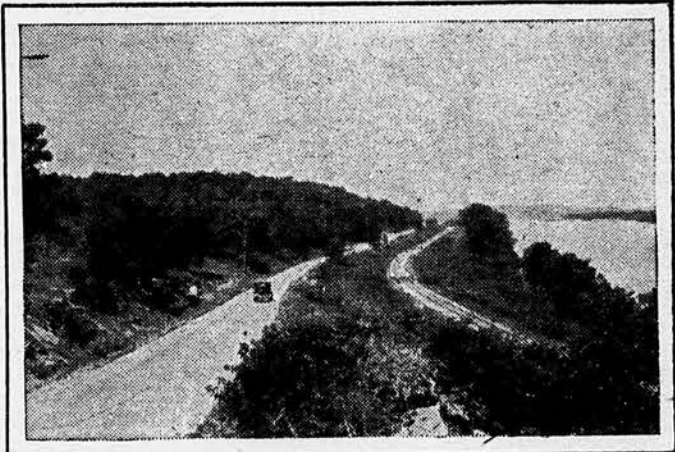
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

February 19, 1927

Number 8

*The Southwest Road Show
and School Will be Held
February 22-25 at Wichita*



A New Start Now

BY L. R. COMBS

After a forced vacation of two years from the poultry business because he was located on heavy, soggy ground, B. E. Hammer of Emporia will again start a White Leghorn poultry farm. Two years ago he was in the poultry business on a farm where the land was heavy, soggy and poorly drained. Disease followed in the wake of rainy weather, and several hundred chickens died during the season.

The new beginning will be modest. Mr. Hammer now has one laying house and one brooder house. Another laying house and three brooder houses will be built this winter. The farm will be on a 10-acre tract in the edge of town.

Sixty hens which Mr. Hammer now has will be used in three breeding pens next spring. These hens are from stock raised on the other farm two years ago, with the exception of four bought from the Morgan poultry farms in Washington. These four are from hens having a laying record of 307 eggs or more. Several of the other hens have laying records of nearly 300 eggs. No hen is from stock having a laying record of under 255 eggs a year.

Next spring 2,500 or 3,000 chicks will be hatched, and from 500 to 800 pullets will be saved. All hens are trapnested, and only eggs coming from hens which lay eggs weighing 24 ounces or more to the dozen will be set.

The laying house is of the ordinary type, with an open front to the south. Muslin curtains are dropped in extremely cold weather. Along the front of the house on the floor is a layer of ashes 4 feet wide which absorbs any rain or snow which may blow in. Thus the straw litter is not dampened, and the ashes are easily removed.

Sprouted oats form one of the main elements of the feed, and it is given the hens about 10 o'clock in the morning. A mash consisting of about 150 pounds of fine corn chop, 100 pounds of shorts, bran and meat meal, 50 pounds of alfalfa leaf meal, 5 per cent linseed meal, 2 per cent charcoal and 1 per cent salt is kept before the hens all the time. A grain mixture of corn, wheat and kafir is fed every evening.

At noon a wet mash containing cod liver oil is supplied. This oil contains vitamin D, and it tends to prevent leg weakness in the young chicks.

Twin City Holds Schools

Harry Howard, Kansas City branch manager of the Twin City Company, has just returned from a month's trip spent in Kansas, Oklahoma and Nebraska, where he officiated at 26 tractor schools which the company held in those states.

The chief purpose of these schools has been to educate power farmers and prospective power farmers in better caring for their machinery, especially their tractors and threshers. The entire project was purely of an educational nature.

Instruction was given by means of motion picture films and slides. The old method of lecturing with a model tractor or thresher as an example was well and good for the few dozen who happened to be in the front row, but with the motion pictures, hundreds can see the object under discussion better than a dozen could view it under the old system. With an average attendance of 250 in the 26 different schools,

this question of letting everyone see what was going on was of some importance.

It is planned to make these tractor schools annual affairs with the Twin City Company, inasmuch as they were so well received this year. The attendance was made up of farmers for the most part, and intricate problems which have arisen right out on the farm were threshed out at these schools, much to the enlightenment of hundreds of farm folks who attended.

These schools are fine things in that they bring power farmers and factory experience together in one room, and let every man help work out the other man's problems.

197 Tractor Men Meet

One hundred ninety-seven men attended the Caterpillar Tractor School conducted by the H. W. Cardwell Co., Inc., at Wichita recently. One hundred eighty-five of those attending were from 40 counties in Kansas, and 12 came from outside the state. Features of the school were actual practice in the adjusting, assembling and operating of Caterpillar tractors, while motion pictures of the Caterpillar at work proved especially interesting.

The purpose of the school was to acquaint the folks attending it with the construction, adjustment and operation of Caterpillar tractors. The program included two 1-hour lecture demonstrations a day on such subjects as lubrication; fuel, ignition and cooling systems; clutches, transmission and track construction. There also were two 2½ hours of shop practice periods daily, where the students were permitted to work with the particular model or models of tractors in which they were most interested.

Prof. C. K. Shedd, an agricultural engineer from the Kansas State Agricultural College, gave a lecture on "The Use of Power on Kansas Farms." L. J. Fletcher, agricultural engineer and supervisor of agricultural sales of the Caterpillar Tractor Company, Peoria, Ill., was in charge of the school, and handled the lecture demonstrations the last three days. The shop practice work and operation was in charge of six experienced mechanics from the Caterpillar Tractor Company and the H. W. Cardwell Co. The various models of the Caterpillar tractors were disassembled, and all those attending the school became familiar with the construction and adjustment of the various parts of the tractor.

The last day was spent in field operation, which included not only practice in starting and driving the tractor but also carburetor adjusting, setting of magneto points, and the like.

Another tractor school for 1928 is announced by the H. W. Cardwell Co.; the dates will be January 31 and February 1 and 2, 1928, at 300 Wichita Street, Wichita. Anyone interested is welcome to attend this school.

Life the Greatest Asset

Reduced to an economic formula, human life remains a much more important asset to a community than all its material possessions, it is asserted by the Insurance Department of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States. To support its statement it cites the estimate of one of the country's outstanding statisticians that the value of the lives of the country's

citizens, based on their future earning power, is more than 1,500 billion dollars. This would be five times as great as the nation's material wealth, valued today at 350 billion dollars.

"The United States," says the Insurance Department in a bulletin announcing a program on which it has embarked with the co-operation of the Committee on Administrative Practice of the American Public Health Association to enlist chambers of commerce throughout the country in health conservation, "sustains a tremendous economic loss every year due to sickness and death. The average citizen is said to lose about seven days a year due to sickness, which would correspond to a loss of 2 per cent in useful industrial or commercial productivity. As our national income is more than 60 billion dollars a year, it is apparent that this loss alone totals considerably more than a billion dollars annually. Added to this is the cost of medical and hospital service, which has been estimated to be at least \$10 per capita, or more than 1 billion dollars a year. Sickness in the United States therefore involves a direct cost of more than 2 billion dollars annually.

A Herd of Longhorns

That the long-horned, or Spanish breed of cattle, once so numerous in the Southwest, may be preserved from complete extinction, the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture, will maintain a herd on the Wichita National Forest in Oklahoma. The agricultural appropriation bill signed recently by President Coolidge carries an item for their purchase and maintenance. The department has for several years urged the necessity for a small herd of these picturesque examples of early pioneer life of the Southwest for the benefit and education of future generations interested in pioneer history.

The Wichita national forest lies right in the heart of the range of the old Southern herds of plains buffalo, and is a part of the region formerly known as the Indian Territory, where now live more than 50,000 Indians.

Here also grazed some of the pioneer herds of these long-horned cattle when the livestock industry in the Southwest was in its infancy.

There are still a few living members of this once numerous breed of cattle to be found in Texas. The herd for the Government will be selected by expert cattlemen familiar with the characteristics of the cattle and of the Southwestern ranges. They will be grazed in a pasture immediately adjoining the one occupied by the herd of buffalo now established on the forest.

Where Kansas Now Ranks

It could not be expected, with the chaos in supervision, that Kansas would make a good showing in comparison with the country generally in highway construction in 1926, and it does not.

As a whole the country spent 650 million dollars on road improvement last year, the average for the 48 states being 14 million dollars. Many states, of course, exceeded this average, Missouri's record being more than 31 millions and Michigan's 36 millions, Pennsylvania's more than 62 millions, Illinois 36 millions, New York 49 millions and Ohio and New Jersey 24 millions. These leading states spent from two to

more than four times the average of the 48 states, while Kansas came in with half this average, or something over 7 million dollars. This was for all purposes, and in Kansas statewide roads were not an important factor.

Comparing state road work over the country, Kansas ranked last year with the Southern states, altho it was passed by Alabama, 11 millions; Arkansas, 11 millions; Florida, 8 millions; Georgia, 8 millions; Kentucky, 15 millions; Oklahoma, 13 millions; Tennessee, 14 millions; Virginia, 14 millions; South Carolina, 9 millions; Texas, 20 millions, and North Carolina, 32 millions. This state ranked on a par with Colorado, Maine, Vermont, Utah, South Dakota, Wyoming and a few others.

Kansas, however, in the center of the continent, with no mountains to raze or tunnel, with no heavy grades, a plains state, on the main crossways of traffic in all directions, is not properly to be classed with mountain states or border states, or states with the smallest population. It belongs in the class rather with Missouri, Iowa, Indiana, Tennessee, Kentucky, than with Colorado, Utah or Vermont.

Kansas is behind the procession, but not in liberality in road improvement. Owners of motor vehicles are heavily taxed and have not protested against the cost of state highways. What they justly protest against is failure to provide the roads for which they have paid taxes. The legislature should go the length of its powers to correct this injustice this winter and to enroll Kansas among the states that have come out of the mud.

Good Stock Pays Best

BY L. R. COMBS

"Improving a common flock of chickens is a hopeless task. At least that was the conclusion we came to before we decided to start a purebred flock," said Mrs. W. C. Newton, who lives 4 miles northeast of Americus, when asked to tell her experience with a flock of Rhode Island Red hens. Six years ago the forward step was taken when 100 purebred Rhode Island Red eggs were bought.

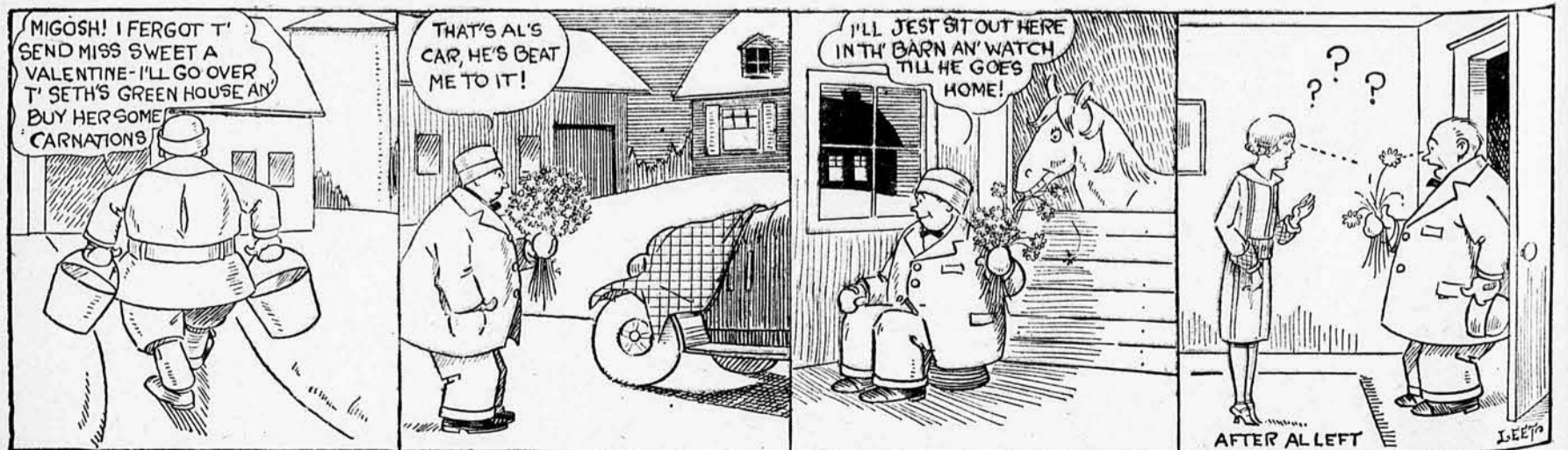
The flock contains about 150 state certified hens. Last year there were 111 hens in the flock, and they showed a profit for every month, except one in the summer, when only a few eggs were laid. But chickens sold on the market more than offset the lack of eggs, according to the owner.

"One nice thing about Rhode Island Reds and the heavier breeds," says Mrs. Newton, "is that you do not have to rely on eggs alone for the income."

Mrs. Newton has adopted the policy of making her flock pay its way. Feed, supplies and equipment are paid for from the income made by the flock. Hatching eggs are sold for \$6 a hundred, and cockerels for \$2.50 to \$5. Last year \$42.50 in checks was sent back because there were not cockerels to meet the demand.

The little chicks are started on sour milk and oatmeal. A mash of meat and bone meal, bran, shorts, charcoal and salt, mixed on the farm, is fed the hens. Alfalfa cuttings supply green feed.

"Italy Plans National Theater."—Headline. Only one guess is needed as to who will occupy the center of the stage.



The Activities of Al Acres—Slim's Flowers Were a Surprise All Around

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

February 19, 1927

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To Market to Market—Jiggety Jog

An Interview

By Governor Ben S. Paulen

With M. N. Beeler

KANSAS can develop no faster than its transportation facilities. Its primary system, the railroads, is adequate or almost so for present needs, and is capable of sufficient expansion to meet demands that may be made from time to time, but the supplementary system, the highways, is not keeping pace."

Ben S. Paulen paused long enough to regard the gubernatorial briar with subconscious surprise. For a moment he peered into the business end of its stem as if he expected to see teeth.

"A market," he continued presently, "is the universal quest of everyone who produces anything or offers a service, be he manufacturer, farmer, merchant, banker or professional practitioner. Not only must the producer of goods and services find a market, but he also must be able to reach that market with his goods or his services. Anything which causes a bottle neck in the distribution system eventually limits production and serves as a restraint of trade.

"The farmer profits little from modern methods of manufacture, from efficiencies in factory production, if the goods cannot move freely to his gate. The time saved in labor saving equipment is of little avail if the article thus produced cannot be distributed to the consumer. What does it profit a farmer to buy modern machinery and produce his crops at the least possible cost if he cannot get them to market? Grain stored on the farm cannot benefit its producer until it or the product arising therefrom reaches a shipping point. There's a market every day in the year for practically everything the farmer offers to sell—if he can get it to a railroad or a trading point. A rise of \$2 in the price of hay offers no opportunity to the farmer who is isolated by 10 miles of muddy roads.

"The expectant mother and the sick farmer can profit little by progress in medical science if the rural home is inaccessible to the physician or bad roads prevent easy, safe and quick passage to the hospital. The concert, the theater, the motion picture and other cultural and educational opportunities in town lose their appeal in the face of a long, cold and labored journey over difficult roads.

Butter and Eggs Can't Wait

"Certain types of agricultural development are dependent on all-weather roads. We have been told that Kansas needs more dairying and poultry raising, but dairy and poultry products are perishable. They cannot wait until the roads dry. Dairy manufacturers must depend in a large measure on milk produced locally. They locate in those communities where a steady supply is assured by all-weather roads. Dairy production, especially in Kansas, is developing in the regions of good roads.

"I know a farmer whose business of jack breeding was ruined by the slump in horses. About the time the demand was at its lowest point a concrete road was built past his place. The expense of that road, built on the benefit district plan, could not have fallen at a more inopportune time for him. But that road enabled him to enter the sheep feeding business. It permitted him to bide his time in buying and hauling feed, in taking his fattened lambs to market."

The gubernatorial briar was knocked out and restoked.

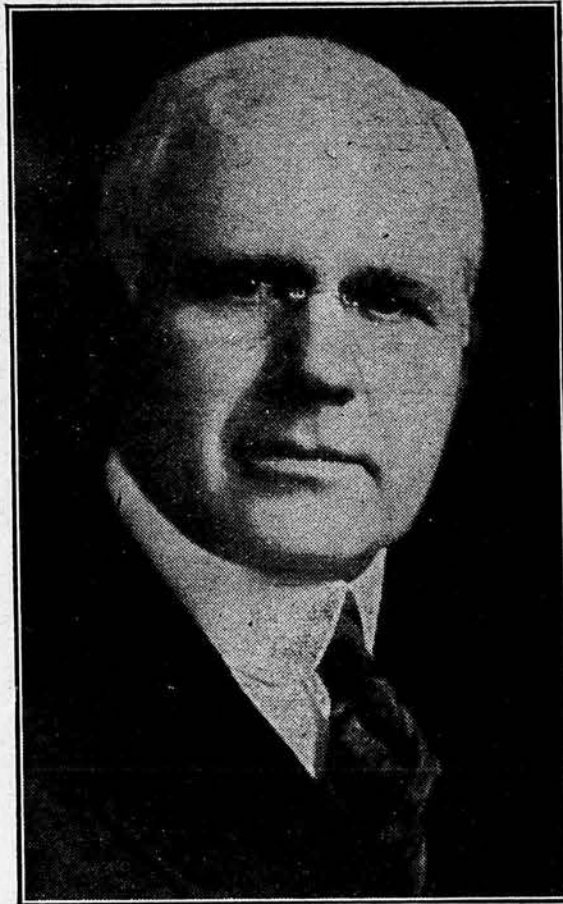
"Kansas could plug along without good roads. They are not necessary to life. We could get along with the ones we've got. But the construction of surfaced roads is necessary to progress. I do not mean by that that we should endeavor to build all our roads at once, but we must get our primary system started and keep pace with the industrial and agricultural development of the state.

"Kansas is a broad expanse of geography, 200 by 400 miles. It contains 127,000 miles of highways which serve approximately 2 million people. The burden of hard surfacing any great portion of this mileage in a short time would be too heavy. To date the taxpayers have not seen fit to authorize a start in construction of the proposed state system of approximately 7,000 miles.

"Our state has been accused of lagging in road construction. In comparison with other states it appears to be, but there are considerations of population and wealth that must be made before any conclusions in this direction can be drawn. Illinois frequently is placed before Kansas as an example of road building. Illinois is a great state industrially as well as agriculturally. The road system of that state is founded on a bond issue backed by 22 billion dollars of wealth. Kansas wealth is approximately 6 billion dollars. The Illinois hard surfaced road system serves about 8 million people. One road from Chicago to St. Louis, 284 miles long, has a potential patronage of 5 million people.

"Likewise Missouri, owing to recent road build-

ing activity in that state, frequently is pointed out as an example. Missouri issued 60 million dollars in bonds for road building. Kansas has issued no state road bonds. Missouri industries are three times the valuation of her agriculture. The population is almost twice that of Kansas, the wealth half again as much but the road mileage is only two-thirds ours. The Kansas City-St. Louis road is about 260 miles long, soon to be completed. This



Ben S. Paulen, Governor of Kansas

road will serve 2 million people. Kansas would have only that number of possible patrons on the whole 127,000 miles of roads within its borders."

"Then can Kansas afford good roads?" the governor was asked.

"That all depends on the viewpoint. Kansas cannot afford to be without a certain mileage of all-weather roads. That's from the viewpoint I indicated a while ago. The necessity will grow as the state develops. If the agricultural and industrial development of the state is not to be hampered, if the citizens of this state are to share in the benefits from the establishment of industries which its resources and nearness to raw products justifies, if the farmers are to profit by the demands for food created at their gate by the development of industry and if they are to be able to market their products and buy their supplies as and when they please, then Kansas must build roads, but I am not prepared to say to what extent. I do believe, however, that the state will lose heavily unless the foundation of a state system is laid presently.

"Now as to whether Kansas is able to build all-weather roads, that again is a debatable question. I am reminded of the experience of North Carolina. That is another state which has been held up as a model in road building and I must say that the folks over there seem to be doing a good job of it. The new wealth produced every year in North Carolina is about half agricultural and half industrial, an ideal condition. The state road system there had its origin in 1917, but as I understand the situation they did not start building roads in earnest until 1921. They have issued some 85 million dollars in bonds to date, and are expecting an additional authorization of 25 million dollars from the legislature during the current session. All of these bonds, including interest, upkeep of roads and other expenses are being met by a gasoline tax of 4 cents a gallon—rather high in comparison with

the tax in Kansas but effective in building roads—and it places the expense where it belongs, on the people who use the roads.

"I might add here that one of the great obstacles to road building in Kansas has been the benefit district plan. It is the least fair of any ever devised, and farmers' experience with it has set them against not only this but any other plan. I cannot blame them. Some very expensive roads were built, and a large portion of the cost assessed against farm lands which could ill afford to pay it. Furthermore, so far as the land owners were concerned a gravel road would have served their every need just as well as the more expensive one. Some concrete or other hard surfaced roads are necessary, but why should the farmer be expected or forced to pay for a road to support interstate traffic? The construction of trans-continental highways should be charged against all the people, trans-state highways against the users of such roads thru fuel taxes and license fees."

Just then the gubernatorial briar developed asthma, sputtered, backfired and was demoted to the ash tray.

"You were discussing the ability of Kansas to build all-weather roads," the governor was reminded.

"Let me refer to North Carolina again. Everybody has heard of the great agricultural and industrial development of that state. But I wonder whether most of us are aware of the relative standing of North Carolina and Kansas in both respects. Some years back North Carolina was similar to Kansas in agricultural interest in that it had one big crop, cotton. Kansas had and has wheat. North Carolina attracted industries for various reasons, first because of availability of raw materials, labor and power. Then the state adopted a very lenient taxation policy toward new industries. They flocked there to the everlasting benefit of North Carolina, its agriculture and undeveloped resources.

Able to Build Better Roads

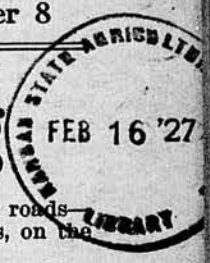
"Kansas has its big crop and it has a source of power in its cheap coal, oil and gas. Kansas hasn't the potential labor supply that North Carolina had, but labor is fluid. There is an adequate supply within easy reach. We have adequate transportation facilities and are advantageously located with respect to distribution of such products as might be manufactured here, altho we do not enjoy the ocean freight rates that North Carolina has.

"But I wonder whether most of us know where Kansas stands in manufacture? In 1919, the year of the last census of manufactures, the state was 16th, next to North Carolina, in value of products manufactured. Kansas was only four places below Missouri in this respect. Wisconsin and California, for instance, stood 10th and seventh respectively. Kansas City, Kan., was the 16th city. Of course, the packing, milling and refining industries are responsible, but it is gratifying to know that the state ranks so high when it generally is considered all agricultural. In an agricultural way Kansas ranks high. In value of all crops, as indicated by the census of 1920, Kansas stood sixth, next to California, one point in rank above Missouri and six points above North Carolina. Kansas further ranked seventh in value of all livestock on farms, which is an index to the livestock output.

"In view of this standing, industrially and agriculturally, I believe Kansas is able to build more roads than it is building. In view of the possibilities which all-weather roads offer I am convinced that we should get our state system under way. I read the other day where a motor truck manufacturer said the present prosperity of the country was due to better distribution facilities, and that distribution, altho still inadequate insofar as production possibilities are concerned, is catching up with efficiencies in manufacture. He stated that we are reaching consumers now with our distribution system who were inaccessible 20 years ago except for the bare necessities of life. He credited the motor truck with that, but good roads make the motor truck possible. He referred to the railroads as the wholesale transportation system and motor trucks as the retail. I quite agree, except that I would consider the highways as the retail system. Bad roads are the bottle neck of distribution and of markets, both going and coming, and they are destined, in my opinion, to become more and more so. You can't force more prosperity into the bottle than the neck will admit. It all goes back to the idea of markets and distribution."

"As Mother Goose would say, 'To Market, to Market, Jiggety Jog'."

"Yes, and the more jiggety jogs in the road the farther the market is away," said the governor as he reached for the gubernatorial briar again.



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 advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

ACCORDING to Census computations at Wash-
 ington the United States is gaining in popu-
 lation at the rate of close to 1½ million
 people a year. The gain is not uniform by
 any means. California in the six years of this
 decade is estimated to have made an increase of
 a million, or about 30 per cent, at one end of the
 continent, Connecticut at the other end has in-
 creased a quarter of a million, also about 30 per
 cent, Massachusetts 400,000, or about 10 per cent
 and Georgia in the South has made about the
 same proportionate gain, while North Carolina and
 Louisiana have made a gain of nearly 15 per cent,
 and Florida an increase of 400,000, or 40 per cent,
 and more in ratio than California. Ohio has gained
 a round million, or 20 per cent, and New Jersey has
 gained at the same ratio. Pennsylvania has made
 the same gain in numbers as Ohio, a million, but at
 a rate of only 12 per cent. New York has gained a
 little more than a million, or 10 per cent, the same
 ratio as Massachusetts.

When the Middle Western states are examined it
 is seen that their progress has been behind that of
 the country as a whole in the present decade. Iowa
 has gained 21,000 people in six years, according to
 this calculation of the Census Bureau, based on
 data of births, deaths, immigration and emigration.
 Its gain is less than 1 per cent. Even Illinois, with
 Chicago, has increased but 12 per cent. Indiana
 makes a better showing, with a gain of 220,000
 than the Middle West generally. But Arkansas
 gained nearly as many people, 180,000. Detroit and
 other automobile centers give Michigan an excep-
 tional increase of 820,000, or about 22 per cent. But
 Missouri gained only 100,000, even with St. Louis
 and Kansas City, and Nebraska made exactly the
 same gain, while North Dakota actually declined
 in population, and South Dakota gained 60,000.
 Oklahoma gained 350,000, and Kansas 59,000, or
 about the same as South Dakota. Wisconsin made
 an increase of about 300,000.

At the rate of growth of this decade so far,
 Kansas has dropped already two places and seems
 likely to drop another by the close of the decade,
 unless this state takes some vigorous measures, as
 by the proposed survey of its natural resources, to
 keep abreast of the rest of the country in popula-
 tion. In 1920 the population of this state slightly
 exceeded South Carolina and Arkansas, but has
 been passed by them. Louisiana, which passed
 Kansas in the last decade, is drawing further away.
 Connecticut is creeping up on Kansas. In 1920 this
 state had a lead of nearly 400,000 on Connecticut,
 but in 1927 an estimated lead of less than 200,000.
 But Nebraska is drawing up on Kansas, with in-
 ferior natural resources.

The governor's conference on a survey and de-
 velopment of the natural resources of the state,
 held last July, was evidently timely, if Kansas is
 to push forward.

We complain too much about taxes and the cost
 of the state government, and meantime by a nig-
 gardly policy of supposed saving are falling behind
 the procession. An organization under the state
 Chamber of Commerce, with the co-operation of the
 legislature and the university and agricultural col-
 lege, with the objective of taking greater advan-
 tage of the exceptional gifts of nature to this state,
 is evidently called for.

It will require money from the legislature, and
 if we have "picayunish" ideas in the legislature
 we can continue to see other states with greater
 confidence and enterprise and less fear of taxes
 take the lead, not only in population but in pros-
 perity.

Physical Force Doesn't Win

GREAT BRITAIN'S inconsistent attitude in the
 Chinese crisis, in which on the one hand it of-
 fers to give up special privileges and to turn
 over to China full legislative and judicial author-
 ity, and on the other hand dispatches warships to
 Chinese waters, is attributed to a division in the
 cabinet between the civil-minded and military-
 minded members.

On the other hand, the Chinese Nationalists re-
 fuse to yield or compromise, and at the same time
 also ignore the use of force. "In this respect,"
 says the Springfield Republican, "the Nationalist
 leaders seem to have coupled the traditional Chi-
 nese contempt for force with an ultra-modern re-
 liance on the economic weapon."

Chinese non-resistance or pacifism finds alterna-
 tives that are more formidable in Chinese opinion
 than physical force. Its economic weapon of or-
 ganization of labor and the boycott of foreign goods
 is stronger than ever before, since labor organiza-

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

tion has recently been added. But the boycott alone
 has proved in the past a powerful weapon of de-
 fense. It defeated the Japanese 21 points, and
 later 19 points, absolutely. Japan withdrew from
 the contest, beaten. There may be some danger
 of Russian communism getting a foothold in China,
 due to the determined aggression of Western gov-
 ernments, but probably this danger is not great.
 China has never had any more use for communism
 than for militarism. Its reliance on economic mea-
 sures of defense has never yet failed it, and is far
 from failing it now.

There also is some danger that China will be
 won over to militarism, and if it should go in
 strong for militarism its enormous man power and
 great natural resources need only a well estab-
 lished political order to become a new menace to



He's Going to Be a Big Help as He Grows Larger

the world. But neither is the danger of Chinese
 militarism great. Pacifism is too deeply rooted in
 Chinese tradition for more than 1,500 years.

It is difficult for the Western mind to grasp the
 Chinese psychology regarding physical force. But
 the Chinese have never in their long history had
 any regard for it. They have no conception of mil-
 itary glory and have never had a military hero.
 The heroes of China have been of a civic type.
 There are no statues or monuments in China to
 military chiefs, and even Genghis Khan is not a
 national idol of China.

Moreover, China has never possessed the Western
 sense of national honor, or of humiliation in mili-
 tary defeat. China has many times been conquered,
 but without giving its conquest much consideration.
 Within a brief period it has always happened that
 the conqueror wears a pigtail and brings up his
 daughters with compressed feet. China has ab-
 sorbed its conquerors. A foreign dynasty has
 promptly become Chinese, and the ruler has be-
 come the titular son of Heaven, subject to removal
 or resignation or suicide in the event that his rule
 proves unsatisfactory. With this age-long tradi-
 tion, China has no dread today of what the navies
 of the Western Powers may do. It is confident
 that they can do little. If they should make a com-
 plete conquest of China, what would they do
 with it?

China's Nationalist leaders express the hope that
 a friendly settlement may be obtained, but if that
 fails, they are free from anxiety about the use of
 physical force. They are adepts in countering
 physical with moral force. "Under the conditions
 that exist," the Springfield Republican remarks,

"the argument has no little force, and it may not
 be an idle boast that it (the boycott) is more pow-
 erful than the sword. Excepting their profits the
 British have nothing whatever to fight for, and a
 war that destroyed profits would seem as foolish
 to them as to the Chinese. But their profits come
 from trade, and in the face of a general and stub-
 born refusal to trade, profits go glimmering, as
 they have done in Hongkong during the 18 months
 of boycott."

The United States is still in a position to profit
 rather than to lose Chinese good will. But it will
 lose its advantage if it resorts to force to bring
 China to its terms.

What Should Life Bring?

SUICIDES of such a series as seven young men
 in the colleges in the course of a single month
 have the appearance of an epidemic. Suicide,
 like many other things, may become communicable.
 A single suicide, unless of a conspicuous person,
 may not influence others, but a series has a bad
 effect on persons in such a mood. Mme. Schumann-
 Heink, in her fascinating story of her life appear-
 ing in Good Housekeeping, recites how she took her
 shivering, ill-clothed and starving children in her
 arms at one time and started for a railroad track
 with the purpose of committing suicide, intending
 to take her children with her. She was turned
 back by a counter influence, and states that she
 never again had this impulse. In her case there
 was no question of mental aberrancy. She had
 reached the end of her resources and courage. The
 whole world would have been the loser if this
 splendid woman had carried out her impulsive
 purpose.

The latest reported suicide is that of a former
 president of the American Bankers Association and
 a leading banker in New York, William E. Knox.
 If Mr. Knox was hovering on the brink it is likely
 that the example of so many suicides at one time
 pushed him over, and a contrary influence would
 have carried him safely by.

Suicidal epidemics are not unknown. Towards
 the close of the Eighteenth Century there was such
 a tendency, and like the present instance, mainly
 among persons of superior intelligence, due to a
 sense of futility. The college student cases in the
 last month probably are due mainly to the same
 cause, which is worth a careful study by college
 heads, philosophers and physicians.

The case of a young student at Wisconsin Uni-
 versity, which has been widely discussed, is typical.
 He was an only child of wealthy parents, not of
 a morbid but of an exceptionally cheerful dispo-
 sition. A study of suicides in Massachusetts a year
 or so ago under the National Committee of Mental
 Hygiene showed that 33 per cent were due to
 mental disease of some sort, a regular symptom of
 which was mental depression. A study by the
 Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1923 of
 1,081 suicides among its policyholders showed only
 20 per cent traceable to mental disease. So suicide
 is not preponderantly due to morbidness or disease,
 as is frequently supposed. Socrates held the opin-
 ion that all suicides implied mental aberrancy, but
 he had in mind error in thinking rather than a
 diseased mind. The Wisconsin youth had every-
 thing he wanted, and his own explanation for com-
 mitting suicide was that he was tired of an exist-
 ence in which he had "tested everything."

This is akin to the Eighteenth Century case of
 the sense of futility, that life was a cheat. This
 young man had not actually tested everything, but
 what he probably meant was that he had tried out
 all current sensations. It therefore raises the
 question of worth-while things. They are not all
 circumscribed within the field of the senses, and to
 imagine they are is a fatal error. We have the au-
 thority of Scripture for it that man cannot live by
 the senses alone, "but by every word that proceed-
 eth out of the mouth of God." Yet great present-
 day emphasis is manifestly laid on sensations.
 There is a demand for sensationism, for a "kick"
 and a "thrill," a quest for a life of maximum sen-
 sations. This is witnessed not only in amusements
 per se, but in sports, in literature and of er arts
 and even in business. The sensational is played
 up in politics as well as in other things, and in re-
 ligion, as in Billy Sundayism and Aimee McPhersonism.
 The sensational gets the headlines. The
 world may not be sensation-mad, but it is close
 to the border-line. The Wisconsin youth could not
 see that there were any kicks and thrills left that
 he had not experienced, as he said, and found not
 worth while.

Old Valuations are Changing

There are other values in life, however, and they ought to be found in the colleges, if anywhere. The trouble probably is that old valuations are changing, while substitutes have not yet become established. The world is leaving fundamentalism behind, but it has not found "something equally as good" in sensationism. It is in the stage of unsettlement and dissatisfaction. In Denver the other day a group of college students gave an enthusiastic indorsement of Judge Ben Lindsey because they are dissatisfied with traditional standards which are not lived up to. But they are a good deal in the air as to just what new standards they want.

Some religion and philosophy that offers solid ground is the quest of the present times, but the most popular book on philosophy ever written, Will Durant's much exploited "Story of Philosophy," disparages in a patronizing tone all philosophers and all philosophic systems. The great vogue of such a book tends to destroy belief in anything whatever, and this vogue of unbelief more than anything has unsettled young people in the educational institutions. Using their minds for thinking purposes, they cannot fall back upon or accept as satisfactory, or as an American god, Prosperity and Success as commonly received.

It did not need an epidemic of young suicides to point to the perils of total unbelief, but such an epidemic emphasizes them. Youth in the process of getting educated and getting their bearings would do well to examine religion and philosophy more sympathetically and understandingly, rather than to toss them casually on the scrap pile. This is the best moral to be drawn from so many discouraged college students.

Better See an Attorney

A and B were husband and wife. They homesteaded land in Oklahoma, and lived on it until B died, leaving three children. A, soon after B's death, married again, turning his small children out of a home, and putting them on his mother to care for. A and his second wife sold the homestead and also sold city property in B's own name owned by B, the children receiving nothing at home and no education. B has been dead 22 years. Her youngest child is now 25 years old. Has this estate outlawed, or does it at any time outlaw? This land has exchanged hands three times since A sold it. It is in the oil belt in Oklahoma. There has been drilling around it, but not on this farm. Rumors are that it was because the papers some way were not legal.

Property that was in B's name at the time of her death if she died without will would descend, under the laws of Oklahoma, two-thirds to her children and one-third to her surviving husband. The property that was not in her name, that is the homestead, would remain the property of the surviving husband, unless the title to this homestead was held jointly by A and B. These children could start an action for the recovery of their share of this real estate at any time within five years after attaining their majority, and if the youngest of them is now 25 the statute of limitations has not yet run so far as that particular child is concerned. I would suggest that you consult the most reliable attorney of your acquaintance.

And Both Are Liable

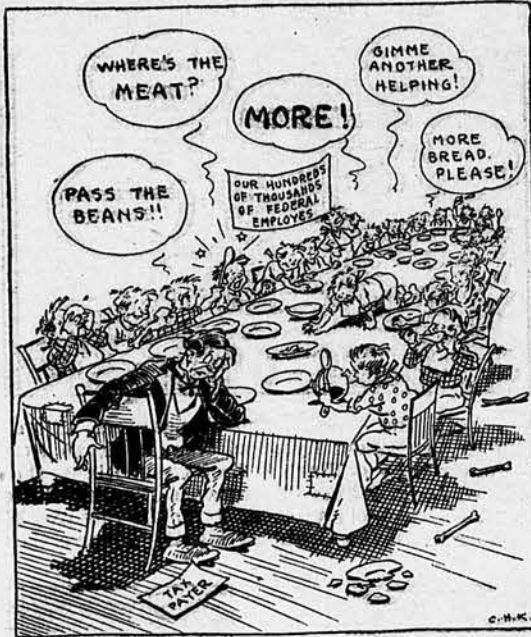
A partnership with debts, notes and mortgages included existed between A and B. B married C, who knows of the partnership, but is kept in ignorance of the debts, notes and mortgages. B and C leave all the assets and liabilities to A with no written agreement and start out on their own. A pays off and renews the notes and mortgages alone as they become due, and also pays the debts and keeps all the proceeds from the land, stock and machinery. A holds a deed to three-fourths of the land, while A and B have a deed to the remaining one-fourth. Can A and B sell the land without C's signature? Can they force C to sign the deed? B does not expect any of the money, altho he paid several thou-

sand dollars when the land was purchased. Can property belonging to B now be attached to pay the partnership debts? Can property in C's name be attached? In case of B's death would C be held responsible for the debts of any kind contracted before their marriage? K.

Land owned jointly by A and B could not be sold and an entirely clear title given without the signature of B's wife, C.

Each member of a partnership becomes liable for all the debts of the partnership, and B as one of the partners would be liable for the partnership debts.

C's property could not be levied on to pay the debts of her husband unless such debts were con-



No Wonder the Breadwinner is Inclined to Get Discouraged at Times

tracted for household necessities. She would not be liable for the payment of the debts of the partnership. In other words, C could not be held for the debts of the partnership or the debts of her husband whether contracted before or after her marriage.

'Tis a Public Highway?

1—About 20 years ago A and B gave a strip of land 80 rods long and 30 feet wide to the township for a road. A had an outlet, but this road made him a mile nearer to town. After some years A put in a dam and diverted the water that always had been of great damage to his farm, carrying it 35 rods along his own land and turning it on the side of the township road to run about 70 rods. Every hard rain tears the road and costs the taxpayers a lot of money. A contends that this road belongs to him, and that he has a right to do this, but the township board does the work and the taxpayers pay the bills. 2—Can a township board build and maintain a stone culvert on a man's private land to turn water from a township road and damage it? To whom can this be reported if the board refuses to act? 3—Can a member of a township board use material belonging to the township to make a road thru his own land? R. F. D.

1—If this strip of land was declared to be a public highway by the proper authorities, that is, the county commissioners of the county, then of course it is not a private highway, but a public highway, and the adjacent landowner could not do anything which would injure the public highway. He might be enjoined from running this water on the public highway, or if there was no other outlet for this water then the township board might require him to pay for the necessary drain to carry this water along the side of the public highway without damaging it.

2—The authorities in charge of public roads,

that is the county commissioners in case it is a county road, or the township highway commissioners in case it is a township road, in conjunction with the county engineer have a right to take private property in maintaining a road. In other words, they might go upon a man's private land and condemn a gravel bed and take the gravel from it. Of course the township or county would be required to pay the private landowner whatever damage accrued to him by reason of the appropriation of his private property. By a parity of reasoning they would have a right in my judgment to put in a culvert on a man's private land if it was necessary to do that to protect the public highway. But also the owner of this land would be entitled to whatever damage might accrue to him by reason of the putting in of this culvert. If private property has been taken without any of the necessary preliminary legal steps the matter should be reported to the county engineer and to the county commissioners. If nothing is done by the township board in such case as this or by the county commissioners if it is a county road, then the only recourse left to the landowner would be to take the matter into court and ask for an injunction or sue the township or county as the case might be for damages.

3—Speaking generally a member of the township board would not have the right to appropriate public property to his private use. If, however, there was surplus material which the township did not need and could not use it might be sold for the benefit of the township, and there is no law prohibiting a member of the board from purchasing it on the same terms and under the same conditions as any other citizen, provided he does not profit in the deal by reason of his official position.

Can File a Claim, Anyway

A is a young farmer with a wife and five children. B was an old bachelor living in town. B told A he was going to leave him his property. B was going to make his home with A as soon as A made room. A went to see B often and took him chickens and eggs and milk every time he went to B's place. B never offered to pay for them. B got sick and died. Before he died A went to wait on him. B said to A, "You get everything," but did not make any will. C came on the job after A had been there several days and after B had told A he was to get everything. A picked up some money and started paying doctor's bills, and kept what was left. When B was dying C got him to make a will, but at the time it was made B did not know anything or anybody. Can A keep what money was left and get the estate, or does C hold it when C got it after B was out of his mind? A has proof that B said he, A, was to get the estate. C. G.

If B was out of his mind at the time he made this will and therefore incompetent to make a will the will could be set aside, but that would not be of much benefit to A because it would simply leave the estate in the shape where it would be distributed according to the statute. In other words, it would go to B's nearest relatives if he had any. If he had no relatives it would finally go to the state. A would, however, be entitled to pay for services rendered to B with B's consent, and might file a claim against the estate for the value of such services.

Half to the Children

A is a woman who has been married and had four children. B is a man who has been married and has one child. Then A and B are married, but have no children. They buy property which is decided to both A and B. A dies a month before B. Does B's child inherit all of this property, or must it be divided between A's and B's children? Also does property under \$1,000 in value have to be administered when there are no minor heirs? J. A. N.

This property, being owned jointly by A and B, at the death of A one-half of his half of said property goes to B and the other half to his children, provided he has made no will.

Where an estate amounts to \$1,000 or less and there are no debts or minor children an administration would not be necessary.

Events Again Warn the World

The times present a strange spectacle, if we are to consider this an age of enlightenment. The great nations of civilization still are gunmen. Yet all deplore war. This most peaceable of nations has landed armed men to protect American lives and American property in Nicaragua. For the same reason we have a small armed force in China. Also there has been talk of a possible break with Mexico over so-called confiscation of American-owned and developed oil lands. A few jingoes have talked of war there.

There will be no such war. But, in my opinion, the situation in the Eastern Hemisphere imperils world peace. China, altho divided North and South by civil war, has at last turned on the "foreign devils," the Europeans whose nations have exploited and tormented her for generations, who seized "spheres of influence," and possibly have been restrained from going still further by America's "open-door" policy, a policy we have insisted on, it may be, as much for commercial as for altruistic reasons.

For years the European powers have bred war in China; have sown the fabled dragon's teeth. Now, not one armed man, but a hundred or a thousand armed men have sprung up for every tooth planted.

Seeing China's present inflamed state of mind, Japan is showing great wisdom and understanding by being most conciliatory. Britain, too, has come

forward with fair words at the eleventh hour, but will back them with 20,000 of its gunmen on China's soil and shore line.

This show of force by Britain and other powers—notwithstanding there is excuse for it—may be the one thing needed to unite all China's hordes in a mad rage and bring about a war of extermination on Chinese soil of the long-hated white man.

Such a massacre would appal the world. Yet it may happen. More troops and gunboats would then be sent to China. In the end all Asia might rise against the white races and the ex-kaiser's long foreseen "yellow peril" become a reality.

Of course this view of what might occur is largely speculative. But there is fire, brimstone and dynamite in the Eastern situation.

After a war of unprecedented frightfulness and magnitude, the world is again facing the possibility of a colossal conflict, but this time between white and dark-skinned races. Such a war would surpass all others in hatred and barbarity.

To a great extent we have this situation because the world still recognizes war as a lawful and warranted way of settling disputes between nations, and because, as pointed out by S. O. Levinson, chairman of the American Committee for the Outlawry of War, war cannot be regulated or controlled—as we discovered in 1914-1918—but makes its own ruthless laws which respect neither God nor man.

The entire world has put a ban on murder by individuals, but wholesale murder is not yet specifically made a crime.

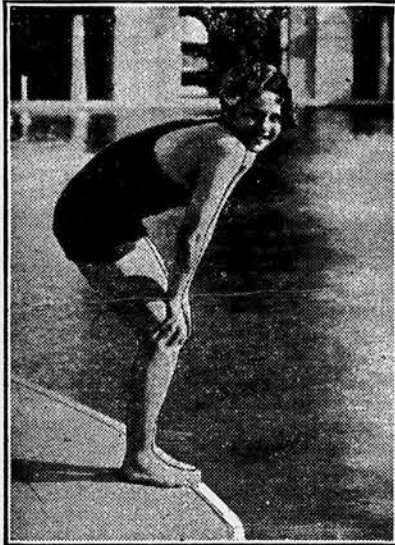
Until we outlaw war by a solemn treaty between the nations, with all the great powers signing on the dotted line, the world will not have taken the first logical step toward substituting an orderly form of settling disputes between nations, for a disorderly, destructive and ruinous one. Until we make war an international crime, disarmament agreements are bound to be more or less meaningless no matter how sincerely carried out.

