

# KANSAS FARMER

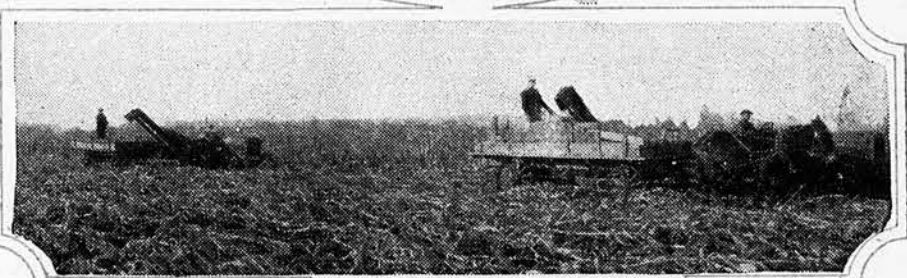
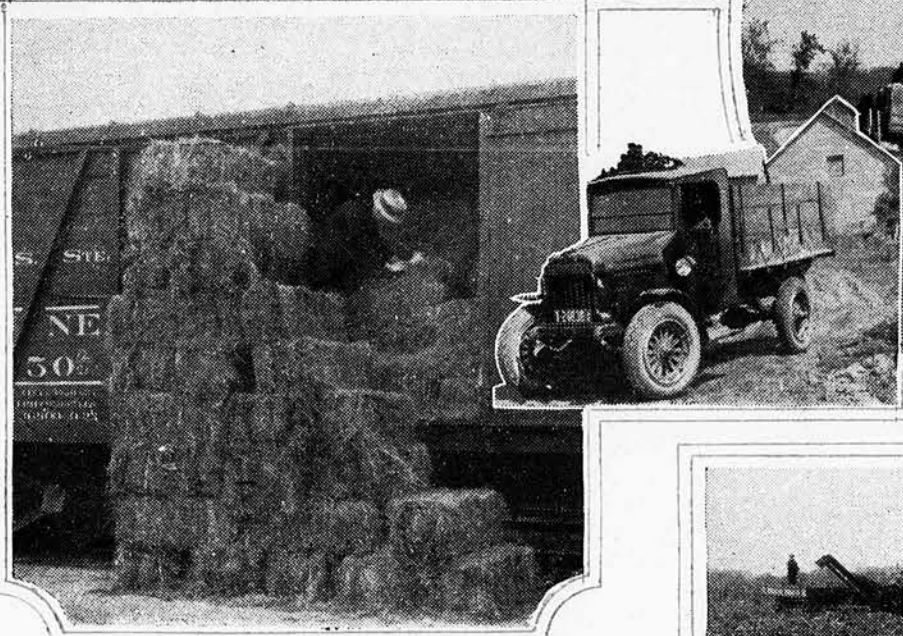
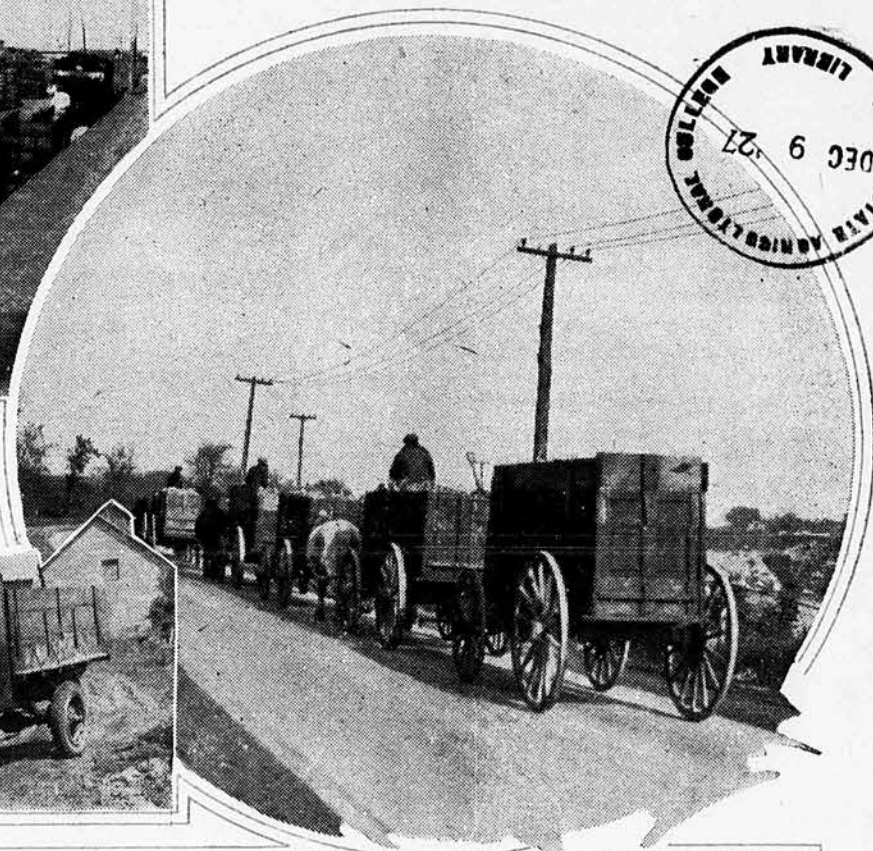
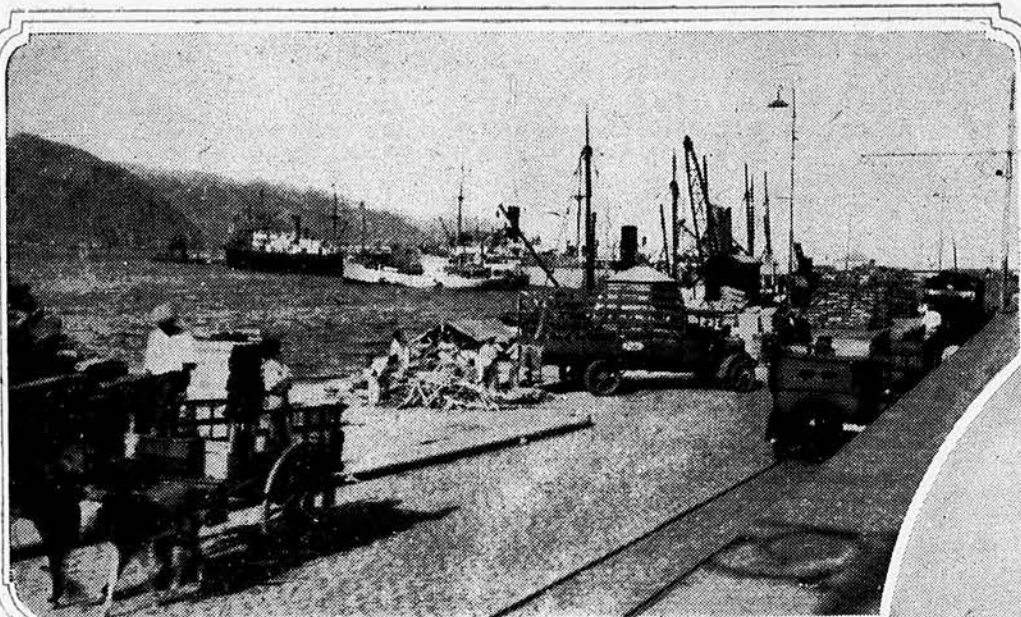
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

December 10, 1927

Number 50

*Along the Road to Market  
With Farm Products*







When the golden notes of Christmas melody surge from symphony and choir.....

A Wonderful Christmas day!  
Made perfect by the pleasure and joy the Crosley Bandbox brings for every day thereafter!

With it the activities of the world are mirrored in your home. Your house is on the main street of the nation. National events are held next door—the market changes in your own living room—famous preachers deliver their sermons in your home—You listen in on every activity—You hear everybody's point of view from radical to fundamentalist—You enjoy the world's funniest clowns and its sweetest singers. Cheer, laugh, exult, applaud, delight at the world's sport, fun and entertainment brought to your threshold! Whatever happens—"You're there with a Crosley."

Its simple operation is easily understood and its wonderful performance is at the command of any hand that can turn a dial.

Experienced radio owners will look first for 3 fundamental points and to every set they consider will address these questions:

1. Is it selective?
2. Is it sensitive?
3. Is it easy to operate?

Satisfied on these points they will look for:

1. Single dial control
2. Illuminated dial
3. Volume control
4. Single cable leads
5. Console installation adaptability
6. Reasonable price.

Millions will buy the Crosley Bandbox. This amazing little set is now displayed by more than 16,000 dealers.

The Crosley Bandbox is a 6-tube receiver. The circuit of this set is of the excellence you would expect from a group of skilled engineers suddenly given the pick of the world's radio patents to work with.

Crosley has always given the radio world its biggest value for its dollar. Contemplate the perfection possible when the doors of the research and development laboratories of The Radio Corporation of America, The General

Electric Co.,  
The Westinghouse  
Electric and Manufacturing Co., The American  
Telephone & Telegraph Co., and the Hazeltine  
and Latour Corporations were thrown open.

Licensed under their patents!

The Crosley Bandbox is totally and completely shielded. Every element is absolutely separated from every other element by solid shielding. Coils are covered with copper. This could have been done cheaper but efficiency would have been sacrificed. Condensers are housed in cadmium-plated steel. All wiring is separated and shielded from all other parts of the receiver. Solid, sturdy, substantial, the entire set is assembled on a heavy metal chassis.



The tuned radio frequency amplification stages have been absolutely balanced through use of the Neutrodyne principal. The set is a genuine Neutrodyne.

To the initiated this means much. To the layman it manifests itself only as a radio receiver that does not squeal or howl when you are trying to get a station.

The shielding makes the Bandbox highly selective—the circuit makes it acutely sensitive and the design makes it extremely easy to operate.

The Bandbox is operated with a single station selector (one dial).

In most localities and in most owners' hands the single station selector will find all the programs anyone could possibly wish. It is the far away stations of weak power but perhaps good music that are captured by the use of the little auxiliary tuners called "Acuminators." Their function is best likened to a pair of field glasses. As the lens bring the distant scene to nearby aspect, so do the Acuminators bring the remote station signals up to room filling volume. Ordinary one dial radios can never perform like this. The Acuminators, little secondary adjust-

ments exclusive to Crosley give the Bandbox a substantial command of the air and all that is in it.

The dial of the Bandbox is illuminated. For shadowy corners and dim eyesight it recommends itself.

Volume Control is necessary on good radio today. Nearby and high powered stations send terrific impulses into the receiver. Detuning has been a favorite method of softening this loud reception but with stations closer and closer together on the dial detuning creates an overlapping of programs. The volume control of the Bandbox cuts the loudest blast down to a veritable whisper.

A single cable leads all outside and power connections from the Bandbox. In this brown fabric covered cable lies each lead covered with colored rubber for protection, accuracy and easy assembly. Tidy housewives appreciate it.

The adaptability of the Bandbox to installation in all types of cabinets is a feature. The metal case of the Bandbox lifts off the chassis. This leaves the closely grouped dial, switch and volume control shafts to be stuck through holes in the panel of any sort of cabinet. The escutcheon is quickly screwed over them and the console installation is not only complete but has no earmarks of a makeshift.

Prominent furniture manufacturers thru their long experience have produced beautiful cabinets at moderate prices. The celebrated Crosley Musicones are built in. Crosley dealers sell them. Purchasers may know they are best suited for Crosley radio by looking for the "approved label" in each one. Crosley dealers get these cabinets only from The H. T. Roberts Co., located at 1340 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Sales representative for The Showers Brothers Co., Bloomington, Ind., and The Wolf Manufacturing Industries, Kokomo, Ind.

Much has influenced the \$55 price of the Bandbox.

Throughout the country millions examine the Bandbox today. They see it the achievement of an organization who began its development when radio as we know it today began. Its success has been tremendous if clamorous demands from dealers are any indication. Even at any price it would be a sensation, for its performance ranks with the most expensive radio receivers on the market.

An AC Bandbox using ordinary house current electricity for power, sells for \$110.



# CROSLEY RADIO

THE CROSLEY RADIO CORP.  
Powel Crosley, Jr., Pres.  
Cincinnati, Ohio

Crosley is licensed only for  
Radio Amateur, Experimental and  
Broadcast Reception

Write Dept. 205 for descriptive literature



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

December 10, 1927

Number 50

## Loop Makes a Profit From 10 Acres

*Poultry Is His First Job But He Has Five Other Sources of Income*

**I**T TAKES genuine high-powered diversification to make a small acreage pay, but it can be done. Take the experience of J. A. Loop, Douglas county. He is making a living and an extra profit on 10 acres. But mark you what he does on his limited area. First of all he depends on poultry, and his flock has paid. As a sideline he has been handling rabbits. They interest him and are profitable because there are three possible sources of income from them. Some stands of bees were added, then two good Jersey cows, and Loop even took a fling with goats. On his place there is a good variety of fruits including grapes, raspberries, strawberries, and a garden sufficient for the family table.

Mr. Loop hasn't been in his present location for many years. Before the war he farmed in Mitchell county. His change of location was due to his desire for a different kind of farming—in reality of necessity. And it was brought about as a result of the big fight. When war was declared he got in and did his squads right and peeled onions like a lot of other folks you could mention. Some shell dropped in his vicinity one day, killing two men and wounding several others. Loop's share of the shell damaged his knee to considerable extent and cut his face. He unconsciously passed his hand over the scar on his cheek as he mentioned it. "Forty-five days in the hospital with my jaw and my knee," he remarked. And then his thoughts turned to happier things. "They started us back for home on Christmas morning," he said, "and maybe you think I wasn't glad."

Two years at the Kansas State Agricultural College soon were to follow. One year to study poultry and another to "brush up generally." Early in 1924 Loop landed on his present place. He chose it because of the market advantages. That first year he started with White Leghorns. The place was fresh and the chicks made a good start. But Loop didn't give disease or any animated poultry pests a chance. He held to a strict system of sanitation. He hatched off enough chicks so he could cull closely and still have 550 pullets for winter. The birds he did keep were allowed to remain in the flock because they safely passed measurement, weight and vitality tests. "And we made a profit of \$70 a month over the feed and labor bill," Mr. Loop

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

declared. That figure has been cut some since the first year due to higher feed costs and some disease. Then operating on a larger scale seems to cut down on the per cent of profit, he has discovered.

White Minorcas soon were to replace the Leghorns. "And that simply was because we felt that we needed a better dual-purpose bird," Loop explained. "The more opportunities we have for marketing what we produce, the surer we are of a satisfactory income." The present flock was started more than two years ago with 30 pullets 10 weeks

old. But they were good quality. He lost three, but the others produced 25 eggs a day at their best. These birds were kept separate so Loop knows exactly what they did. He still carries 500 or more layers thru the winter, hatching something more than 1,500 chicks from which he can select his individuals. Altho conditions have cut the profit over the mark he set the first year, Loop admits that he is getting satisfactory returns for his investment and labor. He now has in his flock some of the descendants of the best Minorca flocks in the United States. "I believe in the best that can be obtained," Loop said. "It is more of an investment in the first place but they pay better in the long run than inferior stock. For one thing you are going to give high-quality birds

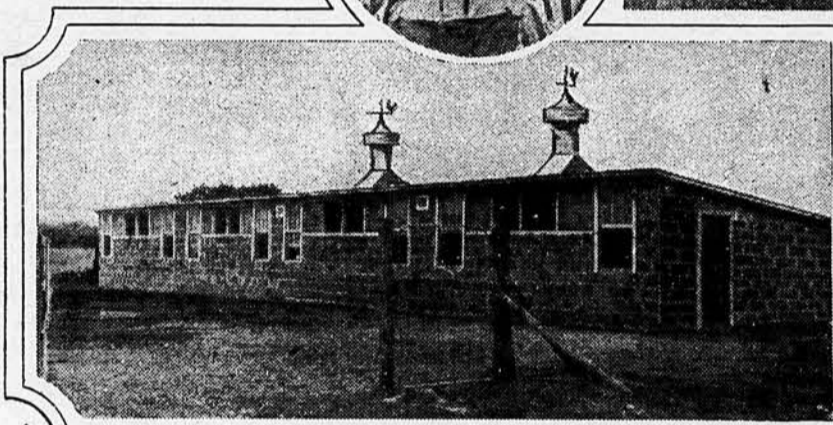
The Pictures Show J. A. Loop, in the Oval, and at the Top a Glimpse of the Bee Hives Where Some Profit is Made. The Poultry House, Strictly Up-to-Date, Indicates the Quality of This Part of the Farm Work. Below Are Two of the Purebred Rabbits. Loop Thinks They Will Beat the Poultry

the best of care and feed them properly. That being the case they will respond to good advantage.

In hatching season the eggs not used in the incubators at home bring a premium of 5 cents more than market price from a Missouri hatchery that sends a man to cull the flock for what they want. From January 1 until May 1, this year, this amounted to two cases a week. Loop starts his chicks on a commercial feed, and, of course, buys his feed right along. The layers get cracked corn and wheat for scratch grain and a commercial mash. He supplies beets or sprouted oats for green feed in winter.

The equipment problem was settled in the same manner as the flock was started—with good quality. Loop built a fine, modern hollow-tile laying house, 20 by 80 feet; three brooder houses and a feed house. With his two 500-egg incubators and

(Continued on Page 29)



## McMichael Chose Livestock and Wheat

**A**CATTLE and wheat combination has been entirely successful for W. S. McMichael, and he has put both of these operations right at the top of the ladder. He is handling 440 acres in Kingman county where he lives, but owns 320 acres, "out in Western Kansas," as he puts it, and takes an active part in its management.

Very likely you have read McMichael's name in the list of championship awards with his Red Polled cattle, and for that matter with his purebred Poland China hogs. He carries 60 head of breeding cows. "We like a blocky, dual-purpose individual," he said, "and we have been breeding for color and form. We have been in the purebred business since 1911. Before that we had a grade herd. We made the change because it doesn't cost any more to handle purebreds than it does the grades, and the marketing opportunities are far wider. Purebreds even take on the meat better. Practically all we raise goes as breeding stock. Forty-five bulls have been sold in our neighborhood and others in Colorado and Oklahoma. We have more orders than we can fill."

The breeding stock end hasn't been the only profit Mr. McMichael enjoyed. Another one comes from his method of feeding. Marketing his crops thru his livestock has been paying a good premium over market prices for those feeds for one thing. He believes in feeding winter and summer. And that

feed going back to the land as fertilizer has boosted production. Or Mr. McMichael puts it this way: "The livestock has boosted our wheat yield at least 5 bushels to the acre, and has done considerable for all of the crops." The cattle get corn silage, plenty of alfalfa hay and corn and kafir fodder. It usually requires more feed than McMichael grows for his stock. Another profit shows up in a cream check. "Last fall and winter after weaning the calves, our cream check amounted to \$80 a month," McMichael offered. He prefers to have early spring calves as they work in better and he can give them more time then. He weans them the latter part of August and uses every care in getting them started on feed. The 20 head of Polands get the best of attention. That is typical of McMichael's work.

It is evident again in his wheat farming. He practices fallowing on his Western Kansas land and it has helped a great deal. His crops run about 150 acres to wheat, 50 to 60 acres of corn, 30 to 40 acres of kafir and 20 acres of alfalfa for feed and to help the soil. The balance of the land in Kingman county is in pasture. A tractor handles the heavy work of preparing the seedbed for the wheat. "Deep, early plowing and listing for wheat is the thing that counts," McMichael advised. "I have tried it long enough to satisfy myself. I also have double listed with good success. It pays to work the ground early and thoroly."

The wheat is pastured heavily each year. At harvest time labor costs are held down by the combine. Thirty or 40 acres of wheat are cut so there will be some straw for the livestock. All of the grain goes into the elevator on the farm and is held until market conditions "are as good as they will get." McMichael watches the markets and tries to make his farming operations fit in to best advantage. One source of up-to-the-minute information is the radio. "The radio has helped me at various times," he said. "One instance I call to mind just now is making an extra profit on my wheat because I tuned in. That year I had made up my mind to sell the wheat but hadn't set any particular day. I happened to tune in the market reports and wheat was up 2 cents a bushel then. And 2 cents extra on 1,500 bushels of wheat is worth taking. The radio has paid for itself in more ways than one in actual cash, and in pleasure derived from it, too."

If you broach the subject of 4-H club work in McMichael's neighborhood, it is quite likely that his name will be mentioned in connection with it because he is a real booster. He helped in buying the pigs for the club members and his judgment is worth something to their success. Then, too, 18 of the boys who purchased gilts for club work were allowed the services of McMichael's herd sire without charge. He is interested in all community affairs and is vice president of the Farm Bureau,



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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**A**N ENGLISHMAN who recently visited this country says that the United States has the power to stop wars simply by refusing to make available any supplies or financial aid to the aggressor in any future war. Just off-hand that sounds easy, but is it? It probably is true that no European nation could get very far in a great war without getting financial aid or supplies from the United States, but just how are we to determine who is the aggressor?

When we got into the European muddle in 1917, most of us supposed that there was no question about who was the aggressor, but there have been a number of things developed since that have caused considerable doubt in our minds. A lot of secret diplomacy has been discovered that we knew nothing about when we entered the war. Had we known what we now know at the beginning of the war in 1914, history might be quite different from what it is. Aggressor is a very broad and flexible term. It is entirely possible that the nation which strikes the first blow might not be the aggressor. It might be possible that the other nation was making every arrangement to attack, secretly preparing perhaps, but the secret leaked out.

Again, is the United States to maintain in every European country a secret service for the purpose of discovering what nations may be preparing to make war on their neighbors? After a war once has started, it is difficult, if not impossible, then to determine who really is to blame and anyway, the great harm is done. It is easier to prevent any kind of a fight before it starts than to stop it after it starts, and this is especially true of wars. In my opinion there has not been a war within a century that could not have been prevented by less than 50 men, if they had been willing to get together and talk the matter over calmly, but how to get them together is the difficult question, as difficult in fact, as to determine just who is primarily to blame for starting a war.

It is much more practical, it seems to me, to determine that we will withhold aid either financial or in the way of war supplies or provisions from any nation which refuses to arbitrate any question of dispute between it and some other nation. We will not undertake to determine which nation is to blame or which is guilty of the greater blame, but we will say that no matter about that, both must agree to submit the matter in dispute to arbitration. If either refuses, the responsibility then shifts to that nation no matter what may have been the origin of the quarrel.

### More Howling About Prohibition

**A**NEW YORK organization has been formed which includes such prominent men as ex-Senator James Wadsworth of New York, President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University, United States Senator Edge of New Jersey and Representative John Phillip Hill of Maryland, for the purpose of taking a referendum of the voters of the United States on the subject of national prohibition. This organization proposes to raise a fund of 3 million dollars to carry on this campaign. They expect to send out 27 million letters to voters of the country.

They say that their object is either to wipe out the Eighteenth Amendment or to modify it.

Of course, these men are sufficiently intelligent to know that it is idle to talk about modifying the Eighteenth Amendment. It will either be wiped out entirely or it will remain in the Constitution as it now is.

If it were possible to conduct a fair referendum on this question I would have no very serious objection. The people of the United States have the same right to vote the Eighteenth Amendment out of the Constitution that they had to vote it in. The fact that voting it out would be a serious mistake in my opinion does not destroy the right of the people to do so. Under our form of government the people have the right to make mistakes. However, I do not think such a referendum really will get anywhere or prove anything if taken. The letters will be sent out by an organization fanatically opposed to prohibition and this fact will be well understood by the people generally. Practically all the replies that will be received will be from people who now are and always have been opposed to prohibition; the people who are in favor of it will throw the letters into their waste baskets or at any rate will not answer them. Public sentiment will not be altered by these letters. If the

gentlemen who belong to this organization want to spend 3 million dollars of their own money, that is their business, but it will be money wasted.

There have, as a matter of fact, been a number of so-called referendums already; taken by certain newspapers. They have proved nothing except what everybody already knows and that is that there are a great many people in the United States who are opposed to prohibition. However, the effort to repeal the Amendment has made no headway thru the legislatures of the various states. If these gentlemen can go out and get the necessary number of state legislatures to vote for resolutions demanding the repeal, no doubt Congress will listen to them and resubmit the Amendment, but so far there is nothing to indicate that any considerable number of states will support such an amendment, to say nothing of getting the assent of three-fourths of the states thru their legislatures.

One trouble with the gentlemen who are howling about prohibition is that they have no definite program themselves; most of them say that they do not desire the return of the saloon; then what do they want? Control of liquor traffic is not a new question; in some form or other it has been

There are in the United States approximately 120 million people. If the average home consumption of wheat products per capita were increased 1½ bushels per annum there would be no surplus unless the production was increased. In 1½ bushels there are 6¾ pecks. If the average consumption of wheat products were increased to the extent of a trifle more than 2 quarts a month per capita in the United States there would be no surplus.

To bring the matter down a little further, if each individual in the United States consumed a trifle more than 1 pint of wheat a week more than at present, there would be no surplus. One pint of wheat ground into flour probably would make a little more than a pound of flour which, baked into bread, would make one large loaf or two moderate sized loaves. If the average consumption then was increased to the equivalent of one large loaf of bread a week, or one-seventh of one large loaf a day, there would be no surplus. That might amount to a couple of moderate-sized biscuits a day or say one biscuit and a doughnut or one biscuit and a piece of pie; say a quarter of a pie. If we were to consume all of the wheat raised in this country the tariff would immediately begin to operate in fixing the price.

### It Broadens One to Travel

**I**AM interested in that carload of Kansas farmers who are taking a trip thru a good part of Eastern United States and part of Canada, under the guiding and protecting care of Floyd B. Nichols. Not that I want to intimate that these farmers are not able to look out for themselves, because they are, but because on account of a carefully pre-arranged program they are going to see, in fact now are seeing, a lot of interesting things that they could not see if they were going alone.

They are observing men, successful in their line. They are certain to come home with a broader view, as anyone will who travels observingly. In my opinion every one who can should travel; travel as extensively as you can afford and travel with your eyes and ears open. The trouble with most of us is that having eyes we see not, and having ears we hear not. In other words we do not properly use or cultivate the faculties we have. Every day of our lives we miss a lot of valuable information we might acquire if we used our eyes and ears properly. And our faculties of observation can be cultivated, there is no question about that. There is not as much difference in natural ability as we imagine. Some people are well informed while others are not, to a large extent because some have cultivated their natural faculties and others have not. Of course, some have greater ability than others, and some have greater opportunities to obtain information, but certainly all of us might be much better informed than we are.

This trip will give these Kansas farmers an extraordinary opportunity to acquire information; if they take advantage of this opportunity, and I think they will, then they will come home with a broader vision than they ever have had and in addition to that I have no doubt they will have a bully time—at least I hope so.

### What the Law Says

1—A schoolhouse is struck by lightning and damaged badly. Must a petition be circulated and signed before notices calling for an election to vote bonds for a new one can be posted, or can the notices be posted first?  
 2—Two school board members and the wife of the third with two persons avowedly favorable to the bonds constitute the election board. Is not the opposition entitled to a representative on the election board?  
 3—The ballots call for a certain number of mills. Does not the law require that voters know the exact sum they vote bonds for?  
 4—I am informed that a married woman may vote at any school election. Can she vote on these bonds if she is not yet 21?  
 5—May the board contract with any one the members wish to build the school house, or are they required to advertise for bids to their specifications? Is the board entitled to pay for all trips made and work they do personally on the building?  
 M. A.

1—The first step in calling a bond election is a petition signed by at least half of the qualified electors of the district asking that a vote be taken on issuing the amount of bonds asked for.

2—When such a petition is presented to the board of directors the district board shall immediately order an election and give notice by posting up written or printed notices signed by the clerk in five of the most public places in the district, which notices shall be posted at least 10 days



Anyhow He Started Something!

agitated for a century. Originally it went no further in most of the states than an attempt to regulate the saloons by imposing a license on them, requiring them to close at certain hours, forbidding them to sell to minors and habitual drunkards, and so on. That such laws accomplished little or nothing in the way of restricting the sale of intoxicating liquors every one knows who lived during the time such laws were in operation. In fact they were all based on an illogical proposition that the sale of intoxicants was an evil but that certain persons should be permitted to engage in it. Either the sale of liquor for a beverage was wrong or it was not; if not then it should have no more restrictions placed on it than were imposed on any other legitimate business. If it was an evil it was manifestly wrong and contrary to public policy to permit a limited number of people to engage in it while others were denied that privilege.

Naturally the men engaged in the saloon business wanted to make money; the more restrictions there were imposed on them, the greater the license they had to pay for the right to do business, the greater the temptation to evade the law. The logic of the situation gradually crystallized public sentiment against the saloon, until it finally resulted in the ratification of the Eighteenth Amendment by the legislatures of 46 of the 48 states.

### How to Raise the Price of Wheat

**T**HE United States produces on the average a surplus of about 200 million bushels of wheat a year. There is in effect a tariff on wheat of 42 cents a bushel, but because of the fact that we have a large surplus, the tariff has comparatively little effect on the price.



before the election and shall state therein the object for which the election was called and the manner in which the question shall be voted on. A school board consists of three members, two of them constituting a majority. The wife of a member would not have a right to act for that member, but two of the board, constituting a majority, would have a right to call the election. There is no provision for those who may be opposed to the bond having a representative on the board.

3—The notices shall state the object for which the election was called and the manner in which the question shall be voted on. The notices should state the amount of the bonds but not necessarily the number of mills that will be required to pay the interest on said bonds.

4—Prior to the general enfranchisement of women any married woman had a right to vote at a school election. At present the qualifications of electors in school districts are the same as a general election, and persons voting at a general election must be 21 years old.

5—If the bonds are duly voted the matter of building the house or contracting for the building of the schoolhouse is left with the board. There is no provision in the law for the payment of the board's expenses in making trips to and from the place where the schoolhouse is being built.

### 'Tis a Summary Court

A and B are arrested by a deputy sheriff and mayor of a small city, for drinking spiked beer. At the time of the arrest the officers did not say anything to them about being drunk or using profane language. They gave a bond of \$20 and were to appear at 9 o'clock Monday morning. When they appeared Monday morning they had the charge on A of being drunk. He pleaded guilty. On B they had two charges, one for being drunk and the other for using profane language. He pleaded not guilty, but they fined him anyway. Could they do that? They didn't have any proof of his drinking spiked beer, so they put these other charges against him. Would he have to pay that fine? A. E. M.

The police court is a very summary sort of court. The police judge would have a right to exercise his own opinion about the truth of the charges against these men. The only recourse would be to appeal from his decision to the district court, where they would have the right to try the truth of the charges made against them.

### Husband Deserted His Family

My husband deserted his family of six children and myself two years ago last May. In August I swore out a warrant for him, but the commissioners would not allow funds for the sheriff to hunt him up. Later in October I located him about 600 miles away and notified the sheriff, but nothing was ever done to bring him to justice. Lately I have heard rumors that he is at the same place in Oklahoma, living on his mother's farm, also that he is married again. Can he get a legal divorce without me knowing or being notified? Is there any law that will force him to provide for his family? We have never received a cent from him since he left. We are in poor circumstances and not able to hire a lawyer. MRS. Z. C.

If no notice was given you of the divorce proceedings that divorce can be set aside and probably your husband can be prosecuted for bigamy. The sheriff would not in my judgment be compelled to go to Oklahoma unless funds were provided in some way to pay his expenses, but you can make application to the governor of your state of Colorado for a requisition on the governor of Oklahoma, and the sheriff can, under this requisition go

to Oklahoma and arrest your husband and bring him to Colorado.

You should take this matter up with the county attorney and have him examine into this case, and then thru him make application to your governor for a requisition. If such requisition is issued it becomes the duty of the county commissioners of your county to pay the necessary expenses of the sheriff for going to Oklahoma and bringing back the prisoner.

### Who is the Owner?

Who owns the acre of land where a district school house has been located for three years when the district abandons it and builds a school house on another site? And who would own the improvements? B. H.

If the land on which this schoolhouse was built was condemned for school purposes and is abandoned by the school district it reverts to the original owner or to his heirs. If the land was bought outright or if the title was vested in the district at



The Convention System in Mexico

the time the school district built the house, then it still continues as part of the property of the district, altho the district has established a school house in another place. In that case the district would have a right to sell this property and turn the proceeds into the district treasury.

