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# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



Volume 66 pt. 1

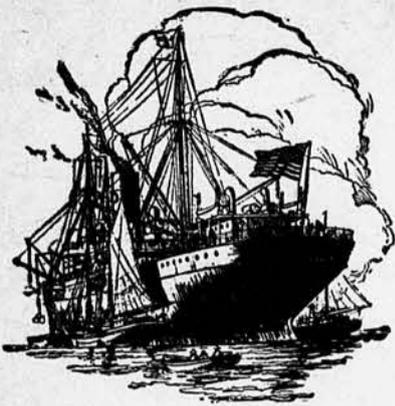
January 7, 1928

Number 1



Let's Grow  
a Big Corn Crop  
in 1928,  
Too!





## World Markets for Farm Products

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American Bee Journal, Box H, Hamilton, Ill.

## If I were a farmer

and had to be on the job at the squeak of dawn, I'd own a good flashlight, you can bet your boots. It would light my way through the yard to the barn and out-buildings. I wouldn't stumble over anything, no matter how sleepy I might be.

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Get the flashlight habit. It's part of modern farming.

## Some Corn in the Fields Yet

### Why is There Such a Great Variation in the Price Dealers Pay for Grain?

BY HARLEY HATCH

**A** TRIP to Emporia during the last week disclosed considerable corn still to be husked. This was largely on the river bottom; the yield was in most instances heavy except for the few places where the Cottonwood and Neosho had slopped over. The upland farmers seemed to have the corn about out, but on many farms the job of kafir heading yet awaited them. Little kafir is raised on the river and creek bottoms, as corn, wheat and alfalfa pay better. It is not often that grain buyers pay as much for kafir as they do for corn, especially in a year of large production, but in our local markets both are quoted this week at 60 cents a bushel. Feeders over in Greenwood county are paying 68 to 70 cents for corn; needless to say, little moves to the towns that are paying but 60 cents. Some buying points in this county are paying 64 cents for corn; while others, with equal shipping advantages, pay but 60 cents. Are the first buyers unduly liberal or are the last taking too big a margin?

#### Cattle Outlook Remains Good?

A number of feeders from this locality shipped their cattle to market this week. Returns, while not so great as would have been obtained a short time ago, are yet good, and the prospect for further feeding profits appeared so favorable that most of these shippers brought back more cattle to feed. Altho the hog market has been badly on the down grade this fall, it is almost impossible to pick up feeding pigs at a reasonable price, and many cattle feeders have few or no hogs following the cattle. One big feeder, who now has 200 head of steers in his yards, told me that he did not have a single hog on the place, and that he was going to have to buy even what he needed for meat. It has seemed strange to hear, ever since last October, the radio market reports tell of price reductions of 15 to 25 cents each day in the hog market, while at the same time cattle were advancing as fast as hogs dropped. At present prices pork should be much cheaper than beef, but it is not, and on the bill of fare at the place where we ate dinner in Emporia roast pork was higher than roast beef. Why this discrimination against pork all along the line?

#### Just One More Year?

In talking with a cattle feeder this week who is in touch with many cattle growers and with market men he said that it is the general opinion—opinion, mind you—that cattlemen are to have one more good year. One of the big market men gave it as his opinion that one more good year was ahead, and in that year cattle growers would prosper more than cattle feeders. Men who have been long in the business acknowledge that they cannot forecast the market; that at best they can only guess. My informant said that he had been in the feeding game for almost 40 years, and that the main thing he had learned about the course of the market was that the longer he followed the game, the less he knew. There seems to be a strong demand for beef even at present high prices, but with the coming of colder weather it is possible that cheaper pork may cut down beef consumption. One of the features of present day markets and one which hurts the producer most of all is the high cost of retailing and the fact that retail dealers are much slower to follow price declines than price advances. High selling costs always curtail demand.

#### "Coal Creek" in Demand

In the recent corn growing contest for Coffey county boys, there were two entries from this farm. One boy grew Pride of Saline, a white corn, and the other Midland Yellow, a yellow corn supposed to be suited to upland. The boy with the Midland Yellow received the first prize; the Pride of Saline boy failed to place. I saw the exhibits at Burlington, and it was corn which would be hard to beat. After the show

the corn was sold, and it brought very low prices, much of it 75 to 80 cents a bushel, and more of it brought but a few cents above the going elevator price for No. 3 corn. I suppose that in this good quality year, when almost every year was fit for seed, there was little prospective need for seed from off the farm. And speaking of seed, let me say that I have had many inquiries for seed of the "Coal Creek" variety of corn which we have been growing of late years. I have replied to all those living west of Dodge City and to all those living north of the Kaw River that I did not think this Southeast Kansas grown corn suitable for their localities. It has been our experience that one had better use seed grown not more than 50 miles away from the farm on which it is to be planted.

#### Two Generations Now

Speaking of the reported "cattle shortage" to a cattle grower of many years' experience this week, he remarked that he had been hearing about that for more than 40 years, and if it were really a fact now it was the first time the story had proved true in all those years. This man is familiar with conditions in Texas, and he tells me that if the Texans don't have a very strong belief in the alleged shortage they at least give a mighty good imitation of it. To a large extent it does seem that we have, in the last few years, dropped out one generation of cattle. Formerly nearly all cattle fed were 3 years old; there were possibly a few aged 2 years, but such a thing as baby beef was unknown. In those days the cowman had to keep his cows, the calves, the yearlings and 2-year-olds, having on hand at least three and possibly four generations of cattle. Now the cow owner is fortunate if the buyers leave him his calves, and instead of four generations on the farm there are usually but two. There seems nothing much in sight to indicate a marked slump in cattle prices—but what indications were there last September of a \$3 drop in hog prices inside of 60 days? There was not at that time nor has there since shown up any marked increase in hog supplies.

#### Hay Contains Real Heat

I tried my hand this week at making "hay twists," the oldtime home-stead fuel of the North Nebraska prairies some 45 years ago, and found that I could make them just as well as ever even after a lapse of more than half a long lifetime. There were two types of these twists, one in shape something like a doughnut and the other like a stick of wood. Both kinds had their advocates; I liked best the doughnut shape, because it burned in the stove without being poked; the other kind was twisted harder and lasted longer, but had to be given a poke when the outside had burned off. Both these types of fuel went into the discard with the advent of the hay burner. This was made like a wash boiler; it was taken out to the hay pile and tramped full of loose hay. It was then taken in and turned over the stove top, the front set of lids having been taken off. This burner full of hay would make a blistering hot fire for about 15 to 20 minutes, and the warmth generated would last an hour in ordinary winter weather. Each man was supposed to have two burners, so there would be no hiatus in firing when the change was made. It took about 4 tons of hay to keep the average claim shanty habitable during the winter. The man who burned hay smelled so strongly of hay smoke that one could tell clear across the street whether he came from a hay burning family or not.

#### Heroic Remedy

**BATTLE TO HALT GROWTH OF CEMETERIES STARTED**  
Dr. Havenner Tells Zone Board They Should Be Established in Neighboring States or Creation Re-sorted to.

—Washington Post.



## Wood cutting tools

You can save a lot of time and energy in the job of getting in the winter wood supply if you have a few good tools of the right kind to use. In order to be sure you get the right kind go to your local "Farm Service" Hardware Store where you will find a selection of saws, axes and other things that will exactly suit your needs. Go there for extra buck saw blades, cross cut saw handles, filing clamps, vises, the different kinds of files that are especially made for saw sharpening and extra ax and maul handles.

If you have heavy timber or knotty wood, get a couple of good steel wedges—they save lots of backbreaking splitting.

It is an easy matter to rig up a power saw and drive it from your tractor or a gasoline engine. You can get a circular saw and a mandrel at a "tag" store and with them construct your own frame or buy one ready to run, if you want to.

It is important to find the "tag" store because you can absolutely depend upon the quality of merchandise offered you. You will find the price is right, too.

Your "Farm Service"  
Hardware Men



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# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

January 7, 1928

Number 1

## Luebke's Budget Includes Equipment

### Improvements and Addition of Machinery Indicate His Progress

**E**ACH year William A. Luebke, Harper county, "maps out" the improvements he can make on his farm, just as carefully as he plans his crop rotation and the care of his livestock. To him the appearance of his farmstead, condition of buildings and up-to-dateness of equipment denote progress just as surely as money in the bank.

This last year, for example, he built a machine shed, put an addition on his cow barn, put up more fencing, and bought a tractor and a spring-tooth cultivator. Last year he bought a combine. And he pays cash for his equipment. "I consider efficient machinery and implements as sound an investment as a farmer can make; these to suit his needs," Mr. Luebke said.

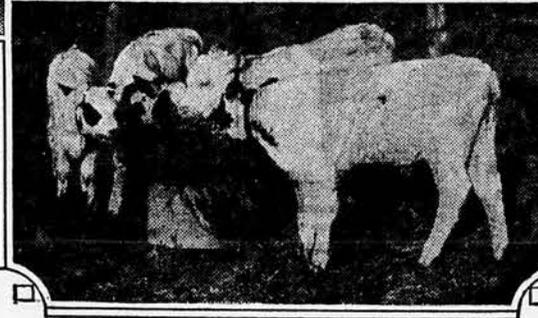
Perhaps the improvement he has made in the farmstead will indicate his ability in the line of

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

is kept freshly painted, and nestles in the embrace of grass and shrubs and flowers. Luebke's system of farming has done as much in proportion for his fields. He mentioned improvements he contemplates for the future. "An electric power line is just a

teresting discussion of his occupation just before he turned farmer. Mr. Luebke formerly was a mechanical and electrical engineer, and was in Old Mexico a number of years doing some rather important work for the largest hydro-electric plant there. "But they ran us out in 1914," he said, "when 20,000 American soldiers landed at Vera Cruz."

So he made the change from engineering to farming and is satisfied. He finds his earlier experience of value to him almost daily in getting the best service out of his machinery, and soon he will have electricity at his command. He still is interested in these things, but his heart is in his farming.



Above is a Photo of the Home of William A. Luebke, Harper County, As It Appears When Spring Provokes Growth of Shrubs and Flowers and Trees. Contrast This With the House at the Right. It is the Same Place the Day He Took It Over in 1918. The Center Picture Above Shows Mr. Luebke, and Below Some of His Promising Holsteins

progress. Your attention is called to the pictures on this page. It is a graphic illustration of "before and after" taking. The picture at the right shows his present home at the time he took it over in August, 1918. Uninviting, in need of repaint, no trees, no shrubs. But in his mind's eye Mr. Luebke saw something of the picture which appears on the left side of this page. The house was remodeled,

mile away," he said. "When we get hooked up in the near future, we are going to have plenty of electrical appliances."

Speaking of electricity brings to mind his in-

An exceedingly accurate set of books keeps all the information about his business right at his finger's end. Until last year Luebke used a set of books he made up for himself. Now he has combined his set with account club work which is sponsored by the agricultural college. He works on a budget system. That is, he allows a certain percentage of his income for improvements, new machinery, living expenses, clothes and the like. "And we live within our income," he smiled. "I keep a day book and a ledger. I am able to compare these accounts from year to year and in that way watch my development. My books tell me when expansion is justified. I wouldn't want to do without them. (Continued on Page 15)

## Didn't Know Farming, But Started Well

**W**HEN W. L. Severance, Harvey county, quit the meat business, he had enough on his books, that he never would get, to pay for a half-section of Kansas land. That didn't "set" very well. He would get into something where he couldn't be separated from his hard-earned cash with such ease. He chose farm-

ing. Perhaps even now he isn't getting paid all he should for what he has to sell, "but it is better," he admits, and his friendly face beams.

Imagine his plight at the outset of his new venture! He didn't know anything about farming. He came to Kansas from New York, where he had been in the meat business. His efforts had been directed in the channels of trying to satisfy pampered appetites that craved meat in their diets; and he also catered to those more robust, like the famous John L. Sullivan, for instance. His coming to Kansas meant a change of location only, for he bought a meat shop in Hutchinson. And it was a wild introduction he had. The very first night someone broke into the shop and blew up the safe. "Man, a good many folks went hungry that year," he reminisced.

"The first time I tried to put on double harness," he laughed, "I thought it was the worst Chinese puzzle I had ever seen. I scarcely knew to which end of the cultivator I should hitch the team. All we knew about farming was that we wanted to try it." The fact that Mr. Severance has made a success isn't surprising. He started with five cows, some hogs and poultry, and he always has given them and their posterity a prominent place in his farming operations. The original five dairy animals made a profit of 11 cents a day. Severance has kept accurate records all thru the years, and reviewing his experience he concludes that, "It seems to take the cows, hogs and hens with the grain to make a go of it."

He has been on his present half-section for seven years. In years before that he owned 11 different farms, built them up to the point where other folks were willing to pay his price for them, and they



The Severance Home, Comfortably Modern. It is a Community Meeting Place, Too. The Day This Photo Was Snapped the Ladies of the Church Entertained the New Minister There

were sold. Incidentally, the families on all of those farms are prospering. Not that Mr. Severance takes any credit for their success. But it does bear him out in his opinions that livestock is essential to individual progress.

Principally Mr. Severance is a dairyman, having around 30 head of Holsteins. All females are high grades and the sire is a purebred. The dairy product is disposed of in the form of whole milk, for the most part, which is picked up by route men. Hired men who came along apparently had neglected to learn the fundamentals of extracting milk from a cow's udder, so Mr. Severance solved this help problem by purchasing a milking machine, which is electrically operated. As a matter of fact, he has a variety of electric appliances that ranges

(Continued on Page 15)



W. L. Severance, Harvey County, Has Made a Success of Farming. Livestock Has Had an Important Place in His Operations From the Day He Started Until the Present

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor

RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor

ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager

T. A. McNEAL, Editor

DEPARTMENT EDITORS

FLORENCE G. WELLS.....Farm Home Editor  
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SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

**A** READER criticises the Christmas habit. He thinks there are a lot of folks who seem to think that if they give a few dollars to the poor on Christmas they have done their full duty so far as charity is concerned, and do not trouble themselves during the rest of the year about their less fortunate neighbors. All of which has considerable sense and justice in it; but the probability is that if these same persons did not give anything at Christmas they never would give anything at any other time. Is it not better that they have at least one spasm of generosity than that they remain wrapped in the cloak of selfishness all the time?

Furthermore, there is at least a possibility that these selfish tightwads may experience some of the joy of giving and may acquire the habit. For there certainly is a satisfaction in doing an act of kindness; in helping some other person who needs help. I pity the man or woman who has never experienced the thrill that comes from doing a generous deed.

The accumulation of property for purely selfish purposes seems to me to be about as empty and unsatisfactory a line of endeavor as can be imagined. It is not much credit to any man or woman to do only one generous thing in the course of a year, but even that is better than never doing a generous thing.

It must be said that a great deal of so-called charity is ill advised, and much of it is worse than useless.

The people who deserve help most very often get the least, not because people who give intend to give where it is not deserved but also because they either have not the time or do not try to investigate the cases where they bestow their benefactions.

The ordinary citizen, who is necessarily kept pretty busy with his own affairs; who has to look after his own business in order to keep it going and make a living for himself and family, does not really have much opportunity for personal investigation and also does not know how to go about it to find out where he can give to the best advantage.

The complaint is made of organized charity, organizations for the purpose of helping the needy, that there is too much overhead expense; that too little of the dollar given reaches persons who need it. No doubt there is some truth in this criticism. It also is true no doubt that the managers of these organizations are sometimes incompetent, and that the funds put into their hands are often wasted. Granting all that, the fact still remains that the only systematic and proper way to dispense charity is thru organizations for that purpose. We have here in Topeka several organizations with members that give a good deal of time and careful consideration to charitable work. So far as I have been able to see, they work effectively. I think it better to give to these organizations than to trust to luck and give to mendicants who in all probability are merely professional beggars and entirely unworthy of any charity.

### Just a Leach on Society

**T**HE best kind of help that can be given to anyone who needs help is an opportunity to help himself. Nothing in human nature is finer than a decent self-respect. The bread line and public soup kitchen are sometimes necessary, but always to an extent degrading because they tend to destroy independence and self-respect. I apprehend that the first time a man who has been in the habit of earning his living by some kind of legitimate work feels compelled to get into the bread line and live on public charity, he goes with a feeling of humiliation and shame. But if he continues to depend on charity it ceases to be humiliating. After awhile he comes to the point where it is easier to depend on public charity than to hunt for work. He is no longer a self-respecting individual; he is merely a leach on society; a liability instead of an asset.

Unfortunately, the work of the world is not yet well systematized. If it were, there would be no such thing as a man able and willing to work but unable to find employment. It is rather hard to locate the blame for this condition. I know that it is often said that any man who is able and willing to work can always get a job in this country, but that is not true. Not infrequently there is no job the man can do that is open to him, and yet there is no doubt that the work of that man is needed somewhere. The trouble is that the job

and the man are not always at the same place. For the same lack of proper system it often happens that good food goes to waste in one locality while folks in some other locality are wanting that same kind of food and cannot get it. Our methods of distribution are still far from perfect. There are in the world, and probably always will be, people who are incapable of taking care of themselves; these must be taken care of by charity, but fortunately the number of these unfortunates is comparatively small. Here again, as the world advances in wisdom and order, the number of incapables probably will decrease.

I have a theory that every child born into the world really deserves to be well born, dowered with good health and a reasonable amount of brains; enough at least so that the child will be capable when grown of earning a decent living. That is another problem that hasn't been solved, and it is a very difficult one to solve. There are



a good many people who have no moral right to bring children into the world, I say that because, as I said before, every child born has a right or ought to have a right to be well born, but our laws are still built on the theory that all birth control is wicked and contrary to the will of God.

We are told that men and women were commanded to be fruitful and multiply, and so they go on multiplying without any regard to the rights of the offspring. Feeble minded and feeble bodied children come into the world to drag out lives of misery and to become a burden on society.

Yet if the story of the flood is to be believed, God Himself decided that the doctrine of "be fruitful and multiply" had been a failure, and therefore he drowned all of the people with the exception of one family. That was a decidedly harsh but effective method of birth control. There are a good many difficulties in the way of proper birth control. We cannot control the breeding of human beings as we can the breeding of livestock. It would be a very dangerous experiment to place in the hands of any commission the power to say who should marry and have children and who should not. The standard set up by such a committee would as likely as not be a lopsided and very imperfect standard. And yet it is evident that there ought to be some sane restriction.

### Dreams of Future Years

**W**E HAVE entered on a new year. To all the readers of the Kansas Farmer I wish a year of success and happiness. I do not flatter myself that my wishing it will bring happiness and success. I know in reason that the new year is not to be filled with success and happiness to all of us. On the contrary, there will be gloomy days, maybe a good many of them. Some of us will drink deep from the cup of sorrow and disappointment. Perhaps none of our dreams will come true. And certain it is that not all of us will be here

next New Year's day. However, death is not an unmixed calamity. It may be a great blessing.

There is one thing all of us can do, and that is to meet whatever fate awaits us with patience and fortitude. We can keep a cheerful mind. We can do something to make life a bit more bearable to some other traveler along the way. Death is a natural process, as is birth. Personally, I am not worrying about it or what lies beyond, for as I believe that death is a natural event, so I believe that whatever lies beyond also is a natural sequence of life. If this faculty that is in us which thinks and hopes and dreams; which enjoys and sorrows, is to survive death as a personality, well and good. If in some other and better world we are to live on, enjoying the companionship of those we love and have loved, that will be delightful. If, on the other hand, this intelligence of ours is only an incident of our physical beings, to cease when our bodies die, I am content, for in the ceasing of consciousness there will be no sorrow, no repinings, no regrets.

Live your lives here as well as you can; do as much good as you can while you live and let the future take care of itself.

In my time I have known a great many people; some of them have been very successful according to the commonly accepted standard of success. They have acquired wealth and reasonable degree of fame. Others have not succeeded very well according to the commonly accepted standards. They have not acquired wealth and they have not become famous, but some of them have gotten more out of life than the first ones mentioned. They have lived comfortably and happily. They have not perhaps had a very wide circle of acquaintances, but the ones they have had have loved them and trusted them. They have not regretted the fact that they have never been elected to any high office, because they have learned that fame is of little value; that those who have enjoyed the limelight are soon forgotten and often retire to obscurity, disappointed and dissatisfied. On the whole, it has seemed to me that these are happier than those who have accumulated riches.

I think it is wise for every individual to provide as far as possible for a reasonable and established income during his declining years. To know that one will not be either a public charge or dependent on the charity of relatives or friends during that period of life when his earning power is necessarily diminished if not entirely gone tends to give peace of mind and contented old age. The records of insurance companies show that life annuitants live longer than those who have no provision for an income during old age, but an income beyond the reasonable requirements of this period rather tends to be a burden than a blessing.

I have a letter here from a much valued friend who once gave me vigorous and valuable support in an effort to be nominated for Congress. I may say that at the primary I carried his county by a comfortable majority. Now he says that he is glad I was not nominated, because he thinks I have been of more use in private life than I would have been as a member of Congress. I think he is entirely right in assuming that I probably would not have accomplished much as a member of Congress, and looking back thru the vista of years I can say truly that I have no regrets on account of my failure to secure that nomination. I greatly appreciate what this friend and other friends did for me in that campaign, but am content that it resulted as it did. I have received all that I deserve and more. I have no complaint against the world and no illusions about the future. In a few years after I have gone I will be forgotten except by a few individuals, as better men than I have been forgotten, but that is no reason for complaint, for why should the people of a busy workaday world spend their time thinking about the dead?

### Then Commodity Prices Declined

**I**T IS often said that farmers fail to take advantage of the power of organizations. There have been many farm organizations and a good many of them have failed. I have heard farmers complain that they have joined various farm organizations, and instead of being benefited they have lost money thru the organizations. They have started stores for the purpose of getting for themselves the profits that go to the middleman, but very often these stores have been badly managed, and finally the organizers have had to go down

into their own pockets and "put up" for a deficit. So they say they have quit joining such enterprises. The other day an intelligent farmer came into my office and told of his own experience and also the experience of his neighbors along that line. Their co-operative store started out with high hopes, and for a time seemed to be succeeding; then came a slump in prices. The store had a large stock on hand bought when prices were high, which had to be gotten rid of when prices were low. The store failed, and he and others had to bear the loss. He gave it as his opinion that it would be almost impossible to get the farmers in his neighborhood to go into another co-operative enterprise. I have received a good many letters also from farmers who had joined wheat pools and been sadly disappointed with the results. They said that it would have been better for them if they had never joined the pool. They were tied up in what seemed to them a one-sided contract, in which the pool did not take any chances and they took all the chances. Just how much justice there was in the complaints I am not prepared to say; I do know that the complaints were made.

Now it seems to me that the principle of co-operation is correct, and if it does not work out in practice it must be some fault in the management. To get effective co-operation among farmers is peculiarly difficult. Good business men who are capable of managing a large co-operative business enterprise are not very plentiful, and those who are capable can generally get better salaries than the co-operative farm organizations are willing to pay; as a result incompetent managers are often employed. All this is discouraging, but it does not prove that co-operation is a failure. In cases where really competent and honest managers have been secured and business methods closely followed success has resulted.

One of the great difficulties in farm marketing is the control of the supply. The case of the fruit growers' organizations out on the Pacific Coast is often cited as an example of what can be accomplished. I might say that even there it was a long, hard struggle, and there were times when it appeared as if these organizations would fail. It also must be kept in mind that in these cases the area covered and the commodity supply were limited; therefore it was easier to control the supply than in the case of general farming. However, the farmers are learning, I believe, from experience. There is an old saying that experience is a dear school, and so it is, but only from experience and often bitter losses can the farming business be systematized and the market conditions brought under reasonable control. It would be, in my opinion, a great mistake to give up farm organizations. Farmers are learning one thing, and this is that they should work together and in harmony; that is something they have not always done. Too often they have wasted more time and energy in fighting each other than in working for their mutual interests.

### There's No Such Law

Please publish the law by which a home buyer can hold a home for 18 months without making a payment. If he does not make the monthly payments does he have to pay the interest? If he does not keep the payments up is he subject to foreclosure? W. P.

There is no law under which one might make an agreement to purchase property and fail to make his payments for 18 months. If he gets a title to real estate and then gives a mortgage, not for the purpose of securing the purchase price but simply an ordinary mortgage, he would have an 18 months' right of redemption in case that mortgage was foreclosed. If the mortgage was given to secure payment of the purchase price he would only have six months' right of redemption. If he merely makes a contract to purchase and fails to make the payments provided for in this contract, he would have

no right of redemption. The seller would simply have the right to take possession of the property.

Where one has made a mortgage on real estate not for the purpose of securing payment of the purchase price but an ordinary mortgage, and has agreed in this mortgage to keep the buildings in repair, his failure to do so would be a violation of the contract and be sufficient reason for commencing foreclosure proceedings.

### Not a Home, Sweet Home?

A and B are husband and wife. A is high tempered and quarrelsome, quarrelling with B every time she wants to know anything about the business affairs of the family. A says it is none of B's business what he does with things and where he goes and that B ought to keep her nose out of his affairs. Has B any right to know? B has worked as much as A. If B should rent a house and move her household goods there while A was away could A make her come back? Could children 9 or 11 years old be allowed to choose which parent they will stay with? H. H.

Certainly the wife has as much right to know about the business of the household, the business



In the Year 2000: "Good Mornin', Skipper; I'm Just Down Out of a Fog. What's Your Ocean, 'Atlantic or Pacific?'"

which concerns both her husband and herself equally, as he has. Each of them is entitled to have their private affairs which do not concern the common business, but when it comes to business affairs which concern both, one has as much right to know and understand what is being done as the other.

A, however, is the head of the family. As long as he maintains a home and provides for it his wife would be required to live at this domicile. If he abuses her and makes it impossible or very uncomfortable for her to stay there she might leave him. But under ordinary circumstances she could not leave him without his consent. That is she could no longer have claim upon him for support if she without cause left his domicile. She has certain legal rights. She could go into court and ask for a separate maintenance. If he is abusive and cruel to her that would be sufficient ground for divorce.

Children 9 and 11 years old are not old enough to choose their own guardian. If there was a sep-

aration of the two parents the court would have the right to say which would have charge and custody of the children.

### Daughter Lost the Banjo

My daughter signed a contract to take banjo lessons from the United States School of Music. She was 18 years old. She lost her banjo. In the first place she never could make any headway with the lessons. She did not understand them. She wrote and told them she could not understand them, but the company insisted that she go on and take them anyway. Then when she lost her banjo she wrote them that she had returned the lessons, as they were no good to her. The company insists that she pay for them. She has paid all the \$18 but \$5. Can it compel her to pay the \$5? R. O.

She cannot be compelled to pay the \$5, being a minor at the time the contract was made. However, if she is now of age she should repudiate this contract within one year after becoming of age.

### May Demand Your Money

I have some money in the bank. I lost my receipt. They refused to let me have it until I find the receipt and I cannot find it. What can be done? Mrs. L. W.

The bank records will show whether you have money there on deposit and if you have, the mere fact that you have lost the receipt which the bank gave you for the deposit does not affect your right to draw your money.

### Not to the Exempt Stock

Can a man mortgage exempt property without his wife's consent? In Colorado would a note and mortgage be valid without the signature of the wife? Could they foreclose on the exempt stock if the wife objects? M. E. D.

Exempt property in Kansas cannot be mortgaged without the wife's consent. In Colorado this provision seems only to extend to the household goods and not to the exempt stock.

### An Agreement Is Possible

A Kansas widow owns real estate and some personal property, all in Kansas. She has only two heirs, both of age. In case she dies without making a will can these two heirs settle the estate without having to go thru the probate court? N.

If these heirs are both of age they might settle the estate by mutual agreement.

### Up to the Fence

A has a pasture fenced and has his fence set back 3 feet from the line. B has farming ground against A's pasture and no fence. How close is B allowed to farm against A's pasture fence? M.

If A chooses to place his partition fence 3 feet from the line instead of on the line, there is nothing to prevent B from farming up to the fence.

### Estate to the Children

A is married to B. The wife dies. B's mother has her will made out willing her property equally to all her children. Can A get B's share of the estate when B's mother dies unless the will is changed? D.

If B left children her share of the estate would go to them at the death of her mother.

### Might Send 'Im Back

If a person comes to this country from Europe under another's name can he take out naturalization papers? W. F. K.

No. If the fraud is discovered he might be sent back to the country from which he came.

### Yes, Sure, Why Not?

Can a man and woman go in a car unchaperoned into another state and be legally married? R.

Yes.

# A Dollar a Day for Taxes

**A**BOUT 9 billion dollars a year taxes is what the people of the United States now pay. The total was about half a billion dollars more last year than the year before.

This is not far short of a dollar a day for every family in the country, if census reports are to be believed.

State and local taxes constitute about 5 billions of the yearly total, or 55½ per cent.

About 4 billions a year, or 80 per cent of state and local taxes, are raised by levies on general property. This comes out of the pockets of farm owners and owners of town lots.

And it is these taxpayers, and the ultimate consumer, who have to bear the brunt of about all other taxes that may be and are passed on down the line. Which means about all the taxes, except income and inheritance taxes. Income taxes and inheritance taxes cannot readily be shifted to persons without incomes, or with incomes barely sufficient for a living.

It is not so much the amount of taxes which a man must pay that hurts, but his ability, or lack of ability, to pay them—the ratio his taxes bear to his income.

It is this fact that makes the farmer the hardest hit of all taxpayers. No other taxpayer comes anywhere near paying out as large a proportion of his income for taxes as the farmer does.

Roughly, taxes which take 10 per cent of the nation's income, absorb more than 25 per cent of

the farmer's income. And this gives point to the recommendation of the Business Men's Commission that, "The states should as far as practicable relinquish the general property tax to the local governing units and obtain such revenue as they need thru income, business and excise taxes."

Tax reform is a local rather than a national question. While local taxes are piling higher and higher on land and improvements, immense wealth in other forms escapes the assessor and goes tax free. While the general property tax continually penalizes the farmer and the small home owner, stocks, bonds, and other forms of intangible personal property escape taxation by millions of dollars and in cities by hundreds of millions of dollars.

While this wealth escapes the local tax-gatherer almost entirely, wealth in land and improvements bears the brunt of the taxes with the small home owner, who seldom has the courage to go before the equalization board and have the valuation on his property reduced as the owner of the big home usually does.

Another feature of the present one-sided system of raising most local taxes from general property, greatly increases the unfairness and oppression of this outgrown method. This is the competition in under-assessment by which counties and localities shift, or try to shift, a part of their load on to others.

As remedy for this the Business Men's Commission suggests a straight—and thereby more uni-

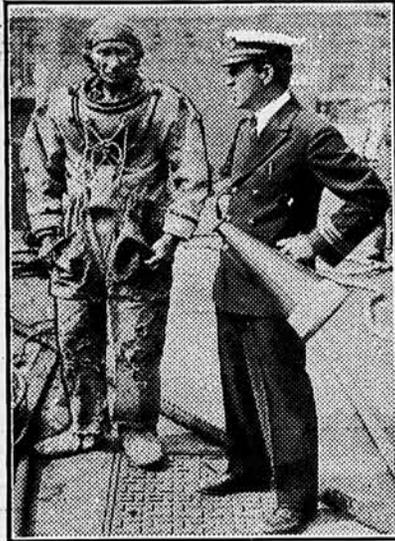
form—land tax, and would couple this with a state income tax.

Excellent as most of the commission's recommendations for tax reform are, they have been anticipated by farmer organizations and legislative committees in a number of mid-Western states. For a year or more farmers have been urging such a program as the farmer organizations of Kansas have adopted to relieve agriculture from its undue share of the tax burden. The Kansas program includes a state income tax, a gross production tax on minerals and a sales tax on certain luxuries.

States and communities must have a tax system which rests upon a broader and more varied base. Undue tax burdens placed on agriculture are not good for the state that permits it. Eventually such discrimination will work injury to all the people. Farmers are on the right track in demanding a correction of the grievous injustices of the general property tax. It is a matter of simple fairness. Every citizen should back them up in it for his own good as well as theirs. This tax problem is far more important to the country at large than any tax-reduction legislation that will come before Congress at this session.