Such a resolution has been offered in every Congress since 1923, by Senator Borah, and such an agreement by treaty is the required foundation for any international peace movement if it is to succeed. It is the required first step to put an end to war.

The outlawry of war deserves to be made one of our important issues. Whether Congress goes on record on this proposal at this session, I believe the people will demand it before long.

Washington, D. C.

World Events in Pictures



Adelaide Lambert, Who Broke the World's Record in the National 300-Yard Medley Swim, Setting a New Time of 4:34 2-5 for the Distance. Miss Lambert is Giving Exhibition Swims in Florida at Present

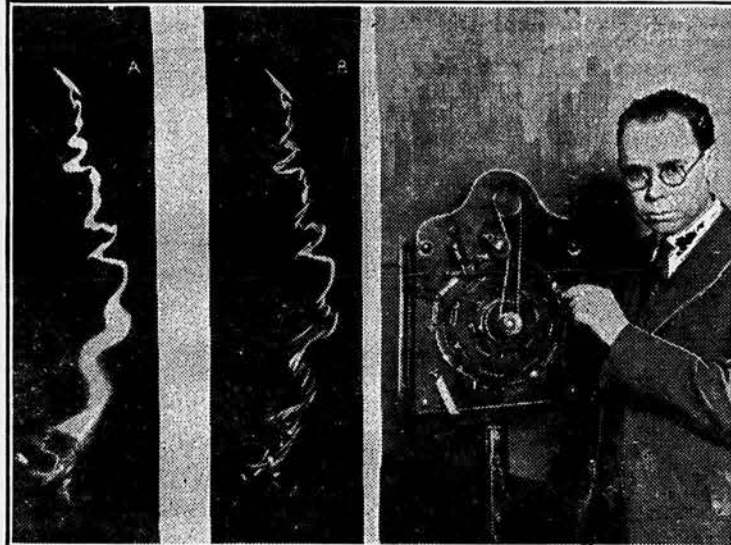


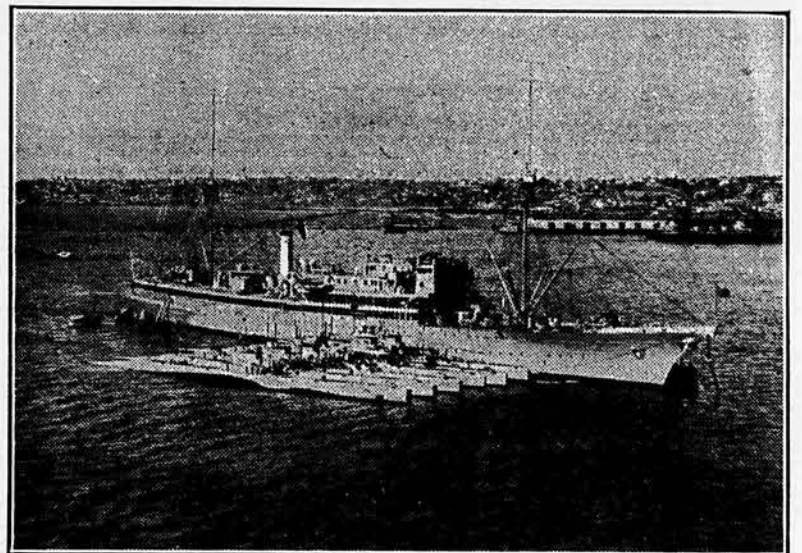
Photo Shows, Left, the Flat Jagged Appearance of an Electric Flash as Seen by the Naked Eye, and Next to It an Actual Contorted Path Followed by a Flash 8 Feet Long. Right, the Camera Invented by J. W. Legg, Which Photographs Flashes of Electricity, a Feat Hitherto Never Accomplished. It Takes Pictures 150 Times More Rapidly Than the Ordinary Moving Picture Camera



Mary McCormick, Amarillo, Tex., Protege of Mary Garden, as She Arrived on the S. S. Aquitania from Paris. She is First American Girl in 30 Years to Receive a Contract from the Paris Grand Opera Company



Photo Shows Henry P. Fletcher, American Ambassador to Italy, Exchanging Civilities with His Police Dog Before the Morning Stroll in the Garden of the Famous Rospigliosi Palace on Quirinal Hill, the Ambassador's Home, Rome, Italy



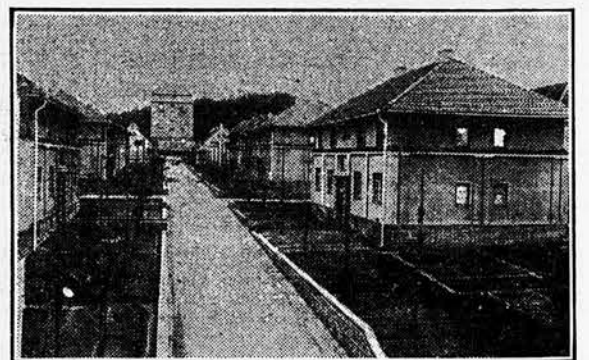
First of Her Kind in the Navy is the New Submarine Tender, U. S. S. Holland, Shown in San Diego Harbor with Five of Her Charges. She is Equipped to Completely Overhaul Submarines in Mid-Ocean, and is Provided with Torpedo Tubes and Long Range Guns for Her Defense



Fanciers Gathered for the Los Angeles National Horse Show, Went to View the Thoroughbred Jumpers Owned by Jane and Martha Woodin, in a Special Exhibition. These Jumpers Were the Leading Ribbon Winners of Last Season



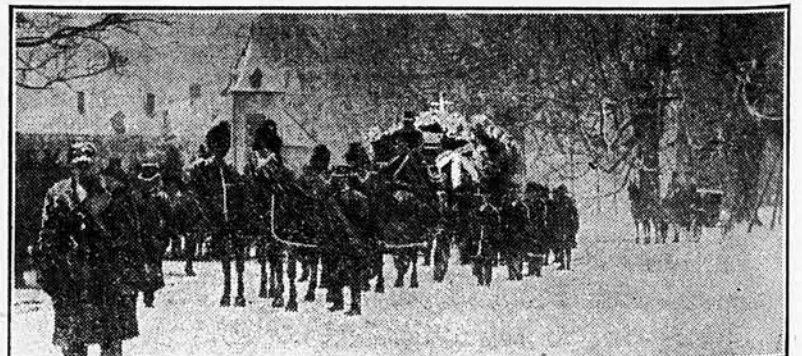
T. V. Soong, Canton, China, Brother-in-law of the Late Dr. Sun Yat Sen, and Minister of Finance of the Canton Government. He is a Harvard Graduate



A New By-Product of Garbage is Being Used Extensively in House and Road Construction in Berlin, Germany. Slag Which is Reclaimed, is Used in Manufacturing Bricks and Paving Blocks. Photo Shows a Group of Houses Built of the New Brick



Photo Shows Captain Henry E. Lacket, of the U. S. S. Memphis, Distributing Cash Awards to the Members of Gun Crew No. 8, for Their Efficiency as Marksmen. There Were 22 Sailors in the Crew



Tragedy Filled Her Life and Accompanied the Body of the "Mad" Empress Carlotta to the Grave. Photo Shows the Funeral Cortège Plodding to the Final Resting Place Thru Storm and Gloom. But After All, the Pure White Snow That Fell May Have Been Symbolical of the Peacefulness and Rest Tired Souls Like Hers Find Eventually

They Endorse the Protective Service

By O. C. Thompson
Manager, Protective Service

THE clean-up of the farm thievery situation in Kansas is on in earnest. Kansas sheriffs and county attorneys are backing the work of the Protective Service to the limit. We are with you in this fight to stop thieving of farm property in Kansas," sheriffs and county attorneys are telling us in letters which are coming in from all over the state.

I wish you could sit down here with me and read over these fine letters, but as you can't be here I am going to do the next best thing—give you extracts from a few of them.

Here's one from Undersheriff Ed J. Dunfee of Allen county, in which he says, in giving his endorsement of the Protective Service, "I believe that not only the farmers, but all law abiding people, should approve of the Protective Service and co-operate with it. With co-operation we can soon suppress crime to the minimum." Mr. Dunfee certainly is right in advising co-operation, for it is one of the most effective weapons in catching and convicting thieves. By pulling together Kansas farm folks and the peace officers of the state and the Protective Service can soon put a stop to the heavy losses of Kansas farm property thru thefts.

Charles R. Hall, county attorney of Reno county, in endorsing the work of the Protective Service says, "Your interest in preventing the larceny of crops and farm property is commendable."

Ernest E. Blincoe, county attorney of Bourbon county, says, "I am heartily in accord with your action to form an association whereby more vigorous means may be employed in bringing the violators to trial. When people don't immediately report their losses to the sheriff's force it is hard for the officers to apprehend either the goods or the criminal. I assure you that the officers of this county will co-operate with you to the fullest extent possible in the state-wide movement."

Promptness Helps Officers

V. E. Danner, county attorney of Ellsworth county, says, "Permit me to advise you that I think your action in creating your Protective Service Department is exceptionally good. We will be glad to co-operate with you in any way."

A. D. Keller, county attorney of Marshall county, in his letter of endorsement of the Protective Service says, "The chicken thieves of Marshall county have been pretty hard to get hold of." He assures us that he will be more than glad to work with the Protective Service. We hope we get to pay some rewards to Marshall county folks for catching and convicting some of those slippery rascals who are stealing Marshall county chickens.

George Larson, sheriff, Doniphan county, endorses the Protective Service most heartily and says, "If we can be of any help we will be glad to do so."

F. S. Weary, county attorney, speaks for the peace officers of Geary county. He says, in part, "The officers of this county will do everything possible to co-operate with the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service."

And M. D. Peese, sheriff of Geary county, in endorsing the Protective Service expresses the wish that farmers telephone his office immediately upon the discovery of their losses so he may have a more nearly even start with the thieves, and a better chance to run them down. He adds, "Anything that can be done toward catching these thieves I am for."

A. C. Gillman, sheriff of Rooks county, endorses the Protective Service, and says, "We are in sympathy with your move and will appreciate your help."

Paul Heinz, county attorney of Shawnee county, offers his assistance, and writes, "You may depend on the co-operation of this office in the work of the Protective Service."

O. A. Wilson, county attorney of Hodgeman county, endorses the Protective Service most heartily, and says, "I thank you for your offer of co-operation and assure you that I am at your service at all times."

Lloyd Morris, county attorney of Jefferson county, sends with his endorsement of the Protective Service his assurance of the full co-operation of his office in assisting the Protective Service and the farm folks of Jefferson county in putting a stop to thefts of farm property in that section of Kansas. Mr. Morris also sends in his letter an appeal to the farm folks to report their losses more promptly, and in reporting losses to give as much information regarding the case as they possibly can.

Wayne Lamoreux, county attorney of Barton county, gives his endorsement of the work of the Protective Service. "I want to assure you that

the officers of Barton county will be more than willing to co-operate with you in any way," says Mr. Lamoreux.

Maurice P. O'Keefe, county attorney of Atchison county, says, "I agree with you in every particular. I am glad to know that whenever we have a problem here that needs some extra help I can call on you for assistance."

G. F. Best, sheriff of Ottawa county, sends his endorsement of the Protective Service. "I believe you are working on the right line," says Mr. Best, "and we will be glad to help the work of the Protective Service all we can."

Here's one from the new county attorney, Alfred Williams, of Pratt county, who says, "I am just beginning the term of county attorney of this county, but since my term started we have made two arrests for cattle stealing in this county, and

county, says of the Protective Service, "You are getting at the base of the law enforcement when you speak of co-operation of every citizen and the press. I am more than anxious to co-operate with you in anything you want to do along the line of the Protective Service, and I know that you will find the sheriff of this county in the same attitude."

Charles H. Corey, county attorney of Labette county, offers the co-operation of his office. He says, in part, "I wish to assure you the most hearty co-operation of our office in doing whatever may be possible in lessening the amount of crime committed in Kansas."

L. E. Weltmer, county attorney of Jewell county, writes to endorse the Protective Service and offers a most valuable suggestion when he says, "If I could make any suggestions at all, it would be that you encourage the people to report all violations of law whether or not they know or even suspect the guilty person. Many times I have encountered people who are afraid to talk to officers because they think they have to be able to prove what they say. They should understand that they are protected in telling an officer everything. They can tell whom they suspect, and give any information to him even tho they cannot prove it, because the giving of the information is confidential, and they are not liable to anyone if it is wrong."

Convicting Chicken Thieves

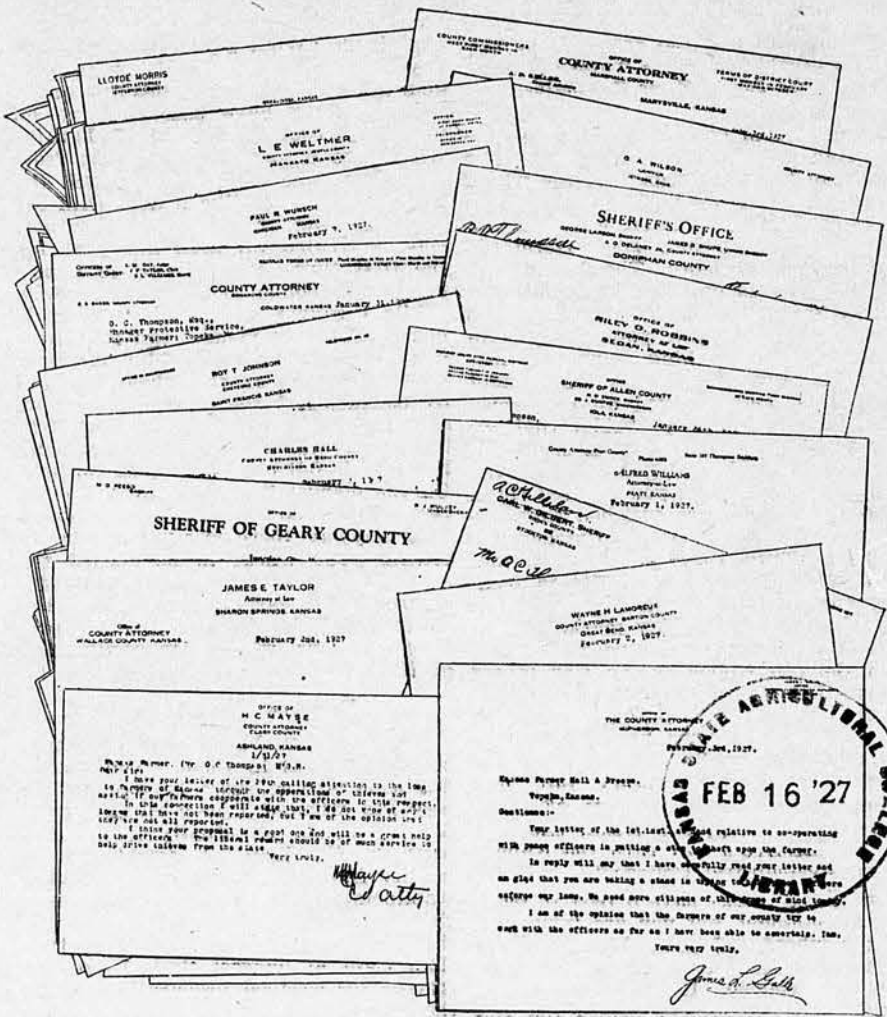
C. E. Baker, county attorney of Comanche county, gives us his unqualified endorsement of the Protective Service and sends an interesting additional report on conditions in Comanche county. "I heartily agree with what you say, and am sure your papers may be made of great service in protecting farmers from thefts and other crimes," says Mr. Baker. "You may be assured that I will count it a privilege to co-operate with you. This is a small county, yet in the last eight months we have had six convictions for chicken stealing, and farmers generally report their losses, but in our last case the night marshal at Pratt caught three young men with the stolen chickens and telephoned our sheriff that he had the thieves, the chickens and written confessions, before either we local officers, or even the farmer losing the chickens, were aware that any chickens had been stolen. Here are my hearty good wishes for your success, and my promise to assist you in any way I can."

We wish to congratulate Mr. Baker on the convictions he is getting for thefts of farm property, and the protection he is giving the farm people of Comanche county. That was mighty good work on the part of the night marshal at Pratt, and we have written him a letter congratulating him on his good work.

The above are extracts from only a few of the many letters that have come in from sheriffs and county attorneys in every section of Kansas endorsing the Protective Service and assuring us of their co-operation in stamping out thievery of farm property in this state.

In whatever county you may live you may be sure that your sheriff and county attorney are ready and willing to give you and your neighbors every possible aid in hunting down and convicting thieves who steal your farm property. You also will find police officers, town marshals, and all other peace officers in your county just as ready and willing to give every possible assistance in catching and convicting thieves. County attorneys and sheriffs all over the state want to stop these enormous losses to Kansas farm folks, but they must have assistance. The first thing you should do is to get your farm posted with a Protective Service sign. That will serve notice on all thieves that come your way that your property is protected by the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and that a reward will be paid for the arrest and conviction of anyone stealing your property. An unposted farm is just an invitation to thieves to come in and help themselves. Get your neighbors to post their farms, too, with the Protective Service sign. Remember that the Protective Service pays rewards for the capture and conviction of thieves who steal from farms only where the Protective Service sign is posted. Thieves will soon learn that it is not safe for them to prowl thru a neighborhood where every farm is posted with the Protective Service sign. When thieves quit visiting your neighborhood, you, your family, and your property are going to be safe. You can go to bed at night feeling that you and your property are not going to be attacked while you rest after a day of hard labor.

(Continued on Page 23)



Here Are Just a Few of the Many Letters Received From County Attorneys and Sheriffs in Kansas, Endorsing the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service and Offering Their Co-operation in the Drive to Stop Thievery of Farm Property in this State

I have found the farmers more than anxious to co-operate with us in catching and convicting thieves. I believe there is merit in your plan of co-operating with Kansas farmers, and you will find this office willing to work with you to put a stop to this thing." Here are three rousing cheers for the good work that is being done by the peace officers of Pratt county. A few convictions will help put a stop to thefts of livestock and other farm property in Pratt county, but if thefts continue in that county we hope we have an opportunity to pay some rewards for the capture and conviction of the guilty parties.

James L. Galle, county attorney, McPherson county, says, "I am glad that you are taking a stand in trying to help peace officers enforce our laws. We need more citizens of this frame of mind today."

H. C. Mayse, county attorney, Clark county, says, "I think your proposal is a good one, and it will be a great help to the officers. The liberal reward should be of help in driving thieves from the state."

Roy T. Johnson, county attorney of Cheyenne county, offers some good suggestions when he says, "I believe that if you can induce farmers to protect their crops and livestock more carefully, and report violations and actively endeavor to find out in each case who the guilty party or parties are, I believe you will render a worthwhile service to the farmers of Kansas. I will be glad to co-operate in any way I can to properly help out in this worthwhile movement."

H. A. Pepple, sheriff of Washington county, endorses the Protective Service and says, "We will be glad to co-operate with the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze in any way possible."

Riley O. Robbins, county attorney of Chautauqua

Schlickau, Wheat Champion

Livestock, Crop Rotation, Clean Seed, Early Preparation All Figure in His Success

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON



Hogs, Poultry and Cows Are Good Things to Have Even on a Wheat Farm, if You Follow Mr. Schlickau's Line of Reasoning. The Camera Caught the Kansas Wheat Champion and His Wife Putting the Finishing Touches on the Job of Home Butchering

HE DOESN'T grow the largest acreage in Kansas. Neither does he collect more dollars than any other man for his grain. If that were the case, A. R. Schlickau, Reno county, probably would have been referred to as a king or baron, or some similar name that seems to indicate quantity production. But that wasn't the idea. It wasn't to find how much each man produces that county contests and the state elimination were staged; rather it was to find how well he does it. So when Mr. Schlickau took the floor he was introduced as the Kansas Wheat Champion. This was at the annual banquet which climaxed a most successful Farm and Home Week at the agricultural college.

But what makes a wheat champion? You will find the answer if you visit the Schlickau farm. The champion will be busy. He makes it a point to have enough irons in the fire to profitably occupy his time. Wheat farming is only one of the things he does. And maybe that is one factor that helped to make him a champion.

Mr. Schlickau shifted the big ladle he was using so he could shake hands with some recent visitors. "Just adding the finishing touches to yesterday's butchering," he greeted. "Killed two hogs that weighed around 325 pounds apiece." He got the ladle into action again, stirring the lard he was rendering. "We always like to have our home-cured meat," he said, "and we do some butchering every year. The hogs we are finishing were 10 months old."

And Herefords, Too

This is another point worth remembering about the Kansas wheat champion. Schlickau keeps five to seven brood sows every year, sells some pigs for breeding stock, others on the market and two or three go into the pork barrel at home. He always has had hogs during the 22 years he has been wheat farming at the present location. The hogs all had been grades until the children did such good work in the pig club. Since then nothing but purebreds have been welcome on the place. "Purebreds finish out better than the grades," the wheat champion assured, "and I like the big type Polands best. It may take a little longer to finish out the larger hog, but you have a real one in the end. I find that buttermilk is a great feed. The hogs need slop, and the more they drink the better. It makes larger gains at a cheaper rate than where it isn't included."

Hog-tight fence incloses 160 acres of Schlickau's land. He farms four 80's all told. There is plenty of alfalfa pasture for the hogs, and they get the run of the fenced acres all year when the weather is fit. "Oh, the hogs have paid for the fence time after time," he said. "Any farmer can point out the conveniences and safety that proper fencing affords. I don't have any permanent cross fences, but I can put them in wherever and whenever they are needed."

The subject of wheat was broached, but was delayed for future reference by Mr. Schlickau's. "Now I want to show you my Herefords." If you ever

pass his farm you are sure to see the big sign on the roof of the barn, "The Home of the Herefords." So the wheat champion can take time to produce livestock? Another merit mark, if you please. He has had good Herefords for 12 years or more. The demand for his animals as breeding stock may indicate the quality of his herd. He has about 40 head now, young stock included. "Funny thing happened last year," he laughed. "Forty cows brought 41 calves, and I saved all of them." You have guessed, probably, that all the roughage on the farm is consumed by the livestock and goes back to the land as fertility, and you guessed right. The stock cattle are roughed thru until they are ready to be finished for market. Then they get corn, cottonseed, alfalfa and silage. He is feeding one bunch six months this year, figuring on a good May market.

The importance of nine milk cows and the 350 Rhode Island Red layers wasn't forgotten by the newly crowned champion. "These things," he said, "keep me going. The hogs, Herefords, milkers and poultry. They buy the clothing, pay the grocery bill, buy school books and take care of other incidentals. Why, the cream check is paying Mildred's way thru the Kansas State Agricultural College."

All these things have a part in making a champion, but you are interested in the wheat end now. Mr. Schlickau is a great hand to list and then harrow the seedbed. He likes a compact field. "This treatment brings the volunteer wheat and weeds, and we get a chance to kill them," he said. "I list just as soon as possible after the other crop of wheat is off the ground. This will be in the early part of July—that is the time I like to list, or plow, and then get in with the ridge buster, harrow and double disk, depending on the season, of course. Early preparation and a compact seedbed are the things that count."

October 1, or the last week in September are the seeding dates the champion clings to, and he gets thru about October 8 to 10, planting 160 to 185 acres. "If it wasn't for the fly I'd sow

earlier in September," Mr. Schlickau explained, "so I would have more pasture. But a person can't afford to overlook the fly." Hogs and cattle get the benefit of the wheat pasture. Last year the wheat grew so rank that it was pastured until April 1. "I don't advise doing this, remember," Mr. Schlickau cautioned. "The stock was on until March and then was taken off, but the growth was so good that I started pasturing again to cut down on the straw some, and it worked. There is danger however, of ruining a wheat crop, so I wouldn't want anyone to think I made a practice of doing this."

Black Hull seems to make the best yields in Schlickau's neighborhood, but he also sows a little Kharkof. This is a later variety and he likes it because it divides up the harvesting a little better. But Black Hull is his favorite. As soon as any rye shows up in his wheat, you will find the champion busy pulling it out, and every bit of seed wheat that is used first must pass the censorship of the fanning mill. "Fanning means the difference between keeping up the quality of your seed and letting it run out," Schlickau explained. "What I fan out more than pays for the work as chicken feed. It gets the small, weak berries out, and I think it may have something to do with smut control. You see, good grains will make a good growth right from the start, and smut doesn't get the chance with them like it does with the weak sprouts from the inferior berries. I treated my seed this year for the first time. But fanning is important. It is bound to increase the yield. While I cannot tell you how much it has boosted my yield I can say there has been some worthwhile increase. My test weight on the wheat is about 64 pounds, and the protein shows up at around 15 per cent. My best yield last year was 39.6 bushels an acre. None of it fell below 30 to 32 bushels. On the market it graded No. 1. I can't remember when I've had to stand dockage. Anyway there is no sense in allowing your wheat to be docked for rye. If you are looking for an increased yield, early preparation of the seedbed and cleaning the seed will produce it. Our whole community has profited from these things."

Believes in Combines

Mr. Schlickau hasn't used combines, but he believes in them. "You should cut some straw, tho," he said. "The way I'm situated I keep all the straw for my stock. Eventually it all gets back on the land. A combine is a mighty fine thing from a labor saving standpoint, but I have a threshing machine and handle the harvesting job that way. I need very little help other than right at harvest time. I use the tractor for seedbed preparation. Speed there is an extremely important item. It would take me weeks to do the work with horses that I do in a week or 10 days with the tractor."

At harvest time Mr. Schlickau isn't entirely at the mercy of a flooded wheat market. He can regulate this to some extent, having bin room for 7,000 bushels of wheat on the farm. He believes in orderly marketing, just as he believes in his machinery and his silo, and that other things than wheat should pay his running expenses. You know what he thinks of his tractor. He is just as thoroly "stuck" on his double-row cultivator, double-row lister, hay loader and his

machinery shed. More points that didn't injure the champion's "wheat standing." When Mr. Schlickau passed his truck he seemed almost to caress it. "Why, I didn't know how badly I needed one until I got it," he said. "I get my grain to market in a hurry with it and have plenty of time for other things. And, too, I can make 5 to 10 cents a bushel hauling corn to feed my carload of Herefords. The truck is a big saving. If I didn't have it I would need help to do the hauling. "I couldn't get along without my silo, either. It holds 120 tons and has salvaged some corn crops that wouldn't have been worth a cent otherwise. But I fill it every year. Corn silage is a big thing in my farm operations."

Fertility and crop rotation aren't strangers to the Schlickau farm. All wheat ground is changed every four years. The rotation goes something like this: Wheat four years, corn one or two years, oats one year only, and back to wheat. Schlickau depends on manure for fertilizer, and he doesn't waste it. "My rotation rests the ground," he explained. "It simply must get a rest from wheat, and while it is in row crops it seems to take on new life, and, of course, it has a chance to store moisture. This helps my yield."

Running Water is First

You would expect to find a strictly modern home on the wheat champion's farm, especially after getting this bird's-eye view of the outside operations. A big, comfortable home it is, with electric lights, running water, electric iron and washer, and a radio. All these things are present and as countable for fewer hitches and aches in the household work, and for added hours of pleasure. But Mrs. Schlickau awards highest honors to the running water as a labor saver, then the lights come in as second best. Mr. Schlickau installed a dumb waiter in the corner of the pantry that earns its share of praise. It carries food that should be kept in a cool place down into the basement. And when Mrs. Schlickau has countless cans of fruit to store away in the fruit section below, there is no running back and forth, up and down cellar stairs, for the dumb waiter is pressed into service.

We call Mr. Schlickau the Kansas Wheat Champion, and he deserves that honor. But we cannot stop there. In reality he is the head of a family of champions. There is Mildred making excellent progress in college; and Opal's baby beef topped the market at Kansas City following the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson last year, bringing a check for something more than \$138. Harry won a championship on his Poland gilt at Hutchinson last year, and was adjudged the champion club boy for his work with baby beef, in the pig club and on the livestock judging teams. He won a trip to Chicago. And George, too young to be a club member or the like, just to keep in step with his elders, took the championship in the better babies contest at the Hutchinson fair one year.

That accounts for dad, the wheat champion, and the children, two boys and two girls. But what about mother? After all, there is no need for that question. Hasn't she shared her time, energy and ability with every member of her family? Hasn't she done a thousand things that deserve our highest praise? Why, folks, she is the finest of all. She is a champion mother.

The Bull's Last Charge

A Pennsylvania freight train and a bellicose bull were the casualties in an argument near Hayden, O., recently. The engineer of the train noticed the bull running beside his train. The animal chose a particularly promising looking car and charged. The car, laden with dynamite, and three following it, failed to withstand the shock and left the rails, piling up—with the bull underneath.

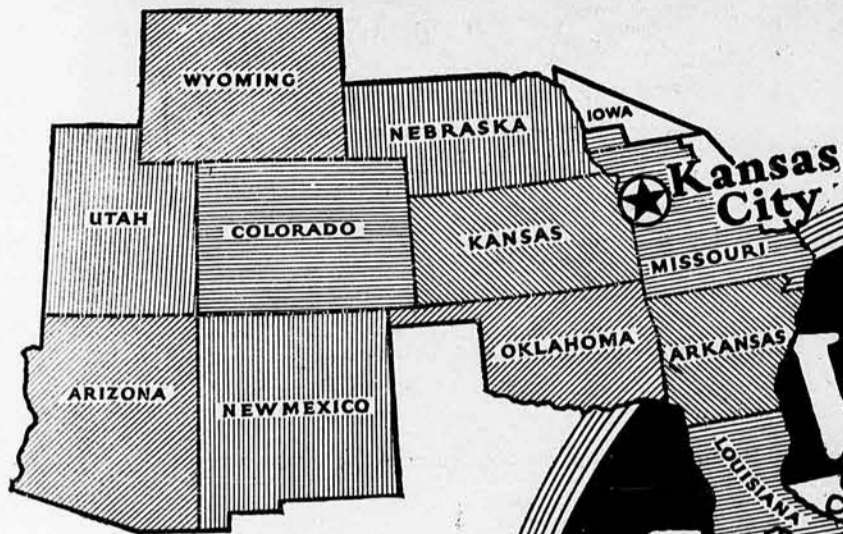
When the scattered merchandise, cars and dynamite were cleared away it was found the animal had made its last charge.

The best thing to do with a dog supposed to be mad is to tie him up safely for a few days' observation. If roused he will show definite symptoms in a week.

Hangnails and chapped places are instantly relieved by covering with adhesive plaster.



Running Water Comes First as a Household Convenience, According to Mrs. Schlickau. But She Wouldn't Part With the Electric Lights, Iron, Washing Machine or Radio. This is the Home of the Wheat Champion and His Family of Champions



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Who Should Build the Roads?

Commissioners in Four Counties Take Sides Regarding County and State Control

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

EVERYONE wants good roads. It's just a matter now of financing their construction and of putting them where they will do the most good. But who is to decide this? Should road work be under centralized control, or is it advisable to continue under the present county commissioner plan? Will a state system of thru roads be of greater service to Kansas than systems worked out within the boundaries of various counties?

These are important questions, and it is only fair to consider them from both sides. So Kansas Farmer has asked four of the ablest county commissioners for opinions on road matters. Amos Leech, Jefferson county, and J. S. Henderson, Brown county, argue in favor of centralized control, while E. M. Funk, Dickinson county, and William A. Hess, Allen county, point out the merits of the present plan.

"Everything of state-wide importance should be state supervised instead of being divided into 105 units," Mr. Leech is opening the discussion. "The trouble with the county unit system is that we cannot connect up a system of roads that will satisfy Kansas as a state. The roads won't connect right at the county borders. Counties just build whatever seems to suit local needs, having no thought of the final requirements of our state."

We Need Efficient Engineers

"It is an economic waste to have a state proposition divided into so many units," Mr. Leech continued. "At present 105 boards are taking bids and letting contracts for the state roads; that is just 104 boards more than necessary. If the roads were under centralized control the state could let contracts over several counties at one time, and that would mean economy. Further economy will be in evidence thru speed in getting a state system completed. Under central control we will get a system of surfaced roads across the state in a fourth the time it will take under the present system. Of course, as things now are going we might possibly get a connected system in two or three generations."

"Road funds now are being wasted from the standpoint of an all-year program. There is no special plan being followed. There is constant dickering as to where a road shall go. At best the roads will be worked out in a crazy-quilt pattern. There will be short stretches surfaced all over the state, but most of them will end in the mud."

"It is the selfish nature of the present system that I don't like. Inmate selfishness and jealousy are the biggest factors in wanting to continue county control. Commissioners simply don't want to give up dictating the when, where and how of the road question in their counties. We must have efficient engineers to do the road work. County commissioners don't know road building, and for what they are paid they cannot afford to qualify for that kind of work. County boards now are dependent on the county engineer and the county clerk for road information. They simply approve what already is planned out and handed to them. On the other hand, the State Highway Department is equipped to handle the road proposition efficiently and economically."

"I like to think of our road building program as I do the oak tree. When God gave us the oak, first came the trunk, then the limbs and branches. Why shouldn't we follow this plan of nature with our roads—let's build the trunk lines first. What good does a secondary branch do if you don't have the trunk road to market? With the main highways coming first you have something to tie to. There is no laudable excuse for fighting a state system under centralized control. County commissioners will have plenty of roads to look after with the state highways out of their hands."

"Outside of the state system, county control should rule. The same idea applies with township roads as with the state system. Townships shouldn't be allowed to dilly-dally about which

roads are to be improved. The township is the best example I know of how impossible it is to expect to get a connected state system in the next generation under the present control. Folks don't need to fear a local tax if they adopt the state system. I don't like a bond issue and don't think we need one. Folks generally fear bonds, so why not stay clear of them? The theory of bonded debt, however, doesn't frighten me, provided we get the use of the improvements. If we voted 60 million dollars, we couldn't use it all at once, and part of that money wouldn't be of any benefit to us for some time. If an investment isn't worth the interest, better not make it. I favor a pay-as-you-go plan with another cent gasoline tax."

J. S. Henderson agrees with Mr. Leech that state roads should be handled by the state. "It is a three-way proposition now," he said, "county, state and federal. It would be more efficient under a single head. With centralized control you would know where to take kicks and get action. I've been a commissioner for 10 years and know we would have plenty to do handling nothing more than the county roads. I feel that it would be real economy to have one head to control the state system. We could save money and get more miles of road with a uniform working system, as the work could be handled with equal economy in every county. We would have a purchasing power in equipment, materials and labor that would get the most for our money. At present, new, inexperienced men are coming on as county commissioners from year to year with different ideas and new 'pets.' Under a centralized system this would be eliminated—it would be a cold-blooded business affair and no favors shown."

Commissioners are Tourists?

"We got a million dollars and more for roads this last year. We cannot ask pay for more than 120 days. No commissioner can draw to exceed \$600 a year. That is \$1,800 for the three. Where is there another million-dollar proposition handled in that length of time and for that pay?"

"Some folks lay the blame for this thru-system agitation on the tourists. There is nothing to that. I hope there isn't a county commissioner in the state who isn't a tourist. Did you ever figure out just what a tourist is? He is a man who goes out of his own county."

Now, if any commissioner never has been out of the county in which he lives he isn't in the tourist class—otherwise he is. And under the new law the tourists are building the roads. I'm for a state system of roads. I admire Governor Paulen for the stand he took. Had it not been for that we would have lost the federal aid money.

"Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been wasted on hard surfaced roads by putting the surfacing on freshly made fills. Roads should be built to a federal grade, then maintained until they have had time to settle before a slab goes on. In Brown county we have 82 miles of state roads. Sixty-seven miles already have been completed to Federal grades and culverts. Contracts for 10 miles more have been let to be finished by May 1. That leaves only 5 miles of state road to grade. I favor paying as you go from direct taxation. If you can show me how a bond issue can be paid with gasoline tax and automobile tag money, I'm for it. There is where the burden should rest, and not on the farmer. I'm willing to mortgage my gasoline and my license ahead if it will help, and I pay about as much taxes and buy as much gasoline as the average man."

"One thing I wish to say is that Kansas will stand up to any state with roads. You hear a lot of talk about other states' roads, but did you ever drive over some of their side roads? I have, in many states, and they have roads that are as poor as any of ours. No state is getting roads more cheaply than we are either, regardless of the publicity about that point. I haven't lost confidence in Kansas."

State Approval is Necessary

When E. M. Funk, Dickinson county, was asked whether the present county commissioner system is efficient and economical, he answered in the affirmative. "Let folks produce evidence and explain how we have wasted the road money, or where we have had a chance to do so," he said. "We have been accused of wasting money simply because we haven't rushed thru a cement slab for tourists. We think the money should be apportioned over the county until every farmer has a good grade road to his marketing center. The reason we haven't put all the money on straight-thru roads is because everyone has some rights to the benefits for which he pays."

"If the State Highway Commission will work with the 105 counties, no doubt it will help, and I think the present commission is trying to do this and is doing well. We are glad of the state help and it has been congenial. The state folks feel they are tied, but I don't see why they should. We haven't spent a dollar of the license or gasoline tax money without the sanc-

tion of the State Highway Commission. We can't even buy a piece of equipment to use on state roads without the permission of the state department. It is designated, of course, just what funds shall be spent on the state roads. If we have wasted this money it has been with the sanction of the state department. If we have graded any road that wasn't necessary we did it with the approval of the state, and we never have felt those folks are inclined to waste money."

"The present system is more efficient because for the most part the commissioners grew up in their home counties and they know what will be of most benefit within their county lines. Three men in the State Highway Commission couldn't look after a county's interests like that. We are working for the best interests of everyone in this county. We have men who have been here 40 or 50 years, and certainly they know the road needs better than an engineer not acquainted with conditions. The county commissioners, being right on the job, can give the state recommendations that will save money and get roads that will benefit the majority of folks in the shortest time."

"I don't think there is a county commissioner in the state who wouldn't be glad to turn the roads over to the state commission if they thought justice would be done. What central control means is that the State Highway Commission would control 7 per cent of the roads and all of the gas and automobile money. There would be 13 miles for every one in that 7 per cent that would have to be improved by property tax. Only a few folks live on this 7 per cent of the roads. Straight-thru highways would benefit the tourists and a few farmers, but the majority of the latter would be left out of the benefits."

"There is nothing to hinder county roads from connecting. We have a state system laid out and approved by the state, connecting with every marketing center, and with every county seat where practicable. This will connect up as well under the present control as under any other."

To Every Town Soon

"The funds now available are sufficient to handle our road situation. Due to the automobile license and gasoline tax law, we got more miles of improved roads last year than for any two years previous. Still we have been accused of wasting the money. It seems to me some folks are working the roads into politics, and that is exactly what the county commissioners have fought. I would be willing to submit the whole thing to an election if only the real estate owners could vote. It is the real property that guarantees such items as bond issues."

Allen county began a road program in 1919, and every year since has built some permanent roads, according to William A. Hess. "Our roads, with the addition of 4 miles, will touch every small and large town in the county," he said. "Since the new road law went into effect we have made it a point to take over additional township roads as county roads for county maintenance. Thus every section of the county has roads kept up and maintained by the county, and every land owner is getting a direct benefit from the gasoline and automobile license tax."

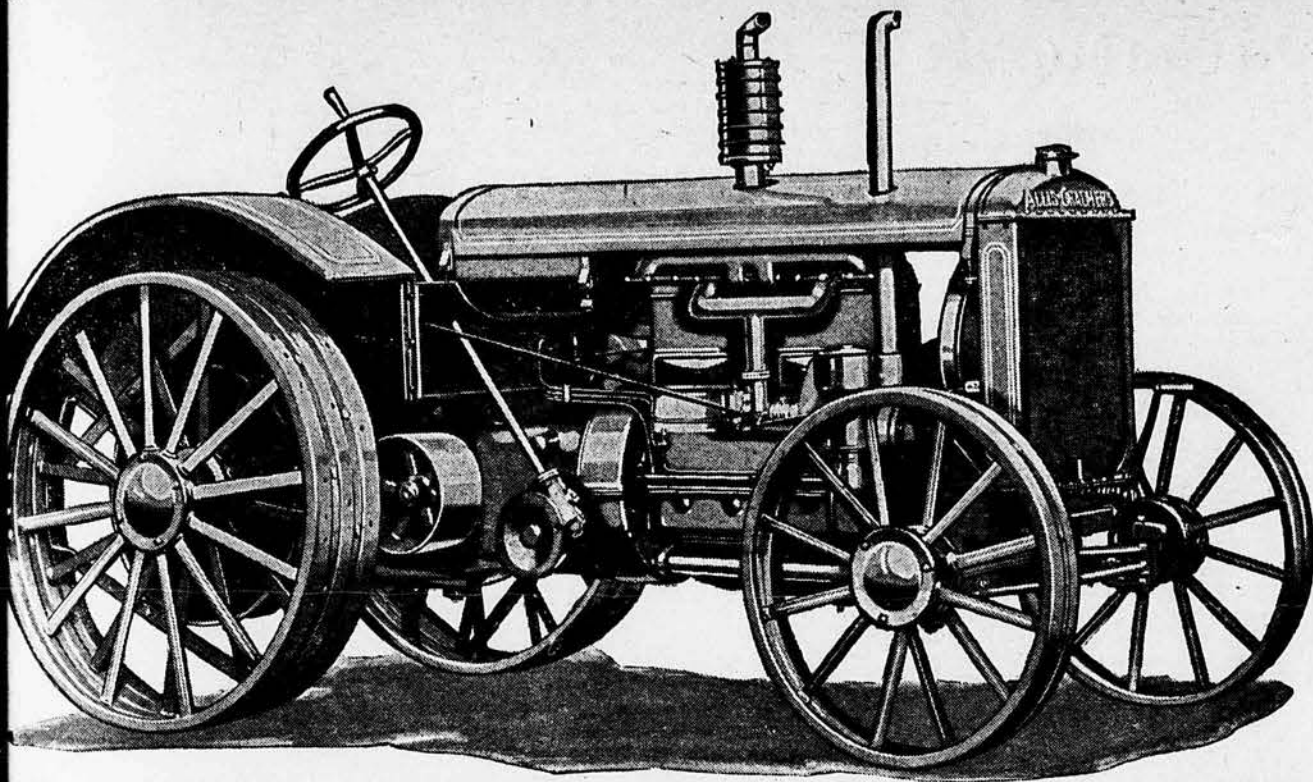
"Had this been under state control we would have gotten two surfaced roads, probably, reasonably soon after the roads had been taken over by the state. The fact that Allen county, two years ago, already had constructed so many surfaced roads was one of the deciding factors in aiding our agricultural interests in bringing a milk condensery plant within our borders. It was because our roads led out in most every direction instead of being only thru roads."

"One reason we feel the present system is better is because every county knows it will be able to spend its funds within its borders. If the state had control, under the same law, there would be only the same amount of money available, and, of course, no more roads could be built. But the roads constructed first might be located in another county and some counties would have to wait a long time for theirs. We feel the Kansas road situation is distinctly the Kansas people's problem. It is different from some of the more industrial states, because this

(Continued on Page 14)



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20-35 TRACTORS

Roads—and a National View

Traffic is Increasing at a Tremendous Rate on the Highways of the United States

BY W. M. JARDINE
Secretary of Agriculture

THE decade just past has been marked by a greater improvement of the roads of the United States and a larger increase in highway transportation than any other in the history of the country. As, from our present position, we look back on the way we have come in these 10 years the progress seems truly remarkable. Coincidentally this same period covers the span of the federal aid road legislation and its administration under the Department of Agriculture.

As we entered the decade in 1916 there were less than 2½ million motor vehicles in the entire country, and less than 73,000 of these were registered as motor trucks. Today the trucks alone are more numerous than all motor vehicles at that time, and the total has doubled and twice redoubled in the 10-year period.

In 1916 there were approximately 277,000 miles of surfaced roads in the entire country, only a small percentage of which were of the types now regarded as adequate for motor vehicle traffic. Today the mileage of surfaced roads is nearly if not quite twice as great as it was 10 years ago, and more than 100,000 miles are improved with types of surface more satisfactory for service than waterbound macadam—a record of progress the more remarkable if it is remembered that during this same 10-year period it has been necessary to reconstruct a very large part of the mileage previously constructed.

Ten years ago there were only five states in which there was as much as a single improved trans-state highway. They were Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Maryland—all Eastern states and all of that small group in which the movement for better highways had been begun in the nineties. Today 25 states have improved highways continuous from border to border in at least one direction, and 16 of these have completed such trans-state arteries in two directions.

In 1916 there were 16 states in which there was no state highway department that could be recognized as competent to administer the construction of federal-aid roads, and they had no semblance of a plan for the development of a state system of highways. Even in those states in which the recently created state agency was endeavoring to introduce scientific and businesslike methods of highway improvement there were only a few in which a connected state highway system had yet been clearly conceived. Today there is in every state a definitely designated state highway system to the improvement of which the state governments are applying their resources.