### Write to the Blue Sky Board

I was a stockholder in the Great Western Oil Refining & Pipe Line Company. On October 6, 1923, I received a letter from the Gordon Refining Company as follows: "This is to notify you to send in your Great Western Petroleum Corporation stock to be exchanged for Gordon Refining Company stock, par for par. The exchange

will be made just as soon as possible. If you do not receive your stock as soon as you think you should just rest easy as the new stock will be mailed to you as soon as the office can get to it." Can you tell me what to do as I can't even get an answer from the company? C. H.

I do not know anything about either of these companies, but the probability is neither stock is of any value. However, I would suggest that you write to the Blue Sky Board in care of the Bank Commissioner, Topeka, Kan., and also to the Secretary of State and find out whether these companies are still in existence and if so what their standing is. If they are in existence you can compel the company which has your stock to return it to you.

### Note is Outlawed Now?

I gave a note 18 or 20 years ago. I haven't paid anything on it for 12 or 14 years. I thought it was paid, but recently the other party wrote me that I still owed him \$36 on the principal and \$39.60 interest, or \$75.60. Can he collect after waiting so long? He has put it into the hands of the National Finance Corporation of Kansas City. Can it do anything to hurt my reputation or credit? J. A. L.

If the note was given in Kansas and you have resided in Kansas ever since, the note is outlawed. If the note was given in some other state and you moved away from that state, the statute of limitations was suspended in all probability and judgment might be taken against you for any amount still due on the note. I do not find from your question what the facts were in regard to the place where the note was made or your residence.

### Could Replevin the Cow

A was a landowner, B working for A for one-fourth the increase of stock and the crops. A and B went to get more milk cows. A traded for one and bought one. He then asked B for the money for a few days to pay them for the one he bought. A then wanted B to sign a note with him so he could get the money to pay B. Then B said no—he would just take the cow, and A said all right. Then A mortgaged this cow without saying anything to B. The bank that holds the mortgage doesn't want to release the mortgage. What can B do about it? S.

If this cow was turned over to B then A had lost all jurisdiction and ownership and had no right to mortgage the cow to the bank. He was in fact guilty of obtaining money under false pretenses. That did not, however, affect B's right of ownership. If the bank insists on holding this cow B can replevin it.

### Under the Court Orders

Is there a law providing that where there are several heirs to an estate all can be forced to sell at one time, or can those wishing to keep their share of the land retain the same until they can obtain a better price? The lawyer in this instance said he could force a sale and sell to the lowest bidder. As I am one of the heirs I do not wish to sell for almost nothing. I am a poor woman and need all I can get out of this land. E. C.

When the heirs are all of age any one of them can compel a division of the estate. It is the duty of the administrator operating under the direction of the probate court to divide the estate if that can be done equitably. But if it cannot be done the estate must be sold, not to the lowest but to the highest bidder, under order of the court, and the proceeds of the sale divided among the various heirs.

# Voters Should Decide on War

THE war-making powers of governments should be taken from them and vested in the people. The right to make war should be in the hands of the people.

This principle enunciated at Harvard in a commencement day address by Alanson B. Houghton, our ambassador to England, will prove, I believe, a history-making utterance. For some reason it received little notice in the newspapers, which makes a report of the gist of the speech worth while. The subject is of especial interest just now when Britain, Japan and the United States have been finding it so difficult to reach an agreement to limit naval strength. And when, even in time of peace, the navies of France, Great Britain and the United States cost their taxpayers not less than 1 billion dollars a year.

With war specifically declared an outlaw and made a crime by international treaty, and with such other deterrents of war as the proposed drafting of wealth with man-power, Ambassador Houghton's idea of taking the right to make war out of the hands of governments entirely must be considered a logical peace step with the rest.

If by these and other means the great powers could manage to avoid war for a few generations, a permanent world peace might be created. The experiment will have to be attempted in some fashion. Men must realize civilization can survive only by gradually putting in practice between nations, the principles of Christian philosophy.

The ambassador went on to make the point that, "the power to declare war stands on a different plane from all other powers of government. It is all-embracing and all-consuming." It is the one power which a people ought to reserve to itself, "since it puts in jeopardy their collective lives and property. And yet, strangely enough, it is the one power they do not possess." Other forms and processes of government have been democratized; why not the question of war and the power to

make it, he asks. In theory, he points out, self-governing peoples control their relations with other peoples, but virtually, by giving the power to make war to their governments, they have divested themselves of this control.

It is true that in this country Congress has the right under the Constitution to declare war and that Congress, presumptively, represents the people. However, by the time Congress is called upon to act in such a case, war has largely become unavoidable.

As a diplomat who has filled two of this country's highest diplomatic posts—London and Berlin—Ambassador Houghton knows just how this can happen. He sees governments administered by "little groups of men" who, when war comes, have maneuvered the masses they represent into dangerous or fatal positions. This is because these little groups seek constantly and naturally to gain supposed advantages of one sort or another for their own nations. When they have placed their peoples in a position where it appears impossible for them to recede, these great masses of men and women are "roused" by every power of organized appeal and propaganda—and war follows.

Nor is the ambassador impressed with the ways of diplomats in carrying out the policies of their government—their "little groups of men." In both the Allied and Central European countries, he says, the diplomatists "suppress, garble and misquote documents which lead up to the impasse"—war.

Our governments, the ambassador declares, have shown themselves unable to protect us against war. They continue to act along the well-defined grooves of the past and to misrepresent the people, whereas the great self-governing peoples are entirely ready to trust each other.

Ambassador Houghton does not believe war is inevitably inherent in human nature, nor the "re-

sult of necessity"; nor that those who must do the fighting would choose to fight under the conditions into which they are plunged.

And "we have no reason to admit that a similar result would follow if the power to declare war were in the hands of the population," he adds. "The experiment has never been tried. . . Great self-governing peoples have shown themselves competent to manage their own domestic affairs," and, "foreign affairs are merely an extension of their domestic affairs. . . They are in the main, simply the natural and beneficial outcome of a desire to trade."

Certainly this is a practical way to look at international questions, if we would see them in their true light.

The ambassador concluded with: "A peace cannot be based on force. It must, if it exists at all, be based on good will. Only a tradition inherited from an outgrown system of autocratic government prevents our recognition of that great and beneficent fact."

The truth of the ambassador's frank avowal gives it force, also that it comes from a diplomat who is more than a diplomatist, who is a statesman and a sincere and traditional American who knows you cannot make a friend of a neighbor, nor reason with him, by arousing his combativeness.

The address is a telling blow delivered at the right of any group of men to lead a nation into war.

The right to make war should be vested in the people who would be compelled to carry on that war, and in no lesser authority.

Ben Franklin said, "There never was a good war nor a bad peace." And he was right.

*Arthur Capper*



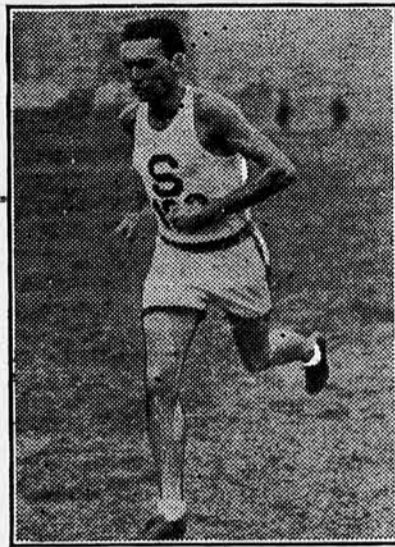
# World Events in Pictures



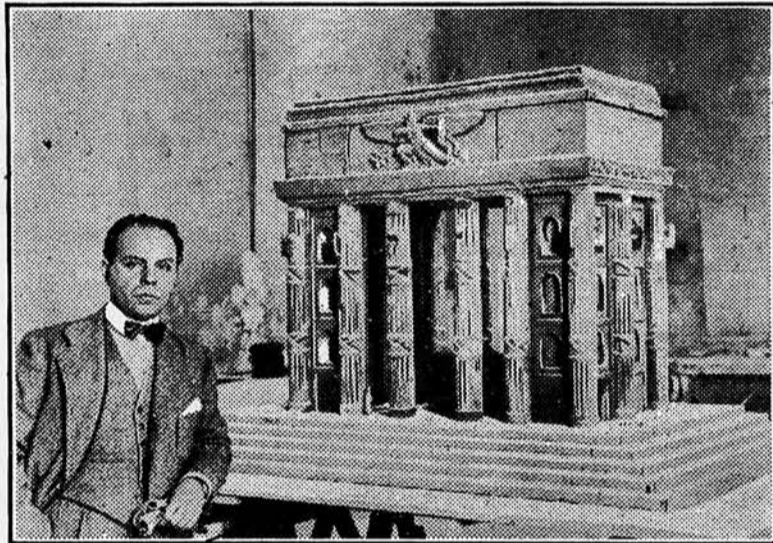
This Smock Recently Was Insured for \$5,000. Originally it Cost 98 Cents, But Since Then Many Artists Have Sketched It and Many Celebrities Have "Signed It"



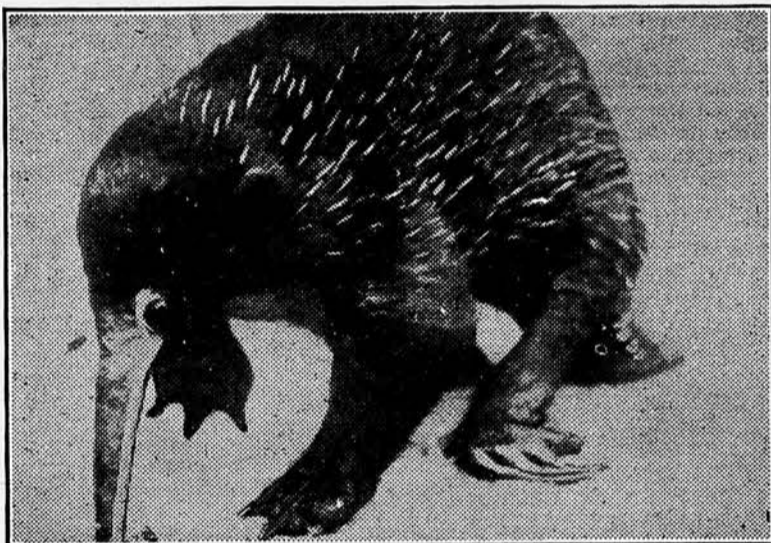
Honor Was Paid to the Memory of St. Hubert, Denmark, Patron of Hunting and Huntsmen, by a Gala Royal Hunt, in Which Royalty and the Country's Most Distinguished Personages Participated. The Queen and Her Son, Prince Knud, Were Among Those Who Witnessed the Event. The Photo Shows the Queen and the Prince



William Cox, of Penn State Team, Again Won the Individual Title in the Inter-Collegiate Cross-Country Championship Run, in New York. Nearly 300 Runners Competed



Piacentini, One of the Foremost of Italy's Architects, Standing Beside His Design Which Was Accepted by the Government for the Great War Monument to be Erected at Bolsano. The Architect Has Combined Ancient and Modern Principles of Design in His Work



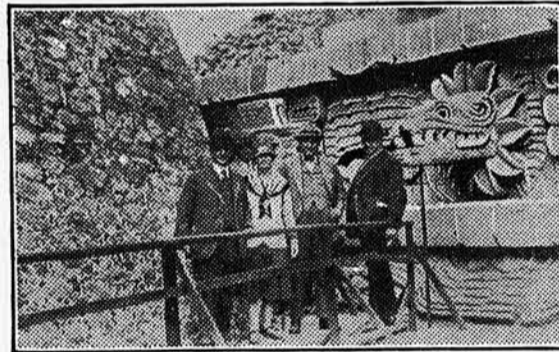
The Proechidna, One of the Most Remarkable Beasts in the Collection at the London Zoo. It Comes from New Guinea, is Nocturnal in Its Habits, Does Not Possess Teeth and Lays Eggs. It is Closely Related to the Echidna, and Both Animals are Similar to the Ant-Eater



Camilla Horn, Petite German Film Star, Cut Short Her Honeymoon for Hollywood, Where She Has a One-Year Engagement with the United Artists. She Will Play Opposite John Barrymore in "After the Tempest"



Two Famous Golfers, Known Better for Achievements in Industry Than on the Golf Links, Harvey S. Firestone, Rubber King, and Charles M. Schwab, Steel Magnate



Dwight Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico from the United States, with His Party Inspecting the Archaeological Ruins at Teotihuacan, on the Invitation of Dr. Jose Manuel Puig, Mexico's Secretary of Education



Here is a Reunion of Royalty. The Ex-Kaiser's Daughter Entertained His Sisters, Queen Sophia of Greece and Countess Margaret of Hesse at Blankenburg, Germany. The Queen is in the First Row, Center, and Countess Margaret is at the Right End with the Two Children. Between the Two Sisters is the Only Daughter of the Ex-Kaiser



Many Ingenious Devices for Hiding Cocaine and Other Narcotics Were Discovered Recently When the Berlin Police Broke up an International Dope Smuggling Ring, Which Operated Thruout Europe and America. Note the "Decks" of Cocaine on the Garters, Under the Coat Lapels and in the Glove



# Pigs and Hens Paid Cost Plus Profit

Season is Here for Every Up-and-Coming Boy and Girl to Enroll in Clubs

By Philip Ackerman

**T**WENTY-ONE gilt pigs and 44 sows with infant porkers met the challenge that boys and girls can own purebreds and make the first year's work pay for them. The 65 boys and girls who undertook the task of starting without a penny in the hog business, and ending the first year with full ownership of their pigs were Capper Pig Club members. A number of them prepared several pigs for market to pay the purchase price of the first sow they ever owned. Others made good sales of breeding stock, either with or without our help.

Successes with poultry, too, made by Capper Poultry Club members disprove the old howl that "boys and girls are useful only to keep bread and butter from spoiling." Fifty-five club girls and boys entered 1,605 chickens in the competition. Regardless of sales made, the number of chickens owned by them at the end of three months' work was double the number to begin with. And it is a good record considering that 42 of the 55 members entering chickens chose baby chicks, which have no chance to increase in three months, but decline in number due to deaths.

Every man ought to know how to make his living. Your father earned a livelihood for himself and his family. And, although it took hard work, it was noble. Boys who are to be real men will work, too. They cannot escape it. There always will be work for the willing good manager, and the earnings of work to repay him. But there is just as certain to be a box at the corner store upon which the lazy fellow can sit to whittle and "chaw ter-backer."

Young folks on farms are willing to work. We have their readiness to begin with, and the next thing is to find them something to do. Something



Here is the Way the Contest Ends for the Winners. Capper Pig and Poultry Club Members from Linn, Anderson, Franklin and Coffey Counties Attended a Meeting at Which Senator Capper Presented the Cup for Leadership. Senator Capper is at the Left of Rubie Knight, Who is Holding the Pep Cup, and the Club Manager is at Her Right

assist him, and the Capper Club manager is one of those friends. How about such tasks as hauling your neighbor's eggs, cream and butter to town for a just pay, so he can go on with his farm work? How about shoveling snow, when the drifts pile up? How about doing something important for your parents, or do your parents pay for that? Maybe you will be allowed something, in a case where you are trying to buy a pig. Providing you save from January 1 to April 15, only \$3 each week must be saved to purchase a \$45 sow. Boys and girls who do this are the type who win—we want them in the Capper Pig Club.

Getting a start with purebred hogs is the thing we are after, and that calls for good management as well as care. If you are going to be a good manager you must keep accurate records so you will know just how you are coming out. Once every month the club manager will send feed report blanks to the members to be filled out and returned. A final report will show exactly how much profit has been made during the contest, and in years past these profits have been surprisingly large.

Your club manager has consulted "old boys" in the hog game, and they tell him that 1928 has possibilities for a record year in profitable hog raising. The market has been up this year, and hog-raising is on a paying basis. These hog raisers to whom I talked see no reason why the market should break, and they expect it to "stay up." And I asked one of them, "Will it be a good year to start in the hog business?"

"There never is a poor time to start hog raising, if you stick to it a number of years," he said, "because in the end you are sure to come out on top with hogs." But this man thinks that next year is good for starting because a good year is expected and the beginner will be encouraged with a good start. Why wait for a better time?

The member who produces the largest number of pounds of pork at the least cost, and makes the highest profit, naturally will get the highest grade. Complete, accurate records and a good story will add much to the winner's grades.

Club work isn't all labor. Part of it is play, and that's another reason why it's good for you. By each club member co-operating with his county team mates, much better work can be done by all. Members also work to make best individual records.

The very best thing a boy can do when he is starting in the hog business for himself is to talk things over with Dad, and since that is true the club work has been arranged so that Dad can enter with his son. The farm herd department allows the father of the club boy or girl, or the mother, brother, sister or guardian to enroll as the adult member. The junior and senior members work as partners and prizes are shared equally. The father enters the entire herd, with the exception of the son's contest sow and litter, and keeps accurate records on all his swine operations. The farm herd records will be graded on highest net profit, highest proportionate number of pigs farrowed and raised to 60 days old, and for accuracy of records.

Chickens hold an important place on nearly all the abundantly productive farms. My mother once asked my father, "Oscar, where would we get the money for groceries and for the children's school supplies without the hens?" And my father just bowed his head and rocked his chin knowingly from shoulder to shoulder.

There are three departments in the Capper Poultry Club in which boys and girls may enter chickens. In the baby chick department the contestant enters 20 to 100 purebred chicks. I prefer that the beginner, especially the young beginner, enter baby chicks.

They will grow into chickens suitable for a pen the second year. You see the advantage?

Girls and boys enter the small pen department with 10 to 12 hens or pullets and a cock or cockerel. These birds may be entered right now, or as late as April 15. Then record keeping is to begin—simple records that give you assurance that your work is properly managed and you never will regret that this is a part of your work.

Did you notice that things always seem to go better when mother has a hand in them? Perhaps this is the reason why the mothers' division of the Capper Poultry Club is important. The girls' mothers may enroll as partners to their daughters in club work, by entering the farm flock on which records are kept. And mothers aren't out on trophies, either. There's one for the mother whose loyalty and enthusiasm earn most for the club.

And still there are more good things to say about the club. Taking just the letters received in the last month, 18 old club members mentioned that club work aided them to get all their high school education, 13 more earned part of their high school expenses by club work, six used club earnings in sixth grade, 12 in seventh, 12 in eighth, eight in college, and one in auto and tractor school. Nineteen own farms and 16 are in partnership. Twenty-eight are renting land in order to continue their purebred livestock and poultry operations, and these folks intend some day to pay for land with their earnings. All of us desire success, we work for it, hope for it and if we win it we must make use of every single opportunity that comes our way. The boys and girls who have enrolled in club



Part of the Flock Raised by Arlene Chase, Dickinson County

which will be interesting, require a great deal of energy, and in the end pay the worker a good profit. It isn't difficult to find the energy part, because "dads" assist us in finding work for their boys to do, but these parents sometimes overlook the fact that the first and last named requirements go hand in hand. Interest makes the work efficient.

Then give the boy a business which will refund the investment and a profit for his time and efforts. He will give this business his best efforts, and will raise all his other work to the same standard—in school, in the home, and in his work togs.

Perhaps it is best to consider the Capper contests separately, so first we will investigate the work of the Capper Pig Club. Every boy in Kansas from 10 to 18 years old is eligible for membership if he is in position to care for a sow and pigs, or a gilt pig only. Girls between 10 and 18, likewise are eligible. Those who are selected for membership in their counties will enter registered sows in the contest sometime between December 15 and April 15. All sows must be bred to registered males, and must not be valued at more than \$75. Boys chosen for membership who already have sows to use are fortunate, and are ready to go ahead with the work, but has anyone guessed how a boy or girl is going to get in the Capper Pig Club without money to buy a sow?

The member may begin now to build a saving account, by tackling some extra work that he ordinarily does not do. Each member must find his job, but he will find his friends eager to



Folks, Meet Oliver Vannaman, Barber County, While He Chores

work have twice as many as they had a year ago.

This year's club work, successful and progressive and helpful as it has been, is about to end. Boys and girls who have had a year or more of experience are hastening to get "signed up" for another year. They also are looking for other boys and girls to fill positions beside them on their teams. If you are ambitious, wide-awake, and up-and-coming, they would like to have you.

We are planning to do new and interesting things—for instance get calendars that have special printing for egg records, so that you may have a calendar and a record book combined. If you ever have kept records by the day, you can realize how handy the calendar records will be. Also, every member will have a button to show that he or she is enrolled. The club button has the name of your club on it, and the club's maple leaf and silver swastika. And, instead of the buttons being sent to members about the time of the Kansas Free Fair, they will be sent out when the contest entry is made. We believe boys and girls will be pleased to have these buttons early like this so they can wear them to club meetings thru the summer. When you see someone wearing one of these, you'll feel toward him, "I'm your friend and you are mine."

Both old members and club manager stand ready to welcome new members. Do you wish to be one? If you do, fill out the application blank and send it to the club manager. Make that your way of getting acquainted.

## 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

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



# Tophet at Trail's End

By  
George Washington Ogden

ALVIN MORGAN'S journey to Ascalon, the wickedest town in Kansas, led thru a land where agriculture had failed. Bones and dimming furrows were all that remained. But he was trained in agriculture and decided to stick.

Seth Craddock arrived from Texas, and was grabbed by his old friend, Judge Thayer, to fill the office of the late marshal, "who wasn't worth the powder that killed him." And Craddock agreed to use his gun often.

Morgan had to skip several candy-smudged lines on the hotel register. "Too good to write your name next to mine, are you?" sneered a liquor-numbed cowboy. "You hit the breeze, or you'll swaller lead!" Morgan was only annoyed. Just then the door opened and no less important person appeared than the new city marshal. "You're arrested," he said to the puncher, who replied with, "Come out! I'll fight both of you," and made for the door. He was squarely in it, one foot lifted in his drunken balancing to step down when Seth Craddock shot him in the back. Morgan sprang forward with an exclamation of shocked protest at the unjustifiable slaughter. "Resist an officer, will you?" said the marshal, and walked out, as little moved as if he had shot the bottom out of a tomato can. Later Morgan protested to the judge.

And as Morgan set foot on the porch of the hotel that evening, Seth Craddock, the new city marshal, rose out of the third chair on the end of the row nearest him, hand lifted in commanding signal to halt. "You've just got time to get your gripsack," Craddock said, coming forward as he spoke, but stepping a little to one side as if to allow Morgan passage to the door. "Time's no object to me," Morgan returned, good-humored and undisturbed, thinking this must be one of the jokes at the expense of strangers for which Ascalon was famous.

## But Morgan Moved Fast!

Some of the loafers were standing by their chairs in attitude of indecision, others sat leaning forward to see and hear. Traffic both ways on the sidewalk came to a sudden halt at the spectacle of two men in a situation recognized at a glance in quick-triggered Ascalon as significant, those who came up behind Morgan clearing the way by edging from the sidewalk into the square.

"The train 'll be here in twelve minutes," Craddock announced, watch in his palm.

"On time, is she?" Morgan said indifferently, starting for the door.

Again Seth Craddock lifted his hand. Those who had remained seated along the gutter perch up to this moment now got to their feet with such haste that chairs were upset. Craddock put his hand casually to his pistol, as a man rests his fingers on his hip.

"You're leavin' on it," he said. "I guess you've got the wrong man," Morgan suggested, noting everything with comprehensive eye, not a little concerned by the marshal's threatening attitude. If this were going to turn out a joke, Morgan wished it might begin very soon to show some of its risible features on the surface, in order that he might know which way to jump to make the best figure possible.

"No, I ain't got no wrong man!" Craddock returned, making mockery of the words, uttering them jeeringly out of the corner of his mouth. He blasted Morgan with the glare of his malevolent red eyes, redder now than before his weapon had moistened the street of Ascalon with blood. "You're the feller that's been shootin' off your mouth about murder in the name of the law, and you bein' able to take his gun away from that feller. Well, kid, I'm afraid it's goin' to be a little too rough for you in this town. You're leavin'—you won't have time to get your gripsack now; you can write for it!"

Morgan felt the blood flaming into his face with the hot swell of anger. A moment he stood eye to eye with Craddock, fighting down the defiance that rose for utterance to his lips. Then he started again toward the hotel door.

Craddock whipped out his pistol with arm so swift that the eye multiplied it like a spoke in a quick-spinning wheel. He stood holding the weapon so, his wrist rather limber, the muzzle of the pistol pointing in the general direction of Morgan's feet.

"Maybe you can take a gun away from me, little feller?" Craddock challenged in high mockery, one nostril of his long nose twitching, lifting his mustache on that side in a snarl.

"Don't point that gun at me, Craddock!" Morgan warned, his voice unshaken and cool, altho the surge of his

heart made his seasoned body vibrate to the finger tips.

"Scratch gravel for the depot!" Craddock commanded, lowering the muzzle of his gun as if he intended to hasten the going by a shot between the offender's feet.

The men were separated by not more than two yards, and Morgan made no movement to widen the breach immediately following the marshal's command to go. On the contrary, before any that saw him standing there in apparent indecision, and least of all among them Seth Craddock, could measure his intention, Morgan stepped aside quicker than the watchers calculated any living man could move, reached out his long arm in a flash faster than he had shifted on his feet, and laid hold of the city marshal's hairy wrist, wrenching it in a twist so bone-breaking that nerves and muscles failed their office. Nobody saw exactly how he accomplished it, but the next moment Morgan stepped back from the city marshal, that officer's revolver in his hand.

"Mr. Craddock," he said in calm, advisory way, "I expect to stay around this part of the country some little time, and I'll be obliged to come to Ascalon once in a while. If you think you're going to feel uncomfortable every time you see me, I guess the best thing for you to do is to leave. I'm not saying you must leave; I don't set myself up to tell a man when to come and go without I've got that right over him. I just suggest it for your comfort and peace of mind. If you stay here you'll have to get used to seeing me around."

Craddock stood for a breath, glaring at the man who had humiliated him

in his new dignity, clutching his half paralyzed wrist. He said nothing, but there was the proclamation of a death feud in his eyes.

"Give him a gun, somebody!" said a fool in the crowd that pressed to the edge of the sidewalk at the marshal's back.

## Then the Crowd Scattered

Tom Conboy, standing in his door ten feet away, interposed quickly, waving the crowd back and called out:

"Tut, tut! No niggers in Ireland, now!"

"He can have this one," announced Morgan, still in the same measured, calm voice. He offered the pistol back to its owner, who snatched it with ungracious hand, shoved it into his battered scabbard, turned to the crowd at his back with an oath.

"Scatter out of here!" he ordered, covering his degradation as he might in this tyrannical exercise of authority.

Morgan looked into the curious faces of people who blocked the sidewalk ahead of him, withdrawn a discreet distance, not yet venturing to come on. Except for the red handkerchief that he had worn about his neck, he was dressed as when he arrived in Ascalon on Joe Lynch's wagon, coatless, the dust of the road on his shoes. In place of the bright handkerchief he now wore a slender black necktie, the ends of it tucked into his gray woolen shirt.

He felt taller, rawer, more angular than nature had built him as he stood there looking at the people who had gathered like leaves against a rock in a brook. He was ashamed of his

part in the public show, sorry that anybody had been by to witness it. In his embarrassment he pushed his hat back from his forehead, looking around him again as if he would break thru the ranks and hide himself from such confusing publicity.

The crowd was beginning to disperse at Seth Craddock's urging, altho those who had come to a stand on the sidewalk seemed timid about passing Morgan. They still held back as if to give him room, or in uncertainty whether it was all over yet. Perhaps they expected Craddock to turn on Morgan again when he had cleared a proper space for his activities.

As for Morgan, he had dismissed the city marshal from his thoughts, for something else had risen in his vision more worthy the attention of a man. This was the face of a girl on the edge of the crowd in front of him—a tall, strong, pliant creature who leaned a little as if she looked for her reflection in a stream.

She was garbed in a brown duck riding skirt, white waist with a bright wisp of cravat blowing at her breast like the red of bittersweet against snow. Her dusty sombrero threw a shadow over her eyes, but Morgan could see that they were dark and friendly eyes, such as no shadow but night could obscure. The other faces became in that moment merely the incidental background for one; his heart lifted and leaped as the heart moves and yearns with tender quickening at the sound of some old melody that makes it glad.

Morgan stepped back, thinking only of her, seeing only her, making a way for her only to pass. That others might follow was not in his mind. He stepped out of the way for her.

She came on toward him now, one finished, one refined, among that press of crudity, one unlooked-for in that place of wild lusts and dark passions unrestrained. She carried a packet of newspapers and letters under her bent arm, telling of her mission on the street; the thong of her riding quirt was about her wrist. Her soft, dark hair was low on her neck, a flush as of the pleasure that speaks in bounding blood when friend meets friend glowed in her face. Morgan removed his hat as she passed him. She looked into his face and smiled.

The little crowd broke and followed, but Morgan, oblivious to the movement around him, stood on the sidewalk edge looking after her, his hat in his hand.

## Plenty of Dust

Ascalon was laid out according to the Spanish tradition that dominated the builders of the West and Southwest in the days when Santa Fe extended its trade influence over a vast territory. Altho Ascalon was only a stage station in the latter days of traffic over the Santa Fe trail, its builders, when it came occasion to expand, were men who had traded in that capital of the gray desert wastes at the trail's end, and nothing would serve them but a plaza, with the court-house in the middle of it, the principal business establishments facing it the four sides round.

There were many who called it the plaza still, especially visitors from along the Rio Grande who came driving their long-horned lean-flanked cattle northward over the Chisholm trail. Santa Fe, at its worst, could not have been dustier than this town of Ascalon, and especially the plaza, in these summer days. Galloping horses set its dust flying in obscuring clouds, the restless wind that blew from sunrise till sunset day in and day out from the southwest, whipped it in sudden gusts of temper and drove it thru open doors, spreading it like a sun-defying hoar-frost on the low roofs. All considered, Ascalon was as dry, uncomfortable, unpromising of romance as any place that man ever built or nature ever harassed with wearing wind and warping sun.

The court-house in the middle of the public square was built of bricks, of that porous, fiery sort which seem so

(Continued on Page 21)

## The Farmer Attitude on Taxes

AGAINST Democratic appeals for a 450-million tax reduction by Congress and Secretary Mellon's figures favoring 225 millions it is remarkable that the American Farm Bureau Federation suggests no tax reduction at all, but application of available surplus steadily to reduction of the national debt. Heretofore farmers have been the most urgent for reducing taxes all along the line. There is no question that the farm organizations have done a great work in bringing farmers to reconsider taxation all along the line, and the results are seen in a complete about-face by farmers on the problem of taxes.

In Kansas we see it in a complete abandonment of the traditional farmer attitude of "making the tax dodger pay." Farmers had for generations the sense of great injury in tax dodging thru one device or another by persons with a good deal of property. In Ohio they went so far as to bring the legislature to appoint state tax ferrets to make inquisitions into private affairs and force the "tax dodger" to give in his property. The result was anything but desirable and drove wealth out of the state, while little was added to the tax rolls. In Kansas former legislatures went as far as they thought possible to "get" the tax dodger, without tax ferret inquisitions.

This attitude has completely changed in this state, where the farmers have dropped the tax dodger altogether and have a program of discrimination in taxation, levying lower rates on certain forms of wealth, as intangibles.

Farmers, in short, led by the farm organizations, are taking a practical or realistic view of the problem of taxation. Not vindictiveness and "getting" anybody, but obtaining revenue from sources that formerly escaped altogether or to a large extent, is the new program. On this tack the farmers find that the economists and tax experts everywhere are with them.

The New York World, discussing the attitude of the Farm Federation against tax reduction at Washington, says:

Its opposition may not be altogether disinterested. Relatively few farmers pay income taxes, and very few indeed are affected by the surtaxes on incomes in the middle brackets, to which it is now proposed to confine the reduction. On the other hand, the farmers as a class bear more than their share of state and local taxes, which fall mainly on land, buildings and tangible personal property. They argue, therefore, that they have little to gain from the proposed reduction in surtaxes, corporation taxes and taxes on theater tickets. These levies help to offset the burden of local taxes which the farmers carry. They ought, then, to be retained, the farmers think, and if their proceeds are not needed for current expenses they should be applied to the retirement of the debt.

The farmer attitude on taxes is as disinterested, however, as the attitude of anybody else. If the farmer pays little income surtax it is because he lacks the income. But income taxation is the fairest form of taxation in the final analysis. Why should persons with little income pay high taxes? It is creditable to the farmers moreover that they have not been taken in by the plea that income taxes are, after all, passed on down to the ultimate consumer. When this plea is made it has as its conscious or subconscious motive escape from income taxes, which in fact are paid first and last by the possessor of the income and are not shifted down. The same is true of inheritance and estate taxes.