*Arthur Capper*

# World Events in Pictures



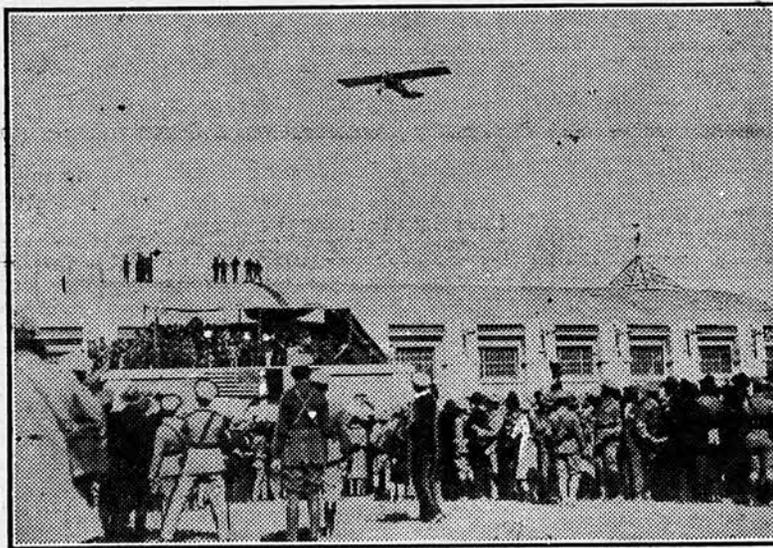
Called Back to Service, Submarine-Expert Lieut. Com. Ellsberg, Retired, Rushed to Provincetown to Aid in Rescue Work on the S-4. He Led in Salvaging the S-51 Two Years Ago



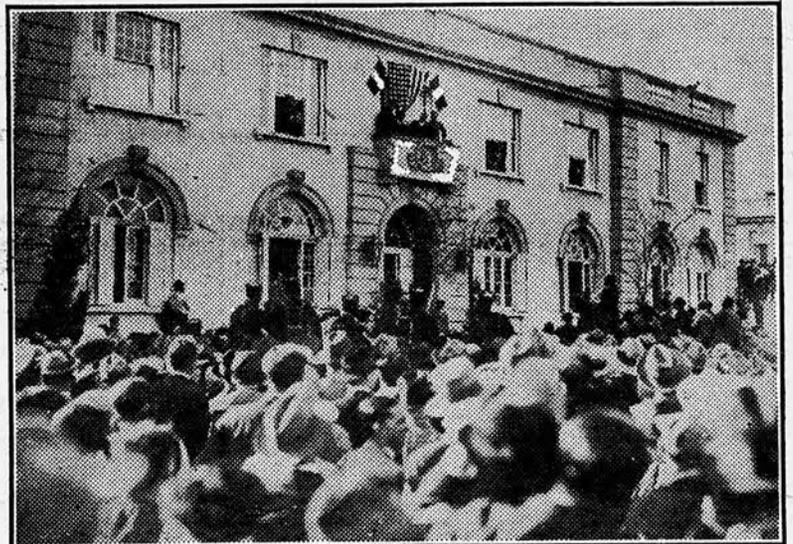
To Recall to the People of Copenhagen Some of the Folkways of Ancestors a Thousand Years Ago, the Faroe Islanders Were Invited to Send Some of Their Fisher Folk Dancers. They Danced Before the King in the Famous Fredensburg Castle in Their National Costumes



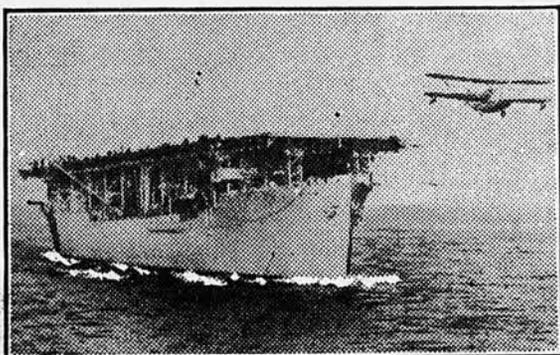
President von Hindenburg of Germany, Visibly Effected by the Death of His Old Comrade, General von Loewenthal, Leaving the Crematory Where the Services Were Held



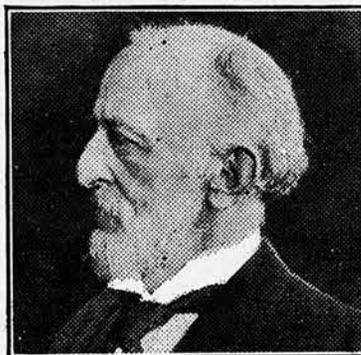
"We" Snapped by the Camera Approaching the Valbuena Aviation Field, as the Crowd of 150,000 People Cheered Lindbergh's Arrival in Mexico City Was Made the Occasion for a Holiday. Government Officials There Exhibited Genuine Friendliness. And Lindy's Personality Made as Big a Hit as Ever



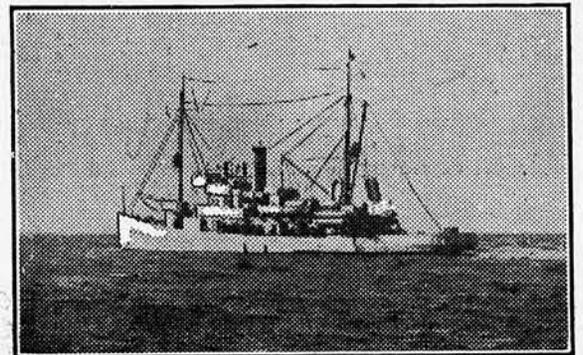
This Photo Shows the Enthusiastic Reception at the American Embassy When Col. Lindbergh Appeared on the Balcony with Dwight W. Morrow, Ambassador to Mexico. "Viva Lindy" Was the Hearty Greeting the Famous "Ace" Received; "Viva Lindy" From Thousands of Admirers



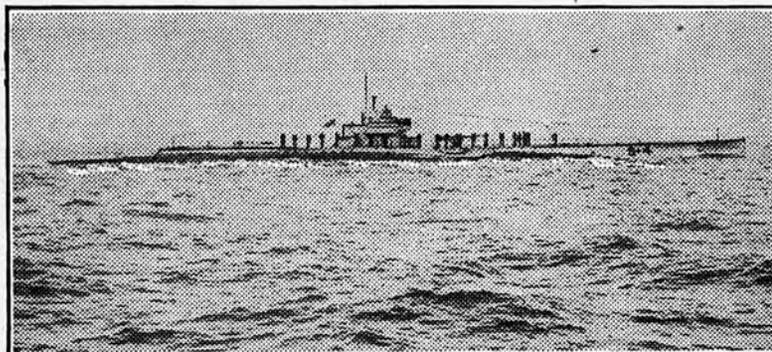
An Airplane is Seen Leaving the U. S. S. Langley, Aircraft Carrier, on Which an Explosion of a Gasoline Tank Occurred, Killing Chief Machinist S. D. Thornton and Injuring Seven Others. The Commander of the Langley is J. H. Towers



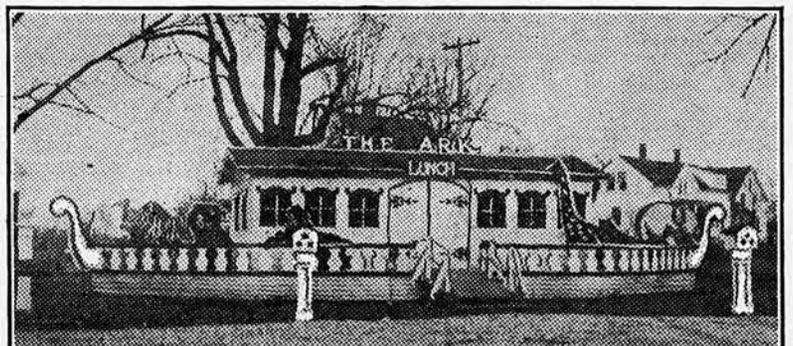
The Late O. S. Straus, One-Time Minister to Turkey and Member of the President's Cabinet, Was Named as the Jew Who by His Service to America Deserves to be Honored by a Statue



The Mine Sweeper Falcon, the Vessel from Which the First Divers Went Down to Try to Reach the Sunken Submarine S-4, and Which Received the First Message from the Men in the Submerged Vessel, Asking for Oxygen and Food



The Ill-Fated S-4, Rammed and Sunk by a Coast Guard Destroyer off Provincetown with 40 Men Aboard. Altho Every Effort Was Made to Rescue the Crew, the 231-Foot Submarine Still Rests 101 Feet Below the Waves, Guarding Its Secret of Death



All Aboard for Noah's Ark Lunch Room! The Animal Procession Starts with Two Hot Dogs. This Novel Idea Has Won Considerable Success for Its Originator in Littleton, Mass., Who Hopes His Customers Will at Least Stay with Him for the Forty Days and Forty Nights

# Steers Substitute When Wheat Fails

*Withroder's Row Crops Always Do Well And Are Marketed Thru Livestock*

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**M**OST anything can happen to crop prospects in Morton county, according to C. E. Withroder. "It's sandy loam down here," he said, scraping a miniature furrow with the toe of his shoe seemingly to emphasize his remark, "but it can be handled profitably. Perhaps the best work I have done is blank listing for row crops every other year and disking every other year. Also, listing ground for wheat." He follows a wheat, kafir and milo rotation, with about one-third of his cultivated acreage in row crops and the rest in wheat. He owns 720 acres, rents out some and has 240 acres under cultivation.

When he has a crop failure he runs in yearling steers. That is one thing he can count on if past experience lends any proof, because he always has made some money on the cattle. Regularly he has a herd of 20 dual purpose animals—Red Polled, a few hogs and chickens. His row crops always produce plenty of feed every year, and they go back to the land to make future farming there more profitable.

"I have gotten good results feeding kafir and milo as the grain ration to hogs, cattle and horses," he said, "but these should be ground or soaked. I prefer grinding and do that work myself, and never grind more than enough for a week ahead. It seems to me that some of the value is lost if the feed is ground too far in advance. Perhaps it is the flavor."

In an effort to build soil fertility Mr. Withroder resorts to every means at his command. Aside from crop rotation and the benefits derived from feeding livestock, he practices alternate row cropping and summer fallow. About one-fourth of his land is fallowed every two years. "A person cannot fallow, however, here as he does farther east," Mr. Withroder said. "If we did our land would blow away. To control blowing I scatter straw or list some furrows." Addition of a small combine to his equipment has meant a great deal to Withroder's work. It handles his wheat crop in short order, and after he has headed his maize and kafir, the combine threshes it.

## Rural Progress

**I**N HIS voluminous annual report Secretary of Agriculture Jardine paid a high tribute to technical progress by American farmers since the war and during the agricultural depression. "The best way to visualize the future of agriculture," he says, "is to examine and apply the examples of its recent past. If the farmer has tackled his problems sensibly and energetically, with resulting increase of efficiency in both production and marketing, his outlook may fairly be considered good."

Secretary Jardine testifies that "this he has done in a manner which has no historical parallel. Technical progress in American agriculture has taken place at an extraordinary rate since the close of the World War, and in consequence the productivity of the individual farmer has been increased, while at the same time the agricultural industry as a whole, thru the shifting of crop enterprises, has been very much better adapted to its market conditions."

There had been from 1919 to 1924, the Secretary reports, a decrease of 13 million acres of crop land in the United States, "the first decrease ever shown by census statistics in the agricultural area of the nation." Numbers of farms, farm population and farm animals likewise fell off. Nevertheless, there has been an increase in total acreage devoted to wheat, this being due to better prices.

In the last three years he reports the average wheat price as \$1.28, \$1.46 and \$1.23 a bushel, compared with 92 cents in 1923-24 and of a pre-war average of 89 cents. For the next crop year a larger acreage still has been sown, and there is no certainty that prices may not decline accordingly.

The increased wheat acreage has been limited chiefly to Nebraska, Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas, but it has been large enough to make an increase of the whole American wheat area, altho east of the Mississippi River there has been a decrease. Mr. Jardine notes that in that section of the country there were 2 million fewer acres sown in 1924 than in 1909. On the other hand, in the states mentioned in the acreage increased plantings from 18½ million in 1923 to 22,600,000 in 1926, or by more than 4 million acres. Kansas alone sows half this acreage or more, tho it does not on the average harvest 80 per cent of the sown area. "In these areas," says the report, "wheat production is stimulated by the combination of cheap lands, improvement in methods of using such lands, extensive use of machinery and ability to produce high protein wheat which brings a premium on the domestic market. The tractor and the small combined har-

vester-thresher have been powerful factors in this development."

On co-operative marketing the Secretary of Agriculture reports that while during 1926 approximately 2 million farmers transacted about 2½ billions of business thru co-operative associations, the volume of business is about stationary, or shows a slight increase. This might be discouraging to the progressive system of farm marketing, but Secretary Jardine states that "it is rather in their increasing efficiency and stability that co-operative organizations show their most impressive signs of progress."

It is certainly of greater advantage to farm marketing improvement that its methods and under-

candidate must have "been 14 years a resident within the United States." As Hoover was feeding the Belgians and performing other services abroad for a time and not living in this country, the question as to the meaning of residence within the United States has brought out considerable discussion.

Constitutional lawyers seem to agree, however, that residence generally is well settled and that it is determined by the intent. As to Hoover's intent Ambassador Page's testimony is cited in a memorandum dated December 30, 1916, in which the ambassador in London reported that the British government had offered him "an important executive post and with the hint that if he succeeded a title might await him, if he would become a British subject." Mr. Page reported in his memorandum that Hoover replied: "I'll do what I can for you with pleasure; but I'll be damned if I'll give up my American citizenship."

Several constitutional lawyers, among them former Attorney General Wickersham, Senator Walsh of Montana, Dean Burdick of the Cornell Law School and others, believe the constitutional provision is satisfied with any period of 14 years, and does not require 14 consecutive years immediately preceding election.

The history of the clause in the constitution seems to explain its purpose. Dean Burdick reviews it and finds that the special committee assigned in the constitutional convention to "report proper qualifications for the President" brought in a report, which stands today with the exception that the particular clause in question originally read "has been on the whole at least 14 years a resident within the United States." A later committee appointed "to revise the style of, and arrange, the articles that had been agreed to," dropped the three words, "on the whole."

Nevertheless, the original form, Dean Burdick thinks, explains the purpose of the provision concerning residence. The Government was new, and it was desired to prevent the election as President of a candidate who had not been long enough a resident of the country to understand its Government.

More important than the history of the qualification, however, is the settled meaning of residence. If the courts have consistently held that where a man is a resident is not where he may happen to be bodily at a given time, but his intent, which may be shown by evidence, Hoover's qualification is not doubtful. It would be strange if the fact that he was abroad engaged in a work of international importance which in fact first brought him to world-wide notice and fame, within the last 14 years at any time, barred him from election as President.

## Forecasts for 1928

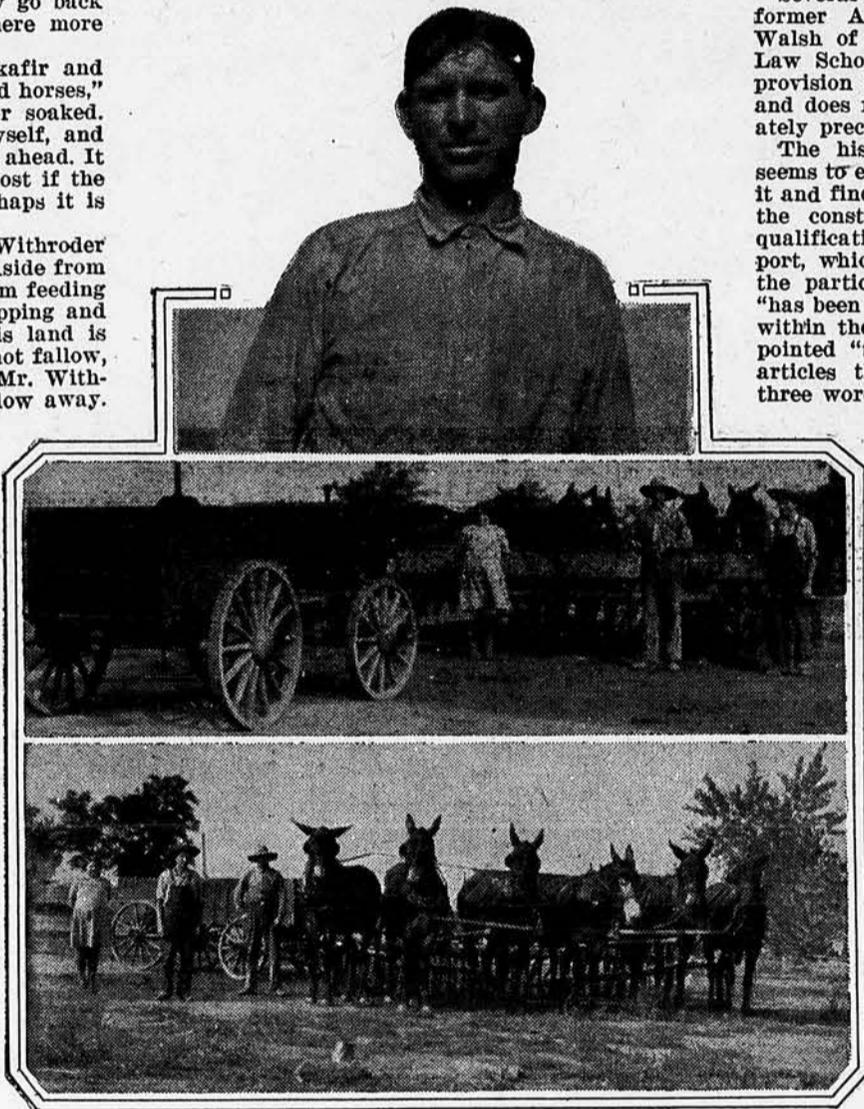
**P**REDICTIONS for the new year are in order, and it may be said that so far as business is concerned they are generally far more optimistic than they were a month or three months ago. Among the more fundamental conditions that are reported as altogether favorable to optimism for

1928 are the absence of commodity speculation, meager surpluses of goods of all kinds, requiring, if business picks up, resumption of production on a large scale, the big crops and improved farmer purchasing power and abundance of money. Others which are more in the nature of additional impetus to business and production are the signs of recuperation not only in Europe but in other countries, shown in increased foreign demand for goods. It is this that has brought about the remarkable recovery in copper and other metals. While the trend of prices generally has been slowly downward for three years, the trend in metal prices is up.

The prediction of the chairman of General Motors that 1928 will establish a new record in automobile buying and production seems reasonable, when it is remembered that the largest automobile plant in the country was shut down during a good part of 1927 and is now starting up again with steadily accelerating output. Naturally automobile sales fell off in 1927. The demand for steel also and to some extent for rubber was affected to a considerable extent.

Studies of business activity in Presidential campaigns show that this is not a major factor in the ups and downs of business, and business leaders are not anticipating that it will be in the coming year.

Altogether the outlook for business is described optimistically by most forecasts at this time. Nobody can predict positively what the future may bring forth, now or at any other time, but there are no fundamental conditions adverse to American prosperity for 1928, while there are several that are regarded as more favorable than in 1927.



The Top Photograph Shows a Likeness of C. E. Withroder, Morton County, and Below Are Two Pictures of the Six-Mule Power Wheat Drill Ready for Action. Mr. Withroder's Son and Daughter Are With Him in the Lower Pictures

standing of the system should steadily advance than that many farmers should jump into it with no clear idea of what it involves in organization and selling facilities. "There was," says Mr. Jardine of marketing co-operation up to very recent years, "in many instances an implicit faith that forms and legal remedies would prove substitutes for membership loyalty and business efficiency."

It is the well-known history of many co-operative undertakings that they failed for lack of knowledge and experience, and this more than anything else retarded the development of this system of marketing farm products. But in the last few years the Secretary reports that methods have been much better.

As co-operative marketing brings results it will take hold with farmers, and the department is co-operating with the co-operatives to that end. It advises them as to methods and supplies them with continual information regarding markets and demand. Notwithstanding that farm marketing co-operation has not grown much in volume, it is in a far better way to make rapid advancement now than 10 years ago or at any time since it became a live question among American farmers.

## Hoover's Eligibility As President

**W**HAT is described as a "whispering campaign" against Secretary Hoover's Presidential candidacy has got so well into the headlines that everybody has had a chance to judge its merits. It is based on the provision of the constitution prescribing among qualifications for President that a

# Tophet at Trail's End By George Washington Ogden

MORGAN lifted his hand in gesture at once silencing and denying and marched out after the heroes of the Chisholm trail. Thru it all he had not spoken a word.

They cursed Morgan as he drove them into the street, and surged against their bonds, the only silent one among them, the Dutchman, and the only sober one. Now and then Morgan saw his face as the others bunched and shifted in their struggles to break loose, his mocking, sneering mouth, his wide-set teeth small and white as a young pup's. His eyes were hateful as a rattlesnake's, lecherous, debased.

Morgan herded them into the public square beyond the line of hitching-racks which stood like a skeleton fence between court-house and business buildings. People came pouring from every door to see, hurrying, crowding, talking in hushed voices, wondering in a hundred conjectures what this man was going to do. Gamblers and night-hawks, roused by the very feeling of something unusual, hastened out half dressed, to stand in slippers and collarless shirts, looking on in silent speculation.

Citizens, respectable and otherwise, who had suffered loss and humiliation, danger and terror at the hands of these men, exulted now in their downfall. Some said this man was a sheriff from Texas, who had tracked them to Ascalon and was now taking them to jail to await a train; some said he was a special government officer, others that the governor had sent him in place of troops, knowing him to be sufficient in himself. Boys ran along in open-mouthed admiration, pattering their bare feet in the thick dust, as Morgan drove his captives down the inside of the hitching racks; the outpouring of citizens, parasites, outcasts of the earth, swept after in a growing stream.

From all sides they came to witness this great adventure, unusual for Ascalon in that the guilty had been humbled and the arrogant brought low. Across the square they came running, on the court-house steps they stood. In front of the hotel there was a crowd, which moved forward to meet Morgan as he came marching like an avenger behind his captives, who were now beginning to show alarm, sobered by their unexampled situation, sweating in the agony of their quaking hearts.

At the hitching-rack where his horse stood, Morgan halted the six men. He took the remainder of his new rope from the saddle, laced it thru the bonds on the Texans' wrists, backed them up to the horizontal pole of the hitching-rack, and tied them there in a line, facing inward, upon the square. As he moved about his business with deliberate, yet swift and sure hand of vengeance well plotted in advance, Morgan kept his rifle leaning near, watching the crowd for any outbreak of friend who might rise in defense of these men, or any movement that might threaten interference with his plans.

When he had finished binding the six men's backs to the rack, Morgan beckoned a group of boys to him, spoke to them in an undertone that even the nearest in the crowd did not hear. Off the youngsters ran, so full of the importance of their part in that great event that they would not stay to be questioned nor halt for the briefest word.

In a little while the lads came hurrying back, carrying empty goods boxes and barrels, fragments of packing-cases, all sorts of dry wood to which they could lay their eager hands. These they piled where Morgan indicated, to stand by panting, eyes big in excitement and wondering admiration for this mighty man.

Mrs. Conboy, standing at the edge of the sidewalk before her door, not more than ten yards from the spot where Morgan was making these unaccountable preparations, leaned with a new horror in her-haunted eyes to see. "My, he's goin' to burn them!" she said. "Oh, my gracious!"

## A Disgrace to Burn 'Em?

Whatever the stranger's intention toward the rough riders of the Chisholm trail, whether to roast them alive as

they stood in a row with backs to the hitching-rack, or to inflict some other equally terrible punishment; or whether he was simply staking them there while he cooked his breakfast cowboy fashion, not willing to trust them out of sight while he regaled himself in a restaurant, nobody quite understood. Mrs. Conboy's exclamation appeared to voice the general belief of the crowd. Murmurs of disapproval began to rise here and there.

One of the leading moralists of the town, proprietor of a knock-down-and-drag-out, was loudest in his protestations that such a happening in the public square of Ascalon would give the place a name from which it never would recover. This fellow, a gross man of swinging paunch, had scrambled from his bed in haste at the thrilling of the general alarm. His bare feet were thrust into slippers, his great white shirt was collarless. The redness of unfinished sleep was in his eyes.

"I tell you, men, this ain't a goin' to do—this ain't no town down South where they take niggers out and burn 'em," he said. "I ain't got no use for that gang myself, but I've got the good of the town and my business to consider, like all the rest of you have."

There must have been in town that day forty or more cowboys from Texas and the Nation, as the Cherokee country south was called. These for the greater part were still sober, not having been paid off, still on duty caring for the horses left behind when the cattle were loaded and shipped, or for the herds resting and grazing close by after the long drive. They began to gather curiously around the fat man who had the fair repute of Ascalon so close to his heart, listening to his efforts to set a current of resentment against the stranger stirring in the awed crowd. They began to turn toward Morgan now, with close talk among themselves, not keen to spring into somebody else's trouble and get their fingers scorched.

"What's he goin' to do with them?" one of these inquired.

"Burn 'em," the fat man replied as readily as if he had it from Morgan's own mouth, and as strongly denunciatory as tho the disgrace of it reached to his fair fame and good business already. "You boys ain't goin' to stand around here and see men from your own country burnt like niggers, are you? Well, you don't look like a bunch that'd do it—you don't look like it to me."

"What did they do to him?" one of the cowboys asked, not greatly fired by the fat man's sectional appeal.

Stilwell came loitering among them at that point with shoulder-lurching gait of a man who had spent most of his years in the saddle. He told them in a few feeling, picturesque words the extent of Morgan's grievance against the six, and left it with them to say whether he was to be interfered with in his exaction of a just and fitting payment.

"I don't know what he's goin' to do," Stilwell said, "but if he wants to roast 'em and eat 'em"—looking about him with stern eyes—"this is his day."

"If he needs any help there's plenty of it here," added a cowboy from the Nation, hooking his thumb with lazy but expressive movement under the cartridge-belt around his slim waist.

The fat publican subsided, seeing his little ripple of protest flattened out by the spirit of fair play. He backed to the sidewalk, where he stood in conference with Tom Conboy, and there was heard a reference to niggers in Ireland, pronounced with wise twisting of the head.

Morgan selected, in the face of this little flurry of opposition and defense, a box from among the odds and ends brought him by the boys, sat on it, facing the prisoners, and broke bits of wood for a fire. People began pressing a little nearer to see what was to come, but when Morgan, with eye watchful to see even the shifting of a foot in the crowd, reached for his rifle and laid it across his lap, there was an immediate scramble to the sidewalk. This left twenty feet of dusty white road unoccupied, a margin on the page where this remarkable incident in Ascalon's record of tragedies was being written.

Mid-way of his line of captives, six feet in front of the nearest man, Morgan kindled a fire, adding wood as the blaze grew, apparently as oblivious of his surroundings as if in camp a hundred miles from a house. When he had the fire established to his liking, he took from his saddle an iron implement, at the sight of which a murmur and a movement of new interest stirred the crowd.

## A Relic of the Past

This iron contrivance was a rod, little thicker than a man's finger, which terminated in a flat plate wrought with some kind of open-work device. This flat portion, which was about as broad as the span of a man's two hands, and perhaps six or eight inches long, appeared to be a continuation of the handle, bent and hammered to form the crude pattern, and the wonderment and speculation, contriving and guessing, all passed out of the people when they beheld this thing. That was a cat-

tle country; they knew it for a branding-iron.

Morgan thrust the brand into the fire, piled wood around it, leaning over it a little in watchful intent. This relic of his past he also had retrieved from the bottom of his trunk along with boots and spurs, corduroys and hat, and it had been a long time, indeed, since he heated it to apply the Three Crow brand to the shoulder of a beast. That brand, his father's brand in the early days in the Sioux country where he was the pioneer cattleman, never had been heated to come in contact with such base skins as these, Morgan reflected, and it would not be so dishonored now if cattle were carrying it on any range.

When the Indians killed his father and drove off the last of the herd, the Three Crow became a discontinued brand in the Northwest. The son had kept this iron, which his father had carried at his saddle-horn, as a souvenir of the times when life was not worth much between the Black Hills and the Platte. The brand was not recorded anywhere today; the brand books of the cattle-growers' associations did not contain it. But it was his mark; he intended to set it on these cattle, disfiguration of face for disfiguration, and turn them loose to return smelling of the hot iron among their kind.

Sodden with the dregs of last night's carousal, slow-headed, surly as the Texans were when Morgan encountered them, they were all alert and fully cognizant of their peril now. No rough jest passed from mouth to mouth; there was no sneer, no laugh of bravado, no defiance. Some of them had curses left in them as they sweated in the fear of Morgan's silent preparations and lunged on their ropes in the hope of breaking loose. All but the Dutchman appealed to the crowd to interfere, promising rewards, making pledges in the name of their absent patron, Seth Craddock, the dreaded slayer of men.

Now and again one of them shouted a name, generally Peden's, or that of some dealer or bouncer in his hall. Nobody answered, nobody raised hand or voice to interfere or protest. During their short reign of pillage and debauchery under the protection of the city marshal, the members of the gang had not made a friend who cared to risk his skin to save theirs.

To add to their disgrace and humiliation, their big pistols hung in the holsters on their thighs. People, especially the men of the range, remarked this full armament, marveling how the stranger had taken six men of such desperate notoriety all strapped with their guns, but they understood at once his purpose in allowing the weapons to hang under their impotent hands. It was a mockery of their bravado, a belittlement of their bluff and swagger in the brief day of their oppression.

Morgan withdrew the brand from the fire, knocking the clinging bits of wood from it against the ground.

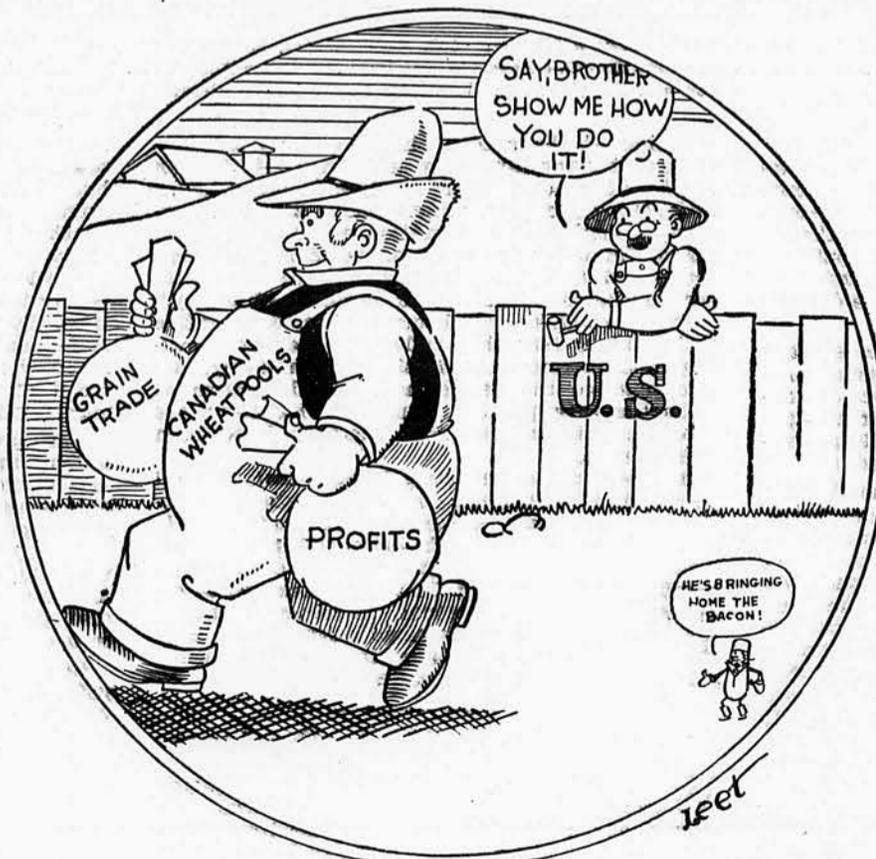
## With Head Lowered

The Dutchman was first in the line at Morgan's right hand as he turned from the flames with the branding-iron red-hot in his hand. Near the Dutchman stood Morgan's borrowed horse, drowsing in the sun with head down, its weight on three legs, one ear set in its inherited caution to catch the least alarm. From the first moment of his encounter with these scoundrels Morgan had not lowered himself to address them a single word. Such commands as he had given them had been in dumb show, as to driven creatures. This rule of silence he held still as he approached the first object of his vengeance.

The Dutchman started back from the iron in sudden rousing from his brooding silence, fear and hate convulsing his snarling face, shrieking back against the timber of the hitching rack as far as he could withdraw. He began to writhe and kick as Morgan laid hold of his neck to hold him steady for the cruel kiss of the iron.

The fellow squirmed and lunged, with head lowered, trying to get on the other side of the rack, his com-

(Continued on Page 26)



Perhaps He Can Teach Us Something

# "Listerine, madam, -quickly"

Even children know that at the first sign of throat irritation, the use of Listerine as a gargle will often ward off colds—or worse.

Sore throat is a natural warning that should always be heeded. It is Nature's way of telling you that disease germs are fighting for the upper hand, and that prompt measures are necessary.

Listerine, as you know, has been the standard family first aid in these matters for more than a half century.

Being antiseptic, it immediately attacks the countless disease-producing bacteria that lodge in the oral cavity. Time and time again, it has nipped a serious complication in the bud.

Honestly, now, isn't it worth while to

take this pleasant morning-and-night precaution every day during the cold weather, when so many people are laid up? Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo., U. S. A.

## Never neglect a sore throat



**In the THROAT  
and nose more than  
50 diseases**  
 have their beginning or development. Some, of mild character, yield to an antiseptic. Others, more serious, do not. At the first sign of an irritated throat, gargle frequently with Listerine, and if no improvement is shown, consult a physician.  
**Watch your throat!**

**ITS  
NAME ALONE**  
 The name Listerine  
 Tooth Paste is a  
 guarantee that it is  
 the best paste that  
 scientific knowledge  
 could achieve.  
 Large tube—25c

# L I S T E R I N E

*-the safe antiseptic*

# Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

Does the Kansas law empower a school bus driver with authority to command any man or men living on his route to assist him in case the bus should get stuck in the mud or should go into a ditch? If such a law exists what penalty is prescribed for refusal to do so? Would it make any difference whether his bus contained only the driver or the driver and children? Who regulates the school bus driver's route in-so-far as it pertains to the public highways or whether or not he may leave the public highway and drive into the yard after children in inclement weather? E. N.

**T**HE law does not give the bus driver any such authority. The school board has general supervision over the bus drivers who transport children to and from the schools. The school district would have no authority to permit the bus driver to trespass on private property, however.

## Must First Get Authority

What right has a farmer to vaccinate his hogs and cattle? Does he need a permit to do his vaccinating and who could issue a permit if needed? J. C. B.

Chapter 312 of the laws of 1911 contains the following provision:

"It shall be unlawful for any person knowingly to inject any virulent hog cholera blood into any hog in the state of Kansas except under direction of the livestock sanitary commission, provided this section shall not apply to the authorities at the State Agricultural College at Manhattan, Kan."

The same chapter provides that no person other than one indicated for that purpose by the livestock sanitary commission shall inject any tuberculin into any animal in this state.

I would suggest that the writer of this question take this matter up with J. H. Mercer, Livestock Sanitary Commissioner, Topeka, Kan., in regard to the matter of permission.

## Can Draw Joint Will

Husband and I are a childless couple of 60. Our legal heirs are our brothers and sisters. Our property includes real estate shares of stock and the ordinary forms of personal property. We desire this property to go at our death to a certain institution. Can we write up for ourselves a joint will which will legally cover the case? If so what legal procedure, forms and wording are essential? If such a joint will can be made and one of us subsequently dies would the survivor need to make a new will? Mrs. J. M. B.

You can make a joint will. There is no particular form required. All that is necessary is that both of you sign this will and that it be witnessed by at least two witnesses. Perhaps it would be better in order to clearly express your intention that you have a competent attorney draw the will but this is not a legal necessity. If one of you should die before the other, which is altogether likely, being hardly probable that both will die at exactly the same time, it would not be necessary for the survivor to make a new will.

## Can Foreclose on Crops

A and B are banker and farmer. For several years A has had a mortgage on B's personal property, also on the growing crops. This spring A refused to lend B money with which to farm. B had to get funds elsewhere or let the land lie idle. In July the mortgage came due. B went to renew it but A wanted besides the personal property a first mortgage on the crops which B had put out with money from another source. B refused to renew that way. A insisted that was the only way he would renew so it has never been renewed. Can A run an attachment or garnishee this crop as it is marketed or in any way attach this crop? F. L. B.

A has his legal rights under his mortgage. So long as the note secured by this chattel mortgage is not paid A can keep this mortgage alive by renewing the same or he can take possession of the property which is included in this chattel mortgage. He can foreclose his lien on the growing crops if the mortgage includes these growing crops and take the crops as soon as they are severed from the ground. It would not be necessary for him to run an attachment if his mortgage already covers the property.

## Half to the Husband

A and B were husband and wife, with five children. They owned a little farm. A deeded the farm to B. A died, leaving the farm in B's name. Later B married again, and has no children by the second marriage. The deed, not being changed, is still in B's name. Can B deed or will the farm away without her second husband signing it? If B died first to whom would the land fall? Would the second husband hold half? D. E.

B could not make a good deed to this land without the signature of her second husband, and in case of her death she could not deprive him of his right to inherit half of the estate. If she died without will the other half would go to her children.

## This Note Isn't Outlawed

A moved to another state owing a sum of money at the bank. He was gone for six years. No interest was paid or other payment made during these years. Can the bank get a judgment against this man? Isn't the note outlawed? M. L.

Where a debtor moves from the state the statute of limitations is suspended. This note would have been outlawed had he continued to reside in this

state. The bank can obtain a judgment on the note and if this party still is residing in another state, can send a transcript of the judgment to that state and obtain a judgment against him there or he could send the note there and sue upon it and obtain judgment.

## Now Another Filling Station!

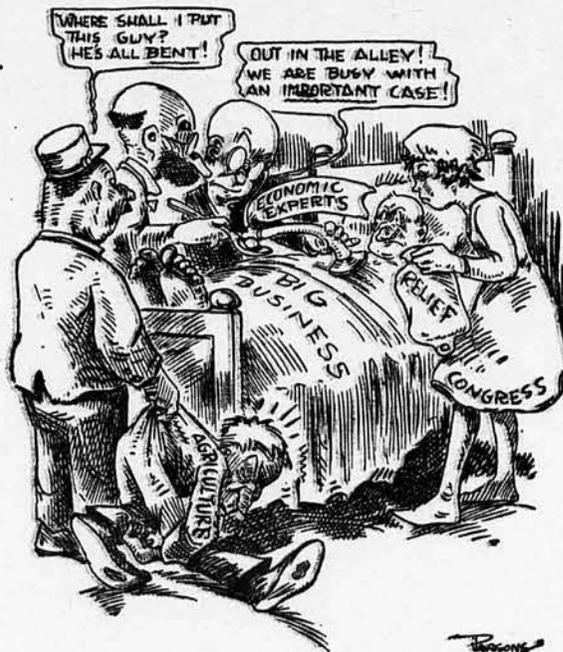
Has the school district the right by law to operate and run a public filling station; that is, sell gas and oil that is bought with the district's money to the public? This consolidated school has its own garage, hires a man to operate this garage for a certain sum and he is paid out of the district's money. The district pays for every gallon of gas that is put in the tank. This man fills the school busses from this tank. He also sells repairs and does mechanical work for the public and never marks a thing down until night. At the end of the month he turns the gas money back to the treasurer of the district. This has been going on for several years. If the books are audited and a shortage found would the school board in this district be held liable for the shortage? P. D.

There is nothing in the school laws concerning the powers of the district board which would authorize it to operate a filling station for the use of the public. It is barely possible that the law could be stretched sufficiently so that it might operate a filling station for the exclusive use of the district. I am of the opinion that in permitting such a station to be operated the district board exceeds its authority. If I am right about this a contract of this kind with the man who runs the filling station would be void.

## Records of Probate Court Open

Will you please state the facts in regard to the marriage law in both Kansas and Nebraska? Must a notice be published in the papers of the state where the couple obtain the marriage license? We wish to keep our marriage a secret for a few months and so would like to know. Y. B.

No publication is required in either state. However, the records of the probate court would be



open, of course, to anyone who desires to inspect such records and there would be nothing to prevent the publication of the fact that a marriage license had been issued.

## Daughter Right This Time

Is there a law in Kansas that would permit putting a girl under peace bond who has done nothing to disturb the peace? She was going from Kansas to Colorado to be married. Her parents did not want her to be married. She is past 18 years old. Was there any wrong in the boy sending her the money with which to make the trip? At what age in Kansas is a girl permitted to marry without her parents' consent? W. A. S.