An Important 10 Years

These remarkable changes, occurring within the brief period of 10 years, distinguish the last decade as the most important in highway history; but the developments which are destined to have the most far-reaching influence on the future are the establishment of the federal-aid policy and the elaborate and productive researches which have been carried out by the federal and state department and other agencies.

Of the federal-aid policy it may be said that the 50,000 miles of road which have been improved under it are of less significance than the principles upon which the policy is founded, and which are thus given nation-wide importance.

It is a first principle of the federal-aid policy that all roads, by the nature of their traffic, are stamped as of local, state or interstate importance, and that this fact should be recognized in the administration and financing of their improvement. The law has, therefore, required the designation of a definite federal-aid highway system, including those roads of interstate importance in the improvement of which the national and state governments may properly combine their efforts.

From the first it has been required that the state should, itself, participate directly with the federal agency through

a department of its government competent to assume the responsibility. In retrospect, this provision of the law appears as, perhaps, the most important federal contribution, responsible, as it doubtless was, for the creation and strengthening of highway departments in many of the states. It is a notable fact that these organizations are among the most efficient of state institutions, and it is certain that to them must be ascribed the largest measure of credit for the remarkable improvement of our highways. There is gratification, also, in the splendid co-operation which has at all times marked their relations with the Bureau of Public Roads.

The importance of the contributions to engineering science which have resulted from the research and experimentation that has been so vigorously conducted since 1920 can scarcely be over-emphasized. The Bates Road tests by the Illinois department, the Pittsburg, Calif., experiments and the various tests of the Bureau of Public Roads are known and studied throughout the world. By the general adoption of the thickened-edge section, a direct result of this research, the public has already benefited through increased service and lower costs, and the saving will go on so long as concrete roads are built.

As the result of a single study completed recently by the Bureau of Public Roads, by which it has been demonstrated that brick of 2 and 2½ inches in thickness may be used to give the service for which 3 and 4-inch brick previously have been used, it is estimated that large annual savings are possible. A few thousand dollars and the earnest and devoted work of three or four of the bureau's engineers for less than a year have thus returned to the taxpayers of the states and municipalities, wherever brick pavements are built, many times the expenditure in potential cost reduction.

Similarly the bureau's studies of grading and concrete pavement operations have pointed the way to an improvement in the efficiency of such operations, as a result of which it has been found possible in some cases with the same equipment to increase production by 50 to 100 per cent.

The results of these studies are immediately apparent in reduced costs and enhanced efficiency. In other cases, as in the studies of soils to determine their characteristics as highway subgrades and in the various investigations of the effect upon roadways of traffic and climatic influences, the object sought is complicated by so many variable factors that the studies must be long continued before definite results may be expected. But these researches, penetrating as they do to the very fundamentals of highway design, are likely in the end to be the most valuable of all, and it is not only possible but probable that future generations of road builders may regard them as in the same category as those fundamental observations by which the design of bridges has been converted from a rule-of-thumb process into an exact and dependable science.

Turning from retrospection to the contemplation of the future, I am impressed with the necessity of making adequate provision for the increasing service that will be expected of the highways. If the number of motor vehicles has increased from 2½ to 20 million in 10 years, there is no reason to believe that the increase will be abruptly halted now, altho we may expect some falling off in the rate. As traffic increases directly in proportion to the motor vehicles in service, we must expect that the conditions for which we now build will be intensified in the future. The highway service we are now providing must be capable of expansion to meet the needs of the growing traffic as these mature.

A Long Look Ahead

Doubtless the concern of the immediate future is not the same in all states. To some it is the completion of an initial improvement of a large mileage, previously unimproved, in the face of a demand for more adequate facilities on some of the highways already well developed. To those who face this situation the problem is to get the traffic through—to effect some degree of im-

provement over a whole highway system as rapidly as possible to give the most satisfaction to the greatest number of people.

Others—more fortunate, I believe—have systems of main roads already improved and largely surfaced, and their immediate concern is the selective betterment of sections of the system to relieve congestion, eliminate danger, and generally to adjust the existing improvement to the growing needs of still increasing traffic.

To all alike, however, the problem of the present is to serve as adequately possible the present needs, keeping in mind the greater needs of the future and making suitable provision for the accommodation when the time arrives. This is the policy of stage construction—a sound policy because it recognizes the utter impossibility of building out for all a system of highways which may be regarded as a finished product but rather substitutes for that conception the principle of progressive improvement.

Preparing for the Pavement

The construction of earth roads, the lines and grades and with the drainage provisions that will be required by the pavement of the future is a recognized application of the stage construction principle. But it has much wider applications than that. The acquisition of rights of way of ample width for the future so that, when the need arises, it will be possible without heavy expense or the injury of private property to effect the necessary improvements is another highly important application. The same foresighted policy suggests the location of the improved highways in relation to existing roads at crossings in such manner as to provide satisfactorily for separation of grades, and it applies also to provisions for the construction of future by-pass highways around cities, and for the diversion of traffic from routes of growing congestion.

To anticipate thus the needs of the future implies a knowledge of the probable traffic importance of the various roads which can be obtained only by a careful and detailed study of the present distribution and the factors inherent in the economic and physical characteristics of the state. Such studies have been made by the Bureau of Public Roads in co-operation with the highway departments of a number of the states.

The highway department that has in its possession such information as these surveys supply can really plan for the future. It has substituted facts for opinions; it knows the present and probable future importance of its roads; it knows the density and also the weight of the traffic to which each road is now subjected and to which it is likely to be subjected in the near future. It can, therefore, devise a reasonable program of construction extending into the future; it can budget its funds intelligently; it can determine the order in which the various highways should be improved and give a satisfactory answer to those who favor priority for other roads; and it has in its possession an adequate basis for the necessary decision as to the character of improvement required for each road.

Much Thru Travel

This is sound and businesslike administration of highway improvements. It is the reverse of the casual and haphazard procedure which too often has subjected the business of highway improvement to political manipulation, and produced discontinuous, unbalanced, and uneconomical developments instead of well articulated systems of improved highways.

In the federal-aid work we feel the need of such precise information daily, and I look forward hopefully to a not far distant time when it will be available in all states.

Not all the exact information it is possible to obtain, however, will suffice to provide an orderly and systematic improvement of the main roads in the states which still rely on the financial assistance of the countries to carry out the state program. Certainly there has been experience enough to prove that complete connection of main arteries is practically impossible so long as there is dependence on county financing. The reasons are perfectly obvious. All sections of the major state roads in the various counties are not invariably the roads in which the county

(Continued on Page 42)

We Need Friendship, Not Alliance

THERE has been some talk of late about the value of an English-speaking alliance to keep the peace and moral leadership of the world. All of which sounds very nice but will not bear close analysis. Undoubtedly the people of Great Britain and the United States feel close at this time. We have a common language, and the majority of our people are of British origin. Our relations are constantly becoming more friendly, and war between the two nations is unthinkable. Indeed, it is the common belief in America at least that a war between Great Britain and the United States would mean that civilization is a failure; that in such event we might as well destroy everything and begin all over again.

All of which does not mean that we should go into an English-speaking alliance to control the policies of the world. For the rest of the world doesn't want to be controlled by us, and the making of such an alliance probably would be followed by an anti-English speaking alliance which would spell trouble sooner or later. Our people of course are not wholly of English origin. Any such alliance therefore would be regarded with suspicion by many of our citizens whose fathers came from other European lands, and this would not tend to unity at home.

It is not to be forgotten either that altho our relations with Great Britain have been growing steadily more friendly since the settling of the claims for damage against Great Britain growing out of the privateer incidents in the Civil War, we have had one more war with Great Britain during our brief national career than with any other nation. We have fought Mexico once, Spain once, and Germany once, and have had a near war with France, but with Great Britain we have had two conflicts. With Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Italy, Russia and many other countries we have had no military trouble whatever.

And so while trouble with Great Britain appears remote, it would seem that our record in the past would not justify such proposed alliance. Most Americans will agree with George Washington that we ought to avoid all entangling alliances, for the reason that there is no such thing as permanent friendship among nations.

Another thing to be remembered is that an alliance means "helping one another" out of difficulties. Now our American difficulties, chiefly of the Latin-American variety, are such that we can easily handle them without British assistance. But Great Britain has troubles with Russia, China and many other nations, so it is easy to see where the mutual aid idea might be rather one-sided.

Most important of all is the fact that tho our relations with Great Britain are steadily growing more friendly, an alliance might not help matters. We are getting along pretty well without it, and an alliance is likely to be a promoter of mutual suspicion and discord rather than helpfulness, even among the allies. It would seem wise, therefore, that we pursue the even tenor of our way, co-operating with Great Britain and other nations when it is in the interest of constructive peace and prosperity, but keeping to ourselves the privilege of deciding just when and where we ought to co-operate.

CLETRAC

Crawler Tractors

Now Distributed by—

Weber Implement & Automobile Company

Kansas City, Mo.

A FARM implement or machine of any kind may well be judged by the calibre of the distributors it attracts. That is why this announcement should be received with unusual interest by every Kansas farmer, contractor and highway official. The decision of the Weber Implement & Automobile Company to distribute the CLETRAC in this territory is one of the strongest possible endorsements of this

complete line of crawler tractors of advanced design and the organization behind the product.

The Weber Implement & Automobile Company is one of the most prominent tractor distributors in America. This company holds an enviable position in its field. It understands thoroughly the requirements of tractor users and is exceptionally well equipped to give prompt and efficient service. The CLEVELAND TRACTOR COMPANY takes a just pride and genuine pleasure in announcing this appointment.

See the CLETRAC at the Southwest Road Show at Wichita, Kansas, February 22-25, Inclusive



If you expect to be in Wichita during the Road Show, by all means see the CLETRAC exhibit. There is a CLETRAC Crawler Tractor for every farm-need and for every road building and road maintenance requirement. CLETRAC delivers more power at the drawbar in proportion to its weight than any other tractor built. You can do more work with the CLETRAC—more days in the year. It will travel anywhere—any time—over any footing—over ice, snow, mud, along

steep hillsides, across ditches. You can get onto your land earlier in the spring. You can get your field work done more quickly—and without packing the soil. You can ride the CLETRAC all day without getting tired. CLETRAC is easy to steer—easy to operate—easy to service. One push of a plunger lubricates the tractor.

CLETRAC Crawler Tractors are especially adapted to the farming needs of this territory. Their positive traction and great reserve power, and the fact that they do not pack the soil, give them outstanding advantages in pulling

combine harvesters, and for plowing, listing, middle breaking and seed bed preparation.

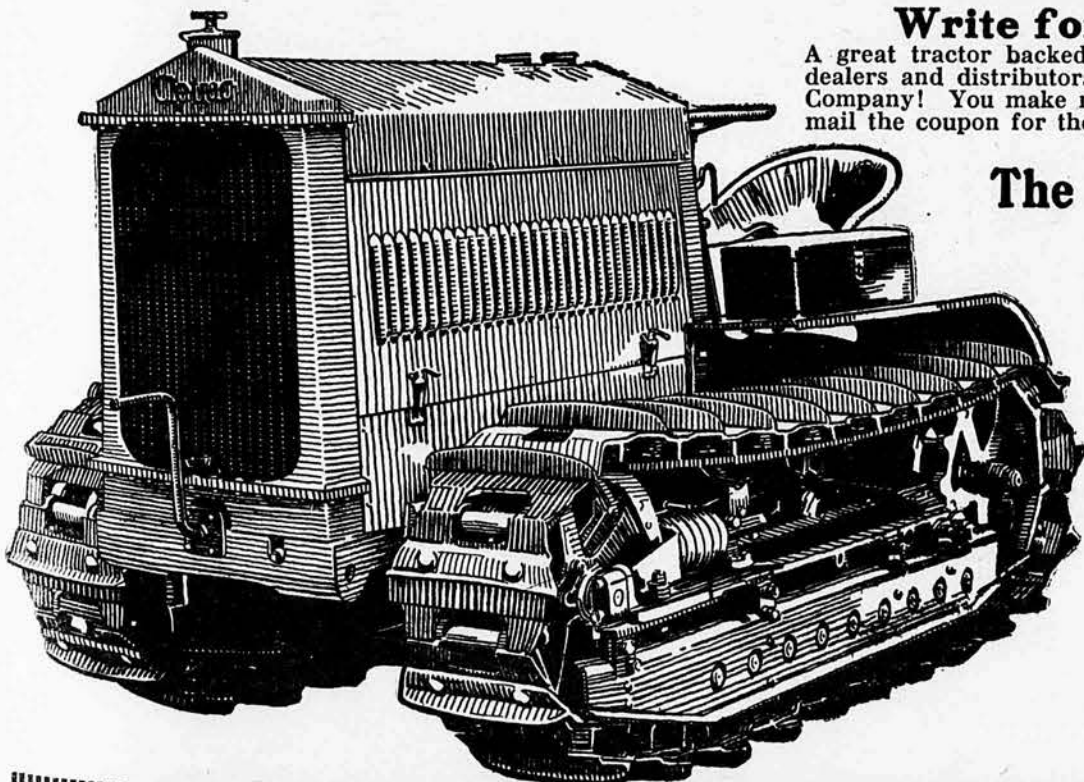
CLETRAC is the tractor of advanced design—made in one of the best equipped tractor plants in America and sold all over the globe. CLETRACS are saving time and building profits for farmers in more than seventy foreign countries. More than 35,000 CLETRACS have been sold. In the state of California alone there are upwards of 6,000 CLETRACS in operation. CLETRAC sales for 1926 showed a 62.3% increase over the preceding year.

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A great tractor backed by a great company—a tractor sold and serviced by dealers and distributors of the calibre of the Weber Implement & Automobile Company! You make no mistake when you buy a CLETRAC. Write today or mail the coupon for the complete story.

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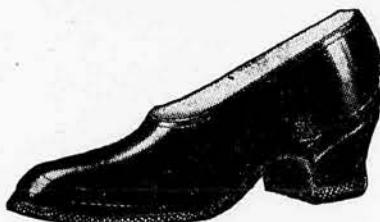
THIS is the season of the year that you must be extra careful about your foot protection.

It certainly pays to buy the best—rubber footwear is a product that must be made right to give lasting satisfaction. Insist on the genuine

Millions wear it for its better service, its snug, sure protection, its comfort and good looks. And it costs no more than other kinds certainly not nearly so good.

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Hired Hands in Convention

Here is a Good Opportunity for Kansas Farmers to Hand Pick Help That Will Stick to Them

THE best hired help for Southwestern Kansas, and for the whole state, will be in convention at Wichita next week. This may sound like something new to you, but it isn't. The truth is that this is to be the 26th annual gathering of this hard working body.

And the keynote of the four-day session will be efficiency and progress. What more could be asked of hired help? Oh, yes, there is the matter of attendance. Well, just rest assured that every single hired hand will be present at every session. And one thing is certain, the meetings will start on time.

Since this convention will be in progress February 22 to 25, exactly the same dates as the Southwest Road Show and School, and of course you will be in Wichita for that, there is no reason why every farmer shouldn't drop in on the hired hands to see what is going on. The fact is that farmers are urged to attend as many sessions as possible. Maybe these "birds" will have some pointers worth adopting for use out on every Kansas farm. Then, too, and this is a tip for farmers only, perhaps these hired hands are looking for a job. That being the case you, Mr. Farmer, can hand pick your help.

Speak Out in Meeting

You will not feel that your time has been wasted if you drop in on the convention. Chances are that you will do it more than once. Here is something you are going to find. Might as well tell you now so you will be prepared to get the most out of it. These hired hands have their various systems worked out to such a fine point they can prove beyond a doubt that they will do your work in a shorter time, do it more efficiently and at a much lower cost than it is being done at present.

Now don't go out and jump on your hired man and accuse him of belonging to an organization that is holding out on agriculture. Won't do any good because he doesn't belong to this outfit that will be in session in Wichita next week. The fellow who works for you can learn as much by going to the meetings as you. Both of you will learn how to cut down the cost of production, lower the wages by getting more work done in the same amount of time, or maybe cut out wages entirely.

And while you are in the convention, just speak right out in meeting if you wish. The hired help will have a bunch of guys stuck around the room here and there to answer any questions you may have. That's the beauty of this outfit of hired help. They won't talk to you "personally" at the convention. And not a word will they say when you get them home, if you hire any. You see, they don't talk. And they will take a cussin' just as meek as Moses and then uncomplainingly go and do what you tell them to.

Railroads Help, Too

But to answer any questions that may be in your mind now as to what this all is about, let us explain that this convention next week will be a grand assembly of every kind of "mechanical hired help" that could be used to advantage on any Kansas farm. The array of machinery never before has been equaled. And progress and efficiency, we have said, will be the keynote of the whole affair. That is indeed, correct. At this 26th annual Power Farm Equipment Show, for that is what the hired helps' convention is officially called, you will see how the farm equipment manufacturers are keeping step with agriculture. There will be on exhibition the machines you know so well, brought up-to-date with up-to-the-minute improvements, and you will see machinery that is making its "debut" into farm equipment society. There will be demonstrations and information available on every angle of using machinery on the farm.

Regardless of how "small" a farmer you consider yourself, there will be something of interest for all. "The trend in power equipment," said Fred Weiland, secretary of the Wichita

Thresher and Tractor Club, and "chairman" of the mechanical hired hands' convention, is to fill the needs of small farmers as well as those of the man who farms extensively."

Mr. Weiland said this Power Farm Equipment Show will be the largest to be held in the Southwest this year, and that it will not be outclassed in any respect by any show in the United States. More than 75 exhibitors will have their wares displayed—or their mechanical hired hands we should say—and there will be someone nearby to explain in detail the fine points about each "hand's" character and reputation. No, chances are there will be no bad points mentioned. These hired hands are supposed to be entirely perfect and "simon" pure. But you are at liberty to bring up the subject of "bad habits among hired help," if you choose. So let's go to the double-header at Wichita next week. There is plenty of inducement. Even the railroads are offering reduced rates.

Who Should Build Roads

(Continued from Page 10)

is an agricultural state, and the roads should serve agriculture.

"We have no large cities, so construction of a thru road from one big city to another, to Kansas folks, is of less importance than the road from Chicago to St. Louis, for example, a distance of 284 miles, serving some 5 million people; or the Kansas City to St. Louis road, as it ties in 2 million people. Kansas, with 127,000 miles of road, has less than 2 million population, no city of more than 100,000—except Kansas City, Kan.—and only four of more than 20,000. We like to see folks come into our state, and we like to visit theirs, but roads in a state should be an investment for the people and not merely a luxury. They should produce an income by their usage and not an expense. They are an asset when used for business and not merely for pleasure.

"We have 127,000 miles of roads in the state. Enough to go around the world and across Kansas east and west five times. That is just to give an idea of the miles of road we have, township, county and state. Our job is to keep after them consistently from year to year and get them improved.

"Allen county has its road equipment—so have most other counties. If the state took over the roads it would have to buy new or second-hand equipment which would be very expensive. Furthermore, supervision would cost more than it does at present. I don't believe the state can construct roads for less than the county. Our contracts are approved by the state now, and the contract never is let if it is more than the state department's estimate.

"A contractor probably wouldn't bid on more work than he could complete in a year without subletting part of it, and when he does this he makes a profit, and the second man must have a profit, too. If bids would involve a million dollars or more, you would have fewer reliable bidders, due to lack of finances. You have 10 more bidders, say, on a \$100,000 proposition than for the million dollar job. Too large a proposition eliminates smaller, reliable bidders and cuts down the competition.

"In a county, too, you will find local contractors who are personally interested in their county's good. They would take pride in seeing a piece of road built well. They understand local conditions, local materials and local labor. These men have a chance under the present control, but many might be eliminated at big lettings under central control."

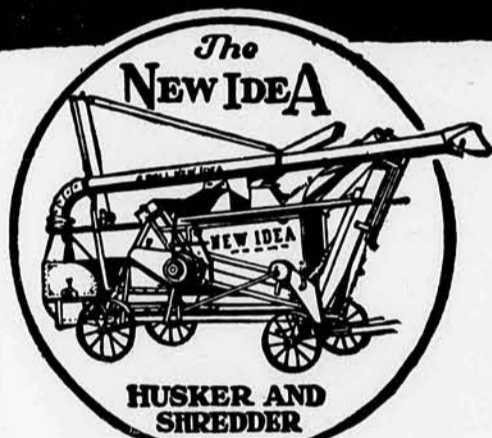
Practically all human sputum contains disease germs. When anyone spits on the sidewalk he is exposing little children and adults, rich and poor, to such diseases as colds, influenza, diphtheria, and tuberculosis.

Iodin added to the drinking water will prevent goiter. Once a goiter is fully developed it needs surgical treatment.

NEW IDEA



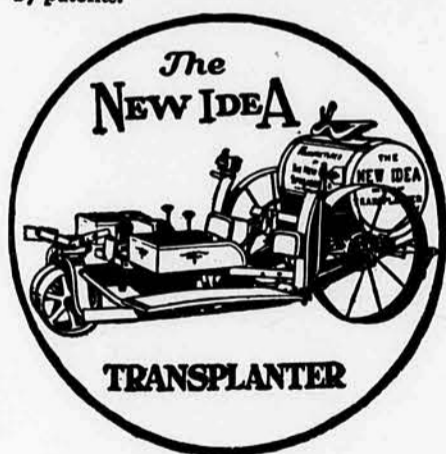
INVENTIONS - NOT IMITATIONS



The NEW IDEA

HUSKER AND SHREDDER

Better Husking—Better Shredding!
The NEW IDEA Husker and Shredder husks clean—Very little shelling—Easy feeding. Big capacity. All metal. Hardened Steel Gears running in enclosed dust-proof oil cases. Can be operated at good capacity by small tractor. It's a NEW IDEA—the sensation in the Shredder field. Fully covered by patents.



The NEW IDEA

TRANSPLANTER

QUICKER, SURER PLANTING—
Better Crops—Bigger Profits!

NEW IDEA Transplanter pays for itself on 3 acres of transplantable plants set 6 inches or further apart on level land or ridges, thru lower labor costs, minimum loss of plants, and increased crop. Full line of attachments including potato planting and wire check. It is a NEW IDEA—fully covered by patents.

The 23-acre factory back of NEW IDEA Farm Equipment. The largest independent spreader factory in the world—not in any trust or combination. 4000 agencies. More than 60 factory branches and transfer points for parts and service.

The Safety Value of Leadership

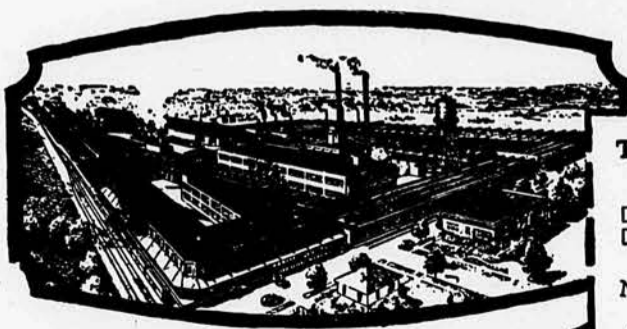
You naturally prefer an *original* article to the best imitation that can be made. Imitation is so frequently blind—it follows without equalling. Twenty-eight years ago NEW IDEA showed the way with the *first* successful wide-spread spreader—an *invention*, not an *imitation*. And step by step, NEW IDEA continues to lead the field with its constant policy of inventive development and improvement.

Today the value to you of NEW IDEA leadership is greater than ever. It means that when you purchase a NEW IDEA machine from a dealer, you know he is giving you the utmost in reliability and performance; the best yet produced in efficiency, in durability and in ease of handling. Any NEW IDEA machine is a *safe* machine for you to buy.

Be sure to look over a NEW IDEA catalog before you buy and you will insist on getting the *genuine*—not merely a machine that *looks* like it or is *said* to be as good.

MODEL 8 NEW IDEA, with many improvements covered by patents, represents the most advanced mechanical construction ever seen on a spreader. The use of high-strength structural automobile steel and modern rust—and acid-resisting materials is a distinct contribution to long wear and light draft. Send the coupon for complete information.

The New Idea Spreader Company
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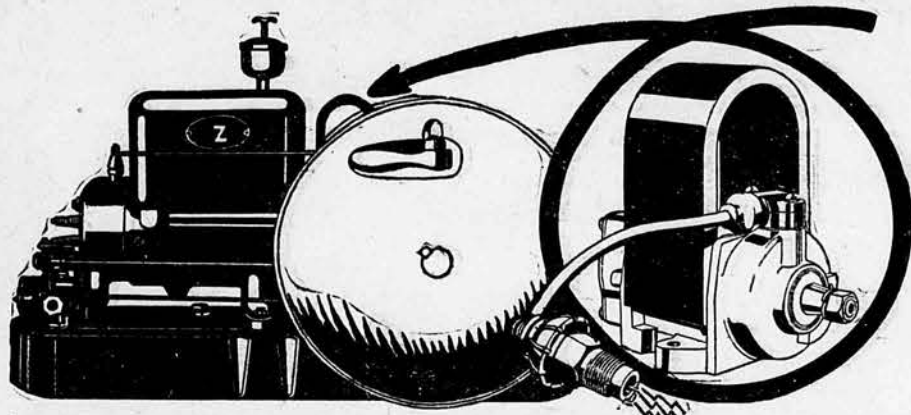
Largest independent spreader factory in the world. Not in any trust or combination.

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You may send me information on:
 The New Idea Spreader The New Idea Transplanter
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Here's the magneto that has made a good engine better

The fact that more than a half-million "Z" Engines are in use is sufficient proof of the satisfactory service they are rendering. But now—equipped with a Rotary High Tension Magneto of our own make that assures a hot, fat spark and makes easy starting a reality—the reliable "Z" Engine is *more dependable than ever.*

The "Z" Engine is the only engine of its type that is equipped with a High Tension Rotary Magneto. This magneto is self-oiling—is dust-proof and water-proof. It is built and fully guaranteed by Fairbanks-Morse—one responsibility behind both engine and ignition.

Get this dependable ignition on your next engine

Under ordinary conditions, the rotary high tension type of magneto is too costly to use on a small engine. Only through volume production and *making our own* magneto are we able to equip the "Z" Engine with this magneto at no increase in price.

For several years this new magneto has been proved in use on "Z" Engines. More than 65,000 owners have revised their ideas of how easily an engine can be started and how smoothly it can run. The new magneto is the reason—and you can have it only on the "Z" Engine! Coupon below brings information.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO., Manufacturers
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FAIRBANKS-MORSE "Z" ENGINES

Fairbanks-Morse Products "Every Line a Leader"

- Home Light Plants
- "Z" Engines
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- Home Water Plants
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 - Plate Type
 - Hammer Type
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- Electric Motors
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With no obligation send free description of F-M "Z" Engines.

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Quality throughout

"Z" Engine quality is universally recognized. So is their long life and dependability. There are fewer parts subject to wear in the "Z" Engine and those parts are carefully made—are drop forged and specially heat treated just as such parts are made in the largest and finest engines. Yet the prices are exceptionally low because large production has cut manufacturing costs to a minimum.

PRICES

2 hp. battery eqt. . . \$48.50
2 hp. magneto eqt. . . 58.50
3 hp. magneto eqt. . . 101.00
6 hp. magneto eqt. . . 153.00
Cash f. o. b. factory. Add freight to your town.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.

The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY **AERMOTOR CO.** DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

Watch the Advertising Columns

for new implements and farm equipment. Then write the advertisers for catalogue and don't forget to say that you saw their ad. in **KANSAS FARMER.**

Debolds Go Rain or Shine

Here's a Case Where There is Plenty of Sand to Help in Marketing

SELLING cream and knowledge seeking go merrily on in Saline county, aided generously by a mixture of sand and clay. It is the case of C. Debold and family that prompts this conclusion. Debolds live 4 miles from town on a farm bordering a road improved with the mixture that has been mentioned. Jupiter Pluvius may do his worst now, and winter snows may fall and melt, but Mr. Debold never worries about how his customers are going to get their fresh cream from day to day. Neither do his two daughters, who attend school in town, have to ponder over what might happen in the event they are absent from classes.

The sand-clay road is ready to serve them 365 days in the year. It helps Mr. Debold get the top price for his cream, and makes it possible for the girls to take advantage of the best educational facilities without having to fight muddy roads twice a day, or perhaps be away from home during wet weather. For a time Mr. Debold had a fine example of the contrast between an all-weather surface and one that is as temperamental as the elements right at his door. The road leading into his place from the sand-clay wasn't improved. In wet weather Debold's car mired down, and a team had to be hitched on to pull it out of the yard. He got tired of this little prelude to his day's work and put a stop to it with sand.

More evidence that farmers in Saline county favor all-weather roads was presented by Charles Bren, secretary of the Salina Chamber of Commerce. "There is a 22-mile stretch of road east from Salina that, had it been properly surfaced, would have been of great benefit to a group of 100 farmers," he said. "Some of them came to the Chamber of Commerce and asked us to draw up a petition to get this changed to a recognized county road. When it was circulated 80 of the farmers signed it, and now the road will be sanded."

800 Vehicles a Day

Saline county is working out the road problem in a systematic way. U. S. 81, stretching across the county north and south, is all surfaced with sand-clay. The south end of it was completed early in 1926. This road, according to W. H. Cost, county engineer, and C. F. Ziegler, division engineer, is the heaviest traveled north and south road in the state. From 600 to 800 vehicles use it every day in average times. A road census was made to determine this point after the tourist season was over. Considerable relocation work has been done on U. S. 40 South, which stretches east and west across Saline county. This has resulted in cutting down the mileage and has made the road more nearly safe, due to the fact that a number of railroad crossings have been eliminated. A tragedy in which four persons were killed on a crossing near Salina still is fresh in the folks' minds out there.

U. S. 40 from Salina east to Solomon will be surfaced within the next few months. From Salina west to Bavaria the road will be put up as an improved dirt highway this year, and from Bavaria to the Ellsworth county line the following year. All the heavy grading work is handled with power equipment, as Saline county has three tractors. This is followed up by team work where necessary, and nine patrolmen on the state roads and two on the county roads do their part in keeping the surface in good condition.

"Sand-clay surfacing will support the traffic," County Engineer Cost said. "But if we should need cement later on, the sanded surfaces will be ideal for the slab to go on. I think all earth work should be treated that way first. We put the sand on the side of the road in windrows. The patrolmen come along and spread about half an inch over the surface at first, and when that is packed down, another half inch layer will go on. Sanded roads require a lot of maintenance work, but they are efficient. "We get the sand out of the Smoky

Hill River and use 500 cubic yards to the mile to start. Before we have finished with a stretch of road there will be 900 yards on it. The cost of work of this kind depends on haulage. In our case we get the sand to the road for \$2.15 a yard. The patrolmen spread it, so there is very little added cost for that. Where travel is heavy the 900 yards will be on a road at the end of two years. Of course, where traffic is lighter the time required for this will be correspondingly longer." Mr. Cost is sold on the use of tractors for road work. He thinks they are "the" thing, particularly for the heavy work, because they will move so much more dirt than teams, thus saving considerable time and expense. The tractor is especially practicable, Cost, says, in a flat country.

Then Traffic Doubles

C. F. Ziegler, division engineer, with headquarters in Saline county, agrees with Mr. Cost that tractors should be used in building a road and for the heavy work. "Every county in my district has from one to three," he said. "A county can use them not only for new work, but every other year to dress up roads that have been in use." Ziegler figures that traffic doubles on a road as soon as it is surfaced. One reason for this is that farmers make for the good road if it is on their route to town at all, and all the farmers use it more frequently. It isn't so much trouble to get to town, and bad weather puts no crimps on travel. Traffic doubled on the north and south road across Saline county, so Ziegler says, and he adds that the same will be true when the east and west road is finished.

For general maintenance after the power equipment has handled the heavy work, Ziegler favors the team patrol system. Light equipment will handle this work, and Mr. Ziegler likes the idea of keeping road money in the county—and that is possible where patrolmen are hired. Chase, Marion and Morris counties, according to Mr. Ziegler, use tractors for 20 per cent of their road work. Marion started to use tractors for all the work but fell down on it, as the road must be rather dry before the tractor can go on it, and before the machines could get around to all the roads, some of them were too dry to work. On the other hand, Mr. Ziegler points out that team patrols, with only 6 to 10 miles to handle, can keep the roads up in the best possible condition. Patrolmen do every kind of road work from repairing culverts to clearing away the snow, cutting weeds and making fills.

When the work is completed on the east and west road no farmer in Saline county will be more than 8 or 10 miles away from a surfaced road, so W. T. Schlichter, assistant division engineer, says. Of course, that much muddy road would be some pull, but the county roads will be surfaced as soon as the main highways are finished and the mud-haul gradually will decrease. A little work on the county roads has been done already, but the Saline idea is to get up the state roads first, then the county roads, instead of working out a crazy-quilt pattern with a patch of surfaced road here and there.

Save 5 Cents a Hundred

William Battersby, county commissioner, sees considerable good resulting from improved highways. In his opinion marketing facilities, educational opportunities, convenience in trading and the like are worth all the roads cost. He thinks small towns are benefited by them, too. For instance, he cites Marquette. Since the advent of good roads, Marquette has improved the city streets and built a new school. Mr. Battersby won't say these things wouldn't have been done without good roads, but he thinks the roads had something to do with it. Anyway there is a strong appeal to town pride generated by a surfaced road that leads up to the city limits. "And folks are going to buy at home," Battersby said. "Suppose I want to buy something in

(Continued on Page 38)



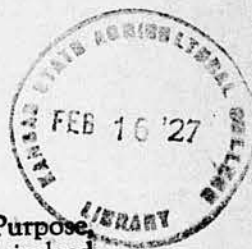
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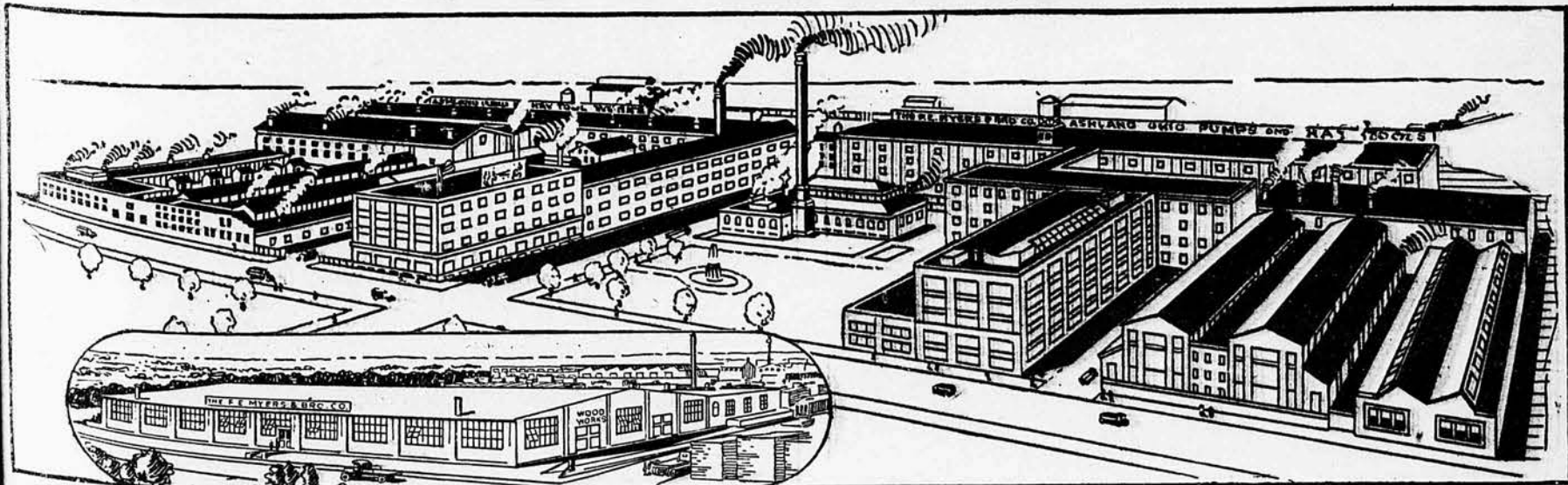
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known as "World Headquarters for Pumps for Every Purpose, Hay Tools and Door Hangers" — and we are grateful indeed for the splendid opportunity handed down to us to serve the farm public through the national organization of Myers distributors and dealers.

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See your dealer or write us today for his name—the Myers Catalog—and complete information about the Myers Products that interest you.

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262 Orange Street ASHLAND, OHIO



Rooks Has Best Dirt Roads

Proper Equipment Handled Efficiently Held Costs Lower Than in Any Other Kansas County

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

ROOKS county has the best dirt road system in the state, and got it at a lower cost than similar highways in any other Kansas county. That is the opinion expressed recently by W. V. Buck, state highway engineer. A few days later those same words were repeated to J. A. Bodine, out at Stockton. Bodine, who has been county engineer for Rooks seven out of the nine years that county has had such a dignitary, was pleased. And when he was told who made that statement he smiled as if this isn't such a bad old world after all.

"In the last three years we have done more road work than in the four years previous to that," he said, "but most of our heavy grading has been done since a year ago last July. Weather and soil conditions have a lot to do with our roads, especially when you consider upkeep alone. But let's talk about getting the roads in condition in the first place.

"It's the way you handle your machinery that cuts down costs and results in good roads. We graded U. S. 40 North, from 2 miles west of Stockton to the Graham county line, with the elevator grader, cutting it back 66 feet from fence to fence, leaving a 30-foot top, at a cost of \$275 a mile. In other counties I've investigated, that would have cost from \$400 to \$500 a mile. I know what my costs were because I kept track of them. Total expenses included \$60 a day for four men, 100 gallons of gasoline and 3 gallons of oil, plus a rental charge of \$40 for the machinery. There is \$100 a day, and as it took two days for us to finish up a mile that cost must be doubled, making it \$200. Then I allowed \$75 for wear and tear on the machinery and for other incidental expenses. It is cheaper to hire good men because they give the best service, can be depended upon and will not loaf on the job. We pay 75 cents an hour."

Two Tractors Are Used

To hold down expenses, Bodine runs the outfit. He has two grader men, but he is right on the job to tell them what is to be done, and to stake out the shoulder of the road. Bodine uses two tractors and runs them both together. The first one pulls the elevator-grader which cuts out the ditches and dumps the dirt into the center of the road. With it he will cut 15 inches deep and a foot wide in a round. He digs out the ditches until they are 2 or 3 feet deep, and have a 10-foot flat bottom. The second tractor follows the first, pulling the 12-foot straight blade which pushes all the dirt up out of the ditch that the first outfit leaves. This keeps all the dirt cleaned up. The second round with the 12-foot blade along the middle of the road spreads all the dirt out smooth. In this way, Bodine explained, the road never is closed to traffic for a minute.

"By working the two machines together we can finish a mile in two 10-hour days," Bodine said. "If we ran only one outfit at a time it would take four days to put up a mile, the road would be impassable and traffic would have to detour, and it would cost one-third more because of the extra time

and labor involved. Loss of time in unhooking and hooking up to the different machines easily would take up half an hour every time it had to be done. When you figure 75 cents an hour for the men that counts up, and besides you are not getting anything done. It is efficient use of machinery that counts. Working with two tractors as we do, we finish a job in two rounds, while if only one was in use it would take five or six rounds to clean up well. I think any county needs two tractors and that they should be worked together.

"When we finish the heavy grading on a stretch of road we don't figure on making another cut for two years. Then we may make one and it won't have to be worked like that again for five years. We have 13 patrolmen on 102 miles of state roads, and they keep them in good condition once the heavy grading is done. Without their work a road would become so worn out and chopped up that heavy grading would be necessary within a year.

Likes Clay and Gravel

"We graded 60 miles of county road at a cost of \$60 a mile. Here we pulled the 12-foot grader with one tractor, and this brought the dirt in from the ditch. The second tractor pulled the 18-foot grader to smooth the surface. When more dirt is needed we put 12-foot blades behind both tractors, and in that way we can pull in all that is necessary. Then one tractor hooks on the 18-foot blade and smooths the surface. Even then we finish a mile in two rounds. Some counties use 12-foot blades and have to make a round to pull in the dirt and two rounds to smooth it down. If they would buy extension blades and change their 12-foot graders to an 18-foot expansion they could save the second round in finishing up a job.

"As soon as we get the state roads all graded—that will be in 1927—we will finish our county system. Of course, they are light graded now, but in two years we will have the heavy work done on them."

Mr. Bodine is very much taken up with the idea of clay-gravel roads for his county. Five years ago he put in a half mile of it east of Stockton. He used a layer of native white rock a foot thick, and on top of that a 3-inch layer of clay and gravel. "That is an all-weather road," he said, "and I haven't had to put \$30 worth of work on it during these five years it has been in use. The half mile cost \$2,360, but it was done by main strength and awkwardness. We weren't fixed for it. If we get a rock crusher, and we have been talking about it, with the machinery we now have we can build roads like that half mile for less than \$2,000 a mile, and they will stand the traffic here as well as any road we could build. We have plenty of native rock.

"We figure on finishing all the state roads that way after we get them graded and money enough. We will start on U. S. 40 during 1927.

"In 1926, Rooks county had \$80,231 for roads. You see, with that much money we can gravel 40 miles a year after the grading is done."



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Are you overlooking something?

Maybe you're missing one of the biggest factors in tire economy without knowing it.

You are if you're denying yourself the benefits of the service performed by your local Goodyear dealer.

He sells the world's greatest tires. His prices are low. He knows the right size and type of tire for you.

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See how much it means to you in dollars and trouble saved to enjoy the quality and service advantages of the Goodyear policy.

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

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U. S. 40 North, East From Woodston, Where County Engineer Bodine Did Heavy Grading Work With His Two-Tractor System. The Road is Higher Than the Bordering Fields and the Wind Sweeps the Snow off Into the Wide Ditches

Goodyear Means Good Wear

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1927, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

Talked Crops and Markets

Sedgwick county has just experienced a successful week of agricultural work that proved unusually popular and helpful. It was a combination agricultural short course and seed exchange. H. L. Hildwein, county agent, arranged for five meetings in various parts of the county, and without exception they were well attended, the average number present being more than 100.

County Agent Hildwein got some of the college folks to rig up a trailer load of exhibits for crop improvement and seed exchange week, and take them along for the Sedgwick county folks to see. These displays and posters urged eradication of volunteer rye, labeling seed that is sold, explained the virtues of early seedbed preparation, high protein wheat and of proper stor-

A rather unusual thing about the meetings was that no formal speeches were made. Over in one corner of the room E. A. Stokdyk, from the college, was explaining about marketing. "On the basis of the present wheat supplies, chances for a strong spring market are slim," he said. "The only chance is that the winter crop might blow up. Argentine is beginning to ship now, and has 242 million bushels from the 1926 crop as compared with 191 million bushels in 1925. Australia shows up with 142 million bushels, as compared to 107 bushels a year ago, and Canada has more left-over wheat on market in the spring than she had a year ago. The conclusion, of course, would be to sell now, unless you want to gamble on the chances of the winter wheat crop losing out."

While Stokdyk was keeping a group interested in his corner, H. R. Sumner, or maybe you know him better as "Pure Seed Si," was talking his hobby to another group. "I don't know any easier way to increase acre yield 1 or 2 or 3 bushels an acre than by giving the same attention to seed that you do to buying livestock." Si was saying. He insists that seed selection and purification isn't a new thing at all, and he frequently quotes from the Bible to prove it.

E. G. Kelly, the bug specialist from the college, had considerable to tell the folks about a certain destructive worm that seems to be headed for Kansas. You guessed it, the corn borer. "Looks mighty serious to me," A. Johnson from near Clearwater said. "How are we going to keep it out?" "We are trying to do this by putting a quarantine around infested areas," Kelly answered. "That's the stuff," came from the group around him. "Tourists may bring the borer into Kansas," Kelly resumed. "Last year about 80,000 roasting ears were taken out of cars stopped by authorities. The tourists were going to use them for food, but when the women folks would find worms in them, they would be thrown away. Some of those ears contained the borer. Had they been thrown away, perhaps the borers would have found a sunflower, or maybe a corn stalk to feed on, and then the trouble would start in Kansas." It is going to be rough going for the corn borer, tho. He will have to sneak into Kansas, if he gets in, past some pretty efficient guards.

Wheat White Grub, Ox Warble, and of course Chinch bugs and Hessian flies came in for their share of dis-cussin'. Hildwein's meetings were successful. With all the time used for asking questions, every farmer was able to discuss with the college folks exactly the thing that interested him most.

Registers an Old Deed

D. W. Galle, a member of the school board of District 31, located close to Moundridge, in the southeast corner of McPherson county, recently registered a deed for the board, which was executed in February, 1874, just 53 years ago. The deed was given the board by Hiram Scott, on an acre of ground purchased by the school board for the erection of one of the first schools in the county. Five dollars was the consideration for the acre.

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., is quoted as saying that it is hard to be a rich man's son. Most of us find it impossible.

"Women's Voices Made Harsh by Smoking, Specialist Says." Male relatives of particular housekeepers know all about it.