There is a good deal to be said for the Farm Bureau opposition to tax reduction at Washington, in favor of applying surplus revenue to debt reduction, since this surplus comes largely in high income taxes which large wealth pays, while debt reduction cuts out perennial interest charges that must be paid out of general revenue wherever derived and consequently in part from those indirect taxes, like tariffs, which the farmer pays. The farmer is getting canny on taxation.



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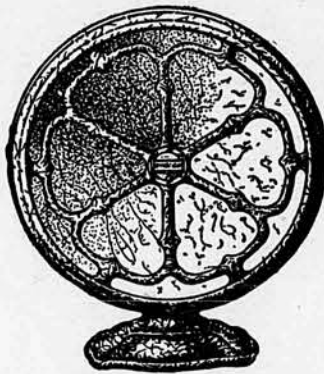
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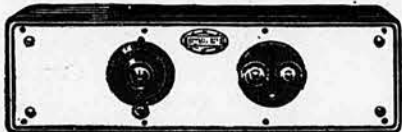
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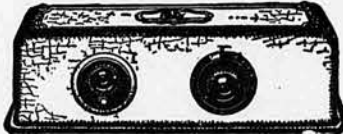
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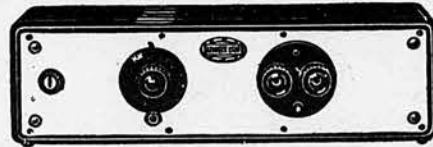
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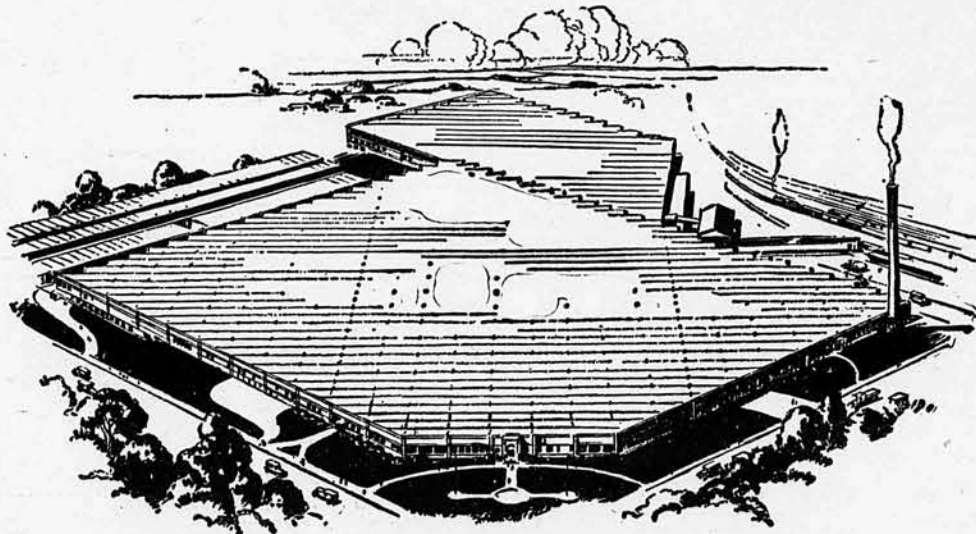


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# Scales Picked the Winner

The Corn Growing Project Was Sponsored by Burlington Business Men

BY HARLEY HATCH

A FULL week of husking weather has just gone and that work has progressed well on Jayhawk farm. We have two teams husking steadily and another gets in what time is not taken up by chores and the various jobs that always are bobbing up on the farm. On the lower end of one field the yield dropped to between 30 and 35 bushels, caused by a thin stand due to very wet weather at planting time. The rest of the corn, which comprises most of the acreage husked so far, is making right around 40 bushels. The two boys on the farm each went into a corn raising project last spring; it was engineered by County Agent Cleavinger and the seed was provided by the Burlington business men. Different varieties were given out in order to test what were best for this soil and climate. One of the boys planted Pride of Saline and the other Midland Yellow. Each planted 5 acres and the husking returns this week—actual weight over the scales—showed that Pride of Saline made 187 bushels and 15 pounds while the Midland Yellow made 194 bushels and 30 pounds.

## But This One Beat Others

The two corn varieties planted by the boys were in direct competition with a local variety called "Coal Creek" which comprised virtually our entire acreage. This Coal Creek variety has been raised in this locality for 50 years. Originally brought from Illinois during the "grasshopper" years it has been modified by the climate and many have bred it to get rid of its original hard, flinty character. It still retains much of that, however, and it becomes so hard during the season following in which it is grown that it has to be ground or soaked to get good feeding results. It makes a good ear on a rather small stalk and for that reason is not a good fodder corn but for grain in a real drouth year it cannot be excelled. This year we had rain in plenty—too much for the best results—but despite that Coal Creek under similar conditions is on this farm making from 2 to 3 bushels to the acre more than Pride of Saline or the Midland Yellow grown by the boys. There is a great similarity between Coal Creek and Pride of Saline; in color, stalk and size of ear they are nearly alike but Coal Creek is harder, rather more flinty and weighs from 1 to 2 bushels more to the 20-inch box full of ears.

## Still Pays to Feed Hogs

This is said to be one of the best corn years Kansas has had since 1889. We have not found it so on this farm. We have had in the last seven years two seasons which produced a better yield, 1920 making at least 15 bushels more to the acre than has this season. In 1924 the yield on most farms in this locality was larger than it is this year and the price in that year ran more than \$1 a bushel all winter while this fall it is starting at from 60 to 65 cents. Feeders have not begun to buy much yet as their crops have carried them so far, but they soon will have to buy and that will operate to spring the price as most corn sellers—other things being equal—would much rather haul to town where they can have their loads dumped at an elevator than to haul to some feeder where the load has to be taken off the old and hard way. Altho hogs have dropped \$2.50 a hundred in the last two months it still pays well to feed 65-cent corn to them and cattle feeding was never more profitable. For this reason it seems to me that corn must advance in price with the coming of colder weather. Good judges of the stock market say that hogs will advance also or cattle fall to the hog level. Let us hope that hog prices advance.

## Our Floods Are Tame

I have had full and complete news from the flooded districts in Vermont—my old home state. The streams in that country always run very swiftly and during the last flood they were raging torrents, doing a great deal

more damage than our Kansas floods. Some towns in Vermont lost virtually every bridge they had and many of their roads are washed beyond repair and the rebuilt roads will have to take a new course. The loss of life in my home county of Orleans was small; the greatest loss of life and the most damage was wrought along the Winooski river around Montpelier. The loss to the Vermont farms is very great; the best farms lie along the streams and it is here that the great loss of livestock occurred. Good judges place the loss of dairy cows at 15,000 head; an old friend of mine lost 30 good cows. Great damage also was done to the fields, many meadows being partially ruined by the immense amount of dirt, shale, stones and debris dumped upon them. Recovery from our slow moving Kansas floods is usually quick and complete; in fact, a flood on the Neosho river bottoms often enriches the land on which it stands but this Vermont flood damage is in many instances beyond repair.

## More Weather Forecasting

As I write this, with November virtually gone, we are having weather that could not be improved upon. Corn husking can go on every day from daylight to dark and on this farm the cattle are taking no more feed than they did in June, aside from the calves which are being weaned. All the rest of the cattle are out in the corn stalks where they are laying on weight, having gotten rid of the big lubbers of calves which had been hanging on them. If we do not have heavy rains which will make the fields too wet to pasture we will have stalk field pasture to last the cattle until winter is nearly gone. There is more feed in the country than is usually on hand at this time, especially kafir butts. I imagine that many acres of feed will have to be burned next spring unless we have an uncommonly severe winter. Already some of our weather observers are predicting an "old fashioned winter" basing their predictions on the supposed fact that hard winters always follow wet summers. They also say that we have not had a hard winter for 10 years and that one is due. Maybe-so, as our Indian friends say, but I have noticed what has happened in the past in the way of weather has little to do with what is to come.

## Will Feed the Cane

I note that the Kansas crop report says the state has this year produced 1,800,000 bushels of cane seed as compared with 900,000 bushels one year ago. This gives us just twice as much cane seed to dispose of as we had last year. On this farm we have in the shock some 400 bushels of cane seed of the Red Top variety where last year we did not raise any. As this seed was hard to move last year at \$1 a bushel, those selling at that price having to provide sacks and ship in small lots, we are wondering what will be paid this year. We get so little from the market that we do not plan on topping and threshing any of our crop. This variety of seed seems to have good feeding value; it looks much like Red kafir and seems to feed out about as well. If we topped our cane, threshed it and hauled the seed to market it would cost us close to 20 cents a bushel to do it. If the price is what many think it will be, 50 cents a bushel, we would have left a net of 30 cents a bushel and I am certain our cows, pigs and chickens will pay much more than that. So it comes that we plan on threshing only the 2 or 3 bushels we shall need for seed, the rest going to the stock.

## Quite Transparent

Philadelphia. (A.P.)—The Rev. Ernest E. Weaver, a former "marrying parson," of Elkton, Md., with more than 3,000 marriages as one year's record, was married here to-day.

Mr. Weaver's bride formerly was Mrs. Alda Meyer, a widow, of West Philadelphia.—New York Herald Tribune.



"When Bob went in for himself, I woke up on the light plant proposition"

I ALWAYS thought that Bob would stay right here on the place. It was a blow when he married and went in for himself. He said he'd never ask a woman to live in a house without electricity—and drudge the way his mother had. The new house on his place has all kinds of electrical helpers.

That sort of woke me up. Then, one day, I carried home his copy of the Westinghouse book on farm lighting and read how other farmers have made a light plant pay for itself. The Westinghouse book is published by folks who know electricity.

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This book tells you how a small down payment gives you the Westinghouse light and power plant complete. It takes on the cleaning, washing, and a lot of back-breaking jobs that Mother always had to do—all while you are paying for it a little at a time. It gives you all the electric light you can use for less than oil lamps cost you.

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## Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

### Jack Miller Comes to Call on Beth

WHEN Hal Brown visited the home of Jose Fernandez he was not surprised to find Juanita Fernandez eager to help him in opposing Jack Miller and in developing a new zinc mine on Lone Oak Farm. But he was surprised at her father's offer to advance funds. There was no reason to believe that the swarthy Spaniard was a friend of the Brown family. "I don't think that dad would agree either to give a half interest in the mine nor to sign our rights away," said Hal hesitatingly, as Juanita urged him to accept. "But I'll put it up to him. One thing sure, we must have money to go ahead."

"That is not my strong, brave friend speaking," cried Juanita, and there was a trace of anger in her voice. "You are a man grown. You can convince your father and mother that it is their duty to do this. Or are you still tied to mamma's apron strings?" There was mockery in Juanita's voice and Hal winced.

"I'll do my best," Hal promised as he took his leave, "and I think it is generous of your father, Juanita, to offer to help us out." Hal's reward was the clasp of warm arms about his neck, the imprint of warm lips upon his lips—and then he was alone in the moonlight as Juanita fled back into the house. As he turned toward home, tingling with an electric thrill, Hal Brown swore that come what might he would stand by the girl who had faith in him.

Mrs. Fernandez had left for home, and the Brown family was still discussing the story told by Little Joe when Hal returned. Quickly he brought up the offer of Jose Fernandez, to be roused to quick anger by Father Brown's blunt refusal. "I don't trust that man, Hal," said Henry Brown. "I'm not saying that the girl is not all right but her folks are not our kind. We will look somewhere else for the money."

"I suppose you'll go to that double-crossing sneak, Jack Miller," cried Hal angrily. "Probably you call him our kind."

"It's never been proved that Jack is not our friend," said Beth with spirit. "He has had good reason for the things he has done."

"Like blazes he has!" shouted Hal. "The two-faced, lying—." "That's enough out of you, young man," cut in Father Brown sternly. "It is only common decency to believe a man innocent until he is proved guilty. We will go the limit in fighting for our rights, but we will not abuse those opposing us. A way will be found so we can get funds to develop the mine without obligation to anyone or it will lie undeveloped. After all, farming, not mining, is our game." Hal subsided, but as he flung out of the house to walk miles in the moonlight there still was the memory of that kiss upon his lips, and his boyish heart was bitter toward his father. But above all he felt that Jack Miller, who had withheld information and even now was opposing them, was to blame for troublous times. With Juanita's help he yet would prove Beth and his father wrong.

The days which had passed since the girl called Isobel Sanchez had come to claim the Pettibone treasure had been unhappy days for Beth Brown. Except that the state geologist had sent a report asserting that the zinc samples assayed a high grade of ore, there had been marked time in development of the mine, and Jack Miller never had come back to Lone Oak home. "Spending his time in company with that Spanish girl, I suppose," mused Beth bitterly. "Well, she is beautiful, and as Lawyer Boggs said he has a great responsibility." Yet Beth treasured the memory of a friendship which had been very precious to her. It seemed difficult to believe that all of Hal's doubts and suspicions were true, but if not why should Jack Miller ignore those who had once been friends? The question was answered by the whirring call of the phone one evening and by Mary's excited whisper, "It's Jack Miller, Beth. And he wants to talk to you." The call was an invitation

to go to a moonlight picnic in another community, an opportunity which had been denied Beth, as Hal was taking Juanita in the family flivver.

At the sound of a horn and the clear call of Jack's voice, Beth ran out to greet him. Instead of the family car, to her surprise Beth found her caller driving a new and powerful roadster. As she took her place at Jack's side and voiced her admiration for the handsome car, Jack announced half apologetically, "This was a present from Isobel. She insisted it was not fair to my folks that I drive their car when they might need it, and as you know I have to run over and see Isobel quite often."

"I've no doubt you've earned it several times over," replied Beth. "And how is Miss Sanchez? Does she like America and her new home?"

"Naturally she's lonely," said Jack, "but she insists she's in love with her grandfather's country. I want you two to be friends, Beth. And I am sure that Isobel will appreciate your friendship. One reason I came after you tonight was to present a proposition. Isobel is willing to advance funds to your father to develop the zinc mine on Lone Oak Farm. Shall I tell you now or wait until we get back home?"

"I'm listening," announced Beth quietly. "I know dad will be glad to consider whatever you have to offer." But in Beth's heart there was bitter disappointment. So it was not on his own initiative that Jack had come. He was but obeying the command of that strange and beautiful creature who even now was showering gifts upon him. Yet as Jack Miller began to tell of his ward's offer it seemed to Beth that here indeed was generous and unselfish effort to help them out of a bad situation.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### On Installment Buying

One of the most conservative American economists, Prof. E. R. A. Seligman, with a staff of assistants has devoted 15 months to a study of installment buying in behalf of large industrial interests and comes out with an indorsement of this practice as sound and tending to reduce production costs, stabilize output and advance living standards. His report is said to have made a strong impression in Wall street and among bankers, many of whom have doubted whether installment buying will not eventually and necessarily come to a final smash.

Prof. Seligman points out that installment buying is not new in principle and is new only in being applied to ordinary consumer purchases. It has always, he says, been regarded as thrifty to buy a home on installments and it is the practice of business, big and little, to expand in the same way. The only question has been whether the purchase of house furniture and other consumer goods is legitimate on the same plan. The question narrows down to the point of whether such purchases are a stimulus to production, and the Columbia University economist is convinced that they are. In fact stabilization is promoted by installment buying, he thinks, since merchants are enabled to do business on a narrower margin of surplus goods.

This probably is the strongest point for installment buying and some fortunate effects are witnessed just now, when there is complaint of some recession in business. While the steel and automobile and some other industries have slowed down to some extent, yet business forecasts universally point to the fact, as a reassuring condition of business, that neither merchants nor factories have large supplies on their shelves. This is due to installment buying and that is due to installment buying by consumers. If business should decline it would have no such disastrous consequences as in 1921, when shelves were stocked high with goods, inventories of factories were high and goods had to be sacrificed for what they would bring. Prof. Seligman's elaborate report has strengthened confidence in installment buying among the doubters.



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Through winter's cold and wet—his FEET are

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This is what T. P. Armstrong, Atchison, Kansas [photo above], says:

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MANAGER

# Protective Service



## Three Professional Thieves Land in Penitentiary for Stealing From Protective Service Member

A GANG of desperate, professional thieves who came out of Texas a few months ago had things their own way in that state and all thru Oklahoma, and were merrily raiding farms every night until they ran into the Protective Service and Sheriff E. G. Carroll of Johnson county, Kansas.

### Made a Big Haul

This gang landed in Kansas City about July Fourth. The night of July sixth they raided the farm of F. O. Thomas, a member of the Protective Service, who lives in Johnson county about 7 miles northwest of Olathe. They got away with 105 young Rhode Island Red pullets and 36 fine Rhode Island Red hens. As soon as the theft was discovered Mr. Thomas called Sheriff Carroll, who was at the Thomas place within 30 minutes.

### Four in the Gang

With Mr. and Mrs. Thomas, Sheriff Carroll carefully inspected the scene of the theft and gathered all the evidence possible. He immediately began work on the case and did not give up until he had the thieves—George Smith, alias George Chareth, and his wife, Grace, and Chris Herndon and his wife, Bessie—behind the bars in the Johnson county jail. George Smith and Chris Herndon are now in the Kansas State Penitentiary serving long terms. Grace Smith is doing a term at the Kansas Industrial Farm for Women at Lansing. Bessie Herndon has gone back to her parents in Oklahoma.

### Carroll Divided \$50 Reward

Sheriff Carroll's work in this case was one of the most clever pieces of detective business that has been done in Kansas in a long time. The Protective Service reward of \$50 has been paid to Sheriff Carroll for his good work in this case, but instead of keeping the \$50 for himself he has divided it among his associates who helped him unravel the case and get the thieves convicted.

### Heard Disturbance in Yard

About 1 o'clock the night of July sixth, members of the F. O. Thomas family heard a noise in their chicken yard. Mr. Thomas was sick but he got up and went out to see what was wrong. By the time Mr. Thomas reached the yard the disturbance had stopped, and after waiting a few minutes and hearing nothing he went back into the house.

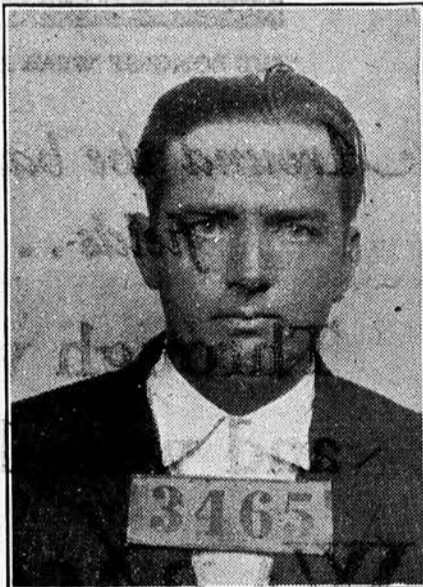
The next morning when Mrs. Thomas went to the poultry yard to feed the chickens, she discovered 105 of the 110 Rhode Island Red pullets she was keep-



George Smith, Who Is Serving a Long Term in the Kansas State Penitentiary for Stealing Chickens From F. O. Thomas, a Protective Service Member

ing in the brooder house were gone. When she counted the hens in a nearby house, 36 were missing. A large tarpaulin was also missing from a nearby haystack. Mr. Thomas immediately called Sheriff Carroll.

An investigation showed that the thieves had cut the wire fence enclosing the brooder house yard. Also, the fence around the yard where the older chickens were kept had been cut. Several pieces of new binder twine were found nearby where the thieves had tied the chickens. At the side of the road a few rods from the gate leading into the Thomas place, were tire tracks in-



Chris Herndon, Who Got a Sentence of One to Five Years in the Kansas State Penitentiary for His Part in the Thomas Chicken Theft Case

dicating a car had been parked there the night before. Also, beside the tire tracks were tracks made by men's shoes.

Other evidence which Sheriff Carroll picked up led him to believe the thieves were professionals. He was sure they would continue to work in the county so he stationed lookouts for them on the Johnson county roads at night.

### Two Women Are Captured

Carroll and his men began trailing a car they believed was being used by this gang of thieves. The car was always occupied by two men and two women. On the night of July 19 the sheriff's men were waiting for the car at a point southwest of Olathe where they believed they would catch the thieves.

This same night when members of the James McCreary family, who live near Gardner, came home, they heard a disturbance in their poultry yard and saw two men run. They called the officers who discovered at the side of the road, near the McCreary farm, a car occupied by two women. The women were taken into custody and lodged in the Johnson county jail. Sheriff Carroll believed he had the women of the gang, but he had no evidence against them and knew that he could not get a conviction without good and substantial evidence. The way Sheriff Carroll handled the case to catch the two men and get enough evidence to convict them and one of the women, Grace Smith, shows his unusual efficiency as an officer.

### Sheriff Gets One to Talk

The two women had been instructed by the men that they should by all means refuse to talk if they ever were caught. The women were put in the same cell in the Johnson county jail. They didn't do much talking to the officers but they talked to each other. The actions of Grace Smith indicated she was a professional criminal. Bessie

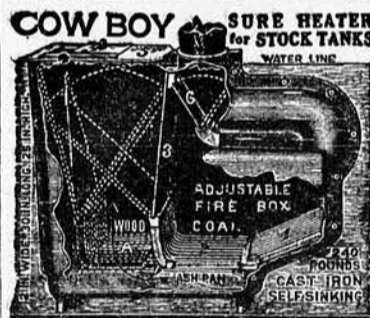


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Herndon's conduct showed that the crime business was somewhat new to her.

After the women had been in jail a few days Sheriff Carroll believed he could get Bessie Herndon to talk. She was taken into his office and questioned. Soon she broke down and told him she had never before been in trouble. She had married Herndon in Oklahoma a few weeks before, after knowing him only a few days. She told the sheriff that she had come from a good family and furnished evidence to prove her statements. It was not until after she had married Herndon that she learned he was a thief and that he had served a term in Texas for chicken stealing.

**Locate Thieves' Living Quarters**

She told the sheriff something of the history of the gang and that they had been living in Kansas City, Kansas. She could not remember the address but she offered to take him to the place. In company with other officers, Sheriff Carroll took the Herndon woman to Kansas City. There they found the house where the gang had been living. The men were not at the house, but about the first thing Sheriff Carroll saw when he entered the house, was a ball of new binder twine on a trunk. Beside it were several pieces of binder twine about the length of the pieces found at the Thomas place. He also found in the house the tarpaulin that belonged to Mr. Thomas. The sheriff knew he had located the gang that had stolen the Thomas poultry.

**Thieves Hire a Lawyer**

In the meantime the two men had hired a Kansas City lawyer to try to get the women out of jail on bond. Sheriff Carroll wanted to keep the women separated so he kept the Herndon woman in the Kansas City jail instead of taking her back to Olathe. The



J. F. Baker, Capper Publications Representative in Johnson County, and F. O. Thomas, Member of the Protective Service Whose Chickens Were Stolen

lawyer got in touch with Grace Smith and she learned where the two men were hiding.

Sheriff Carroll was determined to get the men. He took the Smith woman to Kansas City and lodged her in jail there. Then he got a very clever woman detective to help him. This woman was put in the Kansas City jail so she could talk to Grace Smith and learn the whereabouts of the two men.

**Woman Detective Gets Evidence**

The woman detective was brought in and placed in the same cell with the Smith woman. She made Grace Smith believe she was a crook and had been put in for forgery. She played her part so well that within two hours Grace Smith had told her where the two men were hiding. The woman detective signalled the officers that she had the information. She was let out of the cell and gave the information to the sheriff. With other officers, Sheriff Carroll went to the hiding place of the men at a boarding house in Kansas City, Missouri, and arrested them. They also got a .45 caliber automatic pistol from Smith and a .38 caliber revolver from Herndon.

**Men Confess Guilt**

When the men were placed in jail and confronted with the evidence against them they confessed to stealing Thomas's chickens. When the cases came up in the Johnson county court a few weeks ago all the gang pleaded guilty to the charge of grand larceny from Mr. Thomas. George Smith was sentenced to the Kansas State Penitentiary for terms of one to five years on two counts, and Chris Herndon was sent there for a term of one to five years on one count. Grace Smith was given an indeterminate sentence at the Kansas Industrial Farm for women at Lansing. Bessie Herndon was given her freedom because of the assistance she

had given in solving the case and because of her previous good record. It is known that Smith has served at least one term in Texas for burglary and Herndon has served a term in that state for chicken stealing.

**Sheriff Deserves Credit**

This is the second gang of professional thieves Sheriff Carroll has captured and convicted for stealing from members of the Protective Service. Sheriff Carroll is known as one of the most efficient officers in Kansas. He is a tireless worker for law enforcement and when called out on a case he gets on the job at once and does not let up until he has rounded up the criminals. Johnson county folks are rightfully proud of Sheriff Carroll and they appreciate his work in helping to stop crime in that county.

*O.C. Thompson*

The neurologist says optimists live longer than pessimists. They might if they didn't have such sublime faith in loose brakes.

**Forget to Wear 'Em**

According to the Dallas News "the bark has no more to do with a tree's age than an overcoat has to do with the age of a university professor," an oracular remark, until it is known that it is provoked by statistics showing that the average university professor buys an overcoat once in 20 years. "Not," says the News, "that they haven't the money to buy oftener, but that they leave most of the natty dressing to the students. A university professor, leading a sheltered life," the Dallas paper thinks, "can make an overcoat last a long time."

But university professors and their overcoats can scarcely be dismissed in so casual a way, as if that were all there is to it. Probably there is considerably more. Without pretending to exhaust the subject, isn't one reason as likely as the one mentioned by the Dallas News why university professors' overcoats last longer than others because the professors usually forget to put them on? Professors' wives have a greater responsibility than others in looking after their charges, but they

also have a good many more things of their own to do. They cannot be expected to be constantly on the alert to see that the professor puts on his overcoat in going out in zero weather, and often learn of the lapse only when he comes home chilled thru. Professors may not know when they are chilled to the bone, for that matter, but Mrs. Professor knows as soon as he blows in from the cold. Only the other day the world read of Dr. Einstein's leaving all his luggage somewhere, on a trip from Paris to Berlin.

**Fields is Honored**

At a meeting of the executive board of the American Farm Congress, held recently in Kansas City, John Fields was elected president, and Mr. Fields has accepted. He is vice-president of the Federal Land Bank of Wichita, and is widely known thruout the Central states and Southwest for his agricultural activities.

The statement that the sexes are equal mentally will be taken as a compliment by many husbands.

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# Clothes Are Not a Problem!

Fashions Appear to be Very Simple on the West Coast of the Dark Continent

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

**B**LACKS, blacks, blacks! When I first set foot on African soil, at Bathurst, on the west coast, I knew at once that I was on the Dark Continent indeed. From the ape-shaped plug-ugly who steered our plunging surf-boat ashore to the precise-speeched postmaster who sold us stamps, the whole world was black. Here were no high brows or whitewashes, no octo-rooms, or tarwhites, but inky blackmoors, fast color in warp and woof, a rich, sooty black from the very pit of the spectrum. Those negroes were dyed in the wool.

And they were black all over, too. One can easily be assured of that for, in West Africa, there is little conceal-



West African Styles

ment of the complexion—or anything else. No one wears shoes or stockings, and for the rest of the costume—well, almost anything will do. Many of the boys up to 8 or 10 years old wear nothing at all, and the girls very little more. Whatever will hang on with the least bother seems to be the favored mode.

### Only a Slight Impediment

Gang laborers who work where clothes would be a slight impediment frequently strip to the G string and are yet considered as completely and properly dressed as those who drape themselves in a long, flowing, gaudy robe. Clothes do not make the man in Africa. As for the women, they usually wear more below the waist than do our own American girls, but somewhat less above. At any rate, the dress of the African women excites far less attention from the men than that of the women of America—which may be considered as critical either of the American men or women just as one sees fit.

So varied is the dress of these Senegambian blacks that there is really no common or usual costume for me to describe. The plain, ungarnished Mother Hubbard wrapper, worn au naturel, or a complicated sort of print tunic; or a skirt with an auxiliary shawl-like

garment which may either be worn about the shoulders, slung about the waist to carry the baby in, or discarded altogether if inconvenient, are the most common costumes for the women. For the men there is a pair of trunks of some kind, usually complemented by a print shirt, sweater, coat, undershirt, or what have you, unless the man is working, when he will wear the trousers or trunk alone. Probably half of the men wear some kind of an old cap or hat, but all go universally barefooted. And Solomon in all his glory was not arrayed like one of these.

Since there is no rule of thumb, Prince of Wales, or Lucille, to govern the wardrobe of the native African, the costumes are as varied as they are bizarre. This struck me so forcibly that I stepped on to the pier that I sat down on a cask of tobacco and entered a few style notes in my little black book, taking some snapshots to prove them.

### On His Ebony Skull

A scowling swarth with a Moham- medan tunic and a black beard was squatting like a tailor on the end of the pier, fishing. When I pointed my camera in the direction of his greasy turban he deliberately drew a thin knife from his girdle and began whetting it on the sole of his bare foot. I immediately turned my attention toward a stocky buck with a roccoco system of tribal branding scars etched into either cheek. He was clad only in a heavy winter overcoat, held together in front by a single piece of electric lighting cord. A radiant negress whom I supposed to be his wife was striding proudly beside him, balancing on her head a basket of warm fish topped by a calabash tray full of coal; and a sloe-faced baby, swaddled in his mother's girdle, was straddle of her glistening bare back. The son and heir, a lad of 8 or 9, was unembar- rassed in his coal tar birthday clothes.

Two singing stevedores shuffled past me, each carrying a 10-gallon case of gasoline on his ebony skull. One wore a ragged pair of basketball trunks and the other a cerise nightshirt and a bracelet. The headman on the dock, himself black as a tinker's pot, wore a wool stocking cap and white trousers. But the prize Beau Brummel of them all was the big, black blade who operated the steam derrick winch. A stately prince he was, a magnificent giant in jet, clad in wrap leggings, a G string, and a derby hat.

These were not carpet knights on masquerade, decked out like dandies to attract attention, but simply work- aday longshoremen in the common trappings of their trade. The women were not strutting in dishabille for the sake of effect, or toting all manner of household tonnage on their heads just for fun. They, too, were simply—very simply—dressed according to the cus- toms of the land and the demands of their duties. This was not Bathurst on parade, nor was the citizenry on that pier unrepresentative in any way. I noticed later that I could have stopped almost anywhere on the west coast and observed the same passing show of styles in Africa.



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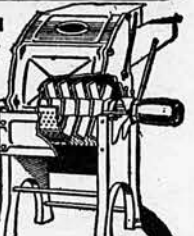
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"The first English word a native learns is 'dash,' the captain of the 'West Humshaw' had warned us before we left the ship to go ashore. A 'dash' is the Afro-English for a tip, or a gift of any kind. 'You dash your boat boy for taking you ashore and you dash a native for everything he does for you,' advised the captain, 'but a dash means more than that. You dash your wife a birthday present; the first mate dashes his pet chimpanzee a banana for breakfast; and I'm dashing you this bit of information. You'll not forget the word, for the natives here will remind you of it often enough. Bo's'n, will you please dash me a cigarette?"

No sooner had we landed on the pier than the headman of the surf-boat that had carried us demanded, "Dash me, mastah!" A kinky pated little blot with not enough clothes to make a pocket for a sixpence offered at once, "Mastah, me carry raincoat." His Gold Dust twin volunteered to carry my camera, another to pose for a photograph, another to guide me to the postoffice, and all with their dash in mind.

**"Me Dash You"**

Taking pictures offered the first complication with the dash. The African natives, especially the Mohammedans, seem none too anxious to be photographed, and resent it especially if they find they have been snapped unawares. I usually approached my prospective subject and made palaver for permission first.

"Me draw you?" I suggested to a longshoreman dressed in goggles and a sweater. I smiled my friendliest and pointed to my camera, but he ducked and turned away. "Me dash you," I added, and that checked his flight, overcame his modesty, allayed his fears, and quieted his religious scruples all at once—as well as attracting a multitude of his friends who had dropped their flour and gasoline and cares to watch the picture "drawing." I knew that his wage for a long day's work was only 1½ or 2 shillings, about 50 cents, and so I offered thripence, about 6 cents. A penny, or tuppence at best, is usually considered a good dash.

"One shilling for dash for draw picture," insisted my optimistic subject. "No, I dash sixpence," I countered. A half-day's wage was too much. We finally compromised on ninepence—and then the picture was no good.