One answer suffices for both questions. If this girl was 18 years old she had an entire right to marry without her parents' consent. The young man had an entire right to send her the money to pay her traveling expenses to Colorado.

## The Law About Fur Bearers

Is there a law preventing one from trapping on his farm without a license? If not can I market the furs so trapped? S.

Section 21 of Chapter 221 of the Session laws of 1927 reads as follows:

"That it shall be unlawful for any person to pursue, injure, trap, capture, kill, destroy or chase with dogs any fur-bearing animal, or to have in his possession any pelts, skins or carcasses of any fur-bearing animals hereinafter enumerated; muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, between the first day of February and the 15th day of November, both dates inclusive. No person shall use ferrets or employ any smoke, gun or other device

for forcing smoke or any asphyxiating or deadly gas or liquid into the holes, dens, runways or houses of any fur-bearing animals, or shall kill or attempt to kill such animals with poison. No person shall destroy any muskrat houses, beaver dens, mink runs, or the holes, dens or runways of such animals: Provided further, That this act shall not prevent the owners or legal occupants of lands from killing these animals for destroying poultry or damaging property: And provided further, That when in the judgment of the forestry, fish and game commission it becomes necessary, in order to give added protection to the herein mentioned fur-bearers to-wit: muskrat, skunk, mink, raccoon, opossum, the said commission may, by rules and regulations as provided for in section 9 of this act, prohibit the taking or possession or pursuit of any or all the herein-mentioned fur-bearing animals in any zone or zones it may establish or define, or lessen the length of the open season in such zone or zones."

## Write to Washington

Please give me the address of the Civil Service Commission. K. R.

The president of the Civil Service Commission is William C. Deming, The Roosevelt Hotel, Washington, D. C. The Chief Examiner is Herbert A. Filer, Kensington, Md. A letter addressed either to one of these gentlemen or simply addressed to the Civil Service Commission, Washington, D. C., probably would get you the information you desire.

## Not Entitled to Royalty

N leased her land for gas and oil. B bought half of the lease, N and her husband signing the paper. B left a check at the bank to be paid to N in 15 days, B taking the oil and gas grant with him. B never paid the check. In case oil or gas is found on N's place could B get half the royalty? L. N.

As he has given no consideration for half interest, of course, he is not entitled to any part of the royalty.

## Not Figured on Per Cent Basis

What per cent does the law allow a person for acting as administrator in Kansas? Where there are only two heirs and one of them is acting as administrator, is the per cent figured on the whole estate or on one-half? O. C.

The law does not fix any special per cent for the compensation to be allowed administrators. That is a matter that is within the jurisdiction of the probate court. This, of course, really answers the second question. The per cent would not be figured on either the half or the whole because there is no per cent.

## Property to Younger Children

A and B are husband and wife. Both have been married before and both had children by the first marriage. They have some property and money made since the last marriage, the title to which is in A's name but which both wish to leave to the last set of children after both are dead. Can A will to B a life interest in this with the remainder to be divided between the children by the last marriage, or must they will the older children something? W. D. H.

If B, the wife, consents in writing to waive her statutory rights, such a will might be made by A. They are under no obligation to will this property to all of the children. They may will it to whomsoever they please.

## Not a Valid Transaction

A and B, man and wife, owned a half section of land. A died. There was a verbal understanding that the mother should have the income from said property as long as she lived. A few years later one of the six children died, leaving one child. About this time B was pronounced by physicians feeble-minded and incapable of doing business. A few years later the other heirs or some of them induced the mother to put a heavy mortgage on the property, this money going to two or three of the heirs. Is this transaction valid? M. B. C.

Apparently not if at the time of making this mortgage B was feeble-minded and incapable of doing business for herself.

## Town May Charge Tuition

Can the town charge tuition for the schooling of my children if I own property in the town and the children's grandmother lives there and they stay there part of the time and go to school and part of the time stay at home? S. E. P.

My opinion is that under those circumstances the town would have a right to charge tuition.

## Not by Act of Congress

Has November 11 been declared a legal holiday? If so when? F. E. A.

Armistice Day, November 11, is a legal holiday in the following states: Alabama, Arizona, Illinois, Iowa, Arkansas, California, Colorado, Florida, Louisiana, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Vermont, Virginia and Hawaii. It is not a national holiday by an act of Congress.

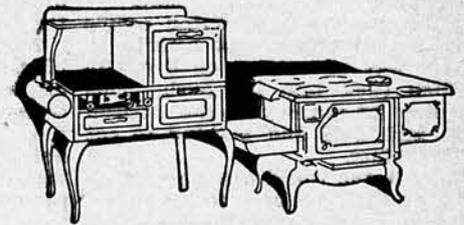
## But It Seems Longer

A certain road that goes up and down thru hills is said to be 1 mile long. It seems to me that a hilly mile is longer than a mile on the level. Is it? D. W.

No. Naturally, however, it does seem longer.

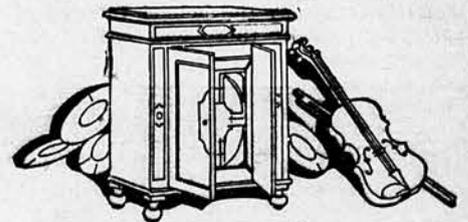


In the comfort of your own home, without hurry or tiresome shopping, you can select merchandise gathered from all over the world — and offered to you at lower prices



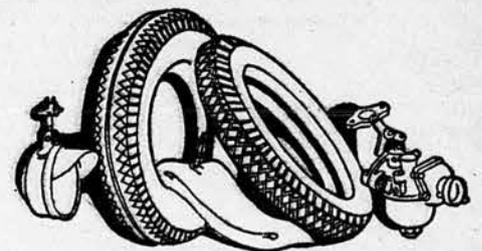
**Oil and Coal Ranges**  
\$5.45 to \$92.85

Here in America's largest stove store you can choose your range from the world's greatest assortment of stoves at savings of from 25% to 50%. Quality and workmanship of the finest. Ranges are sold on easy payments or for cash.



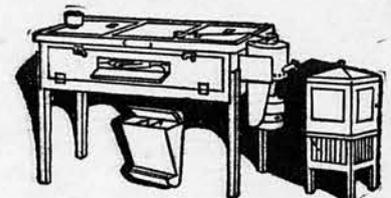
**Melophonic Phonographs**  
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The celebrated Melophonic Phonograph is designed to reproduce music and voice perfectly. Our imported violins ranging in price from \$4.95 to \$67.50 are equal to instruments costing twice as much. All of our better musical instruments are sold on easy monthly payments.



**Cord and Balloon Tires**  
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Riverside Tires are guaranteed for 12,000 miles and our spring prices are the lowest in 16 years. Riverside Tires will save you \$5 to \$15 per tire.



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# Men Have Plenty of Wives!

## But Unless These "West Coast" Women Work Hard the Investment May Not Pay!

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

THE poor captain will worry himself sea sick about us if we're not back on board the 'West Hum-haw' by 6 o'clock this evening," I cautioned Jim. "The last surf boat leaves for the ship about 5 o'clock and we can't possibly walk clear out to the river and up to the waterworks and back by that time. You know he warned us there's no place here in Winnebah to stay all night, except in the bush, and that we'd die there."

But Jim has been worrying people all his life, so that meant nothing to him. He was advocating an 8 or 10-mile hike back into the bush. This in the heat of the day in the African tropics, and we'd had nothing to eat since breakfast.

"Where in the world can we stay tonight if we don't get back to the ship?" I pursued. "And when do we eat?" We had been warned that the English are an offish lot and would not welcome us or extend any hospitality.

With all the worry he causes other people, my curly-headed partner never worries himself. "Oh, we'll find some place." And we started out.

It was hot that day, the fierce tropical sun shooting down ultraviolet and all other ultra rays by the helmet full, and what little breeze there may have

been almost entirely shut off by the solid walls of jungle which the Afro-coasters call the "bush." We plodded along a surfaced highway for a mile or two until we found another road, little more than a trail, leading off into a land of modified bush. We followed that and toiled thru two straggling native villages stretched out along the road and sound asleep, even to the dogs, goats and chickens, as haphazard and purposeless in appearance as the bare, mud villages themselves.

Then we passed some huge white ant hills, towering 10 to 15 feet into the air, each a substantial and complete community in itself. We decided that the industry and thrift of these big ants, their systematized manner of living, the definite organization of their personnel into workers, soldiers, homemakers and leaders, their punishment of the lazy, and the precision with which they accomplish their prescribed purpose in life could well be an object lesson for the native villages and the careless, happy-go-lucky attitude of the interior blacks.

On and on we walked in that muggy, sultry heat until our path finally dipped down thru the bush and ended at a river's edge. There was no bridge and no ferry, only a grand old colored



Upper Left, Jim is Talking to a Ripe Old Villager, a Mohammedan; Upper Right, Flood is "Fishing" for Crocodiles; Middle, Dalgleish's Home, Two Miles From Winnebah, Where the Water Works is Located; Bottom, the Women Are All Wives of the Patriarch on the Left, and He is Monarch of All He Surveys



- 1 Catch the Hook
- 2 Draw up the Slack
- 3 Lock the Lever with the Link

Easy to Put On!  
Easy to Take Off!

**Cold?**  
**In a Hurry?**  
You'll appreciate  
**Dreadnaughts**

WHEN road conditions are bad you can put sure traction under those wheels mighty quick with Dreadnaughts. Three simple motions and the Blue Boy Fastener has your chains on to stay—until you want 'em off. No job at all even when cold fingers are all thumbs.

The fastener can't clog with mud or ice—it works under all conditions. Ask for Dreadnaughts, with the Blue Boy Fastener (painted blue).

The COLUMBUS MCKINNON CHAIN CO., Tonawanda, N. Y.  
Manufacturers of "Inswell" Electric Welded Chain  
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patriarch with his company of wives, and his regiment of children, camped beside the stream. Under a giant mahogany tree that shaded a sandy beach a few yards below the path, a black matron in a yellow skirt and earrings was stirring a pot of slippery-looking yellow chop stenching over a fire. Beside her on the beach two or three more wives of this wealthy old polygamist were washing clothes. A little farther out, up to their knees in water and clad only in the sunshine of that September morn, two of the older girls were bathing in the river. Sleek little "pickins," as the African babies are called, stared out from over the folds of the sweaty girdles that held them straddle of their mothers' back as these madonnas of the bush labored for their lord and master. And they were all laboring.

**A Safe Future, Maybe?**

A good young wife costs a west coast negro from 5 to 15 pounds, and so she has to work hard most of her life for her husband to make the investment a paying proposition for him. A negro's wealth depends principally on the number of wives he owns, since each wife represents earning power, just like acres of land in America. If a man can only get a "start" and buy three or four good hardworking wives early in life his future is assured. His women will easily earn him enough money so that he can add to his holdings every year or so and finally fill his compound with wives—and children. The first few wives are the hardest to get.

The girls are usually contracted for early in life and frequently never know the man they are to marry until they're bought and paid for. Then if the wife prove unfaithful or run away and the husband can prove the fault was with the wife he may go to her father and demand his money back. (And try and get it).

If the husband dies, the wife probably will marry another man and take her children to her new home, in which case the children are all "brothers" and "sisters" not only to her children by the second husband but to all the children of all her second husband's other wives as well.

A missionary told me of the personnel of one family which he knew well. There was the husband, and the wife, and their children, and his children, and her children, by former marriages. Then there were the children of her former husband by a former wife who had run away. And there were also the children of the husband's former wife by a former husband who had died. Altogether there were about 15 of these mongrel children in the compound, many of whom bore no actual blood relationship to each other or their "parents" at all, and yet they all called themselves "brothers" and "sisters" and children of the same "father" and "mother."

So common in this practice of polygamy that it is sometimes difficult for the natives to understand why the white man with all his wealth and power has only one wife. Three lady missionaries arrived on a ship from England and landed in a west coast port. The local bishop took them in his automobile to the school, a few miles inland, where they were to teach. He left the ladies at the home of the principal of the school and then drove back to his own home on the coast. That evening the principal heard his native cook explaining it all to the native gardener: "The white mastah bishop he be rich man. He bring three wives, dash 'em all to our mastah, and den he go back for more for himself. He be rich man."

**'Twas John Bull, Himself**

We snapped some pictures, there on the river bank, of the wealthy old herd sire, monarch of all his tribe, and then began our weary trek back to Winnebah. There were miles of bush and millions of rays of sun and finally we came, on what we thought was a short cut back to town, to the foot of a long, long hill with a wooden semaphore beckoning like a cross, mounted on the very top. Years passed. We toiled and boiled up that heartless hill, and just as we gained the crest, a friendly old flivver driven by an astonished white man met us and sputtered to a stop. Two overflowing water tanks and a long house with a wide, shady veranda and a neat garden in the background graced the top of the hill.

"Who in the blankety-blank are you and what are you doing on foot away out here in the sun?" greeted a personification of John Bull himself, done in shorts and sun helmet. He jumped off the auto and held out his hand.

"We're off the 'West Humhaw' and just having a look around," I explained. "We—"

"Boy," he yelled, "fix up a spot of chop in there for two. Come in and have a jolly good rest and a drink. My name's Dalgleish—in charge of the waterworks here. Where've you been walking from anyway? The town's over there on the other side." We had already walked about 10 miles, according to our host's reckoning, and that is a very respectable achievement for a white man in the heat of a tropical day in Africa.

Our hospitable English friend fed and refreshed us and then took us down to his pumping station, where he was campaigning against a crocodile as diligently as he used to spend his time "Turking" in Transjordan during the war. He had caught a crocodile there a week or so before, but its mate had proved too wary so far. We

baited a tremendous hook with a wickedly fashioned barb, anchored it to a tree and went away confident. "If we catch him tonight, I'll dash you his hide," said Dalgleish.

To make a long story short, and to discredit the false stories of English offishness, we were offered more beds in Winnebah than we could possibly sleep in and more chop than we could eat. Dalgleish invited us back for a crocodile skinning and lunch next day. We left him and, in town that night, attended an "open house" festivity so common among the English Africoasters. There was much drinking and jollying, too much for teetotalers like Jim and me, but our host explained it in this wise: "Whenever a dozen or so of us get together this way here on the west coast we know that one, or maybe more, will be gone next year. So we make merry while we may."

The next day when we thanked our host for his splendid hospitality he modestly waved it aside and said, "Well, boys, you came here to see something of the west coast of Africa and how we live, and if we've been able to show you anything representa-

tive of our life here, why—just try to forget it. That's what we do."

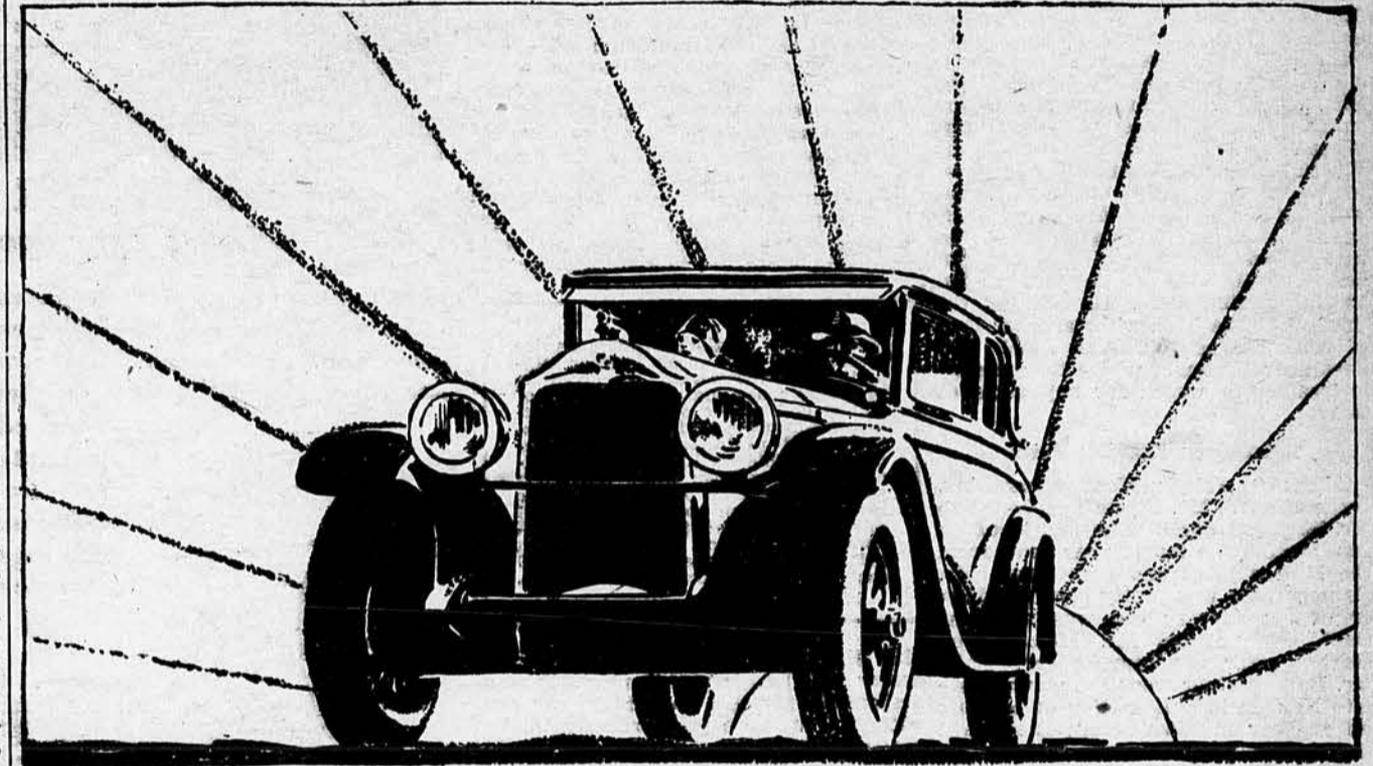
Our experience in a negro police court will be described next week.

Do a little more and do it a little better than the boss expects. It's all right to suggest changes and improvements in the business after you have made a success yourself; but first buckle down and make a success of just one job—yourself. You can't grow without working. I have always heard about "easy money," but I have never seen any of it. All the successful men whom I know are dynamos for work. They may have ugly dispositions and other failings, but they are all great workers. Men who get their money thru speculation or inheritance usually lose it. The really big men of America have won their spurs by doing what they didn't want to do when they didn't want to do it.—Roger W. Babson.

Old Hen—"I'll give you a piece of good advice."

Young Hen—"What is it?"

Old Hen—"An egg a day keeps the ax away."



# The 2 Millionth Buick joins its brothers on the road

A few weeks ago, Buick manufactured the two millionth Buick and thereby established the most spectacular production record in fine car history.

Attainment of the two million mark is a noteworthy accomplishment in any motor car field; but it assumes epic proportions when considered in terms of a car of Buick caliber:

Give thought, for a moment, to the deeper, more significant phases of this Buick achievement:

The world's purchase of two million Buicks represents a world tribute to Buick quality of almost three billion dollars.

Motorists purchased the first million in twenty years, and the second million in four years—proof of Buick's steadily increasing popularity.

The two million Buicks have proved Buick dependability by traveling scores of billions of miles—

four million times the distance around the world.

And, after twenty-four years, approximately 1,600,000 of the two million Buicks are still serving their owners!

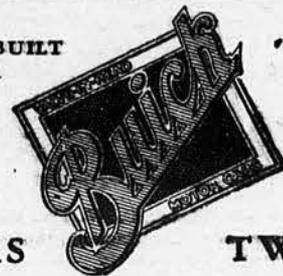
These facts constitute a record of popularity, reliability and stamina not even remotely approached by any other car—a record that becomes still more impressive with each new Buick that goes forth upon the highways of the world.

Supreme value—overwhelming demand—then still greater value and still greater demand—have formed the wonder-working formula of Buick progress. And this progress still continues.

The year just closed has been Buick's biggest year. More people have bought Buicks during this period than during any other twelve months in Buick history.

BUICK MOTOR CO., FLINT, MICH. • Division of General Motors Corp. • Canadian Factories: MCLAUGHLIN-BUICK, Oshawa, Ont.

WHEN BETTER AUTOMOBILES ARE BUILT . . . BUICK WILL BUILD THEM



TWO MILLION BUICKS TWO MILLION BUICKS



# Protective Service

## Young Thief Sent to Reformatory for Stealing Wheat From Protective Service Member

**A** TERM in the Kansas state reformatory is the penalty Dean Grove, 21, is paying for stealing wheat valued at \$16.40 from C. F. Molzen, a member of the Protective Service who lives in Harvey county about three miles southwest of Newton. Grove's capture was the result of fast work on the part of Mr. Molzen's brother-in-law, Walt Steel, and C. W. Baumgartner, Mr. Molzen's son-in-law. The Protective Service reward of \$50 has been paid to them for their part in the case.

About a week before Grove was captured, it was discovered that someone had stolen wheat from the old Molzen farmstead, which is about two miles south of Mr. Molzen's present home. No one lives on this farm but there is a Protective Service sign posted at the entrance. Mr. Molzen and Mr. Baumgartner farm the place in partnership. When the first theft was discovered Mr. Baumgartner began doing some detective work to catch the thief. After working on the case a few days he believed he had a fairly good idea who had stolen the wheat. He did not have enough evidence to convict, but he was getting more. He believed the thief would be back after another load of wheat so he told Walt Steel, who lives near the farm where the granary is located, to watch for any signs of thieves.

### Thief Seen Leaving Farm

About 8 o'clock Monday morning, September 26, Mr. Steele telephoned to Mr. Baumgartner that he had just seen someone drive a touring car away from the Molzen place and turn south. Mr. Baumgartner was pretty sure the driver of the touring car was a wheat thief. He notified Mr. Molzen who started after the touring car, while Mr. Baumgartner went the north route into Newton in anticipation of heading off the car in town before it reached the elevator.

When Mr. Baumgartner passed the elevator there were no touring cars around so he drove a few blocks farther to a street corner where the road comes into Newton from the south. There he stopped at an oil station and watched. Soon he saw Dean Grove drive past with a load of sacked wheat in the rear of a touring car which exactly fitted the description of the car Mr. Steel had seen leave the Molzen farm. Mr. Baumgartner knew Grove well as he had worked at the Molzen farm during the summer.

Mr. Baumgartner followed Grove who went directly to the elevator, and drove up to the unloading platform. Grove went in and told the elevator operator that he had some wheat to sell. Mr. Baumgartner waited until they had started to unload the wheat. Then he walked up to Grove and said, "Dean, you might steal wheat from me once and get away with it but you can't do it twice."

Grove backed away as if starting for the car and Mr. Baumgartner hurried to a telephone just inside the door and called Sheriff J. W. McIntire. Just as Mr. Baumgartner finished the

call Grove jumped from the platform and started away. Baumgartner was not going to let his man get away from him quite so easily so he started after him. Grove broke into a run and the chase was on with both men running at top speed. They went a block east, two blocks north and then thru an alley where Baumgartner overtook Grove and stopped him.

"I guess you've got me and I might as well confess," said Grove as he was being taken back to the elevator to be turned over to the sheriff.

### Made Complete Confession

When he was taken to jail Grove confessed to the theft and told the whole story. He said he had taken the wheat from the Molzen farm both times just as Mr. Baumgartner believed. The first time he had got away without much difficulty but the second attempt failed. He said he had driven up to the Molzen granary shortly before midnight Sunday. While he was loading the wheat it started to rain hard and in trying to turn his car on

Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50 for the capture and conviction of the thief. You get all this service by sending 10 cents for the Protective Service sign.

the slippery ground it skidded into a water hole beside the granary. It was impossible for him to get the car out altho he cut up some harness to make straps which he tied around the wheels of his car to get better traction.

As he could not get his car out of the water hole he tried to catch one of the horses in the pasture but failed. He then waited until morning when he was able to catch a horse which he hitched to the car and pulled it from the mudhole. Evidence found at the granary indicated that the theft had occurred just as Grove told it.

Grove was kept in jail until the November term of court when he was taken before Judge J. S. Henderson and entered a plea of guilty. He was sentenced to the Kansas state reformatory for an indeterminate term.

It is said that Grove also confessed to the theft of chickens, but he was not charged with the crime. While Grove was in jail it is said Sheriff McIntire found in his cell a tire iron and a file about 2 inches wide and 18 inches long wrapped in pieces of carpet. Just before Grove was taken to the reformatory an effort was made to smuggle a loaded revolver into the jail, according to Sheriff McIntire.

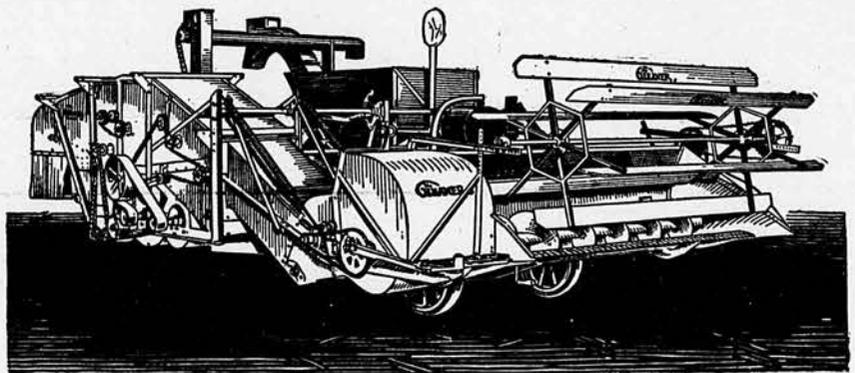
*O.C. Thompson*



Left to Right: C. F. Molzen, from Whom Dean Grove Stole Wheat; C. W. Baumgartner Who Captured Grove; and H. W. Overstake, Representative of the Capper Publications in Harvey and Sedgwick Counties

# More for Your Money!

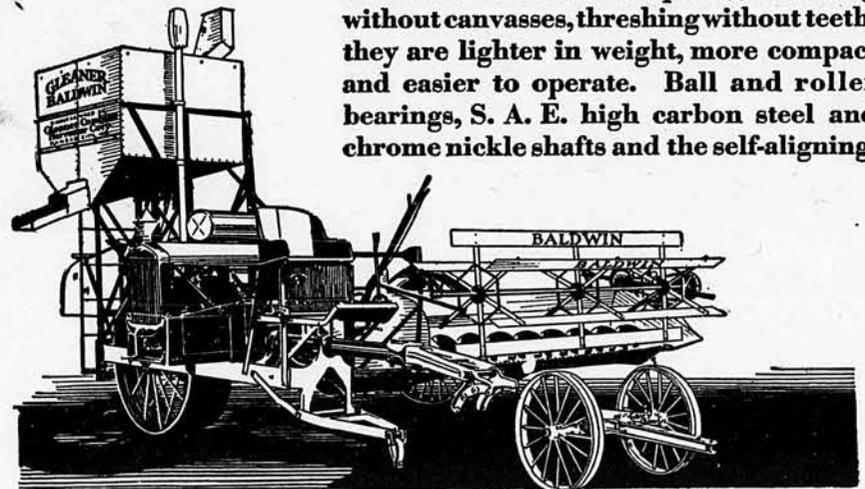
**W**HETHER you handle a large or small acreage, whether you raise wheat, rye, oats, barley, kaffir, maize or soy beans, whether you prefer a self-propelled or a pull model, we can supply the combine that will better meet your requirements. Designed by combine specialists to lower production costs, built to give maximum service at minimum



## The GLEANER Self-Propelled Built exclusively for operation with a Fordson

operating expense, proven on farms large and small in every section of the world, priced within the reach of every grain grower, the Gleaner and the Gleaner-Baldwin welcome every comparison, every test. Revolutionary in design, embodying new principles, eliminating

hundreds of unessential parts, harvesting without canvasses, threshing without teeth, they are lighter in weight, more compact and easier to operate. Ball and roller bearings, S. A. E. high carbon steel and chrome nickle shafts and the self-aligning,



## The GLEANER-BALDWIN Pull-Easy Readily handled by a Fordson tractor

anti-friction bearings in dust-proof housings are typical of the quality built into every machine, guaranteeing less trouble and longer life.

You want a combine with a proven record of money saving performance, a combine that assures the lowest possible production cost, a combine that is dependable and simple to operate—in short, a combine that costs less and saves more . . . and that is exactly what we have to offer you! The coupon below will bring you complete information.

GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER CORP.  
LAND BANK BLDG. KANSAS CITY, MO.

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

GLEANER COMBINE HARVESTER CORPORATION  
Dept. 190, Land Bank Building Kansas City, Missouri  
Gentlemen:

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

I raise \_\_\_\_\_ acres of \_\_\_\_\_

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_ R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

**Hill Crest Farm Notes**

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

During the first part of last week the weather was ideal for corn husking after about 8 o'clock in the morning, and men who have corn to husk yet were busy at it. Most of the farmers around here have finished husking and are busy shelling and marketing corn now. One can hear quite a bit of talk over the telephone in the evenings between farmers who are making preparations for shelling and hauling corn to market the next day. Most of the hauling is done by truck.

So far from what I can learn there are fewer beeves being butchered by the farmers around here this winter than common. Cattle are scarce, and there is too wide a margin between cattle and hog prices. People can't afford to pay 17 cents a pound for dressed beef when choice hogs can be purchased at about \$7.25 a hundred on foot, so consequently they are eating more pork and less beef.

On last Friday night the school children in this district had a box supper at the school house. An interesting program was given, after which some 12 or more boxes were auctioned off. On account of the threatening weather the house was not very crowded, but all present seemed to have a good time. A little more than \$17 was raised, which will be used in adding to the equipment for serving hot lunches to the children.

During December there has been an unusually large amount of corn marketed in this county, due, no doubt, to the farmers' desire to obtain money with which to settle their debts, pay taxes and assist Santa Claus as much as possible. Several thousand bushels have been sold daily. Usually December doesn't see so much corn marketed in this county. The prevailing price is 60 cents a bushel.

The merchants report that business was quite brisk during December, due no doubt to the fact that farmers have been marketing corn and have money. New clothes are in evidence on every hand, and we are glad it is so. In most cases they were needed—nobly earned and hence are duly appreciated. And another thing, splendid of course, but naturally to be expected, old accounts are being paid up.

The long planned drive for the area testing of cattle in the county for tuberculosis is to start early in January, according to a letter received from County Agent Kimball the other day. It was planned to have this done sooner, but the state men handling this work have been busy looking after this work in other counties. The federal and state governments bear the expense of this test, and the county is to pay the transportation of the men from one farm to another while making it. The Kansas counties tested so far show a very small fraction of 1 per cent of reactors, which speaks well for this section of the United States. I have been told that in some sections of eastern states as high as 40 per cent of the cattle have tuberculosis.

**Budget Includes Equipment**

(Continued from Page 3)

"I think the whole business of farming is interlinked so that no certain phase stands out more prominently than another," he said in answer to a question. "I can pick out a lot of things that have proved well worth while, however. Summer fallowing is one thing. I have averaged 20 to 30 bushels of wheat on land that has been handled this way. Summer fallowing also distributes my work much better in the spring, as that land is already worked for wheat, and all I have to get ready after the combine is about 200 acres. That can be handled quickly with the tractor. I really started this system when I used to shock wheat, and then had to sit around and wait for a threshing crew. I used to have 12 head of horses to handle my work, but I've cut down to half that number since I bought my combine and tractor.

"The spring-tooth cultivator is a wonderful implement to handle ground after it has been plowed for wheat. I can get over 50 acres a day with the tractor pulling it. Usually I list part of the wheat land and plow the balance. The main reason for using both methods of preparation is to find out whether listing actually does produce larger yields, as some folks are in-

clined to believe. And too, if the season is late, I can get over the ground so much more rapidly listing than plowing. I used to put out 310 or 320 acres of wheat. Now it is only 250 acres, but I produce as much and more wheat now than I did before on the larger acreage. This is due to rotation, summer fallow and the ability, with efficient equipment, to handle the land the way I feel it should be handled. I used to 'wheat' every year."

While Luebke is a wheat farmer in a wheat country, he has balanced his business so that if the crop fails he still can go on living and making improvements. The fact is that he has an income every day in the year from cows, hogs, poultry and garden. "The farm must pay as it goes along," he assured. "It has been doing that and putting on improvements." He has a herd of 19 high grade Holsteins headed by a purebred bull. These with the hogs he buys to feed out and the poultry provide a good market for the 30 acres of corn, 40 acres of oats, 15 acres of sorghums, 30 acres of alfalfa and pasture, and they are accountable for the daily income, wheat failures or not. The main dairy ration is corn and oats ground, bran and alfalfa. Sometimes there is a little extra corn to sell, but Luebke intends to feed everything he grows but wheat, and get

those crops back on the soil as fertilizer.

"You see how everything in my system depends on everything else?" Luebke smiled. "The livestock needs the feed, the crops and land need the livestock, and all of the crops work into a good rotation." His rotation includes wheat two or three years, corn one year, oats a year, wheat two years and then summer fallow. Alfalfa is worked around to some extent, and Luebke intends to plow under 10 acres of it a year, keeping 30 acres seeded. Sweet clover will be included in the rotation as soon as he can successfully get a stand.

**Didn't Know Farming**

(Continued from Page 3)

from the milking machine to an electric hot-pad, for the relief of muscles that have become discouraged to the point of aching. "We couldn't do without these things at our age," Mr. Severance assured.

He handles something like 120 purebred Duroc Jerseys for the market each year. "Just an hour and a half from the stock yards," he offered, "and when the radio says the price is right, away they go in a truck." He gets the Durocs on the market weighing

200 to 225 pounds at 6 months old. One reason for this is that they have plenty of alfalfa pasture, and rye and barley, and are outdoors all the time in good weather. Absolutely worm-free and well-fed, that is the way Severance grows them.

The hogs and 300 Rhode Island Reds come in Mr. Severance's share of the work. That is, he takes it upon himself to manage them. His son-in-law, A. R. Challender, manages the dairy. But, of course, each man works with the other. In the crop rotation are 40 to 50 acres of alfalfa. This is worked all over the farm. Corn follows three years after the alfalfa and then wheat three to five years. All the straw is used for bedding and roughage, and returned to the soil. The manure spreader and two men are kept busy 30 to 40 days. Mr. Severance owns 320 acres and has about 240 acres under cultivation. This present farm is showing signs of increased fertility right along. The livestock and grain combination hasn't failed in any respect.

A news item says that many New York business men now see airplanes as an auxiliary to motor travel. As we understand it, the air pilot is sent on ahead to scout out the necessary parking space.

# TWIN CITY

Tractors      Threshers

*"Built to do the Work"*

## Day and Night For More Than a Month!

"We ran our Twin City Tractor day and night for more than a month, and during the day for 30 days after that. During all that time we did not have the least bit of trouble.  
 "Fuel consumption was considerably less than that which was stated we might expect.  
 "The picture shows this tractor pulling three 14 inch stubble bottom plows with a single section of harrow behind. We were able to pull this on the stubble land shown and on new sod land breaking as well."  
 WYOMING HEREFORD RANCH.  
 (Signed) Robert W. Lazear, Cheyenne, Wyo.

## The Same Faithful Service In Kansas

"Am enclosing a picture of my old Twin City 17-28 war horse pulling a 16-ft. combine with 60 bushels of wheat in the bin. The expense for fuel and oil was \$114.90 for 9,000 bushels of wheat. Can you beat that? This is the eighth year for my Twin City and it works just fine. I think the Twin City is the best machine built."  
 HENRY JANSSEN, Lorraine, Kansas.

**Notice to Kansas Farmers:**  
 We will be glad to send you the names of some farmers in your territory who are using Twin City Tractors so you can write or talk to them yourself about what a Twin City will do for you.

You can get valuable, illustrated booklets that show why Twin City Tractors and Threshers will work for you so faithfully year after year. The coupon here will bring you these interesting booklets, free.

**Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co.,**  
 Dept. K-5      Minneapolis, Minnesota

Please send me the booklets that show why Twin City Tractors and Threshers will make my work easier and my profits larger.

Size of farm.....  
 Your name.....  
 Your address.....

**Minneapolis Steel and Machinery Co.**  
 Dept. K-5, Minneapolis, Minn.

Denver	Peoria	Omaha
Fargo	Des Moines	Wichita
Kansas City	Great Falls	Winnipeg

# It's "All Aboard" for Topeka

## The Board of Agriculture Will Hold Its 57th Annual Meeting Next Week

THE 57th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture will be held January 11 to 13 at the State House in Topeka. Railroads have made an open rate of 1½ fare for the round trip. The program follows:

### WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11

Afternoon Session—Opening at 4 O'clock  
Roll Call  
Appointment of Committees  
Reading of Minutes of preceding meeting.  
Report of Committee on Credentials  
Get Acquainted Dinner—7 O'clock  
Hotel Jayhawk

All delegates, visitors and others are cordially invited to this dinner. Plates \$1. A special program of music, entertainment and talks have been prepared.

