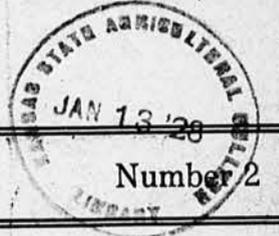


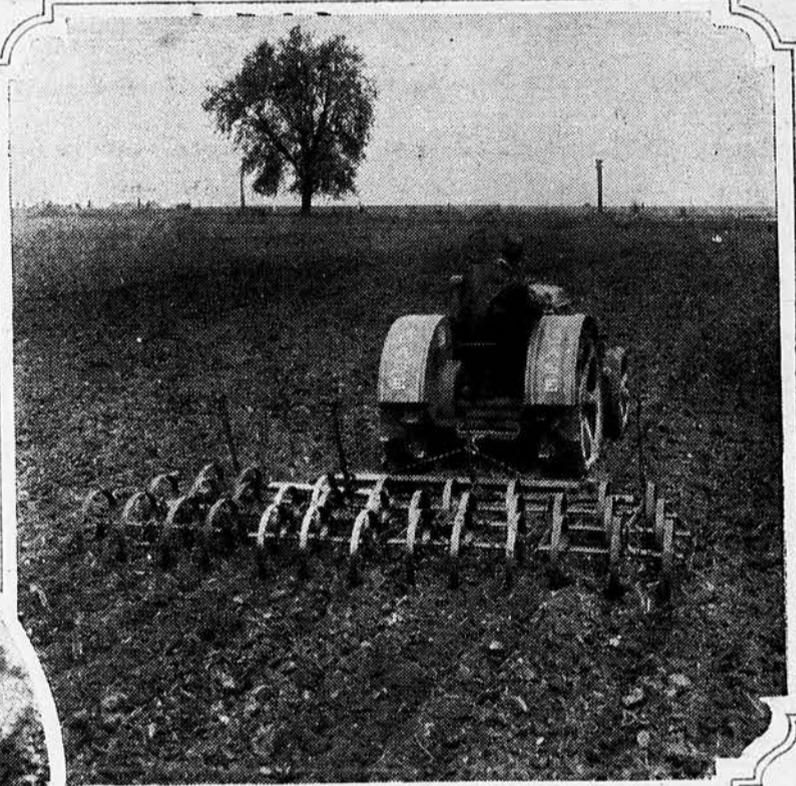
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE



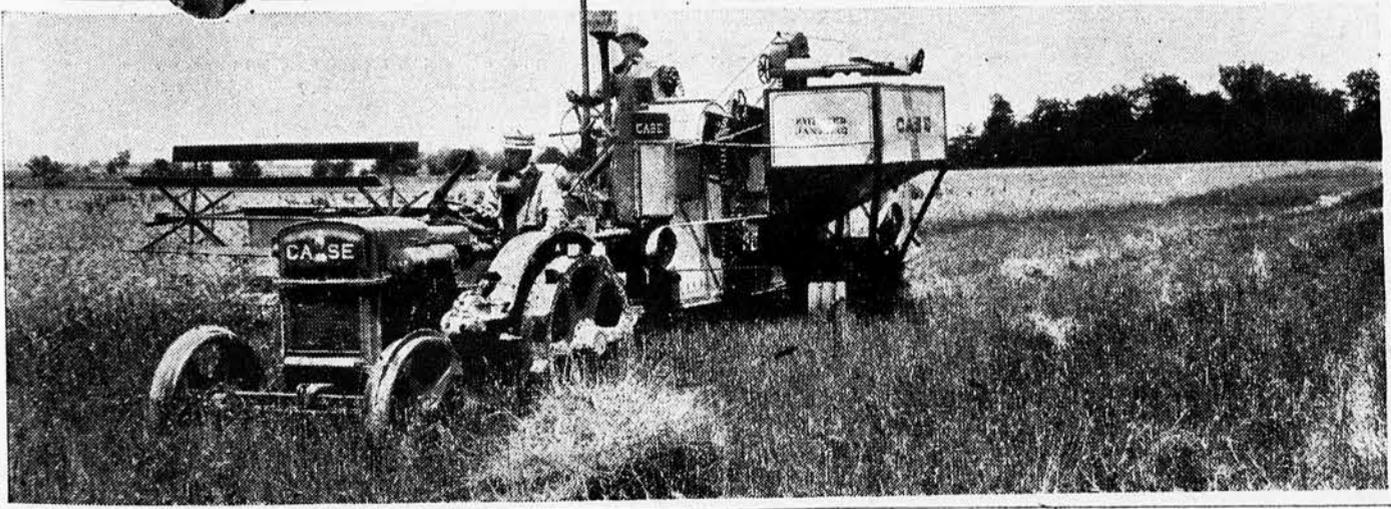
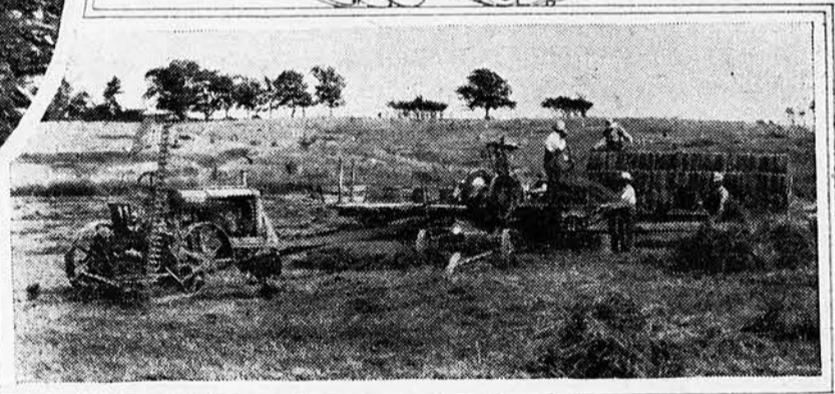
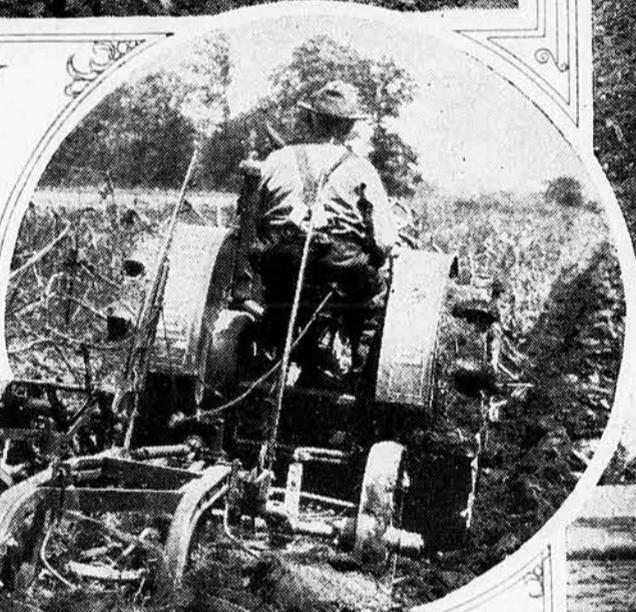
Volume 66

January 14, 1928



"American Farmers
Are Becoming
Peasants"
DAILY PAPER HEADLINE

*Yeh, Sure,
Here they are at
Work*



Radio is better with *Battery* Power

In the radically different Eveready Layerbilt the cells are flat, and the battery is assembled under pressure into a solid block, eliminating waste space, packing a maximum of active materials within the battery case, and making those materials more efficient.



In the
EVEREADY
LAYERBILT
we have put the holes to work

THE ordinary dry cell "B" battery is full of useless holes—waste spaces between the cylindrical cells. The wasted space may amount to more than 30 per cent of the total.

A number of years ago we set about correcting this state of affairs. Dry battery traditions were dropped. An entirely new kind of dry cell was developed. It was flat and square, like a book, instead of cylindrical. Such cells were pressed together into a solid battery block with no waste spaces. The new invention was patented, thus making it exclusively Eveready. The Layerbilt embodies the first radical improvements ever made in the "B" battery dry cell.

But before this remarkable battery was sold, it was tested for several years in the laboratory. Then it was put on test and trial in home service in all parts of the country. Several remarkable things were discovered in this way. The most remarkable is this: In the Layerbilt from a

given quantity of materials you get more current than you would if the same amount of chemicals were put in a cylindrical cell battery. The Layerbilt construction makes the active materials produce more electricity.

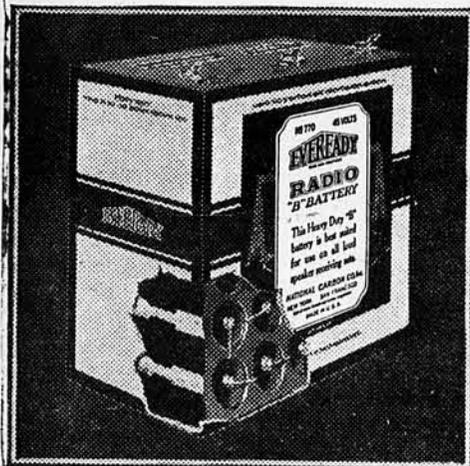
That is why the Eveready Layerbilt "B" Battery No. 486 is the longest lasting of all Evereadys. It is a heavy duty battery for use on all loud-speaker receivers. Hundreds of thousands of people have found it to be the most economical battery they ever used. For convenience, as well as economy, use the longer-lasting Eveready Layerbilt.