Back in the native village of Half Die that afternoon—so named because half of the population died some time ago from yellow fever—we found an attractive little miss of 8 or 10, adorned in a neat print skirt and carrying a bowl of bananas on her head with a grace that challenged our cameras at once. Jim grandly offered her a sixpence and posed her under a palm. Big-hearted—Jim.

But before I could get her framed in my finder the scene was disturbed by our model's mother, and two pot-bellied, staring, little sisters were precipitated into the picture. In my very best Senegambian I explained that we had given the little girl sixpence and that we wanted her picture alone.

**Army of Black Guards**

"One shilling for draw her," insisted the proud mother. "And I shilling for her and I shilling for her," she added, pointing to the others. Two days' wages! I offered a shilling "for draw" our original subject, but the mother insisted on family rates, and finally after hopelessly arguing my position, we left without any picture. Her husband would work a half-day for the shilling she refused. She was perfectly willing that we should make the picture, but she had her price.

Earlier in the afternoon we had dashed a few small boys for posing, and the good news had raged thru the village, so that a small army of black guards attached themselves to Jim and me, throwing themselves into all manner of poses to invite more snaps and more dash. Finally we found a domestic, black dowager washing clothes and pickaninnies on the same flat rock and dashed her for a photo. She posed like a movie star and offered a splendid snap, but our army of boys crowded into the background and stared into the camera so that a satisfactory picture was impossible. As a last resort I closed my camera while Jim went down the muddy little street a half a block away and decoyed the boys to him by pretending to take pictures there. When

the boys were all gone I posed my madonna of the tubs again and took two or three good photos.

Our further experiences on the west coast of Africa will be described next week.

**Care of Farm Shrubs**

BY VICTOR H. RIES

Many farm home owners object to beautifying their home grounds because they feel it will not only mean the expenditure of a large amount of money but also the expenditure of a rather large amount of work. But if we are careful in the selection of shrubs and trees for our farm homes they will require relatively little care once they are planted and established. The commonest objection of all, however, on the part of the farmer and his wife is that, "I have not time to keep them trimmed and pruned." The average shrubs need no more trimming and "bobbing" than do your chickens with their feathers.

Too many farmers are constantly using shrubs which grow too large for the place they are intended. You cannot expect to put Van Houtte Spirea, which grows to be at least 6 feet tall, in front of a window 3 feet above the ground and not expect it to cover the window. Use some low growing shrub which will never get more than 3 or 4 feet high. Different shrubs grow to

be different heights, so use shrubs the right size for the right places.

After shrubs become established they require only a small amount of pruning each year. This pruning may be divided into three general classes: Firstly, to remove the oldest wood clear to the bottom to keep as much new and young wood coming up from the base as possible; (this is renewal or rejuvenation of the shrubs); secondly the renewal of any undesirable habits of growth such as long straggly branches; thirdly, to make them conform to some specific shape or size as in hedges, but there is very little if any use for this type of pruning around the average farm home.

The next question which naturally arises is, "When should we prune shrubs?" Most shrubs should be pruned just after blooming. In this way the shrub is permitted to produce a new growth of wood on which to produce flowers the following season. Different shrubs should be pruned at different times of the year. Do not go out in the spring shortly after having had an attack of garden fever and butcher all the shrubs as well as trees indiscriminately.

There are a few shrubs which require pruning a little out of the ordinary. The Snowhill, or perhaps more often called the Hills of Snow Hydrangea, should be cut back to within 3 or 4 inches of the ground sometime during the winter. This will insure a good supply of large snowy flowers. The Peegee Hydrangea with its large pink flowers in the late summer and early fall also will benefit by a severe pruning during the winter. Each individual flower stalk should be cut back to one or two buds, and besides all the weak wood should be cut out. Shrubs which are more or less herbaceous, that is, die back to the ground every year, like the Buddleia, or Summer lilac, should be cut back almost to the ground every spring. Those shrubs which are grown for winter twig effects such as the Yellow Osier Dogwood and the Red Twig Dogwood will give much more brilliant effects if cut back almost to the ground every spring and allowed to produce new shoots. But remember that with severe pruning they will not get more than half as high as when pruned in the ordinary way.

Many people complain that their shrubs

are leggy, that they have no branches or leaves around the bottom. This is due to one of two things, either you have cut off all new shoots coming up from the base or the chickens have been scratching around them and they have either scratched out or broken off the new shoots. Always encourage all shoots coming up from the base of the shrub.

Never break off the branches, but cut them off clean with either a sharp knife or a good pair of pruning shears. It is also a mighty good idea after pruning to spade up the ground around the shrubs and give them a good liberal mulch of manure.

Another common sight both in town and in the country are magnificent elms, beautiful hard maples, and wonderful oaks that have been butchered and ruined. There is no excuse or need for cutting back a shade tree except where they interfere with telephone wires or where they are too close to the house. Let all shade trees grow naturally, just as mother Nature intends they should.

**Sheep to Russia**

The Russian Soviet government's desire to improve its sheep has led it to purchase its sheep in this country. Recently 350 purebred sheep were bought at Butte, Mont., for shipment to Russia. This makes a total of 3,200 sheep that have been sent from the United States to Russia this year for breeding purposes.

**Pressure-toughened Rubber**  
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# Christmas Is Our Jolliest Party

By Mrs. F. H. Allis

**I**F YOUR club or study group has not yet tried a Christmas party, plan one for this year and you will want to make it an annual event. Our group has had this delightful custom for the last 10 years and our members look forward to it with great anticipation. During this time we have tried many interesting methods of distributing gifts, some of which might give you ideas for your own use.

Our plan is to draw names at the November meeting, keeping the names which we draw secret. Our gifts are limited to \$1 each, and great ingenuity is used to get the prettiest things possible for this amount. Of course those who do fancy work have a great advantage here.

For the drawing of names you might try one of the following:

1. Procure empty capsules, place a name in each. The one who passes them out announces that she has had a prescription filled, and each must take a pill. If a nurse's costume were available it would make this even more "professional."
2. The names may be written on very tiny pieces of paper and tucked inside the petals of a large chrysanthemum.
3. You may serve a "pie" as your final dessert course. Take a large pie pan, make a paper top crust, pierced with plenty of slits. Attach each

## To Those Who Wait

*How strange after failure and failure  
I still have courage to try;  
How strange, after feeling their molars,  
I can't let "sleeping dogs lie."*

*How strange after years of dull waiting,  
With scarcely a dream come true,  
To find I am being encouraged  
To dream once again of you.*

—Ellie Tatum Diehnel.

name to a narrow ribbon or heavy embroidery thread, and pull thru the openings, leaving the names inside. Then paste the edge of the crust down, and pass the pie.

Your plans for the Christmas party itself may be elaborate or simple as you wish, but make the distribution of gifts your main feature and this may be really very entertaining. Of course everyone is anxious for the opening of packages, so enter into the plans enthusiastically. Here are a few of our most successful methods.

The simplest to get ready, but one which is really great fun, is to attach very long strings to each gift, then tangle these strings thru two rooms, so that much time is required to get thru to the package. It is not necessary to have the gift belong to the person who finds it, as it may be passed on to the owner, or a little guessing game may be used before the gifts are opened. In any case have just one gift opened at a time.

A movie afternoon. Place all the gifts in a pile at the base of your Christmas tree. A sheet is hung between two rooms, the lights being on in the room where the tree is located, the other room dark where guests are seated. One at a time they are sent into the lighted room, each to find and unwrap her own gift, and then to pantomime before the sheet what her gift may be. The others guess, and when correct she returns with her gift. Of course you might have slips of paper, and each one write her guess, then give a little prize for the most correct list.

## Santa Brings Our Gifts

One of our best efforts was when the committee staged a pantomime to the reading of "The Night Before Christmas." The davenport had been made into a bed, and the play was carried thru very realistically even to St. Nicholas coming from the chimney with a bound (a screen had been placed before the fireplace). "He," of course, carried the pack with the gifts.

Very cunning was the small sized Santa who brought our gifts another year. He came in to the accompaniment of sleigh bells, drawing a sleigh with a large basket perched on top. Of course the gifts were in the snow covered basket, and under directions of an older person he gaily distributed these to their rightful owners.

A party where every guest has something to do is really great fun for all. Our most successful attempt at this came after a great deal of careful work by the committee. Each guest was handed a tiny envelope with her name and a number on it. At a signal all were opened and the "hunt" was on, for these contained clues which sent them hurrying—"under the bed in a certain room"—"at the top of the stairs"—"on top of the piano" and "back of the telephone." When they reached these places each found another envelope and was sent to another part of the house for her third clue. The third clue was to take them to still a fourth envelope. When these were located each read "Go to the bathtub" and all gifts were found reposing

in the bathtub. By the time the final clue was found all were nearly helpless with laughter, and the gifts when opened were doubly enjoyed for the fun in finding them.

## Our Youngest Collegiates

BY FLORENCE G. WELLS

**T**HEY are going to college at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan, younger and younger. This year there is a class of 15 youngsters whose ages vary from 18 months to 4 years. But these young collegiates are not struggling with chemistry. Neither are they worrying about low grade slips of any nature. Their task is to be passengers on the road to grown-up land while Miss M. L. Cockerell, Mrs. Leone Kell and Dr. M. S. Chaney of the Foods Department keep guiding hands at the wheel and 23 college girls enrolled in classes in child welfare watch and help care for them so that they may be better fitted to understand the little folks with whom they will come in contact after they have finished their college work.

This class of very young collegiates is recruited from Manhattan homes. Parents interested in having their children attend the school may be put on the roll and their children taken in order of application. When the children are admitted they are given a thoro physical examination by the family physician, and frequent examinations are given at intervals, to prevent the spread of disease.

School starts at 9 o'clock. The day's work consists of constructive work with the hands, play outside when the weather is nice, group games, sleeping and eating.

Because every child should have some responsibility, there is a gold fish and a canary which the children care for in turns. Everything in the room is for the children. There are no mysterious dresser drawers which one gets punished for getting into and no high tables that one pulls things off from trying to see what is there. There are shelves and drawers in which one puts toys and work material when finished with them, tables and chairs that are just the right height, and rugs that one may sit on, all in lovely bright colors, as well as attractive bright curtains to keep straight over the shelves where toys are kept.

At dinner time the children set the table. Dinner time is usually the most trying ordeal for the child who has just come in, especially if he has fussy

eating habits, for he is given only the foods that he should eat and therefore is allowed to leave nothing on his plate. Only clean plates call for dessert. Sometimes if the child has a fussy appetite it is necessary to decrease the size of the serving but always the plate must be clean before any dessert is given and it is not so difficult to learn to clean up one's plate if everyone else is doing it just as a matter of course.

After dinner there is nap time, then play time, afternoon lunch time, more play time and every one goes home at 3 o'clock.

Last year a similar course was given for older children. These schools have a three-fold experimental purpose. They give the children enrolled the benefit of an environment as nearly ideal as possible, offer college girls the opportunity to learn more about children and their care, and are being studied by the Home Economics Department of the college in order to discover standards of the development and behavior of children at the various ages.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

**A**LL 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.

### Keeps Lumps Out of Batter

**K**EEP an empty baking powder can on the pantry shelf. When thickening vegetables or gravy put the desired amount of water in the can, then add flour, put the lid on the can and shake well. This leaves no lumps in the batter.

Baca County, Colorado. Mrs. Anna Cottrell.

### Mice Bite For This Bait

**M**ICE are quite a nuisance in the fall when they get into the cellar, or barn. I have had some trouble in catching them in traps as they captured the bait and got away uncaught. I tried a new plan. I wrapped a short piece of cord around the part of the trap holding the bait and dropped a bit of lard or meat fryings on the cord. The mice pull on the cord, thus closing the trap before they can get away.

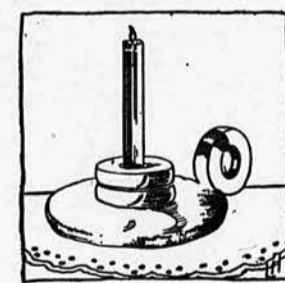
Harvey County.

One of the most successful poultry raisers counts on January having better weather than February or March. She invariably hatches quite a bunch of chicks about New Years Day.

# Tricky Table Decorations

By Nell B. Nichols

**C**HRISTMAS fun—that is the fashioning of amusing animals from candies and dried fruit. You can't refrain from smiling when you are making these cunning creatures. The children delight in this fascinating work, and it is something they can do in preparing for Christmas.



What to do with the sweet clowns after they are made? That is no question at all. They make fine table decorations for the Christmas dinner table or the holiday party. They can be used in meals at any season. A parade of candy animals makes an adorable centerpiece for the table at the child's birthday party. These joy-provoking sweets tucked into the Christmas package provide the ever-welcome note of mirth. Suspended from the Christmas tree they appear so comical that even sedate men and women pause before them and laugh.

Most children are artists. If you don't believe this, just try your boys and girls this year. Supply them with toothpicks and thin wire for fastening the sweets together and with the necessary dried fruits, marshmallows, and candies. Their imaginations will do the rest. This is one way to inspire children to use their creative abilities. At the same time you will be getting tricky favors at a low cost.

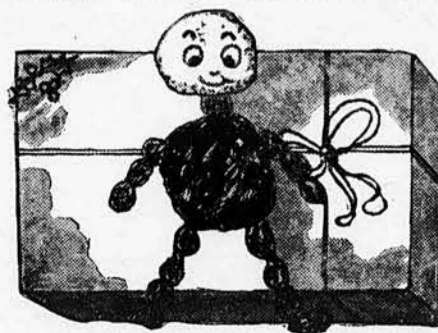
I am going to describe the Santa Claus I made recently. His body consists of two large red gum drops, his head of a pale yellow gum drop, his features of cloves, his flowing beard of cotton, his hat of a small red candy surrounded by a turban of cotton, his arm of one long red gum drop, his legs of four small flat gum drops of bright colors, his snowshoes of a fig cut in two and the

pack on his back is a sugar fig.

Another favor may be fashioned in this manner: Use a marshmallow for the head and draw the features on with a pen dipped in melted chocolate. Use a thin wire to string on a raisin for the neck, a prune for the body and raisins for the legs and arms. This curious smiling creature may be tied to the Christmas package. It is especially wholesome for the child to eat.

A charming table decoration may be fashioned from candies. Use a flat mint for the base and on it set two life savers. Insert a tiny stick of candy in this to represent a candle in a holder. A small piece of orange colored gum drop pulled over the top and pinched with the finger to simulate a flame adds to the appearance. A mint with a hole in the center may be fastened to the large mint forming the base to resemble a handle. Sugar and water boiled until a very thick sirup is formed is used to hold the mint in place. Use one of these favors at every place. If desired, tiny birthday candles may be used. Another variation is to use a gum drop, sticking a piece of opera-stick into it for a candle and putting two life savers around that for the holder.

Do you want to secure a few directions for making butterflies, rabbits, bears, giraffes and other animals from candies, and other clever food tricks? If you do, just write to us and ask for "Funny Food Favors." Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and inclose a self-addressed stamped envelope for convenience in mailing them.





# Snappy Modes for Cold Days

Featuring Dresses for All Occasions



**3191**—For the Slender Type. Sizes 16 and 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.  
**498**—Neat House Apron for Dusty Work. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.  
**2770**—Shirt for the Young Chap or His Dad. Sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½, 19 inches neck.  
**503**—Child's Frook for School or Play. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.  
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers of patterns desired.

old used to be put on a feeding schedule of every 2 hours in the daytime, from 6 o'clock to 6, while now it is 3 hours and in some hospitals 4, with more rest for the mother and more uninterrupted sleep for the baby. I suppose you had such a schedule?"  
 "Oh, yes! But tell me, should I spat his hands when he reaches for something he shouldn't take?"  
 "No, I don't think I would spat them, but teach him just the same.

drawer pulls, with three yawning screw holes to each pull. These numerous openings in the wood presented a problem which I solved in this way. With two pulls to each drawer, there were six holes in the front of each drawer. I filled the middle ones of these pairs of three holes with putty mixed with walnut stain, after first working varnish well into the cavity to keep the putty from falling out. Then I purchased two pairs of small, six sided glass knobs for each drawer and fitted them into the remaining openings where the brass pulls had been.

The effect was much better than if a larger single glass knob on each side of the drawer had been used leaving all of those extra holes to be filled. The puttied places were between the pairs of small knobs, where they were inconspicuous. The numerous pairs of sparkling little knobs against the dark wood make an attractive contrast.

## I Dyed a Rug

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

**M**Y RUG was in a floral design, and it was not only faded, but worn so that the white warp showed thru, over the entire surface, giving the rug a much more faded appearance than I thought necessary. The rug was not worn thru anywhere and I considered it too good to throw away so I decided to dye it. The background of the small center medallion was light green, around this the background was tan, and the background of the border was a darker green. Roses were in shades of pink. A little outlining was in black. I bought two shades of green dye, one package of tan and one package each of light and dark red, making five packages in all, but I afterwards learned that three was all I would have needed. I happened to have a little black on hand.

The black was first dissolved in a little hot water. Then the tan, light green and light red were each dissolved in 2 quarts hot water. The rug

rug, have remarked on my new one and no one has so much as suspicioned that it was the old one dyed.

After the colors were applied I set about to remedy the curling of the rug at the corners. I turned the edges up and applied a coat of shellac for about 18 inches all around the rug, on the back. This stiffens it so it lays well. All this work took less than 3 hours of my time.

## 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.

### Perfume the Perfect Gift

I have a friend to whom I wish to give a Christmas gift of perfume, but I do not know what kind she prefers. Is there any standard by which I can find out what kind would be most appropriate?  
 R. L. S.

Since you do not describe the young lady to whom you are giving perfume, I cannot give you definite help but I am sending you in a personal letter a perfume guide which gives the perfumes recommended by the leading makers of perfume, to suit the different personalities. It occurred to me that there might be others in need of the same help so I am printing your letter. I shall be glad to send this leaflet to any one desiring it, on request.

### The Question of Arching Brows

Does plucking make one's eyebrows become unsightly and do you think it the proper thing to do?  
 S. E. L.

Plucking does not have any permanent effect on the eyebrows. As to whether one should pluck them or not is a matter of personal taste. There is nothing more unlovely than eyebrows plucked out to a thin line, and on the other hand unshapely brows are not attractive. Plucking one's eyebrows is a thing to do with moderation. I have a leaflet on arching brows to suit the face, which I think you will find helpful and I will be glad to send it to you if you will write again and include a stamped self-addressed envelope in your letter. Send your letter to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Turning Pounds into Cups

I have a recipe for fruit cake that I would like to make for Christmas dinner but part of the ingredients are given in weights and the rest in cups and spoonfuls. I do not have kitchen scales so I would like to know some way that I can change weights to more convenient measurements.  
 May D.

I have a card just the right size to stick up on your cupboard door or in any convenient place around the kitchen which has a table of measurements and their equivalents in weights. This card will be sent to any Kansas Farmer reader on request, accompanied by a 2-cent stamp. In writing for it be sure to send your complete address.

### Concerning the Holiday Bird

**P**LEASE let me suggest a quick and easy way of cleaning ducks, geese and turkeys. I always found this to be a terrible task until I discovered a new way.

Dry-pick or scald the fowl to remove feathers. Then for the hardest and most tedious of all tasks—removing down and pin feathers—melt a small cake of paraffin wax. With a brush or cloth or even with the hand, rub the wax all over the fowl. Allow this to cool a few minutes until the thin coat of wax hardens. Then take a sharp knife and scrape the fowl. This method removes all down, and leaves the skin clean. In this way, singeing is not necessary.  
 Mrs. A. Webber.  
 Deaf Smith County, Texas.

### Keep Some in Reserve

LILLIE M. SAUNDERS

**I**T IS never a wise idea to allow a small child to have all its playthings at one time. Always keep a few in reserve so when the little one tires of one boxful, the mysteries of a fresh supply remain to be investigated. Then put the first boxful away for future use. It is well to keep at least three different supplies. They need not be expensive in the least to be attractive to the small owner.

## I Am a Lady of Riches

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINOŃI

I am a lady of riches!  
 A lady of riches am I.  
 I bake big pies and polish pans  
 While singing a song to the sky!  
 For I work at the work of the mighty  
 And I sing as the privileged few  
 Who love work for the plain joy of working  
 And sing and dream as I do.

## First Lessons in Behavior

BY FRANCES PARIG

**M**RS. HOLDEN was visiting in the yard with her new neighbor and making friends with her 8 months old baby.

"I don't realize," said Mrs. Holden, "how grown up my family is until I get hold of a baby like this. And then I suddenly remember that it is a long time since I was carrying a little one around the house, and that I now have two young people in the university and one in high school, while Tom is 11 years old and in the sixth grade."

"I've noticed your children," said the neighbor. "They seem such well trained young people. Do you think my baby is too small to begin training?"

"His training, my dear, began before he was a week old," replied Mrs. Holden, "in fact before he was 24 hours old, and had to do largely with his regularity in eating and sleeping. A newly-born baby with a good digestion can be taught almost at once to do the most of his eating in the daytime and his sleeping at night, simply by perfect regularity in the hours of feeding and bathing, and by having the room quiet and the baby warm at night."

"Yes, but I mean about teaching him to mind, and things like that."

"That's what I mean, too, because in regularity of sleeping and eating, the foundation of good training is laid. Babies are fed quite differently now from what they were 15 or 20 years ago, and I'm free to confess the results seem to be good. A baby a day

When he reaches for something hard, on which he may hurt himself, don't snatch it away from him or speak in a sharp tone. Instead, gently put his hand back, or slowly take the article away from him, and at the same time say, "no" with a smile and a shake of the head. The gentleness keeps his nerves from getting jumpy, and the shake of the head attracts his attention. The smile is to make him smile back! He will soon connect "no" with the shake of the head and the fact that he can't have the thing.

## Use Two Knobs for One

BY HILDA ELLYSON ALLEN

**I**N FITTING glass knobs on an old dresser, the amateur is often confronted, in removing the old brass

## Mary Ann Says:

**T**HEY needn't bother to pave my section of Heaven with gold, but I do hope to find it sowed down with a good stand of bluegrass, with someone—he would have to be an angel to want the job—to keep it cut, and I hope to find plenty of flowers. Nothing gives more satisfaction—or but very little more—than a lovely lawn and brilliant flowers. They add to the serenity of life. One cannot look at flowers, with seeing eyes and not admit a wise Creator. All of us would enjoy having beautiful flower gardens, I know, but some of us find difficulty in finding time to care for flowers. I have found that it pays to plant the old stand-bys that thrive with the least effort. Zinnias and nasturtiums and bachelor-buttons are of this class, as are petunias, golden-glow, daisies, ragged robins and cosmos. Bulb flowers that are a pleasure and not much trouble to cultivate are tulips, gladiolas and dahlias, and every garden shall have its roses!

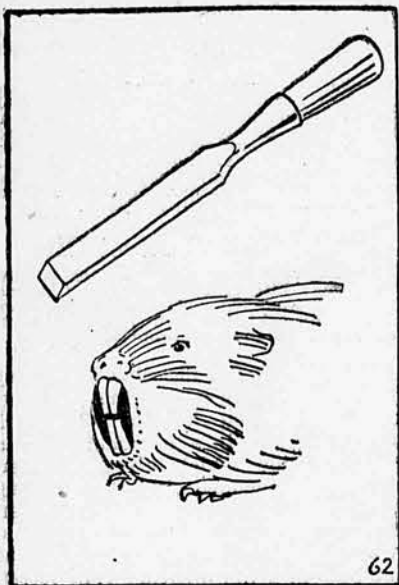


was cleaned as well as possible. Then I went over it with a broom dipped in hot water, later shaking most of the water from it, to remove all the dust possible. I then started dyeing the middle medallion, and worked toward the outside. I found that by applying the tiny black outlines with a little water color brush just before using the color that came next to it, it blended in so as not to stand out in too bold a line. The other colors were applied with an inch varnish brush. I found that I did not need to use the darker shades of red and green, as by going over all of one color with the lighter shade, it colored the warp and the faded places and let the darker and shaded designs show thru. The effect was much better than if I had tried to work in the many shades. In fact, neighbors, used to seeing the faded



# Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Beaver's "Chisel"

No one knows what prehistoric man was the inventor of the carpenter's chisel, but if he lived in a country where beavers were felling trees, he might easily have obtained his idea from one of their sharp teeth. It surely must have aroused a savage's envy of this animal's tools, when he saw how rapidly the beaver cut thru quite a large trunk.

But whether the chisel's inventor took a hint from Nature or not, the rodent's incisor is strikingly similar to the tool, in more than one way. The outer surface of the tooth is covered with a plate of very hard enamel, while the body of it is composed of bony matter, and comparatively soft. Consequently, when the beaver gnaws, the thin enamel plate wears slowly to a sharp edge, while the rest of the tooth is worn away more rapidly, thus keeping the chisel-like end in its proper form for cutting.

Perhaps everyone does not know that many steel chisels are constructed in an exactly similar manner, with a thin plate of very hard steel and a backing of softer iron. The object is

the same—namely, to keep the edge sharp with a minimum of grinding, for in sharpening the tool the softer backing is worn away easily, while the thin plate of hard steel resists the stone more, and also holds its keen edge longer. So we find again that man's inventiveness works along the same paths that have been first opened by Mother Nature.

### There Are Five of Us

For pets I have a dog and a goose. The dog's name is Puddy. I have two sisters and two brothers. Their names are Ruby, Oma, Archie and Billie. I am in the fifth grade. Our teacher's name is Miss Wilper. I am 13 years old. My birthday is February 9. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.

Harris, Kan. Ruth Wingo.

### King and Pet Are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the seventh grade. I have blue eyes. I am 4 feet 9 inches tall. I have light hair. For pets I have two ducks and two white kittens and a dog named King and a pony named Pet. I walk 1/2 mile to school. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Formoso, Kan. Maxine Dahl.

Lloyd but everybody calls him Buddy. I read the Kansas Farmer and enjoy the page for boys and girls.

Mankato, Kan. Mary Handley.

### Tommy and Bird Are Pets

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday was September 16. I go to the Crites school. Our teacher's name is Miss Blankly. My sister Daisy and brother Clayton go to school, too. We ride two ponies named Speck and Sam. For pets I have a white cat named Tommy and a dog named Bird. He is nearly all black.

Burns, Kan. Doris Holcomb.

### Things to Do at a Party

Everyone knows how hard it is sometimes to break the ice and get things to "going" at parties. But just try these jokes on the boys or girls and the fun will start at once.

The first one is called The Goose Pen. Tell one of the children that you will tell his fortune—past, present and future. Then tell him to make a small circle of the different objects in the room—chairs will do—and step into it. When all the other children have gathered around to hear the wonderful fortune, you say in slow, solemn tones: "In the past you built this goose pen. In the present, you are a goose standing in it. In the future, you will get out of it and never be caught in a goose trap again." And such a laughing as there will be then!

The second joke is named The Magical Song. Tell some boy or girl that he or she may creep under a table, cot or anything in the room under which they may hide, and that you can sing him from under it. Then, supposing the boy's name is Jackie Barnes, you seat yourself comfortably in a chair and lazily closing your eyes as if you meant to stay there all night, you sing in a sing-song voice: "Jackie Barnes, you may come from under that table or stay there, I don't care which," repeating it over and over until he comes creeping out with a foolish grin, while the others all laugh at him. Then you cry out in loud tones, "See! I sung you out all right!"

This one is called Bird Magic, and is played thus:

Give the child on which you have chosen to play the trick a small bite of apple, candy, cookie or anything you happen to have handy, telling him that if he will go near the stove and eat it the house will be filled with black-

birds the moment he has finished. Of course, just the moment the last morsel is gone, he will say in doubting tones, "I have eaten it, and now where are the birds?" Then you will reply, "But you have not eaten it, tho. I told you to go near the stove and eat it. I meant that you were to eat the STOVE."

### MOTHER GOOSE DOT PUZZLE

If the

15	16	17	18	19
11	12	14	13	5
31	1	3	4	6
30	2	8	23	22
29	10	9	24	
28	27	26	25	

you wear is gray is your boot black?



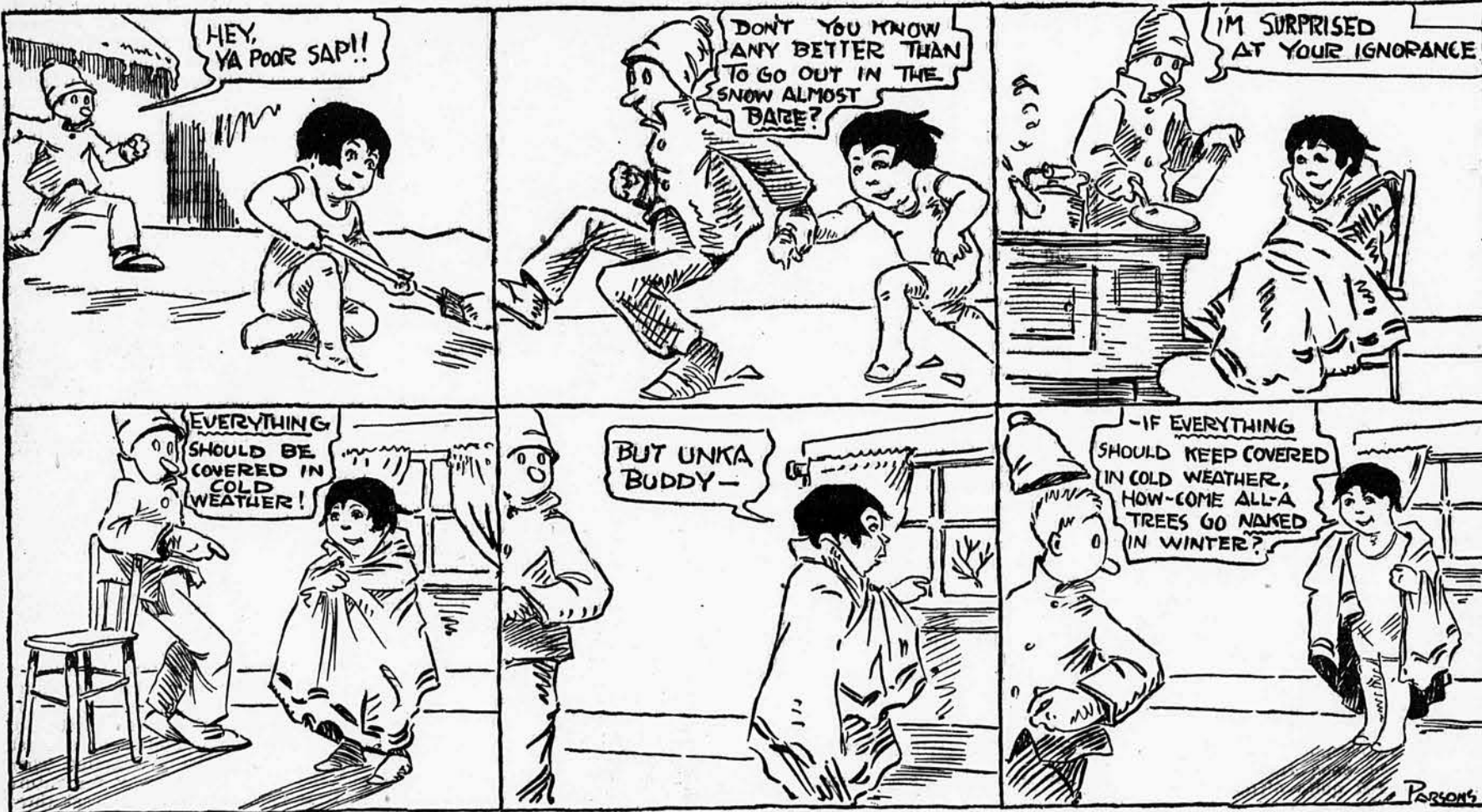
If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



The End of a Perfect Day

### Mary Writes to Us

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Vance. I like to go to school, and I like to go to Sunday school. My sister's name is Fern. She is in the fourth grade. My little brother goes to kindergarten. His name is Elmer



The Hoovers—Well, How Would You Explain It to Dotty?





# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Do You Know Enough to Be Your Own Doctor? Better Not Tinker With Health

DOCTOR NEIGHBOR used to say that if the man who was his own lawyer had a fool for a client, the fellow who was his own doctor had a fool for a patient and a fool for a doctor, too. "You've no business tinkering with your health," said he. "Leave it for the expert."

It was good advice, then. It is good advice today. No one has any business tinkering with health. But today we know that altho it is rank folly to be pouring drugs into our internal mechanism in an experimental way, it is very good sense indeed to acquire an education in public health that will teach us how to keep well.