### THURSDAY, JANUARY 12

Morning Session—9 O'clock  
(Sessions of the meeting are open to the public, and every person attending is urged to ask questions and participate in discussions following addresses and papers.)  
Invocation.....Rev. David H. Shields,  
Central Park Christian Church, Topeka  
Community Singing..Led by H. E. Buchanan  
Must We Learn to Live With the European Corn Borer?.....L. E. Call  
Director Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, Manhattan.  
What the Wheat Belt Program Means to Kansas.....E. H. Hodgson, Little River  
New Problems in Alfalfa Production.....R. I. Throckmorton  
Chief, Department of Agronomy, K. S. A. C., Manhattan.

Afternoon Session—2 O'clock  
Community Singing..Led by H. E. Buchanan  
The Farmer as a Business Man..C. E. Huff  
President Kansas State Farmers' Union, Salina.  
The Meaning of the Dairy Industry to the People of Kansas.....A. J. Glover  
Editor Hoard's Dairyman, Fort Atkinson, Wis.  
A View of the Livestock Industry.....F. Edson White  
President Armour Packing Co., Chicago  
Evening Session—7:30 O'clock  
Music.....Modoc Club  
The Community and the Country Newspaper.....Mrs. Leslie Wallace, Larned  
Music.....Modoc Club  
Why Education?.....Thomas W. Butcher  
President Kansas State Teachers' College, Emporia.

### FRIDAY, JANUARY 13

Morning Session—9 O'clock  
Invocation.....Rev. E. Fromm  
College Avenue Baptist Church, Topeka  
Community Singing..Led by H. E. Buchanan  
The Improvement of Kansas Pasture Lands.....A. E. Aldous  
In charge Pasture Management Investigations, K. S. A. C., Manhattan.  
Electricity in Kansas Agriculture.....H. S. Hinrichs  
Field Engineer, in charge Rural Electrical Laboratory of the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture.  
Electric Power and Manufacture in Prairie States.....C. L. Brown  
President United Power and Light Corporation of Kansas, Abilene.  
Afternoon Session—2 O'clock  
Water Conservation and Flood Control in Kansas.....Geo. S. Knapp  
Chief Engineer, Water Resources Division, State Board of Agriculture.  
Election of Members  
Report of Resolutions Committee  
Unfinished Business  
Adjournment

## Making the Money Work

Ohio's state treasurer has placed that state at the head of the states in the amount of interest obtained on the state's inactive funds, the average rate

being 4.85 per cent. This compares with 3.16 in Kansas on our inactive funds. But Treasurer Buckley of Ohio states that "Ohio and Kansas are the only states that select depositories for state funds by competitive bidding on the interest rate." In Ohio only banks in Columbus, the state capital, are permitted to bid.

Mr. Buckley quotes a compilation by the State Treasurer of Idaho of the states with regard to handling state funds. Most of the states accept both federal and state bonds and also surety bonds for their funds, as Ohio does. Kansas is one of 10 states that limits security for state deposits to state and federal bonds, not accepting surety bonds, according to this compilation.

But the main point in his survey of the states in this respect is that Ohio and Kansas stand alone in making depositories bid for deposits. It seems surprising that Ohio receives almost 50 per cent higher interest rates for its state money, than does Kansas, the natural supposition being that ordinarily interest rates are lower in Ohio than in this state. It may be, however, that usually money is in higher demand in Ohio than in Kansas.

The practice of Ohio and Kansas of depositing state funds on bids makes a good deal of money for these states. The Columbus Dispatch says of the Ohio practice: "Ohio selects depositories for her state funds by competitive bidding on the rate of interest, having discovered in the course of her financial history that competitive bidding on the rate of interest is far more sensible and profitable than competitive bidding on the basis of political pulls."

Kansas found out this same secret nearly 20 years ago. Prior to that time State Treasurers made deposits of state funds at their own will, and it was a scandal of rakeoffs by favored bankers to one or more State Treasurers at the rate of about \$15,000 a year, which went into the Treasurer's pocket, the one of them defended himself on the ground that he paid most of it out for campaign funds of the party, that caused the change of policy in this state. The difference to date to Kansas taxpayers has probably been not short of half a million dollars.

Jones found a \$10 bill. With this he paid a bill to his butcher. The butcher used this same bill for paying his baker. The baker used the same bill for paying his physician. The physician owed Jones \$10, so he paid Jones with the same bill.

Jones then discovered that the bill was counterfeit. Who lost and how much?

## A Meeting Well Worth Attending

RESULTS come thru a union of effort. However, much there may be of a community of interest, of thought or of purpose, and if a unity of action is lacking there can be no results beyond what the individual achieves by his own efforts. Removed from intimate contact with his fellows by the spread of the broad acres between, the farmer has been taught by his circumstances to rely upon himself, and in Kansas he has accomplished the wonder of bringing the state from the unused prairie to rank fourth in agricultural production among the states, but now the changed economic conditions demand that he unite for self-protection.

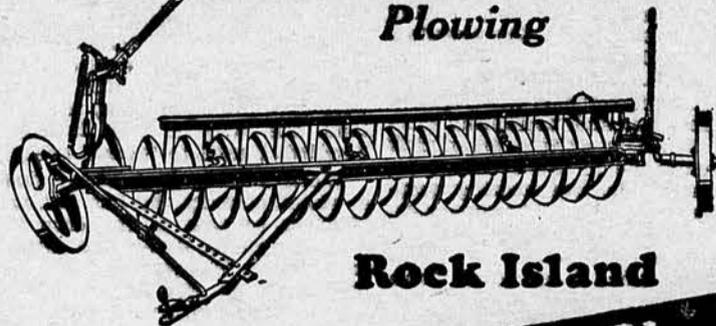
The foundation of all co-operation is education, and while his school days have passed, the farmer yet has an important means of education in the experience of other farmers found in the annual meetings of Farmers' Week in Topeka, which have served them for more than a half century under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture.

The 57th annual Kansas Farmers' Convention, with many of the farm organizations co-operating, will be held in Topeka during the week of January 9 to 14, and the railroads have contributed to the success of these meetings by granting a round trip rate of 1½ fare, without certificates and open to all, from any point in Kansas and from Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., thus giving an added advantage so that all may receive the benefits which can be derived only from the united action of those who attend.

Leaders of thought and action will appear on the programs of the week and discussion is open to all. Our farmers owe it to themselves and to their business to take part in these meetings and receive and disseminate the knowledge derived from an exchange of experiences, and contribute to a permanent agricultural policy for the state.

*Arthur Capper*

For Speedy, Economical Plowing



Rock Island

# Sanders Cylinder Disc Plow

This Famous Stubble Plow has Revolutionized Farming in the Grain Belt

New owned and manufactured by the Rock Island Plow Company. Established 1855.

The ideal plow for summer fallowing—penetrates two to six inches. By shallow plowing, kills volunteer wheat, and by deeper plowing cuts down high weeds, corn stalks and trash, and pulverizes the soil, creating a seed bed that catches and stores moisture and prevents soil blowing.

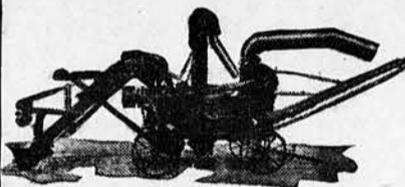
Light draft, because of vertical set of the 20-inch plow discs on the patented frame. Discs revolve together, reducing friction and moving soil all one direction only about a third as far as ordinary disc plows.

No. 810, with 10 discs, cuts 6 feet—especially adapted to the Fordson and other light tractors; No. 815, 15 discs, cuts 9 feet; No. 820, 20 discs, cuts 12 feet.

FREE BOOK. —Tell us your soil conditions and we will send you a book describing the type of "Sanders" disc plow that will do your work quickly, cheaply and, if possible, better. Ask for Booklet M-124.

- Rock Island Implements**
- Moldboard Plows
  - "Sanders" Disc & Cylinder Plows
  - Spreaders
  - Cream Separators
  - Disc Harrows
  - Drag Harrows
  - Gasoline Engines
  - Seeders
  - Planters
  - Listers
  - Cultivators
  - Wagons
  - Rakes
  - Loaders
  - Stalk Cutters
  - Tractors

Rock Island Plow Company - Rock Island, Ill.



## No. 1-A Sandwich Cylinder Sheller

An Ideal Machine for Fordsons or other Small Tractor Power

Capacity 250 to 375 bushels per hour

The No. 1-A Cylinder Sheller was especially developed to make every tractor and light engine owner independent of the old-time sheller "Run."

With the No. 1-A Cylinder Sheller and a tractor or light engine you can do your own shelling without extra help, when prices are highest, when hauling conditions are best. Thus you are sure of top prices for your corn. You can make extra money for shelling for a few of your neighbors.

## Sandwich Spring Shellers

2, 4, 6, and 8 Hole Sizes

THERE IS A SANDWICH SHELLER FOR EVERY OCCASION

70 YEARS OF "KNOW-HOW"

For 70 years we have built Corn Shellers that have stood up under the highest service that could possibly be imposed. Every succeeding year has seen Sandwich Shellers still in the lead. 70 years of "know-how," which means that the Sandwich Sheller you select is right in every way.

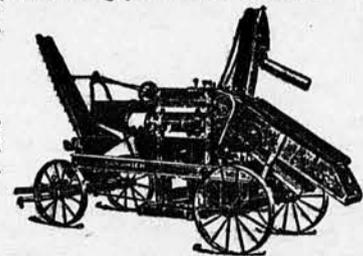
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One of the troubles with the young people of today seems to be that they are so terribly afflicted with youth.

That Boston woman who never rode in an automobile and lived to be 90 knew the first essential of longevity.

# What the Folks Are Saying

**F**ACTORS that affect the market for a commodity are constantly changing. Present day transportation and communication make the market structure a complicated affair. One section of the country is influenced by changes in another section. This is illustrated by a new factor that will affect the marketing of eggs in the future.

Last March the New York legislature passed what is known as the "Better Egg Bill." This bill provides that in New York state cold storage eggs need no longer be sold as such, but that all eggs sold in New York are to be sold on a quality basis according to grades and standards set up by the Bureau of Markets. The grades and standards are to be based on the Federal standards that went into effect September 12. This means that cold storage eggs will be sold in competition with fresh eggs of similar quality and grade.

But what has this to do with the egg market in Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa and other western states? Principally this: the western states ship approximately 50 per cent of their surplus eggs in April, May and June. This is known as the spring egg season, and as a period of low prices. It is at this time that eggs move into cold storage to be held until fall, when production is low and prices are high. Consequently, the principal demand for the surplus eggs from the Middle Western states in the spring is for cold storage.

The change in the egg law in New York will mean an increased demand for eggs in the spring months, for the storage eggs will be allowed to move to market in the fall without identification. Consumers will not be advised whether the eggs have been scored or freshly shipped, but will be advised as to the grade of the egg as shown by the candling process. Cold storage operators will as a consequence have a broader outlet for their eggs, and as a consequence will demand more eggs for storage in the spring months.

The fall egg market will no doubt suffer as a result of this situation, for there will be more storage eggs to supplement fall production. However, this will be of lesser importance to the Middle Western states, for during the fall they have few surplus eggs to ship to market. The added demand in the spring when they ship more than half of their surplus eggs will be of more benefit to them than the lessened demand in the fall will injure them when they have few eggs to sell. Pacific coast states, on the other hand, will be placed at a disadvantage, for they ship a larger proportion of their eggs in the fall and winter than do the Middle Western states. E. A. Stokdyk, Manhattan, Kan.

## But the Incubator "Worked"

"Just another piece of junk," was the verdict of my men folks when they saw my "trade" last spring—an incubator sans thermometer, sans set screw to damper, sans bottom to egg tray and wobbly on its legs. It had cost me, in good eggs and garden truck, the equivalent of \$4, which my undiscerning family considered as just so much produce wasted.

But I had ascertained that the tank was intact and the box solid at the corners, while 5 cents' worth of wood screws cured it permanently of the rickets, and a coat of leftover paint gave it less the appearance of an outlaw. Eighty-five cents for a thermometer and a small piece of screen wire for the tray was the only other cash expenditure required for putting my incubator in good running order.

I did not wait to get a set screw from the factory, so I took two screws from discarded spark plugs and lengthened one with the other, leaving the threads and tap of one on the lower end to adjust the damper. A hook was bent in the upper one to pass thru the hole in the damper bar.

This 150-egg incubator cost a little less than \$5 when ready for business. I had two other incubators, but I had special plans for this one, and decided I would keep tab on its performances thruout the season. By a little adroit canvassing, I made known to my neighbors the fact that I was devoting this incubator to custom hatching. Before long, I got so many orders for baby chicks that one of the other incubators

and about 30 sitting hens were used to supply the demand, and even then I could have sold more if I had hatched them.

My plan was to hatch only pure-bred chicks of whatever kind the trade demanded and arranged for before the incubator was started. My first hatch with the "junk" incubator was 125 Barred Rocks, which did wonderfully well for the folks who bought them, they paying at the rate of \$10 a hundred. The second hatch of Rhode Islands Reds was not so good, but still I realized \$10 from it. The third hatch was 118 White Leghorns, 100 of which I sold at the same rate, putting the 18 with some hens that were hatching. The fourth and last hatch of the season was 105 Barred Rocks, which also were sold for \$10. In summing up, I found that I had spent \$14.50 for eggs and \$1.50 for kerosene, making a total expense account of \$16. The chicks sold from this incubator brought \$42.50, leaving \$26.50 for my work, which took very little extra time, since I had to care for the other two incubators, anyway. From all the incubators and hens I hatched more than \$100 worth, besides what I kept for my own use. My hatches were below par on account of getting a few poor hatches of eggs, or I would have had more to sell.

I discovered a new branch of the marketing game thru this experience, for in almost every case those who bought chicks wanted to buy hens for brooding, and a good many early sitters and indifferent layers were disposed of as mothers. Generally, these were fattened for the table after the brooding season was over.

Mrs. C. B. Smith.  
Matfield Green, Kan.

## A Good Loan Record

A farmer who has borrowed from the Federal Land Bank of Wichita is less than a fourth as liable to lose his farm thru forced sale as is the average farmer in the United States, and is less than a sixth as likely to suffer such misfortune as is the average farmer in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District.

Of all farms in the United States, 2.28 per cent changed ownership thru forced sales during the 12 months ended March 15, 1927.

During the same period, 3.33 per cent of all farms in Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico and Oklahoma changed owners thru forced sales.

Of the nearly 30,000 farms mortgaged to The Federal Land Bank of Wichita, the bank took title to only 0.54 per cent during the same 12 months.

These facts are revealed thru a comparison of the bank's records with information contained in Circular No.

15, "The Farm Real Estate Situation, 1926-1927," issued by the United States Department of Agriculture, in October, 1927.

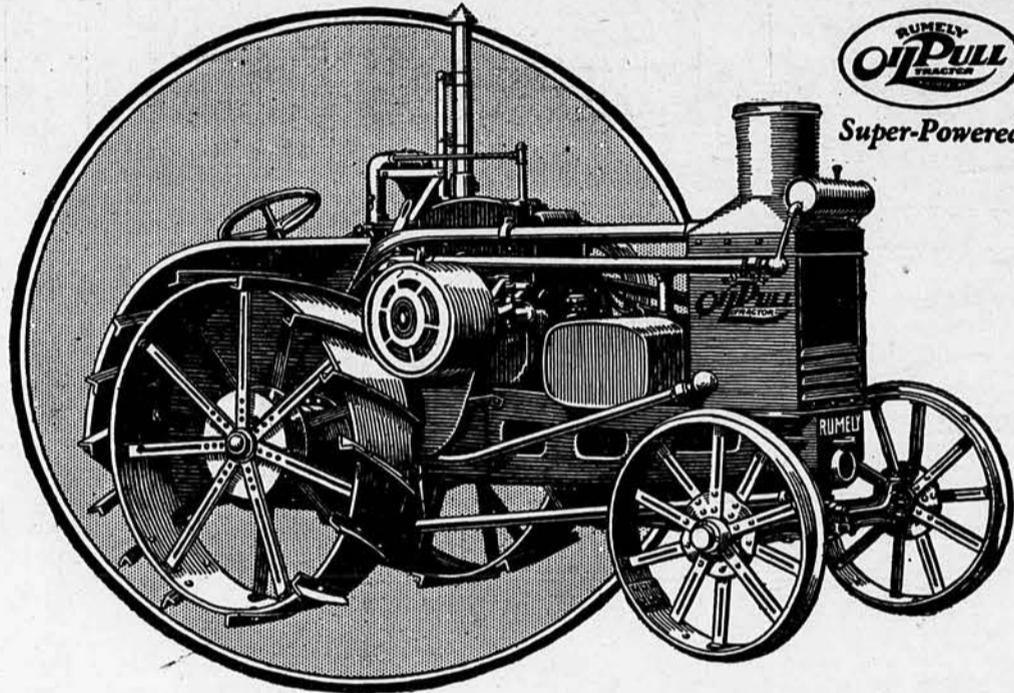
They show clearly that officers of National Farm Loan Associations in the Ninth Federal Land Bank District have been careful in approving applications for membership. Having an average total investment of \$10,000 in stock of these associations, it is both proper and necessary that farmers who have made these investments do everything possible to safeguard them against loss. They can do this only by admitting to membership none but solvent farmers who offer fully adequate security for the loans for which they make applications thru the associations to The Federal Land Bank of Wichita. John Fields.

Wichita, Kan.

## Real Speed With Pork

I read in the Topeka Daily Capital recently that Charles Hanzlich of Belleville marketed 12 Chester White hogs at the age of 6 months and 3 days that averaged 216 pounds each. I can go him one better. On September 26, 1926, a Duroc Jersey gilt that I own farrowed her first litter, of eight pigs. I sold these hogs April 2, 1927. They weighed 2,040 pounds, or 255 pounds apiece, and were 6 months and 7 days old. I received 11 cents a pound for them. L. T. Lumsden, Morganville, Kan.

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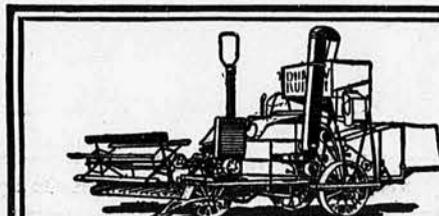
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# I Robbed the Attic

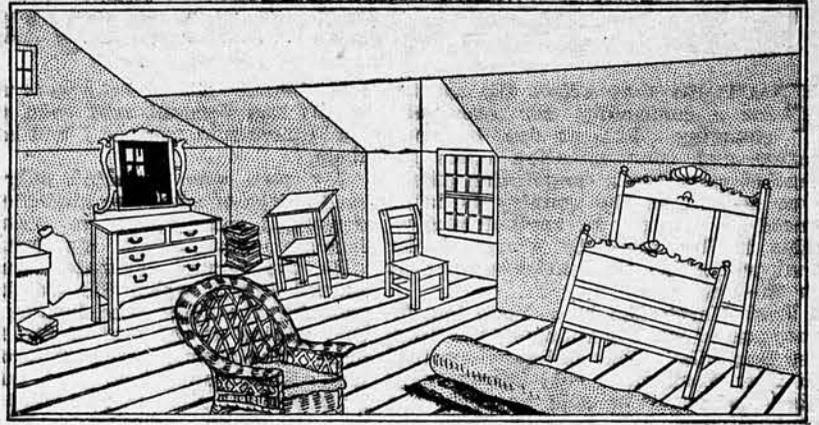
By Lucile Day

**D**ISCARDED pieces of furniture stored in the attic or smoke house may be restored in appearance and again become attractive pieces of furniture. Even if weather stained, burdened with curlicues and gew gaws, badly proportioned and of many finishes or no finish at all, it is surprising what can be done with them.

Sorting out the pieces to be used in the same room and giving them a new finish is the first and most important step since color is more important than form. A good varnish or stain, one of the new paints or one of the lacquers will give this desirable new finish. If the piece is of fine old walnut or of some other mellow and beautiful wood, by all means restore the original finish for it is a shame to cover up the beauty of a good wood with paint. But if the wood is of an inferior or cheaper kind a paint or lacquer finish will be most attractive and desirable. Not only are these two latter finishes easily used by the amateur but they offer an easy way of turning ill matching pieces into lovely matching sets.

On the painted and lacquered finishes and even against the graining of natural wood, decalcomania paper patterns containing designs painted with real paint that can be transferred to any smooth surface with a soft cloth and a little water, can be used effectively for decoration. In place of the decalcomania, stenciled patterns may be used if preferred. Very lovely designs are available in both. There are flower sprays and baskets in lovely pastel color combinations. There are sailing vessels that hint of adventure and bygone days. If you'd rather, you can have oriental patterns with their richness of coloring, to add contrast.

Apple green with black striping and stenciled or decalcomania trimmings in which pink and cream are the predominant colors will make a pleasing



An Odd Lot of Furniture Stored in the Attic

finish for an odd lot of dining or bedroom furniture. A robin's egg blue with touches of rich cream and black would be equally as attractive.

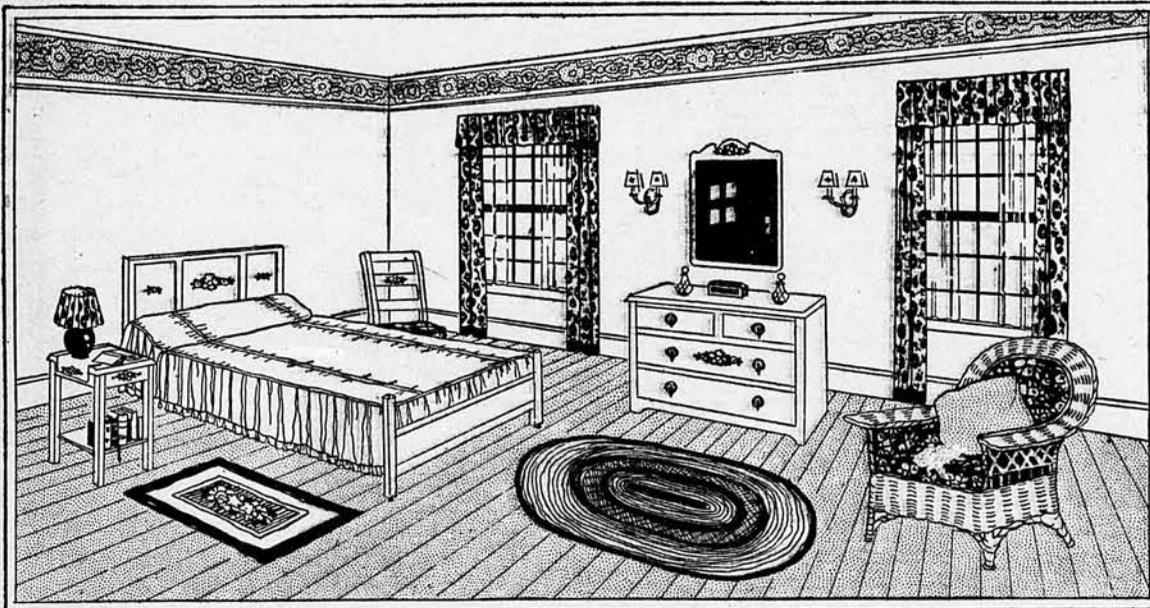
Even if the pieces are badly proportioned their form may be improved. The mirror of the old bureau or of the old dresser with the hideous top may be removed and hung separately. Offending portions of the top can be removed or sawed off. Legs necessary to give the proper balance may be added and ugly, out of proportioned ones removed.

Severe pruning may be necessary to produce any symmetry at all in the proportions of a tall, over-balanced, top-heavy wooden bed. Both head and foot boards may require cutting down. But the results are well worth while.

Two broken chairs may become a single substantial one with the aid of hammer, headless wire nails and glue. Even when it is mended you may still be of the mind that you wouldn't give it house room. Yet, given two coats of a rich cream paint and trimmed with touches of bright blue, it is sure to become a treasured addition to kitchen, bedroom or porch. The old rocking chair without either bottom or back becomes unusually attractive when composition chair bottoms of the right size are tacked in place for both back and bottom and the entire chair painted in Holland blue with trimming touches of deep yellow.

The old wicker chair, after being repainted, may become extremely attractive by being reupholstered in some colorful, harmonizing material. So may any box seated or other upholstered chair, using the material taken off for a pattern. Brass headed, brown or black headed upholstering tacks may be purchased for this purpose as may buttons for loose cushions.

A study of the two sketches will show best how saw, paint and new upholstering can change ugly pieces of furniture into pleasing ones.



The Same Furniture After a Liberal Pruning With the Saw, Refinishing and Reupholstering

## Liver Dons New Importance

BY FLORIS CULVER THOMPSON

**I**F WE were to examine a chart on food selection, we would find liver, ordinary liver, bearing honorable mention for several valuable services. Liver, we discover, is rich in iron; liver is likewise one of those indispensable growth promoting and protective foods we have heard so much about recently. Indeed, liver boasts possession of two vitamins—A and B, and an unusual ability to build up red corpuscles in the blood.

Fortunately, it is not merely the tender calf's liver that is so desirable, but also the cheaper and equally nutritious beef and pig's liver. None of us need omit liver from our menus for there are ways and means of preparing cheap and expensive selections alike in a most appetizing manner.

### Baked Liver

Soak a beef or calf's liver in boiling water for 10 minutes. Drain, wipe and remove thin outside skin and veins. Sprinkle with salt and pepper and make six short gashes across the top. Insert a half slice of bacon or an inch cube of salt pork into each cut. Put into baking pan, pour over it 1 pint strained tomatoes, a bayleaf, 1 sliced onion and a dash of cloves. Bake 2 hours, tightly covered. Serve hot, with the pan gravy strained over it. Liver, prepared in this way, is delicious cold, sliced very thin.

### To Conceal Liver

Add ½ pound ground liver to 2 quarts vegetable soup. An anaemic child who needs, but does not fancy liver, may be nicely served in this way.

### Pan Broiled White Fish Livers

This dish originated in one of the ports of the Great Lakes where white fish livers were very plentiful at certain seasons.

Wash livers in cold water and drain. Salt them and allow to stand 30 minutes. Wash and dry them with a cloth. Dip each one in beaten egg, then roll in cracker crumbs and fry slowly in butter.

### Fricasse of Liver

Slice 1 pound liver in half inch slices. Let the slices stand in boiling water for 5 minutes. Drain, wipe dry, and pan broil in bacon drippings, until brown. Stack liver at one side of skillet. Add 4 sliced onions to the drippings, adding more fat if

necessary and tossing the onions about until brown. Then add 4 tablespoons flour, a teaspoon salt and a dash of pepper. Blend quickly and pour into it, 2 cups boiling water. Mix carefully until thickened, replace liver slices in center of pan and allow to simmer on top of stove, or better yet, in tightly covered oven, for 30 minutes. Serve the gravy with the liver.

### Calf's Liver and Bacon

This familiar dish must be prepared with care if it is to be at its best. Incidentally, young beef or pig's liver may be used provided either is sliced very thin.

Wash the slices from 1 pound liver and let them stand in hot water 5 minutes. Drain them on a cloth on the table. Dip each dried slice into slightly salted flour until evenly coated.

While the liver is soaking and draining, pan broil 6 rashers of bacon. Remove the slices from the skillet onto a hot platter and put them where they will keep warm. Add the floured liver to the bacon fat and broil until crisp. Serve with the bacon.

## 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.

### Quick Way to Make Pie Crust

**A** QUICK way to make pie crust is to use a wire potato masher to mix the lard into the flour. This is much better than using the hands.  
Harper County. Mrs. S. G. Schmidt.

### Remodel Dolly's Head

**N**OW that holidays are over and some dolls' heads are broken, try this plan of mending: Mix plaster of Paris with a very little water. Work in a small amount of prepared glue. Spread mixture on both edges of break, let dry a minute, press together and bind in place until the crack is dry.

If a doll's hair wears badly and brushing avails nothing, strip off the hair, wash off any clinging glue, mend the head if cracked and paint it to the natural hair-line with brown or burnt sienna oil paint mixed with a little turpentine. A small tube can be bought cheaply, and this will convert an abandoned doll into an attractive toy again.  
Mrs. Kern Canfield.

Goshen County, Wyoming.

### Saving Space in Drying Clothes

**W**HEN you have a large wash to dry in a small place as on a porch in bad weather, hang the clothes between two lines instead of along the lines. It is surprising how many can be hung in a small space and how nicely they will dry. This is a fine plan for the starched things in cold weather as so little space is needed.  
Furnas Co., Nebraska. Mrs. S. L. Meyers.



### Baby's "Bye Bye" Dress

THE smallest member of the family will be adorable in a little outfit of soft white lawn with dainty sprays of embroidered roses here and there. A tiny bouquet of detachable roses with streamers just like grown up ladies are wearing decorates the right shoulder. On each shoulder are tiny tucks which give daintiness to the dress and fullness to the skirt. Running stitches in blue follow the 2-inch hem line and the neck and sleeves are to be finished in button hole stitched scallops.

Such a dainty dress must also have a dainty slip and that is included in this set. Two tiny sprays of embroidery are stamped to be worked on this and the edges are to be finished in narrow lace which is not included in the package. About 3 yards of lace will be needed on the slip which fastens at the shoulders after the accepted manner of babies slips, with two buttons on each shoulder.

The cap which makes the outfit complete for "bye bye" is also made of white lawn, to be lined with silk mull.



A double row of lace to match that on the slip, edges the lining and the edge of the lawn is to be finished in button hole stitched scallops. The ruffle is outlined with running stitches of blue and edged with lace. Lace and outline stitches are also used in the little round crown of the hood. Touches of embroidery here and there give the same dainty air as in the dress and slip, and ribbons that fasten under the chin are attached with tiny bouquets of detachable roses.

The layette may be had with blue floss or with pink floss and ribbons. Price with floss for working but with lace and lining not included is \$1.25. It may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Order by number 549.

### Women's Service Corner

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

#### The Question of Gloves

I have a pair of washable kid gloves that are soiled. I was told that I could wash them at home, but hesitate to try it without some directions. Can you help me?  
Mary M.

In washing your gloves use a suds made from a good neutral white soap. Slip the gloves on your hands and rub together lightly until they are clean. Rinse several times in warm water and put to dry on a towel. Do not leave them in sunlight or near the stove. When they are still damp pull them into shape and blow into them to full the fingers out. When they are thoroly dry sift powder inside as you would in new gloves.

#### Heating the Bath Room

BY HILDA ELLYSON ALLEN

A BATH room in a house without a furnace may be heated satisfactorily with the kitchen range boiler if the room is next the kitchen on the other side the wall from the range. Let the hot water boiler stand in the bath room with the pipes running thru the wall to the coil in the range. The big tank of hot water will act as a radiator of heat for the bath room. This arrangement will also take some of the heat out of the kitchen, which is very desirable in summer.

If it is not desirable to have the bath room open into the kitchen and additional heat is wanted, make a register in the wall between the two rooms, behind the kitchen range. The tank of hot water gives a cozy, steady heat which will keep the room hot long after the other heat in the house has died down. A bath room warmed in this way is comfortable in the mornings.



### The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

BABIES have such an important place in the hearts and homes of Kansas that we have decided to give one of them a little space on this page to tell you about herself, so that other mothers will know how her mother takes care of her. These little articles are intended to be suggestive and helpful but not, in any sense, to take the place of the physician's advice and counsel. Sometimes it seems as if the grown-ups do not stop to realize the importance of building a firm foundation for a life. The baby who is kept well and given good care will undoubtedly have the opportunity of becoming a better man or woman both mentally and physically. A good baby is a well baby. He is happy because he has proper care, feels well and he just cannot help being good.

The author of these articles, Mrs. Inez R. Page, was born on a farm and helped to raise a large family of younger brothers and sisters. She lives in the country and is the mother of three children. Her counsel comes from years of practical experience and intimate knowledge of the subject.

#### Here I Am!

Mary Louise is my name and I came to live with my family one fine Monday morning a few days ago. My parents had a boy's name or a girl's name all picked out for me. When I came I weighed exactly 7 pounds. The doctor and my mother said that was plenty for me to weigh since I was only 20 inches tall and nice and plump. My mother says it isn't uncommon for baby girls to weigh less than baby boys, that is, girls may weigh from 6 to 8 pounds and boys from 7 to 9, but there are no set rules about it. I didn't weigh the same as either my brother or sister did when they came. During my first week I may lose a few ounces because that is not unusual.

Next week I'll tell you about my eating.  
Baby Mary Louise.



THIS season's Fashion Magazine brings you news of what the movie world is wearing, with adaptations suitable to your own clothing needs. In addition to this fashion news from the land of lovely ladies and Paris frocks are myriads of models from our own New York designers suitable for every member of the family and for every need. The price of the magazine is 10 cents and it may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



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NOW you can use the famous Coleman Quick-Lite Lamp on trial in your own home 10 evenings. You can give it every practical test. You can prove to your own satisfaction that it gives more pure-white, mellow brilliance; that it is safe; that it's the cleanest, easiest-to-operate lamp you ever saw. The Coleman makes and burns its own gas. It provides modern gas service for lighting—no matter where you live.

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(212)

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#### Can You Find the Twins?

No, it's not as easy as it looks because two, and only two of the hats on the girls pictured to the right are exactly alike. Find them—mark them—send your answer today. 350 big costly prizes will be given and duplicate prizes will be paid in case of ties to those tying. Costs you nothing, now, later, or ever. All who answer can share in cash prizes. Everybody rewarded. Send answer—learn how to get this prize.

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# Puzzle Fun for the Boys and Girls

*Did you ever see a*

15.

8. 9. 13. 14. 10. 11. 12. 19. 18. 17.

5. 4. 20. 7. 6. 3. 2. 1.

*spring on a rug!*

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 package containing five wires, one jewel and enough vari-colored Indian beads to make five rings. Instructions for making the beads also are included.

## Wanda Writes to Us

I am 8 years old and in the fifth grade. I have one sister and one brother. For pets I have three dogs—Teddy, Fuzzle and Shep. My teacher's name is Miss Carter. She lives at Herd, Okla. My little brother has a pony named Robin. We live on a 130-acre farm. I enjoy the young folks' page. We live 1 mile from school. My little sister is only 10 months old. My

brother goes to school. He is 6 years old and in the second grade. There are only six pupils in our school.  
Wanda M. Shipman.  
Elk Falls, Kan.

## To Keep You Guessing

Which was the largest island before Australia was discovered? Australia.  
What key is the hardest to turn? A don-key.  
Why do teetotalers run such a slight risk of drowning? Because they are accustomed to keep their noses above water.  
What is the difference between a rooster, Uncle Sam and an old maid? The rooster says, "Cock-a-doodle-do"; Uncle Sam says, "Yankee doodle do"; and the old maid says, "Any dude'll do."  
Why should the highest apple on a tree be the best one? Because it is a tip-top apple.  
Why is a poor acquaintance better than a rich one? A friend in need is a friend indeed.

## Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. Lad; 3. What the bees make; 4. Nevertheless; 5. A vowel.  
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



Bobby: "Gee Mom! I Wish I Had Been Born Triplets! Think How Much Pie I Could Eat if There Was Three of Me!"

## Will You Write to Me?

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I live 40 rods from school. My teacher's name is Miss Dull. I like her very much. For pets I have a pony and a dog. The pony's name is Prince

and the dog's name is Brownie. I have no sisters or brothers. I have a bicycle. I like to read the children's page. I wish some of you girls my age would write to me.  
Dolores Hannon.  
Towanda, Kan.

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson

MILLSTONE

GRINDING SURFACE OF ELEPHANT'S TOOTH

85

The Elephant's "Millstones"

In the earliest times the grinding of corn for bread was done by pounding in a mortar or by crushing the grain on a flat stone with a stone rolling pin. In time, some genius conceived the idea of making ridges and grooves in the grinding surfaces, and this improvement has been included in every form of flour mill built ever since.  
Whether this inventor took a hint from nature we do not know, but he might have done so, for the whole system of the millstone, its movement and its ridged surface, existed in the time when man had not yet come upon earth. Every toothed animal has millstones in its mouth; in fact, the word "molar," applied to the large masticating tooth, comes from a Latin word meaning "millstone."  
The molar teeth find their greatest development in the elephant, the struc-

ture of whose molars is exactly like that of our modern millstones. But there is certainly one great difference. When the surface of a millstone is worn away, it must be re-faced. This, however, is not the case with the elephant's molar teeth, which not only keep their facing perfectly sharp, but have the faculty of renewing themselves as they are worn away. Nature's inventions are nearly always superior to man's in some way.