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Coupe \$750

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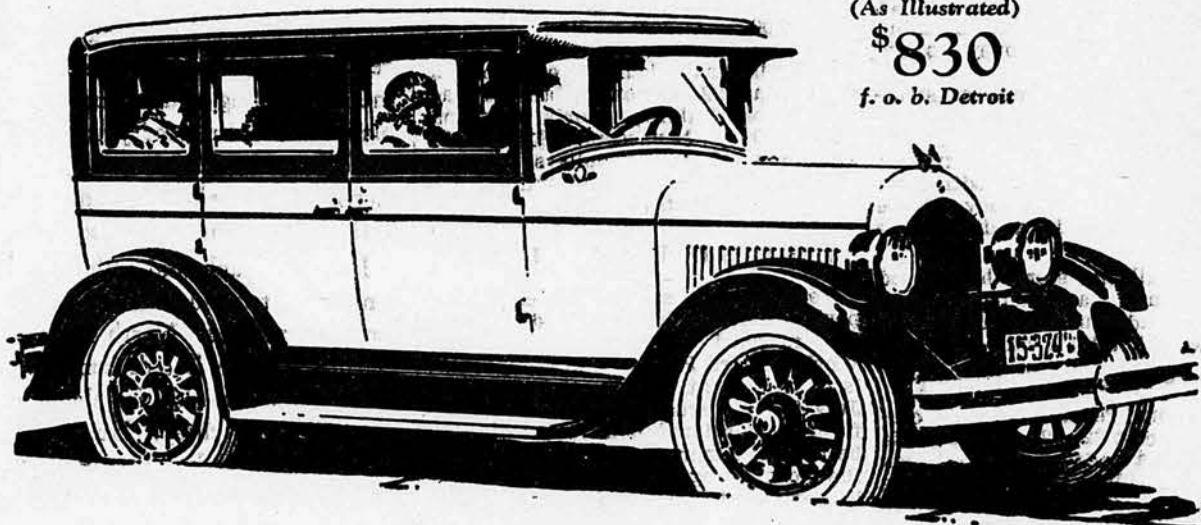
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Kansas Spends the Money!

But Does the State Get Full Value Received in Good Roads?

BY CLIF STRATTON

CONTRARY to the general impression, Kansas is not niggardly in spending money on federal aid roads. The annual report of the Bureau of Public Roads, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture, on the contrary, shows that Kansas might also be classed as a spendthrift in the matter of road building.

Apparently the trouble is that Kansas, when it comes to buying roads, just naturally isn't a good buyer. She seems to be spending her road money more freely than wisely, unless there is something radically wrong with the bureau's figures.

This report shows that since federal aid was established, some nine years ago, Kansas has spent \$34,446,612.08 on federal aid roads. These figures are for federal aid mileage completed to June 30, 1926. They include \$13,356,124.78 federal aid, and \$21,090,487.30 paid by Kansas taxpayers in one form or another to supplement federal aid. This 3 1/2 million dollars has been spent on the improvement of 1,263.6 miles of federal aid road.

In other words, Kansas, thru the county commissioners, to whom the job of highway construction and maintenance has been entrusted for the past decade has spent an average of \$27,267 a mile on federal aid roads completed in nine years.

Plenty of Road Funds

All taxpayers who believe the 1,263.6 miles of federal aid road "completed" up to last June 30 look like \$27,267 a mile road should give three cheers for the present highway law and our county commissioners.

The next time any good roads enthusiast claims that Kansas is "tight" about building good roads, just point out to him that the Bureau of Roads says Kansas has 1,263.6 miles of "completed" federal aid roads that cost \$27,267 a mile. A number of miles of hard surfaced road contracts were let last spring, by the way, for about \$25,000 a mile.

Only seven states, the bureau records show, have spent more money than Kansas for federal aid road construction up to June 30 last—Illinois, Minnesota, Missouri, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and Texas. And at that, the neighboring state of Missouri didn't spend as much home money as did Kansas.

Missouri federal aid road construction over the same period has cost \$37,571,342.45, but \$17,250,000 of that was federal aid, so that Missouri has supplemented federal aid with only \$20,281,415.02 of home money, where Kansas has chipped in a little more than 21 millions.

That isn't all the story, by a good deal. You may have noted Kansas federal aid road construction has cost an average of \$27,267 a mile.

Missouri's Roads Built Cheaper

Well, Missouri federal aid road construction has cost \$20,923 a mile; Ohio spent \$34,773 a mile—her roads look a little easier riding than our Kansas roads, but then Ohioans notably love their ease; Texas, which had a road scandal not long ago, has spent only \$14,123 a mile "completing" 5,055.8 miles of federal aid construction, or

\$42,942,207.94 of home money and \$28,403,346.64 of federal aid.

Illinois which seems to have some pretty good roads—not all of them constructed with federal aid perhaps—according to the bureau's report has spent \$31,789 a mile on federal aid construction.

Iowa, which also is reported to have muddy roads after a heavy rain, hasn't spent as much money on federal aid roads as has Kansas, not by several million dollars.

The report shows \$30,191,682.82 spent for federal aid road construction by the state where the tall corn and taller talkers grow, of which \$17,768,749.67 was home money and \$12,432,933.15 came from buyers of automobiles via the federal treasury.

System Too Loosely Connected

But Iowa has spread this out over 2,177 miles, so that her federal aid roads so far have cost only \$13,919 a mile, a trifle more than half the cost of Kansas federal aid road construction.

The fact that the average construction cost has been more than \$27,000 a mile doesn't mean that the money has been wasted so far as labor and materials used are concerned, the Bureau of Roads office explains. All the construction work has been carefully inspected.

But it was pointed out that possibly the scattered and disconnected mileage of good roads in the state spread over so much territory that every little bit of road is a system all by itself and not hooked up with another road, might be responsible for the impression that Kansas has not received as much in return for her investment of road moneys as some of the other states.

Of this completed mileage of federal aid roads in Kansas, the bureau reports these kinds of roads:

- 313 miles graded and drained earth roads.
- 112.2 miles sand clay.
- 180.8 miles gravel.
- 4.5 miles water-bound macadam.
- 84.6 miles bituminous macadam.
- 3.5 miles bituminous concrete.
- 439.2 miles Portland cement concrete.
- 123 miles brick.
- 2.5 miles of bridges.

Pennsylvania paid the largest amount in gasoline taxes in 1925, or \$30,279,000. Other leading states in their order were: New York, Ohio, California and Michigan, each paying more than 22 million dollars; Texas, 18 million dollars; North Carolina, \$14,442,000; Minnesota, \$13,509,000, and Iowa, 13 million dollars. Fifteen states paid more than 10 million dollars in gasoline taxes.

World's Poultry Congress

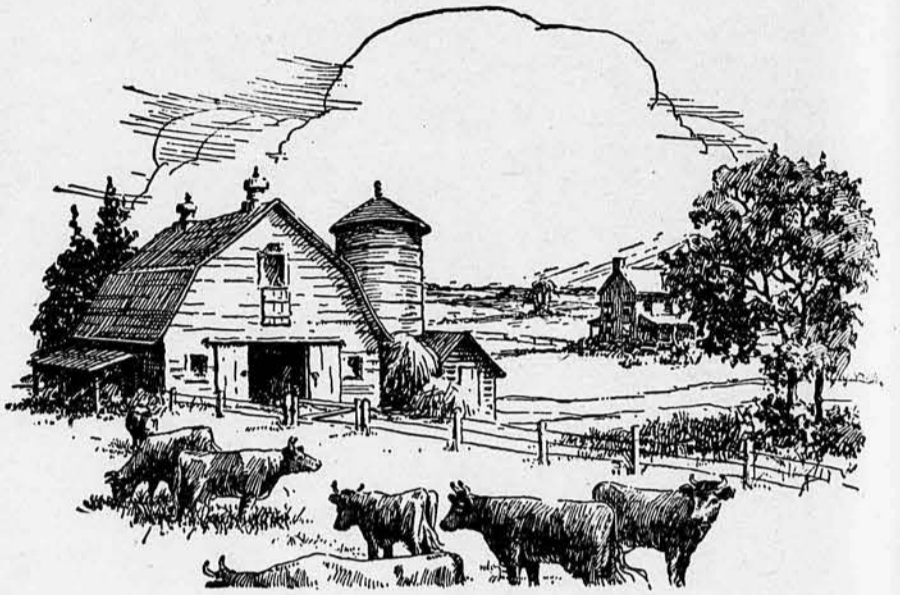
Poultry scientists and leaders of the poultry industry in every land are looking forward with interest to the World's Third Poultry Congress, which is to be held at Ottawa, Canada, from July 27 to August 4. This will be the first international poultry meeting to be held in America, and will represent the most thoroughgoing attempt ever made in any country to get together at one series of sessions the best thought on every phase of poultry husbandry.

These congresses, which are held every three years, are planned to accomplish a dual purpose: First, to bring together the newer knowledge applicable to the production, distribution, and consumption of poultry products and to the manufacture of poultry appliances and utensils; and, second, to increase the interest of consumers in a wiser use of poultry products.

From the response to date indications point to 30 countries having representatives present at the World's Poultry Congress. These will include England, Scotland, Northern Ireland, the United States, Finland, Belgium, Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany, Poland, Russia, Latvia, Rumania, Italy, Spain, Dutch East Asia, Australia, South Africa, Barbados, Bermuda, Brazil, Colombia, the Philippines, Peru, Ecuador and the Dominican Republic.

What some of our slippery citizens need is chains.

Can you hold your children on the farm?



"This country offers splendid opportunities for the man with small capital," says Ernest G. Herbold, of Morrystown, South Dakota, "if he is a thrifty, hard-working fellow. It's a healthy climate. For cattle and horses our grass for pasturing cannot be beat. It is great for milk production, also young stock does fine on it, and gets fat. Milk is the back-bone of farming."

Mr. Herbold came out here with \$2000 capital, and now owns and farms 320 acres. He averages per acre, 20 bushels wheat, 40 bushels oats, 35 to 50 corn, and 40 to 45 bushels of barley. He finds that

feedings can be done at low cost in alfalfa and sweet clover pasture, hogging off corn.

He raises chickens, and grows all the garden crops he needs, including beans, turnips, beets, pumpkins, cucumbers, tomatoes, lettuce, radishes and watermelons.

"We have every bit the same service as on high-priced land back East—such as daily mail, telephone, good roads, good water, cheap fuel, a good market."

Morrystown is a modern young city with every convenience and improvement to make community life interesting and progressive.



THE growing young man who is worth his salt is restless. He wants a place of his own. That is human nature. You felt the same way when you started out in life, thinking of new surroundings, planning a future for yourself. But there is a wonderful way to give a worth-while boy his head, and yet keep his loyalty and interests close to yours!

If he is capable and ambitious, you can afford to send him out to Montana or western North or South Dakota. There is still some choice range here, and rich farmland, that can be bought cheap. He is certain to prosper mightily with the increasing prosperity of the region.

Men who brought their brides in stage coaches to the warm fertile plains and valleys of western North and South Dakota and Montana are today—while still in prime manhood—men of means and assured income. The cow towns to which they went are modern young cities with broad paved streets, unlimited cheap electric power, up-to-date stores, splendid schools, churches, fine roads and convenient markets.

Yet their success is small compared to what lies before young farmers of today. Montana is just emerging from its pioneer period in agriculture. Land as fine as the soil of Indiana and Ohio is still cheap. Rich

markets are near or easily reached. The country is wonderful. Thousands of tourists pour in every year just to see it and enjoy it.

This is the country that produces "super-grade" wheat. It also produces butter as fine as any in the United States. Diversification has come in with surprising results. Potatoes, dairy products, poultry, dairy cows, beef herds, horses, sheep, hogs are all producing great wealth. Over half a million acres in this territory have already been growing corn.

There is a great movement up in the Northwest. The marvelous development of such cities as Moberge, Miles City, Lewistown, Great Falls, Spokane, Butte, Tacoma and Seattle indicates what the future is likely to be when people learn more of the resources of this richest part of the nation.

MR. H. F. HUNTER S-C
 Agricultural Agent, C. M. & St. Paul Ry.
 Room 796, Union Station, Chicago

I am interested in your ad about Montana and the Dakotas. I would like information on the subjects checked below:

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<input type="checkbox"/> Wheat	<input type="checkbox"/> Living and Climatic Conditions

Name _____
 P. O. Address _____
 County _____ State _____



Missouri is "Out of the Mud"

The State Has 3,336 Miles of Hard Surface Built, and Big Plans for 1927

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE
President State Board of Agriculture

FIFTEEN motor cars were mired in one long mud hole. It was a "bottom" road in North Missouri, and the time was late fall of 1920. Most of us unfortunates were Missourians, and we took it as a matter of course, cheerfully helping one another as we shoved and pried. But there was one big car from Kansas, and while her husband held the wheel the young woman, beautifully gowned, insisted on helping push. We warned her, but still she "must help." Suddenly the chains gripped and the powerful car shot forward as we fell back. All but the willing worker! A blinding deluge of mud and water filled her mouth and eyes and covered her coat and dress.

For a dramatic moment the woman stood there. She didn't even wipe the mud from her face. Then with all the venom of an overwrought soul she remarked "Damn Missouri!"

For years motorists from many states have chanted "Damn Missouri!" as they attempted to travel our impassable mud roads. Not that our mud is muddier or stickier than that of Kansas or any other Middle Western state, but it was a popular thing to talk about "Poor Old Missouri" and what a heck of a time one had getting anywhere. But that time has passed. Concrete now spans the bottomless gap I referred to. You can drive from Kansas City to St. Louis in a few hours without ever being in the mud. In all, Missouri has 3,336 miles of surfaced road, and when the state road system planned is completed we will have 7,640 miles. Missouri indeed is getting out of the mud.

Expended in construction and under contract for 1927, Missouri is planking down 106 million dollars for hard roads in five years. It is expected that the completed system will cost 100 million dollars more. And we will raise the cash without a dollar of property tax. The revenue from motor vehicle license fees amounted to \$13,327,000 in 1926. The 2-cent gas added several hundred thousand dollars more. Officials estimate an annual income of 14 million dollars for construction and maintenance until 1934, when the big building job will have been finished. Some enthusiasts are urging another license and gas tax increase, but farmers are against it. They cheerfully voted for the 2-cent tax and a 50 per cent license increase two years ago, but feel that's enough.

4 Per Cent for Overhead

Missouri's great record of road building has been made in the last five years. It is a monument to the state highway commission, headed by Theodore Gary of Kansas City, who recently resigned, giving as his reason the press of private business. Gary, a man of great ability and wealth, brought in as consulting engineer the state highway engineer of Texas at \$1,000 a month to help plan the system. This salary was paid out of Chairman Gary's own pocket. He employed the assistant state engineer in Illinois, B. H. Piepmeier, a Missourian, to take active charge of the work, and Piepmeier, who also resigned to go into Gary's private employ, more than made good. There has been a minimum of politics and no graft in state highway administration. Administration costs have been less than 4 per cent of the total, a remarkable record.

All building and maintenance in Missouri is under direction of the state

highway commission, a bi-partisan board of four members equally divided politically. When first appointed by Governor Hyde both Kansas City and St. Louis had representation, but neither city has a member on the present board. The commission, now headed by C. D. Matthews of Southeast Missouri, has adopted a policy of promotion within its organization, and named T. H. Cutler, Piepmeier's assistant, as chief engineer. Other states could well pattern their road program after that of Missouri. We are doing things.

A Few Kansas Facts

Kansas ranks fourth among the states in petroleum, with an annual output more than twice the value of the gold mined in the United States and Alaska in the same period.

Kansas has averaged more than 100 million bushels of wheat a year for the last 10 years.

The Kansas wheat acreage this year has been placed officially at 11,962,000

acres, a gain of 5 per cent over that of a year ago. This is the second largest acreage the state has planted.

Kansas grows the best wheat in the world.

Kansas has 165,879 farms, averaging 275 acres each. The total value of the land and buildings is \$2,504,320,108, and exceeds that of 41 other states.

Only one state has a greater meat packing industry than Kansas, only two have a greater milling industry and only three produce more zinc.

Kansas had 492,605 motor vehicles registered last year. Of these, 441,372 were passenger automobiles, 49,903 were trucks and 1,303 were motorcycles.

There are 8,794 school districts in Kansas with 18,375 teachers, superintendents and principals. There are 9,326 school buildings, built at a total cost of \$8,983,912,250.

The total enrollment in state colleges a year ago was 20,731. The value of the buildings was \$8,016,307; of apparatus, \$2,945,679, and of libraries \$816,166.

Thirty-four private colleges had an enrollment of 11,760 students.

Kansas has a larger percentage of her population attending universities and colleges than any other state.

Uncle Ab says whenever he gets pessimistic about farm conditions he remembers that during past depressions some farmers have bought and paid for farms.

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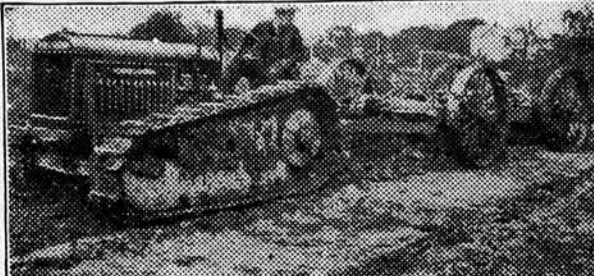
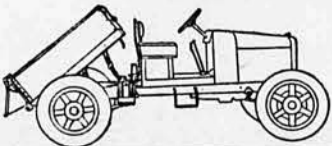
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Trucks and Tractors

At left: Model SD, 1½-Ton Dump and Tractor Truck.



Below: The McCormick-Deering Industrial Tractor, with Crawler equipment, operating heavy-duty wheel scraper in road-making service.



This Road Pays Cash Return

Works Gets a Top Price for Milk and Does His Hauling at Reduced Rates

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

TWO farmers had casually expressed optimistic views on the subject; a local merchant leaned against the soda fountain counter and took it up from his angle; the drug store proprietor smiled approval as he poked a little more life into the fire; the filling station man fairly beamed; and the doctor left the group to make a country call, knowing he wouldn't have to fight mud despite the wet weather. It seemed as if most folks in Allen county were pretty well pleased with the road progress that had been made there.

R. L. Works bumped into the discussion when he happened to stop in the drug store on his way home this evening. He listened. The corners of his mouth elevated themselves. Such talks always had that effect on him. But the expression wasn't one of disgust. Far from that. Hadn't he bucked

With his dishonor, the Benefit District, legally dead and cremated, and everybody chipping in at the rate of 2 cents a gallon, no wonder Mr. Works and other good roads boosters believe more fervidly than ever in the gospel of 365-day surfaces.

"But just where do you collect a cash return from this \$500 gravel layout?" This from the blond question box. Mr. Works didn't have so much time to chat that evening, but he left his new acquaintance with a cordial invitation to "come out and see us in the morning." Well, to make a long night short, the blond boy got out to the Works farm shortly after breakfast. "That's the road I mean, the one you just came over," Mr. Works explained.

"I had 600 acres in the benefit district and it cost me \$1 an acre for land bordering the road, down to 25 cents an acre for land 2 miles back. But the gravel has increased the value of my land from \$5 to \$10 an acre, and I figure that is something of a cash return. My road connects up with others so that I can go to any town in the county, large or small, any time I wish in any kind of weather. Why, children all over the county can get to school in town, when they have advanced that far, without regard to weather. I have three daughters who go back and forth every day. It is much nicer for them to be home every night, and, too, affords considerable satisfaction to their parents."

Trucks Haul the Hogs

And the gravel roads in the county started milk routes out from the condensery at Iola; Works's stretch of gravel extended the route to his place. Now all the milk from the Guernseys and Jerseys, 50 head in all, brings a good return with the least possible trouble on his part. "If the route men didn't pick up the whole milk," he said, "I would have to sell cream or make it into butter. Marketing as I do cuts the labor by at least one-third. I get \$2.85 a hundred pounds at my gate; I would get one-fourth less at least by selling cream, and I am getting as much as if I sold butter but don't have all the work connected with it. It saves time for the women folks, too. No excess of washing and scalding utensils or the like. All we have to do is strain the milk and away it goes. I can use the extra time I have more profitably than running the separator or churn." Surfaced roads simply have made a profitable sideline—that is what Mr. Works calls his dairy work—more profitable.

But it doesn't end there. Mr. Works led the way over to where 40 or 50 head of purebred Durocs were grunting contentedly. He raises about twice that many hogs every year, and has been depending on them for a cash income for about 15 years. "I sell all my hogs on the market," he offered, "but I use purebreds because they have the build and capacity for feed. They do



R. L. Works, Allen County, Who Says the Gravel Road Past His Place is Worth Many Times Its Cost

bottomless roads all the way to town summer and winter? And hadn't frozen ruts and slippery surfaces worn out plenty of chains and tires, and jolted several months of service out of his cars? Since the gravel has been in, chains seldom are necessary, tires last longer and cars don't creak with rheumatism at so tender an age.

"My part of the road cost me \$500," Mr. Works offered in his turn, "but it is worth that amount many times over." At this point the most recent arrival, a blondish sort of person, started to generate some questions. "How did it cost you so much?" he wanted to know. "Benefit district," Works replied. Sure, sure, the blond boy remembered it then. He even recalled some unkind remarks he had heard about this particular variety of district. But Mr. Works had paid his \$500 and grinned with pleasure every time he turned on to the road. Golly!



Part of the Guernseys and Jerseys in the Dairy Herd. This is a Profitable Sideline, Made More Profitable by the Good Roads That Criss-Cross His County, Mr. Works Said. He Also Figures His Land Has Been Increased in Value as Much as \$5 to \$10 an Acre

More than 5,000,000 head of cattle shipped by motor truck in 1925

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much better for me than grades. When it comes to marketing I haul them to town and ship to Kansas City. Since the surfaced roads have been at my service it doesn't cost me so much to haul my hogs to the shipping point. What I do is hire trucks. Their rates are lower than formerly, and they will come and get the hogs any day I think the market quotations justify my selling. In short, there is nothing to hindering me from taking advantage of the best markets. Hiring my hauling done costs about the same as if I hired an extra hand and provided a team and wagon, but there is a lot of time saved. A truck can haul three loads while a team would be making one trip."

Lower haulage charges apply with corn, hay and other crops just the same as to hogs, Mr. Works assured. "I had 65 acres of the finest corn I ever saw this last season until the flood got it," he said. "We grow a great deal of the clovers in this section. I use Sweet clover as green manure, and I sold 100 bushels of seed last year. Also grow some wheat for a cash crop and Kanota oats for feed and to sell for seed. You simply must have several lines so if you fall down on one there are others to keep the bills paid."

During the farm inspection tour Mr. Works had been pointing out, with some degree of pride, the various farm buildings—hog house, corn crib, cattle shed, horse barn, poultry houses and machine shed—all made of hollow tile. "They didn't cost me as much as wood," he said, require almost no upkeep, are practically fire proof, and besides I've patronized a home industry. If the doors are closed in the barn, water won't freeze in there during the winter. As a matter of fact it really is too warm. And it's cool in the summer and never damp. The floors are of hollow tile with a 2-inch layer of cement over that. I store wheat and all kinds of grain produced on the farm, having room for about 3,000 bushels, and never have any trouble. I had an unusual experience during the flood. Water got up on the sides of my grain storage 12 inches, but two buckets of water didn't seep thru all fold."

Mr. Works was just starting to give his blond visitor some information about the poultry when Mrs. Works came out of the kitchen door and joined the inspection party. "Now don't let him make you think he tends the poultry, too," she smiled. "They belong to me. That's my end of the business." There wasn't any argument. Mrs. Works finds that the surfaced road helps her income, too. In hatching season, for example, she sells eggs to a good many folks over the county, from her flock of Rhode Island Reds. She has 350 now and has been breeding up her flock for more than 10 years. With the good roads her customers don't mind calling for the eggs. And when eggs are sold for human consumption, the market is only a few minutes away. Setting eggs bring \$4 a hundred, and the total volume of such sales amounts to \$400 or more every season. Mrs. Works let the blond person in on a little secret, too. "The cows and chickens make more money than Bob does on the rest of the farm," she said.

Endorse Protective Service

(Continued from Page 7)

When you post your farm with the sign every piece of your property, livestock, poultry, grain and other crops, machinery, tools, and personal property on your farm are under the protection of the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service. If a thief comes on to your place and steals any of your property after you have your farm posted, there will be a \$50 cash reward ready for the person or persons who are responsible for the arrest and conviction of the thief or thieves. The amount of property is not so much the question. It's the act of stealing that counts—and stealing farm property is the thing the Protective Service is out to stop.

When you discover that thieves have visited your place be sure to report the matter to your sheriff and county attorney at once. Don't wait until you are going into town. Telephone the officers immediately. Promptness in reporting a theft is very important and helps give the officers more of an

even chance to catch the thieves. One case reported to us a few days ago illustrates the value of promptness in reporting losses. This farmer heard a disturbance near his chicken house and went out to see what was wrong. Upon investigation he found most of his chickens missing. Altho it was almost daylight he did not wait until morning to report his loss. He immediately telephoned to the sheriff. In about 30 minutes the sheriff and one of his deputies were on their way to the farmer's place to see if they could pick up a hot trail. Just as they were leaving town they saw an automobile come down the main street and quickly turn off into a side street. They followed—stopped the car—and upon investigation found they had the thieves they were looking for. The thieves proved to be men who lived more than 30 miles away, in another county. The owner soon had his stolen chickens back, but if he had waited until morning to notify the sheriff of his loss the chances are he would not have recovered his lost poultry so easily.

It pays to report a theft promptly—and to give the officers every possible clew. Give them all the information you have about the theft. Describe the property as accurately as you can. Be sure to look around for any evidence you may be able to find, such as automobile tracks or other tell-tale signs the thieves may have left behind. Often the type of car can be told by tire

tracks left by the car. Look for foot prints, too. And here is an important point to bear in mind in running down thieves: If you have any suspicions as to the guilty parties, you can feel perfectly safe in telling your county attorney and sheriff whom you suspect. You are not liable in any way for such information you give them. You are fully protected by law in giving them any clews or suspected evidence you may believe will help them. When they have this information they can make a much more intelligent investigation. Such information often leads to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty parties.

The big fight is on to drive the thieves out of Kansas and make Kansas farm homes, and farm property, safe. On one side are the farm folks of Kansas, the state peace officers and the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze Protective Service. On the other side are the thieves. Let's make "farm protection and co-operation" the battle slogan of our side, and put the thieving rascals on the run.

According to a daily paper women are now buying their dresses on the instalment system. We seem to have seen some of them wearing the first instalment.

A current advertisement for an oil burner contains the slogan, "Pay as you enjoy it." We sometimes wish that Europe had bought its war that way.

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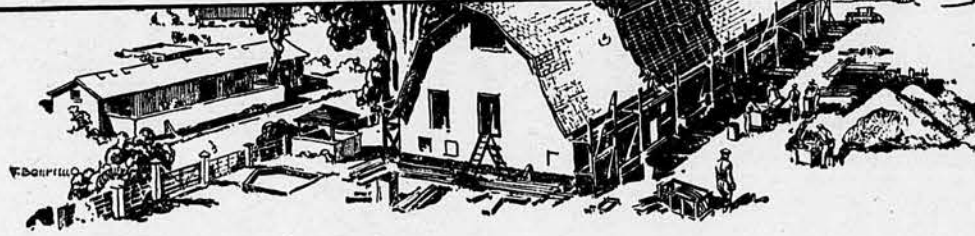
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A Sectional Feeling Grows?

But 50 Million Dollars for New Buildings in Washington is a National Program!

BY CLIF STRATTON

STATESMEN particularly Eastern statesmen, are deploring the growth of sectional and class feeling in this country. They see it as a growing danger to the continued prosperity of the country.

And the statesmen probably are right. Otherwise they wouldn't be statesmen. But incidentally their fears and forebodings give rise to and are based on some rather peculiar definitions.

For example, a 50 million dollar building program for the city of Washington is a national program.

A hundred million dollar building program for cities in 30 states west of the Alleghenies is pork barrel sectional legislation, much to be deplored.

Purchase of the Cape Cod Canal, to save the money invested by private capital in an enterprise that lost instead of made money, calling for 11½ million dollars from the Federal treasury, is a national and laudable proposition.

But a limitation of 12 million dollars for work to make the upper Missouri navigable is sectional legislation.

A protective tariff on a manufactured product, cost paid by the consumer, is national legislation of a sacred character.

An equalization fee to protect the farmer against a surplus that turns a profit into a loss, to be paid by the farmer, is class legislation that smacks of sovietism, or worse.

An alliance of representatives of swollen estates, bankers and millionaires to lower the estate or inheritance tax, and make it retroactive so a few large estates will get refunds of some 80 million dollars, is statesmanship of a high order.

An agreement between supporters of a farm relief bill and a banking bill, by which the two bills are assured of a vote in the Senate, is an unholy alliance, contrary to public policy.

And so on and so on, to the end of the chapter, which is not yet.

The just discovered advent of sectional and class legislation in the halls of Congress is much to be deplored, and many oratorical statesmen are howling and shouting their fears to high heaven.

It may even become a political issue.

Speaking of the federal estate tax, there is a determined but so far under-cover drive being made to abolish it entirely, on the ground that it is an infringement of the rights of the states. Various state legislatures are being worked, thru the activities of a lobbyist named Allen, assisted generally locally by an attorney or two representing one or more large estates, to memorialize Congress to this effect. Several legislatures have done so.

Of course, the practical effect of this will be to leave the way clear for holders of large estates—small ones under \$100,000 are not affected by the Federal estate tax—to take a legal residence in Florida or some other state which does not have an inheritance tax, and escape paying any such tax at all.

"If there were no federal estate tax," said Senator Capper recently in discussing this subject, "it would be possible for huge fortunes, some accumulated by unfair or unlawful means, to be held intact and practically free from

taxation for a generation or two after the death of the original possessor, by the simple device of establishing technical residence in one of the three states not levying inheritance taxes, and investing the funds in tax-exempt securities. Long before our own Government was established, the evil social and economic effect of such a condition was experienced in England, and a remedy devised."

Prompt slaughter of diseased and exposed animals is the most effective, and generally the most economical, method of combating the foot and mouth disease, according to a report just made public by the Department of Agriculture.

"A close scrutiny of methods used in Europe for controlling foot and mouth disease," the report says, "shows that even the severest form of quarantine is relatively ineffective compared with

the prompt slaughter of diseased and exposed animals, as practiced in the United States. European scientists with whom the American scientists discussed methods agreed that, when its extent is limited to a small percentage of animals, the slaughter and clean-up method is the only effective one, besides being the most economical."

The report is based on the findings of an American commission sent to Europe in 1925 to study the disease. The commission now is preparing its official report, which will be available in a short time. On the commission were Dr. Harry W. Schoening, of the Bureau of Animal Industry; Dr. Jacob Traum, of the University of California; and Dr. Peter K. Olitsky, of the Rockefeller Institute for Medical Research.

Congress authorized the trip abroad because the dangers of experimenting with the virus in the United States were considered so great as to warrant the time and expense abroad, where the disease already is generally prevalent.

Congress has authorized and appropriated 10 million dollars for the "clean-up" campaign against the European corn borer in this country. Most of the work will be done in co-operation with New York, Indiana and Ohio.

Spring Work Near, Maybe?

Anyhow Folks Ask, "Are We Going to Get Thru With Winter This Easy?"

BY HENRY HATCH

Folks who have been reading this department may notice a change in style this week, for the one who has been writing these two columns every week for so long is now in a Kansas City hospital for a most serious operation, and it will be several weeks with everything turning out for the best before Harley will be back on the job. In the meantime, his brother, Henry, will be speaking to you, to express it in radio terms.

NOW that Mr. Ground Hog failed to see his shadow—at least it was very cloudy here February 2—spring work seems nearer than ever. There is one question we are all asking one another, "Are we going to get thru with winter this easy?" Probably not. Despite Ground Hog superstitions, there's plenty of time for a real life-sized winter yet, and judging by the way the weather man has doped it out to us for several seasons, we cannot be sure that Old Man Winter has made his final bow even when April breezes blow.

A Good Early Potato

Anyhow, the folks are all thinking of spring and of the work that comes at that busy season. A lady living near Neosho Rapids wishes to know if we ever have had any success with any variety of potato earlier than the Early Ohio. Yes, we like the Six Weeks for a real early potato. It is a quick grower and matures to a mealy, eating stage sooner than any potato we ever have grown. It is not so heavy a yielder as the Ohio, and no one should plant it except for early use and sale, but for this purpose it has no equal. No, we have none of its seed for sale. Most seed houses regularly list it.

Real Farm Gardens Pay

Perhaps Jayhawker Farm pays a little more attention to the growing of a good garden than does the average farm of this size. This is because we find it pays; and because we all, large and small, have well-developed appetites for everything that can be grown in a garden, and we keep healthy eating it. As Harley has told you many times, we are fixed to water our garden, not with any great amount, but with what can be pumped thru an inch pipe by an engine pump if the wind doesn't blow enough to do the pumping with the windmill. This limited amount of water is really all we ever have needed here in Eastern Kansas to pull us thru any dry spell, and it always assures us good garden crops.

Takes Some Work, Tho

Certainly, it takes some work to raise a good garden. We plant in rows marked out with a corn planter and do our cultivating with regular six-shovel corn cultivators, but there is much

small hand hoe work to do, anyhow. And, of course, running the water between the rows when it is dry also makes more work, but it is work that you know is going to pay, and, somehow, one can work with a greater courage when he knows the harvest is to be sure. Grocery bills would be smaller and bank deposits might be larger if more farmers would put more energy, planning, action and well-rotted manure into larger and better farm gardens.

Start the Crop Right

All the neighbors are beginning to speculate on oats sowing time. This talk is all premature, but there must be preliminaries in all things, grain growing included. One of the preliminaries to oats sowing used to be running the seed thru a fanning mill, but with better separators to do the threshing, and possibly better skilled operators, more and more men are seeding their oats "as is," meaning as the grain is shoveled from the bin. When the oats crop has been good this does very well, but usually there are enough small, light grains in any bin oats to make it worth while to use a good cleaner and grader on the seed before sowing. This is one machine we do not yet own. Had corn and wheat not been so cheap we would have been able to afford one this spring, but 60-cent corn and \$1.15 wheat leaves little after the regular things have been provided, these times.

Most Any Time Now

How early is it safe to sow oats in Kansas? Any time after February 20, if the ground is in good condition and the weather does not make you hunt your sheep-lined coat when riding the drill. It is the modern disk drill that permits an earlier seeding of oats than was practicable in the days when we broadcasted the seed and cultivated or plowed it in. The earlier we sow the deeper we cover, and have yet to lose a stand of deep drilled oats, even following that zero temperature of March 17 of a few years ago. Most oats were well sprouted, then, and a few were peeping thru the ground, with little to no damage following.

When Soils Were New

As we look back to the farming the tools of 30 years ago permitted us to do, and check up the yields that resulted, we cannot help but give much of the credit of our success then to a newer and a less stubborn soil than we have today. Were we to go out and scatter from 2 to 4 bushels of oats an acre among a lot of standing stalks,

follow with a walking cultivator that ripped the dirt up in great gouges with four large shovels, then give it a "once over" with a light wooden harrow, we wouldn't expect to raise much of a crop of oats, nowadays, but we would often have 40 to 60 bushels an acre to show for this kind of farming 30 and 40 years ago. It's impossible now.

Into the Junk Pile?

At this time our legislators are delving deep, or pretending to, into matters pertaining to state banking laws and our state banks. It is now agreed that the bank guaranty law which has given us a feeling of security for many years is in the junk pile. The bankers have simply deserted it, after riding it as a free horse until they saw the poor brute could be made to serve them no more on the scant food provided it. Had they fed it from the beginning, as the terms of the contract provided, the animal would have been sleek and strong today, capable of carrying its mount on any journey, no matter how rough the way; but years back, when traveling was easy and roses were growing all along the way, the bankers neglected their friend by not building the proper surplus as the law provides, so now, after years of almost free riding, the bankers have all but entirely deserted the old nag, and the bones of a once faithful work horse are ready to be bleached by a March sun.

Flock Averages 130 Eggs

We have been breeding Standard Buff Wyandottes since 1908. The birds are allowed a free range over the farm, except that we keep them fenced out of the yard and garden. The flock is kept confined only in the coldest weather. Thus the birds are given an opportunity to keep all the waste grains picked up, and to get considerable green feed. This management also gives them more vigor, and aids in producing stronger chicks, hatched from real eggs.

Several small plots of wheat or rye are planted close to the quarters of the flock every fall to help in supplying green feed. We feed a dry mash composed of equal parts of bran, shorts, ground corn and ground oats, one-fourth part of meat scrap and also a little salt. Sometimes one-fourth part of oil meal is added, especially in the moulting season, to help produce new feathers.

For our grain ration we use equal parts of wheat and corn. We keep the mash before the birds all the time, and feed as much grain by weight as the mash they eat. In the hatching season we feed ¼ pound of cod liver oil to 100 hens a day. It is fed in the mash. Steamed oats also is used sometimes, and if there is no other green feed available we use sprouted oats.

We have been keeping flock records for several years, and find that our hens have raised their average every season, until in 1926 it was 130 eggs a hen. The bill for feed purchased averages about 90 cents a hen, and the average income from the eggs produced last season was \$3.25 a hen. We also sold \$258.36 worth of live poultry.

We cull the flock carefully, and keep only the hens which have a good color, type and standard qualifications. We are trying to develop a standard flock with a high egg yield—that will both win and lay. We entered a hen in the Michigan International Egg Laying Contest last year; she led the pen for three months, and was third in the Wyandotte class at the close of the contest.

Our poultry house is 18 feet wide and 70 feet long, and is divided into three sections, this including a 30-foot open-front scratching shed in the middle. It is covered at the front with netting, to let in the sunshine, and on account of its location it is almost always comfortable and warm. This house faces the south and has a one-way roof. When the weather is too stormy to allow the birds to go out on the range we turn them in the scratching shed, and they certainly enjoy the room and the sunshine it provides.

Luray, Kan. C. C. Wyckoff.

Listen, Congress: What all of us really want is more income and less taxation.

The adjective in "easy payments" doesn't refer to the collector's job, either.



Genuine Cork Linoleum Rugs in NEW - DIFFERENT - PRETTIER Patterns



On the floor: Armstrong's Jaspé Linoleum Rug with over-laid border, No. 706

NEW BEAUTY in Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs . . . a brand new idea in rug design, something entirely different from anything you have seen before. New colors, new patterns, prettier than anything you ever dreamed of having in a smooth-surface rug of real linoleum.

No words can picture the unusual beauty of these new Armstrong Rugs. Nothing less than your own personal inspection at a floor covering store will do them justice. Ask to see the genuine Jaspé rugs with the over-laid borders, the rugs with the two-toned field, and the rugs with the unit borders. Again Armstrong has achieved a new style and vogue in rug design!

Only the patterns have been changed. Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs are still made of

"I never dreamed a smooth-surface rug could be so beautiful"

genuine cork linoleum from the printed surface right through to the sturdy burlap back. They are just as long-wearing, just as easy to clean, and just as flex-

ible and easy to handle as ever. They are just as inexpensive and economical to buy as they always have been.

These new rug patterns can be obtained only in Armstrong's genuine linoleum rugs. Designs for every room—in all sizes up to 12 ft. by 12 ft. and 12 ft. by 15 ft. Remember to ask for Armstrong's by name. Any furniture or rug merchant can get them for you if he does not have them in stock.

"RUGS OF PRACTICAL BEAUTY"

This attractive booklet, printed in colors, illustrates the new patterns. It is free. Write for it to the Armstrong Cork Company, Linoleum Division, 1012 Jackson St., Lancaster, Pa.



Above: Pattern No. 961.
Right: Pattern No. 717, Jaspé Linoleum with over-laid border

Armstrong's Linoleum Rugs

they wear and **(A)** wear and wear

Look for the **CIRCLE A** trade mark on the burlap back



If you ask *me*,
P. A. is
great tobacco!

I'VE DONE a lot of pipe-pioneering. There's hardly a brand or a blend that I haven't tried out at some time or other. As man to man, I want to say that there is just one tobacco that gives me the solid, deep-down enjoyment I demand of a pipe—*Prince Albert*.

When I opened my first tidy red tin and got a full breath of that rich, mellow P. A. aroma, I said to myself: "Old Son, this is *tobacco!*" The first pipe-load proved the aroma was no false prophet. I'll never forget that day. It has meant a lot to me.

I stick by Prince Albert because Prince Albert sticks by me. Its fine, full-bodied flavor is a genuine joy. I smoke it from morning to midnight and enjoy every fire-up. There's no more bite or parch in P. A. than you'd find in a honey-dew melon, and it's just as sweet.

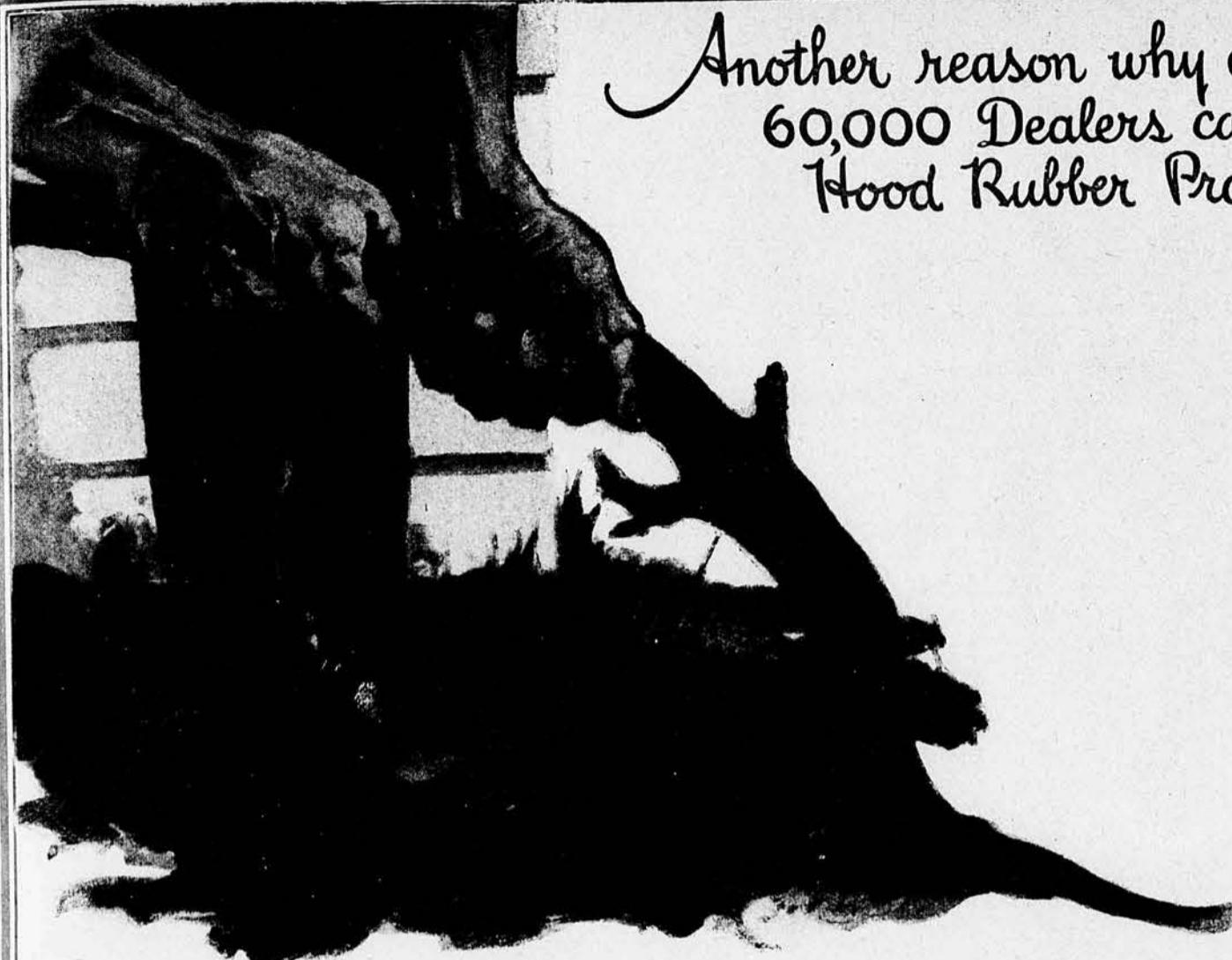
The one regret I have about P. A. is that I didn't discover it sooner. I'm telling this to you now so that you may profit by my experience. You may think you are perfectly satisfied with your present brand. So did I . . . until I tried Prince Albert!

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



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The Red Tread across the sole —identifies this longer-wearing, lower-priced boot!

Second in quality only to the Hood Red Boot—this Red Tread Boot will give the extra wear previously had from none but higher-priced boots.