Aside altogether from the question of expense or suffering, there is no rule of living so valuable as that little one "keep well." Agreeing that illness may have a certain disciplinary action, so that some lives have not only withstood its depression, but have even grown sweeter and stronger under the experience, the fact remains that the average individual simply withers under it.

He drags along thru his duties, performing them in a perfunctory manner, without joy in the work, merely to get it done. He is irritable with all of his fellows, thereby creating a bad atmosphere for the entire family. He is a kill-joy and general distributor of gloom.

If I have a pet peeve of my own it is for the man who says that he "never gives up." "I'll keep on going 'till I drop," says he. And the poor nit-wit thinks nothing of the fact that he may be exposing others to an infectious disease; he thinks nothing of the fact that he is thrusting an extra burden upon his heart when it is fully occupied trying to fight disease; apparently he thinks nothing at all.

Doctors are useful citizens in the main. It will be money in your pocket to keep in touch with them.

### Milk Good for You

I would like to know whether milk is good for persons troubled with constipation. Some tell me it is, others say it favors constipation. In what form and quantity would you recommend it to a young man of 22 who is below normal weight? F. R.

Milk does affect some people with constipation but it can be counterbalanced by eating fresh vegetables, especially the leafy kind, and fresh fruit. It may not constipate at all, especially if fairly rich and if you take it slowly. I think you can safely take a quart daily.

### Eat the Proper Food

How can I reduce and what is the proper weight for a girl 14 years old and 5 feet 2 inches tall? What makes me always feel tired? I weigh about 140 pounds. Mabel.

At your age and height your proper weight is 110 pounds, so you are 30 pounds overweight. Perhaps you are eating too much and taking the wrong kind of food. You should exclude fats and sweets from your diet. Eat some meat but do not eat any pork. Try cereals and skim milk and eat green vegetables and as much fruit as possible. Potatoes should be eaten sparingly.

### Have the Cause Removed

If joints are enlarged by rheumatism can anything be done for them? Does high blood pressure result? What can be done for it? B. L. S.

The two subjects of which you write lead me to think that you suffer with both because of some concealed focus of pus in the body. Perhaps it is in diseased tonsils or decayed teeth. Get your doctor to find and remove the pus foci. This will help all of your troubles.

### Location the Difference

Why is a soft corn worse than a hard one? Can anything be done for it? Anxious.

A soft corn is only different from a hard corn because, being located between the toes, it is kept constantly macerated by their excretions. A good

way to cure corns is to cut narrow strips of surgeon's plaster and cover the surface of the corn, building it up around the edges so that pressure is removed from the tender core. This does not work quite so well with a soft corn. Many times a soft corn requires nothing more than a pledget of cotton to keep the toes apart, and dryness maintained by dusting with boracic acid powder. Where this is not sufficient a preparation composed of 20 grains salicylic acid, 10 grains cannabis indica and 1/2 ounce flexible colloid may be painted on.

### Careless Hunting is Costly

BY R. G. KIRBY

While careful hunting may bring healthful exercise, a good sun bath and a pleasing change in occupation and environment, the careless hunter reaps penalties in the way of fines for law violations, personal injury to others and sometimes death for himself.

Do not fire a high-powered gun around cornfields or in woodlots where you cannot see the full length the shot is likely to travel. A farmer may be coming thru the corn or husking in the field. Valuable livestock may be grazing in direct line with the shot.

Never rest the muzzle of the gun on the ground. It may become filled with a plug of mud and explode when fired. Leaning on the muzzle of a gun or pulling it thru a fence after you may bring disaster if the trigger is accidentally ticked. It is safest not to load a gun until you are about ready for the game. If the finger is away from the trigger until you are ready to fire, an involuntary pressure from the finger will not bring an unexpected discharge of the shot.

Standing a loaded gun beside a tree or against a fence is dangerous. It may be out of balance and fall over easily and discharge from the shock of hitting the ground.

Before giving your attention to other things, remove the shells from the gun and put it away safely. One farmer who carried a loaded shotgun in one hand while he examined the mail from the box with the other hand, accidentally pulled the trigger. The gun was pointed toward the ground and he thought he was careful, but he shot off most of his heel and was crippled for life.

One hunting trip with a friend should be enough to determine his usefulness as a companion for future trips. If he is careless with his gun, easily excited and not thoughtful of the rights and lives of others, it pays to be unusually busy with the farm work the next time he tries to sign you up for a hunting trip.

Never leave guns where young children can play with them. It often results in a neighborhood tragedy. When a boy is old enough to go hunting, he should be given a few lessons about the care required to handle a gun safely. If such a boy is careless and too smart for instruction, better spend the gun money for a football and let him enjoy a sport that is really safer than careless hunting.

A study of the game laws adds to the pleasure of a hunting trip: Such a trip is spoiled if the laws are not thoroly understood; and the embarrassment due to arrest and fines is not a pleasant memory to a hunter who has disobeyed the law thru ignorance rather than intention.

Be very careful when handling a shotgun both in motor cars and boats. There are many objects to catch the trigger. A shotgun can blow a good size leak in the bottom of a light boat and the water which comes in may be very cold and wet while the pleasant shore line is a long distance away.

Mr. Coolidge's prudence is illustrated by the fact that he telephoned to Mexico, but is actually going to Cuba.

# Winners of the Jenny Wren Contest

**First Prize — \$10.00** Won by Doris Bryan, 817 Atchison, Atchison, Kan., age 13.  
**Second Prize — \$7.50** Won by Philip Schaub, Route 1, Independence, Kan., age 10.  
**Third Prize — \$5.00** Won by Bernice Barber, 822 N. 5th, Beatrice, Neb., age 15.

### \$1.00 Prizes to:

Helen Lewis, 14 South Rural St., Emporia, Kan., age 12; Donald Moss, R. R. 1, Loveland, Colo., age 13; LeMyra Smith, White City, Kan., age 12; Josephine Maxwell, Route 8, Box 25, Quincy, Ill., age 14; Elmo Briley, 3068 N. 32nd, Kansas City, Kan., age 13; Clare Downs, Hartford, Kan., age 12; Elizabeth Boys, R. R. 1, Linwood, Kan., age 13; Dilman Wicker, Holton, Kan., age 10; Edith Snyder, R. R. 1, Effingham, Kan., age 12; Dorothea Hallaux, 20th and Villas, Leavenworth, Kan., age 15.

The thirteen boys and girls listed above are only a few of the children who use Jenny Wren flour and wrote contest letters telling of their preference for it. The contest has just closed after a period of six weeks during which we have received letters from child users all over the state. Baking success is within the grasp of anyone who uses Jenny Wren. Watch for some of the prize winning letters in future issues of Kansas Farmer.



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# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

**N**O, THIS is not a sermon on ghosts, but it will be, I hope, a ghostly lesson. Sometimes I like to use words in their old, original sense. Ghost refers to the spirit, and a ghostly person is a spiritually minded person. Hence a ghostly adviser would be one who advised on religious or spiritual subjects. As the dictionary puts it, "Relating to the soul; not carnal or secular; spiritual, as, a ghostly confessor."

Isaiah was a spiritual counselor to the king, and to the people of his day. He was a great big conscience, walking around. He had his ear attuned to hear the voice of God, and he would transmit that voice to the men of his day. Is it not a wonderful thing to have such a man in a nation? A man who cannot be bought; who loves his country and his kind with an entirely unselfish love; who attempts to live as in the eye of God, and to persuade his fellow countrymen to do the same; who is willing at times to take the unpopular side, and be with the minority. Perhaps he is with the minority much of the time, but it is the minority that rules the world, after all. When such a man appears, do we recognize him?

John Knox was such a man, the founder of Presbyterianism in Scotland. How his fellow countrymen loved him! How Mary, Queen of Scots, disliked him and feared him! She would love to have cut off his head, but did not quite dare. He was counselor to a nation, and was never more than a preacher of the gospel all his days. A few years ago Doctor Charles Parkhurst was a pastor in New York City. He was one of these walking consciences. He preached against the policies of the city government with vehemence. The mayor had many a rough handling at his hands. He was trying to uphold standards of honor and uprightness in that vast, modern Babylon. Consequently he had some enemies. But a few well-selected enemies speak well for a man. I suspect Isaiah had some enemies, also. We know that other of the prophets had.

You will remember that Isaiah wrote the famous verse about the rock in a weary land, "as rivers of water in a dry place, as the shadow of a great rock in a weary land." It is a source of power to have a man in the city who knows about that Rock, and knows how to get to it. Isaiah knew. That is why various of the successive kings of the time asked his advice. Somehow he was stronger than ordinary men. He had more confidence, more hope in the future, more faith in the superintending Providence of God. He had spent time refreshing his soul, in the shadow of the great rock.

Ever read the diary of George Fox? It is worth reading. Fox, you know, was the founder of the church or society of Quakers, or Friends. He came to America in 1676, and on the way the sailing ship he was on was chased by a Turk pirate ship. The captain came to Fox, knowing that he was a man of God, and a leader among men, to ask his advice. Fox told him to sail his ship as he thought best, that he, Fox, knew very little of such matters. Meantime the Turk was bearing down upon them. Fox knelt in his little cabin and prayed. He says the Lord told him that no harm would come to his ship, because God had it in His keeping. About midnight, the captain came to Fox again, saying the Turk was just upon them. What should they do? Fox said not to be terrified. God had promised His protection. He was about to get up and go on deck, where the other passengers had gathered in excitement, when he decided to lie down again. Why get up? God had given His assurance of protection. So, calm in the faith of many years, during which he had known God's guidance and love many times, the great religionist remained in his berth. And—sure enough, somehow the sailing ship slipped away under cover of darkness and escaped, and the blood-thirsty Turk was seen no more. I give this as a modern example of what is meant by a man of God who can advise others, strengthen them with the life and fire of the indwelling spirit of God. Such a man I take Isaiah to have been.

He had need of all his soul-possession that day. "Be not afraid!" he said to his king. How easy it is to say that. The soldiers of the enemy were encamped about the city, a big army of them, fresh and arrogant from their conquests of other cities, from whose ruins the smoke could be seen rising in the dim distance. Jerusalem would go that way, also, said they, unless there were prompt and unconditional surrender. But the prophet said, "Go slow and go surely. This is mostly big talk. These Assyrians are not as terrifying as they claim. We believe in our God, so we say, and now if ever let us trust Him. As a matter of fact the army of Assyria is going to meet with a terrible reverse."

So the king went into the temple and prayed about it. He spread the letter of the Assyrian commander before the Lord. Was he doing this, because he was in a tight pinch? Or was he a praying man anyway? It makes a difference, doesn't it? Praying when you are caught in a hard place, using God as a fire escape or a life-preserver; or praying because you have given your life to him, and because prayer is a life habit. Hezekiah was a pretty good man, and I imagine he prayed a good deal anyway. Well, you know what happened. A plague swept the army of the enemy, killing 185,000 at one stroke. That was one kind of surprise attack they had not guarded against!

Lesson for December 11—"Isaiah Counsels rulers." Isa. 37:35-38 and 44-20. Golden Text—Isa. 26:3.

## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

As this is being written the work of husking corn is progressing nicely. Some are finishing up now. The weather has been ideal for this work most of the time, and the farmers have been making good use of it. The two snows that fell in this section of the country recently caused the loss of but three days from the field on account of moisture, but the weather certainly has been fine this week.

Several claim their yield of corn has exceeded their expectations, which is not at all disappointing to them. The cash from the sale of this extra corn will come in mighty handy now, as tax paying time is here along with approaching winter, and the holidays just around the corner. Such times require extra cash as we all know.

One afternoon the first part of last week I selected a wash tub full of large ears of white corn from my field and shelled and cleaned it up for hominy. Mother made a large batch of it the next day and since then we have been eating quite a bit of this cereal. Old fashioned lye hominy is mighty hard to beat this time of year, I think. The new corn is sweet and tender and works up in fine shape. The home-made variety is much better flavored than the kind to be had at the stores and seems to cook up better, too.

Saturday was grinding day on this farm. We have a grist mill here and do all our own grinding for table use. We make our own whole wheat flour and cornmeal. We often sell whole wheat flour to others in this community. They seem to like it better than the graham flour the millers put out. Different people have remarked that



the new corn this year makes a better quality of cornmeal than they have tasted in a long time. One miller remarked a few days ago that the corn raised this year is of a better quality than he has bought in several years.

The first load of new corn was sold on the local market here last Monday. The Farmers' Union Elevator purchased the grain paying 60 cents a bushel for it. As the ban has been lifted on new corn on account of the warm weather, and farmers are about thru husking it will not be many days now until quite a large number of farmers will be shelling and hauling corn to market again as in former years. This will be a much better way of obtaining money than by borrowing it as many have had to do the last three years.

In this day of trucking one is likely to see most any kind of a load traveling on the highways. A few days ago the writer met a large truck on the highway carrying five large mules to town for a buyer who was here from Nebraska. It was a rather queer sight to see five pairs of big, long ears sticking up high in the air as the truck rambled by.

The big corn crop here this year will be the indirect reason for the change of ownership of several Smith county farms. Already they are beginning to change hands. The other day an old homesteader of the early '70s turned his homestead to a neighbor for \$11,000 cash. This homesteader walked down from Hastings, Neb., the then nearest railroad point, 50 or more miles from here, to homestead this land. He has held on to it all these years.

Three members of the local calf club were given places in the 4-H section of the American Royal Stock Show at Kansas City recently. One boy was given sixth place on his calf, in the Shorthorn exhibit, and another placed 14th in the same class. Ninth place in the Angus exhibit was won by another member of the local calf club. These same boys were given good ratings in the local stock show held here early in October. The boy who won 14th place in the Shorthorn exhibit was selected as one of a group of 4-H Club members who were given a free trip to Chicago to the International Live Stock Show by the Rock Island Railroad Company. Each year outstanding club members are chosen for this trip.

It is apparent that as soon as the farmer's crops are ready to turn into cash the fakers and swindlers begin to show up over the hills to cheat him out of all they can. Now comes the fake eye glass peddler selling his inferior quality of goods at a price often above that asked by the dealer in town. Getting swindled by strangers seems to be quite an important part of public education and the fellow who learns his lesson by getting stung by the petty faker before the big swindler gets him to sign on the dotted line is lucky.

## Berlin's Empty Cradles

In other days when a Frenchman contemplated his mighty neighbor on the other side of the Rhine, it always gave him the shivers to think of the low birthrate in France compared with the very high one in Germany. To this way of thinking Germany was producing three future soldiers to every one France was rearing, and the outlook was indeed bleak.

But the latest figures about Berlin, the continent's biggest capital, should give Frenchmen heart of hope. Berlin, like all the rest of the world, is feeling the pinch of the high cost of living and the scarcity of houses. The result is that the birth rate has been steadily dropping. Not only that—the deaths have exceeded the births. In other words, as one German weekly put it: "If it were not for the influx of newcomers from outside, Berlin would be a dying town. Every year would see it growing smaller and smaller."

It's the old story repeated in Berlin as in Paris and London and New York, great capital that small families or no families are becoming the rule. The Life is so hard and so strenuous in the cities recruit their fresh population from outside.

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# Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 8)

peculiarly designed to the monstrous vagaries of rural architecture. Here in Ascalon they fitted well with the arid appearance of things, as a fiery face goes best with white eyebrows anywhere.

The court house was a two-storied structure, with the cupola as indispensable to the old-time Kansas court house as a steeple to a church. The jail was in the basement of it, thus sparing culprits a certain punishment by concealing the building's raw red and crude lines from the eye. Not that anybody in jail or out of it ever thought of this advantage, or appreciated it, indeed, for Ascalon was proud of the court house and fired with a desire and determination to keep it there in the plaza forever and a day.

There were precedents before them, and plenty of them in that part of the country, where county seats had been changed, court houses of red bricks and gray stones put on skids and moved away, leaving desolation that neither maledictions could assuage nor oratory could repair. For prosperity went with the court house in those days.

Hitching racks, like crude apparatus for athletic exercises, were built around the court house, with good driving distance between them and the plank sidewalks. Here the riders from distant ranges tied their jaded horses; here such as made use of wagons in that land of horseback-going men hitched their teams when they drove in for supplies.

## Not a Blade of Grass

There was not a shrub in the court house square, not the dead and stricken trunk of a tree standing monument of any attempt to mitigate the curse of sun. There was not a blade of grass, not a struggling, wind-blown flower. Men did not consider beauty in Ascalon, this Tophet at trail's end, save it might be the beauty of human flesh, and then it must be rouged and powdered, and enforced with every cosmetic mixture to win attention in an atmosphere where life was lived in a ferment of ugly strife.

There was in Ascalon in those bloody days a standing coroner's jury, of which Tom Conboy was the foreman, composed of certain gamblers and town politicians whose interests were with the vicious element. To these men the wide notoriety of the town was capital. Therefore it was seldom indeed, that anybody was slain in Ascalon without justification, according to the

findings of this jury. In this way the gamblers and dive keepers, and such respectable citizens as chose to exercise their hands in this exhilarating pastime, were regularly absolved.

The result of this amicable agreement between the county officials and the people of the town was that Ascalon became, more than ever, a refuge for the outlawed and proscribed of other communities. Every train brought them and dumped them down on the station platform to find their way like wolves to their kind into the activities of the town.

Gamblers and gun-slingers, tricksters and sharpers, attended by the carrion flock of women who always hover after these wreckers and wastrels, came to Ascalon by scores. It began to appear a question, in time, of what they were to subsist upon, even tho they turned to the ravening of one another.

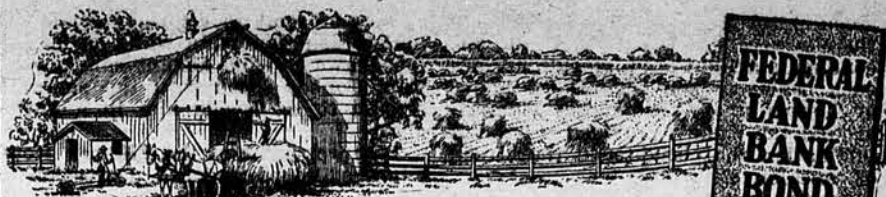
But the broad notoriety of Ascalon attended to this, bringing with the outlawed and debased a fresh and eager train of victims. The sons of families came from afar, sated with the diversions and debaucheries of Eastern cities, looking for strange thrills and adventures to heat their surfeited blood. Unsophisticated young men came, following the lure of romance; farm boys from the Midwestern states came, with a thought of pioneering and making a new empire of the plow, as their fathers had smoothed the land in the states already called old.

All of these came with money in their pockets, and nearly all of them, one day first or last, became contributors to the support of Ascalon's prostituted population. New victims came to replace the plucked; new crowds of cow-herders rode in from the long trails to the south; relays of them galloped night after night from the far ranches stretching along the sandy Arkansas. There was no want of grain to sow in the gaping furrows struck out by the hands of sin in the raw, treeless, unpainted city of Ascalon.

And into all this fever of coming and going, this heartbreak of shame and loss, had come Calvin Morgan, a man with a clean heart, a clean purpose in his soul.

Ascalon once had been illuminated at night about the public square by kerosene lamps set on posts, but the expense of supplying glass day after day to repair the damage done by roisterers during the night had become so heavy that the town had abandoned lights long before Morgan's advent.

Only the posts stood now, scarred by bullets, gnawed by horses which had



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CORN and small grain storage on the farm should accomplish three things: Elimination of all waste in storage; curing of the grain so it will make the highest possible grade; and retention of grain on the farm until the market justifies the sale, thus supplying the market in a steady stream rather than in a harvest time flood.

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Proper curing or drying of the grain can be secured by a center ventilation system which creates a current of air thru the corn, preventing loss by mold, or heating, and which is automatic in operation. Modern sheet steel cribs have this feature of design, and are amazingly efficient.

One of the commonly accepted ideas on corn storage is that corn shrinks greatly in volume and weight by storage, and that by selling early in the season, while the corn is sappy and heavy, more money will be received by the grower. As a matter of fact, there is no real shrinkage in corn from a price standpoint. Shrinkage due to mold, rats, mice and similar causes can be prevented, while the "shrinkage" or drainage due to evaporation of moisture is necessary, and does not affect the total price received at any given time. This statement may sound unreasonable, but here are the reasons:

The reduction in volume due to loss of moisture is not "shrinkage" in a value sense. Water is not corn above the percentage permitted by the Official Grain Standard, which was adopted and put into effect in 1918. This standard says:

"A bushel of corn must be a Winchester bushel, and must contain 2150.4 cubic inches of shelled corn that shall have a test weight of at least 53 pounds, not to exceed 15 1/2 per cent moisture content, 1 per cent of heat damage, or 3 per cent of cracked corn or foreign material if it is to grade No. 2."

All water above this percentage is dockage, not corn, and is taken into account by the purchaser by the lower price offered and paid for lower grades. The grower does not get paid for this excess moisture. The only folks who benefit from the extra weight are the railroads and others who handle the corn by weight. It is estimated that Iowa growers alone paid more than 1/2 million dollars freight during 1926 on water.

## When Kansas Was Young

By T. A. McNeal

The book "When Kansas Was Young" by T. A. McNeal enables the reader to see Kansas life as it was in the '70s and '80s. Each chapter is filled with humorous, tragic, unusual, but characteristic episodes and incidents.

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stood hitched to them forgotten by their owners. At the time of Morgan's coming, starlight and moonlight, and such beams as fell thru the windows of houses upon the uneven sidewalk around the square provided all the illumination that brightened the streets of Ascalon by night.

On the evening of his mildly adventurous first day in the town Morgan sat in front of the Elkhorn Hotel, his chair in the gutter, according to the custom, his feet braced comfortably against the outer edge of the sidewalk, flanked by other guests and citizens who filled the remaining seats. Little was said to him of his encounter with the new city marshal, and that little Morgan made less and brought to short ending by his refusal to be led into the matter at all. And as he sat there, chatting in desultory way, the fretting wind died to a breath, and Ascalon rose up like a sleeping wolf, shaking off the drowse of the day, and sat on its haunches to howl.

**Dens of Vice**

This awakening began with the sound of fiddles and pianos in the big dance hall whose roof covered all the vices which thrive best in the dark. Later a trombone and cornet joined the original musical din, lifting their brassy notes on the vexed night air. Bands of horsemen came galloping in, yelping the short, coyote cries of the cattle lands. Sometimes one of them let off his pistol as he wheeled his horse up to the hitching rack, the relief of a simple mind that had no other expression for its momentary exuberance.

Sidewalks became thronged with people tramping the little round of the town's diversions, but of different stamp from those who had sparsely trickled thru its sunlight on legitimate business that afternoon. Cowboys hobbled by in their peggy, highheeled gait, as clumsy afoot as penguins; men in white shirts without coats, their skin too tender to withstand the sun, walked with superior aloofness among the sheep which had come to their shearing pens, pre-occupied in manner, yet alert, watching, watching, on every hand.

Now and then women passed, but they also were of the night, gaudily bedecked in tinsel and glittering finery that would have been fustian by day to the least discriminating eye.

As the activity of the growing night increased, high-pitched voices of cowboys who called figures of the dance quavered above the confusion of sounds, a melancholy note in the long-drawn syllables that seemed a lament for the waste of youth and a prophecy of desolation.

Morgan was not moved by a curiosity great enough to impel him to make the round. All this he had seen before, time over, in the frontier towns of Nebraska, with less noise and open display, certainly, for here in Ascalon viciousness had a nation-wide notoriety to maintain and must intensify all that it touched. He was wondering how the townspeople who had honest business in life managed to sleep thru that rioting, with the added

chance of some fool cowboy sending a bullet thru their thin walls as he galloped away to his distant camp, when Tom Conboy came thru the sidewalk stream to sit beside him in a gutter chair.

The proprietor of the Elkhorn Hotel appeared to be under a depression of spirits. He answered those who addressed him in short words, with manner withdrawn. Morgan noted that the diamond stud was gone out of the desert of Conboy's shirt bosom, and that he was belted with a pistol.

Presently the man on Conboy's other hand, who had been trying with little result to draw him into a conversation, got up and made his way toward the bright front of the dance hall. Conboy touched Morgan's knee.

"Come in the office, kind of like it happened, a little while after me," he said, speaking in low voice behind his hand. He rose, stretching and yawning as if to give his movements a casual appearance, stood a little while on the edge of the sidewalk, then went into the hotel. Morgan followed him in a few minutes, to find him apparently busy with his accounts behind the desk.

A little the proprietor worked on his bookkeeping, Morgan lounging idly before the cigar case.

"Some fellers up the street lookin' for you," Conboy remarked, not turning his head.

"What fellows? What do they want?"

"That bunch of cowboys from the Chisholm trail."

"I don't know them," said Morgan, not yet getting the drift of what Conboy evidently meant as a warning.

"They're friends of the city marshal; he belonged to the same outfit," Conboy explained, ostensibly setting down figures in his book.

"Thank you," said Morgan, starting for the door.

"Where you goin' to?" Conboy demanded, forgetting caution and possible complications in his haste to interpose.

"To find out what they want."

"There's no sense in a man runnin' his arm down a lion's throat to see if he's hungry," Conboy said, making a feint now of moving the cigar boxes around in the case.

"This town isn't so big that they'd miss a man if they went out to hunt him. Where are they?"

"Take a Walk"

"I left them at Peden's, the big dance hall up the street. Ain't you got a gun?"

"No," Morgan returned thoughtfully, as if he had not even considered one before.

"The best thing you can do is to take a walk out into the country and forget your way back, kid. Them fellers are goin' to be jangled up just about right for anything in an hour or so more. I'd advise you to go—I'll send your grip to you wherever you want me to."

"You're very kind. How many of them are there?"

"Seven besides Craddock; the rest of them went to Kansas City with the cattle you saw leave in them three

extras this evening. Craddock's celebratin' his new job; he's leadin' 'em around, throwin' everything wide open to 'em without a cent to pay. 'Charge it to me,' he said to Peden—I was there when they came in—'charge it to me; I'm payin' this bill.' You know what that means."

"I suppose it means that the collection will be deferred," Morgan said, grinning over the city marshal's easy cut to generosity.

"Indefinitely postponed," said Conboy gloomily. "I'm going to put all my good cigars in the safe, and do it right now."

"Here's something you may put in the safe for me, too," said Morgan, handing over his pocketbook.

"Ain't you goin' to leave town?" Conboy asked, hand stayed hesitantly to take the purse.

"I've got an appointment with Judge Thayer to look at a piece of land in the morning," Morgan answered.

"Well, keep out enough to buy a gun—two of 'em, if you're a double-handed man," Conboy counseled.

"I've got what I need," said Morgan, putting the purse in Conboy's hand.

"I'd say for you to take a walk out to Judge Thayer's and stay all night with him, but them fellers will be around here a couple of weeks, I expect—till the rest of the outfit comes back for their horses. Just one night away wouldn't do you any good."

"I couldn't think of it," said Morgan coldly.

"You know your business, I guess," Conboy yielded doubtfully, "but don't play your luck too far. You made a good grab when you took that fellow's gun away from him, but you can't grab eight guns."

"You're right," Morgan agreed.

"If you're a reasonable man, you'll hit the grit out of this burg," Conboy urged.

"You said they were at Peden's?"

"First dance house you come to, the biggest one in town. You don't need to tip it off that I said anything. No niggers in Ireland, you know."

"Not a nigger," said Morgan.

As he stepped into the street Morgan had no thought of going in any direction save that which would bring him in conjunction with the men who sought him. If he began to run at that stage of his experiences, he reasoned, he would better make a streak of it that would take him out of the country as fast as his feet would carry him. If those riders of the Chisholm trail were going to be there a week or two, he could not dodge them, and it might be that by facing them unexpectedly and talking it over man to man before they got too far along in their spree, the grievance they held against him on Seth Craddock's account could be adjusted.

He had come to Ascalon in the belief that he could succeed and prosper in that land which had lured and beckoned, discouraged and broken and driven forth again ten thousand men. Already there was somebody in it who had looked for a moment into his soul and called it courageous, and passed on her way again, he knew not whither. But if Ascalon was so small that a man whom men sought could not hide in it, the country around it was not vast enough to swallow one whom his heart desired to find again.

He would find her; that he had determined hours ago. That should be his first and greatest purpose in this country now. No man, or band of men, that ever rode the Chisholm trail could set his face away from it. He went on to meet them, his dream before him, the wild sound of Ascalon's obscene revelry in his ears.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

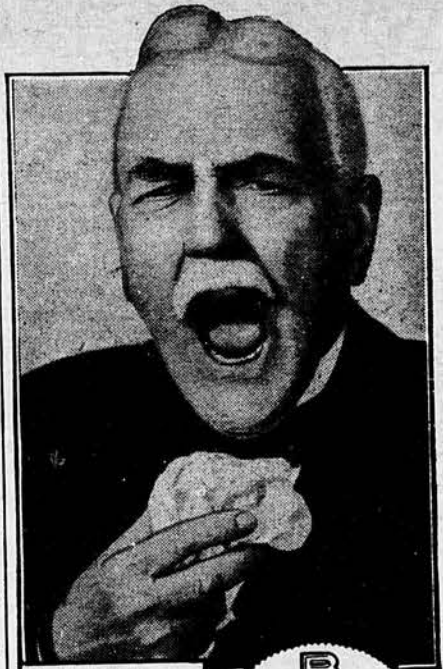
**Market Cattle Orderly**

Cattlemen in the vicinity of Matfield Green, Chase county, say that 1927 has been unusual because of the orderly marketing of cattle from practically all of the cattle country. The entire year has been practically free from any demoralizing "runs" on the markets which always cause shippers heavy losses. There was no time during the entire grazing season when cattle were forced on the markets due to short grazing or scarcity of stock water. Since the close of the grass season the shipping of fed cattle has been just as orderly.

Job had trials, but he never had to make seven more payments on a car that lost an argument with a locomotive.



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# What Livestock Does For Us

## The Prosperity of Crop Producers Depends on This Important Industry

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

THE human animal as well as all others must have protein fat and energy. The average human adult consumes daily approximately 115 grams of protein, 125 grams of fat and total food supplying about 3500 calories of energy. Meat animals provide 52 per cent of the protein, 82 per cent of the fat and 40 per cent of the total energy used by man. The most efficient animal in converting grain into human food is the hog and the most efficient animal in converting roughage into human food is the beef steer.

Livestock provides a market for approximately 50 per cent of the value of everything produced on the farms of this country.

All the crops, including grain, hay, rice, sugar, cotton, tobacco, vegetables, and fruit produced on all the farms of the United States in 1925 had a farm value of \$8,611,839,000.

Livestock utilized or provided a market for \$4,001,942,800 worth of these \$8,611,839,000 worth of farm crops. It also utilized or provided a market for the products of more than 1 billion—1,055,000,000—acres of pasture which is not included in the farm crops given above.

Livestock provides an ultimate market to a greater or less extent for nearly every crop produced on the farms of this country, but this fact is usually overlooked because such a large part of the crops produced is sold for cash before finally reaching its final market or utilization. A few illustrations may be of interest.

Corn is the most important crop produced in this country, both from the standpoint of acreage and value on the farm. The corn crop of 1925 had a farm value of \$1,956,326,000. A large portion of the corn crop is sold by producers, but in the end livestock determines the value of corn as shown by the average annual utilization which is as follows:

	Per Cent	Value
Consumed by livestock.....	85.5	\$1,670,839,000
Consumed by man.....	10.0	\$195,632,600
Exported.....	1.5	\$293,449,400
Used for other purposes.....	3.0	\$586,880,000
Total.....	100.0	\$1,956,326,000

Slightly less than 20 per cent of the corn crop is sold off the farms where produced and only 9 per cent ever reaches the large terminal markets.

Oats and barley find about the same ultimate markets as corn. Their combined farm value in 1925 was \$699,421,000. Practically all the hay produced is marketed thru livestock. On the average, only 14.5 per cent ever leaves the farm where produced. Its farm value in 1925 was \$1,464,893,000, being second only to corn.

The wheat crop of 1925 had a farm value of \$947,993,000. Approximately one-third of this crop was marketed thru livestock in the form of bran, shorts, and damaged grain.

The 1 million tons of cottonseed meal and the 150,000 tons of linseed oil meal that is consumed annually by livestock adds materially to the farm value of the cotton and flax crops.

The great quantities of by-products from many other crops that are utilized by livestock add considerably to the farm value of these crops. They include beet pulp from sugar beets, molasses from sugar cane and sugar beets, rice bran from rice, orange pulp from oranges, grape pulp and rejected raisins from grapes, and so on.