NATIONAL CARBON CO., INC.
New York  San Francisco
Unit of Union Carbide and Carbon Corporation

Tuesday night is Eveready Hour
Night

East of the Rockies
9 P. M., Eastern Standard Time
Through WEAF and associated
N. B. C. stations

On the Pacific Coast
8 P. M., Pacific Standard Time
Through N. B. C. Pacific Coast
network



EVEREADY
Radio Batteries
—they last longer

Each cell in the cylindrical type of "B" is a unit connected to the others by soldered wires. The space between the cells is wasted, useless. Illustrated is the Eveready Heavy Duty "B" Battery No. 770, Eveready's highest development of the cylindrical cell type.

The air is full of things you shouldn't miss

All the Cattle Are Well Fed

And There Is Plenty of Fuel in the House to Last Until Morning!

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER a good rain of an inch followed by two days of spring, the weather has again turned cold, and the radio says we had better prepare for zero temperature tonight. All right, we have the cattle well fed, the hens are shut up and there is plenty of fuel in to keep fire all night and to fire up again in the morning. As for the rain, the wheat growers were glad to see it, altho wheat was not suffering for moisture, and the feed yards would have been better without it. Corn prices are hugging the lower levels; it is reported that but 58 cents is being paid at local elevators now, but cattle feeders to the west are paying from 65 to 68 cents a bushel. There is plenty of corn for sale, so the price is that of Kansas City less the freight. Usually we get the full Kansas City price without deductions, and in years of scarcity we get Kansas City price plus shipping expenses. Most of the corn is moving by truck, so the farm horses get a rest where formerly they got a lot of hard work.

Feeders Made Good Profits

Virtually all the corn is being hauled to feeders in the ear. I know of few men who feed shelled corn. Nearly all the corn fed to cattle is ground, cob and all, and there is a feed grinder on nearly every farm. We have thought for a number of years that cattle got more out of corn, ground cob and all, than they did when it was fed in any other way. In feeding calves we usually start them off on oats, then feed ground corn and oats mixed and then taper off on corn and cob meal. We usually have plenty of alfalfa hay for them, and of late years have used some cottonseed meal, putting about 1 pound to each head on top of the ground corn. We prefer the cottonseed meal to the cake, as we think the stock eat it a little better, but in very windy weather the cake handles best. So far I have heard of no feeder in this locality who has not made a profit this season, and most of those who go to market with a car of fat cattle come back with a car or more of feeders. The margin just now between feeders and fat cattle is about \$2 a hundred which, with the gain in weight, makes a fair profit. But the best profit of all was made on the weight put on last summer on pasture.

Few Bids on Farms

I note, in the paper from the locality where we formerly lived in Nebraska, that there are many farm sales, and in a number of instances the farm was offered at public sale as well as the stock and tools. Formerly this plan worked fairly well, and many times the farm sold, but of late few land sales are made in this way. Last week two very good farms were offered at public sale and not a bid was received. It would have taken considerable money to have handled either farm, and it was commonly known that if the farm did not bring what it was worth it would not be sold, hence the lack of bids. In one instance one man offered his farm as open for bids and, in effect, dared anyone to make any kind of an offer for it. It happened that the farm was mortgaged for all it was worth, and the owner was about to lose it and figured if he could get it off his hands in any way he would be freed from the chance that the mortgage company would come back on him with a deficiency judgment. Deficiency judgments are taken up there at times when the owner will not transfer the farm to the mortgage company without cost. It is better for all concerned to settle the matter without costs.

Delicious Apples Do Well

Probably you will recall that a short time ago I asked the readers of this column who had raised both Red and Golden Delicious apples to tell how they compared as to bearing. I have received two answers, one from Agra and one from Moran. Both say that the Golden Delicious will bear

earlier and heavier than the Red Delicious, and that the quality of the Golden variety is fully as good as is the Red. Our Moran friend took first at the Allen county fair, and from 10 trees of the Golden variety set out in 1920 he had this last season 6 bushels of the finest kind of apples, while the same number of trees of the Red, set at the same time, did not have 1/2 bushel in all. Our Agra friend has both the Red and the Golden, the Red having been set nine years and the Golden six years. He says "both varieties are thrifty, good growers, as good or better than other varieties as to hardiness. The Golden seems to come into bearing earlier than the Red. Altho the Red Delicious trees are 3 years older, the Golden have produced more fruit owing, I think, to the longer blooming season. Once set, the Golden Delicious hang on well; when mature they are large like the Red and are of the same superior quality and keep in ordinary storage from late fall until well into spring." I wish to thank these friends for sending in their experience.