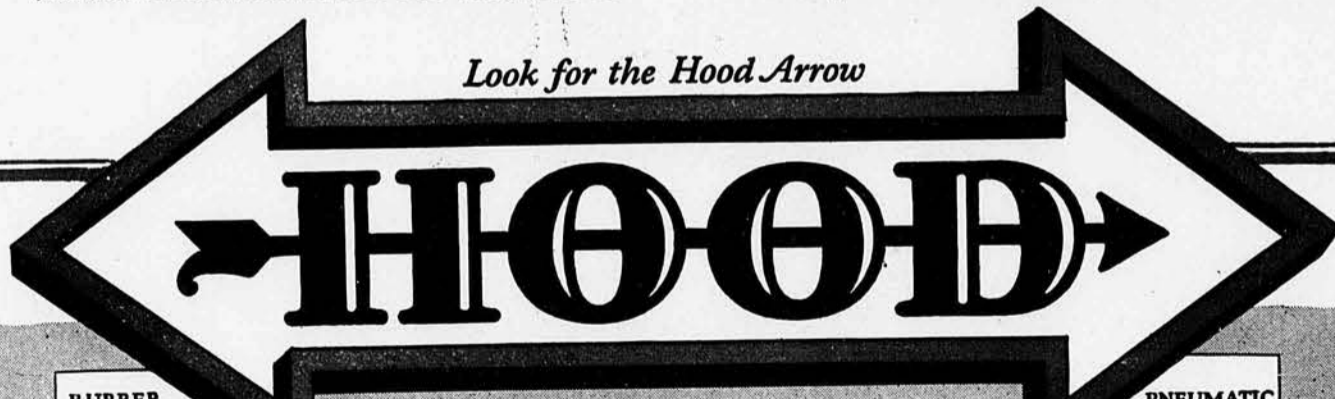
Full double sole and quality uppers welded into one piece by the patented HOOD pressure process—a remarkable dollar for dollar value. The mark HOOD indicates

the best buys in rubber footwear for all the family. In heavy footwear these marks are: YELLOW LABEL, means highest quality; GREY LABEL, means extra wear for the money.

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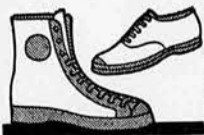
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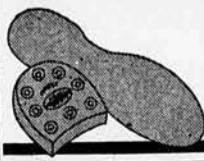
CANVAS SHOES



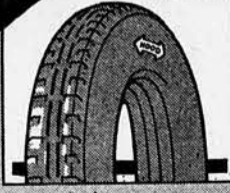
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QUALITY • ALWAYS • MAINTAINED



The dependable Radiola 20 *enriches every side of farm life*

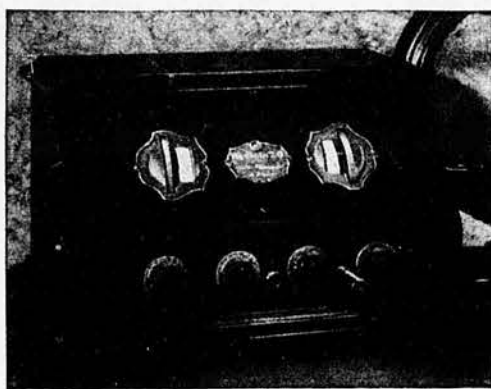
There's the business of farming—the interest of learning—the joy of living! And in it all, Radiola 20 takes a central place around which the days revolve.

When the weather reports are being broadcast, a single turn of a finger brings them in clearly. Whenever there's produce to sell, there's news of its market price, just for the tuning in. You can count on a Radiola 20, without tinkering or fussing or servicing. It is one of the products of a quarter century of radio pioneering; and throughout a considerable period of trial, testing and perfecting, it has proved it will stand up, and give steady, dependable performance.

It has a special "amplification" that gives it the distance reach of much bigger sets.

And it is twenty times as selective as the ordinary radio set!

It has a power tube, too, that means you can turn up the volume, without losing the clear, undistorted tone. Mother can listen to the home talks, while she works



Radiola 20, with Radiotrons, . . . \$115
RCA Loudspeaker 100, . . . \$35

across the room. In the evening, the lectures from the colleges are loud enough for the whole family to listen to. And a world of fine music comes in vividly and clearly, giving life new pleasure.

It is in music that tone quality counts most. Tune in dance music or finest symphony concert, and Radiola 20 challenges even high priced competitors to any test of tone! It is a moderate-priced set, but it has proved that quality of performance is not a matter of price, but of design and manufacturing skill. Not only RCA, but its associates, General Electric and Westinghouse, have contributed to making this Radiola so remarkably fine that, when you hear it, you will be satisfied with nothing less in radio!

Buy with confidence  where you see this sign.

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Timber-Wolf

By Jackson Gregory

(Copyright)

AS THE two men eyed each other, it was impossible to conceive of any earthly happening bringing them within the warm enclosure of man's friendship.

But there was money in sight, and money in the hands of Timber-Wolf was habitually offered to fate as free money. And always, in the heart of Babe Deveril, when there was money in his pocket and money in sight, there was the impulse to hazard, to win or lose, and know the wild moment of a gambler's pleasure. And so he said swiftly:

"Just the same, I have a claim on that three thousand of yours!"

"Yes?" And again the heavy eyebrows were lifted as Timber-Wolf's interest was snared.

"If it's mine, it comes to me. If it's yours, you keep it and take three thousand from me to boot. I'll flip a coin with you!"

"Baby Devil!" laughed Standing softly. "Oh, Baby Devil, if your mamma could only see you now!"

"Are you on?" demanded Deveril, in a suppressed voice.

"On? With bells, Baby Devil! Heads or tails, and let her flicker!"

Lynette Brooke could catch only enough of all this to set her wondering. The two men were agreeing upon something, and all the while jeering at each other, and, tho they checked their words and subdued their voices, anger was directing whatever they did or meant to do.

Both men were eager and tense. For both made of life a game of hazard. With Babe Deveril three thousand dollars, to be won or lost in the flicker of an eyelid, was a large sum of money; to Bruce Standing, a man of millions, it was no great thing. Yet neither of them was more tense and eager than the other. The game was the thing.

Automatically, perhaps subconsciously intending to have a free hand, since his rifle was still held in his left, Bruce Standing stuffed his spurned bank-notes into his pocket. But it was Deveril who, having conceived the idea, was first to produce a coin; a silver dollar, and mate to those other silver dollars which he had presented to the girl, Maria.

"Heads or tails, Standing?" he demanded, holding the coin ready to toss ceilingward.

"Throw it," said Timber-Wolf, with his characteristic grin, "and I name it while it's in the air. For I don't know what sleight-of-hand you may have acquired these later years, and I don't trust you, my sweet kinsman! And shoot fast, as some one's coming."

For both had heard the rattle of hoofs in the road outside, as some horseman came racing up to the door.

"Name it, then," cried Deveril, and shot the coin, spinning, upward.

"Heads!" Timber-Wolf named it.

"Always heads. My motto there, Kid!"

The silver dollar, with such zest had it been pitched upward, struck the ceiling and dropped to the floor, rolling. It rolled half across the room, both men springing after it, stooping to watch and know how fate decided matters between them. And in the end there was no decision at all. For the coin rolled half-way into a crack between the boards and stood thus, on edge, neither heads nor tails.

"Flip her again," growled Bruce Standing, deep in his throat. "And step lively!"

Real Anger

Already the horse's hoofs, as its rider plucked at the reins, were sliding outside. Deveril caught up the coin and tossed it again. And this time, true to his word, and not trusting the other, Bruce Standing called before the silver dollar struck the floor:

"Tails!"

And as the silver dollar struck and rolled and stopped, and at last lay flat, and the two stooped over it so close that almost the black hair of one and the reddish hair of the other brushed, they saw that it was heads. And that Timber-Wolf, repudiating his motto, "always heads!" had lost three thousand dollars. And at the instant their intruder burst in on them from the road,

Here, after his own strange fashion, came Billy Winch, Timber-Wolf's one-legged retainer. Billy Winch had been agile all of his hard life until, after a horse had fallen on him, the doctor had cut his leg off above the knee. "You'll go on crutches the rest of your life," they told him. And Billy Winch, weak and pale and sick and haggard-eyed, muttered at them: "You're a pack of damn liars! I'll cut my throat before I'll be a crutch-man." And he had kept his oath. Seldom did he stir save on the back of his horse. And when needs must that he go horseless some few steps, he went "like a man, one-leg style, hopping!" Now, hopping on his one foot so that, with his pinched, weakened face and small bright eyes, he resembled some uncouth bird, he bounced into the room.

"I got word for you, Bruce Standing!" he cried excitedly.

"Clear out, you fool . . ."

"I won't clear out! This is the real thing. Listen: a man, and it was a man paid by Young Gallup, has just went down the road, with a double-barrel shotgun, and the dirty skunk has shot your horse, good old Sunlight . . . dead!" By now Billy Winch was whimpering; tears, whether of rage or grief, filled his bright eyes and streamed down his face. And all the while, to maintain his balance, he was hopping unsteadily about, his outflung hand groping for the wall.

And now at last Timber-Wolf's anger, a devastating, all-engulfing rage which mastered him utterly, was unleashed. And with its release came inevitably that one condition of which he was so terribly ashamed. He cried out aloud, in a great, roaring voice . . . and in the fierce grip of his wrath his utterance was so affected that his speech came enunciated in the most incongruous of fashions. For it was Timber-Wolf's burning mortification that he, the strongest man of these mountains, when in the clutch of his mightiest passions . . . lisped like an affected school-girl!

"Thunlight dead!" he stormed. "You thay that to me? Yeth? Then, by God, juth ath thure as I live, I'll . . ."

He cut himself short; his face, instantly red with rage grew redder with shame. He snapped his great jaws shut, and across the room Deveril heard the grinding of his teeth. He swerved

about, charging toward the door, which gave entrance to the room where Gallup was.

But a far more critical moment than Timber-Wolf knew was ticking in the clock of his life. In the hall stood the girl, Lynette. She had heard all of these words of Billy Winch, and she had heard Bruce Standing's bellowed rejoinder. And she, already taut-nerved and keyed up, with fatigue and a strenuous night, was so struck by the absurdity of a strong man lisping his passionate utterance that she broke out into uncontrollable laughter. And when Lynette Brooke's laughter caught her unawares, it rang out as clearly as the chiming of silver bells. Now, with nerves quivering, she was almost hysterical. . . .

A Dead Halt

Timber-Wolf came to as dead a halt as tho it had been a bullet instead of the mockery of a girl's laughter which cut into his heart. For only mockery he made of it, he who upon this one point, as upon no other, was so sensitive. And to have a human female laugh at him!

His rage threatened to choke him. But now, even as he had forgotten his lost bet with Babe Deveril, so did he forget a dead horse and Young Gallup. The entire violence of his anger was deflected, turned on a woman who had eavesdropped upon his ignominy and then assailed him with the mockery of her mirth. He who held all womankind in such high scorn, to be now a woman's laughing-stock! He, Bruce Standing, Timber-Wolf! He snatched at the hall door, and under his attack one of the ancient hinges broke, and the door, flung back, leaned crazily against the wall. And all the while, tho he kept his teeth so hard set that his jaws bulged with the strain, he was muttering curses in his throat. He burst into the dim hallway, his brain on fire.

She heard him coming. More than that, and before, it seemed to her that her instinct told her that he would come, bearing down on her like a hurricane, in such violence as would stamp her into the earth. She had not meant to laugh at him; she did not want to laugh. And yet now all that she could do was clap her hands over her mouth and run before him as a blown leaf races before the storm. She sped down the hall, plunged into her room and slammed the door after her.

And in the hallway she heard the pounding of his heavy boots. Already he was at her door. Before she could shoot the bolt, he had gripped the knob. When he flung his weight against the panel, it flew back, and under the impact she was thrown backward, and would have fallen had it not

been that she brought up against her bed. Here she half fell; but was erect before he had stormed across the threshold.

"You . . ."

Why had she run from him? She was not afraid of him, and she was not afraid of anything on earth. Or, at least, making a sort of religion out of it, that was the thing which she had always told herself. Just, at hand, on the little table by the open window, was her revolver. And she could shoot and shoot true to the mark. She had told Babe Deveril that she could take care of herself. She stood, rigid and defiant, and in her heart unafraid.

On a bracketed shelf over her head was a kerosene lamp which she had left burning when she had gone out. She could see the working of his lips. And he saw her.

No Use for Women

Now those who knew Timber-Wolf best knew this about him—that he had no use for womankind; that he held all of the female of the human race to be weaklings and worse, leeches on the strength of man. And at this moment, surely, Timber-Wolf was in no mood to revise for the better his sweeping and deep-based opinion. But now, despite all trumped-up reasonings, no matter how sincere, his first clear view of this girl gave him pause.

She was superb. Physically, if not otherwise. For the first thing, her hair snared him. Strong men are always caught by films; a big brute of a man who may break his triumphant way thru iron bands grows powerless under a frail wisp of a frail woman's hair. In the hall she had held her hat in her hands; her hair, loosely upgathered and insecurely and hastily confined, had tumbled all about her face as she bolted into her room. He saw that first of all. And then he saw her eyes. At the moment, already in her room with the door slammed shut behind him and his back against it, he looked, glowering, into her eyes. And he found them at once soft and still amazingly unafraid; those daring eyes of Lynette Brooke, daughter of a dancing-girl and of the dare-all miner, Brooke. Unafraid, tho he who might have choked the life out of her between finger and thumb turned his furious face on her.

He paid her tribute with a flash of his shining blue eyes. That was for the physical beauty of her; that said, "Outwardly, girl, you are superb!" Yet it remained that, his one weakness shaming him, she had laughed at him. For the first time in his life a girl had laughed at him. . . .

She saw the sudden changing fires in his eyes and stepped closer to the table on which lay that small, high-powered implement which puts the weak on a level with the strong. . . .

"By God, girl . . ."

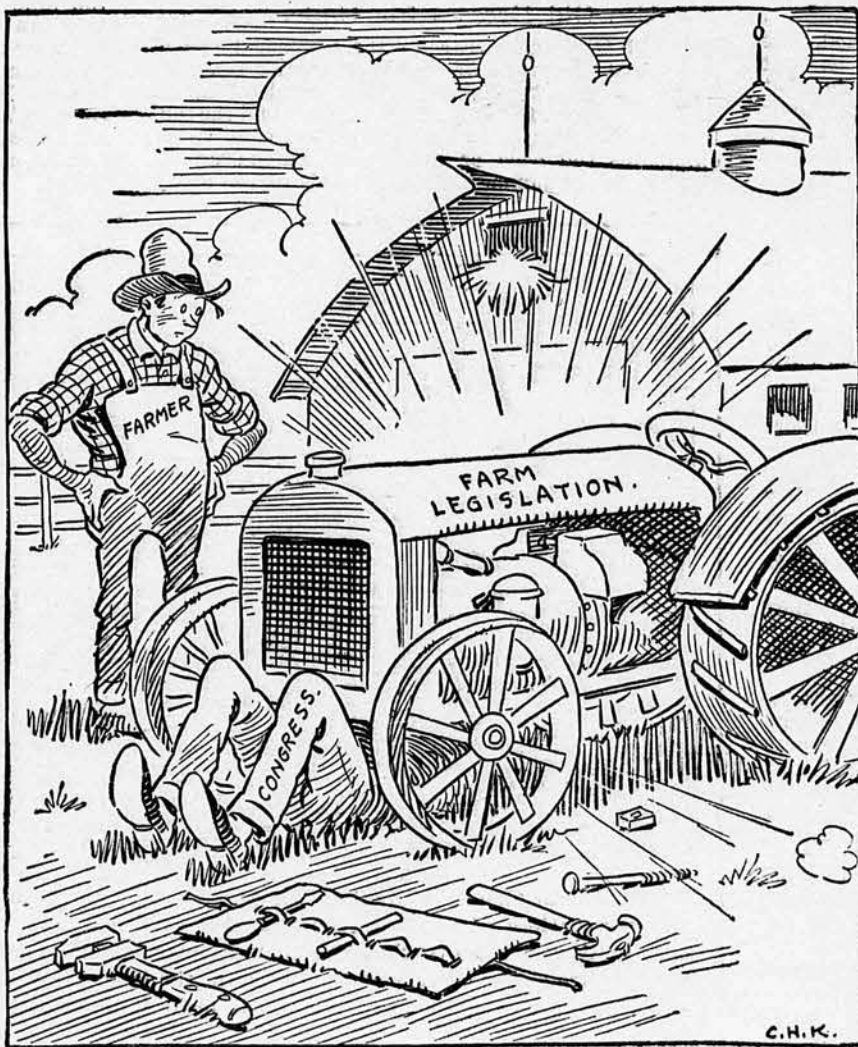
There came a sudden sharp rapping at the door against which his broad back leaned. There was Babe Deveril, who had lunged after him. Timber-Wolf, growling savagely, flung himself about, for the second ignoring the girl and facing the door. Deveril, just without, heard the bolt shot home. And then he heard the second, the sinister sound. A revolver shot, muffled by the four walls of a room. And he heard Timber-Wolf, whose back had been turned to Lynette Brooke and the gun upon the table, curse deep down in his throat, and heard almost simultaneously the scraping of the heavy boots and the crashing fall of the big body. Deveril shook fiercely at the door. Then he turned and ran back down the hall, meaning to go thru the room he had just quitted so as to come to Lynette's room by the rear.

But in the sitting-room Billy Winch, teetering on his one foot, grasped him by the arm, demanding to know what had happened. Deveril savagely shook him off, and Winch, raising the echoes with a shrilling voice, toppled over and fell. But little time had been wasted, and yet, before Deveril could free himself and run on, Lynette Brooke ran in upon him. Her eyes were wild and staring; in her hand was her revolver, so lately fired that the last wisp of smoke had not cleared from the barrel. "Babe Deveril," she gasped. "They are after me!"

It was Sheriff Taggart who was after her. He was almost at her heels, shouting:

"Stop! In the name of the law! You are under arrest for killing Bruce Standing . . ."

(Continued on Page 35)



Farm Women Visit Aggie Campus

CONFRONTED daily with the endless routine of dishwashing, cooking, sewing, washing, ironing, scrubbing, children to care for, chickens to tend and garden to hoe, one needs occasionally to be convinced that those little unimportant-looking things are very important factors in the big proposition of feeding the world and providing it with future citizens, which has been conceded to be the farm family's job.

It is such an inspiration along with myriads of ideas for more efficient homemaking and a more scientific understanding of their jobs that Kansas farm women carried back to their homes after attending Farm Home Week at the Kansas State Agricultural College February 8 to 11.

The nursery school which is offering to children of pre-school age, a college education in working and playing with other children, forming regular habits and dressing and caring for themselves, was the center of interest.

The children who are enrolled here spend regular hours at school, having a regular schedule of work and play, thus leaving their mothers

rack so that he may enjoy an evening with his pipe and his paper without littering up the whole room. Mother's chair is set with an eye to her comfort with the sewing basket right at hand. Sonny's place at the radio is especially planned for him and every other member of the family is equally considered. Even the pet cat has her place.

However interesting lectures may be, one would get tired of them if nothing else were offered, so the days were delightfully broken up. There were some lessons in playing. An hour each morning was given to action songs and games which will help to make the women's camps jolly this summer. Then there was a campus trip led by Professor Albert Dickens of the horticultural department, to study trees and shrubs of the campus. The campus of the Kansas State Agricultural College has an unusually interesting collection of trees and shrubs which have been collected from every part of this country, Japan and other foreign countries.

Thursday afternoon the engineers were at home to the college and its visitors. All their wares were on display while the senior engineers themselves, clad in imposing purple jackets, stood in attendance to offer mystic explanations concerning the overflowing jug which seemed to pour forth a continuous stream of brown liquid with no evidence of being replenished, explained the operation of the automatic telephone, different types of military equipment and the myriads of other paraphernalia which only an engineer knows about.

Last of all was the Farm Home banquet at which all of the visitors gathered for a last supper together and jubilee to help them remember this as one of the best and jolliest of Farm Home Weeks. Florence G. Wells.

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.

Shrinking Wash Material

LAY material lengthwise on the floor, fold selvages together, fold once more, baste across ends and again every yard or so. Put into lukewarm water and allow to stand until thoroly wet thru. Then put thru the clothes wringer nice and straight. When material is dry and bastings taken out, the selvaige will be straight as new and it will require very little ironing. The proper solution to set the color may be used at the same time. Material will give much longer and more satisfactory service if shrunk and the color set before it is made up. Mrs. S. L. Meyers.

Furnas Co., Nebraska.

Use Old Dresses for Underwear

IN MAKING underwear for the summer I utilize my last summer's dresses that I can't remodel. Voile and French gingham make very nice teddies. I use new pieces for a straight band around the top, fitted rather snugly and opened at one side. This eliminates the need of a brassiere which is an advantage in the summer. Then the body of the teddy

is made from old skirts or any piece of the dress that can be used. The lower edge is bound with bias of the material like the top. I always split them up the side at the lower edge and make them rather short and skimpy. That way I can have more and a clean one a day is not too many in hot weather. A placket must be made a few inches below the top band which is about 8 inches wide. The body is gathered on to the top and flared enough to give fullness over the hips. When I first commenced using old dresses I made 14 teddies out of the pieces left from dresses. If that isn't positive proof that plentiful underwear is not extravagant I don't know what is. Greenwood County. Jean S. Scott.

Cleaning Painted Walls

THE following solution will be found a great help in cleaning painted walls: 2 ounces of borax, 1 teaspoon ammonia in 2 quarts water. About half of this quantity added to each pail of lukewarm water will clean the dirtiest walls and soap will not be needed. Mrs. S. L. Meyers. Furnas Co., Nebraska.

"Power Farming" for Women

BY R. H. GILKESON

IN a good many cases it is disappointing, this business of annual shows for farm folks. But the Power Farm Equipment Show will be different. It will be held next week, February 22 to 25, in Wichita. Maybe "Pa" has been talking about it for several days. "A lot of things there to interest me," he has been thinking out loud. There is the Southwest Road Show and School and the equipment show in connection. He guesses he will go. Then, too, there will be reduced railroad rates and it will be a nice vacation.

"Ma" doesn't get much enthused, because she has been to other shows. They were interesting, of course, but after all, the things to be seen were for the man side of farming. "Why doesn't someone think of the women folks?" she has asked herself, and perhaps other folks, too. Well, here is something for the women folks this time. It is to be over in the "Good Equipment Saves Mother," section of the Power Farm Equipment Show. So "Ma," you make "Pa" take you along to Wichita. And you spend your time up in the Rose Room of the Exposition building.

The Kansas State Agricultural College and the Farm Bureau are going to have a model kitchen rigged up, and such things as this will be discussed: Building the Farm Home to Suit the Family Needs, How Proper Equipment Helps Cut Down Mileage in the Home, Farm and Home Sanitation, Running Water, Efficient Power, Safe Sewage Disposal, Right Lighting, Cabinets Built In, Range Comfort, Proper Cooking Utensils, and a good many other things.

"Ma," don't you hesitate to go with "Pa" when he wants some advice about buying the right kind of machinery. Go right ahead with him. And then you take him gently by the arm and lead him up into the women's power farming section. Show him how much water under pressure will save you. Take him thru the whole array of home conveniences. If he doesn't take the hint—but he will.

So let's go to Wichita next week and see the Southwest Road Show and School, the Power Farm Equipment and the "Good Equipment Saves Mother," revelation.

The Anticlimax

IN SPRING, when I'm the first to shed my shoes,

It's great to go a whistling down the street;
But 'bout bed-time, the thrill's not hard to lose

When mother says, "Come, son, and wash your feet."

It's fun to stretch out bare-foot in the shade,
And take a nap in grass so cool and sweet;
But when night comes, I have a job to trade
When mother says, "Come, son, and wash your feet."

Why don't it make me clean to swim the creek?
But Gee, a fellow's ma is hard to beat!
I wish I had to wash but once a week
When mother says, "Come, son, and wash your feet."

Oh well, I'm getting bigger every year,
And boys grow fast when they have lots to eat;
When I'm a man, I'll act like I don't hear
When mother says, "Come, son, and wash your feet."

—Mrs. Fred C. Brown.

certain hours free. But the biggest thing of all about this school is the opportunity it offers to the girls who are training in home economics, for a laboratory study of the care and training of children.

Of all the important subjects discussed, the child held the stage the longest. It seems that there really is no longer ground for the belief that farm people are more interested in their livestock than their children, for mother at least, has seen her opportunity of living on and on thru her children.

There was much rejoicing over the discovery that father is a parent too. The Parent-Teacher's Association claims credit for having made this find since it has brought father in, to work in unison with mother and teacher for the well-being of their children.

There was also much swelling of chests with pride—and rightfully too—when M. H. Coe, state Boys' and Girls' Club leader, who has charge of the boys and girls on their annual trip to the club congress at Chicago, told these Kansas mothers what Chicago thinks of their boys and girls.

"At the Sherman hotel, where the boys and girls are given a banquet each year," said Mr. Coe, "they told me that altho they served many banquets during the year, the Boys' and Girls' Club banquet is the only one at which there is absolutely no smoking and carousing.

"At a farm machinery manufacturing plant they told me that the farm boys and girls are the only group that are shown thru the entire plant, this because they can be depended upon.

"From the city police I learned that they are instructed to show these boys and girls every courtesy and consideration because they are the best organized group that ever comes to this city."

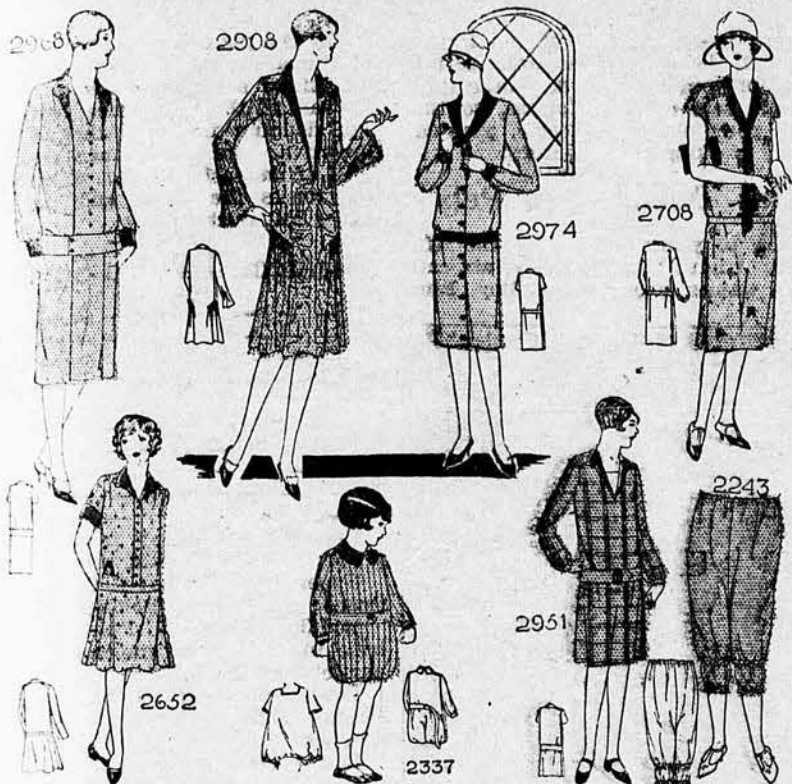
With experience in homemaking which dates back to days when she saved for a whole year to buy curtains for her living room and learned that she could do her work better by taking a few minutes for rest while the baby slept, Mrs. Harriet Allard, now director of the Household Searchlight was able to give some excellent ideas upon the art of making the house a home.

In the home which Mrs. Allard pictured there are no prim rows of chairs saying "Be careful not to shove me out of line." Father has a chair chummyly arranged with his smoking stand and paper



THERE is almost no limit to the possibilities of a roll of bias tape. This picture shows it used in a variety of ways as trimmings and bindings. It is very easy to use and can be made at home with very little trouble. The chart shows methods of applying it. To bind the inside edge of a curve, stretch the outer edge slightly until the tape will lie smoothly. To apply on an outer curve stretch the center of the curve slightly to make it lie smoothly.

Uprisings in the Realm



JUST now almost anything may happen in the kingdom of fashion. From the more conservative faction we hear faint murmurings about the return of long skirts just as the "anti-bobs" have claimed a few victims who are to be seen here and there with unruly locks painfully restrained by means of combs and nets.

On the other hand the radicals are going to make a ripping time of it if they have to let down their hems. So fashion is uncertain as to which party she should favor.

With the coming of spring materials which are so adaptable to draped effects, it looks as if the flares which disappeared so mystically last winter will stage a return later in the season.

Then there are the blouse effects with plaits in the front only, which because of their adaptability to a variety of figures and materials have the approval of Fashion's subjects in general.

But underneath all of the fuss the one big movement astir is that Fashion's realm is becoming more and more democratic. You may wear straight lines, gathers, flares, plaits or belts and just as long as you choose the lines, materials and colors that are most becoming to you, you are entitled to membership in that party which in her realm is known as "chic."

2968—Slenderizing Style. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure.
 2908—Features V-neck and Shirring. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 2652—Junior Model. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2974—Stylish and Plain. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 2337—Romper Suit. Sizes 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years.
 2708—For Sports and Street Wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2951—Attractive for Light Weight Woolen Material. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2243—Bloomers. Sizes 24, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and colors. We will also be glad to send you our spring fashion magazine which contains a delightful showing of clothing for spring wear also hints on proper dressing and sewing. The price of the magazine is 10 cents.

bobbed I would keep it so for a while at least, but if it looks better long and you think you would rather have it so you will not be out of style with long hair.

The Special Apron

THE apron you slip on to finish up dinner after church, or that you wear to do the last minute jobs when you entertain club—one could hardly think of it being an ordinary kitchen apron. Sunday and club with the house all spick and span and you in your good clothes just have to have something daintier than a kitchen apron.

Still the apron must be easily washable, for accidents do happen even in



the most precise households. And then it must be reasonably ample.

This little apron of unbleached muslin, I think just about fills the requirements. It is finished in a dainty lace edge with a pocket on one side and lid lifter fastened by a loop and button on the other. These with their gayly tinted fruit designs on a barred black background give the whole apron a dressed up air. All of the work is done in black with the darning stitch which is very easily done. The color work is tinting which if laundered carefully will not fade or run. The price of this little apron with floss for embroidery is 75 cents. You may order it by number 6856, from Fancywork Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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.

Bobbed or Long Hair?

Some of the girls in our high school are letting their hair grow. They say that bobbed hair is going out of style. Is it?—Jean H.

That is rather a difficult question to answer. Since bobbed hair has been in style some have tried to start that fad at least a half a dozen times but it was only started. Whether it will be a passing fad this time or a permanent style we cannot tell just now. If your hair is becoming and little trouble



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KANSAS farm people appreciate quality. They know that a pure bred dairy herd is a good investment that pays out. They know that a properly constructed barn, built of quality materials, is economical in the long run.

The same with coffee. Kansas farm people drink more Folger's Coffee than any other brand. They know that the high quality of Folger's Coffee makes it economical.

Folger's Coffee has become so popular in Kansas that it can be purchased from almost every grocer in the State. It is vacuum packed in these convenient sizes—1, 2 and 2½ pounds.

We could truthfully tell you that the marvelous flavor of Folger's Coffee is unmatched. How every grain of coffee in Folger's is the highest grade, highest type and highest priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth.

Instead, we ask you to compare Folger's Coffee with the brand you are now using by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning
FOLGER'S
 Coffee
 Established 1850

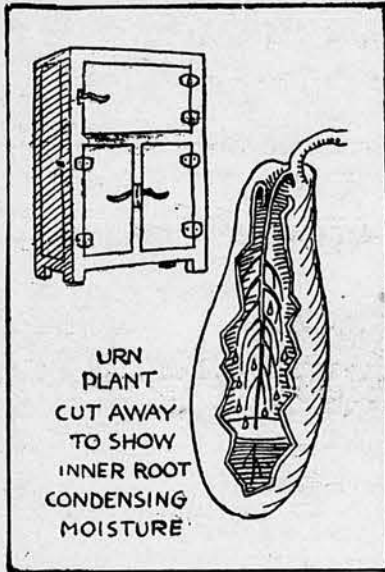


See that the name Folger's is on the can. Make it your buying guide for coffee. It is the mark of distinction.

VACUUM PACKED

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Urn-Plant's Refrigerator

Every one knows how much cooler the broiling summer day becomes after a sudden thunderstorm, and the student of physics knows the reason—that the heat has been used up in vaporizing some of the water that falls as rain, thus "cooling the air." Some substances, like ammonia and carbonic acid, use up more heat in being evaporated than does water, thus producing a greater cooling effect, and in recent years man has made use of this fact to produce artificial ice. A small adaptation of the ice-machine is now sold under the name, "iceless refrigerator," for use in houses.

Yet Nature long ago utilized the effect of evaporating carbonic acid and water—a "cold mixture"—for the benefit of the urn plant of India. This plant is a tree climber, and is often exposed to long drouths. It therefore makes use of a cooling apparatus to obtain water from the air by condensation.

Some of its leaves are strangely jug-shaped, as shown in our picture. From the stem a long, many-branched root extends down into the jug's bottom. The inside surface of the jug exudes

water and carbonic acid. As this cooling mixture evaporates, the temperature in the jug is lowered, and in consequence the moisture of the air collects upon the root inside, just as drops of wafer collect upon a pitcher of ice-water. This moisture runs down into the jug's bottom, and is in turn drawn up into the plant for its own use. Mother Nature is never at a loss to meet the needs of an organism, whether the invention required is a mechanical device or a chemical process.

Tippy and Tiger are Pets

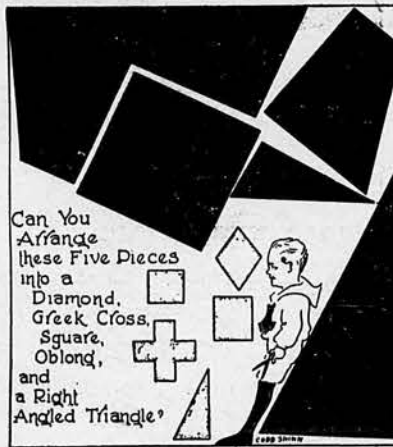
I go to town school and am in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Hunter. I like my teacher. We live on a 182-acre farm. We milk four cows. I have two calves. I go to the Methodist church. For pets I have a dog named Tippy and a cat named Tiger. I am 10 years old and enjoy reading the children's page.

Elaine Stanbrough.
Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

My Dog's Name is Jack

I am 10 years old and am in the third grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Phelps. I like her very much. I go 1/2 mile to school. There are two in my class. I have a sister but no brothers. I have a cow and a calf. I sold my pony to my Daddy for \$50. For pets I have a dog named Jack, it is red and white. I would like to have some of the boys and girls my age write to me.

Studley, Kan. Evelyn Richards.



Trace the five black pieces on white cardboard, then cut them out. Use cardboard that is plain on both sides,

because to make some of the figures you will have to turn over certain pieces of your cardboard. Make three or four sets of these pieces, so that when your playmates come, you can all try working these puzzles.

Has Twenty-Two Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I have 22 pets. I have six cats. Their names are Shorty, Boy Blue,



Skeezix, Al, Slim and Squint. I have six Bantams and some little ones. My dogs' names are Collie and Sid. Collie is black and Sid is black and white. I have some large and small ducks, a calf, some cows and five rabbits. My Shetland pony's name is Polly Anna. She has a little colt I call Black Beauty. I wish some of the girls my age would write to me.

Perth, Kan. Helen Knisely.

To Keep You Guessing

Why are your nose and chin always at variance? Because words are constantly passing between them.

What is that which by losing an eye has nothing left but a nose? A noise. I seldom speak, but in my sleep; I never cry, but sometimes weep; Chameleon-like, I live on air, And dust to me is dainty fare? The nose.

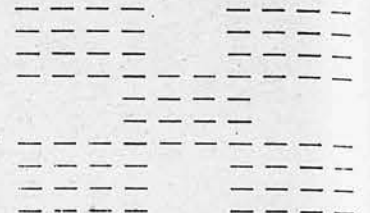
What is a pig doing when he is eating? He is making a hog of himself. When would a farmer have the best opportunity for overlooking his pigs? When he has a sty in his eye.

What is the best thing to put into pies? Your teeth.

Why is a pig one of the most wonderful animals in the farmyard? Because it is killed and then cured.

What is the difference between a man dodging footwear that is being thrown at him and a man chasing a flock of canvasbacks out of his pond? One ducks the shoes and the other shoes the ducks.

Connected Word Squares



Upper left square: 1. Toys; 2. A jewel; 3. To peel; 4. A vehicle.

Upper right square: 1. Consumes; 2. Space; 3. Span; 4. Belonging to Sam.

Middle square: 1. Puts on; 2. To bake in; 3. Roman emperor; 4. Small particles of ice.

Lower left square: 1. Labels; 2. Possessing ability; 3. Gleam; 4. Takes stitches.

Lower right square: 1. A point of the compass; 2. One of the Great Lakes; 3. Drinks slowly; 4. A trial.

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.



Freddie the Terrible



The Hoovers—What Makes the Wildcat Wild?

Away With the Goiter

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Kansas people do not suffer with goiter as they do in the region of the Great Lakes and the so-called "goiter-belt," but we have so much that I am bound to remind you occasionally that simple goiter is preventable. I specify "simple goiter" because you can be thinking of so many different things under the name of goiter. Some of you mean simple goiter, some of you mean myxedema, some of you mean Graves' disease, and still others may mean different things yet, (almost anything that brings a lump in the neck).

Most folks believe that exophthalmic goiter (often called "inward goiter") is the same thing as simple goiter. But as a matter of fact simple goiter is a deficiency disease that probably develops because of a shortage of iodine, while exophthalmic goiter is a disease of the nervous system having no relation to iodine deficiency. It would do vastly more harm than good if I influenced all of our readers who suffer with any form or degree of goiter to begin taking one and the same remedy. It might help one in 10 and be disastrous to the other nine.

One thing of great value that I can and do advise is the administration of some form of iodine to young people (especially girls) living in regions in which goiter is quite common, which means regions in which iodine is scarce. Simple goiter is hard to cure but easy to prevent. In 1917 experiments in its prevention were begun in the schools of Akron, Ohio. There were 2,190 school girls who took small doses of iodine twice a year for three years. Only five of them developed goiter. During the same period observations were made of 2,303 girls living under similar conditions but taking no iodine, and 495 of them developed goiter. During the same experiment it also was demonstrated that a majority of those girls already having goiter who took the iodine treatment found a decrease in size of their goiters. Doctor Marine, who reported on these experiments, strongly recommends that girls living in districts where goiter is common be given each a tablet containing 1-10 grain of iodine once a week thruout the school year, from ages 10 to 16. He thinks, too, that pregnant women in goiter districts should take such a dose every week of pregnancy.

Personally I have had good success in treating early cases of simple goiter with iodine. I think it the best remedy for simple goiter. But when the growth is far advanced and of long standing I have never been able to get appreciable results by giving iodine by the mouth, even with the most willing and co-operative of patients. In many such cases, however, the treatment has been made successful by injecting the iodine into the substance of the gland.

Better Change Doctors

Can an inward goiter be cured without an operation? I need an operation for another trouble, but the doctor says it is impossible to operate on me so long as I have this goiter, altho it has nothing to do with the other ailment. This doctor is giving me medicine for goiter, which I have taken six months.

S. R.
If your doctor has given you medicine for six months without improvement, I suggest that it is time for a consultation or a change. An intelligent doctor should know that if such a goiter does not improve by expectant treatment in that time it is no use wasting still more time in giving medicine.

A Special Letter

I have three boys aged 3, 8 and 10 years that wet the bed every night in their first hours of sleep. I have tried different remedies and also had the family doctor test their urine. Their kidneys seem all right. Can you tell me where the trouble is? W.

Most cases of bedwetting are a faulty habit rather than disease. The cure does not depend on medicine so much as watchful training. Some time ago I prepared a special letter on bedwetting. I have sent hundreds of copies to our readers, but I have a few left, and will mail you one on receipt of a stamped, addressed envelope.

50 Pounds Overweight

My heart beats around 98 to 100 at times and then will drop down to as low as 67. Of course this drop is gradual. I get extremely weak at times and dizzy. I sleep food and have a good appetite. Am 36 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall and weigh 190 pounds. Can you tell me of anything that would help me?
Mrs. W. E.

You should weigh 143 pounds, so you are nearly 50 pounds overweight.

When such troubles affect the heart the results may be very grave. You should begin to cut fattening foods out of your diet and substitute more green vegetables and "roughage." In view of the disturbance you have felt in the heart, I think you should have your reduction in weight carefully supervised by the family doctor.

Saving Wheat With Straw

It is very discouraging for a farmer to see the wind carrying away in clouds of dust the good surface soil from his fields, and along with it his entire crop of wheat and the fall's work. Nor is it a temporary loss, for what goes is gone for good, and leaves the soil in a depleted condition, physically and chemically, which can only be restored, if at all, by liberal applications of barnyard manure and the plowing under of growing legumes.

In the late winter and early spring of 1926 millions of dollars' worth of soil fertility left the fields for good in certain sections of the state and lodged in fence rows or blew away entirely. It was unusually hard on the wheat fields because the fall of 1925 was unfavorable for good growth, and there was an insufficient growth of the wheat, both below and above ground, to hold the dirt when the wind began blowing strong.

The first "blow" that season of any serious consequence began about the middle of February. The wind blew

hard for three days in succession. On the afternoon of the first of the three days the dirt was moving in a continuous dense cloud from a neighbor's 70-acre field on the south as well as from numerous other fields in the neighborhood.

When it began moving from the south end of one of our fields it was apparent that something must be done immediately if the field was to be saved, and we got busy spreading straw with a manure spreader. The wind blew so hard that as the straw left the spreader it was spread thinly on a strip about 4 rods wide. The straw lay so thinly on the ground that one could hardly see that any had been spread, yet there was enough to prevent the wind from picking up the dirt.

Several old straw stacks were in the fields, and it took just two days to check the blowing on a 20-acre field. The third day we covered the blowing spots on another similar field.

Spreading the straw saved our crop. We had more severe blows in March which finished many wheat fields that had blown badly during the first three-day blow. These later winds, however, did not blow our fields, as our wheat had taken on a new spring growth and was well anchored, which would not have been the case had the soil blown away with the first winds in February. Waterville, Kan. C. O. Levine.

The outlook for wheat in Kansas has improved greatly in the last 10 days.



Don't Pay For 4 Months

We will send you an Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. 30 days' Free Trial. Returnable at our expense if not satisfactory. You should know about this improved metal-to-metal harness construction. Metal wherever there is wear or strain.

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Ask for free harness book showing pictures of latest harness models and telling all about the real old fashioned Olde Tan leather.

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| Eldorado | Parsons |
| Emporia | Pittsburg |
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| Herington | Topoka |
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| Independence | Wichita |
| Iola | Winfield |
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- | | |
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A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION



Knows That His Hogs Pay!

Boys and Girls See the Business Side of Pig and Poultry Raising in Capper Clubs

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

ANY boy who wishes to get a start in the hog business has a chance to join the Capper Pig Club. He had better take it and he will do well," writes William Brede, who is experienced in Capper club work. And he goes on to tell how the club work helped him: "First, I have learned how to keep books and know just how much I have gained during my two-years' work. I consider hog raising a business, and it is worth while to know how the business stands. Second, I have learned many things about judging good sows and boars. Some of these things I did not know until I learned them by raising purebred hogs. Third, the club work started me in the hog business, and I shall stick to it." This year we have places in the Capper Pig Club for both boys and girls, and boys and girls may join the Capper Poultry Club.

After two years in the pig club Leslie Stewart said: "I don't see how any boy who wants to start could overlook such a good thing as the Capper Pig Club." We hope that the good things that Leslie mentions are overlooked by none.

Folks who have had experience with recording hogs know that recording costs for members of the record associations are a great deal less than the costs for breeders who are not members. The Capper Pig Club folks are privileged to record their animals at membership rates by sending pedigrees of animals to be recorded directly to us. Just take a pencil and figure how much this will save you on recording costs this year. Every Capper Pig Club member can make use of this service.

Club Folks Have Journal

Members of previous years of club work were very much interested in a club journal gotten out by the Capper clubs. For those who never have read one of these journals, I might say that it is a pamphlet containing personal glimpses of our members, short articles on recent discoveries which are improvements in the old methods of feeding and caring for pigs and chickens, useful proverbs, good jokes and short news items. There will be a journal this year, and every member gets the journals without cost.

Many of Henrietta Pearson's classmates became interested in club work when she talked with them about it. She is leader of the Saline County Capper Clubs. She tells us here about how her classmates became interested. "At school we were talking about clubs, and the teacher asked me whether I belonged to a club. When I told him I was leader of the Capper clubs of Saline county, he asked me to tell the class about the club work. Many of the pupils are eager to know more about them. Will you send me full particulars and the latest plans? I will write you soon to get entry blanks for my friends who wish to join."

Just one year's work with 20 baby chicks made Leo Hellmer, a Capper club member of Lyon county, a net profit of \$34.98. He started in the club last year on April 5 with 20 purebred baby chicks, and raised all 20. Before

the end of the year the chicks were grown, and he sold 10 of them for \$18.35. The 10 he has left are valued at \$20, and they earned \$1.25 for him in cash prizes at poultry shows. The chicks that Leo started with cost him \$1.50, and the cost of their feed was \$3.12. So, you see, he made a clear profit of \$34.98.