These facts indicate that the prosperity of the crop producer is dependent to a very large extent upon livestock. This being true, everyone should be interested in helping make the livestock industry as stable as possible.

### Missouri River Service

Missouri river navigation, indorsed by the Kansas legislature last winter, is a factor in the program of inland waterways development which is one of the major subjects to be considered by the next Congress in connection generally with the whole question of floods, power, navigation and irrigation. Whatever is said about prohibition, water regulation is some American problem also.

President Coolidge was asked to urge in his annual message legislation authorizing the Inland Waterways Corporation to establish a freight barge line on the Missouri by 1930.

In a memorial to the President, J. C. Nichols of Kansas City says that farmers and business men of the Missouri river region desire the same demonstration in the operation of a barge line that is now going on further south, on the lower and upper Mississippi.

Construction of grain elevators along the Missouri waits, Mr. Nichols said, on assurance of government operation of a barge line until its success, as in air mail and in Mississippi barge operation, assures its taking over by private capital as a profitable enterprise.

Progress of government engineers in Missouri river channel development and control has proceeded far enough to convince engineers that it is as practicable as any other waterway. The Missouri notoriously has been a hard river to control, destroying millions of acres of rich bottom land by its irregular and capricious courses and its floods, but government engineers, says Mr. Nichols, "have at last developed an economical permanent method of stabilizing its banks and controlling the current, which soon scours its own channel to navigable depths."

It was only a question of time and of getting at it when the Missouri river problem would be mastered by engineering science. As it is the longest river on the continent and has the most even flow of water, with more water at the low stage than the upper Mississippi or Ohio, it has claims to the consideration of Congress in its program of barge lines. "At least four tow boats and 60 barges," Mr. Nichols told the President, "are necessary for an economical basis of operation as far as Kansas City. This would call for 1 million dollars to be provided by the government to properly equip the barge line" in addition to the fund of \$850,000 raised by popular subscription by Kansas City to be turned over.

### Use More Hog Serum

Special reports made to the U. S. Department of Agriculture from 30 states in which co-operative hog-cholera work is being conducted indicate an increased use of anti-hog-cholera serum as a protection against hog cholera. Apparently, the unusual prevalence of the disease in the fall of 1926 did much to impress farmers with the potential danger of the malady and stimulated action in the adoption of preventive methods.

The spring crop of pigs received extensive protection by the preventive-serum treatment, the number immunized ranging from 10 to 75 per cent of the entire production in the 30 states, according to the reports. There was also an increase in the number of herds immunized. These factors, no doubt, are largely responsible for the sudden drop in the death rate from cholera compared with that of last year.

The reports also indicated at the time they were submitted that, with the exception of Arkansas, Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, and Kentucky, the other states had suffered no greater losses from cholera this year than they had in 1924 and 1925, showing a sharp decline in the disease from the destructive wave of 1926.

Stress is laid on the importance and value of sanitary measures in the raising of swine, not only as an aid in the prevention of hog cholera but in preventing other diseases. Cholera infection may reach well-kept herds as well as those in insanitary surroundings, and if not immunized one will succumb as quickly as the other. After all, the use of the simultaneous treatment is the only reliable safeguard against attacks of hog cholera, according to the department of agriculture.

It isn't surprising to learn that women spend so much more on their toilettes than the government does on its war-ships. The women, as a matter of fact, are always better prepared for war than the government is.

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## Farm Crops and Markets

### Grain and Roughage Supply Justifies Heavy Feeding in All Sections This Winter

ALL farm work has made good progress in Kansas during the last two weeks. Corn did a good job of drying out and husking hasn't been the slow job it might have been. A number of husking machines have been introduced this fall in the north-central counties and their progress has been watched with interest. Considerable new corn is moving to market.

There is some difference in wheat conditions in various localities. Growth is a little backward in some of the western counties, with a little late wheat that hasn't germinated. But other localities show up with a good start. An inadequate supply of surface moisture did the damage in the western counties. Kafir heading in the shock and threshing is general in all counties. The fine alfalfa crop this year has gone into winter in fine condition. One thing that continues to take a heavy toll is the gopher, and his family seems to be on the increase. As a result poisoning with strychnine is becoming a more common practice.

Feeders are in need of thin cattle but are holding off buying because of high prices. It seems that the feed supply will justify much heavier feeding in all sections than the supply of cattle permits.

**Barber**—It still is too dry for wheat which shows only about 80 per cent germination on late planting. Stock on feed. Topping sorghums is in full swing. Our heaviest corn is making about 23 bushels on the average.—J. W. Bibb.

**Brown**—Most of the corn husking will be finished by December 10. Wheat looks good. Weather has been fine for stock and all kinds are doing well. Feed plenty. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 68c; cream, 44c; eggs, 36c; hogs, \$7.50 and up.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Crawford**—We have very nice weather. Corn husking is coming along nicely but the average yield is a little below expectations. Wheat is doing well. Livestock still on pasture and doing nicely. Plowing for spring crops about all done. Some corn going to market at 60c a bushel.—H. F. Painter.

**Edwards**—It is very dry here and the wheat is suffering for moisture. Corn husking nearly is done and the yield is good; also, quality is good. Not much kafir is raised in this county but what we have has good quality. Several farm sales with many cattle changing hands at good prices. Corn, 65c; wheat, \$1.23; barley, 60c; hens, 13c to 17c; butter, 39c and eggs 32c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Ellis**—It is getting drier all the time. Corn and kafir harvesting is about finished. Butchering for winter pork supply is principal work. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 60c; eggs, 35c; butter, 45c. Eggs are very scarce and butter is becoming so. Wheat still is nice and green.—Wm. Grabbe.

**Finney**—Weather is cool and dry, rain or snow would be appreciated. Some wheat is dying. Threshing is coming to a finish. Lots of corn to be husked. Some grain going to market and roads are in good condition for hauling. Livestock is going into the winter in fair condition. Sugar beet crop is being harvested.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Harvey**—Corn husking is getting some easier on account of freezing weather and some fields are making around 50 bushels. Wheat is looking well. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 75c; butter, 45c; eggs, 37c; and hens, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—A two-inch snow fell recently which will be of benefit to the wheat but more moisture is needed to put it in a good condition for winter. Very little pasture is available as the wheat is rather short. Corn is unusually tough this year making husking difficult, although it is progressing rapidly. The acreage is large and there is much husking still to be done. Many farmers would like more help in gathering corn. Fall sales are bringing good prices.—Ver-non Collie.

**McPherson**—Wheat is in fairly good condition, except that on late plowed ground which is in need of moisture. Some of it has not come up. All the forage crops were put up in excellent condition. We had a late freeze and not much rain. Not many cattle on feed and not many stockers owing to the high prices. Fat hogs are scarce; not many stock hogs. Wheat, \$1.16; corn, 75c; hogs, 8c; butter, 40c; eggs, 30c. Most farmers thru husking corn. Not many sales.—F. M. Shields.

**Neosho**—Wheat is looking good here. The crop generally covers the ground as seen from the roadside and is providing the usual amount of fall pasture. Kafir is about all harvested. Some is threshed and hauled to market at 55 cents. The weather is very favorable for corn husking which is more than half finished. Livestock is doing well. Many farmers are buying sheep which usually sell high. Chatting the county roads is about all completed for this year and most all towns in the county are connected by hard surfaced roads. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 60c; eggs, 40c; hens, 18c and butter-fat, 45c.—James D. McHenry.

**Pawnee**—Weather rather dry. Great time for road and repair work, and much of it is being done. A number of machine sheds were built this fall. The new community building at Larned is ready for the roof. Corn is extra good. Stock wintering well. Some wheat pasture.—Ernest H. Gore.

**Osage**—Weather has been fine and has turned cold. More than one-half the corn still is in the field. That which is gathered is going to market. Kafir is more than half headed and some threshing has been done. Wheat never has looked bet-

ter and one-tenth more than usual has been sown. Cattle are fat on bluegrass pasture. Feed plenty and cheap. Corn, 60c; cream, 44c, and eggs, 33c. Two sales this week and everything sold well, even horses.—H. L. Ferris.

**Phillips**—Weather windy, dry and cloudy. Need rain, but it is fine for corn husking. Corn is making 10 to 20 bushels an acre. Plenty of labor for the present need. Roads are fine. Very few public sales. Stock is doing well. Plenty of feed. Price on corn, 60c and not much coming to market. Eggs, 35c. Hens are not laying. Very few hogs to market, due perhaps to the shortage of corn here in the last three years. I don't think there will be many cattle fed here this winter.—J. B. Hicks.

**Rawlins**—A blanket of snow covers the ground now, and good indications for more snow, which will help the fall wheat. There is some late sown wheat that is not up yet. All summer fallow wheat looks fine.—A. Madsen.

**Reno**—We have had nice weather to work, and most of the corn cribs are filled with ears. Half of the corn is in the fields yet. It will take two months of work to get it all gathered. Everybody is very busy. Wheat fields are nice and green. Much grain is being hauled and the price is up one day and down the next.—D. Engelhart.

**Riley**—Corn husking is the main work here now. Everyone is busy. Kafir is being topped or hauled home and stacked. Late sown wheat does not look good, and needs rain. A few farm sales with prices good. Wheat, \$1.10; corn, 65c; eggs, 52c, and butter, 48c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

**Rooks**—Some still are sowing wheat. Ground is dry and fully two-thirds of the wheat is unspouted. Not many sales. Hogs are a good price. Corn, 55c; wheat, 80c to \$1.40; bran, \$1.50; shorts, \$1.35; butter, 42c; eggs, 35c; potatoes, \$1.25; sweet potatoes, \$1.50 and turkeys, 32c.—C. O. Thomas.

**Sherman**—About 2 inches of snow the first of the season. Corn husking is in full swing. Yields are from 15 to 40 bushels. Feeders doing fine. Wheat is looking good in most places. Sales few but good prices. Several buyers purchasing horses. The county now has a gravel road thru from east to west. Corn piles from 1,000 to 8,000 bushels all over the county. Corn, 62c; wheat, \$1.22; barley, 53c; cream, 44c; chickens, 15c; eggs, 34c, and hides, 10c.—Col. Harry Andrews.

**Stanton**—Still dry. Wheat needs moisture. Milo maize making all the way from 5 to 20 bushels. Some few still are picking maize. Hogs and cattle are bringing good prices. Eggs are scarce and sell for 32c. Cream, 39c; potatoes, \$2; apples, \$1.40 a bushel; milo maize, \$1 a hundred and corn, 60c a bushel.—R. L. Creamer.

**Wabunsee**—Threshing kafir has begun. Husking corn is progressing and the yield is very good. Weather is continuing dry with the exception of some fog. A number of farmers are feeding cattle and some cattle have been shipped out. Eggs, 33c; butter, 35c, and corn, 60c.—G. W. Hartner.

### Dairying, a Big Business

To most city individuals the dairy industry means a bottle of milk on the doorstep in the morning, or a pound of butter or slice of cheese at the grocery store, or a dish of ice cream, or the equivalent of these on the hotel or restaurant table.

But collectively this and other affiliated activities make up one of the most stupendous businesses ever developed in the history of the world. Nearly one-half the arable land area of the United States is used for the feeding and handling of dairy cows. There are 25 million of them. The farm value of their product is well upward of 2 1/4 billion dollars every 12 months. To these dairy cattle are fed annually three quarters of the hay and forage produced in the United States.

The hay alone that they eat is valued at almost a billion dollars. Baled in the ordinary hay bales it would make a pile two city blocks wide, twice as high as the Washington monument and more than 28 miles long. These bales placed end to end would encircle the earth 13 times. Besides this they eat corn fodder and ensilage in voluminous quantities.

#### What They Produce

These dairy cows, most of them, and when handled by good dairy farmers, eat grain every day in the year. Consumers make this necessary for they want plenty of cream. This grain consumption is one of the substantial foundations of the permanence of American agriculture in the broad and general sense. It amounts in one year to the unthinkable total of 1 1/4 billion dollars, farm value. It amounts to approximately one-half the total amount of grain produced on all American farms.

Not only do these cattle produce 2 1/2 billion dollars' worth of milk and farm made dairy products, but they also produce millions of animals for the beef supply of the country. Without this contribution to the meat supply the United States would be either on a

prohibitive level of meat prices, or else causing an import balance in meats which would endanger our foreign trade balances. Our heavy leather is in part dependent, and the light leather trade almost entirely dependent on this supply.

Three and six-tenths per cent of the dairy products are used in ice cream. But on this apparently small base there has grown and developed an industry amounting to a half billion dollars of sales a year, with a plant equipment of upwards of 300 million dollars.

One billion seven hundred million pounds of butter are made, and 5,000 butter factories require plant and equipment costing 150 million dollars to safeguard cleanliness, insure sanitation, and produce the high quality product required in this country of high standards of living.

It is the boast of the fluid milk distributors that they deliver a pint or a quart of milk on every doorstep in the United States every morning, before breakfast, as cheaply as Uncle Sam delivers a half ounce letter.

In the field of specialized machinery, it is doubtful if there is another as large and highly specialized field in all the realm of machinery manufacturing. One and a half million dollars' worth of sample machines were shown in the last National Dairy Industries Exposition. There is no phase of chemistry, bacteriology hygiene, metalurgy, scientific measurement, mechanics or engineering not drawn on to the utmost in this field.

The whole field of transportation is used to facilitate, speed up, and safeguard the distribution of these products, and the whole field of merchandising made use of to get the dairy products to the consumer. As a whole the industry ranks as one of the few in which free and unlimited competition exists, and all prices are made in open competitive markets.

### Do We Want a Boom?

From the New York World:

Wall Street has suddenly taken up the discussion of a possible business boom in 1928. Its interest in this seems to have been aroused by the recent statement of a representative of the National Industrial Conference Board, who declared that conditions now favor such an expansion of business as would make the so-called prosperity of the last few years look like depression. The speaker really intended his words as a warning against the possible return of the old-fashioned periods of inflation and runaway markets, with the inevitable slump and depression following, such as we used to have with a fair degree of regularity before the war.

But down in the brokers' offices there seems to be a tendency to heed only the prospect of expansion and to ignore all the rest, so that something akin to boom psychology is now in evidence. It is easy to understand why some market operators should welcome the possibility of a boom. After making a new peak early in October the market has been moving irregularly, and boom talk may give a fresh start to the big upward swing. The stock market, however, does not govern the country's business but is governed by it. For several months a moderate trade reaction has been under way. Industrial output, freight loadings, factory employment, wholesale prices and wholesale and retail trade are all below their levels of a year ago.

These recessions do not indicate real depression; in spite of some bad spots, business as a whole remains good. During the last four years the country has experienced several similar periods of slackening; but major depressions, as well as booms, have been conspicuously absent. There are now numerous signs that the present let-down, which began last summer, has about run its course, and that expansion will soon be renewed. Yet this does not foreshadow a boom. We may get one if the necessary degree of recklessness can be developed, but in that event we shall also pay a nice sum to the fiddler when the merry dance is over.

Mrs. Newrich (looking over house plan)—"What's this thing here going to be?"

Architect—"That is an Italian staircase."

"Just a waste of money. We probably won't ever have any Italians coming to see us."

## 70 of His Pigs Broke with NECRO

Read how Baumberger saved them

Easy way to avoid hog worms and sickness, supply minerals, condition pigs



A letter from Arthur Baumberger (address gladly supplied on request) tells of a successful preparation for sick pigs. He writes:

"I had 70 spring pigs 'break' with Necro and in bad shape. I treated 35 of them with 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate, as that was all of the product I had. Now, the 35 I treated are fine, but I lost 14 of the others. Your product enabled me to get these shoats up to market weight a month sooner than I expected, saving me a lot of feed."

A rapidly growing number of users, like Baumberger, tell of the benefits of using 3rd Degree for hogs. They recommend it for Necrotic Enteritis, Hog Flu, Swine Plague, Mixed Infection, Thumps, Pig Scours, etc. The 3rd Degree method is now recognized as the most positive hog raisers can use.

#### Your Pigs Need These Benefits:

- (1) A worm DESTROYER that gets the lung worm, thornhead worm, stomach worm and "round" worm in the easiest and most practical way. More effective than ordinary wormers that expel (but do not always kill) worms in the digestive tract, only. (Read "Real Facts About Hog Worms" in our free 60-page book.)
- (2) Quickly CHARGES THE BLOOD with essential minerals in concentrated liquid form, (most easily digestible.) For strong bone and large frame. Fully supplies the mineral need of the hog.
- (3) DIGESTIVE CONDITIONER that enables the hog to get the utmost value from all feed. Promotes health and greatly strengthens resistance to disease.

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3rd Degree is the original and exclusive 3-purpose liquid hog concentrate. Formula is protected by U. S. patents and cannot be used by others. Produced by the largest manufacturers of a liquid hog preparation in the world.

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# Wheat

This year on non-irrigated land in the Upper Snake River Valley, Mr. R. T. Simmerly harvested 70 acres of Marquis wheat and 112 acres of Turkey Red. The Marquis wheat threshed 27.84 bushels per acre; and the Turkey Red threshed 38.53 bushels per acre. This wheat sold for \$6,378.91—a return of \$35.05 per acre. **SIMILAR LAND IN THE SAME VICINITY CAN BE BOUGHT FROM \$60 TO \$75 PER ACRE.**

In one of the large irrigated districts in southwestern Idaho, Mr. I. T. Hardy threshed more than 7,000 bushels from 145 acres; and Leonard Winkle threshed 2,640 bushels from 40 acres. **EQUALLY GOOD LAND IN THIS IRRIGATED DISTRICT CAN BE BOUGHT FROM \$150 TO \$250 PER ACRE.**

Mr. Ed. Snow, on a non-irrigated ranch in northern Idaho, harvested 190 acres of wheat that yielded an average of 42½ bushels per acre. This wheat sold for \$8,882—a return of \$46.75 per acre. **SIMILAR LAND IN NORTHERN IDAHO CAN BE BOUGHT FROM \$100 TO \$150 PER ACRE.**

The above yields are typical of the respective districts. A booklet (16-G) has been prepared covering the agricultural possibilities of the entire state. If interested, clip this advertisement and mail with your name and address to

GOVERNOR H. C. BALDRIDGE,  
Chairman, State Board of  
Publicity, BOISE,

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**5 PAIRS \$1.98 SILK HOSE**

Ladies' first quality, hem to toe silk, famous "Wearlong" brand; form fashioned; 3 thread toe and heel. Regular \$1.00 value. Colors—Black, Peach, Camel, French nude, Silver, Sand. Sizes 8½ to 10. 5 pairs, \$1.98. **SEND NO MONEY.** Just your address, giving colors and sizes. Pay postman on arrival \$1.98 (plus a few pennies postage charges). Money cheerfully refunded if you are not satisfied.

**Triangle Knitting Co.**  
Dept. A-5, Rouses Point, NY  
Buy hosiery direct and save half

# Kansas Led All in Health

## Marie Antrim Not Only Scored Higher Than Girls, But Beat Boys as Well

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

**P**RACTICALLY every state in the Union was represented at the International Live Stock Exposition in Chicago last week, and Kansas led them all in one of the most important features of the entire show. Marie Antrim of Kingman county, was the winner of the national 4-H club health contest. And isn't that far more important than all the honors that were heaped upon the exhibitors of the winning animals and crops samples? Oh, these are important, decidedly so, but isn't the physical and mental well-being of humans infinitely more important?

Miss Antrim not only scored higher than any other girl at the 4-H club congress, but beat the boys as well. She was graded 99.15 perfect, while the



Marie Antrim, Kingman County, National Health Queen of 4-H Clubs

boy health champion, Fred Christensen, of Iowa, made an even 99. It isn't a happen-so that Miss Antrim won first place. She has worked for this honor for three years. Twice she stood second in the Kansas contests. Each time she went home determined to correct the thing that held her out of first place. This year she was successful at the annual round-up at the college, and therefore she was the logical candidate to represent Kansas at the International, and how well she did it! Kansas folks at the big show beamed with pride.

Our Kansas health queen took the honor and praise after the fashion of Lindbergh, and was righteously indignant when certain folks of the big city inquired whether she "drank, or smoked cigarettes." Wouldn't it be a revelation to those "certain folks" if they would take some time off and really become acquainted with some of our wholesome Kansas 4-H club members! Miss Antrim is the club spirit personified. She is a sophomore in high school and stands at the top of her class. This is her third year in club work. She was a member of the state poultry demonstration team in 1926 which went to the American Royal and won the interstate contest. Her projects in club work have included sewing, poultry, dairy and room improvement. She stood high in all of these and has been mentioned as an all-around outstanding club member of the state. And her ambitions, what are they? She is conservative and not given to making rash statements of too far ahead in the future. "Just now," she said simply, "I want to go to the Kansas State Agricultural College."

There were 49 Kansas 4-H club boys and girls at the International and they did themselves proud. In turn they were entertained royally. All of these folks are winners. They earned their trips to Chicago for excellence in some project. Included in the Kansas group were the state champions in baby beef growing, crops, potato growing, canning, clothing, baking, home economics, poultry and health. In the International Arthur Thomson, McCune, our state pig club champion, was high man in hog judging, and Willis, his brother, stood second. Edward Martin, Scammon, was high man in cattle judging.

Thelma Moreland, Wakefield, was second in the style show, and 14 states were represented in this project. Miss Moreland styled in a summer party dress for a high school girl.

The college stock judging team acquitted itself very creditably at Chicago, ranking third with 20 colleges represented, and having high ranking men in each class. And the team was second in crops judging, with H. E. Myers standing first in all classes.

Kansas was represented with quality in the grain show and livestock end of the International generally. The college exhibited Shorthorns, Herefords, Angus and Galloway cattle; Shropshires, Hampshires, Oxfords, Cotswolds, Southdowns, Dorsets and Leicester in the sheep section; Berkshires, Poland Chinas, Duroc Jerseys, Hampshires, Chester Whites and Spotted Polands in hog classes, and Percheron horses. J. J. Moxley, Osage City, also was in the Percheron classes with "Kansan," the junior champion at the state fairs and at the American Royal. Other Kansas folks having entries included Pauline Kuhrt, Edson, Shorthorns; R. H. Hazlett, Eldorado, Herefords; Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, fat cattle; Harold E. Staadt, Ottawa, Herman Gronniger, Bendena, H. A. Biskie, Seneca, F. N. Bierl, Bern, L. C. Gronniger, Bendena and Roy Bechtold, Horton, white corn. Mr. Bechtold had the champion 10 ears of corn for region six. H. A. Biskie, Roy Bechtold and C. C. Cress, Abilene, exhibited yellow corn. Golden Rule Farm, Whitewater, exhibited Sweet clover seed, hard winter wheat and oats. H. A. Biskie showed alfalfa seed; Charles Clapper, Dodge City, hard winter wheat; G. N. Boley, Topeka, prairie hay; L. W. Fielding, Manhattan, and B. L. Livers, Barnes, soybeans; L. W. Fielding and A. P. Fielding, both of Manhattan, exhibited alfalfa hay, L. W. Fielding had the champion bale of alfalfa.

Considerable attention was given to the corn borer in the displays of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. This dangerous pest was preserved in jars so folks could get a close-up view of how it works on corn stalks. Also a field was laid out and fenced off as natural as could be in the crops section. It actually was a corner of a field from the corn borer territory, showing graphically how destructive the borer really is.

### Increasing Air Travel

Cities without airports might as well get ready, for what is going on in aeronautics is plenty. Deprived of the right to develop motored planes Germany has gone to gliders and learned things about atmospheric effects and air currents unknown before or to others. France, following the idea of the miniature automobiles, had adapted it to flying in French "avionettes," which are also experimented with in England. The United States Daily gives an account of the performance of the little airplanes. These miniature planes have the motor power of an automobile of from 30 to 40-horse power.

It is reported that a Czechoslovak pilot made in one of the avionettes a non-stop flight of upwards of 500 miles in nine hours, and an English pilot made one of 800 miles from London to Riga, at a gasoline cost of 27 miles to the gallon. Another English avionette made the world's record for light airplanes with a 32-horse power motor of 120 miles an hour. A French avioneteer with a 40-horse power engine stayed in the air for 15 hours and 40 minutes.

There are six light airplane clubs in England with more than 1,000 members who in the last year made more than 10,000 flights. The inexpensive little airplane is becoming popular abroad and in fact air travel is coming along rapidly.

Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm is said to have been entertaining a batch of German mythologists at Doorn. Maybe he contemplates getting out some more memoirs on the causes of the World War.

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**Queen Incubators**

easily maintain ideal hatching conditions throughout the entire hatching period—famous for

**Strong, Healthy Chicks**

Sizes from 70-egg up. Many sizes equipped with egg-turning trays at no additional cost.

**Queen Mammoth Sectional Incubators** have many new features, including complete isolation of each compartment—very important—also greater boiler capacity, natural ventilation, etc. Sizes up to 43,000 eggs. If interested ask for Queen Mammoth Book. (33)

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**BARRY'S POULTRY FARM, Box 36, Clarinda, Iowa**



# Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

A and B are husband and wife having no children except an adopted boy. B dies leaving a will giving all her property to A during his life time and at his death to her brothers and sisters. A dies willing most of his property to this adopted boy and some to his other relatives. We are now told that B's relatives can claim no part of this property because her name was not in the deeds. Is this true or does the wife hold one-half anyway and would it be the same of other things such as household furniture? R.

**O**RDINARILY where title to property is in the name of the husband the wife has no rights of inheritance except such as are provided for her in case of the death of her husband before her death. An action might be brought in the court showing that while the record title did not show that she had property of her own, as a matter of fact she did own a half interest in this property or whatever interest she claimed to possess. If the proof was sufficiently clear the court might award to her heirs under her will a share of this property. Without any court action, however, if the title of the husband to the entire property was not contested, her relatives would inherit nothing. This would apply to all the property, both real and personal.

## What the Law Says

A and B, husband and wife, own an 80-acre farm. But when this farm was bought B's name was not put in the deed. If A should die and B survived him would all the land and personal property go to B's children, all married? Would B in order to get her name on the deed recorded go to the probate court? If so would it cost anything? They both have worked hard for what they have but when they came to the place B bought some livestock and poultry with her own money which she felt heir to and has worked very hard and gone without things she really should have and is putting some in the bank whenever she can. Would A come in for part of this if they were to separate? B supports herself by raising poultry and keeping some stock and always did since married, working in the field and doing her own housework. This money from her earnings is in her name. Can A get this money in any way while they are living together? B.

If B should die before A he would inherit one-half of her estate, personal and real. If the deed to this land is in his name unless an action is taken to prove that as a matter of fact he had only owned a half interest in it, all the land would remain his property and in addition to that half of whatever property B has in her name. If A should die before B and B could show that she was really an owner of one-half of the land and prove that claim, she would retain three-fourths of the land. The other one-fourth together with one-half of his personal property would go to A's children. In the same way in case of B's death before A one-half of her property would go to her children.

## The Transaction Was Valid

A and B owned property. B being away from home and in need of a small sum of money, A went to the bank to borrow it. The bank could not lend the money but was instrumental in getting it from C, a member of the board of the bank. C insisted that instead of a mortgage as was customary A should give him a deed enclosing a note for the sum to be paid in two years, the deed to be placed in escrow in said bank by said cashier. At the end of the first year A without any protest from the owner of the note offered to pay the interest. The cashier said there was no note there against him and that he could not take his money. At the end of the second year A went again to see about the matter and tendered some money. Again it was refused with the assertion that there was no note against him. Five years elapsed and C, without consulting A and B went secretly to the county seat and filed this deed for record in his name. Was this transaction valid? G. C.

I can see nothing from your statement of the facts that would render this invalid. This deed would be construed, I presume, by the courts, as a mortgage and if suit is brought upon this note which was given and secured by this deed the makers of the note would have a right to claim that it was a mortgage and should be foreclosed as any other mortgage.

## A Legal Wire Fence

How high and what is a legal wire fence in Kansas? And what does it cost for cattle to trespass? H. N.

A legal wire fence in Kansas consists of three barb wires, the lower wire not less than 18 inches and not more than 24 inches from the ground, the top wire not more than 48 inches from the ground and not less than 44, the middle wire equidistant between the top and bottom wire. The wires must be fastened upon posts placed in the ground not more than 2 rods apart or the post may be placed 48 feet apart with stays between the posts fastened to wires and not more than 12 feet apart.

If the cattle break thru or over a legal barb wire fence the owner of the land is entitled to whatever damages they cause to his premises and his crops.

## Who Pays for the Road?

Is it the duty of the county or township to pay for land used for a road? This section line has never been used as a road before so we had to buy the land for the road. The township has paid for it but some of us think it is the duty of the county to pay for this road. S.

The only provision for laying out of public roads applies to the county and not to the township. Under the provisions of Section 111 of Chapter 68

state roads located under authority of Chapter 113 of the laws of 1874 were declared to be township roads. The law provides for the care of township roads by the township and of county roads by the county, but there is nothing in regard to the original laying out of roads except that such power is vested in the county commissioners.

If this road in question was regularly laid out it was the business of the county to pay the damages accruing from laying out the road.

## You Have Some Exemptions

My husband gave a mortgage on our horses, farm implements, harness, saddle, wagon and such things about four years ago, to secure a note of about \$2,500. Then he bought some cows and gave a mortgage on them and the other cows on the farm for about \$1,500. This spring they foreclosed on our farm. We haven't raised any crops for three years so we could not pay anything on these notes. This year we have a pretty good crop. What I want to know is can they run an attachment on these crops for these notes? If they foreclose on these notes and the cattle, horses and implements do not bring what they are mortgaged for, can they sue for the balance and take the crops? My son has a sow he bought thru the pig club in 1925. She had a litter in the spring of 1926 and from her and three gilts he has 25 spring shots and 24 pigs. Can we feed this corn to the pigs for him and not have an attachment run on them? Also can I hold any livestock, as I did not sign these mortgages? J. O.

As I understand your notes were secured by chattel mortgage. This chattel security would have to be first exhausted before they could run an attachment on other property. If the property which you have mortgaged should be taken by the mortgagee and sold and the proceeds should not be



sufficient to pay the indebtedness, the holders of the notes would have a right to a deficiency judgment.

So long as your crops are not covered by a chattel mortgage there is no objection whatever to your using the feed you have raised to feed these hogs which your boy has raised. If you as the wife did not sign the mortgage on the exempt property, if your exempt property is included in the mortgage, then the mortgage would be void as to that particular stock which includes a team of horses, two cows, 10 hogs and 20 sheep if you have them.

## Law of Eminent Domain

What is the law of eminent domain in the state of Massachusetts? Can a city in Massachusetts appraise a piece of property which is assessed on the tax roll at \$6,500 at the date of appraisal at \$2,000 and force the administrator of the estate to dispose of it at the appraised value? W. B. D.

The law of eminent domain in the state of Massachusetts is quite varied. It gives cities under certain circumstances the right of eminent domain, that is, the right to condemn property for public uses. The owner of the property is not bound by this appraisal. He may appeal from it to the court having jurisdiction on matters of that kind in that particular locality. The administrator would have a right to take this appeal.

## Laws Regarding Poultry

What is the law in regard to chickens in Kansas? U. S. N.

I do not know exactly what you mean by the law in regard to chickens. You will not find any specific statute that applies particularly to chickens except that the statute does provide among the powers of cities that they have a right to permit chickens to run at large. But in a general way there is no law that permits chickens to run at large outside of cities. In other words the law does not contemplate that anybody is required to fence against chickens. On the contrary a lawful fence in Kansas would be no protection against marauding chickens at all.

There is a special statute in regard to the steal-

ing of chickens in the night time. The stealing of chickens in the night time is a felony and is punishable by imprisonment in the penitentiary. Chickens stolen in the day time would come under the general law in regard to the value of the property stolen. That is if the chickens stolen amounted to more than \$20 it would be a felony. If less than \$20 it would be a misdemeanor. But regardless of the value of the chickens stolen at night it is a felony.

## A Tangle About Motor Cars

A is a minor, B is his guardian, and C is a dealer in cars. A bought a car of C. B signing the papers which made the car really B's as B had to pay for most of it. About a year later C sold A another car, taking the first one in part payment without B's knowledge. C knew the first car was in B's name as C drew up the papers. C didn't have A sign any papers on the second trade. I suppose he thought B would come across with the cash. But B didn't. A drove the car to another state. Now he wants C to send him a bill of sale so that he can sell it so that he can send C the money. C refuses to do so. Could B hold C for the first car? What can A do to get the car off his hands? Can C hold A in any way for the last car? C. B.