## Goes to Lone Star School

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I weigh about 130 pounds, and my height is 5 feet 3 inches. I go to Lone Star School. I live about 1 mile from school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Allen. I like her very much. I have one brother and one sister. My brother's name is Oswald and my sister's name is Melba. They go to the Bison High School. I wish some boy or girl would write to me.  
Verna Schneider.  
Bison, Kan.

## My First Love

I loved her, but Oh!  
Her heart was frigid.  
I tried to embrace her,  
She still stood rigid.  
In her coaled black eyes,  
Was a frozen stare,  
So I turned and left  
My snow-maid there.  
—Stella Taylor.



OH-LOOKIT!

OW-YOWR!

OWR-YOWR-

OWR-YOWR!

OWR-YOWR!

WELL, IF YOU DONT LIKE THE WAY DOTTY "SAVES" YOU, GO BACK AND SAVE YOURSELF!

PUNK!

PARSONS

The Hoovers—Why Does a Cat Always Argue?



# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## Uncle Abner Does Not Complain. But Why Not Try to Avoid "Silent Sickness?"

AS LONG as I can keep going, I'm not one to complain!" I think Uncle Abner felt rather heroic as he delivered this statement. I hear so many complaints and get so very tired of them sometimes that you might guess that I would be appreciative of his courage. On the contrary, I think he is foolish.

A prominent doctor said recently that "vertical health" was of no great value. He meant the kind of health that just allows a person to be up and about—vertical. A man needs something better than the mere ability to drag around. He needs vigor, pep, efficiency. He must be able to anticipate the needs of life and meet them effectively. Instead of just "keeping going" he must have pep enough to love to go. The way of a winning fight is to "step into it." Far too many middle aged men and women are having nothing better than the kind of health that lets them "keep going." It were much better for them to complain than to keep silent.

"Silent sickness" is a term that has lately come into use. It refers to the rather numerous forms of illness that get in their work about middle age without marked pain or disability—those illnesses in which the patient "keeps going." Chronic kidney trouble is a good example of this type of illness, but it also may be found in heart trouble, disturbance of blood pressure, anemia and many other things.

It would be foolish to remind you of these matters if nothing could be done. But it can if the troubles are discovered before much damage has been wrought. Proper diet, change of habits, more sleep, lighter work and many other things are to be considered. I am reminding you of this because the New Year is beginning, and it is the very best time to take annual stock of your physical condition. Go to the doctor you know best, this very day, and ask him to check up on you. You may add 10 years to your life and 50 per cent to present efficiency.

### Bathing Alcohol Will Help

Am troubled (especially during the corn picking season) with fissures or cracks in the ends of the thumbs (and occasionally the fingers). These cracks are very painful, and hard to heal up. What can be done other than keeping thumbs clean in the

way of preventing this condition, also curing it after it has got a start? G. S.

Some men are more sensitive than others to such a condition. After scrubbing the hands after work it is good to rub them thoroly with bathing alcohol. The best treatment for the cracks is to keep handy a reel of Surgeons Zinc Oxide Plaster and apply as needed.

### Appendix Should Be Removed

I have continual gas in the stomach and bowels. Could this be responsible for dizzy spells when rising quickly from chair? Can a chronic appendix be cured without an operation? Can it cause any serious health disturbance? What is a good diet for it? I take mineral oil and it helps, I guess. V. I. H.

Every normal person has gas in the intestinal tract. In chronic appendicitis it becomes abnormal in quantity and often distressing. There is only one sensible and safe thing to do, and that is to have the appendix removed. You may think it is causing you no great trouble, but a diseased appendix may set up an attack of peritonitis, and death is the usual result.

### Disease in the Background

Would you please publish in your next issue what causes high blood pressure? Has the high altitude got anything to do with it and what should be done for it? It is 4,600 feet higher here than where I always lived. Would it do any good to go to a lower climate? C.

High blood pressure that is more than temporary means disease, usually something of a poisonous irritant nature. Bright's disease or some disease of heart or blood vessels are common causes of high blood pressure, but there are many others.

### Three-Ring Show

A moving-picture producer, on filming "The Passion Play," noticed that there were 12 Apostles. "Oh, that won't do," he said; "this is a big production. That number will have to be increased to 24."

### Blushing Bill

Commissioner of Public Works Richard W. Wolfe, in a written proposal to the Mayor, which the latter caused to be read to the meeting, urged that every piece of campaign literature "link up the names of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln, and Thompson."—Chicago Tribune.

## Adjusting the Labor Supply

SEASONAL employment is described in the annual report of Secretary of Labor Davis as the largest service performed by the United States Employment Service. It takes good care of shifting labor. Not so much can be claimed for this service generally in aiding persons out of work to find it. There are municipal employment bureaus and some state bureaus, but the fact that the Federal Government itself undertakes an employment service may have caused local efforts to fall off somewhat. The original idea of the United States Employment Service was to make it a supervisory and connecting link binding up all organizations into a co-operating whole. This has not worked out perfectly by a good deal, possibly because employment has been generally high since the service was organized.

In seasonal and particularly the wheat harvesting work the service runs with the smoothness of a machine. Shifting labor is gathered up at 70 temporary field offices, and preliminary surveys are made at some 140 points as to harvesting needs. As the federal employment service is able to offer harvesting jobs for a practically continuous period of three months, last year's actual period was 86 days on the average, it attracts idle labor. The cotton as well as wheat harvest figures in this system.

"The organization in the wheat belt," says Secretary Davis in his report, "is so thoroly in hand that, barring interference of the elements, it operates like a well-regulated machine, and the army of harvest hand marches from field to field and section to section with almost military precision. It brings into the wheat belt more than 100,000 harvest hands, gives them accurate and honest information as to employment opportunities, wages and living conditions, wins and holds their confidence, and thru its field men actually directs their movement from Texas to Minnesota, North Dakota and Montana."

This responsible service, gaining the confidence of shifting labor by its "accurate and honest information," gradually has improved the labor conditions in the harvest season. Not being deceived by tricky promises or representations the harvest labor behaves well. There has been a notable absence of arson and other vengeful reprisals for false promises held out which formerly were a feature at times of the harvest. In this service alone the federal Employment Service has justified itself, tho it still has a long way to go to adjust demand and supply of labor generally.



## Now He Farms At A Profit

"WHEN I started to farm 20 years ago it took me 20 to 25 days to plow a 40 acre field. Last week, with my Case 18-32, I plowed the same field in 3 days. Since I got this tractor I am farming better and making more money. Last year I added another 60 acres to my farm."

The abundant reserve power and unfailing dependability of Case Tractors have enabled thousands of Case Tractor owners to greatly increase the size and earning capacity of their farms.

While Case Tractors have more power than most other tractors in their size class yet they are ideally adapted to seeding and light tillage operations because they also have speed and economy. They give continuous service and last for years beyond the life of the average tractor.

These are a few of the many reasons why a Case Tractor will enable you to make your farm pay better. Mail the coupon today for valuable information about low-cost farming.

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Dept A-12 Racine Wisconsin

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- Better Farming with Better Tractors.
- Tractor Owner's Record Book.

Name..... A-12

Address.....



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We can all be neighbors up in

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Kansas City, Mo.—M. J. Johnstone, 2025 Main St.

Please send me free Illustrated Booklets on Farm Opportunities in Canada.

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B41 ADDRESS.....

# Now Akron is a Rubber City"

## But as W. O. Rutherford Showed, Many Years Have Been Needed for the Long Climb

THE All-Kansas Special, which provided 32 Kansas Farmers with the opportunity to see the intricate organizations of many of our country's most important industries, was a most commendable idea. Senator Arthur Capper, who sponsored the trip, has been instrumental in bringing about a spirit of neighborliness and good will between the agricultural producers of his state and the industrial producers of the East."

This was the comment of W. O. Rutherford, vice president of The B. F. Goodrich Company, following a welcoming speech he had given the All-Kansas delegation when they arrived in Akron, Ohio.

Mr. Rutherford outlined the beginning of the rubber industry in Akron in his talk, not, as he said, for the purpose of burdening the folks with early history, but to bring home to

sands of American cotton growers have prospered."

Mr. Rutherford stressed the importance of America's development of the individual transportation idea, and cited the growth of the better roads movement and our economic progress as direct results of the motor car and the development of the rubber tire.

In conclusion Mr. Rutherford drew a parallel between industry and agriculture. "Our problems," he said, "are basically the same as yours. Our needs are similar. We must produce at a cost that will enable us to distribute and sell at a figure which will return a profit commensurate with our investment. Our business is beset by the same difficulties and controlled by the same economic forces as those which control the business of agriculture. We all prosper together or we all reap our tares together.

"Such a visit as your brings us to a profound realization of the brotherhood that must exist between all the producing forces of our great country. As we build up the spirit of neighborliness and good will we create national solidarity and promote the greatest agency of civilization."

### Products Sold by Grades

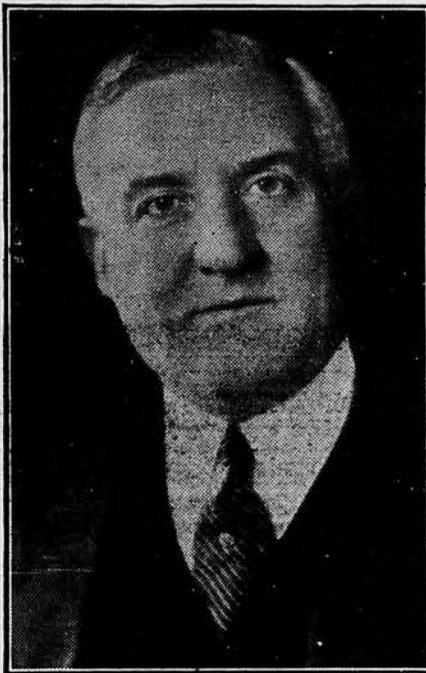
Altho preliminary work in the development of national standards for farm products has been under way for many years, notable progress first was achieved during the recent period of agricultural depression when every function of the marketing machine was tested with a view to the possible elimination of waste. The value of standards and the probability of profit from grading have been widely discussed by many groups. In this connection, says Lloyd S. Tenny, Chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, "whether or not the producer or marketer is paid for the additional effort and expense involved in making such classifications depends upon his subsequent marketing practice. For example, a country merchant seldom establishes price differentials for different grades when buying from the producers in very small lots. On the contrary, a large assembler of eggs might find it practically impossible to engage in business thru regular trade channels without conforming to recognized grading practices. As a general statement it may be said that the smaller the volume of business the less likely it is that grading to generally recognized standard will pay. In large-scale operation, however, standardization now is universally recognized as a basic requirement for success."

Among the farm products for which standards have been formulated by the United States Department of Agriculture are cotton, dairy and poultry products, grains—corn, wheat, oats, rye, sorghums, barley, and rice; nine kinds of hay and related products; livestock and meats, tobacco, wool, and fruits, vegetables, and related products, including apples, artichokes, asparagus, beans, beets, cabbage, cantaloupes, carrots, cauliflower, celery, cherries, citrus fruit, green corn, cucumbers, dewberries and blackberries, egg plant, grapes, honey, lettuce, onions, peaches, peanuts, pears, peas, peppers, pineapples, plums and prunes, potatoes, sweet potatoes, radishes, shallots, spinach, strawberries, tomatoes, turnips, and watermelons. Several of the styles of containers for fruits and vegetables also have been standardized. In several of these classifications more than one set of standards have been prepared, depending on the use of the product, as for table use or canning, or by origin or variety.

Before recommending standards every effort is made to make them practical and acceptable to the established trade.

### 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.



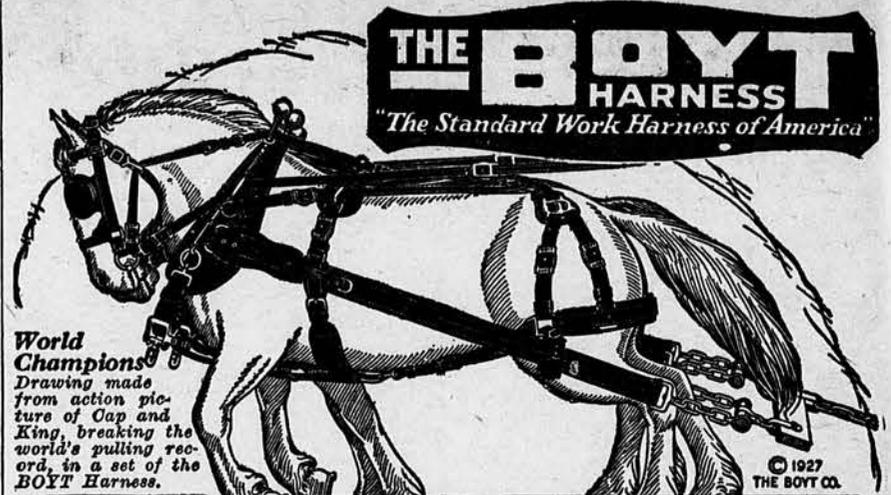
W. O. Rutherford, Vice President, the B. F. Goodrich Company, Akron, Ohio

these men a little understanding of the faith and perseverance that possessed Doctor Goodrich, the founder of the rubber industry in Akron, in his efforts to establish a manufacturing enterprise in what had been essentially an agricultural community.

"And the company that Doctor Goodrich established was the first rubber factory west of the Allegheny mountains. In the 57 years since its founding Akron has become the rubber center of the world, producing more than 65 per cent of the manufactured rubber goods consumed. This has been made possible by the determination to adapt rubber to countless uses and create products offering broader services to humanity.

"There is a strong relationship between our business and the business in which you men all play such vital parts. The basic raw materials with which we work and fabricate into thousands of essential articles are products of agriculture. Our rubber comes from the sap of the Hevea trees, which are raised and cultivated in the far east like you men raise and cultivate fruit trees. Then we must have cotton to give many of our products body and strength. These huge rubber factories in Akron today consume tons upon tons of American grown cotton, and by their consumption convert it into tries for your motor cars, footwear to keep your feet warm and dry in the winter, belting for your farm machinery and hose to water your stock and lawns and protect your home against fire.

"Ten years ago 90 per cent of the cotton used in rubber manufacturing processes was imported from Egypt. Thru the efforts of our engineers and agriculturalists working together American cotton has been developed to the point where the ratio has been reversed, and 85 per cent of our cotton comes from American farms and plantations. Thru this change many thou-



World Champions Drawing made from action picture of Cap and King, breaking the world's pulling record, in a set of the BOYT Harness.

## A 27-year record proves it is UNEQUALLED

### Strength

through quality of leather

Strength in harness leather demands special tanning for three purposes—

1. To resist friction (rubbing against horse's leg, etc.)
2. To withstand years of exposure to weather.
3. To retain, during the entire life of the harness, the great tensile strength needed to take the hardest pull of your strongest team.

Without such tanning, harness leather cannot stand up. From the tanneries, capable of producing such leather, our buyers select the heaviest hides (about one out of every ten). Of these choice hides, only the best, the strongest part, is used for the BOYT Harness.

### Endurance

with Rustless hardware

Rust on harness metal rots leather. That is why rustless bronze hardware from a special formula, is used at more than 80 points in the BOYT Harness.

Rustless bronze hardware goes hand in hand with super-tanned leather in giving long life to the BOYT Harness. Through twenty-seven seasons, BOYT Harness has proved itself the most economical harness for farm work. Years after other harness is worn out and gone, the BOYT Harness is still going strong, giving you many extra years of service without extra cost.

### Economy

through finer workmanship

The Boyt Company builds more sets of standardized work harness than any other harness manufacturer in America. Each process in building the Boyt Harness is handled by men who specialize in that particular job. As a result they do it better, and at lower cost. And you get not only quality workmanship, but quality material straight through. Stitching with toughest waxed thread—laps caught with rust-proof rivets—close inspection at every step in making what thousands of farmers have found to be "the world's strongest harness."



**The SAMSON HARNESS**  
A Super-Quality, Boyt-Built Harness  
Toughest selected steer-hide, correctly tanned—rust-proof bronze hardware at 40 points—special handy belly-bands—are three big advantages of SAMSON HARNESS. Excepting only BOYT HARNESS, there is no finer harness made than the SAMSON.



**The BREADWINNER HARNESS**  
High Quality—Low Price—Boyt Built  
Boyt quality leather, plus Boyt workmanship, give you the BREADWINNER, an unusually powerful harness at a low price, made possible only by large standardized production. Look it over. At less than \$70, there's no harness can touch it.

## More harness for your money because sold by your dealer

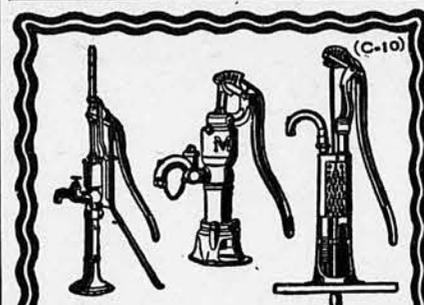
Through authorized Boyt dealers, Boyt-Made Harness comes from factory to you at a smaller margin over the actual manufacturing cost than would otherwise be possible. And you don't have to add freight to the price. That's why your Boyt dealer can give you more harness for your money. See for yourself. Send for our big free harness catalog. **WRITE TODAY.**

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For every type of home or farm Myers Hand Pump deliver dependable service. In the house—in the barn—wherever they may be used—they assure you an abundance of water—constantly. Made in a complete line with many patented features and in sizes for every need.

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Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, polio, flatula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or \$2.50 post-paid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-3 free.

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Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, fumes or smoke. Guaranteed. Write for interesting folder, and for Special Introductory Offer. We also manufacture Hot Water Heaters and Portable Smokehouses. Write for information. Direct to you at factory price. **INSPIRE TANK HEATER CO.** 103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

# Chaff and Whole Wheat

### Reward of Merit

"Have you shaved today?"  
"Yes."  
"Have you brushed your hair?"  
"Yes."  
"Have you manicured?"  
"Yes."  
"Then you may kiss Fido."

### Brightening Bridget

The electric sins are now being produced at Kohler in beautiful pastel colorings—blue, green, gray, orchid, cream, rose and the like. What a touch of life they add to the kitchen.—Pennsylvania paper.

### No Flowers

Gent's Fur Coat for Sale—Size 42-inch, black beaver shell full Persian lamb collar, lined thruout with Russian marmot; reason for selling, owner expects to soon live in a warmer country.—Hartford paper.

### Rang the Bell

Virginia—"Mercy! I just heard that Margery had attempted suicide. Was it successful?"  
Caroline—"Very. Both The Morning Blaze and The Evening Scream are publishing her diary."

### An Unwilling Pupil

"What is all that racket about out here in your barn?" asked a neighbor.  
"Ma's trying to set a hen," replied a small boy who was swinging on the gate. "and you know pa's county agent and he's tryin' to tell her how."

### Rural Progress

"Have you made any improvements around the farm?" he was asked.  
"Yes, sir," answered Farmer Hawback. "We've rechristened the old barn. We call it a garage now and make the summer boarders pay rent for it."

### Shrinking Violet

Mother—"Oswald, you should never do anything which you would be ashamed for the whole world to see."  
Oswald—"Hooray! I won't have to take any more baths."

### Human Test-Tube

"I've got my doubts about this quor."  
"Let's try it on Joe; he's sick, anyway."

### Matched Her Complexion

Mary Jones, negro actress, charged with sending obscene letters thru the mails, pleaded guilty.—Houston Daily Court Review.

### Well-Known Slacker

Willie—"Pa, what's a parasite?"  
His Pa—"A parasite, son, is a man who walks thru a revolving door without doing his share of pushing."

### Ask Another

Q.—3. How many States are there in the United States of America?  
A. (on another page)—3. In the Antarctic.—Toronto Daily Star.

### Looking Backward

ESTELLE TAYLOR HISTORICAL AND SWOONS WHEN END COMES  
—Headlines in a Sioux Falls paper.

### Faith Cure

Bride—"Please try and eat the cake, dear. It's really a lot better than it tastes."—Life.

### Bringing Home the Bacon

McGREGOR MAN LEADS IN FAT PIG CONTEST  
—Dallas Morning News.

### Did He Choose to Run?

MASSACHUSETTS FOR COOLIDGE IN 1298  
—Santa Rosa (Cal.) paper.

### Big Bill Thompson Ahoy!

He said he hoped to meet the King and Queen of England, Premier Mus-

solini of Italy and the Pope, and possibly some other New York officials who are in Europe.—Mayor Walker story in the New York Times.

### How About the Sox?

To clean a white fur coat, remove all trimmings and rub in plenty of white cornmeal with the hands, then beat the hat with a yard-stick.—Pasadena paper.

### Fleeting Joy

They were married at a solemn nuptial mass. Thomas Laflin sang Millard's "Ave Marie," and Miss Katherine Sullivan sang, "Just for To-day."—Portsmouth (N. H.) paper.

### Who'd 'a Thought It?

Q.—2. Who was the father of John the Baptist?  
A. (on another page)—2. Miss Rebecca M. Church of Toronto.—Toronto Daily Star.

### Back to Nature

Excellent course in voice culture by Professor Feuchtinger, not soiled; cost

\$100; sell \$50, or exchange for small pigs, or what have you? Address 3-49-86, The Times.—Ad in the Seattle Daily Times.

### Boil the Pot

AFRICAN CANNIBALS PLEAD FOR MISSIONARY  
—Watchman Magazine (Nashville).

### Week-End Guest

"One of my ancestors came over on the Mayflower."  
"Oh, really? How long is he going to stay?"

### Desperate Errand

Husband—(after quarrel)—"Good-bye; I'm going to the ends of the earth."  
Wife—"All right. And while you're there you might get the evening paper and some canned salmon for supper."

### Popular Alibi

"So you really believe there's such a thing as luck?"  
"Of course—otherwise how on earth could I explain the success of my enemies?"

### Glad Reunion

CROWD of 4,000 AT LAWRENCEBURG Fair Brings Out Great Collection of Swine.  
—Nashville Banner.

### All Broken Up

He told of the viewpoint of the engineer, how he sits in the cab of his engine with one hand on the throttle and the other glued on the track ahead.—St. Petersburg (Fla.) paper.

### Sad Reminder

Wife—"Every time you see a pretty girl, you forget you're married."  
Hubby—"You're wrong, m' dear. Nothing brings home the fact more forcibly."

### See the Dicky Bird

Two experiments in this line are noted by the papers, one conducted by a man in Brooklyn, his machine having four wings like a bird.—Editorial in the Indianapolis Star.

### Spreading Knowledge

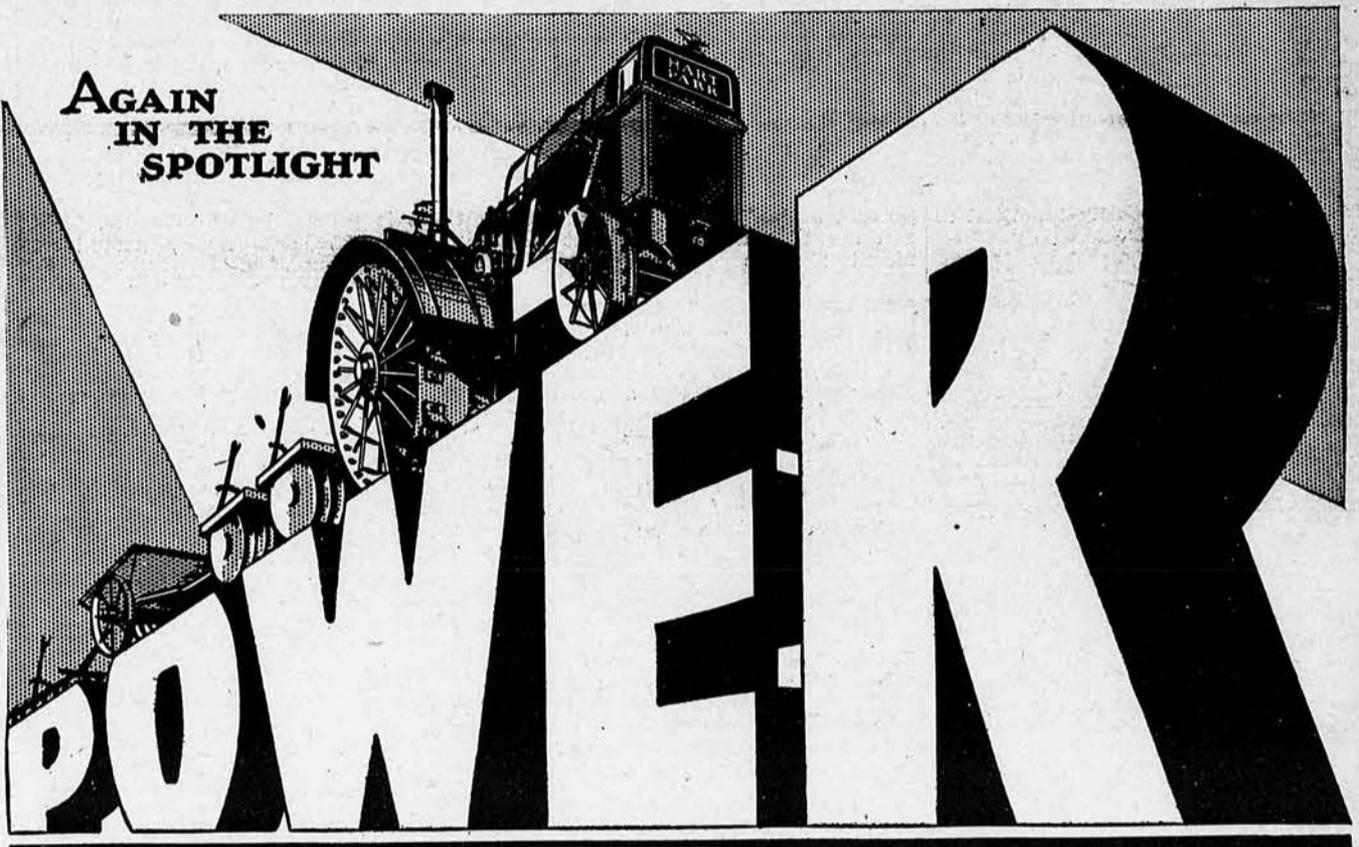
Q.—1. Are oysters fish?  
A. (On another page)—1. Wife of Jacob, mother of Joseph and Benjamin.—Toronto Daily Star.

### Getting Even

The meanest man today is the husband who'll shave the back of his wife's neck with the razor she's used to sharpen a pencil.

### Antique Bambino

"Babe" Ruth's previous record of 59 was established in 1721.—Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.



## Amazing Surplus of Power Maintained by Force-Feed Lubrication

THAT Hart-Parr tractors are pace-makers in power and performance from low-grade fuel has again been proved by official tests. Last year the Hart-Parr 12-24 and 18-36 tractors established records for surplus power and fuel economy, and now the great 28-50 joins them as victors by developing 46 horsepower on the draw-bar and 64½ horsepower on the belt, a surplus of 64% and 28% respectively above its draw-bar and belt rating.

In developing this astonishing surplus of power over its rating, the great Hart-Parr 28-50 also established a new record in low-grade fuel economy, setting a record of 10.73 horsepower hours per gallon of distillate used.

In establishing this new mark it also

set a record in fuel economy over all makes of tractors of equal or approximate rating, regardless of whether the fuel used was gasoline, kerosene, or distillate, all of which a Hart-Parr burns equally well.

The amazing surplus of power in all Hart-Parr tractors is maintained year after year by force-feed lubrication, an exclusive Hart-Parr feature. Crank case dilution is impossible, because fresh oil is constantly pumped under heavy pressure to all parts of the motor. With force-feed lubrication Hart-Parrs continue to lead in all records on low-grade fuels. It is a guarantee of tractor power, fuel economy and long life. There are Hart-Parrs still working after 20 years of service—another world's record—that's final proof.

A new feature this year is a third speed of 4½ miles per hour in the Hart-Parr 12-24 and 18-36 tractors which speeds up hauling and field work.

Send the coupon today for the free booklet "Profits Thru Power." You cannot afford to miss these convincing money-making facts.

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Please send me, free, your new booklet "Profits Thru Power."

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## HART-PARR COMPANY



CHARLES CITY, IOWA

FOUNDERS OF THE TRACTOR INDUSTRY

# Lost Every Pig 2 Years Straight —NOW, New Way Saves Them All

Hog Raiser Finds  
Easy Method That  
Ends Pig Losses



## Takes the Hazard from Hog Raising

Ben Richie, prominent Corn Belt hog raiser, writes:

"I lost all my pigs last year and the year before. Local vets said they had Enteritis, Flu and Mixed Infection. This year my 250 head were sick with the same thing and I expected to lose them all.

"Then, I learned of a new method. I tried it, following directions carefully. I was sure surprised to see these pigs come out of it. In 6 weeks I had the best bunch in the neighborhood. I didn't lose one of them and put them on the market early at a good profit.

"I recommended the same thing to Spencer Loeb and he had just as good success. I certainly believe in your 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate."

Similar letters from many hog raisers tell of the remarkable effectiveness of 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. They recommend it for Necrotic Enteritis, Hog Flu, Swine Plague, Mixed Infection, Thumps, Pig Scours, etc. Straightens up sick hogs quickly. Equally beneficial in avoiding these diseases.

### Three Important Benefits

1. **WORM DESTROYER.** Rids your herd of the many kinds of worms that impair the hog's vitality and lower his resistance to disease. Free 50-page book explains new facts about "true worm-destroying" and "worm-expelling."
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# Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

## Work Begins in the New Zinc Mine

WITH no clue to the mysterious person who had fired from ambush at Hal Brown and Jack Miller, the boys could only conjecture as to who their enemy might be. Jack thought it possible that the piratical crew which once had tried to carry away Old Captain Pettibone's gold might have come back, Hal believed that it might be the rascally horse thief 'Slippery Sam' Jack. They returned to the House of the Lone Oak, there to discuss an offer made by Isobel Sanchez, possessor of great wealth, in developing a zinc mine on Lone Oak Farm.

Shocked by the appearance of Jack Miller when with Beth he reached the Brown home, Father and Mother Brown were quick to inquire the cause. There was nothing to be gained by concealment, and Jack frankly told of the fight and its dramatic ending. "After all," concluded Jack, "our little argument was well worth while. Hal and I are friends again and I hope there will be no further misunderstanding."

"But shooting at you from ambush!" cried Mother Brown. "That was terrible. Oh, Henry," as she turned to Father Brown, "wouldn't it be best to leave this terrible country before one of our children is killed? And what is to be gained by staying with title to our home in doubt?"

"Not on your life are we going to be driven away!" It was Hal, just arriving and answering from the doorway. "It's going to take more than pirates, bullets or Spanish heiresses to run me off. Mom, we're just beginning to fight."

There was a giggle from Mary, a squeal from Little Joe and an exclamation of pity from Mother Brown as Hal thrust his battered proboscis into the room. One eye was entirely closed, giving the buoyant Hal a sinister appearance. Evidently as the younger Hal had been getting the worst of the argument when it was interrupted. But something more than Mother Brown's words had added to Hal's belligerence. His face was flushed, his hair disheveled, his speech thickening. "Goin' to fight 'em all!" Hal vociferated as he swaggered over to a chair. "That is 'cept Jack Miller. He's good friend now. Old top, whash on your mind?"

It was Beth, quick to grasp the situation, who walked over and put a tender arm about Hal's neck. "Old Fernandez has talked you into taking some of his Spanish wine," cried Beth. "You'd never touch it before, Hal, why did you now?"

"Gotta keep peace in th' family, aint I?" answered Hal leering up at Beth with his one sound eye. "Nita sore 'cause I didn't take her to picnic; old man sore 'cause I don't take his money; old lady sore because this Isobel's knockin' her out of a lotta money. And all blamin' me. It was Mrs. Fernandez who made me take little wine; said she thought I needed it. Aint women the devil?" concluded Hal confidentially.

"Poor boy," said Mother Brown, shocked and shamed at Hal's exhibition. "He didn't realize what that strong stuff would do to him. I'll not forget that Mrs. Fernandez is responsible. What you need, Hal Brown, is a bath and a bed. The first time in your life you ever touched strong drink! Let it be the last time."

"Don't be too hard on Hal, Mrs. Brown," pleaded Jack as Hal, protesting, was led away. "As we happen to know Juanita was quite peevish because of what happened and Hal could hardly refuse Mrs. Fernandez' offer without offending her. No doubt she meant well. These foreign born folks don't look at things as we do." "These Fernandez's are a bad influence," said Father Brown sternly. "Hereafter, Hal, keep away from them."

"Like fun I will!" came floating back from Hal. "She Has Such Beautiful Eyes!"

"Cat eyes!" commented Mary. "That Mrs. Fernandez is a regular old mouser."

Before Jack Miller left the House of the Lone Oak a definite agreement had been reached. Operation of the

zinc mine was to begin at once and the next morning, Hal, ashamed and repentant, had also agreed to share jointly with Jack responsibility for supervision of the work. Soon competent men were employed and excavation had progressed but a little ways when it was evident that here was a rich vein of ore, worth far more than Captain Pettibone's treasured pirate chest of gold. Hill farmers who at best could wring but a scanty living from sterile soil were turning to mining with Big Judd in the forefront as a "straw-boss."

As the weeks passed Isobel Sanchez was a frequent visitor to the House of the Lone Oak. Her attitude toward Jack Miller was one of proprietary interest, toward the Browns except for Mother Brown and Little Joe who was her staunch admirer she showed merely tolerance. It was no secret that the Spanish girl disliked Beth Brown and considered her a rival. Hal came to hate the heiress with an intensity which made it difficult for him to live up to his promise made Jack Miller that there would be no quarrel over her. His wrath was fanned by Juanita, who soon had forgotten her edict and openly invited Hal's attentions. In the meantime, Lawyer Boggs in his slow and ponderous manner was making "investigations" which promised nothing, nor would the heiress now agree to give the Browns' clear title their home under any circumstance. "You have doubted my identity," she would insist, "and you must wait until it is proved beyond dispute. This, my grandfather's home, should be mine, not yours."

There seemed no solution of the problem, and again Hal Brown began to talk of going direct to the source. Bank deposits were accumulating and money could be had for a visit to Spain. Stubbornly Hal insisted that Isobel Sanchez was not the heiress, but his strongest proof was only a "hunch." So passed the days until again there was a startling interruption which bade fair to blast all plans. Again an unseen enemy was threatening the House of the Lone Oak.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## For a Single Line, \$5

Number two on the membership list of the Kansas Farmer Doggerel Club is T. E. McPherson, Colorado Springs, Colo. Mr. McPherson wins the \$5 offered for the best completion of the doggerel printed on December 24, dealing with Fisher bodies. The winning line is, "Gives it both charm and style." The completed verse reads:

The motor of a motor car  
Is quite a useful thing,  
But a car without a body  
Would little pleasure bring.  
The finish of the body  
Is an item most worth while  
For a smooth and glossy surface  
Gives it both charm and style.

And here is the next one. Look thru the ads in this issue and find the one one which contains the words, "Get The Facts." Write the name of the advertiser on a sheet of paper together with the best line you can compose for the completion of the verse below. Sign your name and address and mail to the "Doggerel Club," Kansas Farmer, Topeka.

In order to be considered for the prize your line must reach us by Saturday, January 14. The winner's name will appear in the issue of January 21. The prize is \$5.

### THE DOGGEREL

The search for "light" has always been a quest of first concern. Since cave men by their burning brands once sought the truth to learn. The modern man still seeks the truth And lights his way to knowledge By study 'neath the midnight lamp

President von Hindenburg stoutly maintains that Germany drew her sword in self-defense, but he doesn't explain how she happened to be so far from home when attacked.

How election practices differ! Down in Mexico they send voters to the graveyards. Up here the big city practice often is to go to the graveyards for them.

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# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WHICH of Jesus' activities called out the loudest exclamations of surprise? When He taught, "They were astonished at His teaching: for He taught them as having authority." When He healed, "They were all amazed, insomuch that they questioned among themselves, saying, What is this? When He put forth His power on the forces of nature, men exclaimed, "What manner of man is this? For He commandeth even the winds and the sea, and they obey Him!"