Consider Leo's methods of feeding as he tells about them here: "For the first 48 hours after the chicks were hatched, I gave them no feed. After that I gave them sour milk and a small amount of corn chop. I fed them just a little at a time but fed them often. They had sand, too. When these chicks were 2 weeks old, I was giving them corn chop, kafir, bran, sour milk and plenty of fresh water. By this time I was giving them all they would eat. I kept the coop clean and free from mites. All my chicks lived and did fine. I like club work. I learned it pays to hatch chicks early. And it pays to raise purebreds."

Any boy or girl who wishes to boost the home county, and at the same time compete for the liberal prizes offered by Capper clubs should join right away. It is wasting time to put it off. There are two ways to get into the clubs. First, you may write a letter to me asking all about the prizes, and the rules for starting club work with pigs and chickens. Or you may clip the coupon which is printed with this story, write your name on it and send it to me. Address your letter to Phillip Ackerman, Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

There are very few boys and girls who would not like to make a profit of \$34.98 with baby chicks. As I told you, Leo Hellmer did just that. I believe you can make club work pay you profits. Join early and let's see.

Past

BY JOHN GALSWORTHY

The clocks are chiming in my heart
A cobweb chime;
Old murmurings of days that die,
The sob of things a-drifting by,
The clocks are chiming in my heart!

The stars have twinkled, and died out—
Fair candles blown!
The hot desires burn low, and gone
To ash the flames that flamed anon,
The stars have twinkled, and died out!

Old journeys travel in my head!
My roaming time—
Forgotten smiles of stranger friends,
Sweet, weary miles, and sweeter ends
Old journeys travel in my head!

The leaves are dropping from my tree!
Dead leaves and flown,
The vine-leaf ghosts are round my brow,
For ever frosts and winter now,
The leaves are dropping from my tree!

Real Help in Dairying

These excellent Farmers' Bulletins, which should be in the library of every Kansas dairyman, may be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

602—Production of Clean Milk
743—A Simple Sterilizer for Farm Dairy Utensils
1214—Farm Dairy Houses
1342—Dairy Barn Construction
1443—Dairy Cattle Breeds
743—The Feeding of Dairy Cows
1336—Feeding and Management of Dairy Calves and Young Dairy Stock
1412—Care and Management of Dairy Bulls

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.

(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

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

Signed Age

Approved Parent or Guardian

Postoffice R. F. D. Date

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

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

How much does it cost to produce a pound of pork?

WHEN corn brings 60c a bushel, middlings \$1.80 a hundred and hogs selling at 11c a pound, what is your margin of profit in turning your low-priced feed into high-priced pork?

Dr. H. B. Ropp, D.V.S., of Ohio, recently made a most interesting experiment and test along this line. He took a bunch of eight wormy, unthrifty shoats and fed them for six weeks. To the daily ration he added a small quantity of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to drive out the worms and keep the hogs in condition to do their best.

Feed consumed and cost as follows:

2809 pounds of corn costing \$24.06
550 pounds of middlings costing 9.90
Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic used 2.10

Pork Produced at 5 1/3c a Pound

The total cost of the feed and Stock Tonic was \$36.06. The gain in weight for the six weeks was 668 pounds. The cost of the weight gained was therefore only 5 1/3c per pound.

At the time of making this experiment Dr. Ropp was feeding another pen of pigs for a comparative test. This pen had the same weight to start with, had the same ration and the same care, but were not given the Stock Tonic. At the end of the six weeks he found that these hogs had gained only 371 pounds at a cost of 8 1/3c a pound.

Apply a little hog arithmetic and figure for yourself how well it pays to add Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to the ration.

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic

Improved—with Minerals Added

- Drives out the worms.
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Timber-Wolf

(Continued from Page 29)

Babe Deveril carried no weapon upon him. And he saw Taggart's pistols dragging at his belt, the heavy forty-fives which, as sheriff, he was entitled to carry openly. Taggart's hands were almost upon her.

Deveril did the one thing. He caught at the gun in Lynette's hand and wrenched it free, and, having no time for accurate aim, did not fire, but hurled the revolver itself, with all of his might, full into Taggart's face. And Taggart, as tho a thunderbolt had struck him, went down, with a steel barrel driven against his skull, near the temple, and lay a crumpled, still heap.

"The house is full of Taggart's friends!" Deveril cried sharply, warning her and, at the same time, thinking for himself.

But already she was running again. She ran out into the road; but there the brisk-burning bonfires made night into day. She dodged back into the shadow cast by the corner of the house, and ran about to the rear. Deveril hesitated only an instant; men were already rushing in from the room where they had been drinking. He followed her thru the door, and here again he paused. Men were already stooping over the sheriff; he heard one cry out the single word, "Dead!" His brain caught fire. The girl had killed Timber Wolf; he had killed Jim Taggart. He and she were fugitives. He followed her again into the shadows, running to the back of the house.

And as he ran one thing angered him: he had won three thousand dollars from Bruce Standing, and that three thousand dollars was at this moment in Standing's pocket. And being Babe Deveril, who dared at least as far as most men dare, he meant to have what fortune allowed him.

And so, when he came to an open and lighted window, and looked in and saw the sprawling body of Timber-Wolf, Babe Deveril unhesitatingly threw his leg over the sill and went in. In his judgment Standing was as good as dead, shot in the back. Well, that was no affair of his, and certainly he was not the man to grieve. Let "Serve him right" be his epitaph. Deveril, in a feverish haste, began to feel in the fallen man's pockets.

He found the bank-notes and stuffed them into his own pocket. At the window, as he turned back to it, while he heard men hammering at the locked door, he saw Lynette Brooke's white face. She had been watching him. Yet even that, in the present need for haste, made no impression. He slipped thru, hearing a discordant shouting of many voices.

"We are in for it now," he panted.

"Run!"

He caught her hand, and, holding it tight, the two raced into the darkness under the pines.

To the Rescue

Billy Winch was the first to come to the bolted door. He hopped swiftly down the hall and beat at it with his fists. Snarling and snapping, growling and finally whimpering, for the world like a dog, he cried out thru his fierce mutterings:

"I'm the only man here that can save him if he ain't dead already. And if he is dead . . ."

He hurled himself bodily at the door; he jumped up at it and kicked it with his one heavy boot and, falling, rolled over and crawled to his foot and struck again.

The Gallup House had become a vortex of violent excitement. It was shouted out that two men were dead, Bruce Standing shot by the new adventuress whom many had noted; Jim Taggart killed as he sought to put her under arrest. Voices clashed and so did thoughts and purposes. Men streamed out into the firelit road; they heard running feet marking the way the two fugitives had taken, and started headlong in pursuit, stumbling and falling in the dark, and for the first few moments making slight headway. Others, Gallup among them, were already with Taggart, lifting him up and bearing him off to a bed. Still others, hearkening to the strange word that a woman had killed Bruce Standing, were suddenly charged with the morbid curiosity to look upon this man dead. They found their way to the lighted window thru which Lynette Brooke had escaped,

and thru it made their way into the room, until the small space was thick with their jostling bodies. All the while Billy Winch was beating at the door, yelling curses and, at last, when he heard them within, commanding and imploring to be let in. A man, stepping over Timber-Wolf's body, obeyed, and Billy Winch hopped in. Immediately he was down at his chief's side, squatting, after his own awkward fashion, on a knee and balanced by a stub of a leg.

"He ain't dead!" Billy Winch's breath was expelled in a long, grateful sigh, which, before his lungs flattened, was choked by a nervous giggle. "I'm here, Timber," he said softly. "You know me, old boy!"

"You damn little fool," was Bruce Standing's grunted answer. Yet his voice was gentle and his eyes for one rare and fleeting instant as soft as a lover's.

Billy Winch, a man of resource, was now himself again, cool and past all silly sentiment. He turned from the fallen man to the crowding onlookers, and his eyes darkened with fury. He snatched up the rifle which Standing had let fall, and, still kneeling, whipped it up over his head, brandishing it like a war club.

"Out of this, every one of you!" he shouted at them. "Give him air and give me room to work in, else I dash your brains out!"

Had he been less in earnest some man of them might have found occa-

sion to mark the absurdity of a cripple, squatting on the floor, waving a gun over his head and ordering them about. But as things were, no man appeared to glimpse this angle of it. One by one, with his eyes and the eyes of Timber-Wolf glaring at them, they went hastily out thru the window.

"Ough to get a doctor in a hurry," one of the retreating men was suggesting.

Billy Winch cursed him into silence. For Winch held himself as good a physician and surgeon as any, having served in the veterinary capacity for a score of years and having a natural aptitude for treating bad cuts and gun wounds. Further, he loved this Timber-Wolf; and beyond, with all his heart, Billy Winch distrusted and hated the breed of doctors. His stump of a leg he attributed to the profound ignorance drawn by the medical and surgical profession from their books of theories.

"You ain't even had hurt, Timber," he growled, as tho disappointed and angered that he had been tricked into a show of affection and fright. His look accused Standing of having wilfully deceived him. "Must have been just the shock, what we call the impact, that knocked you over. . . . Oh, lie still, can't you!"

But Bruce Standing gave him no heed, and continued in his attempt to draw himself up. While Billy Winch sat on the floor and looked up at him, the bigger man got slowly to his feet and stood leaning against the door.

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Each year I'd nurse the binder along. A weak spot in the twine . . . break. A knot catching in the needle . . . break! I thought my back would break too—with so much re-threading. Then near the end, each ball would collapse and tangle up in the twine can.

Result—wasted twine and time! Wasted grain from loose bundles.

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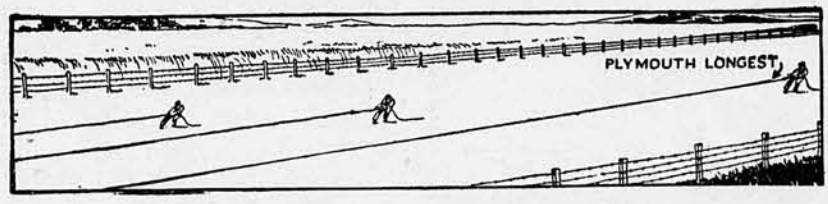
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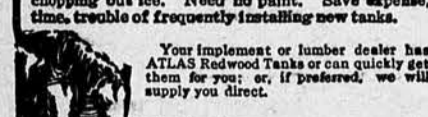
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"Anyway, get over on the bed and lay down and I'll look you over. You're bleeding like a stuck pig. And you're as white as a clean rag."

Bruce Standing's face was already haggard and drawn, his mouth hard with pain. Yet he ignored Winch's command, and walked slowly, forcing his steps to be steady, to the one chair in the room. He sat down upon it heavily, straddling it as tho it were a horse, facing the chair-back, and thus leaving his own back clearly proffered for Winch's inspection. Winch got up and hopped to him, railing at him the while for not lying down and obeying orders.

"That Kid of a Girl?"

"Help me get my coat off," commanded Timber-Wolf curtly. "Then you can dig around and find out what we're up against."

Men were still at the window, peering in.

"Scatter!" commanded Winch, waving the rifle at them. "And tell our boys to come here. Dick Ross and Charley Peters. They ain't far."

Reluctantly the onlookers withdrew, some two or three of them to pause in the shadows when once out of eye-shot, and look back. But from now on Winch disregarded them. He helped the wounded man off with his coat, yanked his shirts out from his belted waist, tore cloth freely when it was in his way, and thus uncovered the wound.

"She did that for you? That kid of a girl?"

"Yes, damn her," muttered Timber-Wolf angrily, as Billy Winch's fingers, already scarlet, touched the wound. "Turned my back a second . . . she ought to have shot me dead . . . either a rotten shot or in an awful hurry . . ."

"Or scared to death!" Winch's contempt was enormous. "That's the kind that does the most harm, the scared-stiffs that's always shooting the wrong time and the wrong man."

By now he had the shirts torn from top to bottom, and stood back, looking appraisingly at the broad, naked back and the small hole which a bullet had drilled. Against the great area of flesh, as white as a girl's and smooth and clean with vigorous health, the smear of blood, itself red with that same perfection of health, gave the wound an appearance of ten times its real gravity. But Winch was accustomed to blood, and knew that Bruce Standing could lose more of it than could most men and be little the worse for the loss. He diagnosed the case aloud, muttering thoughtfully:

"Thirty-two caliber, to begin with; a thirty-two ain't nothing, Timber. Now, if it had been a forty-five at that close-up range. . . . Well, you see you were standing half-way slanting; it took you under that big shoulder muscle and drilled in and hit a rib, one of the high-up ones, and kept on going, sort of skirting round, skating on a rib, and popped out under your arm. Lift it a bit? That's it. A clean hole. I tell you, either you sort of slipped and fell, or it was the impack that knocked you over. . . . The boys will be here any minute, and will scare up a bar of castile soap for me and something to make a regular poultice, what we calls a compress, you know; I can make one out of most anything; remember Sam True's thoroughbred stallion that got all cut to hell last fall, and I made him a compress out of sawdust! You remind me," added Winch thoughtfully, drawing off one of his hopping paces, to take in with an admiring and practiced eye the now virtually nude torso, a white, smooth-running engine of power and endurance, "of a wild stallion mostly as much as a man, anyhow. A good smear of mustang liniment on that shoulder, a application, you know; and a dose of physic and a couple days' rest and careful diet, and you'll be as good as new . . ."

"What happened in the other room?" demanded Standing, deaf to Winch's mutterings. "After she went thru the window?"

"She came busting in where Deveril and I was, her eyes the size of two new dish pans. I put in new because she was shining like it, too; I thought she'd seen the devil. She has a gun in her hand and she yells out, 'Save me!' or something like that. And after her, doubled-up running, comes Jim Taggart, yelling at her: 'I got you for killing Bruce Standing!' And then that cool-headed, hot-hearted young

Baby Devil of yours grabs the gun out of her hand and whangs Taggart over the head with it so that he drops dead in his tracks. And I hear a man say he is dead, too; but I don't stop to see. Don't seem natural, and yet a man's close to mortal danger if he gets whanged with any hard object, such as steel gun-barrels, on the head, close up to the temple; we call it the parry-tal bone, you know, and I've known men and even horses that was killed so quick . . ."

"Then what?" snapped Timber-Wolf.

"Then both him and her beats it like the mill-tails of hell! And that part's natural enough, him figuring he's killed the sheriff, and her figuring she's plumb killed you. They stampeded into the brush, ducking out toward the timber-lands where it was darkest, a bunch of hollering fools after them."

"And Jim Taggart?"

A Gun in Her Hand

The "boys" whose presence Billy Winch had requested came hurrying in at the hall door, excitement and alarm shining in their eyes. One glance reassured them, and while Dick Ross gave expression to his relief in a windy sigh and sought hastily for materials to build him a cigarette to replace that which he had dropped as he raced here, Charley Peters stood and mopped at his forehead with an enormous dingy blue handkerchief and grinned. Billy Winch, who had the trick of pithy brevity when there was need of it, made his wants known sharply, and the two men, their spurs still dragging and clanking after them, hastened away for basin and soap and whatever else of Winch's first-aid materials might be had at hand. In the meantime, Winch was yanking a sheet off Lynette Brooke's bed, and ripping it into tatters for his bandages and rags and what he termed "mops and applications."

"It ain't necessary to probe for the bullet," he admitted, almost regretfully. "But I might poke around in there a mite, while the hole's good and wide open, to make sure that a piece of your shirt or something didn't get lodged inside . . ."

"I'll break your damned neck for trying it," threatened Standing.

"Well," sighed Winch, "all I'll do then is just take a pack-needle and put in a stitch or two. Remember when Dick Ross's horse . . ."

"You'll take some warm water and soap and wash me off," said Standing emphatically. "Then you'll make me one of your infernal compresses out of clean cloth; and after that you'll leave me alone. . . . Tell me about my horse, old Sunlight. So Gallup had him killed for me?"

"Somebody pretty near blowed his head off with buckshot," Billy Winch told him, and again twinkling fires of anger flickered in the little man's eyes. "If Gallup didn't have the job done, who did? I ask you!"

Timber-Wolf stared at the wall. Within him, too, rose scorching anger, that resurgent bitter flood which was not lessened now because in the first place it had leaped upon him unexpectedly, and had thus been the cause of his humiliation. But within him there was another emotion, one of deep grief; for he loved a good horse, no man more. And Sunlight was his pet and his trusted friend, and had been, for many a wilderness week, his only companion.

"You didn't leave him suffering any, Bill?" His voice sounded cold and impersonal and matter-of-fact. Yet Billy Winch understood and answered softly:

"I stopped long enough to make sure, Timber. But I didn't have to shoot him; he just rared his head up and looked at me straight in the eye, as man to man, so help me God, and fell back . . . dead. No; he didn't suffer much."

"I Get You"

Bruce Standing was silent a long time, his eyes brooding, his brows drawn after a fashion which Billy Winch could make nothing certain of; anger and bitterness or a sign of his own bodily pain. They heard spurred boots in the hall, returning. Then a quick look passed between Timber-Wolf and Billy Winch, and Timber-Wolf said hastily, dropping his voice and speaking with a peculiar softness:

"When you get a chance, you take the boys and see that old Sunlight is moved out of this skunk town; he's too fine a little horse to take his last rest here. Out on a hilltop, somewhere;

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looking toward the east, Bill. And a good, deep hole and . . . leave the saddle and bridle on him, Bill."

"I get you," returned Winch gravely. And, by way of thoughtful acknowledgment of the justice of this thing, for Billy Winch, too, loved a horse, he muttered: "That's fair."

With the return of Ross and Peters, Winch gave them their orders, as a stern and dreaded headmaster might issue commands to a couple of his boys, securing unflinching and immediate obedience. For the one job of both Ross and Peters, and the one job which had been theirs for five or six years, was to do what they were told by Billy Winch and ask no questions, and look sharp that they did not seek to introduce any of their own and original ideas into the carrying out of his behests. For this they were paid by Timber-Wolf, who used them for many things, consigning matters of vital importance into their hands by way of Billy Winch's brains and tongue.

"Stand ready to hand me things when I ask for them, Dick," said Winch. He scrubbed his own hands with soap, and let Dick pitch the water from the basin out the window. Dick obeyed promptly, adding nothing of his own to the simple task beyond making sure that he pitched the whole basinful far out; far enough, in fact, to give a thoro wetting to one of the curious who had lingered outside, watching thru the lighted window. "You, Charley," ran on Winch, "go down to where old Sunlight is, and stick there until me and Dick come out. His saddle and bridle ain't to be took off, and you'll have to keep your eye peeled some regular Big Pine citizen don't snake 'em, for their silver, under your eyes." Charley understood enough to do as he was told, and hurried out. "Now, Dick, stand by with them rags and warm water."

Winch went promptly to work, and, in his rough-and-ready fashion, did a good clean job of bandaging a simple wound. A raw wound like that must of necessity be intensely painful; yet Timber-Wolf's quiet and regular breathing never altered once, and not so much as the breadth of a hair did the muscular back flinch. They had just gotten the torn shirts lapped over into place and the coat thrown over Standing's shoulders, and his hat picked up from the floor for him, when a man walking heavily came down the hall and stopped at the door, knocking sharply.

"Who is it?" demanded Winch. "It's me, Taggart. Is Standing all right?"

Bruce Standing himself holding himself very erect, his head well up and his eyes cold and hard, opened the door.

"So the devil refused to take you, after all," he grumbled. "They had it reported that Deveril had killed you. At that, it looks as tho he'd come close to doing a good job of it."

"Since When?"

For Jim Taggart's face, too, was white, and there was a broad band about his head, stained in one spot near the left temple.

"The same kind thought rides double," rejoined Taggart, with a sudden flash of the eyes. "That wildcat of a girl came close to marking out your ticket to hell."

"Where is she now?" asked Standing eagerly. "Did they bring her back?"

"Gone clean, for the present," answered Taggart. "If that fool of a Babe Deveril hadn't butted in, just piling up trouble for himself, and knocked me out while I wasn't even looking at him, I'd of had her by the heels. And now the two of 'em, two of a kind, if you ask me, are off into the mountains together. And I'm starting after them in ten minutes, and will drag 'em back before tomorrow night, just as sure as you're a foot high."

"What have you come to sling all this at me for?" snapped Standing.

"I wanted to see if you was dead," returned Taggart coolly. "Now I just pinch both of 'em for assault with a deadly weapon with intent to kill. If you'd of died, it would of been murder for her."

"At least, I'm glad you blew in, Jim Taggart. There are two things it might be just as well to get straight. First: when you and I, a dozen years ago, were side-kicks, prospecting together, bunking together, grub-staking each other, taking chances a lot of the time on a quick, hard finish to the little old game of life, we had it understood

that if I died all of my belongings went to you; and if you cashed in first, anything you had went to me."

Taggart nodded and said swiftly:

"My papers stand that way to this day! I never go back . . ."

"The more fool you, then," jeered Standing. "I'm done with you, and my papers are changed already . . ."

"Already?" Taggart started visibly. "Since when?"

"Since yesterday. Nothing I own, not so much as a wart on a log of mine, ever goes your way."

The bitterness in Taggart's soul overflowed into his voice as he cried out savagely:

"Sure, there you are! That's the way it goes. Now that your luck's been running high and you don't need me, now that my luck's been dragging bottom, why then you're ready to pitch me over . . ."

"Liar!" Timber-Wolf cut him short with the word which was like an explosion. But he did not pause to discuss a point of view, but continued immediately: "That's the first thing. Here's the second: you've decided to run neck and neck with Young Gallup. So you can take him a word from me. Tell him"—and Standing's voice, husky with his emotions, made even Jim Taggart wonder what was coming—"that I came into his skunk hole of a town tonight just because he had the nerve to tell me not to. Tell him that I know that was his work that my horse was

killed just now. Tell it him that if I ever come into his skunk hole once more in my life, it will be to pull his damned town down about his ears."

Taggart chose to break into contemptuous laughter. But Bruce Standing, lost to all sense of his own pain, caught him angrily by the shoulder and shouted into his ears:

"And this, for the last word ever to be spoken between you and me, Jim Taggart. That rake-hell Jezebel that shot me, shot me and not you! Got that? I'm not asking you, sheriff or no sheriff, to chip in on my affairs; I'll attend to the little hell-cat, and you-keep your hands off. And, as for Babe Deveril, since the cursed fool wants to show his hand by cutting in with her and trying to snatch her out of my reach, I'll attend to him at the same time. The likely thing is that they've headed into the wilderness, my wilderness, and I'm going after them. And you are to keep out of my way."

Into the Night

With a violent shove he thrust Taggart out of his way and strode by him, going swiftly down the hall, Dick Ross swinging along close behind him and keeping a watchful eye upon Taggart, little Billy Winch hopping along in the rear and spitting audacious venom at the sheriff with his baneful eyes. In this order the three came out under the shining stars.

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dominant, and self-centered character which is prone to disregard the feelings of others, held both Lynette Brooke and Babe Deveril his prey. But Jim Taggart, whose professional business it appeared to be to bring in the girl, and whose sore and aching head would not for many a day lose record of the fact that it had been Babe Deveril who had forcibly put him out of the running, had his own human purposes to serve, and set his nose to the trail like a bloodhound. And yet, with these two bending every energy to run them to earth, the two fugitives plunging headlong into the friendly darkness were for the moment utterly lost to those who plunged into the same darkness and in the same headlong style after them.

Hand in hand, chance-caught, and running swiftly, Lynette and Deveril were in time to escape the first of their pursuers, a crowd of men who got in one another's way, and who were too lately from the lighted room of the house to see clearly outside. Behind Gallup's House was the little creek which supplied the town with its water; it wound here across a tiny flat, an open space save for its big cottonwoods. The two, knowing that in the first heat of the chase opening at their heels they were running from death, sped like two winged shadows merged into one. After a hundred yards they hurled themselves into breast-high bushes, a thick tangle—a growth which, in such a mad rush as theirs, was no less formidable than a rock wall. They cast quick glances backward; a score of men—appearing, in their widely spread formation and from their cries and the racket of scuffling boots, to be a hundred—shut off all retreat and made hopeless any thought to turn to right or left.

"Down!" whispered Deveril. "Crawl for it! And quiet!"

On hands and knees they crawled into the thicket. Already hands and faces were scratched, but they did not feel the scratches; already their clothes were torn in many places. In a wild scramble they went on, squeezing thru narrow spaces, lying flat, wriggling, getting to hands and knees again. And all the while with nerves jumping at each breaking of a twig. It was only the shouting voices and the pounding boots behind them that drowned in their pursuers' ears the sounds they made.

"Still!" admonished Babe Deveril in a whisper.

"I See An Opening"

And very still they lay, side by side, panting, in the heart of the thicket. A voice called out, not twenty paces behind them:

"They're in there!" And another voice, louder than the first and more insistent, they thanked their stars, boomed:

"No, no! They skirted the brush, off to the left, beating it for the open! After 'em, boys!" And still other voices shouted and, it would seem, every man of them had glimpsed his own tricking shadow and had his own wild opinion.

Thus, for a brief enough moment, the pursuit was baffled.

"Slow and quiet does it!" It was for the third time Babe Deveril's whisper, his lips close to her hair. "I see an opening. Follow close."

Lynette, still lying face down, lifted herself a little way upon her two hands and looked after him.

"String 'em up!" a voice was calling. It was like the voice of a devil down in hell, full of mob malice. She shivered. "They're murdering devils. String 'em up!"

"Catch 'em first, you fool," called another voice. Again pounding boots and . . . far more sinister sound . . . snapping brush where a man

was breaking his way straight into the thicket.

Like some grotesque, curiously shaped snake, Babe Deveril was writhing along, ever deeper into the brush tangle, ahead of her. She began crawling after him. Voices everywhere. And now dogs barking. A hundred dogs, it seemed to her taut nerves. She knew dogs; she knew how they went into a frenzy of excited joy when it was a question of a quarry, any quarry; she knew the unfailing certainty of the dog's scent. She began hurrying, struggling to get to her knees again. . . .

"Sh! Down!"

She dropped down again and lay flat, scarce breathing. But once more she saw the vague blot of Deveril's flat form wriggling on ahead of her, almost gone now. It was so dark! She threw herself forward; she threw her arm out and her hand brushed his boot. It was a wonderful thing, to feel that boot. She was not alone. She began again following him; dry, broken, and thorny twigs snared at her; they caught in her clothes and in the laces of her boots; they tore at her skin. Yet this time she was as silent a shadow as the shadow in front of her. On and on and on, on endlessly thru an eternity of darkness shot thru with dim star glimmerings, and pierced with horrible voices, she went. She came out into an opening; she stood up. She was alone! And those voices and the yelping of dogs and the scuffling of heavy, insensate, merciless boots. . . .

A hard, sudden hand caught her by the wrist. She whipped back, a scream shaping her lips. But in time she clapped a hand over her mouth. She was not alone; this was Babe Deveril, standing upright. . . . waiting for her! She brought her hand down and clasped it, tight, over his hand.

"Run for it again," he whispered. "Off that way . . . to the right. If we can once get among those trees . . ."

Side by side, their hearts leaping, they ran. Gradually, but steadily, the harsh noises grew fainter behind them. They gained the fringe of trees; they splashed thru the creek; they skirted a second tangle of brush and rounded the crest of a hill. And steadily and swiftly now the sounds of pursuit lessened behind them.

"And now," muttered Deveril, for the first time forsaking his cautious whisper, "if we use what brains God gave us, we are free of that hell pack."

"If they caught up with us?" she questioned him sharply.

"Most likely we'd both be swinging from a cottonwood in ten minutes! There's no sanity in that crowd; it's all mob spirit. If it is true that both Bruce Standing and Jim Taggart are dead . . . well, then, Lynette Brooke, this is no place for you and me tonight! Come on! . . ."

"Babe Deveril," she returned, and now it was her fingers tightening about his, "I'll never forget that you stood by me tonight!"

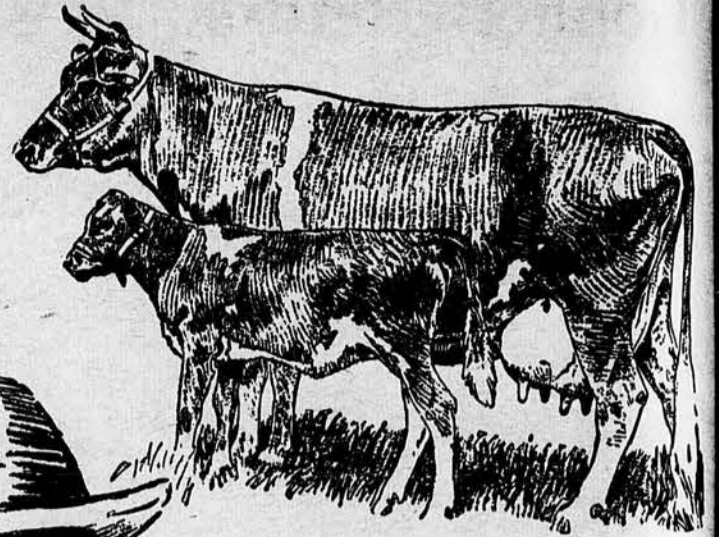
(TO BE CONTINUED)

Debolds Go Rain or Shine

(Continued from Page 16)

another town because it is cheaper. I'll have to figure in the transportation costs to get there and back, and in the end I'm not much, if any, ahead." Mr. Battersby is eager for good roads to come as rapidly as possible. He favors a 1-cent increase in the gas tax to make more road money available.

C. W. Gawthrop, Salina clothier, is satisfied that merchants can serve their farm customers better as a result of good roads, because with more frequent trading they can have more of a variety. And where surfaced roads lead thru small towns, folks stop, and perhaps even visit, who otherwise would pass them up. A druggist in Bennington said the good roads have helped his business. One of the Belle Springs Creamery officials pointed out that good roads already constructed in Saline county have helped the farmer with his marketing problem. Because of their route men make the rounds regularly out from Salina to pick up farm produce. All of these men make at least 10 miles on improved roads, and they agree that surfaced roads all the way would cut their haulage costs at least 5 cents a hundred pounds. And there is a possibility that a part of this extra nickel might be passed on to the producer.



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Gophers Refused to Work

One of the Pair Became Discouraged and Died, But the Other Used Good Judgment

THE college gophers laid down on the job. Big crowds gathered, but that didn't make any difference. Life wasn't worth the effort. One of the pair was utterly discouraged. Prospects of tunneling behind a glass partition for Farm and Home Week visitors didn't appeal to him. Hadn't he dug and dug in plain view of the public at both Kansas fairs, and at other times too numerous to mention? Hadn't he moved tons upon tons of earth? And what had he profited thereby? Not one single alfalfa root had he encountered. And the way A. E. Oman, rodent specialist at the college, destroyed the newly constructed underground homes was a crime. It all weighed too heavily on Mr. Gopher's young shoulders. He couldn't stand it. He wouldn't! Rather than submit to further injustice he up and died.

Apparently that act didn't lend any encouragement to his "digging" mate. Effort on his part became almost negligible. And when the first cave-in occurred, completely burying him, all operations ceased, and Oman had to come to the rescue and dig him out. Imagine that? Had to dig out a gopher! Maybe, though, the Farm and Home Week visitor had the right dope when he said, "That gopher isn't worn out. He's just too smart to do all that digging for nothing." "A good example to follow," his neighbor mused.

Anyway, that is one function of Farm and Home days at the college. Last week a good many Kansas farmers sat in on a program and gathered information that undoubtedly will help them eliminate some of the useless digging in their work.

Kelly "Prefers Cider?"

The gophers, for example, were only a small part of a roomful of displays and exhibits that hinged on this idea of cashing in on farm labor and operations to the fullest extent. The gophers have an idea of what dozens and dozens of their kind are doing to alfalfa stands. A few steps away, E. G. Kelly, who knows everything about bugs, had an animated Chinch bug lay-out. The bugs, big and small, had headed for a corn field, when the wheat no longer held any appeal for them, but they jumped into a line of defense. Creosote, that was it. And they were following this creosote trail down into a pest hole, where life for them ended. But Kelly also showed what would happen if the bugs were not checked. One giant Chinch bug was drinking the very "life blood" from an enlarged corn stalk. He certainly was a thirsty brute. And when one visitor approached the bug section, Kelly was gazing fondly at his hard-drinking contraption, and was singing a favorite song, "Sippin' Cider Thru a Straw." Maybe that's where he got the idea.

The room of displays was a new thing for Farm and Home Week, and it added a lot of interest. Aside from the handiwork of the college folks, there were the samples of wheat, 35 in all, that were grown by the various county wheat champions. Some of this wheat had been transformed into bread, too, and the loaves showed many fine qualities, and some not so remarkable, so the women folks were heard to say.

Another new idea was worked out last week, and it has real merit. The program was arranged so there would be very few, if any, conflicts of meetings. First day was for poultry breeders in particular, then came dairy day, livestock day, crops day and finally the special wheat program. Anyone could attend on dairy day, if that interested him most, and get everything that was to be had in a single day, rather than having to stay two or three days. And this resulted in getting more poultry folks together, and more dairymen in a group. It resulted in better meetings because more folks were there to take part in the various discussions. Everyone was satisfied, too, because they didn't have to miss anything of interest to them.

Flock improvement work was explained by J. H. McAdams, of the college poultry department, and J. S. Hughes presented the various ways in

which vitamins can be used more effectively by the poultryman. And you would have gotten some real facts out of W. E. Grimes's talk on the cost of producing poultry products.

Dairy day program was all that could be desired, but perhaps three things were outstanding. One thing was the discussion of recent developments in contagious diseases of cattle by R. R. Dykstra, dean of the veterinary division. He dealt entirely with foot and mouth disease, tuberculosis, abortion and calf scours. Perhaps the second item that should be mentioned is the lecture by H. L. Russell, dean of agriculture, University of Wisconsin. He has traveled widely in Japan, China, the Philippines, Australia and New Zealand, and he compared those lands with ours, particularly from the agricultural viewpoint. "A country that produces a million pounds of dairy products daily is worthy of our attention," he said. "That country is New Zealand. In the last three years it has taken the cheese supremacy of Great Britain from Canada, and at the same time has increased butter exports to the London market in competition with the Danes, although handicapped by distance. New Zealand, by the way, is closer to New York than the Middle West, so far as cheap transportation is concerned, despite the fact that from out here we ship something like 1,400 miles, while from New Zealand they ship 12,000 miles." Water transportation does it. Maybe we will have inland waterways some day. Dean Russell said that war with Japan is very remote because the United States provides the market for Japan's silk. And that is the most important industry there, and about the only cash crop.

Perhaps the leading dairy day event was the presentation of the production cup and certificates for 300-pound dairy herds. J. A. Comp, White City, got the silver advanced registry cup; one of his 8-year-old Jerseys produced 789.47 pounds of butterfat in 1926. Eighty-six men in 19 counties were awarded honor roll certificates by the National Dairy Association, their herds averaging 300 pounds of butterfat. That is pretty good and worth some recognition when it is remembered that the average Kansas cow produces about 125 pounds of butterfat. In other words, these 86 men, like the second gopher, have succeeded in cutting out some of the unnecessary digging.

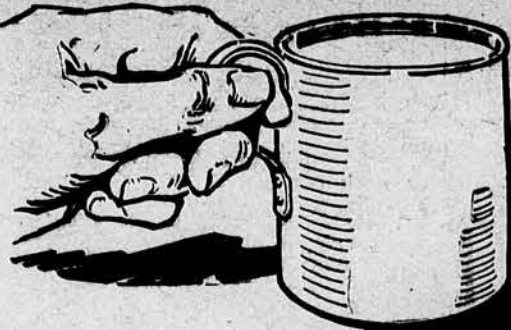
Seems Easy, Anyway

Dr. C. W. McCampbell's "Practical Principles of Practical Feeding," talk was replete with understandable information, and the livestock men took advantage of the "question box" after the talk was over. If you ever wish to work 18 or 20 head of horses at one time, J. J. Moxley, at the college, will tell you how to do it. He gave a chalk-talk on this subject, and made it seem like a simple matter. And he has had that many hitched at once without a run-away resulting, so it really isn't impossible. H. E. Reed's sheep session was a success, and maybe you think he wasn't proud of the new sheep dormitory! It hasn't been in use very long.

The annual Farm and Home Week banquet this year held unusual interest with the various champions to be introduced. A. R. Schlickau, Reno county, earned the honor of wheat champion. No doubt you have read his story in this issue of Kansas Farmer. Virgil P. Rush, Doniphan county, is the champion in the 5-acre corn contest. "It was Mr. Rush's high yield and medium good quality combined that won first place," said L. E. Wiloughby, of the college. Washington county placed first in the better farming contest, then Allen, Leavenworth and Pawnee. The cash awards, of \$1,000 in all, were made on a basis of headway in better farming practices in the counties.

The dairy and sheep men took time out to elect new officers, and their decisions are given here:

Officers of the Kansas State Dairy Association: Ira Romig, Topeka, president; C. E. (Continued on Page 44)



Just a cup of cream

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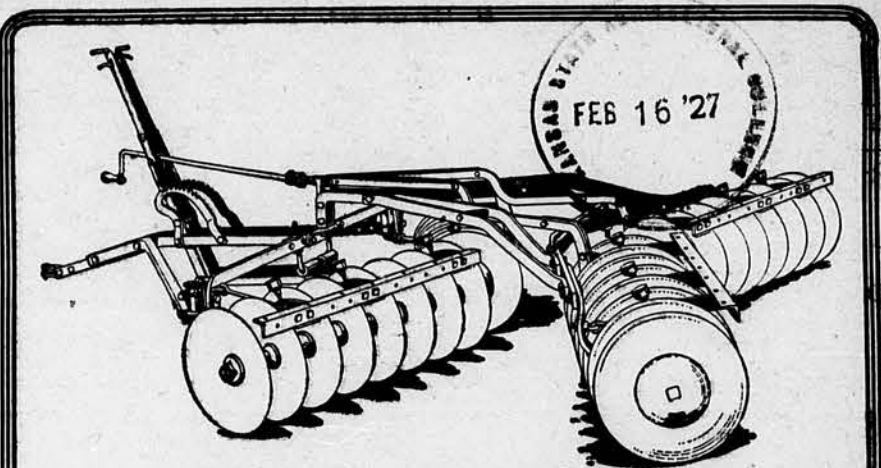


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Farm Outlook is Improving

It Seems Likely That Kansas Will Produce Another Good Wheat Crop This Year

WITH the approach of spring a more optimistic outlook is developing over the farm situation in Kansas. Certainly the open weather of January and the first part of February was of decided advantage in many ways, and especially with livestock. In general the farm animals in Kansas are in excellent condition, and the feed requirements have been below normal, which was of great advantage where feed is scarce. Most of the wheat crop is in fairly good condition, with occasional exceptions here and there, as in Northwest Kansas, and there is every indication that the state, taken as a whole, will produce another good crop. Early pigs are beginning to arrive, and a very high proportion of the incubators have been set.

Agriculture enters the new season with an outlook at least as good as a year ago, says the Department of Agriculture in its February report on the farm situation. "If effective readjustment is made in acreages of cotton and certain other cash crops, and if the growing season proves fairly normal, it is possible for conditions to improve materially," the department declares.

The report says that unless there is a drastic cut in cotton acreage, or a near crop failure, cotton supplies "will indeed be heavy next fall."

The difficulty of substituting alternative crops for cotton "is recognized," by the department, "but there seems to be a general agreement that the South would profit by curtailing the cotton acreage, even up to a 30 per cent reduction."

The report points out that with about 41 million acres of winter wheat in the ground, which is 5 per cent more than a year ago, "any substantial increase in spring wheat acreage would be likely to put all hard wheat on an export basis next fall."

A strong probability that farmers will plant an excessive acreage of potatoes this spring is seen by the department. The last two years have produced short crops and high prices, and reports to the department indicate that farmers intend to increase the potato acreage about 13 per cent over 1926.

"The outlook for livestock producers still appears favorable," says the report. "The Corn Belt pig crop last year was apparently not more than 1 per cent larger than in 1925; the probability is that market supplies of hogs this year will not exceed those of last year, and that prices during 1927 will be maintained near the 1926 level."

"The number of cattle and calves in the country is at the lowest point in many years, with a likelihood of fewer head marketed this year than last and a price level well sustained. The number of dairy cows also has declined slightly within the year, market demand continues good and feed is relatively cheap."

"Sheep producers have expanded their flocks considerably; lamb supplies for 1927 may be slightly larger than in 1926, but the market outlook for both lambs and wool appears fairly good. Poultry flocks have also been expanding, but the general outlook is still reasonably good for efficient producers."

The department's general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities remained at 80 during December, the five pre-war years being considered as 100. The disparity between average prices of farm products and the level of industrial wages and costs is greater than a year ago, due partly to the slump in cotton, grain and fruit prices.

But What About Oats?

Should the acreage of oats in 1927 be maintained at the 1926 level and a yield equal to the 10-year average be secured, this would result in a production almost as large as the crops of 1924 and 1925, which were principally responsible for the low price levels prevailing since these harvests. The relatively low production in 1926 brought about a slight increase over the 1925 price level, while the low quality of the crop, estimated at 79 per cent of normal, as compared with an average of 89 per cent, strengthened the market for the top grades.

Altho the oats crop in 1926 amounted to only 1,254 million bushels, against 1,488 million bushels in 1925, the carryover on August 1, 1926, was 30 million bushels more than that of the preceding year, making the total supply only about 200 million bushels less than that of last season. Marketings for this year, however, as measured by receipts at principal markets from August 1 to January 8, have been considerably less than last year, amounting to about 6.3 per cent of the production, against 8.3 per cent of the 1925 crop during the corresponding period last year. As a result of the lighter demand, however, commercial stocks are still large, altho about 25 per cent below the same date last season.

The oats market is almost wholly on a domestic basis, as only a small percentage of the production is exported. Most of the crop is fed on farms; considerable quantities are used in mixed feeds, while a small portion goes into the manufacture of foods for human consumption.

The dominating factor in the domestic demand is the decrease in the number of oats-consuming animals. There has been a material reduction in the number of horses, which probably represent the largest consumers of this grain. Horse population has declined at an average rate of 3 1/4 per cent a year for the last five years, and is still declining. The number of cattle in important feeding areas appears to be smaller than a year ago, while the commercial lamb feeding areas also are carrying far below their normal quota this winter.

Taking into consideration the present market conditions, price trends and probable production, maintenance of the last year's acreage cannot be expected to yield more profitable returns to farmers in the principal producing states than in the last

year. However, where local conditions in Kansas favor planting oats instead of other crops, or where the oats may be used on the farm either as a feed or hay crop, it may be desirable to maintain or increase acreage.

Beef Outlook is Favorable?

According to W. E. Grimes, R. M. Green and Harold Howe of the department of agricultural economics of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who have been studying the situation, this year's grass cattle situation is favored with somewhat better fat cattle prospects from March to August or September than a year ago. Early buying prices promise to be as low or lower than last year, with prospects for some reduction in carrying costs.

With basic supplies of cattle still low and cattle going into feed lots at successively lighter weights the last two years, cattle and particularly heavy cattle are not in as weak a position as a year ago. Conditions appear to be more favorable than last year for the weightier grass cattle of good quality.

Prospects of spring improvement in prices together with less pressure from heavy weight cattle than a year ago favor better stocker-feeder demand next fall, especially for the heavier types. Such a situation will be supported by the already lower prices of stockers and feeders and the lighter corn crop. A 9 per cent smaller corn crop in the United States, a 17 per cent smaller crop in the Corn Belt and still larger reductions in Kansas and Nebraska remove the hazard of a large surplus of heavy weight steers during 1927.

A strong late fall market in grass cattle cannot be expected unless there is a considerable advance in corn prices and an improvement in the general price level.

The only sure answer to the question of what the 1927 grass cattle situation will be lies six to eight months ahead. Necessarily, the known facts on which judgment this early can be based are relatively few. These facts frequently, but not always, have enough of a dominating influence on prices at least to indicate the general trend of values. The present price level of cattle, corn prices in relation to fat cattle movement, general commodity prices in relation to cattle prices, the size and character of stocker and feeder shipments, and past tendencies of fat cattle and grass cattle prices are about the only observations upon which to build. The rest must be a piecing together into what seems to be the most probable train of events.

Choice Cattle in Demand

Price level is the first thing the cattleman thinks of in trying to formulate his own judgment of the market. Is the price already high and, therefore, hard to raise but easy to break, or is the price low and consequently difficult to force lower but easy to raise?

Cattle and calves in December were on the average about 3 per cent higher in price than a year ago. An analysis of the price situation about the middle of December at Kansas City indicates that this price position came about thru the strong position of light-weight cattle in December compared with a year ago. Heaviest fat steers were \$2.08 a hundred lower than a year ago, choice heavies \$1.17 lower, good heavies 40 cents lower, medium heavies 20 cents lower and common heavies 24 cents lower. Choice light steers were up 29 cents a hundred; good lights, 79 cents up; medium lights, 18 cents up; common lights, 1 cent up; and cutters, 50 cents up. Yearling steers and heifers were 86 cents a hundred higher, good to choice heifers were 22 cents higher, and common to medium heifers, 41 cents higher. Good to choice cows were 80 cents lower, common to medium cows the same as a year ago, and low cutters 26 cents up. Stocker and feeder steers were generally lower than a year ago, steers 800 pounds and up being down the most.