If this was B's car, B having paid the money and taken the car into his or her possession, of course A had no right to trade it to C without B's permission and B would have a right to replevin this car from C. If C refuses to give A the authority to sell the second car I do not know any way he can be compelled to do so and without such permission A, being a minor, would not have a right to sell it. If C, however, permitted A without any objection to take this car and drive it into another state, A is not guilty of any criminal offense.

## Attach This Man's Property

Please give me the best advice you can in regard to collecting my wages for cooking for a thresherman and also for taking bed clothes from the cook shack where I was cooking and leaving the country with them. A. W.

If you can get service on this thresherman you should bring suit and attach anything he may have in the way of property. If he has gotten clear out of the state you will have to make out your account for what he owes you, both for wages and for this bed clothing, send it to the state where he now is and have suit brought on the account and attachment issued against him there.

## Husband Would Share Estate

A made a will in 1924 providing that the income from his estate after his death should go to his surviving wife during her life time. Said wife signed this will. A daughter living at the time the will was made died in 1925 leaving a husband and children by said husband. A died in 1926. The will was approved and probated. A's wife died in 1927. The will provided at her death the property was to go to the heirs, naming this daughter that died in 1925 as one of them. Does her living husband get any of the estate? A. S. Q.

I am of the opinion that the husband would share this estate with the children of this daughter.

## Call on the Probate Judge

Is there anything that can be done to prevent a young girl of 16 from breaking up the home of a middle aged couple? They have always gotten along fine together and now she steps in and hangs after him like she was crazy about him and worst of all, I believe her mother is upholding her in it. M. A. C.

Perhaps you had better call on the probate judge. It would seem that this young lady's conduct might warrant sending her to the girls' reform school at Beloit.

## The Mother Was Right

If a mother gave her son a bill of sale for some property without any money changing hands could the heirs come in for their share at her death? If a person pays tax on livestock does that give him a clear title? N. I. S.

The mother has an entire right to give to her son a bill of sale for the property during her life time. She may give him a bill of sale or she might simply make him a gift of this property and at her death the heirs would have no right to this property.

The mere fact that one pays taxes on livestock does not give him title to the livestock.

## To Oust the Tenant

Where a tenant has been farming a place from year to year without a contract is it necessary to give him 30 days' written notice prior to March 1, in order to get possession? Would a verbal notice be sufficient? If a tenant sells the crop and pockets the money what recourse has the owner? C. W. H.

In case of a tenant at will or a tenant from year to year, 30 days' notice in writing prior to the expiration of the year is necessary.

If the tenant sells the entire crop and pockets the proceeds, the landlord of course would have a right of action against him for the amount due and if the tenant has any crops he has not sold the landlord would have a right of attachment against those crops to secure his rent.

## Kansas Once Had Saloons

Since Kansas became a state has she ever had licensed saloons or were they operating against the law? F. S.

Kansas had licensed saloons for many years. They were operating under a local option law.





# They are Wonderful CHRISTMAS GIFT STORES

You will find an amazing variety of fine Christmas Gifts at one of the "tag" stores near you. They are all useful gifts too, and of fine quality—the kind that you will be proud to give, and just as proud to receive.

You can get beautiful chests of silverware, or just a dozen knives and forks to fill in somebody's set. You will find family gifts there, such as a new kitchen range, parlor furnace or power washing machine. There are big assortments of fine kitchen utensils, electrical goods, carving sets and woodworking and mechanical tools of all kinds.

The youngsters will be delighted with the games, sleds, skates and skis. There are also the always wanted sporting goods for the older boys and girls, such as good guns, tennis sets, baseball and football outfits, bicycles and such things. You will find radio sets and radio equipment there, too. No matter for whom you want to buy a present, you can find something in one of these "tag" stores that will please the person you give it to at a price you want to pay.

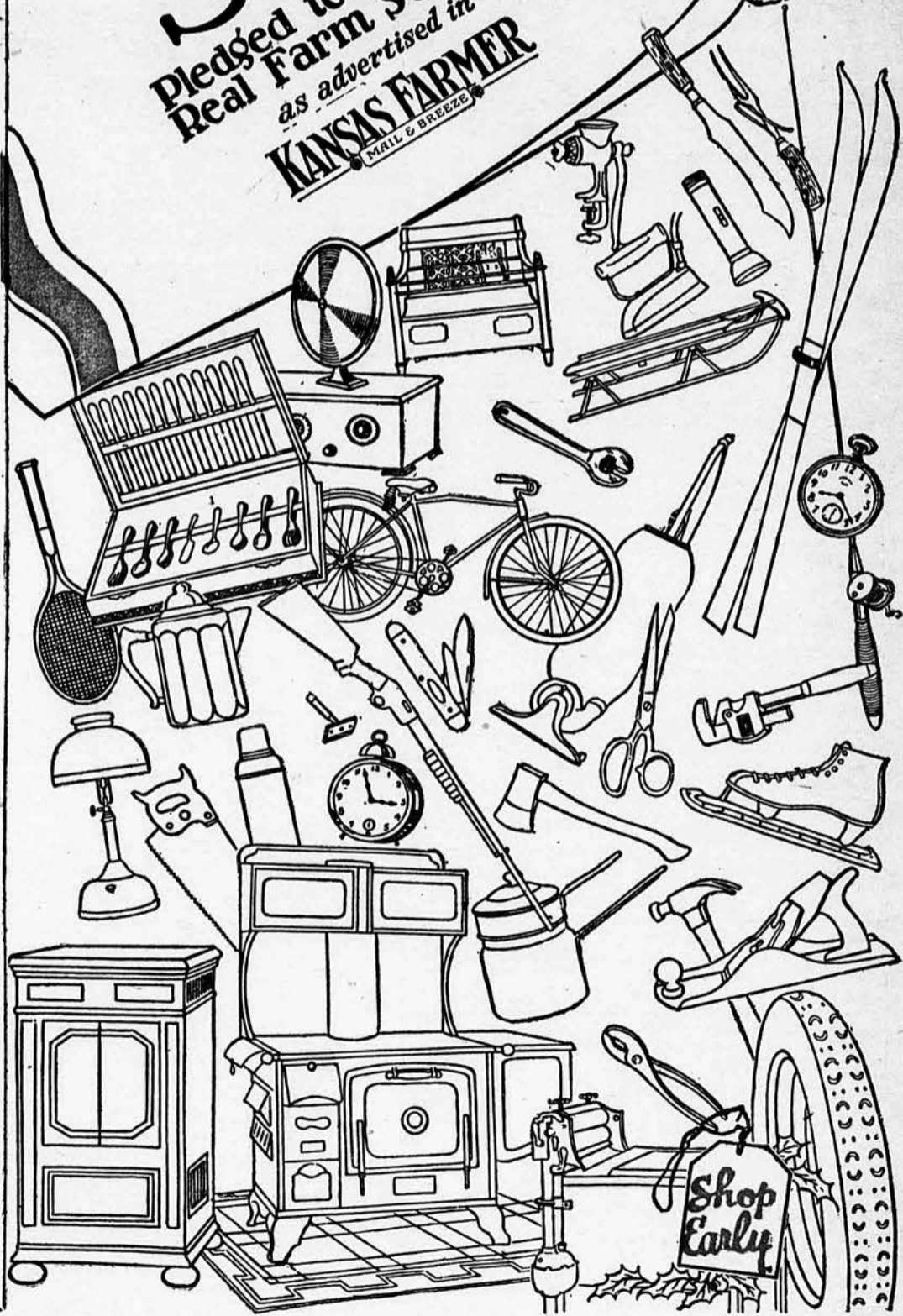
Find a "tag" store and go in and look around—you are always welcome.

## Your Farm Service HARDWARE STORE

There is one near you—look for the "tag"

Pledged to Render a  
Real Farm Service.  
as advertised in

**KANSAS FARMER**  
MAIL & BREEZE



Shop  
Early





# 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	\$8.22
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

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

**RELIABLE ADVERTISING**  
We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

**AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED**  
**SALESMEN: THIS IS YOUR CHANCE TO** make money. Splendid territory open. Permanent work, liberal pay. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.  
**AGENTS—WE START YOU IN BUSINESS** and help you succeed. No capital or experience needed. Spare or full time. You can earn \$50-\$100 weekly. Write Madison Corporation, 546 Broadway, New York.

**KODAK FINISHING**  
ROLL DEVELOPED, SIX GLOSSO PRINTS, 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.  
TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.  
TRIAL OFFER FIRST FILM DEVELOPED, 6 prints, free enlargement, 25c silver. Superior Photo Finishers, Dept. P, Waterloo, Iowa.

**PAINT**  
SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

**LUMBER**  
GUARANTEED LUMBER AND SHINGLES sold direct. Big savings! Ask for estimate. Kenway Lumber Company, Tacoma, Wash.  
LUMBER—CAR LOTS, WHOLESALE prices, direct mill to consumer. Prompt shipment, honest grades and square deal. McKee-Fleming Lbr. & M. Co., Emporia, Kansas.

**EDUCATIONAL**  
\$10 AUCTION COURSE FREE; POSTAL will bring it. American Auction College, Kansas City, Mo.  
PRESS AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY. LET us teach you this interesting work. Experience unnecessary. Ward Syndicate, Youngstown, Ohio.  
MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK, QUALIFY for forest ranger positions. Start \$125 month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests, protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane, Dept. M-42, Denver, Colo.

**Learn Barber Trade**  
Finest equipped college in the West. Special Rates. Desk B. Modern Barber College, 533-Main St., Kansas City, Mo.

**TOBACCO**  
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.  
SPECIAL OFFER. CHEWING OR SMOKING, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10, \$1.75; Cigars, 50 for \$1.95; pay when received; money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Ky.  
NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—THE BEST grade, guaranteed; chewing, 5 pounds, \$1; 12 pounds, \$2; smoking, 12 pounds, \$1.50; pipe free; pay when received. Valley Farmers, Murray, Ky.

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**  
FOR SALE 24x42 MINNEAPOLIS Separator equipped. J. F. Nichols, R. 6, McPherson, Kan.

WILL BUY AND PAY "CASH" FOR GOOD used Standard wheel tractors and track type tractors and Combines. Must be priced right. Salina Tractor & Thresher Company, Salina, Kan.  
NOTICE—REPAIR PARTS FROM 28 TRACTORS, separators and steam engines, also have boilers, gas engines, saw mills, steam engines, separators, tractors, hay balers, tanks, plows, etc. Write for list. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

**COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—TOWNSHIP** Boards—Write for Special Proposition on Monarch Track Type Tractors. Used Caterpillars. Salina Tractor & Thresher Company, Salina, Kan.

**TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE** tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cetracs, Model W, \$250.00 and \$300.00; Model K, \$400.00 to \$750.00. H. W. Cardwell Company, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan. "Caterpillar" Tractor Dealers.

**SEEDS PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**  
SEED SWEET POTATOS, 22 VARIETIES. Booking orders now. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kansas.

WANTED CAR OF SUMAC, AND CAR certified Orange cane. Send samples. Northwestern Seed House, Oberlin, Kansas.  
WANTED: FEW CARS CANE SEED SUDAN and Millet Seed. State quantity and mail samples. Sharp Grain Co., Healy, Kan.

PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED, AND graded Pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Peterita, and Early Sumac cane seed. For samples write Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

**HIDES AND FURS**  
Hides and Furs  
Ship to us, quick returns, highest market prices. J. F. Rohleder, Hutchinson, Kan.

**MONEY**  
EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50; 120-lb., \$10; sample, 15c. C. Martineit, Delta, Colo.  
HIGH QUALITY EXTRACT HONEY, 60 lbs., \$5.50; 120, \$10.00. T. C. Velrs, Olathe, Colo.  
NEW HONEY, VERY FINE: COMB, 2-5 gallon cans \$15.00; extracted, \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.  
TONS NEW DELICIOUS HONEY NOW ready. Fully guaranteed. Prices sent. T. P. Robinson, Bartlett, Texas.

HONEY—FINEST EXTRACTED; 60 LBS., \$6.00; 120 lbs., \$10.80; satisfaction guaranteed. G. A. Pauli, Box 153, Pueblo, Colo.  
HONEY—EXTRA SELECT. EXTRACTED alfalfa, pure as bees make; 60 pounds, \$5.50; 120, \$10.00, here. C. W. Felix, Olathe, Colo.

BEST QUALITY EXTRACTED HONEY, one 60 pound can, \$6.50; two, \$12.50; 6-5 pound pails, \$3.75. Nelson Overbaugh, Frankfort, Kan.

DREXEL'S HIGH GRADE HONEY IN sixties, \$6.25; two, \$12.00; thirties, \$3.25; pails, 12 1/2 @ per pound. Write us. Drexel's, Crawford, Colorado.

TWO 60-POUND CANS PURE NEW CROP Colorado Honey; fine quality; freight prepaid west of Mississippi river, \$13.50. W. H. Birney, Las Animas, Colo.

THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

SELECT WHITE CLOVER EXTRACTED Honey 1-50 lb. can \$7.00; Two-\$13.00, cash with order. Also put up in 10 lb. and 5 lb. pails. Larger quantities, write for prices. We have cheaper grades. Pangburn Apiary, Center Junction, Iowa.

**Cloverdale Honey**  
Extracted Clover and Bass wood blended is different. Try it. 5-pounds \$1.00; 10 pounds \$1.85 postpaid. If pleased buy seasons supply. Cloverdale Honey Co., Rock Port, Mo.

**CHEESE**  
FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE POUND size \$1.65. Postage paid. Send check to F. W. Edmunds, Hope, Kan.

**FOR THE TABLE**  
PINTO BEANS \$6.00 PER CWT. QUALITY guaranteed. W. A. Hooper, Stratton, Colo.

SPLIT PINTO BEANS 100 POUNDS, freight prepaid in Kansas \$3.40. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

PURE BUCKWHEAT FLOUR, FINEST quality. Alco Pop Corn, Black Walnuts. For low prices write Henry Jefferies, Ottawa, Kan.

VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE RED PEANUTS, new crop, raw, 100 pounds, \$9.00. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

NEW CROP TABLE RICE, FRESH AND sweet, 100 pounds, beautiful white rice, double sacked, \$3.85. J. Ed. Cabanis, Box 29, Katy, Tex.

**COLLECTIONS**  
ACCOUNTS, NOTES, CLAIMS COLLECTED everywhere. No charges unless collected. May's Collection Agency, Somerset, Kentucky.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**  
PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

**DOGS**  
FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.  
WANTED WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES SEVEN weeks old. Reagans Kennels, Riley, Kan.  
WANTED: WHITE SPITZ PUPPIES; FOX and Bull; Sunnyside Kennels, Onaga, Kan.  
HUNTING HOUNDS ALL KINDS. Catalogue Free. Kaskaskennels, W D 15, Herrick, Ill.  
SHEPHERD PUPPIES, NATURAL HEELERS, farm raised. Ervin Harrington, Altoona, Kan.

WOLF. SHEPHERDS STRICTLY ONE man and stock dog. Clover Leaf Farm, Kincaid, Kan.

WANTED: WHITE SPITZ, FOX TERRIER and Bull Terrier puppies. Pleasant View Kennels, Onaga, Kan.

GERMAN SHEPHERDS, ST. BERNARDS, White Collies. Real farm dogs. B. J. Garner, Hickman, Neb.

GERMAN SHEPHERD PUPPIES, FINE farm dogs. Ship C. O. D. on approval. L. Strack, Salina, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RATTERS. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

BUNNING FITS CURED OR MONEY REFUND. \$1. prepaid. Safe-Sane Remedies Co., Willow Springs, Mo.

POLICE PUPPIES, BEST OF QUALITY and blood lines. Price reasonable. Herb J. Barr, Route 3, Larned, Kan.

BLACK AND TAN TOY RAT TERRIER puppies. White Rock cockerels, \$3.00 each. Carmen Welch, Ramsey, Illinois.

**RABBITS**  
MAKE BIG PROFITS WITH CHINCHILLA Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 888 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

RAISE BELGIAN HARES—NEW Zealand Reds—Chinchillas—Flemish Giants. Make big money. We supply stock and pay you following prices for all you raise: Belgian Hares \$2 each—New Zealand \$3 each—Chinchillas \$4 each—Flemish Giants \$5 each. 32-page illustrated book, catalog and contract, also copy of Fur Farming magazine, tells how to raise skunk, mink, fox, etc. for big profits, all for 10c. Address Outdoor Enterprise Co., Box 20, Holmes Park, Mo.

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

**MISCELLANEOUS**  
VIRGIN WOOL YARN FOR SALE BY manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

MEN—A GENUINE GILLETTE RAZOR and thirty guaranteed blades, one dollar. Don't miss this, order today. Money back guarantee. Howard Sales Co., Box 70, Topeka, Kansas.

**School Boards — Notice**  
If you will buy a Jayhawk Merry-Go-Round, any model, within the next 30 days, prices \$85 to \$148, we will make you a special 20% reduction as a Christmas present to your District. For particulars, write Wyatt Manufacturing Co. (Manufacturers of the famous Jayhawk Stackers), Salina, Kan.

"Here's another campaign bulletin," the Mexican politician remarked. "So?" replied his droll companion. "Which candidate is the bullet in?"



The Activities of Al Acres—Every Car Should be Equipped With One



**POULTRY**

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

**ANCONAS**

**COCKERELS, \$1.25 TO \$2.00; PULLETS, \$1.00 each.** The Grand sire of these was a \$50.00 cockerel direct from Sheppard Shem Yoder, Yoder, Kan.

**BABY CHICKS**

**CHICKS: BIG SAVING IF ORDERED NOW** for Spring Delivery. State accredited. All leading varieties. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 723, Clinton, Mo.

**MATHIS QUALITY CHICKS, HEAVY LAYERS.** Leading breeds. \$8.30 hundred up. Catalog free. Mathis Farms, Box 108, Parsons, Kan.

**MASTER BRED CHICKS, HATCHING EGGS.** From World's Largest Poultry Breeding Organization. Accredited. We breed for capacity 200 eggs and up yearly. 14 varieties. Prewar prices. Live delivery. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Box 2, Columbia, Mo.

**TUDOR'S SUPERIOR QUALITY CHICKS.** Best on the market. Thirteen leading varieties, all pure bred Smith hatched from carefully culled free range flocks. Member International Baby Chick Association. Nineteenth season. Catalog free. Tudor's Pioneer Hatcheries, Topeka-Osage City, Kansas, Dept. M.

**BUSH'S CHICKS LIVE. BUY CHICKS** early but get our prices first. Save 2c per chick. 20 best breeds, culled, tested, inspected by government man. Customers in 40 states prefer our chicks for bigger profits. Hatches every week. Book orders now! 1928 catalog, price lists free. Bush's Poultry Farms, Hutchinson, Kansas, or Clinton, Missouri.

**BIG DISCOUNTS—SPECIAL OFFERS ON** Quality-Vitality Bred Chicks for early orders. Finest breeding we have ever offered. Vitality, vigor. Real profits raising these chicks for big, meaty broilers—they make delicious eating. Accredited. World's foremost high egg record strains—Tancred, Ferris, Martin, Regal Dorcas, and others. All leading varieties. Prompt 100% live delivery. Write now for lowest prices ever made, special offers. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farms, Box 100, Clinton, Mo.

**Shinn Chicks are Better** say thousands of chick buyers. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book and low prices. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 133, Greentop, Mo.

**Send for Free Chix Catalog** Special discount this month. See what we offer. We've satisfied for 9 years. Guaranteed live delivery. Order Early. Superior Hatchery, Box S-8, Windsor, Mo.

**Extra-Special Discount**

Peters-Certified Chicks, money-saving discount now in effect on early booked orders for Peters-Certified Chicks for delivery any time after January 15th—early or later in hatching season. Sent with exceptional guarantee to live covering first two weeks—the real test of vitality. There's no profit in dead chicks. More chicks raised to maturity mean more profit. This is fifth season of our successful guarantee to live on Peters-Certified Chicks. Early booked orders assure delivery when wanted. All popular breeds perfected in egg-laying and health. We supply chicks only from our own Peters-Certified flocks having high egg-production records. Write for catalog containing facts on these unusual chicks—their breeding, hatching, selection—reports from customers, etc. Special discount on early booked orders for short time only. Peters-Certified Poultry Breeding Assn. Just address Peters-Poultry Farm, Box 351, Newton, Iowa.

**BRAHMAS**

**LIGHT BRAHMA COCKERELS, FINE** ones. Write F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.

**DUCKS AND GEESSE**

**WHITE EMBDEN GESE** THREE DOLLARS each. Marvin Milleson, Gypsum, Kan.

**JERSEY BLACK GIANTS**

**EXTRA FINE, MARCY STRAIN COCKERELS,** \$3.00 each. Madison Downing, Deerfield, Kansas.

**LANGSHANS—WHITE**

**NICE! PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN** cockerels, \$2.50 each. Peter A. Flaming, Hillsboro, Kan.

**WHITE LEGHORN ROOSTERS, AGRICULTURAL** College stock, \$1. Mrs. Earl Garrett, Burlington, Kan.

**WHITE LANGSHAN COCKERELS AND** pullets from Certified flock. Robert Montgomery, Sabetha, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—BUFF**

**CHOICE SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN** cockerels, \$1.50 each. Mrs. F. E. Whitum, Caldwell, Kan.

**PURE BRED SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN** cockerels, \$2.50 from prize winning stock. Dorothy Cooley, Goff, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—WHITE**

**BARON'S SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN** cockerels, \$1.50 each, 12 for \$16.00. Oscar Gabrielson, Chanute, Kan.

**TOM COCHRAN'S BIG EGG STRAIN** Tancred cockerels. Also Beall cockerels from the Cochran farm. Mrs. Murdock, Sabetha, Kan.

**ENGLISH S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS** called by the world's champion culler, Geo. Burke of Hutchinson, Kan. Andrea Poultry Farm, Holyrood, Kan.

**SELECTED TANCRED ENGLISH S. C.** White Leghorn cockerels February and March hatched. Heavy laying strain. \$1.50-\$2.00-\$3.00 each. Mrs. Lewis Janssen, Lorraine, Kan.

**LEGHORNS—BROWN**

**PURE BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS,** John Koille, Greenleaf, Kan.

**GENUINE SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN** Leghorns. Everlays, champion egg-producers, excellent stock. Gertrude Washington, Kensington, Kan.

**MINORCAS—BUFF**

**BUFF MINORCA COCKERELS, \$1.50** each. R. L. Holliday, Elmont, Kan.

**MINORCAS—WHITE**

**DANDY! PURE BRED ROSE COMB MINORCA** cockerels, \$3 each. Peter A. Flaming, Hillsboro, Kan.

**ORPINGTONS—BUFF**

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

**PRIZE WINNING BUFF ORPINGTON** cockerels from heavy laying strain, \$3 and \$5 each. Chester DeWitt, Ellinwood, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BARRED**

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS \$2.00.** Large bone, yellow legs, well barred. Mrs. Ira Emig, Abilene, Kan.

**BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY EGG PRODUCING** Bradley strain. Eggs, Cockerels, \$3.00. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—BUFF**

**BUFF ROCK COCKERELS, EMERY SMALL,** Wilson, Kan.

**BUFF ROCKS FROM ACCREDITED** stock. March hatch, cockerels \$2.50, pullets \$1.50. Mrs. Chas. Ballew, Alma, Kan.

**ARISTOCRAT COCKEREL, NICELY** barred, well grown \$2. Also Rhode Island White early hatched pullets and cockerels \$2. Mrs. F. B. Pinet, Onaga, Kan.

**PLYMOUTH ROCKS—WHITE**

**FIFTY CHOICE PULLETS \$1.25 EACH,** J. C. Bostwick, Hoyt, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS** blood tested stock. Heavy layers \$2. King Smith, Hooper, Kan.

**BIG BONED PURE WHITE COCKERELS.** Absolutely true type from high producing blood tested state accredited A-flock \$3, banded ones \$5 and \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. Wm. Hartman, Bigelow, Kansas. **HEAD YOUR FLOCK WITH WHITE ROCK** cockerels from high producing dams. Sired by sons, grandsons of 231 egg hen. Pullets of same breeding have official records to 276. \$5.00. Ethel Brazelton, Troy, Kansas.

**PIGEONS**

**10,000 COMMON PIGEONS WANTED,** R. S. Elliott, 7500 Independence Ave., Kansas City, Mo.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS**

**SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS, EMERY** Small, Wilson, Kan.

**LARGE SINGLE COMB RED COCKERELS** \$2. A. Henke, Lost Springs, Kan.

**ACCREDITED ROSE COMB RED COCK-** erels, \$3 and \$4. Samuel Wenger, Powhattan, Kan.

**RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH COMBS,** standardbred show stock. Cockerels \$2 to \$5. Marshall's, LaCygne, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RED COCKERELS, FROM** my trapped, pedigreed, state certified, Class A, show winning stock. Exhibition penholders, reasonable. Utility cockerels, \$3.00 for quick sale. Mrs. James Gammell, Council Grove, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND RED COCK-** erels, by our State Show winners and pure Harold Tompkins pen. For market flocks \$2.50-\$3.50. For pure flocks \$5.00-\$7.50. Pure Harold Tompkins \$10-\$15. Also Polled Short-horns. J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan.

**RHODE ISLAND WHITES**

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE** cockerels \$2.50. Laverne Kirby, Mullinville, Kan.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND WHITE** cockerels, \$2.00 each. Charley Donmyer, Solomon, Kan.

**TURKEYS**

**NARRAGANSETT TOM \$8.00, HEN \$6.00.** Mearl Waits, Sedgwick, Kan.

**NICE NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$9.00 EACH,** Joe Zimmermann, Harper, Kan.

**PURE BRED BRONZE TOMS \$10, HENS** \$7. John Poupp, Hesston, Kan.

**FINE MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$12.00,** Hens \$8.00. Clara E. Ridge, Wilmore, Kan.

**BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8. MAY HATCH.** Range raised. Fred Knowles, Sun City, Kan.

**BRONZE TURKEY COCKERELS, \$10.00.** Healthy stock. Mrs. Murdock, Sabetha, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS; TOMS,** \$9, Hens, \$6. Mrs. Claude Dunn, Sedgwick, Kan.

**FINE NARRAGANSETT TOMS \$10.00,** Hens \$6.00. Mrs. M. M. Burnham, Ingalls, Kan.

**FOR SALE—WHITE HOLLAND GOB-** blers at \$8.00 each. George William, Portis, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE (GOLDBANKS)** TOMS \$10.00. Hens, \$7.00. Burnham Parr, Larned, Kan.

**MAMMOTH HIGH CLASS BRONZE TUR-** keys, priced reasonable. E. Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.

**LARGE VACCINATED PURE BOURBON** Reds, Toms \$10. Hens \$7.50. Mildred Lonner, Dighton, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$10.00, HENS,** \$7.00. Bird Bros. direct. Nealie Huckstadt, Garden City, Kan.

**FINE PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT** Turkeys, May hatched, vaccinated, from prize winning stock, Toms \$9.00, Hens \$6.00, Coops returned, Lula Barninger, McCracken, Kan.

**TURKEYS**

**EXTRA FINE LARGE NARRAGANSETT** Turkeys, Toms \$10; Hens, \$6. Mrs. O. Goodnow, Penokee, Kan.

**PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS** and Hens. Special prices until Christmas. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan.

**PURE NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS,** Toms \$10, Hens \$6, non-related trios. Mrs. Fred Hisey, Garden City, Kan.

**BIRD BROTHERS BRONZE. IF YOU WANT** some breeders that never saw a Doctor, write Turkeyland, Olney Springs, Colo.

**PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-** keys. Choice breeding stock. Large, healthy range bred. D. H. Gregory, Alton, Kan.

**PURE BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEY** Toms, \$10. White Embden Geese, \$2.50. E. H. W. Hartman, Valley Center, Kan.

**PURE BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS,** extra fine, toms \$10, Hens \$6. One 2 yr. old tom \$12. Frank Drake, Offerle, Kan.

**M. B. TURKEYS. BLUE RIBBON WIN-** ners wherever shown. Toms \$15, \$20, \$25. Pullets, \$10, \$12.50. W. H. Kincaid, McClave, Colo.

**PURE BRED MAMMOTH GOLDBANK** Bronze and Bourbon Red April toms \$10, Hens \$7. 2 yr. toms \$12, Hens \$8. Anna Fick, Winona, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, YOUNG** stock sired by 1st prize cockerel at Chicago Coliseum Show, December, 1926. R. L. Parrott, Osborne, Kan.

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

**GOLDBANKS MAMMOTH BRONZE TUR-** keys. Vaccinated. Winners of blue ribbons and silver cups. Mrs. I. V. Webb, N. Star Route, Dodge City, Kan.

**STRICTLY PURE BRED MAMMOTH** Bronze Turkeys. Sired by tom winning first prize at Kansas State Fair. Toms \$12.50; Hens \$8.00. J. C. Deschner, Hesston, Kan.

**WYANDOTTES—WHITE**

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.25.** Fishel direct, 280 egg strain. F. R. Janne, Luray, Kan.

**COCKERELS — WHITE WYANDOTTE,** Martin strain, \$2.50 each. W. H. Johnson, Grantville, Kan. Phone 214.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS,** from prize stock, 290 egg strain, large \$2.50 to \$3.50. David Keller, Chase, Kan.

**WHITE WYANDOTTES FROM CERTI-** fied stock. Free from T. B. Great layers. Mrs. Fred O'Daniel, Westmoreland, Kan.

**REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTE** cockerels. Prize-winning, egg-producing stock. \$2, \$3 and \$4. J. D. Jantzen, Hillsboro, Kan.

**FOR SALE: WHITE WYANDOTTE COCK-** erels, \$2.50 each. White Wyandotte cockerels from Martin stock \$8.00 each. Joe N. Engle, Abilene, Kan. Route 2.

**WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, BAR-** ron strain. Regular price, \$3.00 to \$6.00 each. 1-3 off until Dec. 20th. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**

**HOLIDAY POULTRY WANTED; COOPS** loaned free. Write today. "The Copes," Topeka, Kan.

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

**LIVESTOCK**

**HORSES AND JACKS**

**FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5. PAY WHEN** well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.

**FOR SALE—THREE YEAR OLD SPOTTED** Saddle Stallion, also three Spotted fillies. C. F. Wolf, Ottawa, Kan.

**TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCH-** eron stallions, \$200.00 to \$500.00. Fred Chandler, Charlton, Iowa.

**FOR SALE, 9 FULL BLOOD SHETLAND** Ponies, 5 mares, 4 horse colts 1 and 2 years, black and white spotted. Price right. John Theiner, Dalhart, Texas.

**CATTLE**

**FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES,** write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**RED POLLED CATTLE, ADVANCE REG-** istry breeding. Wilkie Blair, Girard, Kan.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES,** write Edgewood Farms, Whitewater, Wis.

**FOR SALE—JERSEY BULL, FINANCIAL'S** Gamboa's Buddy, Sire, Financial Golden Aloi; Dam, Gamboa's Queen. C. M. Vaughn, Reece, Kan.

**REGISTERED HOLSTEIN BULLS, SIBED** by 30 lb. son of Canary Butter Boy King and high producing dams. Serviceable age. E. W. Obitts, Herington, Kan.

**GUERNSEYS—BEAUTIFULLY MARKED,** practically pure bred helpers, well grown, good udders, bred for production and type; 5 weeks old, tuberculin tested. Shipped by express at little cost, \$20 each. C. O. D. Wildwood Farms, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

**HOGS**

**REGISTERED HAMPSHIRE BOARS, ANY** weight or age. Smith Bros., Burns, Kan.

**REGISTERED WHITE WAX HAMPSHIRE** boars, March farrowed, guaranteed, priced to sell. Raymond Wegner, Onaga, Kan.

**CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED BOARS** and gilts—Pigs, \$20 per pair. No kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Sciota, Ill.

**THREE BLACK POLAND CHINA BOARS** of April farrow weight 200 lbs. Price \$35.00 each. C. M. Wayne, Burlington, Kan.

**BOARS MAY FARROW SIBED BY SHAPP-** nel, Jr., Grand Champion Poland China boar of Dickinson Co. G. E. Schlessner, Hope, Kan.

**POLAND CHINA BOARS TOPS FROM 133** head, best breeding, correct individually, guaranteed as described, \$35. Ewart Kemp- lay, Corning, Kan.

**Spotted Poland Spring** Boars and Gilt. World Grand Champion blood lines. Farmers' prices. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.

**SHEEP AND GOATS**

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED REGISTERED** ewes, Shropshires and Hampshire, bred from imported strains, at low prices. Cedar Row Stock Farm, Rt. 2, Burlington, Kan.