His teaching, was according to His own thinking, the most vital portion of His work. People needed new ideas, a new view of life, new faith and love. When He gets thru in one locality, He says, "Let us go elsewhere into the next towns, that I may preach there also." The power of teaching is greater than we imagine: Looking back, is there not a teacher, somewhere along the road, who has meant everything to you? When she kept you after school, or shook you up, you were not consumed with affection for her. But you see it differently now. She got you to thinking, opened new paths in your not overcrowded mind, which have made life different. Not long ago, a professor of mine died. I felt as if something vital had gone out of life. Of course, it had not, as the impress he had made on me was mine. But he himself was gone, and the world seemed a bit lonely. Scotch, he was, and tall, with shoulders like a blacksmith. The moment he entered the classroom it was as if a big electric battery had been brought in. He began lecturing the moment he opened the door, and, to the end of the hour, the words poured out. The class was agitated as he read off a long list of poems to be memorized before the end of the semester, saying, as he did so, "I want you to make this par-r-t and par-cel of your mental equipment." And we did. We didn't dare do otherwise. He was electric, this man. He drew students to him as a lamp draws moths.

Would not Jesus do the same, only in far greater degree? Do we wonder that people were amazed? Of a great English schoolmaster it was said by one of his old students, "It was not so much admiration for his genius, or learning which stirred us—it was a sympathetic thrill, caught from a spirit that was earnestly at work in the world." "A sympathetic thrill," that was Jesus, multiplied a thousand fold.

He healed a demoniac there that day. We may as well admit we do not know what demon possession is, or was. Much of it was probably insanity or epilepsy, but perhaps not all. The idea of the ancients was that a demon—perhaps many demons—might enter a person, and affect him in distressing ways. Jesus apparently shared this view. Modern missionaries have had similar experiences, now and then. When the late Bishop Charles H. Fowler was in China in 1886, he found many instances of what seemed to be demon possession. He spent two days examining the native preachers concerning these strange phenomena. Here is one case, as described by Bishop Fowler. A woman, whose husband was an earnest Christian, came with him into the church as a seeker. Her mother died, and she wanted a heathen funeral. Her husband wanted a Christian funeral. She became violent and smashed up the furniture. The man sent for a cousin of his wife. This cousin was a professional wrestler, a man of huge size and strength. She said to her husband: "I know what you have done; you have sent for my cousin; I can see him coming over the mountain. You will see what I will do to him." She was small, not weighing over 90 pounds; the wrestler was a giant and trained in rough-and-tumble wrestling. When he came in, she seized him and doubled him up, threw him out of the house and over the wall. The pastor came and brought some of the official members with him, and they prayed over her, ordering the evil spirit out of her, in the name of Jesus. She was quiet from that hour. The bishop's description of the little woman's strength reminds us of the demoniac who lived in

the tombs, "whom no man could bind, no, not with a chain."

The New Testament speaks of Jesus making people whole. That is precisely what He did. Salvation is wholeness. Holiness is wholeness. A man of strong body but with a vile mind is not a whole man, but a cripple. Jesus taught the minds of men, healed their bodies, and aroused their souls to faith. That is salvation. Salvation is all-around wholeness. The church is engaged in the biggest business in the world, that of making people whole. If our teaching of religion is one-sided, we ought to ask forgiveness, then ask for minds that are alert to get the truth. To be saved means more than many good folk think it does. It means more than a thru ticket to heaven, as valuable as that is.

Early in the morning, the Teacher went out to a solitary place and prayed. He did not pray for forgiveness, because He had not sinned. He must have gone for the purpose of taking on new power and energy for the exhausting program that lay ahead. He knew how to tap the great Source of Supply. Prayer to Him was not a form. It was a way to energy. Says England's foremost authority on diseases of the nervous system, "The way to power is not to harbor our resources and store up our strength by inactivity, but to find a way to tap the resources of power at our disposal, so that they may flood our life and fill us with energy." "They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength."

Lesson for January 8: "Jesus and the Sick." Mark 1:21 to 45.  
Golden Text: Mark 1:37.

## Advance-Rumely Schools

The Advance Rumely Thresher Co., of La Porte, Ind., will depart a little from the plan of former years in holding its tractor schools this season.

Instead of holding four and five day schools at the branch houses in the principle cities, and only one school for each territory, the company will hold tractor schools at smaller places where it has dealers. There will be more schools held this year than ever before for the benefit of more people.

The motion picture method of instruction, which has proved so popular during the last two years, will be followed at these schools. It is a rather difficult matter for one man to demonstrate the assembly of a carburetor or magneto. About six or eight at the outside can see what is going on. The other students will try to get a peep at the instructor, and failing in this will go off in a corner and swap stories. But with the motion picture as a teacher, many hundreds can see just what is going on in the close-up photographs, and every step in the disassembly, repair and assembly of a tractor transmission can be followed by every man present. Of course, there will be instructors and lecturers on the job as well.

These tractor schools have drawn splendid attendance in recent years, and will draw even more farm folks this year. They are fine institutions and we recommend them very highly to tractor owner, tractor operators and to folks who some day hope to get into the ranks of power farmers. They are not sales propoganda in any sense of the word. They are the result of an effort on the part of manufacturers to have more people learn and know the economies of power farming. They are the answer to the lowered cost of upkeep because tractors are more and more going into the hands of folks who understand them before they buy, and that is the sort of man who makes the successful power farmer.

Sandy was stitching up the pocket of his pajamas before sending them to the laundry. "What's the idea?" asked his room-mate.

"Mon, I've hid a pair o' socks in the pocket to save a bit on my laundry bill," replied Sandy.

Safety experts in Chicago estimate that we have 25,000 deaths a year from accidents in the home. Despite this appalling record, foolhardy people still persist in loitering about the perilous place, and even children are sometimes found there.

# Save your Hogs

by this new method



Proved successful in McLean County, Illinois . . . now recommended by State Colleges, leading Veterinarians and County Agents

Today, the staggering losses of hogs from Cholera, Tuberculosis and Round-worms are avoidable. For a new method has been developed which successfully combats these contagious diseases.

This method was tested in McLean County, Illinois. It made this county practically immune to these dread diseases. As a result, farmers living there have increased their hog profits an average of 20%. Clarence Cullen, with 25 pigs, reports a gain of \$150. John Schubert, with 71 pigs, had a gain of \$300. Ben Neuhöhner, with 119 pigs, cleared an extra \$1,000.

### Kills Germs Instantly

This method is known as the McLean County System of Swine Sanitation. To install it

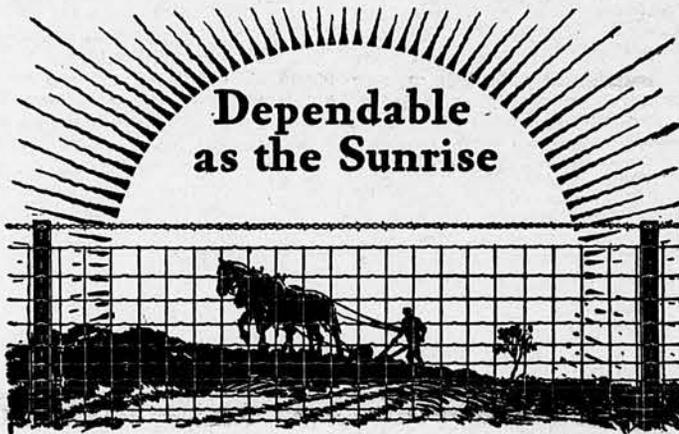
Send for Lewis Lye pamphlet on Sanitation

PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO., Dept. 155, Philadelphia, Penn.

on your farm all you have to do is this. Four a can of LEWIS' LYE into 10 gallons of boiling water. Then douse everything—hog houses, pens, watering and feeding troughs and fences. All implements should be sprayed. Do this regularly and your hogs will be kept free from disease. McLean County farmers proved this for the world.

### Insist Upon Lewis' Lye

If you would have the same successful results as the farmers of McLean County, use only LEWIS' LYE. Famous for over 75 years. The only lye given 15 separate tests in the making. Always of uniform high-test strength. Supreme, not only in promoting sanitation, but in the making of soap. Your grocer can supply you with LEWIS' LYE—or can get it for you.



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coating, bonded so closely to the steel that it will not crack or peel.

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The widest range of styles and designs—Pittsburgh Columbia Fence is of hinge-joint construction; Pittsburgh Perfect Fence is the electrically-welded, stiff-stay type. Both carry the same guarantee. The same high quality is found in Pittsburgh barbed wire, gates, steel posts and wire nails.

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These remarkable Pittsburgh Fences are described in our new Catalogue—sent free on request. At the same time we will send you our useful book, Farm Records.



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Good fences make better farms

# Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 8)

panions who were within reach joining in kicking at Morgan, adding their curses and cries to the Dutchman's silent fight to save his skin. They raised such a commotion of noise and dust that it spread to the crowd, which pressed up with a great clamor of derision, pity, laughter and shrill cries.

The cowboys, feeling themselves privileged spectators by reason of craft affiliation, made a ring around the scene of punishment, shouting in enjoyment of the spectacle, for it was quite in harmony with the cruel jokes and wild pranks which made up the humorous diversions of their lives.

"You'll have to hog-tie that feller," said one, drawing nearer than the rest in his interest.

Morgan paused a moment, brand up-lifted, as if he considered the friendly suggestion. The Dutchman was cringing before him, head drawn between his shoulders, face as near the ground as he could strain the ropes which bound him. Morgan kicked the fellow's feet from under him, leaving him hanging by his hands.

The spectators cheered this adroit movement, laughing at the spectacle of the Dutchman hanging face downward, and Morgan, sweating in the heat of the fire and sun, thoughtless of all but his unsatisfied vengeance, straddled the Dutchman's neck as if he were a calf. He brought the iron down within an inch or two of the Dutchman's face, calculating how much of the crude device of three flying crows he could get between mouth and ear, and as Morgan stood so with the hot iron poised, the Dutchman choking between his clamping knees, a hand clutched his arm, jerking the hovering brand away.

Morgan had not heard a step near him thru the turmoil of his hate, nor seen any person approaching to interfere. Now he whirled, pistol slung out, facing about to account with the one who dared break in to stay his hand in the administration of a punishment that he considered all too inadequate and humane.

There was a girl standing by him, her restraining hand still on his arm, the sun glinting in the gloss of her dark hair, her dark eyes fixed on him in denial, in a softness of pity that Morgan knew was not for his victims alone. And so in that revel of base surrender to his primal passions she had come to him, she whom his heart sought among the faces of women; in that manner she had found him, and found him, as Morgan knew in his abashed heart, at his worst.

There was not a word, not the whisper of a word, in the crowd around them. There was scarcely the moving of a breath.

"Give me that iron, Mr. Morgan!" she demanded in voice that trembled a little, yet was so imperative it was not to be denied.

Morgan stood confronting her in the fierce pose of a man prepared to contend to the last extreme with any who had come to stay his hand in his hour of requital. The glowing iron, from which little wavers of heat rose in the sun, he grasped in one hand; in the other his pistol, elbow close to his side, threatening the quarter from which interference had come. Still he demurred at her demand, refusing the outstretched hand.

"Give it to me!" she said again, drawing nearer, but a little space between them now, so close he fancied her breath, panting from open lips, on his cheek.

Silent, grim, still clouded by the vapors of his passion, Morgan stood refusing her request, not able to adjust himself in wrench so sudden to the old, calm plane of his normal life.

"Not for their sake, but for your own!" she pleaded, her hand gentle on his shoulder.

The set muscles of his pistol-arm relaxed, the muzzle of the weapon dropped slowly with the surge of dark passion in his breast.

"They deserve it, and worse, but not from you, Mr. Morgan. Leave them to the law—give me that iron."

## "Better Lock Them Up"

Morgan yielded it into her hand, slowly slipped his pistol back into the holster, slowly raised his hand to his forehead, pushed back his hat, swept

his hand across his eyes like one waking from an oppressive dream. He looked around at the silent people, hundreds of them, it seemed to him, for the first time fully conscious of the spectacular drama he had been playing before their astonished eyes.

The Dutchman had struggled to his knees, where he stood leaning with neck outstretched as if he awaited the stroke of the headsman's sword, unable to regain his feet. The girl looked with serious eyes into Morgan's face, the hot branding-iron in her hand.

"I think you'd better lock them up in jail, Mr. Morgan," she said.

Morgan did not reply. He stood with bent head, his emotions rolled like a turgid brook, a feeling over him of awakening daze, such as one experiences in a sweat of agony after dreaming of falling from some terrifying height. Morgan had just struck the bottom of the precipice in his wild, self-effacing dream. The shock of waking was numbing; there was no room for anything in his righted consciousness but a vast, down-bearing sense of shame. She had seen a side of his nature long submerged, long fought, long ago conquered as he believed; the vindictive, the savage part of him, the cruel and unforgiving.

Public interest in the line of captives along the hitching-rack was waking in a new direction all around the sun-burnt square. It was beginning to come home to every staid and sober man in the assembly that he had a close interest in the disposition of these men.

"I don't know about that jail business and the law, Miss Retty," said a severe dark man who pushed into the space where Morgan and the girl stood. "We've been dressin' and feedin' and standin' the loss thru breakin' and stealin' these fellers have imposed on this town for a week and more now, and I'm one that don't think much of lockin' them up in jail to lay there and eat off of the county and maybe be turned loose after a while. You'd just as well try to carry water up here from the river in a gunny-sack as convict a crook in this county any more."

This man found supporters at once. They came pushing forward, the resentment of insult and oppression darkening their faces, to shake threatening fists in the faces of the Dutchman and his companions.

"The best medicine for a gang like this is a cottonwood limb and a rope," the man who had spoken declared.

It began to look exceedingly dark for the unlucky desperadoes. The suggestion of hanging them immediately became an avowed intention; preparations for carrying it into effect started on the spot. While some ran to the hardware store for rope, others discussed the means of employing it to carry out the public sentence against these men.

Hanging never had been popular in Ascalon, mainly because of the barrenness of the country, which offered no convenient branches except on the cottonwoods along the river. Wagon tongues upended and propped by neck-yokes had been known to serve in their time, and telegraph-poles, when the railroad built thru. But gibbets of this sort had their shortcomings and vexations. There was nothing so comfortable for all concerned as a tree, and trees did not grow by nature or by art in Ascalon. So there was talk of an expedition to the river, where all six might be accommodated on one tree.

The girl who had taken the branding-iron from Morgan and cooled the heat of his resentment and vengeance more quickly than the iron had cooled, stood looking about into the serious faces of the men who had suddenly determined to finish for Morgan the business he had begun. Her face was white; she seemed to have no words for a plea against this rapidly growing plan.

One of the doomed men behind her began to whimper and beg, appealing to her in his mother's name to save him. He was a young fellow, whose weak face was lined by the excesses of his unrestrained days in Ascalon. His hat had fallen off, his forehead of brown hair straggled over his wild eyes.

"Come away from here," said Morgan, turning to her now, his voice rough and still shaken by his subsiding passion. He took the hot iron from her,

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Full of valuable information on butchering and meat curing. Gives many delicious meat recipes. Address The Carey Salt Company, Desk 124 Hutchinson, Kansas, or The E. H. Wright Company, Ltd., Kansas City, Mo.



## A New Oil Lamp Given, Burns 94% Air

H. J. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., the inventor of a wonderful new oil lamp that burns 94% air and beats gas or electricity, is offering to give one free to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write him for particulars. Agents wanted.

## American Farmers Saved Thousands of Dollars Last Year

In 1927 farmers throughout the United States saved thousands of dollars on binder twine because they bought better twine at better prices.

The twine that has made smaller twine bills possible has been appropriately named FIDELITY.

It is made of 100% pure long fibre Hennequen Sisal in a modern mill located in Yucatan, Mexico, where 85% of the world's supply of Hennequen Sisal is grown.

And because of its location—right in the heart of the choicest fibre growing district—the FIDELITY mill is able to save considerable handling, freight and other charges on raw material and the savings are passed on to the American farmer in the form of better prices.

FIDELITY Binder Twine is better twine, too, because it is made of 100% pure Hennequen Sisal, no mixtures of any other fibres are ever used.

Twine experts say that twine which is spun of 100% pure Hennequen Sisal can be absolutely guaranteed against destruction by crickets and other insects.

They also say that twine which is 100% pure Hennequen Sisal will run smooth and uniform throughout—that is why there are no thick or thin spots in FIDELITY Binder Twine.

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thinking of the trough at the public well where he might cool it.

"Don't let them do it!" she implored, putting out her hands to him in appeal. "Now, Miss Rhetta, you'd better run along," a man urged kindly.

**Down the Trail**

Morgan stood beside her in the narrowing circle about the six men who had been condemned by public sentiment, the hot end of the branding-iron in the dust at his feet. He was silent, yet apparently agitated by a strong emotion, as a man might be who had leaped a crevasse in fleeing a pressing peril, upon which he feared to look back.

She whom the man had called Rhetta picked up the young cowboy's hat and put it on his head.

"Hush!" she charged in reply to his whimpering intercession for mercy. "Mr. Morgan isn't going to let them hang you."

Morgan started out of his thoughtful glooming as if a reviving wind had struck his face, all alert again in a moment, but silent and inscrutable as before. He leaned his brand against the hitching-post, recovered his rifle where it lay in the dust beside the scattered sticks of his fire, making himself a little room as he moved about.

Those who had talked of hanging the six now suspended sentence while awaiting the outcome of this new activity on the part of the avenger. A man who came from somewhere with a coil of rope on his arm stood at the edge of the newly widened circle with fallen countenance, like one who arrived too late at some great event in which he had expected to be the leading actor.

Morgan began stripping belts and pistols from his captives, throwing the gear at the foot of the post where his branding-iron stood. When he had stripped the last one he paused a moment as if considering something, the weapon in his hand. The girl Rhetta had not added a word to her appeal, but she looked now into Morgan's face with hopeful understanding, the color coming back to her drained cheeks, a light of admiration into her eyes.

As for Morgan, his own face appeared to have cleared of a cloud. There was a gleam of deep-kindling humor in his eyes as he called out:

"Gentlemen, I beg to announce that there will not be any hanging in Ascalon this morning."

He threw the last pistol down with the others, nodded Stilwell to him, whispered a word or two. Stilwell went shouldering off thru the crowd. Morgan sheathed his rifle in the battered scabbard that hung on his saddle. In a little while Stilwell came back with a saw.

Morgan took the tool and sawed thru the pole to which his captives were made fast. Stilwell held up the severed end while Morgan cut the other, freeing from the bolted posts the four-inch section of the pole to which the cowboys were tied, leaving it hanging from the ropes at their wrists, dangling a little below their hands.

The late lords of the plains were such a dejected and altogether sneaking looking crew, shorn of their power by the hands of one man, stripped of their roaring weapons, tied like cattle to a hurdle, that the vengeful spirit of Ascalon veered in a glance to humorous appreciation of the comedy that was beginning before their eyes.

The cowboys who had stood ready a few minutes past to help hang the outfit fairly rolled with laughter at the sight of this miserable example of complete degradation, thru which the meanness of their kind was so ludicrously apparent. The citizenry and floating population of the town joined in the merriment, and the lowering clouds of tragedy were swept away on a gale of laughter that echoed along the jagged business front.

But the girl Rhetta was not laughing. Perplexed, troubled, she laid her hand on Morgan's arm as he stood beside his horse, about to mount.

"What are you going to do with them now, Mr. Morgan?" she inquired and she looked at him anxiously.

"They're going to start for Texas down the Chisholm trail," he said, smiling down at her from the saddle.

And in that manner they set out from Ascalon, carrying the pole at their backs, Morgan driving them ahead of him, starting them at a trot which increased to a hobbling run as they bore away past the railroad-station and

struck the broad, trampled highway to the south.

Afoot and horseback the town and the visitors it came after them, shooting and shouting, getting far more enjoyment out of the thing than they would have got out of a hanging, as even the most contrary among them admitted. For this was a drama in which the boys and girls took part, and even the Baptist preacher, who had a church as big as a mouse-trap, stood grinning in appreciation as they passed, and said something about it being a parallel of Samson, and the foxes with their tails tied together, being driven away into the Philistines' corn.

**Dutchman Would Return?**

The crowd followed to the rise half a mile south of town, where most of it halted, only the cowboys and mounted men accompanying Morgan to the river. There they turned back also, leaving it to Morgan to carry out the rest of his program alone, it being the general opinion that he intended to herd the six beyond the cottonwoods on the farther shore and despatch them cleanhanded, according to what was owing to him on their account.

Morgan urged his captives on, still keeping them on the trot, altho it was becoming a staggering and wabbling progression, the weaker in the line held up by the more enduring. They were experiencing in a small and colorless measure, as faint by comparison, certainly, as the smell of smoke to the feel of fire on the naked skin, what they had given Morgan in the hour of their cruel mastery.

At last one of them could stumble on no farther. He fell, dragging down two others who were not able to sustain his weight. There Morgan left them, a mile or more beyond the river, knowing they would not have far to travel before they came across somebody who would set them free.

The Dutchman, stronger and fresher than any of his companions, turned as if he would speak when Morgan started to leave. Morgan checked his horse to hear what the fellow might have to say, but nothing came out of the ugly mouth save a grin of such derision, such mockery, such hate, that Morgan felt as if the bright day contracted to shadows and a chill had crept into the pelting heat of the sun. He thought, gravely and soberly, that he would be sparing the world at large, and himself specifically, future pain and trouble by putting this scoundrel out of the way as a man would remove a vicious beast.

Whatever justification the past, the present or the future might plead for this course, Morgan was too much himself again to yield. He turned from them, giving the Dutchman his life to make out of it what he might.

From the top one of the ridges such as billowed like swells of the sea that gray-green, treeless plain, Morgan looked back. All but the Dutchman were either lying or sitting on the ground, beaten and winded by the torture of their bonds and the hard drive of more than three miles in the burning sun. The Dutchman still kept his feet, altho the drag of the pole upon him must have been sore and heavy, as if

he must stand to send his curse out after the man who had bent him to his humiliation.

And Morgan knew that the Dutchman was not a conquered man, nor bowed in his spirit, nor turned one moment away from his thought of revenge. Again the bright day seemed to contract and grow chill around him, like the oncoming shadow and breath of storm. He felt that this man would return to trouble him.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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BY D. C. WARREN

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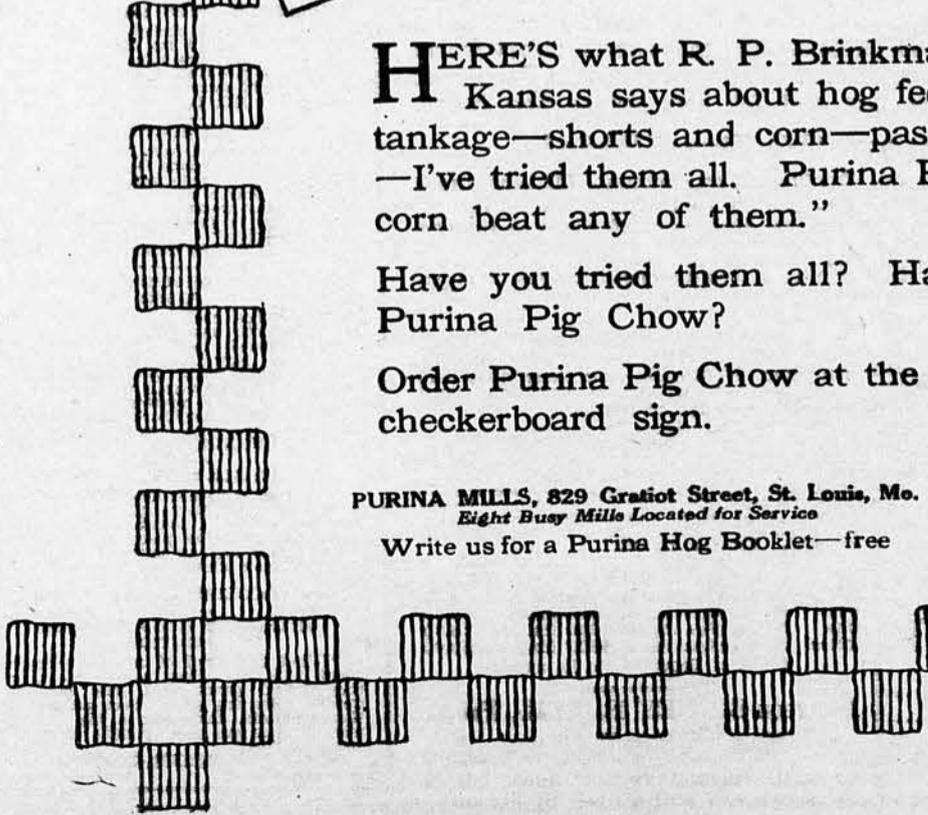
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# Farm Crops and Markets

## Will There Be A Heavy "Winter Loss" With the Wheat Crop of 1928?

**M**OST of the wheat in Central and Western Kansas needs more moisture quite badly. Perhaps it will come soon, but even if it does the loss in the wheat acreage likely will be quite high. Most of the corn has been husked, altho here and there is a community or a farm behind the state average. Livestock is in excellent condition, with ample feed. High prices are being paid at most public sales.

Definite indications that the per capita food consumption in the United States has been declining since the beginning of the century are found to exist in agricultural statistics, according to the National Industrial Conference Board. Substitution of mechanical for animal power in transportation and on the farm and changes in clothing habits and fashions have further contributed relatively to curtail the domestic market for agricultural products, the board points out.

Meat consumption per capita in 1926 was over 10 per cent less than it was in 1907, most marked being the decline in the use of beef, altho there was a slight increase in the consumption of veal. Wheat flour consumption per capita decreased more than 20 per cent from 1899 to 1923, and that of corn meal during the same period declined more than 75 per cent. The per capita decline in food consumption, the Conference Board indicates, is a by-product of the general mechanization of present day environment, which has reduced the amount of energy-building food required because of the substitution of mechanical for man power, has tended to increase sedentary occupations and modes of living. It has likewise meant the substitution of mechanical power for the horse on the farm and in transportation, and therewith has eliminated a vast number of the animal consumers of farm products. Horses in the United States from 1910 to 1925 decreased nearly 25 per cent in number, from 19,833,000 to 17,713,000 on the farms, and the number of horses used elsewhere declined from 3,183,000 to 1,177,000. The disappearance of about 5 million horses in a 15-year period has permanently released about 15 million acres of crop land formerly used for the raising of grain and other fodder required by them. It also has relatively increased the products to be marketed by the farmer, and has made him more dependent on the sale of his products for cash with which to pay for the new mo-

five power which he substituted for the horse. The designers of styles and fashions in far-off Paris likewise have done their share in curtailing the American farmer's market, for what the women of today wear and what they no longer wear has made itself felt to no small degree in the world's demand for cotton, most of which is produced in the United States and for wool. The amount of cotton and wool displaced by rayon can be estimated only by the rapidity of the development of the latter industry the world over.

### Speculation Influences Flour Stocks

Speculative buying often builds up very large total flour stocks in the United States when wheat prices are expected to rise, according to a study just completed by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University. The sensational rise of wheat prices in 1924-25 led to an accumulation on March 1 of that year over 3 million barrels greater than in March of the year before. On the other hand, when wheat prices are declining, as was the case this last autumn, buyers hold off, and total stocks may remain at very low levels. On November 1, 1927, total flour stocks were over 4 million barrels below the figure for the previous November. The part played by speculation is made clear by the estimates of monthly changes of total flour stocks in the United States for recent years prepared by the Food Research Institute, the first of their kind ever published. The ordinary reports on stocks of the trade give no view of total stocks, for they cover only commercial stocks and present no indication of the amount or even of the direction of the movements of total flour stocks.

These estimates of changes in total flour stocks as well as new estimates of the quantities of wheat that have had to be ground in different years to make a barrel of flour are used in this study as part of the basis for a revision of the existing annual statistics of American flour production, consumption, and of the quantities of wheat ground and of mill feed produced, by crop years, over nearly half a century. This revision makes available for the first time a complete annual series for the most important items relating to the American wheat-milling industry prior to 1923-24, and provides revised and improved monthly statistics for the period 1923-24 to 1926-27.

The flour used per person in the United States dropped suddenly about 10 per cent in 1917-18 during the war and has shown no material increase since. Milling has only recently returned to its pre-war volume,

and this is due to increase in population—not to increase in per capita consumption which has remained at the war-time level of about nine-tenths of a barrel per capita a year. Apparently food habits formed during the war have persisted—at least insofar as the use of flour is concerned.

An increase of 11 per cent in the fall pig crop of 1927 over the fall crop of 1926 for the 11 Corn Belt states, and also for the United States as a whole, is shown by the December 1, 1927, pig survey report issued by the Department of Agriculture. The survey, covering approximately 150,000 farms, was made in co-operation with the Postoffice Department thru the rural mail carriers. The number of sows that farrowed this fall increased only 9 per cent for the Corn Belt, and 10 per cent for the United States, but there was a small increase in the average size of litters saved.

The number of sows bred or to be bred for farrowing next spring as reported is 1 per cent larger for the Corn Belt and 6 per cent larger for the United States than the number that actually farrowed last spring. These figures indicate that the number of sows that will farrow next spring will be from 6 to 8 per cent less for the Corn Belt states, and 3 to 5 per cent less for the United States than the number that farrowed last spring, allowance being made for the decline between breeding intentions reported in December and actual farrowings reported the following June as shown by past surveys.

### More Pigs in Sight

Increases of about 5 per cent for the Corn Belt states, and 6 per cent for the United States in total pigs saved, both spring and fall, this year, compared to last, is shown by this year's surveys. These increases are equivalent to between 2½ and 3 million pigs in the Corn Belt and about 5 million for the United States. Since cholera losses in the Corn Belt states this fall were below the reported unusual losses of the fall of 1926, an increase in the supply of hogs for slaughter from these states probably is somewhat larger than the above indicated increases in pigs reported saved. The increases in areas outside the Corn Belt this year indicate considerably larger contribution from these areas to commercial hog supplies the coming year than for several years.

The distribution of the corn crop in the Corn Belt states is reflected in the hog situation as shown by the December pig survey figures. The increase in sows farrowed this fall for the group of states east of the Mississippi River, where the corn crop is short, was only 2 per cent, while in the states west of the river it was 15 per cent. Most of the states east of the Missouri River report actual decreases in the number of sows bred for farrowing next spring, while all of the states west of this river, where the corn crop was unusually large, show increases.

Of the regions outside the Corn Belt, the far western and North Atlantic report the largest increase in sows farrowing this fall over last, the former 23 per cent, and the latter 15 per cent. The South Atlantic reports 11 per cent increase, and the South Central 7 per cent increase. The southern

states, however, report the largest increases in sows bred for next spring. The South Atlantic 30 per cent and the South Central 18 per cent. The North Atlantic reports an increase of 10 per cent, and the far Western 13 per cent.

The general level of farm prices at 137 per cent of pre-war remained unchanged during the period November 15 to December 15, but is 10 points above December a year ago, according to the farm price index of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. The index for November has been revised from 138 to 137, and the index for fruits and vegetables from 145 to 136.

Price advances in all grains, apples, beef cattle, veal calves, dairy and poultry products, wool, horses and mules were offset by declines in cotton, cottonseed, potatoes, hogs, lambs, sheep and chickens during the last month.

The decline in the farm price of cotton, which started in September, continued during the period November 15 to December 15, but a downward movement during the months from September to December is not unusual. Last year the decline from September 15 to December 15 amounted to about 6.8 cents, whereas during the same period this year the decline has amounted to 3.8 cents. The farm price of cottonseed, which has been rising since August, showed about a 9 per cent decline from last month.

The farm price of wheat advanced for the first time in six months, and accounted for largely by the strengthening of foreign markets, accompanied by reports of low quality in Canada and several Northern European countries, and some uncertainty as to the output of the Argentine and Australian crop.

The farm price of corn, which had been declining for several months, made an increase of 2 per cent during the last month, the increase being attributed in part to light market receipts, decreased visible supply, and better foreign demand. The corn hog ratio for the United States declined 1.4 points during the month from 12.2 to 10.8.

The farm price of wool advanced 3 per cent during the month. Wool is now at the highest point since May, 1926, and about 6 per cent higher than a year ago. Consumption of raw wool is above a year ago, and mill activity has been well maintained. World wool production is estimated as slightly smaller than 1926, but somewhat larger than 1925.

### Stability Now is Dominant

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, evidently believes 1928 will be a prosperous year in the United States. At least a few days ago he issued this statement: "An answer to the usual annual request of the press for a statement of prospects requires a short catalogue of the economic forces which dominate the business situation at our entry into the New Year.

"The more general of these forces, of course, include the credit situation, the degree of accumulated stocks of goods or speculation in them, the size of the crops, the rate of wages, the outlook in labor relations and employment, the prospects of foreign trade and to these also need be added the particular forces in motion in the different major industries.

"Upon these points it may be said that there is an ample supply of credits at low rates; the somewhat larger stock of goods which were accumulated during the summer are being reduced; there is no consequential speculation in commodities; the crops have been abundant; wages are at a high level; we are recovering from some partial unemployment, especially in the automobile industry. There is peace in most sections of the labor world except bituminous coal; there is more peace in the international world than at any time since the war; the foreign world is recovering its economic strength and buying power, therefore, our foreign trade is steadily increasing. The phenomena usually accredited as premonitory of a slump are therefore absent.

"During the last year there have been important shifts in our own economic world which have an important bearing upon the future. While the average wholesale price of all commodities at about 50 per cent above pre-war is today the same as a year ago, yet if we divide them into agricultural and non-agricultural goods, it will be found that the average price of non-agricultural products has fallen in the 12 months from about 60 per cent above pre-war to 51 per cent pre-war; while the average of agricultural products at central markets has risen from about 35 per cent above pre-war to about 53 per cent above pre-war; however, prices on the farm show only a rise of about 30 per cent above to about 39 per cent above pre-war. Manufacture and distribution have by savings and diminished profits accommodated themselves to this situation of decreasing prices without reduction in the average level of wages and therefore in the national buying power. But the great extent to which industry has accommodated itself to lower prices by decreased costs makes for a sounder condition for the ensuing year. Despite decreasing prices, production and consumption of manufactured commodities have been maintained upon a high level, as shown by loadings of class of goods, which have been about equal to those of last year.

"As to particular industries, agriculture, textiles, bituminous coal and some metals still lag behind the others. The contracts let for future execution in the construction industries are at as high a level as at this time a year ago.

"Taken in a broad sense we enter the New Year with the forces of stability dominant in the business world."

### A Glance at the Markets

Winter conditions make for steady prices. There was little change thru the last two months of the year and nothing very unsettling was in sight at the end. At least the market was not going down except for such things as eggs and southern vegetables, which always increase in supply from about this time. With a better export demand for cotton, grain, pork, and with more snap in the potato trade, the whole market would look rather good. At least it might be worse, and often has been worse during the last half a dozen seasons at the beginning of the new year.

Larger offerings of Argentine wheat, together with perhaps a larger acreage of winter wheat in the United States next season, weakened the wheat market near January 1, but prices made only slight declines. Receipts of cash grain were of only moderate volume, while the demand was fairly active and sufficient to absorb all offerings at steady premiums. Continued large offerings of corn and the upward revision of the official estimate of this season's crop were weakening factors in the corn market. This season's corn crop, according to December 1 official estimate, is about 94 million bushels larger than last

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year's production, but the total supply, including the carryover, is only 22 1/2 million bushels larger than a year ago. The barley market held firm, with a good demand for the limited receipts at the principal markets. Exports have fallen off, but considerable United States barley is still being taken by European buyers and constitutes the bulk of the world's shipments each week. The rye market was lower with wheat, also because of a slightly less active demand. The holiday dullness helped to reduce the demand for feedstuffs, but the moderate offerings of most feeds were readily absorbed, altho prices of wheat feeds made substantial declines. Rather widespread precipitation and normally cold weather over much of the country favored liberal feedings. The linseed meal market was practically unchanged, alfalfa meal averaged about steady, but corn feed tended lower and cotton seed higher. Price changes in the hay market were unimportant.

A top price of \$18 was reached for choice heavy cattle in Chicago not long before the year-end holidays. The general cattle market gained somewhat, owing in part to lighter receipts and in part to special demand for certain lines. The general strength of the underlying situation is shown by the fact that feeder stock advanced somewhat with the rest of the list. In general, the net changes over a period of two weeks at the end of December were not great, the advances having amounted to a recovery from preceding declines. Hogs continue to sell at \$8.50 to \$8.65 for most grades at Chicago, and conditions showed some improvement because of a recovery of demand and rather moderate shipments. Little change occurred in the sheep and lamb markets. Leading grades of western wools met active demand around the first of the year, owing to the general strength of the market situation here and in Europe. Prices for worsted wools were well maintained, and there were some gains in the medium grades of combing and clothing wools.