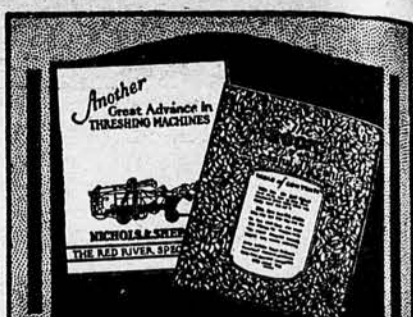
All fat cattle, excepting good to choice heavy steers, were above the average of the last three years. Since December, prices of heavy weight cattle have been increasing, so that by the middle of January this class of cattle was not discounted. In comparing prices of December, 1926, with those of 1925 it must be remembered that 1925 saw a rather strong price advance after June, and despite later seasonal declines was a strong year from the market standpoint. The comparison with the three-year average indicates that despite other temporary influences, lower production has been working cattle prices to higher levels since 1922.

From the price standpoint alone, the heavier weight steers and good to choice cows are in the strongest position to advance. Stockers and feeders of the heavier weights also are in a better position for a next fall advance than they were last year.

In years of low corn prices receipts of cattle at four principal markets have averaged 99 per cent of the 21-year average for March, and 107 per cent of the 21-year average for September. This compares with 100 per cent of the 21-year March average and 92 per cent of the 21-year September average in years when corn prices were high. Low corn prices to date this year would seem, therefore, to favor the heavy end of receipts coming from May or June to September. Higher corn prices in the spring, if the advance were strong enough, would have some tendency to throw heavier weight cattle on to the June market and slow up the feeding of the lighter weights on grass. The latter procedure would tend to take receipts off August and September markets and hold them back until about October or November. This is a factor about which little can be known at this time. In the light of the short hog supplies and fairly small cattle supplies, the corn crop this year may be considered medium rather than large or small. This fact together with last year's large corn crop and carryover does not favor strong advances in corn prices, but some increase over recent levels seems probable.

Obviously, the price of any commodity may and does advance in the face of declines in most commodities, it is generally easier for the commodity to advance if most other commodities are advancing.

The 1926 decline in commodity prices was due largely to declines in agricultural products. This has left a greater disparity be-



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tween agricultural prices and industrial prices than has existed since 1922. Industry the last year had a wonderful year from the standpoint of volume of production. It is beginning to experience some price declines. Industry is showing some signs of curtailment of production. This is one method of checking further price declines. With agriculture having already taken price cuts in 1926 and industry on the verge of taking steps to prevent overproduction, there is some hope for stabilizing the commodity price level that has been on a general down grade since September, 1925. This presents a more favorable outlook for cattle six to eight months hence than they faced a year ago. In general, a rising price level in the fall, especially if accompanied by higher corn prices, tends to bring out fed cattle earlier, hold back range cattle, and encourage feeder buying unless corn gets too high. It is frequently in years of this kind that grass cattle prices reach their high point late in the season.

Shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt between July and November inclusive were about as large as a year ago. The movement, however, was smaller than the previous three-year average. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that "decreased shipments into states west of the Missouri River were offset by increases into Iowa, Indiana and Ohio, Illinois and Missouri." Stocker and feeder movement ran low until late September, when an increase occurred which brought out-going shipments to a level higher than that of the previous year. These September advances in stocker-feeder shipments over last year were fairly well maintained during the late fall months. Shipments this year, however, have averaged lighter in weight than a year ago. Until October 1, the number of stockers under 700 pounds going to the country outnumbered those of one year ago practically two to one. Since October, the proportion of light weights has been less, but still much larger than a year ago.

This is the second successive year in which average weights of stockers and feeders have declined. Such a situation was pointed to a year ago in certain reports as indicating "a smaller market supply of fed cattle during the winter and early spring months than last year and a probable increase in supplies during the late spring and summer."

Despite this situation last year, heavy steers had begun to appear plentiful on the markets by March 1, and light weight steers began to take the lead in price. Kansas and Nebraska furnished liberal portions of these early supplies. By April 1, due largely to weather conditions, heavy and light steers were at about a parity again. This was a short-lived situation. Yearlings and light weights were soon back at a premium, and the market for heavies was demoralized by the end of April.

Upward Tendency in May

With lighter runs for a short time there was a pick-up in heavy steer prices around the close of May. The middle of June, however, saw too many heavies again, and weighty steers were still plentiful by July 20, altho increasing numbers of yearlings were being drawn out by the protracted premium on light weights.

There are several things in this year's situation different from that of a year ago. In 1925 a strong upturn in cattle prices came as early as June. This was early enough to encourage fall purchases of feeders to finish for the early spring market. In 1926, on the other hand, it was September and October before a price advance began. Heavy stock cattle on the Kansas City market are seasonally at their highest price about August to September on the average, indicating the greatest demand for them at this time. With large discounts on heavy fat steers and with the price upturn coming later than the year before, there was little to encourage buying of the heavier feeders. On the other hand, the late seasonal price advance and the premium on light weight steers encouraged buying light weights for short feeds or the light stocker type for next summer and fall feeding. It was not until November that stocker and feeder shipments caught up with those of the year before.

Such a situation favors fewer long fed heavy weights during the forepart of the year and a larger proportion below the grade "good."

The top price of light weight stock cattle comes most frequently about April. With better price prospects for heavy cattle during the first quarter of the year than a year ago, more than usual interest may be given heavier stock cattle in the spring and less attention to the lighter weights. This would be the reverse of the usual situation and would tend to encourage the feeding of light weight cattle already on hand for longer periods and to heavier weights. All of this would clear the way for improvement in prices of heavier cattle until late fall at least.

In general, those years in which the late grass cattle market has been best have been years of high corn prices and generally advancing price levels. There have been six years in the last 28 in which average prices of western range cattle have been higher in September or later months than earlier. All six years are high corn price years and they make up six of the 11 short corn crop years in the last 28.



grazed on the Flint Hills pastures of Kansas. From January to May of last year the prices of this class of cattle were fairly constant. In most years the prices of these cattle rise 5 to 6 per cent from January to May. In January of 1927 the prices of these cattle are about 25 cents under last year, with some offers of contracts at last year's price, the cattle to be delivered at the opening of the grazing season. Indications are that there may be an increase in the price of these cattle by May if the fat cattle market remains steady to strong. An increase of 25 cents a hundred would place these cattle at last year's prices. The average seasonal advance of about 6 per cent would put them 50 cents above present levels, or 25 cents above last year's May prices.

With this outlook for prices of cattle to be grazed in 1927, the cattleman's problem is to determine whether he can afford to buy the cattle or to lease his grass. The experience of many Kansas cattlemen indicates that a thin aged steer usually will gain about 300 pounds during the pasture season. The usual weight of this class of steers on going on to grass is around 750 pounds. With a gain of 300 pounds the steer would weigh 1,050 pounds when he leaves grass at the end of the grazing season. For purposes of illustration, assuming that the steers would cost from \$8 to \$8.50 a hundredweight, the cost would be \$60 to \$63.75. Grass costs for 1927 are somewhat uncertain, but for purposes of illustration, \$9 a steer can be used. Other costs of carrying the steer thru the grazing season will be about as follows:

Man labor.....	\$0.35
Horse work.....	.10
Interest on \$60 for 4½ months.....	1.80
Death loss.....	.25
Other costs.....	.50
Total	\$3.00

Marketing costs, including freight, commission, yardage and traveling expenses probably will be about \$3.50 a head. The sum of these items—grass \$9, other costs \$3, marketing costs \$3.50,—is \$15.50. This added to the cost of the steer, or \$60, gives \$75.50, the cost of the steer delivered at the terminal market. Figuring the final weight at 1,050 pounds, the steer will have to sell for \$7.20 a hundredweight, or \$75.60, to break even. This assumes that the steer cost \$8 a hundredweight at the beginning of the grazing season. If the steer costs \$8.50 and other factors are the same, the sale price will have to be raised to \$79.25, or \$7.55 a hundred.

Few cattle off of grass sold at more than \$7.20 to \$7.55 in 1926. Toward the end of the season some of them were bringing near this figure, but many were sold for considerably less money. The prospects for this year seem to be more encouraging. The handler of steers stands two chances of gaining an advantage over last year. First, he may be able to buy at a slightly lower figure. In the second place, the outlook for heavy cattle is brighter, and this should react favorably on cattle prices at the time these cattle are leaving grass.

The question may be raised to the effect of an increase or decrease in the cost of the grass. A decrease of \$1 in the grass charge for a steer usually means that the sale price can be reduced 10 cents a hundredweight and leave the same margin of profit. Similarly, an increase of \$1 in the grazing charge means that an increase of 10 cents a hundred is necessary in the selling price to insure breaking even.

Allen—We have been having some very muddy weather recently, and roads have been in bad condition. Livestock is selling well at farm sales. Kafir fodder, 5c a shock; prairie hay, baled, \$10; milk, 4 per cent test, \$2.50 a cwt.; eggs, 24c; cream, 39c; corn 60c.—T. E. Whitelaw.

Barber—The weather has been mild recently, and spring work is progressing nicely. Wheat is showing up well, but more moisture would be of help. Livestock is in good condition. High prices are being paid at farm sales.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Oats seeding will start here soon. Winter plowing has been delayed somewhat by wet soil. Many public sales are being held; livestock and implements are selling at high prices.—Robert Creamer.

Butler—Wheat is greening up nicely. There is plenty of moisture for present needs. Considerable amounts of wheat and oats are being marketed. Livestock is in good condition, and there is plenty of feed. Not so many cattle are being fully fed here as usual. There is an active demand for hogs, especially brood sows. Incubators are being set. Wheat, \$1.24; oats, 42c; eggs, 25c; cream, 41c.—Aaron Thomas.

Cheyenne—The temperature went down close to zero last week, and the ground was covered with 4 inches of snow, which supplied considerable moisture to the wheat. The crop has suffered from soil blowing, and farmers think part of it is killed. Livestock is wintering well, considering the shortage of feed. Eggs, 23c; corn, 84c; barley 70c; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.70; alfalfa hay, \$18.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—The mild spring-like weather recently and an abundance of moisture have given the wheat a fine start, and farmers are much encouraged over the prospect of a crop. Livestock is doing well, and making a good use of the wheat and corn stalk fields. Many farm sales are being held, and livestock is bringing high prices. More colts than usual are to be seen on the farms here, which indicates a greater belief in the future of horse prices than has been evident for several years. Renters are moving and preparing for spring work.—W. H. Plumly.

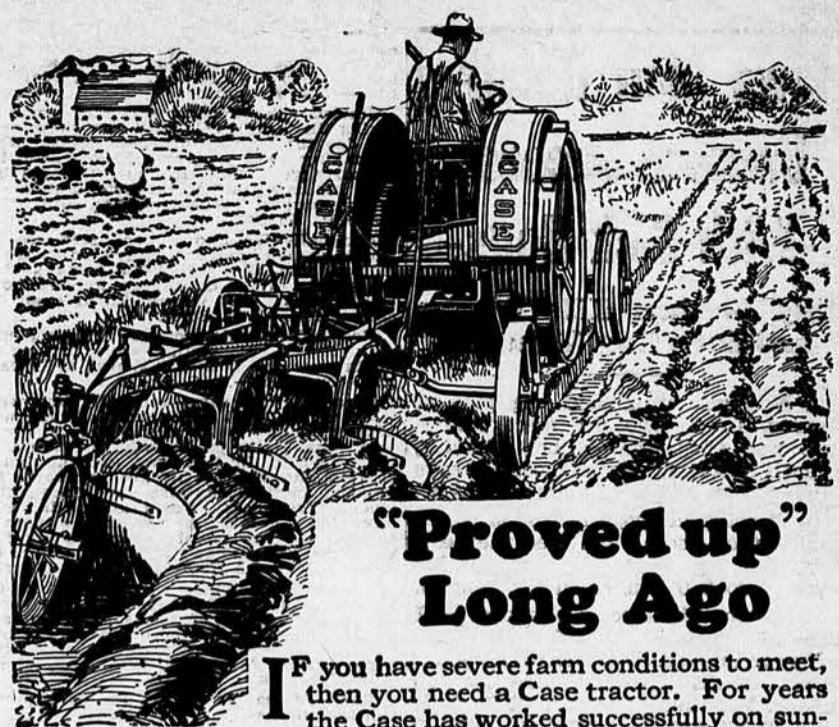
Douglas—A good rain fell here recently, which will help to keep the soil moist. Rye is green. Numerous sales are being held, at which high prices are being paid. Tenant farmers are starting to move.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ellis—The weather has been rather favorable, as the winter has been open, but the soil is rather dry. The wheat needs snow or rain. The production of butterfat is not very large, as feed is scarce. There are fewer chickens on the farms here than a year ago. Farmers are busy sawing next summer's supply of fuel. Wheat \$1.24; corn, 55c; kafir, 90c; butter, 45c; eggs, 28c.—William Grabbe.

Finney—The weather has been very mild. Wheat needs more moisture, and some damage has been caused by soil blowing. Corn shelling is finished. Two rabbit hunts were held here recently, both being very successful. Some grain is being moved to market, as the roads are in fine condition.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Hamilton—Wheat is beginning to need more moisture. Public sales are numerous. Many sales of land also are being made, largely to Eastern buyers, and prices are on the upgrade.—H. M. Hutchinson.

Gove and Sheridan—Wheat is not in very good condition, altho it was helped some by



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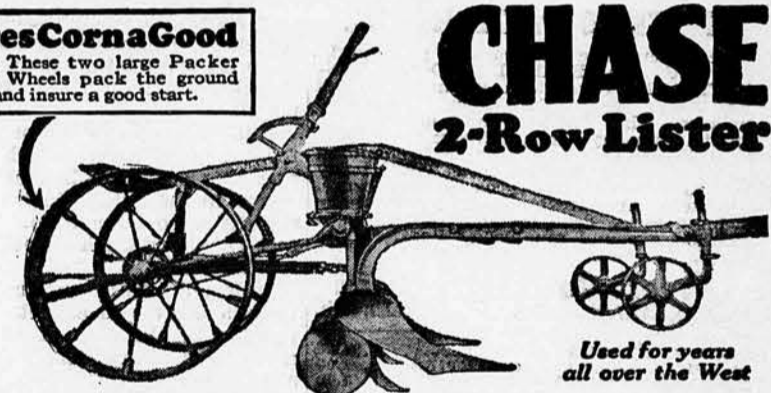


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the snow of last week. Feed is scarce. The open winter has been of great help to livestock. Hens are starting to lay, and some baby chicks are arriving. Eggs, 26c; hens, 21c.—John L. Aldrich.

Marion—The weather was very warm and spring-like last week until the snow came; one day the temperature went to 65. Wheat is making good progress. Roads have been in fairly good condition, and farmers have been hauling grain to market. Public sales are numerous. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, 75c.—Isaac P. Wiebe.

Marshall—We had a good rain recently, which was of some help. Farm sales are numerous, and high prices are being paid for everything. Wild ducks are moving northward. Corn, 63c; wheat, \$1.23; eggs, 26c; cream, 40c.—J. D. Stosz.

Reno—Excellent progress is being made with the T. B. testing work among the herds over the county. Wheat is in excellent condition.—T. C. Faris.

Rice—We had some unusually fine winter weather up until the storm of last week. Wheat made an excellent growth during that time. Dairy products have made a record return in the last year, and this has increased the interest in keeping cows here greatly. Farm flocks also have done well as income producers. Farm accounting clubs have been holding numerous meetings recently, and the members are planning the work for 1927. Wheat, \$1.22; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 41c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. E. J. Killian.

Rooks—Dry, windy weather still continues. Farmers don't believe this section will produce much of a wheat crop as some of the grain has not sprouted, and in other fields it does not make much of a showing. Cream, 41c; eggs, 24c; bran, \$1.60.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat is green, and is supplying considerable pasture for livestock. Farm animals are in good condition. Wheat, \$1.23; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 40c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—The weather had been very fine up until the light snow of last week arrived. Wheat has made some growth, and it is supplying considerable pasture. Livestock is wintering well. Considerable wheat is being rushed to market. The main highways are in fine condition. Farmers are getting ready to sow oats. The small crop of rough feed is holding out well. Hens are about back to normal in egg laying. Wheat, \$1.22; oats, 50c; eggs, 26c; butterfat, 43c; hens, 18c.—W. J. Roof.

Sherman—The weather has been like summer, and farmers are all talking about barley sowing and spring plowing. Wheat is still in fine condition as the crop is well-rooted, and with a little moisture will make a fine start. Public sales have not started, but I believe that when they do high prices will be paid. Club boys and girls are beginning to get their pigs and calves started. Wheat, \$1.16; corn, 75c; cream, 42c; chickens, 17c; eggs, 25c.—Harry Andrews.

Washington—We have been having some nice weather; the open winter has been of great help to livestock. Public sales are numerous, and good prices are paid; there is an especially fine demand for milk cows and hogs. Wheat is in excellent condition. Corn, 76c; wheat, \$1.25; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 25c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Roads--and a National View

(Continued from Page 12)

ty interest is the greatest. By their very nature the roads of the state and federal-aid systems are the most heavily traveled highways. In many instances the traffic which demands their improvement is contributed in a smaller degree by counties thru which they pass than by other counties or even other states. It is not unnatural that the authorities of such counties should be unwilling, and they often are financially unable, to assume a share in the cost of the improvement. So long as any state fails to provide state funds for such roads the development of the main state and interstate roads along strictly economic lines will be hampered.

Full operation of the provision of the federal highway act which aims to correct this condition has been twice deferred in the federal legislation to give the states concerned more time to correct their laws. There ought to be no further delay.

It is manifestly unfair to the counties themselves to expect them to participate in the cost of improving the main lines of traffic. To do so places a burden upon them which they should not be expected to bear. The improvement and upkeep of the roads tributary to the main systems are of the highest importance to agriculture, and the county and local funds must be preserved for this purpose. The traffic on the state roads is a wide-ranging traffic. The greater part of it originates in and is destined to the cities, and any system which causes the rural communities to contribute to the expense of improvement in greater proportion than the benefits they derive is unfair and ought to be remedied.

Looking to the future also there must be a still greater improvement in the maintenance of all roads and especially of the federal-aid roads, an obligation which the federal law places on the state highway departments. While unquestionably there has been great improvement in this respect during the last decade, the failure to make proper provision for the repair of roads on which large sums of public money have been invested is the sheerest of economic folly. Unless there is positive assurance that means will be available for the constant and continuous care

of the roads after they are improved, I am convinced that it would be better not to improve them at all.

It has not often been necessary to enforce the provisions of the federal highway act in respect to non-performance of the necessary maintenance work on federal-aid projects. With few exceptions the obligation of the states has been carried out. There are a few—no more than can be counted upon the fingers of one hand—upon whom it has been necessary to call repeatedly for essential work to save the federal-aid roads from deterioration. The department has been patient in dealing with such cases, and our requests have always been met with a response, but maintenance that is delayed until the deterioration has advanced to the point where it becomes necessary to direct attention to it is not the right kind.

But Repairs Are Necessary

While the states in accepting the federal appropriations accepted also the obligation of keeping the roads in proper repair, the deeper obligation is that of rendering the best possible service to the public and of protecting public investment. Neither the public nor the legal obligation can be satisfied by a perfunctory highway maintenance policy. The department has endeavored to deal in a straight-forward way with its duty to enforce the law in this respect. There has been no tendency to pick flaws of a minor character or to look with unsympathetic eyes upon the efforts of the states. It is not a pleasant duty to serve a formal notice required under the law upon any state, and it is still less pleasant to withdraw federal participation. The department believes, however, that its first duty is to insure proper maintenance of roads constructed with federal funds.

With every year's progress now it becomes easier to see the working out of one of the primary conceptions of the Federal-aid road legislation as expressed in the requirement to expedite the completion of an adequate system of highways interstate in character. It was foreseen that the fulfillment of this purpose would come thru a linking up of sections of main highways as they are developed state by state, and up to this time the programs within the states have in general been in harmony with the expected progress in the direction of thru routes. In some cases the department has taken definite positions with reference to specific projects to provide missing links, usually in the way of bridges at state boundaries, but now with the major routes of the country so clearly defined by the action of the states, the unimproved sections of these routes have been brought in strong relief. It is now possible to travel from Washington thru St. Louis, Texarkana, and El Paso to San Diego, over a transcontinental route of which 97 per cent is improved, 93 per cent is surfaced and 4 per cent is graded and drained. Of the surfaced portion more than half is improved with bituminous macadam or higher cost types and the remainder is gravel. From Washington to St. Louis there is no unimproved section, and nearly 96 per cent is surfaced with bituminous macadam or one of the higher type roadways. From St. Louis to Texarkana, 2 per cent of the distance is unimproved and 63 per cent is improved with a gravel surface, the rest with superior types. From Texarkana to El Paso there are unimproved sections equaling 4 per cent of the distance, gravel surfaces 50 per cent and bituminous macadam of superior type the rest of the way. From El Paso to San Diego, with the exception of 6 per cent of the distance, the road is surfaced, 60 per cent with gravel and the remainder with pavements and surfaces of higher types.

Over 3,133 Miles

This is the possible transcontinental route, totaling 3,133 miles, most nearly surfaced; 2,907 miles are surfaced and 131 miles are graded and drained, leaving only 95 miles without improvement. This route does not coincide with any one of the United States routes, but it does indicate the splendid progress that has been made by the states it traverses in the completion of important trans-state routes. Considered from the standpoint of improvement, the next ranking transcontinental route is that from Atlantic City to Astoria. Of its total length of 3,240 miles, 12 per cent is still unimproved, another 12



lives and farms in the South. He is happy, because he is prosperous. He is prosperous, because he can work out of doors 52 weeks in the year—raising crop after crop on the same piece of land, and selling his crops as fast as he raises them, at prices that give him good profit.

Genial climate; cheap labor; productive soil that produces fine crops of all kinds—all combine to make him happy and prosperous in the fruits of his labor.

And right now land can be bought at low prices, which will keep going higher and higher as the Agricultural South develops.

You farmers in the North who are not so happy and prosperous, let us know what kind of farming you want to do, and we will tell you where and how you can do it in the

South. (We cannot, however, undertake to find salaried employment for you.) Full information, free, on request. Write G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agt., L. & N. Railroad, Dept. KE10, Louisville, Ky.



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Grown From Selected Stock—None Better—57 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable. Extra packages free with all orders. Large catalog free. 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send for it

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TREES

at low wholesale prices very attractive premiums. Big saving of about 50 per cent from retail prices. Complete line—quality stock—prompt shipments. Send for free catalogue today. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wichita Nurseries & Seed House, Box B, Wichita, Kansas.

Proven Seeds

T. Q. Farm and Field Seeds are pure, tested and specialized for Midwest conditions. Big crops insured by careful selection, thorough cleaning and weeding. Costs less in time, labor and money to plant seeds of known germinating quality and you are assured bigger, better crops. Write today for prices and full information.

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TREES FRESH FROM THE GROUND

We are the only Nursery in the West that makes a specialty of holding their trees over the winter in the ground. We do not use the Cold Storage, which is a handy and cheap way, but hard on the trees and planter. Write us at once for our free Catalogue and special mail order price list on Trees Fresh From the Ground, they will grow! Caldwell Nurseries, Box B, Caldwell, Kansas

Electrical Trades Need Men

All electrical subjects taught by actual work. FREE BOOK TELLS ALL. Write for your copy today to Wm. H. Coleman, President COLEMAN ELECTRICAL SCHOOL 1632A Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

Save \$10 to \$20

on every saddle or harness. Buy direct from the factory. No middleman's profit. Send for free catalog—maker to consumer. Justin's Boots at Lowest Prices. The FRED MUELLER SADDLE & HARNESS CO. DENVER, COLO.

Send for Catalog FARM WAGONS High or low wheel—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors. Electric Wheel Co., 38 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

cent is graded and drained, and remaining 75 per cent is improved in some form of wearing surface. On other east and west routes, that from Norfolk to Los Angeles is 68 per cent improved and that from Chicago to Los Angeles partly by the same line 63 per cent improved. From Boston to Seattle, thru the northern tier of states, the most direct thru route is 69 per cent improved and 69 per cent graded.

These routes are taken to illustrate working out of the principle, as defined in the federal highway legislation, of the completion of interstate routes. There may be critics who hold that the 10-year period covered by this legislation should have produced more transcontinental routes fully improved. There are two answers: The actual operations of the federal highways legislation did not get under way until 1919, and the tremendous development of motor vehicular traffic, particularly around every center of population, large and small, local rather than trans-state in character, has necessitated first attention to the immediate service demanded. It is my belief that the progress in the completion of transcontinental roads is stalling, but I do not lose sight of the fact that the lack of trans-state routes in the agricultural states of the Mississippi Valley is not in keeping with the development, east and west. In specific states this condition is thought about more largely by the feature referred to, that is, the dependence on county financing, than on any lack of need of such roads or lack of response on the part of the state highway departments.

Now that there has been plainly pointed out and defined the thru routes which are of major national importance, there should be an energetic effort made to improve the missing links, not because they are transcontinental routes but rather because in general these unimproved sections lie in the most important state routes, and the failure to improve these imposes a handicap upon the people of each state in the satisfactory use of their own road systems. But the national eye must not be lost sight of, or the requirement of the national legislation that these interstate routes shall be expedited. The department has not attempted to dictate the routes which should be regarded as major state routes. Neither for that matter have the state highway departments. Thru the careful work of the Joint Board on Interstate Highways, and the Executive Committee of the Association, every state highway department has expressed in a definite way the routes which are of the greatest importance within the state. In other words, this system of interstate routes has been built from the local viewpoint upward and not from the transcontinental viewpoint downward.

But having now settled upon these routes, which in the last analysis the public itself has defined by their use, it becomes our duty, the federal and state highway departments working in cooperation, to expedite their completion. There are approximately 80,000 miles of highway included in these routes. To complete them to a state of improvement satisfactory for present use is a matter of closing gaps. I am convinced that this improvement can be completed by 1930 without difficulty and the uniform signing and numbering of the United States highway routes in accordance with the reasonable plans now devised are essential to establish it in the public mind as an entity. They are needed also to develop the maximum degree of service and safety in their use by the ever increasing public traffic.



Rah! Rah! Rah!

Steamboat Captain (who had just fallen overboard): "Don't stand there like a dumbbell! Give a yell, can't you?" Green Student Deckhand: "Certainly, sir. Captain! Rah! Rah! Rah! Captain!"

Fair Enough!

Hospital Nurse: You wish to see the young man injured in a motor accident. You are the lady he was with?" Gwendoline: "Yes, I thought it would be only fair to give him the kiss he was trying for."

Correct Conclusion

"Black chile, does you all know what deceit am?" "Suttingly I does, Beelzebub." "Den what is it?" "Well, when I leans ovah an' beahs somethin' rip I knows dat's de seat."

Hard Luck

"I think there is something so romantic about a night watchman." Watchman: "Yer right, ma'am; it settles in me pore ol' legs sometimes till I can't ardlly walk."

Yes, Indeed!

Medium: "The spirit of your wife is here now. Do you wish to speak to her thru me?" Interviewer: "Yes. Ask her where she put my winter underwear."

Skin You Like to Touch

"How does it feel to be marrying an heiress?" "Great! Every time I kiss her I feel as if I were clipping the coupon off a Government bond."

No Chance

Judge: "Have you anything to offer the court before sentence is passed upon you?" Prisoner: "No, yer honor; me lawyer took me last dollar."

Some Give 'Em the Air

"I wonder why those titled foreigners who come over here give themselves so many airs?" "Probably it's because we give them so many heiresses."

Her Future

"Margaret, do you know what becomes of naughty little girls?" "Yeth, Mamma! They grows up, and has dates every night."

Then She Knew!

"When did you first become acquainted with your husband?" "The first time I asked him for money after we were married."

Heavenly Street

630 York St., 6-rm. bungalow, double garage, full basement, paved street and alley finished in white enamel.—Ad in The Denver Express.

Sports for Girls

Dick—"Do you believe in sports for girls?" Gertrude—"Certainly; every girl ought to have one."

English in Wooden Shoes

Bump. The bell don't make.—Sign over a rooming-house door-bell button in a Pennsylvania Dutch city.

And at Once, Too

Mrs. Jones—"Johnny has eaten a whole can of plums!" "Mr. Jones—"Gosh! Call the plumber."

Quite a Figure

"I'm cutting quite a figure," said the chorus girl as she fell on the broken glass.

It's a Fact

Co-ed: "Every time I walk my cheap stockings run."

Lost No Time

He was born in early life in Franklin county.—Columbia (S. C.) paper.

The Vanished Horse-tail

Anyway the modern husband never sees any switches parked on the bureau.

NOW—the World's Greatest Coal Brooder at an Amazingly Low Cost!

For years experienced poultry raisers have known the By-Pass to be the one best coal brooder. You are entitled to know why.

Wind Doesn't Affect Heat Control

The new By-Pass Automatic Control is an original invention. This sensitive device gives just the proper heat under all conditions. Fire is checked at once when right temperature is reached. It's the only automatic control not affected by high winds.

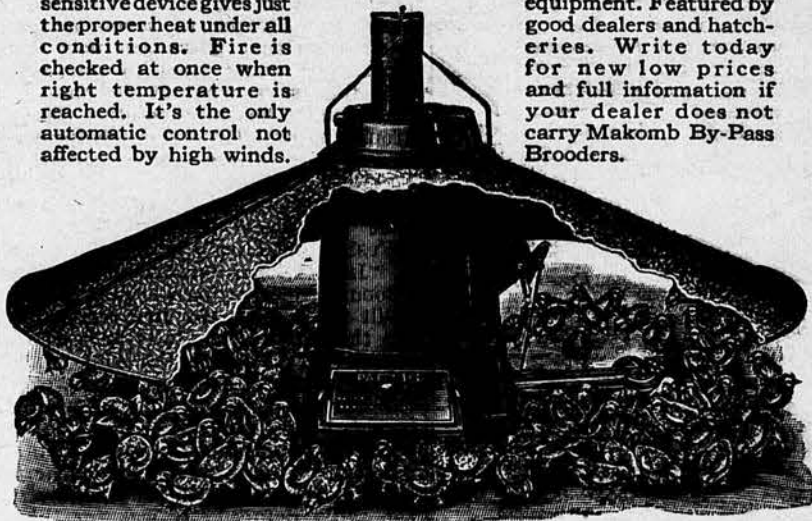
Easy to Clean

The patented Removable Baffle-Plate makes it the easiest brooder to clean. Simple design. No gaspockets or chambers to catch soot or dirt.

Large Coal Capacity

Burns less fuel but has larger capacity. Saves time, trouble and money. Uses hard or soft coal.

The makers of this brooder specialize in finest poultry raising equipment. Featured by good dealers and hatcheries. Write today for new low prices and full information if your dealer does not carry Makomb By-Pass Brooders.



AMERICAN STEEL PRODUCTS Co.

Macomb Illinois



Now Mr. McCabe gets Uniform Tractor Speed



Mr. B. C. McCabe, Noodesha, Kansas writes: "The Governor I purchased from you in September I installed on my 15-30 McCormick-Dearing tractor three weeks ago. "HAD NO TROUBLE IN MAKING THE CHANGE and I have used the tractor since that time filling silos and for threshing. It seems so far to prove perfectly satisfactory, AS THE SPEED IS CONSTANT during changes of load. "There is hardly any comparison between the Pickering and the regular equipment on these tractors. I AM SATISFIED YOUR GOVERNOR MEETS EVERY REQUIREMENT." Mail coupon for free pamphlet 14-C which describes the Pickering adapted to your tractor.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn. Send me FREE copy of your pamphlet 14-C Name Address Name and size of Tractor

Distributor for Kansas and Oklahoma Graber Supply & Machinery Co., Hutchinson and Wichita, Kan.



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



MASTER BREEDERS' SUNSHINE ALFALFA CHICKS

Winners at Kansas State Agricultural College Baby Chick Show. Our 5 entries won 3 firsts and 2 sweepstakes. First for high bred to lay quality and vitality. Just a penny more than cheap commercial hatchery chicks, but the high egg record breeding means dollars of extra profit. Large Type White Leghorns, Buff Leghorns... \$3.75 \$7.00 \$14.00 \$40.50 \$90.00 \$110.00 Master Bred Barred Rocks, S. & P. C. Reds... 4.50 8.00 15.00 43.50 70.00 Super Quality White Rocks, White Wyandottes... 5.00 9.00 18.00 52.50 85.00 Master Bred Heavyweight Buff Orpingtons... 4.75 8.50 16.00 46.50 75.00 100% live delivery, postpaid. Bloodtested chicks 2c per chick higher. Catalog free. MASTER BREEDERS' FARMS, BOX 103, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS



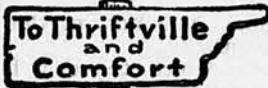
More Eggs, More Money From AJAX Chicks

They come from paying flocks—inspected and culled by expert. They will pay you too. Sturdy as the name implies. Pure bred from best Eng. and Amer. strains of leading breeds. Smith Hatched—"Certo-Culled."

Write for Catalog & Egg Grader Free

Your copy of our color catalog is waiting for you. A beautiful book on poultry. We will also send an egg grader WITHOUT COST with the catalog. WRITE NOW to hatchery nearest you.

Ajax Hatcheries Dept. 17 QUINCY, ILLINOIS DEPT. 17 GALESBURG, ILLINOIS



After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

\$11.95 Buys Champion Belle City Incubator

Hot-Water Copper Tanks, Self-Regulated Safety Lamps, Egg Testers, Thermometers and Holders. Hatches Chicks, Ducks, Turkeys, Geese. Guaranteed. Write for free catalog "Hatching Facts." You save by ordering incubator and brooder together. Send only for

80 Egg—\$11.95; with 80 Chick Lamp \$15.95	140 Chick Lamp \$19.95
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 400 Chick Lamp \$48.95	
600 Egg—\$49.95; with 600 Chick Lamp \$64.95	
800 Egg—\$73.00; with 1000 Chick Oil \$86.45	
600 Egg—\$49.95; with 600 Chick Coal \$64.95	
1200 Egg—\$99.00; with 1200 Chick Coal \$118.45	

Freight Prepaid
East of Rockies and allowed West. Orders shipped day received. If in a hurry, add 45¢ for each machine (Except 400 and 600 Egg Incubators, Lamp and Coal Brooders) and I will ship Express Prepaid. Gets machines to you quick—in 2 to 3 days.

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



Champion Belle City
Mammoth Capacity Incubators Built both Right and Left Hand. My Add-A-Machine Plan provides a way to build up as your business grows. Start a Community Hatchery—no need to discard old incubators—order a Left Hand Belle City—any size—and place the smaller on top. A single hatch pays back the cost. And you get Champion Belle City at lowest factory prices—guaranteed and backed by 27 years experience.

920 Egg Capacity \$ 86.00	1600 Egg Capacity 146.00
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Oil Canopy Brooders
Specify Wick or Wickless. Economical and Dependable.

Coal Canopy Brooder
Burns any kind of coal at lowest cost. Self-regulating.



Hand Operated
500 Chick Size \$11.95
1000 Chick Size 13.95
Self Regulated
500 Chick Size \$14.95
1000 Chick Size 16.95
600 Chick Size \$15.95
1200 Chick Size 19.95
1000 Chick Size 16.95
Save Time—Order Now—write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co. Box 21, Racine, Wis.

Gives Chicks Amazing Growth

The ingredients that cause EGG a DAY to produce enormous egg yields are exactly the elements needed to give growing chicks increased vitality. The cost is very little.

EGG a DAY
EGG a DAY tones the digestive system, stimulates growth and quick feathering. Fed to growing chicks it brings them to maturity and starts them laying a month earlier. It repays its small cost many times. Boosts profits.

12-lb. pkg. \$1.25, supplies 250 hens 2 months. 5-lb. pkg. 65c. Order EGG a DAY from your dealer, or from us.

STANDARD CHEMICAL Mfg. Co.
Dept. 23 144 W. Gankle, Frs. Omaha, Nebr.
Makers of Reliable Live Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1880.

140 Egg Incubator—30 Days Trial \$13.90

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 1937 catalogue which shows larger sizes.

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

SHINN CHICKS ARE BETTER

400 EGGS IN ONE WINTER MONTH sold by Mrs. Switzer, Skiatook, Okla., from her Shinn pullets. Every day we receive letters praising our chicks, one saying "Your chicks are as good as others costing 70¢ each." Thousands of customers are satisfied, because Shinn chicks are bred, hatched and sold right. Our stock backed by over 20 years constructive brooding. Chicks as low as \$2.50 per 100. Write for free catalog. WAYNE H. SHINN, Box 198, GREENTOP, MO.

MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS IN 1927

From high egg producing flocks. Sixteen leading breeds. 21 years experience in poultry. Prices very reasonable. 100% live delivery guaranteed, postpaid. Write for FREE catalog and prices. Steinhoff & Son Hatchery, Dept. C, Osage City, Kan.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Is the church necessary? Shall we say with William Watson—

Outwardly splendid, as of old,
Inwardly sparkless, void and cold;
Her life and force all spent and gone,
Like the dead moon she still shines on.

Or shall we say, with Matthew Arnold, "Show me 10 square miles in any part of the world outside Christianity where the life of man or the purity of woman are safe and I will give Christianity up." P. Whitwell Wilson, American correspondent of the London Times, asks the question, "Has the church a cure for crime?" He quotes staggering statistics against us, such as, 10,000 homicides in one year, 15,000 suicides, and one divorce to seven marriages, and adds that there are now 800,000 prisoners doing time in our prisons. He then says, what of the church and religion? The only solution is to be found there. Expert psychologists are good, but above these salvation is needed. "If Britain has dealt with some aspects of crime, it is because she was swept by the evangelism of Wesley and Moody and General Booth.

"Institutional treatment and institutional sequestration are necessary, but will fail unless we visit the prisoners in their affliction. It is love, and only love, that restoreth the soul. And the question for us today, whatever may be our label, is not how or when God created the Neanderthal man thousands of years ago, but how the man, the woman of our own day and generation may be re-created in the image of God, so sadly defaced. It was for this end that Christ died, the just for the unjust, to bring us back to the Father of all." How is that for preaching? If all newspaper men could preach like that—!

Is the church dependent on the community, or is the community dependent on the church? Is it all pay out, "collections, special offerings and fairs," or does the church contribute to the vital necessities of the community? When a new town is advertised, the posters or leaflets announce the population, the surrounding country, the schools, stores, churches. Nothing is said about bootleg joints, gambling places or brothels. The church is classed along with the other necessities, the schools and the stores.

The church is a school, and in that school its members and adherents may learn much. It is a school of service. Not long ago we were told that the education of John Wanamaker in this country, and Mr. Cadbury (maker of chocolate and cocoa) in England was due very largely to the church. Each of these men was, for many, many years, a Sunday School superintendent. Wanamaker's school in Philadelphia was a power, because it was big (he made it big) and because it was where the Bible was taught in a simple but attractive and convincing way.

And the learning which these men acquired in this way was amazing. They were bigger men, they were stronger men, more equipped socially and spiritually to serve their fellows, because of their service in the church. Of course, they had to give to the church their best. But in turn the church gave to them, "pressed down, shaken together and running over." The church is the fountain of generosity. Not a fountain, but the fountain. In the great philanthropic campaigns that have been necessary to help China, Armenia and other peoples since the war, all kinds of methods for raising money have been tried out. Friendly citizens have been approached who do not adhere to any church. Frequently these friendly citizens have responded and frequently they have not.

The money for these international causes has come from the churches for the most part. The churches gave 3 million dollars for famine relief in China, and most of the money for the Near East has come from the same source, the church-going folk, the old-fashioned folk, who read the Bible and keep Sunday different from other days. Giving is a matter of education, like anything else, and the churches teach their folks to give. Europe does not like the country of Uncle Sam very well, but is willing to give us credit for the relief we have extended to stricken peoples, and most of this came from the churches.

Another way in which the church serves is in its preaching. Have you ever considered the amount of infor-

mation to be had from sermons? In the course of a year, in any modern pulpit, it is considerable. It is not all dry-as-dust, either. Young people who have the church habit not only derive moral benefit from this, but also mental growth. To listen to a sermon, note the main points, and be able to reproduce them later, is splendid intellectual discipline. I knew a man who has a phenomenal memory. He can repeat every text he ever heard used in preaching! And he goes to church as regularly as the minister. Still another way of service thru the church is leadership on its various boards. This requires leadership of a high character. Take a board of trustees in a half million dollar building enterprise. A thousand questions arise, and must be met. The money must be gotten, the building operations kept going, harmony and enthusiasm must be maintained among the members of the church. It is different from building a public building where the money can be voted and spread on the tax roll. The modern church school is a real school, with departments running from cradle roll to adult department. Each requires a superintendent, and that superintendent must be alert, wise, energetic, prayerful. To head a finance committee for the raising of the annual budget is an education in psychology, sociology, engineering, business administration and sanctification.

Lesson for February 20—Serving in and Thru the Church. Matt. 5:13-16 and Acts 2:42-47.

Golden Text. We are God's fellow workers. 1 Cor. 3:9.

Flock Produced \$856.58

I started raising Standard Bred White Wyandottes four years ago, and I have found that this breed is very satisfactory under our conditions. My foundation stock consisted of 30 pullets and three cockerels.

Two years ago I took up the State Certification work. The first year my flock averaged 145 eggs and was rated B. Last fall when the flock was inspected my grade was raised to A, and the average production was 164 eggs. I have the only State Certified flock in Saline county. I have pedigreed male birds from dams with an average of more than 200 eggs a year at the head of my flock of 129 hens and pullets for 1927.

Up until last year I hatched and brooded all my chicks with hens. But last spring I hired some eggs hatched in a hatchery, and brooded the chicks with a coal brooder, with very satisfactory results. I find that I have better results if all the chicks brooded together are of the same age, as I can give them better care and feed.

I start the chicks on sand, charcoal, sour milk and rolled oats, gradually adding wheat, corn and kafir as a scratch feed. When they are from a week to 10 days old I give a dry mash, made of corn chop, shorts, bran, meat scrap and bone meal, in a hopper. The birds are kept on these feeds until they are changed to a laying mash in the fall.

Both baby chicks and the grown flock are fed mostly on home-grown feeds. I feed a laying mash consisting of ground corn, wheat, oats, bran and meat meal, keeping it before the birds in feeders all the time. Whole corn and wheat are used as scratch grains.

It cost me \$1.37 a hen to feed the flock last year, and the income from eggs alone was \$4.21. The total income from market eggs, hatching eggs and the sale of birds was \$856.58. The expense, including some new equipment purchased, was \$483.90.

Mrs. O. W. Watson.
Falun, Kan.

Gophers Refused to Work

(Continued from Page 39)

Souders, Wichita, vice president; R. H. Lush, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. Kansas Jersey Cattle Club: C. E. Souders, Wichita, president; Ed Taylor, Keats, vice president; Ray Gilliland, Dennison, secretary-treasurer. Kansas Ayrshire Club: George Taylor, Onaga, president; H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, vice president; J. W. Linn, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer. Kansas Guernsey Cattle Club: W. G. Ransom, Homewood, president; G. W. Miller, Lawrence, vice president; A. W. Knott, Independence, secretary-treasurer. Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association: R. O. Button, Elmont, president; W. H. Mott, Herington, vice president; C. A. Branch, Marion, secretary-treasurer. Kansas Sheep Association: Sam Knox, Humboldt, president; A. H. Diehl, Enterprise, vice president; H. E. Reed, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer.

Saves Baby Chicks

A Million Poultry Raisers Use This "All-in-One" Mash

Starts—Grows—Matures

Millions of baby chicks die every spring—the great bulk of them absolutely murdered by well meant but mistaken feeding. Most of the diseases which destroy little chicks, such as diarrhea, bowel trouble, etc., and most of the many troubles which stunt, retard and weaken them result from the feeding of hard grains, hap-hazard mixtures, odd scraps or unscientifically blended and poorly balanced mashes.

Wrong feeding kills and weakens more chicks than all other causes combined. If you want to save nearly all your chicks this spring, have less disease, grow heavy broilers in the shortest time and have vigorous, early laying pullets, feed an economical and scientific mash of tried and proven merit.

Over 20 years ago a chick mash was perfected which has produced such splendid results that by now over one million poultry raisers in the Middle West have discarded all other methods of feeding in its favor. These poultry raisers are so loud in its praise and write in so enthusiastically about this mash that it is recommended strongly to all.

It is aptly called "START to FINISH" as it is not only the ideal starting food for chicks but is also an "all-in-one" mash, containing in exactly the best proportions every feed element chicks need in all stages of growth and development from hatching time until full maturity, except greens. No "growing" or "developing" feeds are required as "START to FINISH" does the "whole job"—starts—grows—matures.



2-lb. Fryers in 8 Weeks

I used "START to FINISH" for my chicks from the time they were 48 hours old until four months, feeding nothing else. This R. I. R. cockerel weighed 2 lbs. when 8 weeks old. At the time this picture was taken it was 5 months old and weighed 6 1/2 lbs.—Mrs. F. W. Tyler, Kansas City, Mo.