**Loop Makes a Profit**

(Continued from Page 3)

the fence he needed, he figured his expenses for equipment totaled something like \$2,000. But he felt justified in making the investment at the time and so far he says he isn't sorry he did it. He improved his plant a great deal more last year, he believes, by changing to an electric brooder. His experience with it has been very successful and encouraging. "You see," Loop said, "there is no foul air or fumes to hurt the chicks. Here's the rope that regulates the height as the birds grow. I had a chance to try it out during a severe cold spell. On one occasion we necessarily had to put 367 chicks under the brooder that is supposed to accommodate 350. We lost only 20 chicks during the season from that bunch.

Figures seem to indicate that Loop should make considerable money with the rabbits. He puts the income at \$80 to \$120 a year for each doe. He started with purebred rabbits last January, buying three does and a buck. Later he purchased three more does. His first sales netted \$5 each from three males—that was \$15 by the middle of June and the total feed bill up to that time was only \$10 for the 50 head. He feeds 1 part barley to 3 parts oats and some dry alfalfa. All in all, Loop figures the feed bill will amount to about one-third of a cent a day. He has a contract, that holds for five years, which will account for all the animals he has to sell. "And at present rates they will beat the poultry," according to Loop. "We have three possible ways to cash in on our rabbits—as meat, breeding stock and the fur."

An old feed bin was turned into very efficient and comfortable rabbit hutches for a total cost of \$10. Loop sees a good profit in the business with very little expense. He has lost only one animal and has had no trouble from disease, but he will "watch his step" carefully so that nothing of the sort gets a start.

Eight stands of 10-frame hives take care of the bees. "Some years they will do well to take care of themselves," their owner said, "but they are worth having. The first year we had bees we sold \$70 worth of honey aside from what we used ourselves. And we had only half as many stands as at present." The goats were purchased because health seems to need special diet after being gassed and shelled in battle. The Jerseys and fruit and garden—well, they do their part.

**Hens Need the Mash**

To withdraw mash from the hens in the fall is about as practical as stopping the clock to save time. Such a practice is likely to throw the entire flock into a late molt and naturally cause the egg production to stop.

One fall we divided two groups of hens and fed one mash thruout the fall and gave the others only corn, wheat and oats. The group receiving no mash dropped to an egg production of 10 per cent, while those receiving mash maintained an egg production thruout the year around 35 per cent. The mash-supplied flock completed the molt much quicker than the group without mash. Many farm people believe the flock can "pick up" sufficient bugs, grasshoppers, and other insects to supply the demand for protein. However, since the hens must have a liberal amount of protein to manufacture eggs, it must be supplied. The grain furnishes some protein, but it is not a suitable quality or sufficient quantity to meet the specific demands for high egg production. The fact that hens are usually replenishing her feathers make the requirements for protein all the greater. Actual farm experience proves beyond all doubt that animal feeds, such as meat scrap or tankage, milk and range conditions are highly profitable for successful poultry management.

"What I need," said the hardware merchant to the applicant, "is a boy who will be partly in the store and partly out."

"But," interjected the boy, "what do I do when somebody closes the door?"



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ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

TWO great Ranch Bargains—2,000 acres deeded, Kansas, modern improvements, \$20 per acre; 18,000 leased cost of taxes, 64,000 acres, New Mexico, \$125,000. Improvements alone cost \$100,000. Both stocked with fine Herefords, Simmons, Kansas City, Mo.

THE GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY serves an agricultural empire in Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana. Rent or secure a permanent home where live stock or diversified crops insure success. Idaho, Washington and Oregon offer additional advantages in fruit growing, dairying and poultry raising with mild climate and attractive surroundings. LOW HOMESSEEK-ER'S EXCURSION RATES. Write for Free Zone of Plenty Book or detailed information on any state.

E. C. Leedy, Dept. 400,  
Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minn.

### ARKANSAS

OZARK FARMS, good water, climate, living conditions. Diversity and certainty of crops. Terms. C. D. Haney, Bentonville, Ark.

COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County, Original Ozarks. Free Lists, Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

\$1,000,000 PAID Crawford County farmers annually for fruit, berries and vegetables. Improved farms \$10 to \$40 per acre. For free information write Doyel, Mountainburg, Arkansas.

120 ACRE, WELL IMPROVED FARM for sale, \$2,500. Close to school and church. Mild winters, pleasant summers. Priced to sell quick. Write owner, B. L. Curtis, Sims, Arkansas.

### CALIFORNIA

#### FOR SALE

64 irrigable farms on the Orland reclamation project, California, on which the Federal Bureau of Reclamation holds options for sale to qualified settlers at prices determined by independent appraisal, 10% down and balance in 20 years. For information address R. C. E. Weber, Project Supt., Orland Project, Orland, California.

### COLORADO

IMP. irrigated farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

640 COLORADO ranch foreclosed for \$1600. Price \$1800. Fenced, house, barn, garage, well, springs. Box 36, Florence, Colorado.

### KANSAS

FOR SALE: N.E. Kansas farms, ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan.

80 ACRES, 3 miles Iola. Must be sold. Easy terms. Bargain. Write for full particulars. A. A. Kendall, Colby, Kan.

200 ACRES, NEAR EMPORIA, fine dairy farm, large improvements, \$57 per acre. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

440 ACRES, Hamilton Co., Kan. 360 in cultivation, all fenced; 150 acres in wheat, \$12,000, half cash. J. F. Hughes, Pratt, Ks.

640 ACRES, level, 3 miles of Kanorado. 450 acres, rolling stock farm, improved. Sherman Co., T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kan.

IMP. 1920 A. ranch, alfalfa, hay, crop land, unlimited water, 3 mi. Weskan, Ks., \$12 yr. Mary Kingore, 1416 Downing, Denver, Colo.

I CAN ARRANGE good terms from owners of Northeast Kansas farms, to buyers, upon small payment down, balance time. F. M. Smith, Holton, Kansas.

IMPROVED 80 ACRES, 3 miles Topeka. 1/2 cultivated, balance pasture, timber, plenty water. Good stock farm, 1/4 mile grade school, 3 miles High School, \$9,500. J. E. Malone, N. Topeka, Route 3.

### KANSAS

MODERN highly improved 40 acres, close in suburban. Ottawa. Also choice 110 acre farm home on main highway. Special price for immediate sale. Write for special description Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

158 1/2 ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass farm, good imp. soil, water, 1/2 mi. town, grade and H. S., 35 mi. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed, \$16,500, mts. \$10,000, 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

80 ACRES improved. Price \$4,000. \$500 cash, balance time. 35 acres improved, price \$3,500. Suburban property, terms. 240 acre stock farm, improved. Part bottom land, price \$17.50 per acre. No trades considered on these farms. Write us. The Allen County Investment Co., Iola, Kansas.

#### 640 A. Stock, Grain Tract

Graham Co., Kan. Best watered section in the county, 1/2 in cultivation, all can be, balance fine pasture, well fenced, on highway and public road, 8 room house, other out-buildings. Exchange for smaller tract east, clear or income carry back. Particulars address 405 Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### MISSOURI

160 ACRES in the Ozarks. Improved. \$2,400. Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Missouri.

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

HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy, fruit, poultry farms. Big list. Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.

40 ACRES hog tight, 4 room house, 20 meadow, fruit, on State Highway. \$1,000; half cash. Platt-Wright, Seymour, Missouri.

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

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

OZARKS—120 A., \$3,600. 6 rm. house. 80 acres cultivated, improvements good, fine springs, close school, meadows, pasture, orchard, team, cows, hogs, hens, feed; terms, list free. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

### OKLAHOMA

158 ACRE FARM, all fenced, 120 acres wheat, 2 seven room houses, out-buildings. 2 wells, windmill, running spring. Mile from town of 31,000; 17 miles from oil field; \$20,000. Will retain one-sixteenth of royalty. Roy Schrock, Enid, Oklahoma.

### WASHINGTON

20 ACRES good land in an irrigation district in Eastern Washington. No improvements. District produces earliest fruits and vegetables in Northwest. No down payment. No interest first year. I will even pay taxes and water assessments for one year. Two or three crops will pay for the land. Price \$4,000. Ten years if you want it. Address F. F., care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas.

### SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exchng. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

### INCOME EVERY MONTH

You can own a steady monthly producing income property in bustling, growing Kansas City. Your investment grows as Kansas City grows. Tell us what you have and what you want. We will try to meet your requirements. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

### REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

day I told them you had failed, owing \$9,000, and then that Mrs. Mitz chimed in and said her husband had failed, owing over \$20,000 to his creditors. The cat!"

## Believes in Americanism

In the Nation's Business Julius H. Barnes, one of the greatest grain authorities and dictator of grain in the War Administration, replies tartly to the speech of Mussolini attacking democracy.

"Today," the Italian dictator declared, "we solemnly bury the falsehood of universal democratic suffrage. What is this universal suffrage? We have seen it in action. Out of 11 million citizens who had the right to vote, 6 million did not bother to do it. What value had their votes, considering that the only qualification for suffrage was to have reached 21 years of age?" As to his own dictatorship the Italian ruler boasted that "no other government in any part of the world ever had a foundation as vast or as deep as the present Italian government."

Mr. Barnes takes issue with the Italian premier. "He proclaimed," says Mr. Barnes, "in tones of dominant confidence a philosophy of government that directly challenges the conception on which rests our American commonwealth."

It is a strange paradox that Americans who admire the political philosophy of Mussolini are invariably 100 per cent Americans and the makers of the 100 per cent slogan of Americanism. Julius Barnes is not one of these super-patriots who have no belief in Americanism. He points out that with Mussolini government "is itself the arbiter and director of private enterprise." But more seriously than that "government with him is not, as with us, the orderly expressed will of the majority of its citizens. Here," says Mr. Barnes, "is the challenge and the opportunity for American political and business philosophy to justify itself by the measure of comparison."

This he proceeds to do. In the first place, "American standards are more enlightened when they ask such balance between size of family and economic position that children may be assured of the birthright of education and even of the opportunity for culture, and that they may thus make more effective individual citizens of the state. Mussolini pleads for an increase of population, boasts of the imposed tax on bachelors and threatens a tax on barren marriages as an inducement for more offspring."

"In Italy," declared Mussolini, "there is room only for the Fascisti, and for non-Fascists, provided they are exemplary and upright citizens. There is no room for anti-Fascists." This is not the American idea of party rule, tho we believe in party rule. Neither autocracy nor Socialism, says Mr. Barnes, "can equal in either the development of individual character or the stability of government institutions the political philosophy that asks only an equal chance, that government shall hold the scales fairly and allow each citizen by his own effort, ability and character to build his own niche in the social structure." And American business also "believes that the highest type of citizenship and the most lasting form of government develop under the right to make its own mistakes, to repent, to correct and to rise from such successive failure to ultimate achievement."

Mr. Barnes sums up the issue raised by the Italian tyrant in the statement that "the real trial in social and political theory in the world today is between the American theory of a free government and a free people, based on the universal vote, a theory justified by each year of superior progress in America, and the new autocracy of Mussolini. America," he affirms, "can meet, point for point, in the realm of material achievement this challenge of Mussolini, by comparison not only with Italy under that regime but as well with any other people in the world." As a business leader of high standing he does well to declare his full faith in Americanism.

## Stamp Protects Consumer

An efficient inspection service is maintained by the United States Government to assure the meat buyer that he is getting a sound, wholesome product that was prepared in a clean, sanitary meat-packing establishment. Meats

which pass the rigid Government inspection are marked by a stamp "U. S. Insp'd & P's'd." "The stamp is absolutely harmless," the United States Department of Agriculture declares in commenting on reports that some dealers frequently cut it off of carcasses and also retail cuts of meat. The marking fluid is a vegetable coloring material made of approved ingredients and is as harmless as fruit juice. The inspection stamp is put on all wholesale cuts of inspected beef, veal, pork, lamb, and mutton, and is the United States Government's assurance that the meat was from a healthy animal and was prepared in a strictly sanitary manner. The Government inspectors first examine the live animals and follow thru each process of preparing fresh meat or meat products for market.

This protection which the United States Department of Agriculture provides under authority from Congress, enables consumers to distinguish properly inspected meat from that which has not been slaughtered and prepared under such a safeguard. Consumers, therefore, should request dealers not to cut off the inspection stamp, since its removal destroys the official assurance as to the meat's wholesomeness.

## Two Real Club Boosters

I am enclosing a picture of Eloise Coleman and Norma Hofsess of Partridge, who are real club boosters. Eloise raises White Wyandottes and Norma Barred Rocks, and they both take their share—and then some—of the ribbons every year at the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson. They also



Eloise Coleman and Norma Hofsess, Two Loyal Club Members at Partridge

won first at the Kansas Free Fair at Topeka, with 17 teams entered, with their demonstration on how to make poultry raising more profitable. They have not missed a club meeting this year. Mrs. N. A. Cassidy.

Partridge, Kan.

## Irrigation an Asset

An irrigation experiment sponsored by the Winfield Chamber of Commerce for the last two years has proved that irrigation in the Arkansas River valley, and particularly in Cowley county, is a paying proposition. Sugar beets, cabbage and corn have been grown on the 40-acre tract. On 2 1/2 acres this year 22 1/2 tons were grown. A single acre produced 12,700 pounds of cabbage.

## Our Best Three Offers

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

## A Huge Sweet Potato

O. C. Finch of Stockton grew a sweet potato of the Osage Red variety this year which weighed 4 1/2 pounds.

## The First One

Rockford, Ill.—Incensed by the text of letters which she asserted he had written about her to her landlady, Genevieve Taylor, 25, fired three shots at Alfonso Payne, 26, at noon to-day. One of the bullets took effect in Payne's grin.—Danville paper.

## Placing the Static

Mrs. Witsend (from stairway)—"Wilbur, for mercy's sake, turn off that radio! That woman has the awfulest voice I ever heard!"

Wilbur—"Ha! Ha! This isn't the radio, Ma. This is Mrs. Highpitch come to call."

## Quite at Home There

The party was a dinner participated in only by Mr. and Mrs. Coolidge and John. The family spent the afternoon, which was quite warm for this season of the year, together on the front page.—Richmond Times-Dispatch.

## That Was No Accident

He was being medically examined preparatory to taking out an insurance policy. "Ever had a serious illness?" asked the deputy. "No," was the reply.

"Ever had an accident?" "No." "Never had a single accident in your life?" "Never, except last spring when a bull tossed me over a fence." "Don't you call that an accident?" "No, sir! He did it on purpose."

## A Shake-Down

The New Jersey coast, from Asbury Park northwards, was shaken to-day by earth tremors moving from south to north. The Western Union at Highlands, N. J., vibrated violently for 20 cents.—Boston American.

## Magic Number

WE KILL OUR POULTRY 3 TIMES DAILY

—Handbill of a Jamaica (N. Y.) market.

## Ducking the Cussing

Jones—"Why have you that courtesy sign on the rear of your auto?"

Green—"So people can see it when I cut in past them."

## Beating Her to It

"Henry," exclaimed Mrs. H. P. Bloop to her husband, "at the bridge club to-



**LIVESTOCK NEWS**  
By J. W. Johnson  
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, Kan., breeders of Chester White hogs, have announced Feb. 22 as the date of their bred sow sale.

A letter from Fred Laptad, Lawrence, requests that I claim April 26 for his annual Poland China and Duroc sale at the farm near Lawrence.

Petracek Bros., Oberlin, sell Chester White bred sows Feb. 18. Decatur county has a number of pure bred hog breeders and a good corn crop this year is making a good demand for breeding stock all over the Northwest.

The dates of the fair associations that affiliate with the international association of fairs were arranged at the annual meeting in Chicago held the week of the International. The Kansas Free Fair dates at Topeka are Sept. 10 to 15.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, who lives near Bendena, both towns in Doniphan county, always holds his Duroc sales in the community sale pavilion at Bendena. He will sell bred sows there January 21 and about 40 or 45 head will be cataloged. It will be an offering as good or a little better than any he has ever made. The sale will be advertised in the Kansas Farmer later.

One of H. E. Walter & Sons' herd boars attacked Mr. Walter a few weeks ago and landed him in the hospital at St. Joe. He is getting along as well as could be expected but it will be several weeks before he is able to be around much. In the meantime Frank Walter, the son and junior member of the firm is in charge and two good men are looking after things in Mr. Walter's absence. Their bred sow sale date is Feb. 1 and a fine lot of sows and gilts are already bred for this sale. They are largely by The Promise, first prize junior yearling at both the Kansas state fairs this fall, and a nice lot of them are bred to Best Goods, a grandson of the first prize boar at the Iowa state fair this fall.

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**  
By Jesse B. Johnson  
465 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

An advertisement appearing in a local Nebraska paper announcing that the Ed M. Kern hog farm, located at Stanton, must be sold and that it is being offered at a sacrifice price, recalls the big Duroc boom that swept the country a few years ago. Mr. Kern sold more high priced Durocs and held the record sales of America. His best known herd boar, Great Orion Sensation, was several times National grand cham-

**CHESTER WHITE HOGS**  
**Blue Grass Herd**

Boars sired by champions at prices that will suit you all. Letters cheerfully answered. Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., Brown Co.

**Frager's Blue Grass Herd**  
Spring boars and gilts by Blue Grass Kid, a Lugenbeel boar. Boars priced right. Gilts bred or open. Come and see me.  
LOUIS M. FRAGER, Washington, Kansas

**Second Blue Grass Herd**  
Very choice spring boars for sale sired by prize winning boars and out of prize winning dams. Priced right.  
M. K. GOODPASTURE, HIWATHA, KAN.

**A Few Good Boars**  
fall pigs either sex, sired by Sutter's Blue Grass 287161. Ernest Sutter, Lawrence, Kan.

**LARGE TYPE CHESTER WHITES**  
Big lengthy, spring boars. Good backs. From state prize winning stock. Double immuned. Reg. Choice \$35.00.  
Harold Missimer, Enterprise, Kansas

**CHESTER WHITE BRED GILTS**  
Sixteen head of bred gilts \$40 each bred to the Jr. champion boar at American Poyal 1927. Lloyd Cole, R. 3, North Topeka, Kan.

**O.I.C.HOGS on time** Write for Hog Book  
Originators and most extensive breeders.  
THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 15, Salem, Ohio.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS**  
**BOARS, BIG AND GROWTHY**  
Weanling pigs. Be sure to see our boars before you buy.  
J. A. SANDERSON, REAGER, KANSAS  
11 miles west of Norton

**Spring Boars Priced Right**  
Big, husky boars, out of Lynch's Giant dams and sired by Good herd boars.  
LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS

**KAWNEE FARM SPOTTED POLANDS**  
Spring boars and gilts out of prize winning sires and dams. Fair prices for our best.  
DR. HENRY B. MILLER, Rossville, Kansas

**Spotted Boars and Gilts**  
25 tops. Sired by Victor 1st and Halls Wildfire. Singletons Giant, Harkraker, Sharpshooter dams.  
B. G. HALL & SONS, SELMA, KANSAS

**BRED GILTS—WICKHAM'S WINNERS**  
Bred to Toronado, a snappy New Boar. Immune. Splendid brood sow prospects. Priced right. GROVER WICKHAM, Arlington, Kan.

**POLLED HEREFORD CATTLE**  
**CHARLOAD OF BULLS**  
Polled Herefords, Wilson, Worthmore and Perfect Bonnie sired them. Also our best heifers bred to our herd bulls. JESS RIFFEL, Enterprise, Kan.

plion and breeders from everywhere paid fabulous prices for sows sired by him or sows bred to him. The Kern farm is one of the best improved places in the middle west and should stand as a guide post warning breeders of the dangers of inflated prices.

Ben H. Bird of Protection reports the sale of his herd bull Golden Crown 2nd to C. L. White of Bucklin, Kan. Mr. White, who formerly lived at Greensburg, has a good herd of Shorthorns and is to be congratulated on securing such a great sire to place at the head of his herd.

For eight years L. R. Andrews & Son of Harper have been breeding registered Shorthorns; during that time they have been good buyers at many of the best sales. Every year they have sold off some of their less desirable females together with the young bulls. The female herd is now composed almost entirely of pure Scotch animals headed by the outstanding ton red bull Bapton Sultan. Now the junior member of the firm has decided to leave the farm and the entire herd is to be dispersed. The date of sale is December 15. D. Wolschlagel & Sons, John Potter and Fred Maninger are each consigning a few head to the sale. The Andrews herd is the first herd in Harper county to be fully accredited.

On his farm near Rexford, Mr. John A. Yelek is making a success of breeding and selling registered Milking Shorthorn cattle. Mr. Yelek started eight years ago with Bates cows of the Wildeyes family and on this foundation he has used consecutively several very high class bulls. Two of them were sons of Imported Master Sam and another came from the Woods herd at Pendleton, Pa. The herd has been carefully culled and at this time there are about twenty breeding cows in the herd and a fine lot of young bulls and heifers. The present herd bull is a grandson of Master Sam and his dam has a record of 12,800 pounds of milk in one year. Other cows in the herd have private records of close to 10,000 pounds of milk. Mr. Yelek also maintains a fine herd of registered Hampshire hogs.

J. C. Dulaney, Harry Snook and Dulaney & Jarvis held a Joint Holstein sale at the fair grounds in Winfield November 21. The occasion marked the dispersion of the Snook herd, one of the highest producing herds in this part of Kansas. The same would be true of the J. C. Dulaney herd had he entirely dispersed, but he held back a great bunch of heifers, all daughters of the great bull, King Matador Colantha Ormsby, the bull owned jointly by the three firms making the sale. The top price of \$300 was reached twice during the afternoon, No. 4 in the J. C. Dulaney consignment, L. M. Caton of Winfield and Mr. Snook's 3-year-old heifer, No. 33, sold for that amount, going to the State asylum at Winfield. Her last January heifer brought \$100, going to the same buyer, C. H. Lehr of Augusta, was a heavy buyer, taking several head of the best females, also buying the mature sire from the Dulaney & Jarvis sale at the bargain price of \$145. A. C. Clausen of Augusta, who already owns a good small herd, made several good purchases, among them No. 8, a daughter of Canary Butter Boy King 9th. She cost him \$255. Mrs. Jesse Hassinger of Winfield was a good buyer, taking several at around \$150 each. Prices seemed a trifle low for many of the best cows but the more common ones and the heifers sold well. The herds lacked the advantage of previous publicity. Cows of the same quality would have sold much higher in better advertised herds.

**Public Sales of Livestock**


- Holstein Cattle**  
Dec. 14—C. A. Frey, Abilene, Kan.
- Shorthorn Cattle**  
Dec. 15—L. R. Andrews & Son., Harper, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 8—J. A. Sanderson, Reager, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs**  
Feb. 1—H. B. Walter & Son., Bendena, Kan.  
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Duroc Jersey Hogs**  
Jan. 21—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.
- Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.
- Feb. 15—W. A. Gladfelter, Emporia, Kan.
- Feb. 23—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan., and D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb. Combination sale.
- Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
- April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.
- Chester White Hogs**  
Feb. 9—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.

**Winter Grit Supply**

A farm poultry flock needs plenty of grit during the winter, and if the caretaker does not wish to buy commercial grit, fine gravel makes an excellent substitute, as it is the bird's natural source of grit. On many farms there is a lack of fine gravel, and a farmer with a car can often haul fine gravel from a neighbor's pit. The gravel can be loaded into old feed sacks holding about 100 pounds a sack and hauled in the back of a touring car.

This should be done before the gravel is soaked with the fall rains. It must be fairly dry when placed in the hoppers. Wet gravel soon freezes into a solid block, which can hardly be pecked apart by the hens. If the gravel supply is neglected until snow time, it is almost necessary to buy commercial grit. While hens may survive for many weeks without grit, it is especially needed to grind the whole corn usually included in the farm hen's ration, and flocks without grit do not have a fair chance to use their feed to the best advantage.

**Shorthorn Dispersal Sale**  
on farm 2 miles from town.  
**Thursday, Dec. 15**



30 HEAD comprising 14 big, fine cows all bred. 9 of them to BARMPTON SULTAN, our ton red Scotch bull, one of the best bulls according to good judges to be found in the state. 11 open heifers and 6 bulls from calves up to ready for service age. The offering includes the IMP, cow LADY MARION 2nd, the dam of many noted prize winners, her roan bull calf sired by AVON ROSEBLUSH also sells. 75% of the offering are pure Scotch of the best families. D. Wolschlagel & Sons consign two serviceable bulls sired by BABTON DRAMATIST, JOHN POTTER 3 females and FRED MANINGER 8 open heifers. Remember BABTON SULTAN our great Cruickshank-Lavender bull sells. He is good enough to head any herd in the land. We also sell a pair of reg. PERCHERON fillies and a few DUROCS. For catalog address  
**L. R. Andrews & Son, Owners, Harper, Kansas**  
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer

**JERSEY CATTLE**  
**BROOKSIDE STOCK FARM JERSEYS**  
For sale Bulls sired by Brilliant St. Mawes Lad No. 230115. One of the greatest production bred bulls has 18 gold medals, 22 silver medals, 3 medals of merit, 3 imported Dams and Sires, 2 World's Champion inside 3 generations, have several young bulls ready for service, also cows and heifers. T. D. MARSHALL, Gylvia, Kan.

**Knoepfel's Jersey Herd**  
Is headquarters for some of the best in Jersey. One yearling bull and some babies. Sired by Queen's Velvet Raleigh whose first Senior yearling daughter to freshen made 217 lbs. of fat in 153 days in G. T. A few heifers for sale. A. H. KNOEPEL, COLONY, KAN.

**Reg. of Merit Jerseys**  
4th of herd have R. M. Records, rest closely related. 3 state record cows in herd. Young fresh cows for sale out of tested dams. Also bulls.  
Frank L. Young, Cheney, Kan.

**Tessoro Place Jerseys**  
High class bulls out of R. of M. cows and sired by grandson of Fera's Rexford No. 1. Also cows and heifers. Correct type. R. A. Gilliland, Deaton, Kan.

**Young Jersey Bulls**  
from calves up to breeding age, sired by Casotto Fern our line bred Golden Ferns Lad bull.  
L. A. POE, Hunnewell, Kansas

**POLAND CHINA HOGS**  
**FALL PIGS**  
Boars and gilts sired by Wonder Boy and Goldenrod. We can furnish unrelated trios. They are big husky pigs. We have a wonderful bunch of gilts sired by Golden Rainbow and others bred for March and April litters. Everything vaccinated and registered.  
C. E. HOGLUND & SONS, McPherson, Kan.

**Gilts for Pig Clubs**  
Wittum type Poland China gilts bred or open, special prices to pig clubs. Well grown and best of breeding.  
F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.

**Ricker's Big Polands**  
big spring boars for sale sired by WALL STREET MONARCH 3d, and other boars of note. Priced reasonable. M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS.

**PEACE'S BIG POLANDS**  
60 Boars and Gilts. Blood of Dundale Giant Sired by CAKEEATER and DONQUIXOTE. Good ones by the great NIGHT HAWK. Holding no public sale.  
S. U. PEACE, OLATHE, KANSAS

**PRICES ALWAYS RIGHT**  
A few choice young boars ready for service. Also open and bred gilts. Write for breeding and prices.  
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

**SPRING POLAND BOARS**  
sired by DESIGNER HURLES son of Designer, out of Liberator, King Kole, and The Rainbow dams. Good individuals. Special prices to Pig Club boys. Floyd S. Brian, Derby, (Sedgwick Co.) Kansas

**20 POLAND BOARS**  
Selected, by Black Seal and Villager 2nd. Dams by Ataman, New Hope and Black Seal. OTHO G. SMITH, COLONY, KAN.

**Boars and Gilts For Sale**  
We bred and showed the Champion ton litter at Topeka. We breed the kind that feeds. RAY SAYLER, ZENADALE, KAN.

**HOME OF THE PROMISE**  
first prize futurity junior yearling at Topeka and Hutchinson, 1927, and Best Goods by the 1927 Iowa grand champion. Fall pigs for sale. Can furnish boar and gilts not related. N. B. Walter & Son, Box K-62, Bendena, Ka.

**DUROC HOGS**  
**Shipped on Approval**  
Spring and Fall yearling Duroc boars shipped on approval. No money down. Guaranteed immune and breeders.  
F. C. Crocker, Box M, Beatrice, Nebraska

**Kansas 1927 Jr. Champion Duroc Boar**  
Choice sows and gilts bred to him and Harvester's Leader for sale. Weanling pigs unrelated, pairs, trios, etc. Also serviceable boars bred in Purple over 25 years. Shipped on approval. Registered. Immuned. Photo.  
W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS

**Boars Ready for Service**  
Registered, immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROTHERS, Abilene, Kan.

**DUROC SPRING BOARS**  
carrying the blood of champs. March and April farrow. Reg. Immuned. Priced reasonable. Come, write or phone.  
J. C. STEWART & SONS, Americus, Kan.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**Reg. Shorthorns**  
Sired by Silver Marshall 946863, a very impressive sire. Bulls and heifers. Choice breeding and individuals. Herd accredited.  
A. H. TAYLOR & SON, SEDGWICK, KAN.

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**BANBURY & SONS** Established 1907  
Polled Shorthorns won at State Fair. 4 firsts, 3 seconds, 4 thirds. One of largest herds in United States. Grandsons of \$5000 and \$6000 Imp. Bulls. Beef, Milk and Butter bred. Reds, Whites, Roans. Halter broke. \$75 to \$300. Bull and 2 heifers delivered 150 miles free. Phone 1692 our expense. Pratt, Kan.

**HOLSTEIN CATTLE**  
**HOLSTEINS more Fat!**  
Holsteins lead the world in production of butterfat—the largest factor in dairy profit. Eighty per cent of the cows which have produced 1000 lbs. or more of butterfat in a year are Holsteins.  
Write for literature Extension Service.  
**The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA**  
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

**Shady Nook Farm Holsteins**  
Bulls of serviceable age all sold, but we have a choice young bull 8 mo. old that carries over 75% the same blood as Eld Miller's cow MAMSELL, who drew the attraction at Topeka Free Fair. Our herd is made up largely of sisters of Mamsell. We also have a few bull calves from 2 to 6 mo. old. Write for description and prices.  
J. A. ENGLE, TALMAGE, KANSAS

**Oldest Herd in the State**  
Bulls from this herd and out of 32 and 1000 pound ancestors.  
J. P. MAST, 1426 Harrison St., Topeka, Kan.  
Farm at Scranton, Kansas

**A. R. O. Holsteins**  
Bulls from officially tested dams, sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby with ten of the fifteen dams back of him averaging over 1000 lbs. butter in one year.  
H. A. DRESSLER, LEO, KAN.

**CHOICE REGISTERED BULLS**  
Ready for service. Grandsons of Canary Butter Boy King and out of daughters of King Watson Segis Star. Write for photos and prices.  
Maplewood Farm, W. H. Mott, Herington, Ks.

**REGIER HOLSTEINS**  
Young bulls for sale by the show bull "Sir Tyrone Tilly Plebe" out of high record dams. Few springing heifers bred to same bull.  
G. Regier & Son, Whitewater, Kansas

**GUERNSEY CATTLE**  
**Springdale Guernseys**  
Now offering young bulls and heifer calves of A. R. breeding. Records up to 600 pounds butterfat. Write for list.  
C. R. KISSINGER & SONS, Ottawa, Kan.

**GUERNSEYS**  
For sale Registered Guernsey Bull calves and bulls of serviceable ages. Prices \$50 to \$100. Write me for sale list.  
R. C. KRUEGER, MANHATTAN, KANSAS

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THE new Automatic-adjusting, Roller Water Remover, the new Safety Feed Board, the new Gasoline motor, that starts with a flip of the foot lever and gives the same sure flow of power as an electric motor, make the Maytag more than ever the ideal farm washer.

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So compact is the new Multi-Motor that it is interchangeable with the electric motor by removing only four bolts. The Automobile-type carburetor, high-tension magneto and speed governor make it a modern engineering masterpiece—in-built, no belts to line up—a woman's motor.

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| Almena.....Wolf & Kingman           | Goodland..W. H. Tipton Hdw. Co.   | Kingman...O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.    | Modoc.....The Modoc Garage          | Riley.....Enos Fritz               |
| Anthony.....Community Gro.          | Great Bend.Gibson Farm Sup. Co.   | Kinsley.....Nevis Hdw. Co.       | Montezuma...Parks Merc. Co.         | Russell.....S. S. Miller & Sons    |
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# Maytag

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