Fruit and vegetable markets still show something of the usual quiet following the holiday activity. No important change in price has taken place in such leading lines as potatoes, apples, cabbage and onions, but the December gains in the price of onions have held firmly as a result of lower figures given out regarding last season's production, particularly in midwestern onion districts. Shipments of potatoes continue remarkably steady in quantity, at the rate of about 500 cars a day. Apple markets are very quiet, but another activity is expected in the export trade, owing to reported improvement in conditions affecting demand in Germany and England.

Butter receipts have shown some increases around the first of the year, owing partly to delays in transportation. It is hardly time yet for much increase in production. Demand for storage butter continues active, and the large stock in storage is being reduced rapidly. Prices have been holding well, notwithstanding some talk among dealers that prices are in a critical position, owing to conditions of supply, storage and threatened weakness of certain foreign markets. Prices of cheese have not changed at country shipping points for several weeks. Production continues to run below that of last season, but has been showing some increase in the weekly output recently. The storage position is relatively more favorable than for butter on account of holdings being lighter than last season.

The egg market, as usual around the first of the year, is rather sensitive to weather conditions affecting production in the South and West. Early increases in shipments would naturally weaken the whole situation and tend to prevent proper clearance of storage holdings. Net price changes are slight from week to week, and demand continues good for storage eggs as well as for fresh receipts.

The poultry season rounded up in rather satisfactory manner, prices holding well for most lines and receipts proving lighter than for last season.

**77 Million Dollars More**

The State Board of Agriculture has issued its annual inventory of farm products and livestock for 1927. The report says that the gross value of \$503,904,586 is placed on the field crops produced in Kansas in 1927, plus the value of livestock slaughtered and sold for slaughter, and other miscellaneous farm products disposed of in the year ending March 1, 1927. This compares with a similar valuation of \$469,488,858 for the inventory of 1926. This year's valuation is the highest recorded on a comparable basis since 1920. The average valuation for the last five years has been about \$426,370,000. The 1927 valuation is therefore \$77,535,000 more than five-year average.

For nearly all of the important Kansas crops, except winter wheat, the 1927 production was higher than in 1926. A decrease of almost 50 million dollars on the wheat crop of 1927 compared with that of 1926 was more than offset by an increase of about 73 million dollars in the value of this season's corn crop. One of the largest hay crops that Kansas has produced in many years actually shows a lower valuation than did the hay crop of 1926. Due to greatly increased production as compared with 1926 the value of kafir, milo and feterita grain totals much higher this year, but the unit values a bushel are lower. Of rough sorghum forage, hay and stover, the state produced 2,572,000 tons more in 1927 than in 1926, but the gross value placed on this forage is only about 1 million dollars more than in 1926.

An analysis of the inventory shows that in 1927 the average yield an acre for corn, oats, barley, rye, Irish potatoes, sweet potatoes, broomcorn, grain sorghums, and every variety of hay and forage was higher than in 1926. Wheat and flaxseed are about the only Kansas crops that do show a lower yield in 1927 than in 1926. Corn with an average yield of 30 bushels an acre in 1927 establishes a record on acre return that has not been excelled since 1915. In gross production the 1927 corn crop actually exceeded that produced in 1915 and is the largest corn crop the state has delivered since 1906. Only 10 corn crops in the history of Kansas agriculture have excelled the 1927 crop in total production. Those years were 1907, 1905, 1902, 1899, 1896, 1895, 1889, 1885, 1884 and 1883.

Unit values for 1927 are universally low in comparison with 1926. Wheat is valued at \$1.17 this year and \$1.20 last year; corn at 64 1/2 cents and 70 cents; oats at 45 cents and 41 cents; barley at 53 cents and 68 cents; potatoes at 89 cents and \$1.22; broomcorn at \$96 and \$102 a ton; kafir at 62 cents and 63 cents; alfalfa at \$8.65 and \$14.70; other tame hay at \$6.55 and \$11.45; wild or prairie hay at \$5.25 and \$9.70; sweet sorghum forage at \$3.70 and \$6.05. On the whole, the acreage value in return for farming operations in 1927 is but little better than in 1926.

Much of the field crop valuation in this inventory is realized to the Kansas farmer (Continued on Page 34)



Illustration above shows a group of people attending a De Laval and Dairy Day arranged by a De Laval Agent in Arkansas. One feature of this meeting was a "skimming the skim-milk" demonstration. Hundreds of similar meetings were held by De Laval Agents during the past year.

**Tests Prove Many Old Separators Are Losing Valuable Butter-Fat**

**I**N ORDER to show exactly how much money is being lost by poor separators De Laval Agents in 17 states during the past year held hundreds of public tests, in which the skim-milk from some separator in each community was run through a new De Laval and separated again.

In all these tests De Laval Separators never failed to recover butter-fat from such skim-milk. The butter-fat recovered in this way was immediately weighed and tested at the local creamery or cream station, and varied in value from a few cents to over a dollar.

The average results from all the tests showed that the separators from which De Laval's skimmed the skim-milk were losing butter-fat at the rate of \$78.00 a year.

More than 50,000 people attended these demonstrations and many of them were amazed at the separating losses revealed and asked for tests to be made on their own separators.

In view of the fact that no effort was made to secure skim-milk from the poorest separator in each community, and that the tests were conducted

**De Laval Cream Separators and Milkers**

under the observation of disinterested people entirely in the open and above board, they reveal a general condition.

It has been conservatively estimated that 25% of all separators in use today are wasting large amounts of butter-fat—enough to pay for a new De Laval in a short time. Is your separator in this class? To make sure it isn't, try a new De Laval.

**Trade In Your Old Separator on A New De Laval**

The new De Laval's are the best separators ever made—they skim cleaner, run easier, are more convenient to operate and last longer than any others. They have many new features you will appreciate. Liberal trade allowances on old separators of any age or make made on new De Laval's, which are also sold on easy terms or installments. See your De Laval Agent or send coupon for full information.

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Please send me, without obligation, full information on  
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Name.....  
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 State..... R.F.D..... No. Cows.....

**How Far Did LINDY Fly? FROM NEW YORK TO PARIS**

**Solve this Puzzle**  
 The letters on the wing of this plane show the number of miles Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris. The letters in the alphabet are numbered—A is 1, B is 2, etc. Put down the number represented by each letter (C F A I) in the order they appear and you will have the number of miles Lindbergh flew from New York to Paris. Can you work it out? Send your answer today—no obligation or cost to you now, later, or ever. Be wise

**AND WIN BUICK or \$1800 Cash**

I am going to give this beautiful new 1928 four door Buick Sedan, also a 1928 Nash Sedan also a 1928 Essex Sedan, also a 1928 Chevrolet Sedan—four cars and a large list of additional costly prizes—over \$5000.00. Cars will be delivered free to winners by nearest auto dealers. I have already given over fifty new automobiles to advertise our business and now YOU can get this new Buick Sedan or cash if you wish. You can win it. It costs nothing to try. First prize winner can have Buick or cash value of car (\$1295.00) and

**\$505.00 EXTRA For Promptness!**

Be prompt—just figure out what number each letter on the wing of the plane represents. Put them down in order shown. Mail me your answer with your name and address. That's all. Send no money. No obligation. All who answer can share in cash and prizes. In case of ties duplicate prizes given. Everybody rewarded. Hurry! \$505.00 cash extra for promptness.  
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**REX QUALITY CHICKS from BLOOD-TESTED FLOCKS**

**ARE A SAFE INVESTMENT**  
 They are bred from carefully selected, heavy laying flocks—each flock has passed the rigid Kansas State Accredited Association requirements—each flock has been annually bloodtested for Bacillary, White Diarrhea. THESE TESTS PROTECT YOU, they insure you of husky, healthy chicks that will live and pay you a profit. Rex chicks were winners at all Baby Chick Shows entered in 1927 for type, vigor, health and heavy laying qualities. **LOW PRICES ON EARLY ORDERS**  
 Our MONEY SAVING early orders discounts make big savings for you. They make REX Chicks a real bargain; in fact, you cannot get better chicks at any price. All popular breeds, 100% live delivery guaranteed.

**BE SAFE**  
 Don't order chicks from anyone until you get a copy of our Big FREE Illustrated and Instructive Poultry Book. It gives many important facts that help make Poultry Raising a success. Write today or a post card will do.  
**FRANKFORT CHICKERIES, BOX 20, FRANKFORT, KANSAS**



# Speed up your egg factory

**YOUR hens are your egg-making machines. They turn your low-priced feed into high-priced eggs.**

Keep those machines in order. A hen must produce ten times her weight in eggs every year to be really profitable.

Hens must eat liberally. Their feed is the raw material. Look to their appetites, their digestion, their health, their condition.

## DR. HESS POULTRY PAN-A-CE-A

*puts hens in laying trim*

It is an invigorating tonic. It gives good health and good feeling. Hens are peppy and happy—always ready to scratch for their feed. They get exercise and do not become sluggish or fat and lazy.

Pan-a-ce-a tones up and invigorates the egg organs. It makes them active, so that a right proportion of the feed goes to egg-making and not all to flesh, bones, feathers and fatness.

Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily—one pound Pan-a-ce-a to 50 pounds of feed or mash. Then you'll see activity. You'll see red combs and wattles, signs of rich, red blood, which spells health and condition. And you'll hear the cheerful poultry-yard music—singing and cackling.

Please remember always, Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant and not a feed—but a tonic which makes for health and condition and egg laying.

### Results guaranteed

If Pan-a-ce-a does not do all we claim or all you expect it to do, return the empty container to the dealer and get your money back. We will reimburse the dealer.

The price of one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will need for six months. 5-pound and 12-pound packages, 25-pound pails, 100-pound drums—a right size for every flock.

### Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

A time-tested, proved remedy for lice on poultry, stock and vegetation, including vines, plants and rose bushes.

**For use on Poultry**—Dust in feathers, sprinkle in nests, on roosts and on brooder floors. Dust chicks frequently. Keep in the dust bath the year around.

**For Horses and Cattle**—Stroke the hair the wrong way and sift in the Louse Killer.

**GUARANTEED**

**Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio**



## Top Prices Are Paid for Poultry Which Has Been Properly Prepared for Market

**Q**UITE frequently farmers are disappointed at the returns they get for the poultry they ship to a commission merchant. Naturally they blame the commission man, but in many cases the trouble is in the preparation given the poultry for shipment. For that reason the following suggestions obtained from folks who have had a large experience in the poultry marketing business are worthy of consideration.

Poultry to be dressed for the market should be well fed and watered at least for a week or two before the time of dressing. Stock that is well watered dresses brighter and makes a better appearance. The poultry to be dressed should be shut up at least 10 days before dressing. The birds should be liberally fed with cracked corn or some commercial fattening feed. The first feeding should be given early in the morning and be rather light, so that it would be all eaten up. Feed again at 10 o'clock, 1 o'clock and 5 o'clock. The third and fourth feeding should consist of all the birds will eat. Aside from having plenty of water, the birds should be kept perfectly quiet, in order to put on weight easily.

### Wait 18 Hours

An important factor in having quality dressed poultry is to keep food from them for about 18 hours before killing. This is necessary to have the poultry free from undigested food at killing time. A crop full of food is an unsightly thing, adds useless weight to the poultry and is one of the first things to show sourness. A sour crop will make a "No. 2 Grade" out of the chicken, and will result in a cut of 5 to 7 cents a pound in price.

The bird should be killed by bleeding, not by cutting off the head or wringing the neck. After hanging by the feet, the bleeding may be done by inserting a narrow-bladed knife in the mouth and cutting the jugular vein and spinal cord at the base of the brain, or by inserting the knife into the neck just below the back of the head in order to cut the jugular vein.

Properly scalded poultry makes the best appearance and, therefore, sells more readily. Water to be used for scalding should be at the boiling point. Some experts say that the greatest fault with farm dressed poultry is in the scalding. If the water is not hot enough the result will be a slack scalded product which will not bring good prices. The chicken or turkey should be grasped by the head and the feet and immersed into the water for about 15 seconds. Two or more dippings will assure a good scalding. The head, the bare shanks and the feet should not be dipped, as this will cause the head to turn dark and the eyes will have a sunken appearance. Also, the skin on the bare shanks will loosen and become red if dipped. The feathers should be pulled quickly after dipping, and after the feathers are off the bird should be dipped again for about 5 or 10 seconds to "plump it."

Under no circumstances should the head, feet, crop or entrails of any kind of poultry be removed, as to do that would make decomposition easy.

After the poultry has been "plumped," it should be placed on a shelf in the shape in which it is to be packed. Some men hang the poultry to dry and cool, but that stretches the breast muscles and makes the body appear thinner after it is cold.

Poultry should not be packed until it has cooled and dried for at least 12 hours. The head should be wrapped in clean paper before packing to keep the blood from soiling the other birds.

The birds should be packed in clean barrels or boxes which have been lined with manila or straw paper. They should be packed so they will not be very much out of shape when unpacked at the destination. Care should also be used not to break the skin when packing. From 100 to 200 pounds may be put in a package.

Chickens, turkeys, ducks and geese should be handled in the manner suggested. More care, however, is necessary in picking turkeys than chickens because the skin is very tender. In the scalding of ducks and geese, they should be held in the water about twice as long as for the water to penetrate and loosen the feathers. Care should be taken to clean the ducks and geese of all the down which lies under the feathers. If this is left, it spoils the appearance and lowers the selling price.

If possible, do not put several kinds of poultry in one box, but put chickens in one box and turkeys in another. Mark the kind of poultry and the weight on the outside of the package.

Do not ship thin, crooked breasted and diseased poultry, as they are culls and bring practically nothing on the market. The health laws do not allow market men to sell diseased poultry.

The time of sending is an important factor in getting the most out of your shipment. Most all poultry sales are confined to Saturday. Retailers buy Thursday and Friday for their Saturday trade. Therefore, poultry should be shipped so as to be on the market by Thursday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday are the best days for shipping.

### Give the Dealers Time

For the holiday trade, the poultry should be on the market at least four to six days before the holiday. Do not ship so the poultry will arrive the day before the holiday, as the retailers are all thru at that time, and the poultry will sell for less after the holiday.

One should use every means to improve the quality of poultry he ships, as this year the poultry dealers of this country are faced with the problem of marketing the largest supply ever produced. Indication of this is the enormous production of eggs last spring and the reports from all hatcheries that the demand for baby chicks was the greatest ever known.

Only one feature in the meat situation is favorable to the disposal of this large poultry crop, and this is that beef is scarcer and higher in price than at any time since the war. However, the hog situation will offset this some, as pork is 4 to 5 cents lower a pound, and this will greatly increase the consumption of pork.

## Cash Prizes for Poultry Letters

**T**HE annual Poultry Edition of the Kansas Farmer will be published January 28. This winter, as usual, it will be filled largely with "grass roots" material from readers. Won't you help us make it the best poultry number ever issued?

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

**Handling the Farm Flock**—Please tell us briefly of the methods you use, and of your records. State what breed of poultry you have found most satisfactory.

**Incubators and Brooders**—How have you used these aids to modern poultry keeping? Did they pay?

**Day Old Chicks**—What do you think of the relative importance of day old chicks in comparison to raising 'em on the farm?

**Turkeys, Ducks and Geese**—What luck have you had with birds other than chickens? How have you handled them? Did they prove profitable?

**Closing Date for Contest**—All letters should reach Topeka before January 14, and the sooner the better. Please address Poultry Edition Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## NEW Egg-Turning TRAYS

No more hand-turning of eggs. By a simple pull on a lever, you turn all the eggs in a tray. Egg-turning Trays are now on all Queen Incubators of 275 eggs and up. On smaller machines at slight extra cost.

## Queen Incubators

are famous for larger hatches of strong, healthy chicks that live and grow. Sizes from the little 70-egg up to the largest Queen Mammoth Sectional Incubator holding 43,000 eggs. Queen Mammoth machines have complete isolation, natural ventilation and many other new features.

**For Small Hatcheries** the Queen Mammoth Juniors are economical to install. Single-deck machines of 800, 1000 and 1500-egg capacity; double-deck of 1500, 2000 and 3000 eggs.

Mention whether interested in small or large incubators or coal or oil brooders.

**FREE**—the new Queen Book. Send for it.

**Queen Incubator Company**  
1169 N. 14th St. Lincoln, Nebr.

## Nest Box Notes

BY R. L. HAUSEN

It has been brought out that English sparrows flying from one farm to another spread poultry diseases. It is surprising how many of these little pests exist on many farms. I went visiting this morning and saw a flock of at least 75 sparrows perched in a tree outside a poultry house, from which they were flying into the house to get a meal from the chicken feed. A .22 rifle and a supply of shorts or shot cartridges put in the hands of a boy old enough to have some judgment will soon thin out these sparrows, and it may even happen that Pop himself may want to take a shot now and then. Of course, one must distinguish between the English sparrows and such useful birds as song sparrows, chippies and other useful little birds, which spend their time eating weed seeds and insects, and never go into the hen house.

It is also a good idea to screen all windows with inch mesh poultry netting, which will exclude sparrows from the houses.

We have been having all sorts of weather lately—snow, rain, sunshine, fog and great variation in temperature. One morning here it was 63 and the next it was 12. These fluctuations are extremely trying to chickens, and the poultry keeper is put to it to keep his birds comfortable. It is especially important to keep the houses well ventilated but free from drafts, and as warm as possible. It is just as important to keep the litter dry, and this must be changed as often as conditions warrant. I never mind changing the litter, as we have an abundance of this material, and I always feel that the more that goes thru the hen house the better the fertility of the farm will be. We have been spreading the poultry litter on the wheat, thickly, and it is no trouble to see the good effect it has had. Coarse material had better go on the corn ground as it may smother out wheat unless it is possible to shake out all the bunches.

Egg prices just took a drop of 14 cents in a little over a week. From now on they will continue to go down until spring. When the hatcheries start buying heavily and speculators begin to put eggs in cold storage the price steadies, and then about June begins to rise slowly. From late summer until Thanksgiving prices are highest, and anyone who has a flock laying heavily at that time will coin money, unless he has a lot of idlers on his hands.

Pullets hatched in February, March and April, depending on the breed, are the ones that will be laying during the season of highest prices. It is a good idea to have about a third of the flock of these early birds. Some or all of them may molt and go out of production for a time, but the later pullets will take up the battle then, and about February everything that has feathers and is of the proper denomination will begin to lay, and the poultry machine will be hitting on all four or all six as the case may be. Eggs may be pretty cheap then, but gross and net returns are both good at this time.

Anyone who has good stock will generally find a good demand for breeding stock. Last spring I had a small surplus of White Leghorn cockerels which I advertised for sale and which went like hotcakes. I could have sold a good many more than I had. With this in mind I saved a flock of good males this fall and had them certified for production and standard qualities and blood tested for bacterial white diarrhea, in order to have something really good to offer my customers this season.

The old hens at this time are getting feathered up nicely and will start to lay soon. It is important that they be in good condition when they start to lay, and at this time should be getting plenty of grain in the ration, green feed, milk in some form, and a little time outdoors when the weather is fit. This applies especially to hens that are to go into the breeding flocks.

ican automobile saturation point. It was believed by some writers that 17 million was close to the limit. The Department of Agriculture now reports that for the first six months of 1927 the number of registered automobiles was 20,991,333. The increase over the preceding year was 1,374,578. There are six states with more than a million automobiles each, New York being first and California second, and these six states contain more than 7 million, or more than a third of all. The average is 5.4 persons to one automobile, Kansas has 100,000 automobiles more than that quota.

While the saturation point seems to be no nearer than five years ago, the factories turning out more automobiles than ever except for the suspension temporarily of the Ford plants, yet the greater the number of automobiles the greater the demand upon factories merely for maintenance of the existing volume of cars. Automobiles belong in the category of perishable articles. Between one-third and one-fourth of all, or some 6 million cars, have to be manufactured every year to maintain the present volume, while from 1½ to 2 million new owners come in every year. Supply of new cars for wornout cars is the main job of the manufacturers and this proportion increases.

When the question of the saturation point was raised Henry Ford met it with the statement that the world has just begun to drive automobiles. Particularly in the South so far as the United States is concerned he pointed to a great future demand. In fact the largest increase of car owners last year occurred in Tennessee, South Carolina, North Carolina, Illinois, West Virginia, New Jersey and Massachusetts. At the present rate of increase the number of automobiles will double in about 14 years, when the capacity of present factories will be taxed to maintain the volume. When the president of General Motors was asked what resumption of Ford production would mean to his company, he replied that there is room for all, and the figures seem to bear him out.

## Should Advertise Kansas

From the Ottawa Herald:

In charging that Kansas as a whole "is not using that part of the head above the ears," and "our jaws are working faster than our brains," with reference to sending out of the state so many commodities in exchange for commodities which ought to be produced at home, Senator Capper has furnished a subject for profound thought. How to get factories has agitated the chamber of commerce or commercial club of every enterprising city in Kansas for many years, and is one of the chief concerns of the town booster organization. In most cases it is undoubtedly true that town boosting jaws have worked faster than booster brains. But all the blame should not be laid against the town booster organizations. They have generally done the best they could. It is time for an organization or group representing Kansas as a whole to do something. The activities of various town booster clubs should be correlated and made co-operative.

Kansas, in casting about for an example, might turn to Canada. The government of that country, the neighbor of our nation on the north, does a lot of official boosting. In the office of an Ottawa business man, it was noted the other day there are several blotters and some literature about Canada signed by the minister of the interior. The industrial and agricultural as well as the summer resort opportunities of Canada are officially set forth and this business man is one of thousands in the land who are apprised frequently of what the dominion has to offer.

There has been formed recently a group which expects to make an industrial survey of Kansas. Senator Capper fortunately is chairman of this group. It is a good start. But the state officially ought to take hold. There is something more to be advertised in Kansas than the fact that it raises "the best wheat in the world."

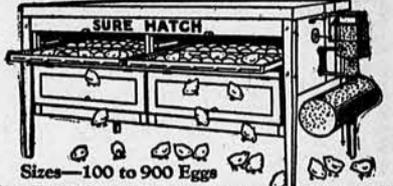
A pretty girl, who was collecting contributions for a hospital, approached a man sitting at the wheel of an expensive car. "No," was his surly answer. "I contribute regularly to that hospital."

"No doubt," said the pretty girl, "but we're collecting money today, not pedestrians."

## CHICKS AT 4¢

That's all they cost when hatching with SURE HATCH Incubators

Automatic Egg Turner, Moisture Gauge and big Lamp Bowl save labor and make hatching a pleasure. Sure Hatch Chicks are healthy, grow fast and always bring top prices.



Sure Hatch Quality Incubators are making money for thousands of farm folks. Easy to operate. No experience necessary. "Uncle Sam Poultry Book" FREE with each machine. Before you buy an incubator SEND FOR FREE CATALOG and learn all about Sure Hatch. If your dealer does not have Sure Hatch you can buy direct from the factory.

**OIL AND COAL BROODERS**  
**SURE HATCH INCUBATORS**  
SURE HATCH INCUBATOR CO.  
Box 14 Fremont, Nebr.

## Incubators

1928 Champion Belle City

We celebrate our 28th year by bringing out a line of new-type incubators, with six of the greatest improvements made in 50 years. All controlled by patents pending. Belcite walls, ten times stronger than wood. Moisture or heat cannot shrink, swell or crack it. New triple-walled doors which forever fit. Copper heating tank, self-regulating safety lamp. New egg tray, new egg turner, deep nursery, egg tester. Send for my free book, "The New Day in Hatching." It shows the new inventions, the incubators, 80 to 2400 Egg sizes, Hot-Water and Electric heated, as low as \$12.95. Hot-Water, Oil, Coal and Electric heated Brooders, 80 to 1000 chick sizes—as low as \$6.95. Belcite built Chicken Houses, 500 to 5000 capacity at half the cost to build. You cannot afford to continue in old ways. Hatch every fertile egg. Write me today. J. V. Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co., Box 21 Racine, Wis.



**Knudson Galvanized Steel Nests** selling for 17 years. Let us tell you how these nests will pay for themselves in a short time. Actual tests have proven this fact. The cost is small, they last a lifetime. Convenient; sanitary. Get our FREE catalog and special prices on other poultry supplies. Write today. **Seaman-Schuske Metal Works Co.** Dept. 209, St. Joseph, Mo. Established 1870

**New Cut Prices**

Send for this 1928 Incubator and Brooder Book—see the dollar savings you can get. Two big well-known brands—Wisconsin and Ironclad—have consolidated—to cut costs and sell at lower prices. Don't buy until you get this money saving book. 17 incubators—14 Brooders to select from. **WRITE FOR CATALOG TODAY**. Tells how to get eggs in winter; how to stop chick losses. 30 day trial offer. **WISCONSIN-IRONCLAD COMPANY** Box 302 Racine, Wis.

**More Egg Money**

Make \$1,000 a year from 800 hens. Get eggs when prices are high. Raise chickens the Poultry Tribune way. New methods of feeding, housing, marketing, etc., that you can use. Practical articles every month by successful poultrymen. Free brood pictures in natural colors. 3 yrs.—\$1. 1 yr.—50¢; 3 month trial 10¢.

**POULTRY TRIBUNE**  
Mount Morris—Illinois

**BETTER Brooder House** BUILT and SCRATCH-SHED

Warm, dry, "housed Sunshine." Scientifically constructed of best materials. Shipped in sections. All hardware, everything included. Made in 3 sizes. Price \$29.50 up. Many bargains. Write for our poultry catalog today. **ALL-IN-ONE**

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**MARRION NURSERY CO.**

This Trade-Mark is a Guarantee of Quality

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**20 CONCORD GRAPE VINES \$1.00**

4 APPLE 2 CHERRY TREES \$1.00  
4 CURRANTS 4 GOOSEBERRY \$1.00

All postpaid and guaranteed to reach you in good condition. Send for FREE Catalog. **FAIRBURY NURSERIES, Box J FAIRBURY, NEBR.**

## 21 Million Automobiles

When automobiles numbered 17 million in the United States there began a good deal of discussion of the Amer-

## For Poultry Success SAFETY HATCH

INCUBATORS AND BROODERS



**Write for Free Book**

The Safety Hatch Incubator hatches more chicks, because of many patented hatching features. The Morris Brooder brings chicks through in best possible condition. They will help you increase your poultry operations profitably. Thousands of satisfied users. Investigate before you buy. Write for free catalog, Evidence Folder and name of nearest dealer.

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910 E. Russell St., El Reno, Oklahoma  
6 sizes—50 to 480 chick capacities  
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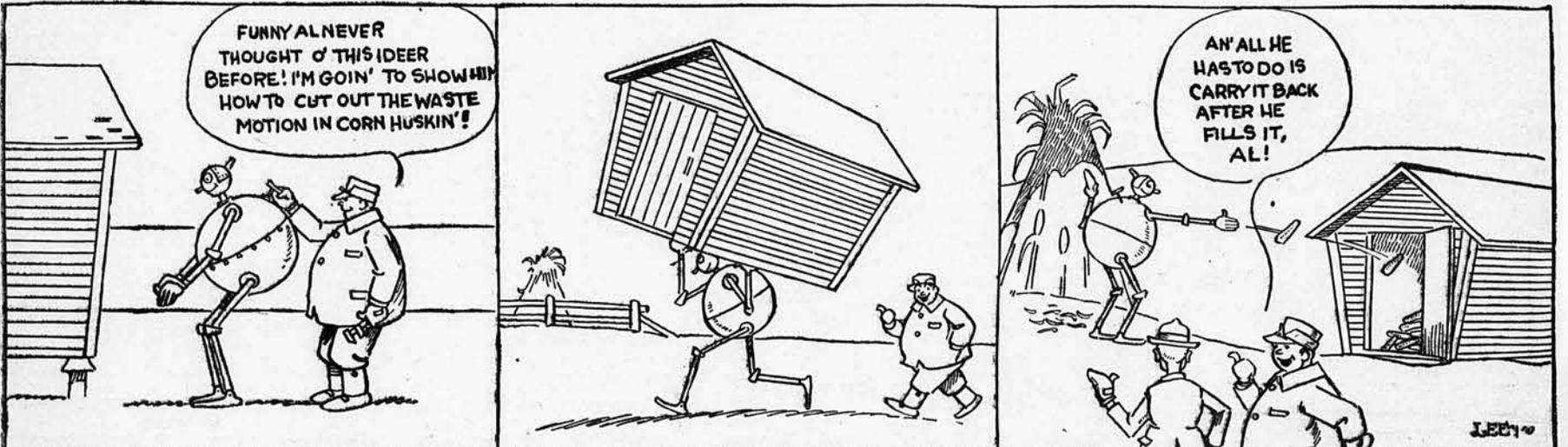
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PURE MAMMOTH WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$10.00. Mrs. Stranghoner, Acres, Ks.  
PURE BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS \$12 and \$15. Hens \$8. Effie Bachar, Russell, Kan.  
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. HENS, \$8.00; TOMS, \$12.00. Donnie McGuire, Paradise, Kan.  
BIG PURE BOURBON RED TOMS, \$8.00; hens, \$6.00; unrelated trios, \$19.00. Ella Jones, Speed, Kan.  
PURE BRED VIGOROUS MAMMOTH Bronze Toms, \$9.00; Hens, \$6.00. E. Donnelly, Wallace, Kan.  
FOR SALE: CHOICE, LARGE TYPE, Giant Bronze toms (Goldbanks). Vira Bailey, Syracuse, Kan.  
CHOICE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Show and Utility Stock, Guaranteed. Fowler Bros., Rt. 3, Russell, Kan.  
PURE BRED PRIZE WINNING NARRAGANSETT Turkeys, Toms, \$9 each. Mrs. Harry Kitch, Nekoma, Kan.  
STILL HAVE A FEW GOOD MAMMOTH Bronze Toms from my prize winning sire. Glen Bidleman, Kinsley, Kan.  
BRONZE GOLDBANKS, VIGOROUS, UTILITY and Fancy Breeding stock. Write your needs to Turkeyland, Olney Springs, Colo.  
MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS VACCINATED, laying strain, wonderful markings. Toms \$15. Hens \$8 and \$10. Homer Alkire, Belleville, Kan.  
BRONZE TOMS EXTRA LARGE GOLDBANKS excellent markings, 14 years improving Bronze. Inquiries appreciated. Walter Johnson, Smith Center, 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.  
GOLDBANKS MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS. Vaccinated. Winners of blue ribbon and silver cups. Toms, \$12.00, Hens, \$7.00. Mrs. I. V. Webb, N. S. R., Dodge City, Kan.  
BRONZE TURKEYS FOR SALE. APRIL, May hatched, vigorous, healthy stock. Toms, Pullets. Over three hundred choose from. Prices reasonable. W. R. James, Parker, Colo.  
FAMOUS GOLDBANK STRAIN MAMMOTH bronze turkeys; big boned, vigorous and healthy stock for sale. Young Toms, \$12.50; Hens, \$8. Mrs. O. D. Hollenbeck, Trinchera, Colorado.

**WYANDOTTES—WHITE**

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Ernest Sulter, Lawrence, Kan.  
MARTIN STRAIN, COCKERELS \$2.50. Prize winners. Arthur McGinnis, Brownell, Kan.  
PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS \$2.50 and \$3. Sadie Springer, Manhattan, Kan.  
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$2.50, \$3.00. Reduction on five. Mrs. Geo. Downie, Lyndon, Kan.  
COCKEREL, MARTIN STRAIN, \$2.50 each. State accredited. Joseph Dortland, Gorham, Kan., Rt. 2.  
STATE CERTIFIED, PRIZE WINNERS, Martin strain White Wyandotte cockerels \$3.50 each. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.  
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS BARON'S laying strain, \$3.00 to \$6.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. H. A. Dressler, Lebo, Kan.  
WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS MARTIN'S and Quisenberry strain breeding stock direct \$3.00. Also two White Campine cockerels. J. F. Gugenhan, Leonardville, Ks.

**WYANDOTTES—GOLDEN**

GOLDEN WYANDOTTE COCKIES EARLY hatch. M. M. Donges, Belleville, Kan.

**WYANDOTTES—BUFF**

FINE BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, hens, pullets. Geo. Kittell, McPherson, Kan.

**POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED**

CAPONS, GUINEAS, DUCKS, GEESSE, chickens wanted. Coops loaned free. "The Cops," Topeka.  
PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

**POULTRY SUPPLIES**

OUR 1928 CATALOG JUST FROM PRESS. 84 pages showing Largest Line of Poultry Supplies in the World. (Over 300 items). Write today for your copy Free. Brower Mfg. Co., C-29, Quincy, Ill.

**INCUBATORS**

OLD TRUSTY. NEW, 480 EGGS. ALSO Brooder, 1,000 chick size. Both together \$45.00. Mabel Salmons, Beeler, Kan.  
FOR SALE: ONE NO. 6 BUCKEYE MAMMOTH Electric incubator, at Troy, Kan.; for particulars write D. E. Graham, 801 Perry St., Davenport, Iowa.

**AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED**

SALESMEN: GET OUR PROPOSITION. Experience not necessary. Permanent work, liberal pay. Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.  
WE PAY \$180 MONTHLY SALARY AND expenses to introduce guaranteed poultry and stock powders. Bigler Co., J122 Springfield, Ill.  
WE PAY \$48 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our soap and Washing Powder. Buss-Beach Co., A 89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.  
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, 566 Broadway, New York.

**EDUCATIONAL**

MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK, QUALITY for Forest Ranger Position. Start \$125 month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests; protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane Institute, 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.

**LUMBER**

HEDGE POSTS—CAR LOAD OF HEDGE (Osage Orange) posts for wire fence. Inquire Samuel Garver, Centerton, Ark.  
GUARANTEED LUMBER AND SHINGLES sold direct. Big saving! 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.

**PATENT ATTORNEYS**

PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.  
PATENTS—TIME COUNTS IN APPLYING for patents. Don't risk delay in protecting your ideas. Send sketch or model for instructions or write for free book, "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Record of Invention" form. No charge for information on how to proceed. Communications strictly confidential. Prompt, careful, efficient service. Clarence O'Brien, Registered Patent Attorney, 150-F Security Bank Bldg., directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

**PAINT**

SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash on order or O. 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.

**BUG WEAVING**

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

**KODAK FINISHING**

FOLL 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.

**MUSKRATS**

MAKE MONEY FROM MUSKRAT FUR. Raise Muskrats in dry land pens or hutches. Get facts. 688 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colo.

**TOBACCO**

HOMESPUN TOBACCO; CHEWING, 10 lbs., \$1.50. Smoking, 10 lbs., \$1.00. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.  
GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds, \$1.25, 10, \$2.00. Smoking, 10, \$1.50. Pipe Free; Pay Postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.  
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.  
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.  
TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF. Mellow; aged. Smoking 5 pounds, 65c; 10, \$1.00; 15, \$1.45. Chewing, 5, 85c; 10, \$1.50; 15, \$2.00. Pay when received. Kentucky Farmers, Wingo, Kentucky.

**MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE**

FOR SALE—AULTMAN TAYLOR 30-60 gas Tractor and Aultman & Taylor separator 32-56. In good shape, priced to sell. Walter Webb, Preston, Kan.  
TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cletracs and Monarchs, at almost your own price. H. W. Cardwell Company, "Caterpillar" tractor dealers, Wichita, Kan.

NOTICE—REPAIR PARTS FROM 28 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.

**MACHINERY WANTED**

WANTED: GRAIN ELEVATOR MACHINERY, or whole elevator to tear down. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

**RABBITS**

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

**DOGS**

**BOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH** Shepherds. Ed Barnes, Fairfield, Neb.  
**HUNTING HOUNDS, COLLARS SUPPLIES.** Free Book. Kaskennel, WC 30, Herricks, Illinois.  
**FOR SALE: FOX, WOLF AND VARMINT** hounds. Inclose stamps. Mack Horn, Cassidy, Missouri.  
**RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT-** ters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.  
**WHITE COLLIE PUPS, SHOMONT'S BEST** breeding. Nice selection. Mrs. Lewis Whalley, Greenville, Tex.  
**PEDIGREED POLICE PUPPIES, FEMALES** \$10.00. Males \$13.00. Shipped COD. Fairview Farm, Elmore, Minn.