Minerals, cod liver oil and dried buttermilk are among the many vital ingredients so skillfully blended in "START to FINISH." It can be recommended as a powerful builder of vitality and a strong defense against bowel trouble, leg weakness and white diarrhea.

Every poultry raiser will do well to make an immediate test of "START to FINISH" because of its 20 year record of making 2-lb. fryers in 8 weeks, bringing pullets into laying trim weeks earlier than grains, and the remarkable manner in which it stops death losses. Any dealer who does not have it in stock can easily get it for you, if you insist, but be sure to see that the words "START to FINISH" appear in large red letters near the top of the sack.

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Here are exceptional chicks that come to you with a 100% "Gold Bond" guarantee of satisfaction; from select heavy-laying strains—high-producing, free range flocks. Missouri Accredited. Breeding flocks again mated and inspected by nationally known A. P. A. Judge and expert poultry specialist, Train's Special White Wyandottes, S. C. W. Leghorns, White and Barred Plymouth Rocks, S. C. Rhode Island Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas and Light Brahmans. Same low prices as last year—no advance. Liberal terms if preferred. Our new catalog will astonish you with its facts—recent reports from many successful customers and unusual chick values we offer; be sure and write for it before you order chicks from anyone. Train's Poultry Farm Hatchery, Inc., Box 201, Independence, Mo.

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Wh. Br. Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$ 6.75 12.00 65.00
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AMAZING LOW PRICES C.O.D.
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White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anonas \$2.60 \$12 \$54
Orps, Wyandots, Reds, Rocks, Minorcas 7.40 14 64
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A \$25.00 cash prize will be given to the boy ordering one of these sets, who makes the best long distance record tuning in stations.
OUR OFFER This wonderful long distance crystal set will be sent postpaid if you will send in four 2-year subscriptions to Capper's Farmer at 50 cents each, \$2.00 in subscriptions and 50c in cash—\$2.50 in all. Get your radio now—win \$25.00 cash prize.
CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KAN.

Animal Protein for Eggs

BY R. G. KIRBY

Among the sources of animal protein commonly used in laying mash, meat meal ranks very high. Farm flock owners who raise their own grain can often produce a very good laying mash thru the purchase of only one article—a good grade of meat meal.

The mash can consist of 100 pounds ground corn, 100 pounds ground oats, 200 pounds ground wheat and 100 pounds meat meal. To each 100 pounds of the mash mixture add 1 pound fine table salt, 2 pounds ground limestone and 2 pounds bone meal and you give the hens valuable mineral elements to stimulate egg production.

The 200 pounds of ground wheat in the mash take the place of 100 pounds of bran and 100 pounds of middlings. When we have substituted ground wheat for the middlings and bran in our home-made laying mash we have found the results satisfactory; it saved considerable hauling and proved economical. Of course, much depends on the value of wheat in the neighborhood and other factors which may vary from year to year.

It is very difficult to produce fall and winter eggs without animal protein in the ration, and while it is the most expensive item by the pound, every pound of laying mash requires only a fifth of a pound of a product like meat meal. Four sacks containing 400 pounds of meat meal, plus the ground grains, can be made up into a ton of laying mash. Farmers with plenty of skim milk or buttermilk can reduce the meat meal one-half and give the poultry all the milk they will drink. This cuts down the cost of egg production and the milk seems to help in keeping up the vigor of the flock. It also tends to improve the hatchability of the early spring eggs.

A Misleading Term

The term "meat scrap" used in poultry rations is sometimes misleading to beginners with poultry. They wonder if it means trimmings, bones and waste meat products just as they come from the waste barrel of a meat market.

The term "meat meal" better describes the commercial meat product which is sold for poultry feed. It has been thoroughly cooked and dried and will not spoil if stored in a dry place. It is powdery and like dust and mixes so thoroughly with the ground grains that the hens cannot pick out the meat and disregard the grain.

For this reason meat meal enables the poultryman to feed a uniform ration. When ground raw bone and home cooked meat trimmings are used as a source of protein it sometimes results in a too heavy feeding of meat one day followed by no meat at all for several days.

Such a method of feeding may upset the digestive system of the hen and reduce her egg production to such an extent that it becomes the most expensive method of feeding. I have known hens to be entirely thrown off feed by the liberal use of pork cracklings in an effort to save money on meat meal.

The best grades of meat scrap contain about 60 per cent protein, while the poorer grades may contain as low as 35 per cent protein. Usually the best grades are a better investment for the poultryman. If there is doubt as to the quality of meat scrap it should not be used. Pour a little boiling water on a sample of the meat scrap and if it gives off a strong odor of spoiled meat it is not safe to use. Nothing will cut down egg production and make fowls sick more quickly than spoiled meat products in the laying mash.

Flies Do Not Respect Quality

The fact that meat scrap will draw flies in the summer does not indicate that it is spoiled. Any animal product will attract flies in hot weather if they can reach it. The best way is to store the meat scrap sacks in a feed room in darkened bins where it will not be located by flies.

An examination of meat scrap under a small hand lens will give some idea of its quality. If it contains many bits of material like brownish glass, that may be small pieces of horn and hoof which are not useful in a poultry ration. If there is much hair in the material, it is likely to be low grade scrap. The poultryman cannot afford to pay 4 cents or more a pound for filler

and indigestible material which does not aid in the manufacture of eggs.

Some poultrymen use high grade tankage in the home-made laying mash, but it does not rank as high as meat scrap or meat meal. Low grade tankage is manufactured only for fertilizer, and should never be used for poultry feed.

If the sacks of meat scrap or tankage have slightly hardened from resting in one position for several weeks, it pays to loosen the material before opening the sacks. Bounce the sacks a few times and walk around on them to powder up the contents. This prevents a lot of fine marbles appearing when the sacks are dumped over the ground grain. It is quicker to break up the lumps while in the sacks than after they are dumped into the bins.

Worm Supply Not Constant

It is wise to continue the use of meat products of some kind thruout the year. Even in the spring when worms are abundant after rains it is risky to change the contents of the laying ration. A day after the rains the worms may be scarce, and on a limited range where many hens are hunting the number of bugs and worms a hen a day is rather limited.

Of course, the hens will eat less mash when the foraging is good, but it is always best to keep mash before them at all times. When the days are rainy and windy and the birds are staying all day in the protection of their houses they will still obtain the materials needed for continued egg production.

When the weather is dry the worms go deep in the soil, and the farm flock receives little animal protein if it is not supplied in the laying ration. If the farmer who is making his own mash can afford to buy only one outside product it should be some form of animal protein. With that to build upon he can combine the home-grown grains into a ration that will produce a profitable egg production if other conditions are right.

Charles Chaplin's Mail

The sad fate of Charley Chaplin, following the death of Valentino, has served to bring out the existence of a new type of humanity—the movie fan. The demonstrations over Valentino indicated that the movie fan is a distinctive type, all over the country the same. In Valentino's case the majority of the sufferers were girls and women. Many went completely off their heads. There were mobs, hysterias, fainting spells and a variety of psychopathic manifestations. The movie fan has an excessive emotional susceptibility of every kind, a special capacity for grief and greatest of all a powerful impulse for display of emotionalism.

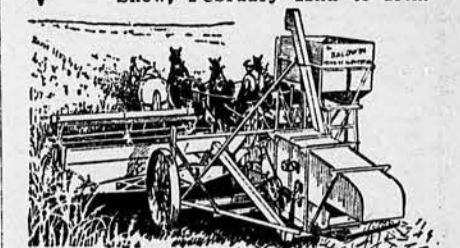
A dispatch from New York says that from 3,000 to 4,000 letters come to Chaplin daily, not "mash notes," such as make up the bulk of the personal mail of movie matinee idols, but letters of sympathy and consolation. In one mail also eight cakes arrived from women admirers, and one little old lady, who enclosed her photograph, sent him a loaf of home-made bread. Besides letters there are hundreds of telegrams, boxes of flowers and boxes of candy. The great movie star cannot eat all the candy any more than he can read all the letters. "They've come in so fast and so many of them, we have not had time to open them all," says his manager. "There's a whole stack of them on the desk there that haven't been touched. It all cheers him up immensely—naturally, tho, of course, he sees only a few of them."

Unlike Valentino, Chaplin has about as many male as female admirers. His manager reports that they include "ministers, judges, professional men and women, shop girls, college professors, merchants, clerks, newsboys, and children." He doesn't mention politicians, realtors, morticians and bankers, but probably there are a few of these as well as of ministers and college professors, tho not as many as of shop girls. He is as strong in popularity now as Aimee Semple McPherson, and more so than the Rev. Norris of Fort Worth.

Our automobile figures run into millions, and so, apparently, do our automobiles.

The divorce mills have to manufacture their product from some very raw material.

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Drawn by horses or a tractor, operated by one man, the Baldwin was designed to profitably harvest and thresh wheat on farms of average size.

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Lightest in weight, easy to move, simple to operate, no canvases, gears or complicated parts, low in operating cost, efficient in performance, the Baldwin welcomes every test, every comparison!

FREE The Baldwin warrants investigation. Write today for our catalog which shows its construction and operation in detail. No obligation, no cost.

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Money back if not satisfied. Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks. Order from this ad — you take no risk. Money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.
Shipped set up — ready to run.
140 Egg — \$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder \$19.60
260 Egg — \$23.50; with Hot Water Brooder \$32.50
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The Roller Egg Turning device with one simple operation turns every egg in two seconds. The purely automatic ventilating and cooling system makes it unnecessary to remove eggs from machine during the 18 days of incubation. Saves time, insures bigger hatches and stronger chicks. All added features at no extra cost.
Sent Direct From Factory To You.
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World's Best Buy
Well made, good lumber, comes in sections, bolts together quickly, double floor, warm, dry, well ventilated, creosoted and vermin proof. Write for circular and low prices. Dept. KF
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FREE Sample ALFALFA
Barteldes Kansas Grown
Alfalfa is the farmer's biggest money-maker. It's hardy, stands the winters, is of highest purity and germination. Send for free samples and prices of alfalfa and Barteldes Sweet Clover.
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More Egg Money
Make \$1000 a year from 300 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how: explains brooding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 30-100 pages.
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You have the hides. COWNIE, old reliable tanner, will convert these into beautiful fur coats, fur robes or harness leather for you. Save for yourself the many profits made out of your hides. Write for free samples and catalog.
COWNIE TANNING COMPANY
62 Market St. Des Moines, Iowa
FREE SAMPLES FUR AND LEATHER ALSO BIG CATALOG



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

RATES 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	1.00	\$3.20	26	2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

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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 headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

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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.

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FARMER AGENTS—MAKE BIG MONEY. Samples free. Instant Repair Co., White-water, Wisconsin.

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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.

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FOR SALE, F. O. B. LA VETA, COLORADO Baled Alfalfa \$12.00; Timothy and Clover \$15.00. Royal N. Moore, Alamosa, Colo.

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MEN, GET FOREST RANGER JOB; \$125- \$200 mo. and home furnished; permanent; hunt, fish, trap. For details, write Norton, 346 McMann Bldg., Denver, Colo.

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WOLF HOUNDS, BROKE AND UNBROKE. Write E. H. Fletcher, Council Grove, Kan.

POLICE DOGS, REGISTERED, PROVEN farm dogs. Westward Kennels, Salina, Kan.

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COLLIES, ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, blacks and browns. E. Ricketts, Kincaid, Kan.

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ, FOX TERRIER and Collie puppies. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS ELIGIBLE REG-istration, excellent breeding, safe delivery guaranteed. L. Trichler, Altoona, Kan.

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SEND US \$1.00 AND NAMES OF 5 TO-bacco users for a 5 pound trial package of our best tobacco. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO POSTPAID, GUARANTEED Best Mellow juicy long red leaf chewing 5 lbs. \$1.40, ten \$2.50. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO; SMOKING OR chewing 4 lbs. \$1.00; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

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INVESTIGATE BEFORE BUYING HAR-ness. Send for Wear-More catalog. Pay \$5.00 after thirty days free trial. Easy monthly payments. John C. Nichols, 1882 Erie Avenue, Sheboygan, Wisconsin.

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SWEET POTATOES, \$1.00 PER BUSHEL. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

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NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet, 100 pounds beautiful clean white rice double sacked \$4.50. J. Ed. Cabanis, Box 29, Katy, Texas.

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SEED CORN, VERY CHOICE. W. H. MOR-rison, Stockton, Kan.

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SCARIFIED WHITE SWEET CLOVER \$8.00; alfalfa \$10.00 bushel. Samples free. H. B. Davis, Norwich, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED, \$9.00 PER BUSHEL. Not irrigated. Sacks furnished. George Hagerman, Ulysses, Kan., Route A.

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GLORIOUS DAHLIAS, BEAUTIFUL AS-sorted colors, strong tubers, 10-11. Prepaid anywhere. Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kan.

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CERTIFIED PRIDE OF SALINE SEED Corn. Heavy yielding, high official test. Butted, tipped, \$3.00 per bushel. J. S. Brazelton, Troy, Kan.

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140 A., all prairie, lies fine, close good town; 8-rm. house good barn, 50 A. fine wheat to buyer. \$50 A., \$3,000 cash, bal. 10 yrs., 6 per cent. You can't beat it. Write for description. Neff & Crigler, Nevada, Mo.

Holstein Section



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

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

MEADVIEW HOLSTEIN FARM
Bulls for sale. Sired by Prospects Imperial Koradyke, whose 5 nearest dams aver. 34.71 lbs. butter and 640 lbs. milk in 7 days. Out of daughters of our former bull whose dam had 30 lbs. record as a heifer. Now heading the Agri. College of Oklahoma. We ship on approval.
E. A. Brown, Pratt, Kansas

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

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

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

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

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

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

J. F. Laman & Son
Holstein-Friesian Cattle
PORTIS, KANSAS

LYMAN VALLEY HOLSTEIN FARM
Herd headed by Collins Farm Vanderkamp, whose dam has 365 day record of 1008.88 butter as 3 yr. old. Federal accredited. C. T. A. records.
R. S. Lyman, Burrton, Kansas

Union Pontiac Homestead

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

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

Purebred Holstein Bull Calves

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

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

Alabama Farm Holsteins
herd in Reno Co. Cow Testing Association. Wanted a baby bull of 1000 lb. breeding. Visit our herd.
H. E. HOSTETLER, HARPER, KANSAS

CHOICE YOUNG BULLS
Five of them ready for service. Write for pedigrees and photos.
W. H. MOTT, HERINGTON, KANSAS

MULVANE Holstein Breeders

For sale some very choice young bulls ready for service, sired by outstanding good bulls and out of good production dams. Herds federal supervised. Visit our herds.

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



LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, sell Duroc bred sows and gilts next Saturday, February 26.

M. K. Goodpasture's Chester White bred sow sale at Horton is next Wednesday February 23. He is selling 40 bred sows and gilts.

The Southwestern Fat Stock Show to be held at Fort Worth, March 7 to 12 is expected to break all records this year in the number of exhibitors and attendance.

Theo. Jagels, Hepler, sells Shorthorns and Spotted Poland Chinas at his farm near that place Friday, February 25. He is selling 20 head of Shorthorns and 25 bred gilts.

The Kansas Sheep breeders in their annual meeting at Manhattan last week elected Sam Knox, Humboldt, president; A. H. Diehl, Enterprise, vice president and H. E. Reed, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer.

More than a million and a quarter acres is the 1927 wheat acreage for Colorado and a bumper crop is looked for because of the splendid condition of the fields right now. This is considerable above the 1926 acreage.

The Guernsey cattle breeders in their annual meeting at Manhattan last week elected officers of their state association as follows: W. G. Ranson, Homewood, president; G. W. Miller, Lawrence, vice president and A. W. Knott, Independence, secretary.

The Kansas Ayrshire breeders association had a pretty fair attendance at their meeting at Manhattan and officers were elected as follows: George Taylor, Onaga, president; H. H. Hoffman, Abilene, vice president and James W. Linn, Manhattan, Secretary.

The state Shorthorn Breeders association at Manhattan last week re-elected S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, president; C. E. Auel, secretary-treasurer and Sam Knox, Humboldt, vice president. J. C. Burns, Kansas City, was present and made a short talk.

The 10th annual Shorthorn Congress show and sale will be held in the International pavilion, Chicago, February 16 and 17. Shorthorns are consigned by 36 leading Shorthorn breeders from nine states. The sale is under the management of the American Shorthorn Breeders association.

W. H. Mott, Western director of the National Holstein association stated in his talk at Manhattan last week there were more Holsteins registered from Kansas in 1926 than from all of the other states that border on this state. Mr. Mott believes that Kansas is due for an era of Holstein advancement that will not be equalled by any other Western state.

The Kansas State Dairy Association meeting at Manhattan last week was probably the best attended meeting held at the college during the week and there were a number of them. Officers of the Dairy Association were elected as follows: Ira Romig, Topeka, President; C. E. Souders, Wichita, vice president and R. H. Lush, Manhattan, secretary-treasurer.

The dates of the Central Round-up Show and Sale in the American Royal building at Kansas City are February 23, March 1, 2, and 3. Herefords will be sold the first three days and Shorthorns the last two days. There will be 650 Herefords and 150 Shorthorns. The Hereford sale is in the hands of R. J. Kinzer and the Shorthorn sale is being looked after by J. C. Burns, both of Kansas City.

The Holstein-Friesian association of Kansas at Manhattan last week elected officers as follows: Ralph O. Button, Elmton, president; W. H. Mott, Herington, vice president; Dr. C. A. Branch, Marion, secretary-treasurer. Mr. Cooper, head of the extension department of the National Association and W. H. Mott, Western director of the National Association both made interesting and instructive speeches.

Kansas Jersey cattle breeders made real progress last year and their state association was very likely responsible for the advancement of interest over the state in Jerseys. At their annual meeting at Manhattan last week C. E. Souders, Wichita, was elected president and Ed Taylor of Keats was made vice president. Roy Gilliland, Denison, one of the pioneer Jersey breeders in the state was elected secretary-treasurer.

Here is another letter from C. E. Hoglund & Sons, McPherson, who are becoming well known breeders of Poland Chinas. "The advertisement in the Poland China section in the Mail and Breeze has proven a big help to us in selling our Polands, in fact we are about sold out of fall boars. We are glad to inform you that we have a valuable new herd boar at the head of our herd. He is out of the famous Redeemer-Virginia Maid litter and is a full brother to the Proof and to Walter's Promise. We call him Wonder Boy."

John Hund of Paxico, Wabaunsee county, has bred registered jacks and jennets for the last 25 years and this spring he is dispersing the entire herd, including his registered Percheron stallion and a pair of high grade Percheron mares. Also a bunch of good mules. Mr. Hund is proud of the fact that this offering of Jacks and Jennets, and in fact, every animal in the sale but the herd stallion, was raised by him and his son on their farm near Paxico. The sale is being held in Alma because of the nice comfortable sale pavilion there and the date is March 7.

The Albrechts are well known breeders of Durocs in Smith county for more than 30 years and have held a bred sow sale at Smith Center nearly every winter for the last 20 years. They sold this year on February 2 and I have just received this letter from Vern Albrecht. "Find enclosed check for advertising. Got more buyers from Mail and Breeze than all other papers combined. Had a beautiful day and good roads and lots of foreign buyers. The gilts averaged in weight 362 pounds. The top gilts sold for \$37.00 to Ed Olmstead, Guide Rock, Neb. The average on 37 head was \$54.00. Buyers were J. R. Donaldson, Glade; B. R. Peterson, Wichita; George Martin, Macon; C. W. Noble, Elmdale, Neb.; John Dietz, Esbon, Ray and Ruby Viers, Lebanon, Angle & Son, Courtland; H. C. Nelson, Beloit; Stants Bros., Abilene; H. Van Sickle, Riverton, Neb.; Thomas Zukowski, Belleville; G. H. Duston, Cedar, and several from near Smith Center."

DUBOC HOGS

Innis Duroc Sow Sale

Meade, Kan.
Monday, Feb. 28

35 head the best of SCISSORS, COLONEL and SENSATION breeding. Bred for March and April farrow to GREAT STILTS and MAJOR PATHLEADER. 10 fall boars and 10 gilts of same blood lines. The offering is well grown and have had the kind of care and feed to insure the best of results. Write for catalog.
Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Ks.
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Kansas Champion Duroc Sale

At Oberlin, Kan., Feb. 26

Fifty bred sows and gilts. Bred to our boars, Mastpiece, grand champion, Topeka, 1926, and The Colonel, first aged boar Topeka, 1925. The offering consists of five tried sows, the balance fall and spring gilts, well grown. The entire offering immune. They are the kind that win in the Show Ring. Write now for catalog.
VAVROCH BROS., OBERLIN, KAN.

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Chester White Sows!

40 of the best sows we ever sold at Auction.
Horton, Ks.
Feb. 23

Blue Grass Queen
Fall yearling and spring gilts bred to four great young boars. Some are sisters to the Kansas and Oklahoma fairs junior champion sow. Others sisters to the Mo. state fair Junior champion boar.
Write for catalog.
M. K. Goodpasture, Horton, Kansas

Chester White Gilts

Bred for Mar., April, May. Large litters, prize winning blood. Price \$40, \$50 and \$60. Shipped C.O.D. Also a few sows to loan on shares.
Alpha Wilmers, Diller, Nebr.

O.I.C. HOGS on time

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

HORSES AND JACKS

25 Jacks and Jennets

For sale or trade for land, town property or other stock. Registered. Mo. foundation breeding.
J. C. BEATIE
Anson, (Sumner County) Kansas

TERMS ON STALLIONS

Three coming three years old, all blacks, one of them winning 2nd at Royal, K. C. Also some real big brood mares to sell in pairs or single.
ED NICKELSON, LEONARDVILLE, KAN.

Percheron Horses

For sale. Stallions, registered mares, grade mares, geldings, mares in foal by Carnito (grandson of the \$40,000 Carnot).
L. E. FIFE, 5 miles south of Newton, Ks.
Meridian Road

Stallions For Sale

3 year old, black-grey Percheron stallion, weight 2200 lbs. 2 black two year old, splendid style and quality. Carnot and Casino breeding. Also few reg. mares.
H. G. ESHELMAN, SEDGWICK, KAN.

Percherons

For sale—Stallions and mares all ages, Carnot breeding.
W. K. Rusk, Wellington, Ks., Rt. 6

Jacks and Stallions

For sale. Worth the money or would trade for land. Four big Reg. Jacks, 2 Reg. Percheron stallions, one Reg. Belgian stallion. All are excellent breeders and good ages.
M. H. MALONE, CHASE, KANSAS

CANNOT FILL THE DEMAND
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
Please change our advertisement in the Shorthorn section. Have sold out of serviceable bulls and they still keep coming for more. One man had a copy of the paper with him.—G. D. Hammond, St. John, Kan., Jan. 20, 1927.

Hereford Section

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

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

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

POLLED HEREFORDS
MODERN POLLED HEREFORDS

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

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

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

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

POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

Quality Polled Shorthorns—Established 1907
Grandsons of Imported \$5000 and \$6000 bulls. Blood, quality, beef, milk and butter. A nice pair of calves \$125, yearlings \$160. Three delivered within the state. 1/2 price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$90 to \$200.
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.

INTURBON STOCK FARM

Polled Shorthorns. Cows and heifers for sale. Fine individuals, red. Come and see them or write.
J. G. THARP, Jefferson, Ks.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

FOR SALE
Fall pigs, either sex. Sept. farrow; herd headed by Houston Designer 2nd and Orphan Wonder Lady. Prices reasonable.
E. H. W. HARTMAN, Valley Center, Kansas

Red Polled Section

Olive Branch Farm Herd
Young bulls and heifers, also cows and heifers bred to top bull. Prices reasonable.
J. R. Henry, Delavan, Kan., Morris Co.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Pleasant View Stock Farm
On Capitol Route No. 75, 2 1/2 miles south of Holton, Kan. Five Red Polled bulls from 10 to 18 months old for sale. ALBERT H. HAAG.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

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

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

TAMWORTH HOGS

Tamworths on Approval
Spring boars and gilts, open and bred gilts and baby pigs. Priced reasonable. Greatest prize winning herd in the Middle West. Paul A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., Nemaha, Co.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS for Profit

Holsteins are profitable because they lead in milk and butterfat production, calve regularly, adapt themselves quickly to all climates and fit profitably into the farming program.

Write for literature

Extension Service

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA

30 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

AYRSHIRE CATTLE

FOR SALE

Red Cow, Heifer 14 mo. old, Bull 2 year

All Garland Success and Melrose breed-

Bitterland Farm, Junction City, Kan.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

Public Sale

Shorthorn Cattle

Spotted Polands

at the farm, one mile south and east of

Hepler, Kan.

Friday, February 25

30 Shorthorns, 14 cows and heifers and bulls. Cows and heifers bred to Happy, son of Beaver Creek Sultan. Three Scotch bulls, others Scotch Topped. Best breeding and herd Federal accredited. 5 spring gilts, some of them bred to South Munn, son of Big Munn, World's 5 Junior Champion. The rest to Taylor's Giant. All vaccinated. Write for catalog. Address

W. E. JAGELS, HEPLER, KAN.

Col. E. E. Hall, Auctioneer.

Dual Purpose Shorthorn Cow

5 yrs. old, fresh Jan. 9th. Heavy milker, breeding, heifer calf. Nice roans.

ABILDGAARD, Rt. 6, Winfield, Kan.

Shorthorn Herd Bull Victor

sale, also some choice young by this sire. Write for prices.

W. F. BLEAM & SONS,

Wellington, Kansas

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND BRED GILTS

to Kansas Sunbeam, son of World's Champion.

Freemyer, Menlo, Kan.

Spotted Poland Sows

to son and grandson of World Cham-

ion. Fall boars and gilts. Priced reasonable.

LEWIS HUDDLE, SELDEN, KANSAS

Registry—Merit Gilts

of THE MILLIONAIRE bred to champions.

for prices. Some snappy fall boars. Write for de-

scription. **CRABILL & SON, CAWKER CITY, KAN.**

Spotted Poland Section

ENGLISH AND BIG TYPE

Best breeding combined. Putting sows in the M. class. Best of breeding with type to match.

ask for sale at all times.

W. F. Phillips, Iuka, Kansas

BUY YOUR PIG

raise your own head bear, from large litters

leading families. Liberator, Aristocrat.

Great Giant, Spotted Dude and Valley King.

D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Kansas

English and Big Type Spots

by Eldorado Giant. For sale bred gilts

plus, either sex. Reasonable prices.

LLOYD SHEA, LARNED, KANSAS

Buy Your Boar Now

offer some choice fall boars of the most fash-

ionable breeding at attractive prices. Write at

once for prices. **FRANK BEYERIE, Maize, Kan.**

Hillier's Spotted Polands

in the market for Spotted Poland breeding

stock write us for description, breeding and prices.

HENRY B. MILLER, ROSSVILLE, KAN.

CHOICE GILTS

Red Ranger and Singleton's Giant breeding, bred

to son of Wild Fire and Imperial Commander,

\$40 to \$60. **DALE KONKEL, Cullison, Kansas.**

GROWTHY SPRING BOARS

ready to ship. Size combined with quality and

breeding. A number of popular blood lines for old

timers. We please.

Rich Bros., Jamestown, Kan., Cloud Co.

CHOICE BRED GILTS

bred to a grandson of Wildwood. Also some of

them to a son of Fay's Designer. Two new herd

owners. Write at once for prices. Choice bred gilts

priced reasonable. **L. E. ACKER, Chapman, Kan.**

BRED SPOTTED GILTS

top winners 1-3-4 State Fairs. None better in

the West. Bred to my new Spotted Boar. \$60 to \$75.

Write for literature. Reason for selling

Grover Wickham, Arlington, Kansas

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson

403 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

George Anepaugh will hold his annual Du-
roc bred sow sale on his farm near Ness
City, February 23.

H. E. Hostetler, proprietor of the Alabama
Holstein farm, Harper, Kansas, is in the
market for a bull calf of 1,000 pound
breeding.

The H. Marshall Jack and Percheron sale
will be held at the fair grounds in Winfield,
Kansas, February 21. A lot of very choice
Duroc bred sows will be included in the sale.

Clarence Hamman, proprietor of the Shady
Lawn Hereford Farm, located at Hartford,
in remitting for his card carried in Kansas
Farmer says, "We have enjoyed a good
demand for Herefords and we are entirely
sold out at this time." Mr. Hamman is a
consistent breeder and gives his cattle the
attention that good Herefords deserve.

Catalogs are out announcing the big Du-
roc bred sow sale to be held at Hoover
Orchards February 23. These annual sales
held by Mr. Hoover always attract lots of
local attendance as well as visitors and
buyers from many parts of the state. Those
who have seen the offering say it will be
one of the best ever offered on the farm.

H. G. Eshelman, Percheron breeder of
Sedgwick Kansas, has recently sold a very
choice three year old stallion to the Okla-
homa A. and M. College. He is to be placed
at the head of the herd on the farm. This
colt is said to be one of the best individuals
ever shipped into Oklahoma. Is a son of the
Grand Champion stallion formerly owned by
Mr. Eshelman and now owned by an Okla-
homa breeder.

E. E. Innis, proprietor of the Innis Duroc
farm, located at Meade writes that he has
a great lot of sows and gilts ready for his
February 23 sale. He has them bred for
March and April farrow to his herd boars,
Great Stills and Major Pathleader. Mr.
Innis gives much care to the proper feed-
ing and preparing sows for farrowing and
sows from his herd always farrow big, strong
litters.

I have just received a two page letter
from S. M. Knox, proprietor of the Knox
Knoll Stock farm located at Humboldt, Kan.
He says the farmers and breeders have
taken all of his surplus Poland Chinas and
Shropshire sheep away from him and now
they are after his young bulls. He says he
has several of them about the best he ever
bred. The Knox Shorthorn herd now com-
prises about 80 breeding cows headed by
the great bull, Radium Stamp and Cum-
berland Knight.

Ira E. Rusk & Sons and W. K. Rusk,
Sumner county, Kansas, Percheron breeders,
will hold a reduction sale on the farm five
miles from Wellington March 8. The Rusk
brothers have bred Registered Percherons
for many years and when the depression
came and most herds were dispersed they
kept right on. They have the best herd
stallions and in every way maintained the
high standard of their herds. Now the two
herds have multiplied so fast that a reduc-
tion sale is necessary. Parties who have
visited the brothers and inspected the sale
offering say they will sell the greatest offer-
ing of young stallions that will be sold this
year.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By O. Wayne Devine

1407 Waldheim Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

In order to settle the Hayden Estate, a
series of public sales of unusual proportions
have been announced. These sales will be
held March 8, 9, 10 and 12 at Longmont,
Pueblo, Denver and Ft. Collins, Colo. In
addition to the real estate, 1,100 purebred
and grade Hereford cattle will be sold. Also
100 head of brood mares and work horses
and a large number of sheep and hogs.

Public Sales of Livestock

Shorthorn Cattle

Feb. 28—A. O. Stanley, Sheridan, Mo.
March 1-2—The Central Shorthorn Breed-
ers' sale, Kansas City, Mo.
May 4—E. S. Dole & Sons and Ben H. Bird,
Protection, Kan.

Holstein Cattle

March 3—E. L. Capps, Liberty, Mo.
March 28—Collins Farm Co., Sabetha, Kan.
April 12—J. L. Young, Haddam, Kan.

Polled Herefords

Feb. 24—Nebraska Polled Hereford Breed-
ers, Grand Island, Neb.

Duroc Hogs

Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
Feb. 23—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, Kan.
Feb. 23—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Feb. 26—Vavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 28—E. E. Innis, Meade, Kan.
Feb. 29—Joe B. McCandless, St. John, Kan.
March 8—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Feb. 25—F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.

Chester White Hogs

Feb. 23—M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde
Coonse, Horton, Kan.

Percheron Horses

March 8—Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington,
Kan.

Jacks and Jennets

Feb. 21—H. Marshall, Winfield, Kan.
March 7—John Hund, Paxico, Kan., in sale
pavilion, Alma, Kan.
April 5—Hineman's Jack Farm, Dighton,
Kan.

Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new sub-
scriber, 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 subscrip-
tion, \$2.—Advertisement.

Rusk's Reg. Percheron Sale!

on Ira Rusk farm, 5 so. and 1 mile east of
town. One mile east of Meridan Paved Highway

Tuesday, March 8

30 HEAD representing the natural accumula-
tion of our herds.

10 STALLIONS, 3 three year olds, 6 two year
olds and 1 yearling.

20 MARES and FILLIES, 15 of them in foal.
Remainder nearly all old enough to breed. The
mature mares were bred by CHRISTO a son of
CARINO dam by CASINO and CARVEE also a
son of CARINO. The young stallions and fillies
are sired by DeGoy B a grandson of the 2600
National Grand Champion HOULEUX and Hil-
cor a grandson of HOULEUX and Carnot. The horses selling are sound in every way and
the mares old enough have been used for work on the farm. Catalog on request.

IRA E. RUSK & SONS, WELLINGTON, KAN.

W. K. RUSK, WELLINGTON, KAN.

Auctioneers: Boyd Newcom, John D. Snyder.



COMPLETE DISPERSAL SALE

Percherons, Jacks, Jennets


In Alma's heated sale pavilion, rain or shine,
Alma, Kan., Monday, March 7

6 Jacks from 3 to 6 years old, 14.2 to 15.1 hands high, extra good quality
and well broke. 10 Jennets all bred, heavy bone, extra good quality. In-
cluded is our registered herd stallion Paddy 117327, well known because of
the high quality of his get. Two 7 and 8 year old mares, high grade Per-
cherons, 10 farm and draft mules, 5 to 8 years old, weight from 1200 to
1500 each. Jacks and jennets and stallion, all registered. Every animal in
this sale bred on our farm. No postponement. For further information address,

JOHN HUND, Owner, Paxico, Kan.

Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer.

Location: Alma is 100 miles Northeast of Hutchinson and 100
miles west of Kansas City on the Main line of the Rock Island. Also on the Alma-
Burlingame branch of the Santa Fe.



Duroc Section

25 Bred Gilts

sired by Buster Florodora, bred
for Mar. and April, to Revival
Revelation. Also fall boars and
gilts. Sale Feb. 21st.

H. F. Hodges & Son, Ottawa, Ka.

FALL AND BIG SPRING GILTS

by Waltemeyer's Giant and Major Stills, bred to the
champion bred Giant W. R. S. Leader for March and
April farrow. Also fall boars. Registered, immuned.
Satisfaction or money back.

W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

Big Jacks and Durocs

make up my Feb. 21st sale. Write any
time now for catalog.

H. MARSHALL, WINFIELD, KANSAS.

20 Spring Boars

most of them by the boar Daddy
Long Legs. Sire of State Fair win-
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reasonable.

P. F. McATEE, Arlington, Kan.

DUROC BRED GILTS

size and quality, none better. Bred to
Golden Stills, son of GOLD MASTER.

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RADIO SCISSORS HEADS

our Durocs. Size and feeding quality our aim. We
cull close. Good breeding stock always for sale.

L. E. McCULLY, POMONA, KANSAS

BRED SOWS PRIVATE SALE

We are selling our bred sows and gilts at private
sale instead of at auction. Write for prices and
breeding. Prices right.

Woody & Crowl, Barnard, Kan.

Bloom's Big Durocs

Choice last spring boars for sale. Related to pigs
shown at Hutchinson. Also July gilts sired by Rain-
bow's Giant. Inspection invited.

J. V. BLOOM, MEDICINE LODGE, KAN.

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For sale sows bred to a son of Revelation,
also some bred to a son of Super Col. For
description and prices write.

W. H. HILBERT

Corning, Kan., Nemaha Co.

E. G. HOOVER'S DUROC SALE

Wednesday, Feb. 23

Blood lines of All Sensation, Superior Colo-
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last time) and other great lines.

The greatest offering of blood lines and
quality Kansas people have ever had the
opportunity of purchasing in quantity and
at your price. Purchase if you are pleased,
if not I'll be to blame. Send for catalogue
and you will readily see that the blood
lines are there and I guarantee the quality.

60 head of prospective brood sows of
promise. "Hoover's greatest offering" and
it will be no reflection on past efforts.

**E. G. Hoover, Rt. 9, three miles west of
Wichita, Kansas**

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Breeding stock for sale at all times. If on
the market for Duroc herd material of best
blood lines, write us for description, breed-
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W. A. GLADFELTER, Emporia, Kan.

Purple K. Farm Durocs

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

Choice Duroc Boars

for sale, sired by RAINBOW JR. and CRIM-
SON STILTS. Big highbacked stretchy fel-
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Innis Duroc Farm

Meade, Kansas

Bred Sow and Gilt Sale, Feb. 28

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

A FEW CHOICE BOARS LEFT

Sired by Supreme Orion Sensation, Supreme Origina-
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200 to 275 lbs. Priced \$85 to \$45. Crated and regis-
tered. **MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.**

CHOICE BRED GILTS

Eight of them. Two by Golden Sensation, (the Wood-
bury boar) and all bred to Long High Col. and my
Scissors boar. Also fall boar and gilts. Write to
C. H. Burdette, Centralia, Kansas

Very Choice Spring Boars

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

BRED SOWS AND GILTS

registered, immuned and shipped on ap-
proval. Write for prices.

STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

FISHER'S DUROCS

For sale—A fine Super Col. boar, 2 sows with late
litters, 1 sow to farrow in December, also 3 July gilts.

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Creek Valley Pathmaster

the best son of King of all Path-
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Good Sept. boars and gilts sired by Super Special by
Super Col. and a Sensation boar. Choice at \$20
while they last. Crates \$2.50 each.

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FINE BRED GILTS

Averaging better than 300 pounds and bred and
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G. C. Clark or Richard Kaff, Overbrook, Ks.



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The most popular blood lines represented
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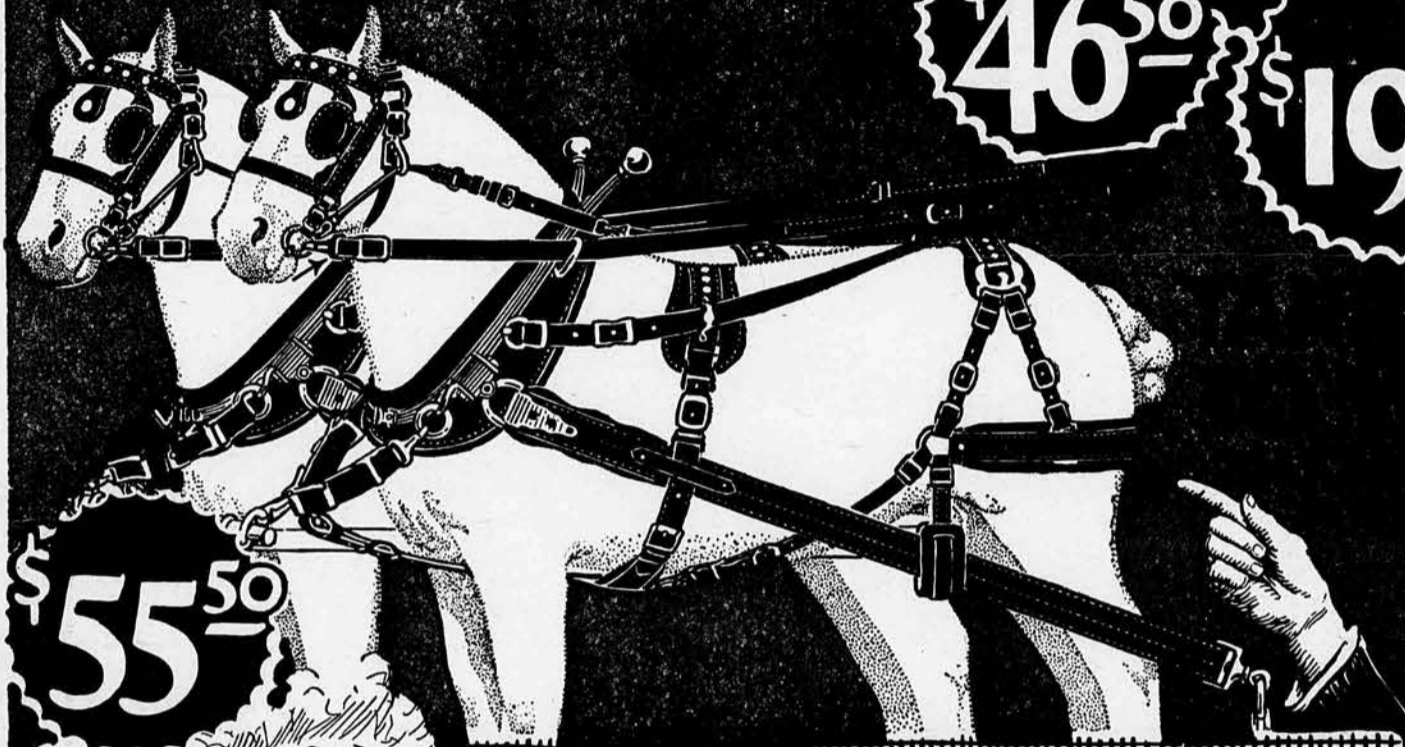
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If Mr. Dawes can win a peace prize,
there ought to be hope for Gene Tunney
at least to get honorable mention.

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zones. We presume the air-mail routes
will be called ozones.

Lowest Harness Prices Ever Heard of

\$36⁷⁵ \$41⁵⁰ \$32⁵⁰
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 \$46⁵⁰ \$19⁷⁵ \$53⁵⁰



\$55⁵⁰



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I AM sincere in this invitation. I have a big institution here, built expressly to serve you. I take pleasure in showing my customer-friends my big tannery, full of hides in the various processes of tanning; and I am proud to show you my large and constantly growing force of skilled harness makers building OMA-TAN Harness. I like to know you personally and I am glad to have you any time, whether you want harness or not. I have a full display of harness, collars, saddles, etc., in my room, No. 205 in the new Live Stock Exchange Building—convenient for you when on the South Omaha market; but if you have time I'd rather have you come over to my tannery, just two blocks east from the new Exchange building. You can buy at either place, but at the tannery you can also see your harness made.

Visit me any time you are in Omaha; but in the meanwhile, so you can order your harness and have it on hand for spring work, write today for a copy of my new free catalog.

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Being a tanner of harness leather and personally directing every step of the tanning process, I know that my leather is unusually strong and tough. But to further assure you, I have it tested.

Tests by the department of applied mechanics and machine design of the University of Nebraska showed 3,660 pounds dead pull for an OMA-TAN Trace and 1,330 pounds dead pull for an OMA-TAN Side Strap.

Such strength is, of course, many times greater than is ordinarily required of any farm harness—but that is not the point. With such reserve strength built into it, you will have a harness strong enough for any emergency and tough and durable enough to retain that great strength for years.

My free catalog gives full reports on tests of OMA-TAN Leather and explains why it is so important to you to get harness of tested strength.

YOUR DOLLAR will buy a full dollar's worth of harness here. Under one roof and one management I have combined all of the operations, from tanning the green hide to furnishing the finished harness direct to you. You have always wanted to deal direct with the actual manufacturer. I am the only harness manufacturer dealing direct with farmers, that owns and operates a leather tannery in connection with his harness factory—and the enormous saving I make you proves that you had good reason to want to deal direct with the actual manufacturer.

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Roy Vanderford, one of my customers at Peru, Nebr., wrote: "I am highly pleased with my OMA-TAN Metal-to-Metal-Bearing Harness; a set such as I received from you would cost from \$80 to \$90 here." H. T. Piper of Zarah, Kans., who got a set of OMA-TAN Champion Harness and two collars, said: "I am well pleased; send me two more collars." Walter D. Fickbohm of Burbank, S. D., wrote me: "Could not buy a set like it for less than \$100." Thousands more, from nearly every state, so appreciate my harness and my low prices, that they write to thank and encourage me.

Choose Your Own Style Harness

I manufacture 19 different styles of harness—farm work harness to suit every need and desire. I even manufacture special made-to-order styles according to purchaser's specifications, when desired. In my catalog you will find light harness, medium weight general utility harness and massive heavy duty harness. It may be that you prefer harness without breeching, or a style without backpads, or wood hames instead of steel. I make nearly every conceivable style. Before you get harness, find out all about my famous OMA-TAN line of harness. You are entitled to the biggest value that your

money can buy. In fairness to yourself, find out what exceptionally good harness this is and how amazingly low tannery-to-you has brought down the prices. Get a copy of my new free catalog—see the actual photographs of the various styles—read the detailed descriptions—compare my tannery-to-you prices with the prices you have been paying, and still will have to pay anywhere else than direct from my tannery.

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Tanning leather as well as manufacturing harness, and then selling direct from my tannery to you—that is why I can guarantee to please you or not accept any of your money; that is why harness I supply you is fully 50% less in price than harness of such quality is offered elsewhere. I will prove this to you, all at my risk—

Select any set of harness from my catalog and write me to send it to you. I will send it **ON APPROVAL**. Examine it thoroughly, test it any way you wish. You know harness—I leave it entirely to you. Remember—this privilege of examining and testing costs you nothing and obligates you in no way. If pleased, pay the small price and keep the harness; if not entirely satisfied, just tell the express office man to return the harness, at any expense and you cannot be out one cent.

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