**SEEDS PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK**

**FOR SALE: WHITE SCARIFIED SWEET** clover, \$5.00 bu. Lyman Mun, Galva, Kan.  
**CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, 9 VA-** rieties. Catalog free. J. Sterling, Judsonia, Ark.  
**NEW SUDAN SEED \$3.50 PBR CWT.** F. O. B. Norton. Write for sample. Lee Greenwood, Oronoque, Kan.  
**SEED SWEET POTATOES, 22 VARIETIES.** Booking orders now. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.  
**SELECTED HOLLOW CROWN PARSNIP** seed, high germination test. 50c lb. postpaid; write for quantity prices. Kirkhuff Gardens, Nickerson, Kan.  
**PURE, CERTIFIED, RECLEANED, AND** graded Pink kafir, Dawn kafir, Feterita, and Early Sumac cans seed. For samples write Fort Hays Experiment Station, Hays, Kansas.

**STRAWBERRY PLANTS—THE GREAT** Mastodon. Have berries eight months in year. 100, \$2.00, post paid. Beautiful catalog in colors free, describing full line with prices right. J. A. Bauer, Judsonia, Ark.  
**ALFALFA SEED "COMMON" PURITY** about 96% \$6.50 bu.; Genuine "grimm" Alfalfa, \$14.00; Scarified White Sweet Clover \$3.90; Timothy \$2.00; Red Clover and Alsike, \$12.00. Bags free. Bargain prices other farm seeds. Send for free samples and catalogue. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.  
**RED CLOVER, \$12.00, ALFALFA, \$6.50;** White Scarified Sweet Clover, \$4.20; Timothy, \$2.25; Alsike Clover, \$13.00; Mixed Alsike and Timothy, \$4.00; all per bushel. Bags Free. Tests about 96% pure. Samples Free. Send for Special Price List and Catalog just off the Press. Standard Seed Company, 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Missouri.

**FOR THE TABLE**

**DRIED APPLES, PEACHES, PRUNES,** raisins, 25 pounds given for few orders. Jim Smith, Farmington, Arkansas.  
**SPANISH PEANUTS, UNSHELLED, RAW.** 100 pounds, \$6.25. Write for freight estimate. Jackson Bean Co., Woodward, Okla.  
**CALIFORNIA ENGLISH WALNUTS, 5** pounds \$1.54; 10 lbs. \$2.60. Express prepaid, quality guaranteed. W. H. Sievers, La Habra, Calif.  
**SPLIT PINTO BEANS 100 POUNDS,** freight prepaid in Kansas \$3.40. Jackson Bean Company, Woodward, Okla.

**CHEESE**

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

**HONEY**

**EXTRACTED HONEY, 60-LB. CAN, \$5.50;** 120-lb., \$10; sample, 15c. C. Martinelt, Delta, Colo.  
**HIGH QUALITY EXTRACT HONEY, 60** lbs., \$5.50; 120, \$10.00. T. C. Velrs, Olathe, Colo.  
**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; 6-6 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.  
**SPECIAL OFFER: TRIAL PACKAGE DE-** licious pure honey containing two 14 oz. cans, only fifty cents, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Cash with order. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colorado.

**MISCELLANEOUS**

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

**LIVESTOCK**

**HORSES AND JACKS**

**FISTULA HORSES CURED \$5. PAY WHEN** well. Chemist, Barnes, Kan.  
**TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCH-** eron stallions, \$200.00 to \$500.00. Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

**CATTLE**

**FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HELPER CALVES,** write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.  
**FOR SALE AND RENT: WILL SELL MY** herd of registered Jerseys and rent my well equipped dairy farm to buyer. About 35 head cows, heifers and calves, also fine herd sires. Address, E. B. Morgan, Galena, Kan.  
**HOLSTEINS: CHOICE HIGH GRADE** Heifers, beautifully marked, well grown, with good udders, bred for production and type. Six weeks old; tuberculin tested, shipped C. O. D. \$22 each, 10 for \$200. Ed Howey, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

**Mother's Cup To Barber**

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A mother's guiding hand helped Barber County Pig Club boys to win fourth place in the pep contest which has just ended. When the boys were working hard in the fields, this mother watched over their herds of hogs, and made it her task to record the costs of feeds and keep accurate records. Quite frequently this mother wrote to the club manager for the boys. She is Mrs. M. F. Wright. Mr. Wright is enrolled in the Farm Herd division with his boys, Merle and Carroll.

Mrs. Wright wins a silver cup which will be engraved, "Presented by Arthur Capper to Mrs. M. F. Wright for Loyal Co-operation." The cup will be her property to keep for all time because her winning is final. Mrs. Frank Williams of Marshall County Capper Poultry Club was a close competitor for the mother's cup.

Senator Capper and the club manager want many mothers of club folks to enroll in the farm herd and farm flock contests for 1928. When mothers take a hand in club work things always run more smoothly, and we have so much better times. The mother of every club boy or girl is eligible.

The pep contest which is a competition of communities for leadership in organization, club activity and achievement now is closed. No doubt, you read last week about the first award in this contest, which is a silver pep trophy cup that goes to Marshall county. Here is the complete standing of the clubs, the first 10 places filled:

Rank	County	Leader
1.	Marshall	Dorothea Nielson
2.	Montgomery	Louise Schaub
3.	Trego	Elva Ruppe
4.	Barber	Merle Wright
5.	Lincoln	Ethel May Blazer
6.	Norton	Bernice Gould
7.	Lyon	Leo Hellmer
8.	Coffey	Loy N. Harrell
9.	Morris	E. Pave Halley
10.	Dickinson	Milton Kohrs

Dorothea Nielson, Louise Schaub, Elva Ruppe, Merle Wright and Ethel May Blazer win cash prizes offered for winners in first to fifth places. The others do not win prizes but merit a Certificate of Honor for excellence in their club work and leadership. There are many teams not scoring in the first 10, so any of the first 10 leaders should feel that their work has been very successful.

How many of you club folks tune in Radio Station KMMJ? The KMMJ Poultry Association will sponsor a nine county poultry show at Clay Center, Neb., and the organization will be completed at the January 18 meeting. The purpose is not merely to hold a poultry show at Clay Center each year, but it will sponsor poultry short courses, poultry clinics, demonstrations, and so on. In fact, everything that has to do with the good of poultry will come under the supervision of the association. The plan is for each of the nine counties to select two of their members as directors and from these directors an executive committee will be formed to transact the business for the association. Many of our Kansas folks probably will attend the Poultry Show in Clay Center, and will watch the Kansas Farmer for further announcements.

Every boy or girl who desires to begin a career in raising poultry or pigs has his or her best chance in the Capper clubs. Today we are enrolling boys and girls as rapidly as we can in the pig and poultry divisions of the Capper organization and we need you and your friends.

If there is anything in association of names, Hoover ought to sweep the country.

**HOGS**

**CHESTER WHITE BOARS AND GILTS,** Paul Haynes, Grantville, Kan.  
**DUROC AUGUST PIGS VACCINATED,** pedigreed, \$12.50. Roy Wyman, Grant City, Mo.  
**SPOTTED POLAND SPRING BOARS AND** gilts. Also weanling pigs. Reasonable. F. D. McKinney, Menlo, Kan.  
**CHESTER WHITE PEDIGREED BOARS** and gilts—Pigs, \$20 per pair. No kin. Write for circulars. Raymond Ruebush, Selata, Ill.  
**O. I. C. BOARS AND YOUNG STOCK,** pedigreed, double treated. Circulars and picture of 1255 lb. "Curly Boy" free. A. M. Foster, Rt. 14, Rushville, Ill.

**SHEEP AND GOATS**

**FOR SALE—PURE BRED REGISTERED** ewes, Shropshires and Hampshires, bred from imported strains, at low prices. Cedar Row Stock Farm, Rt. 2, Burlington, Kan.  
**MILK GOATS TO FRESHEN IN EARLY** spring. Carry blood lines of some of the best Saanen stock in the United States. Registration papers with most of them. Mrs. Fred Lawson, Glenwood, Iowa.

**The Real Estate Market Place**

**RATES—50c an Agate Line** There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,947 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information

**MISCELLANEOUS LAND**

**ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal** direct with owners. List of farm bargains free. E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.  
**OWN A FARM in Minnesota, Dakota, Mon-** tana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byarly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

**SEND FOR FREE BOOKS**

Describing Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. Low round trip homeseekers' excursions. Improved farms for rent. E. C. Leedy, Dept. 100, Great Northern Railway, St. Paul, Minnesota.

**NEW FARM CATALOG**

Just out, biggest and best ever on Page 26 read details, 80 acres improved only \$300, \$150 cash. Page 23, 145 acres, 6 room house, team, 3 cows, 2 calves, 4 hogs, 65 poultry, coon dog, tools, grain, fodder, hay, 20 gallons sorghum, house furnishings, all \$1,500, part cash. Page 48, 347 acres improved, 160 in cultivation, estimated 5,000 cords wood, pasture 125 head, accident forces sale, 6 cows, heifer, registered bull, 2 mules, 2 mares, 2 sows, 27 pigs, 50 poultry, tools, hay, home furnishings, 800 cans fruits and vegetables, all \$4,000, \$1,800 cash. Many others, get your free copy now. United Farm Agency, 828 KF New York Life Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

**ARKANSAS**

**WRITE QUICK for bargain list of fruit** farms. J. M. Doyel, Mountainburg, Ark.  
**COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small** farm, Benton County, Original Ozarks. Free Lists, Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.  
**IN Summer Resort and Apple Belt. Bearing** orchard and orchard farm eqt. \$6,500 each. Consider exchange good Kansas farm or garage. Samuel Garver, Centerton, Ark.

**CALIFORNIA**

**STANISLAUS County, California—Where** farmers are prosperous. Crops growing all year round. Land priced low. Write for free booklet. Dept. 4, Stanislaus County Development Board (County Chamber of Commerce), Modesto, California.

**FOR SALE**

**64 irrigable farms on the Orland reclama-** tion 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, depend-** able water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.  
**GOOD FARM; Filling station, cream station,** grocery containing P.O. combined on farm. Unusual opportunity. Davis, Rodley, Colo.  
**640 COLORADO ranch foreclosed for \$1600.** Price \$1600. 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.  
**BARGAINS in wheat and corn land in** Northwest Kansas, Cattle Ranches. T. V. Lowe Realty Co., Goodland, Kan.  
**4,840 ACRES, \$35 per acre, imp., 550** acres wheat. School. Write for list of farms. Sam Minnich, Emporia, Kan.  
**160 ACRES, close to Topeka, very highly** improved. Special price if sold soon. Write owner, Frank Myer, Tecumseh, Kan.

**Farm Crops and Markets**

(Continued from Page 29)

only after it is fed to livestock and reaches market channels on the hoof. So long as livestock values for butcher stock are good the low values on feed stuffs are partially offset. Cattle prices, on the whole, have been the most satisfactory they have been since the World War. Hog prices have been gradually declining all season until they have reached the point where hogs will soon fall to show any profit from feeding operations. With lighter breeding for spring pigs in most of the eastern corn belt this fall it is to be hoped that the hog market will soon show some recuperative power. With recent surveys showing that Kansas farmers have bred quite heavily for spring pigs, and with a good supply of corn in cribs it is to be inferred that the coming year may prove fairly profitable for those who are already on the up-grade in hog production. The inventory of livestock numbers taken last March showed decrease in all classes of stock except sheep and swine. The average valuation a head is about 25 cents less for horses, 10 cents higher for mules, \$10.40 higher for milk cows, \$8.40 higher for other cattle, \$3 less for swine and about the same for sheep, as for 1926. The gross valuation placed on the inventory numbers of these six classes of livestock is \$184,602,488 this year as compared with \$176,399,425 last year. This is not to be taken as a valuation of livestock marketed but as an increased valuation of livestock investment on farms.

**Bourbon—Livestock is in good condition.** There is plenty of rough feed in the county; stock fields are in excellent condition. Most of the corn is in the cribs. Hogs, \$8; corn, 65c; prairie hay, \$6; alfalfa, \$15; milk, \$2.40.—Robert Creamer.  
**Barber—The soil is still too dry for wheat,** and the recent cold weather has done con-

**KANSAS**

**DAIRY AND POULTRY FARM—100 acres,** 4 miles out, on creek; timber, alfalfa, \$75 acre, terms. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kan.  
**160 ACRES, improved. Smooth land, 7 miles** Ottawa, \$75 per acre. Terms. Write for full description, general list of farm bargains. We make exchanges. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kan.  
**168 1/2 ACRES, corn, alfalfa and bluegrass** farm, good imp. soil, water, 1/4 mi. town, grade and H. S., 35 mi. K. C. This is your opportunity to own a real producer at right price. Already financed, \$16,500, mtg. \$10,000, 5%. Hosford Inv. Co., Lawrence, Kansas.

**MISSOURI**

**160 ACRES in the Ozarks. Improved. \$2,400.** Free list. A. A. Adams, Ava, Missouri.  
**HEART OF THE OZARKS. Ideal dairy,** fruit, poultry farms. Big list. Galloway & Baker, Cassville, Mo.  
**LAND SALE. \$5 down \$5 monthly buys 40** acres, Southern Missouri. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22-A, Kirkswood, Mo.  
**40 ACRES hog tight, 4 room house, 20** meadow, fruit, on State Highway. \$1,000; half cash. Platt-Wright, Seymour, Missouri.  
**FOUR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 month-** ly 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.

**REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS**

**MR. FARMER**

Let your dollars serve as well as earn. Write us for booklet describing our tax free investments, the same will be mailed free upon request.

**The Mansfield Finance Corporation**

202-2 National Reserve Bldg., Topeka, Kansas.

**FOR RENT**

**IMP. 1920 A. ranch, alfalfa, hay, crop land,** unlimited water, 3 mi. Weskan, Ks., \$1200 yr. Mary Kingore, 1416 Downing, Denver, Colo.

**SALE OR EXCHANGE**

**240 ACRES improved, one mile town. Want** Kansas land. Box 274, Cabot, Ark.  
**79 ACRES unimproved land Atoka County,** Okla. J. M. Mason, Maitland, Missouri.  
**BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—** Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ka.  
**ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE,** no matter where located write for DeBey's Real Estate Adv. Bulletin, Logan, Kansas.  
**80 ACRE FARM well improved, 40 acres** bottom land, on Verdigris River, 4 1/2 miles west of Madison, 17 miles south of Emporia; orchard, on county road, cash price \$10,500. Trade for small Topeka property. E. W. Thompson, 503 Columbian Bldg., Topeka, Kan. Phone 4084.

**REAL ESTATE WANTED**

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY** for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

siderable damage to the crop. Roads are in good condition. There is no wheat pasture; we have plenty of feed in the county for the livestock, however. There is more full feeding of cattle here than usual.—J. W. Bibb.

**Brown—We had a light rain a few days** ago, but more is needed for the wheat. Livestock is doing well. There still is a good demand for young pigs, despite the decline in hog prices. Farmers are done husking corn. Corn, 64c; cream, 45c; eggs, 30c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Cheyenne—Another light snow fell a few** days ago; we need about a foot of snow for the wheat. Considerable corn still remains in the field; on this farm about 50 per cent is yet to be shucked. Ice is 12 inches thick; many farmers are filling their ice houses. Some cattle have died recently in the stalk fields.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Clay—Farmers have been putting up a** good crop of ice; it is about 8 inches thick. Merchants report the best Christmas trade in years. A considerable amount of corn and wheat is being hauled to market. The sorghums are being threshed. Wheat, \$1.17; yellow corn, 64c; white corn, 62c; heavy hens, 13c; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 30c; bran, \$1.60; shorts, \$1.80.—P. R. Forslund.

**Ellis—This county is still in need of a** good rain or snow. The recent hard freeze probably damaged wheat considerably. Butchering and putting up ice are the main jobs these days. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 58c; kafir 96c a cwt.; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 32c.—C. F. Erbort.

**Ford—We have been having fine weather.** The wheat needs more moisture. Farmers are well along with their work. Roads are in fine condition. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 70c; oats, 55c; eggs, 30c; butter, 45c; cream, 47c.—John Zurbuchen.

**Greenwood—Corn husking is finished and** kafir heading is about completed. Milk cows bring very high prices at public sales. Some farms have been selling here recently, at around \$50 an acre. Penters already

have started moving to other farms. Eggs, cream, 48c; corn, 65c.—A. H. Brothers.

**Lane**—A light snow fell here recently, but it was not enough to help the wheat much. The crop needs moisture badly. Corn shucking is nearly finished. Some folks are shelling corn; everyone is busy.—A. R. Bentley.

**Marshall**—Wheat is badly in need of moisture. Farmers are cutting the year's supply of fuel. Many public sales are being held; high prices are paid for everything. Corn, 60c; wheat, \$1.10; eggs, 26c; hogs, 47c; hay, \$7; hens, 17c.—J. D. Stoesz.

**Morris**—Favorable weather recently has been of great help to the folks who were harvesting corn and kafir. Corn is yielding well in quality and quantity; upland is selling from 35 to 50 bushels an acre, while some fields on the bottoms have made 70 bushels. Feeders are paying 70 cents a bushel, but this is higher than the elevator market. Kafir also is making good yields of high quality grain. It is selling for 61 cents a bushel. A large number of cattle already have been fattened and sold at satisfactory prices. Considerable cholera is reported among the hogs in the county. Feed is plentiful and livestock is doing well.—J. R. Henry.

**News**—We have been having ideal winter weather recently; while it has been cold there has been no wind. About 2 inches of snow fell a few days ago; it will be helpful to the wheat. Holstein cows sold at very high prices at a local sale recently.—James McHill.

**Neosho**—A general rain of 1 1/2 inches fell a few days ago; it was of great benefit to the wheat. Considerable corn is yet in the field; most of the surplus is being marketed at from 60 to 65 cents a bushel. Kafir threshing is almost completed. Not many public sales are being held. There is plenty of farm labor.—James D. McCentery.

**Republic**—We have had but little moisture this winter; the wheat will require either rain or snow before the winds start in the spring. Corn shucking is finished; a large part of the grain was marketed. Not many public sales are being held. There is an excellent demand for cows and hogs. Corn, 59c; oats, 45c; eggs, 30c.—Jex E. Davis.

**Riley**—The weather has been rather cold recently, but we have not had any snow. The ground is frozen, and in some places is cracking open. Corn is about all gathered; cribs are full, and a great deal has been hauled to market. Farmers are well pleased with their corn crop, which is one of the best in years. Corn, 62c; wheat, \$1.12; hogs, \$7 to \$7.25; eggs, 34c.—P. O. Lawkinson.

**Smith**—The temperature has been below zero every night for the last two weeks. The testing of the cattle of the county for tuberculosis will be started soon. Good prices are being paid at public sales. Corn, 62c; wheat, \$1.17; cream, 46c; eggs, 30c.—Harry Saunders.

**Wabunsee**—We have been having fine winter weather for pasturing stalk fields. Moisture is needed badly for the wheat. A large number of cattle are on full feed in the county. The hog cholera losses in the last few weeks were quite large. A few public sales are being held; livestock and machinery bring high prices. White corn, 62c; yellow corn, 65c; eggs, 36c; flour, \$2.25.—G. W. Hartner.

and Watertown, Wis., Nov. 15 to 18, for an average of a little better than \$249.

About one and a half million acres of winter wheat was sown last fall in Colorado and the condition of the crop is about seventy-five per cent. This is about the usual acreage for that state.

J. T. Robb, Topeka, a well known cattle feeder for years, is feeding 500 head in Putnam county. He recently bought 30,000 bushels of corn there and recently purchased 2,000 cattle in Texas which he will ship up here in the spring.

The state board of agriculture reports that Kansas farmers have bred about twenty-two per cent more sows for 1928 spring farrow than farrowed last spring. No other corn belt state has any such a showing and no state will show half of this increase.

H. T. Hayman, Formoso, was elected a member of the board of directors at the annual meeting of the standard Poland China record association held at the association building, Maryville, Mo., Dec. 21. Dr. C. B. Mosby of St. Louis, was elected president and W. O. Garrett, Maryville, secretary.

A. J. Glover, editor of Hurd's Dairyman, will discuss the future of the dairy industry in Kansas at the meeting of the state board of agriculture held in Topeka, January 9 to 14. The state poultry show will be held in the auditorium at Topeka the same week.

The C. A. Scholz, Scholz Bros., and Luthian Bros., joint sale of Shorthorns at Lancaster, Kan., will be held at the C. A. Scholz farm three miles west of Lancaster, Wed., Jan. 25. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer next week.

is very poor owing to the lack of moisture and while the acreage is very large is quite certain that a very large per cent of the wheat fields will be planted to corn in the spring. This should mean an increased demand for pure bred hogs, especially if the season should be favorable for corn.

J. T. Heinen, Cawker City, a Mitchell county breeder of registered Spotted Poland Chinas has claimed February 15 for a bred sow sale that will be held at his farm near that place. The sale will be advertised in Kansas Farmer. Mr. Heinen is one of the leading breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas in that section of the state.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, will sell 40 bred sows and gilts in the sale pavilion at Bendena, Kan., Jan. 21. This is Mr. Peterson's annual bred sow sale and in addition to the bred sows he is selling 30 choice fall pigs, 10 of them boars and 10 are gilts. They are the tops of 120 head of fall pigs sired by Jack Scissors. The offering is bred to Jack Scissors and Big Pathfinder, his new herd boar by Red Pathfinder.

## Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

on farm 3 east and 1 mile north of  
Atlanta, Kan.

### Tuesday, Jan. 17

35 Head of registered Shorthorns. 5 choice red and roan yearling bulls sired by GOLDEN BARON. 18 cows and heifers bred to DANIEL BOONE grandson of CUMBERLANDS TYPE, thirty times grand Champion. 12 HEIFERS from calves up to breeding age, and the herd bull Daniel Boone. Several daughters and granddaughters of ARDMORE PRIDE. Many heavy milking Young Marys and Rose of Sharon, 125 head purebred and grade Poland China and Duroc hogs. Write for catalog.

A. P. WHITEMAN, Atlanta, (Cowley County) Kansas  
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer



**LIVESTOCK NEWS**  
By Jesse B. Johnson  
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

While driving cattle, Henry Rogler of Matfield Green recently met with an accident which resulted in a broken leg. Mr. Rogler is one of the fifteen master farmers of Kansas.

I have just received a letter from W. F. McMichael and Son, breeders of Red Polled cattle, at Cunningham, Kan. They report heavy inquiry and sale of young bulls. Their present herd bull sired the grand champion Red Polled steer at the International this fall. The McMichael herd is one of the largest and strongest in the state.

The year 1927 was a record breaker for the Wichita livestock market. During the year 1,180,862 head of livestock were received at the yards. During the twelve months just passed 54,590 trucks and trailers delivered stock at that market. Receipts records for one day was broken on May 31 when 604 vehicles arrived with livestock. The big record for trucks in one month was May when 5,712 carried stock to the above market.

On his ranch out in Comanche county, near Wilmore, Earl F. Scott is making quite a success breeding Chester White hogs and Polled Herefords. Every year Mr. Scott sells off his surplus breeding stock mostly to readers of the Kansas Farmer. In a letter just received he says: "The advertisement last year resulted in sales in many parts of Kansas, Oklahoma, Nebraska, Colorado and Missouri." His present herd boars are Kansas Buster, son of the grand champion, Big Buster, and Scott's Blue Grass, a son of the grand champion, Blue Grass Again. Mr. Scott adds that the Herefords and Chester Whites are doing well. He says moisture is badly needed in his part of the state.

**LIVESTOCK NEWS**  
By J. W. Johnson  
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

E. S. Fuller, of near Hiawatha, won in the Brown County Corn Show held there recently with a showing of 113 bushels of corn produced on one acre.

Colorado produced over two and a half million dollars worth of honey in 1927.

Three hundred and nine head of Holsteins sold in the U. S. National sale at Waukesha.

### SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### CALVARY SHORTHORNS

Scotch herd cows heavy milkers. Golden Crown 2nd son of Marshalls Crown in service. Pleased to show our herd.  
Ben H. Bird, Protection, Kansas

### REG. SHORTHORN COWS

10 for sale choice of 20, bred or calves at foot, by Village Guard. Also bulls and heifers. Good milk families.  
E. H. ABRAHAM, EMPORIA, KANSAS

### Reg. Shorthorns

Sired by Silver Marshall 946863, a very impressive sire. Bulls and heifers. Choice breeding and individuals. Herd accredited.  
A. H. TAYLOR & SON, SEDGWICK, KAN.

### Young Shorthorn Bulls

Nice reds and roans ready for service, sired by RED MANDOLIN. Out of big heavy uddered Scotch Topped cows. OTTO STREIFF, Ensign, (Ford Co.) Kansas

### Dales' Shorthorn Farm

Best of Scotch breeding. Emblem Jr. daughters predominate. Orange Cumberland in service. Visitors welcome.  
E. S. DALE & SON, Protection, Kansas

### Humbolt Valley Stock Farm

choice young Shorthorn bulls, reds and roans. Sired by son of Radium Star. Inspection invited.  
A. E. BROWN, Dwight, (Morris Co.), Kan.

### Choice Roan Bull

nearly ready for service, good individual. Sired by CROWNED VICTOR, also heifers same breeding.  
Otto B. Wenrich, Oxford, Kan.

### Young Bulls and Heifers

For sale sired by our herd bull GOLDEN CROWN. Good individuals second calf crop from above sire.  
W. A. YOUNG, CLEARWATER, KANSAS

### Scotch and Scotch Topped

20 nice young bulls from 8 to 10 months old. Reds, Roans and White. Descriptions and prices upon request. C. W. Taylor, Abilene, Ka.

### BULLS FROM THESE COWS FOR SALE

a Clipper by Village Supreme; a Marr Emma by Gold Sultan; an Orange Blossom by Rheinland Conqueror; a Clipper by Sanquhar Marshall; a Clara by Marshall's Crown; a Fragrant by Pleasant Acres Sultan. Mellich Bros., Kingman, Ka.

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### 50 Polled Shorthorns

Established 1907  
20 cows and heifers \$80 to \$140. 10 calves \$75 to \$125. 20 bulls \$60 to \$150. Some are winners at State Fair. Best of Polled Shorthorn blood. Halter broke. Three delivered 150 miles free. We register, transfer, test and load free. Sanbury & Sons, Pratt, Kan. Phone 1602, our expense.

### MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### Williams Milking Shorthorns

Headed by WHITE GOODS sire of more R. M. Cows than any other Scotch bull in America. Using Glen Oxford on his heifers. Bulls for sale.  
W. C. Williams, Coldwater, Kan., Coy Rt.

### BULLS AND FEMALES

Sired by or bred to our great Milking bred Shorthorn bull, a grandson of IMP. MASTER SAM. Dam's record 12,800 lbs. milk one year. John A. Yelch, Rexford, Ka.

#### HEATON'S MILKING SHORTHORNS

Our new crop of calves is arriving. Have some dandies by Treby Emperor. Would like to rent good, improved stock and graze farm.  
W. K. Heaton, Kinsley, Kan., 1/2 mi. east of Nettleton.

### BULLS, COWS AND HEIFERS

10 young bulls and 25 females, cows with calves, heifers bred and open. Bates blood with English and Glenside crosses. Inspection invited.  
Geo. A. H. Baxter, Granada, Colo.

### RED POLLED CATTLE

#### W. E. Ross & Son's Herd

For sale: One yearling bull, some bull calves, cows and heifers, bred or open. Address  
W. E. Ross & Son, Smith Center, Kansas

### Real Dual Purpose

Bulls and heifers from world record ancestry. Write us your wants. Letters cheerfully answered. Jackson & Wood, Maple Hill, Kansas.

### McMichaels' Red Polls

Our bull sired the Champ steer at International recent-ly. Bulls and females for sale out of heavy milking dams.  
W. F. McMichael & Son, Cunningham, Kan.

### GUERNSEY CATTLE

#### Upland Guernsey Farm

Bulls for sale, by proven sire, Galley Maida Pride 93633 and high producing dams. 5 high grade heifers one year old. Federal accredited herd. Frank Garlow, Concordia, Kansas.

### Elm Ledge Guerneys

Yearling bulls for sale by Lone Pine Adjuvant 72801. Sire—Lone Pine Argitor 56691, four A. R. daughters. Dam—Lone Pine Mollie Cowan 91285, 840 lbs. fat.  
GUY E. WOLCOTT, LINWOOD, KANSAS

### AYRSHIRE CATTLE

#### OUR AYRSHIRES

Their sisters, dams and granddams have 35 records average 15898 milk, 625 fat. Our herd bull dam and sires dam 20649 milk 756 fat. A bull calf from our herd will improve your dairy herd.  
F. J. WALZ & SONS, HAYS, KANSAS

### DUROC HOGS

### M. R. PETERSON'S SALE

#### Duroc Bred Sows

Heated Sale Pavilion,  
Bendena, Kansas  
SATURDAY, JANUARY 21

About half of the offering is bred to Jack Scissors. The rest to Big Pathfinder, my new herd boar by Red Pathfinder. 40 Sows, 30 of them spring gilts, six or seven fall yearlings that raised fall litters, three or four tried sows. 20 fall pigs, 10 boars and 10 gilts, the tops of 120 sired by Jack Scissors. The boars are herd boar prospects. Sale catalog ready to mail. Address,  
M. R. PETERSON, TROY, KAN.  
N. G. Kraschel, Auctioneer.

### 25 Duroc Gilts

Sired for Mar. and April farrow. They are sired by Super Special by Super Col. and Kansas Col. a son of the twice world Champion Great Col. and are bred to Kansas Col and Star's Monarch 2nd. Price \$35 to \$45, according to Quality, time of farrowing. Crates \$2.50 each extra.  
Sherwood Bros., Concordia, Kan.

### Buy Kansas Bred Durocs from Kansas Breeders

This herd headed entirely by outstanding Kansas bred boars: Gold Scissors, Major Pathfinder, Sunflower Monarch. We have breeding stock for sale.  
INNIS DUROC FARM, Meade, Kan.

### Boars Ready for Service

Registered, immuned, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs. STANTS BROTHERS, Abilene, Kan.

### Kansas 1927 Jr. Champion Duroc

boar's Brother. 50 choice sows and gilts bred to him and Harvester's Leader for breeders, farmers, commercial pork raisers. Champion bred over 25 years. Weanling pigs unrelated, pairs, trios, etc. Shipped on approval. Registered, immuned, photos. W. R. Huston, Americus, Ks.

### Top Scissors Stilts Orion

The best Duroc cross I have found. 25 selected spring boars ready for use. Just the tops reserved for breeding purposes. The best lot we have ever raised. Inspection invited. W. A. Stadfeiler, Emporia, Kansas

### DUROC SPRING BOARS

by Rainbows Giant. Also choice spring gilts bred to 84-lbs. master ready to sell. Out of big dams. J. V. Bloom & Son, Medicine Lodge, Kansas.

### Boars! Boars! Sired by Champions

Sulta Major, Super Col., Architect and Revelation. Dams of Equal merit. Big, rugged, smooth, best breeding obtainable. Real herd boar prospects. Immuned. Shipped on approval. Write for full information. Priced low for quick sale. G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Ks.

### Quality Reg. Durocs

Boars ready for service. Also bred sows and gilts. Also fall boars. Best of breeding. Registered and immuned. Inspection invited.  
G. D. WILLEMS, INMAN, KAN.

### CHAMPION DUROCS

Pathleader boars and gilts, big sound individuals. Write me for description and prices.  
E. W. NICKELS, DODGE CITY, KANSAS

### Hillcrest Stock Farm Durocs

I am offering the tops of 50 spring boars at private sale, priced less sale expenses. I have real herd header material here at fair prices. Come and see them. W. H. Hilbert, Corns, Kan. (Nemaha Co.)

### Orion Robt. T. For Sale

Mature boar, good individual and none better bred. Reasonable price.  
LEONARD HELD, GREAT BEND, KAN.

### Long Boars by Long Col.

Reasonable prices. Write us your wants. One yearling boar by Supreme Orion Sensation.  
MIKE STENSAAS & SONS, Concordia, Kan.

### Scissors Stilts Duroc Blood

15 spring boars by Stilts Sensation and a great son of Top Scissors, out of Sensation bred dams.  
W. H. LING, IOLA, KANSAS

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS

#### Whiteway Hampshires on Approval

Extra choice spring boars 250 pounds. Also gilts for quick sale. Sired by champion boars.  
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KANSAS

### TAMWORTH HOGS

#### Tamworths on Approval

Spring boars and gilts, open and bred gilts and baby pigs. Priced reasonable. Greatest prize winning herd in the Middle West. Paul A. Wempe, Seneca, Kan., Nemaha Co.

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

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

### PERCHERON HORSES

#### Percherons For Sale

Coming two year old stallions sired by Hilar, line bred Carnos. Excellent individuals. Also bred mares, fillies and weanlings. W. K. Rusk, Wellington, Ks.

Five Percherons for Sale  
3 extra good coming two year old stallions. One team of mares 4 and 5 years old. One a daughter of Carnot. The other a granddaughter of Kontakt. All blacks.  
Ira E. Rusk & Sons, Wellington, Kan.

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### Meyer's Spotted Poland Boars

of Spotted Armistice, Giant Sunbeam, Wildfire, Big Mann blood lines. Good type and class. Visitors welcome. Register free. WM. MEYER, Farlington, Kan.

### CHESTER WHITE HOGS

#### Reg. Chester White Gilts

from Kans. Buster, bred to Scott's Blue Grass. March farrow, weanling boar pigs. Improved large type. Bred in the purple. EARL F. SCOTT, WILMORE, KAN.

### Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

### Public Sales of Livestock

Poland China Hogs  
Feb. 1—H. B. Walter & Son., Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 2—Pratt County Pig Club, sale at Pratt, Kan.  
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs  
Feb. 2—Pratt County Pig Club, sale at Pratt, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs  
Jan. 21—M. R. Peterson, Troy, Kan. Sale at Bendena, Kan.  
Feb. 2—Pratt County Pig Club, sale at Pratt, Kan.

Feb. 8—Yavroch Bros., Oberlin, Kan.  
Feb. 14—G. M. Shepherd, Lyons, Kan.  
Feb. 15—W. A. Stadfeiler, Emporia, Kan.  
Feb. 28—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan., and D. V. Spohn, Superior, Neb. Combination sale.  
Feb. 28—Innis Duroc Farm, Meade, Kan.  
Feb. 29—E. E. Nerman, Chapman, Kan.  
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White Hogs  
Feb. 9—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.  
Feb. 18—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan.  
Feb. 22—M. K. Goodpasture, Hiawatha, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle  
Jan. 17—A. P. Whiteman, Atlanta, Kan.  
Jan. 25—C. A. Scholz and others, Lancaster, Kan.  
Feb. 29 and March 1—Central Shorthorn Association. J. C. Burns, 608 Live Stock Exchange Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

### D.L.C. HOGS on time

Write for Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 16, Salem, Ohio.

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- 4 **or Don't Pay for 4 Months**
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Here are 5 marvelous, competition-crashing NEW Melotte Cream Separator offers, all grouped together in the most startling and history-making cream separator announcement you have ever seen. Mail the coupon below and get the NEW Melotte Catalog which tells all about these five remarkable offers.

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You will know, after the 30 days, just how much more money the NEW Melotte will make for you than any other separator you ever saw. You won't have to guess. You'll be sure. If, after the 30-Day Free Trial, you do not want to keep the NEW Melotte, for any reason whatsoever, *return it at our expense.* On this offer we take every bit of risk. You take no risk at all. We've got to *prove* the NEW Melotte's superiority right on your farm. It's strictly up to us.

Special Low price *right now!* — and Easy Monthly Payments which are as low as \$7.50. You have a whole year to pay for any model New Melotte you select. All these offers are for you. Take advantage of them while you can.

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At least, ask for the free catalog. You cannot afford not to do this. You should not take the chance of getting a separator not so good as the NEW Melotte when we give you this opportunity, *positively* free, of proving and settling the whole cream separator question yourself. Ask for the catalog now. Don't take anyone's word, but find out for yourself how durable the NEW Low Model Melotte is, how close it skims, how much more money you can make with it, how low and handy it is, how easy it turns. Check the Guaranteed Specifications, one by one, *know* that they are *there.* Ask for the catalog today. Do not put this paper down without filling in and cutting out and mailing this coupon. This does not obligate you to buy anything.

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Match These Points, If You Can

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Guaranteed that with the NEW Melotte you can challenge comparison with any separator regardless of cost and that if you are not satisfied in every way the separator may be returned to us at our expense. How can you possibly make a mistake by writing for the FREE Catalog Today?

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How many cows do you milk? \_\_\_\_\_