'Tis a Power Age

I note that there is some questioning as to the amount of gasoline used in farm production as compared with that used in cars and trucks in this state. The 2-cent tax paid on gasoline is rebated on that bought and used in strictly farm production, and some folks think that one-fourth—the proportion presented for rebate—is too high, and that some men have been "fudging." This may be the case in some instances, but in this locality, where a large proportion of farmers have tractors, I think there is more gasoline used on the farms than there is on the roads. Gas power is now so universally used for all farm purposes that one would be surprised at the gasoline bills many farmers pay. They plow, disk, harrow, pull the grain and corn binders, run threshing machines, corn shellers, grinders, shredder, wood saws and in general keep the engines going so much that they use a very large amount of gasoline, especially since kerosene has risen in price so much that few now use it in tractors. There may be some graft in this rebating, but it probably is less than in most lines of business where there is so good a chance. It would be nothing short of downright robbery to compel those who use gasoline on the farms to pay the 2-cent road tax, but there are not wanting those who would like to hang this extra burden on the farmer.

Was a Real Blizzard

I see that the season for the newspaper "blizzard" has begun. Let the mercury go down to 20 above zero and let a little snow begin to fly and at once the word "blizzard" appears in the headlines. As well call a 10-mile-an-hour spring wind a cyclone as to call an ordinary winter snow a blizzard. That word brings to my mind, as those of you who read this column know, the real blizzard of January 12, 1888, as I saw it in Northern Nebraska. That was the real thing; the mercury went down to 40 below, the wind blew at a terrific rate and the air was so filled with powdered snow that one could not see a yard before his face. I have never seen another since that time and I never wish to see one again. Nebraska has, since that day, seen many hard winter storms, and we have had our share down here in Kansas, but no real blizzard has struck since that day. That such a storm may occur again is very probable, and it might again cause much suffering and loss of life, but with the fenced up roads and fields one lost in the storm would have a much better chance of finding shelter. But, hard as you may find it to believe, there is a chance in a genuine blizzard of a man losing his way and freezing to death within 40 rods of his own door.

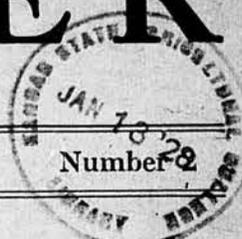
A style expert is one who can make a woman feel modest when she doesn't look it.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

January 14, 1927



Hogs Turned Flood Loss Into Profit

Livestock, Legumes and Rotation Worked Out Miller's Success

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

HOGS are "pinch hitters" for G. M. Miller, Chase county. When there is a crisis in the perpetual game between those world-renowned antagonists, profit and loss, the porkers step in to turn the score in Miller's favor. This doesn't mean to indicate that the hogs are "benched" and forgotten in the regular trend of affairs, and called in only on occasions when other things fail. Quite the opposite is true.

Last year, for example, they made a gross return of \$3,895.97. Part of that was one of the best pinch hits they have made. Out of what apparently was a near failure, if not total, they brought a good profit. In this case the porkers were playing the "outfield," to continue in the parlance of the ball diamond; or to be specific, the corn field. On September 12, part of Miller's river land was flooded badly. The corn didn't have a chance to recover from the first soaking, because a few days later it was flooded a second time, and on this occasion the water stood on the fields for three days. Quite obviously the chances of getting what corn there might be on the market at a profit were nil, or nearly so. But the "pinch hitters" were handy and were turned in to salvage the corn that was unfit to gather. The result was that the hogs made the flood-ravaged corn land pay Miller \$24.50 an acre net.

"It seems rather doubtful to me," Mr. Miller said, "whether it pays generally to hog down the corn. But in such cases as salvaging crops that have been flooded, there is no doubt." He always has been a livestock man. Growing up in the cattle business, he stuck to it; and in his opinion he couldn't handle cattle without hogs. There is another place the porkers turn a possible waste into profit. Two years ago, as one instance, the hogs paid for all of the shocked corn Miller hauled into the cattle pens. The steers ate what they wanted first. Then the hogs cleaned up what was left and gained enough in weight to pay the whole bill.

Until two years ago Mr. Miller produced enough Durocs for his needs, but recently he has been buying stock hogs and has had very good success with them. He uses the self-feeder quite extensively for the hogs and doesn't get far from a corn, tankage, alfalfa pasture or alfalfa hay ration. When shorts is cheap enough he adds it to the ration.

The steer business has held Miller's attention almost entirely, but he feels the urge to branch out, and is doing so by starting one tenant with a dairy herd. "The milkers are a mixed lot of Holsteins and Jerseys," he said. "I didn't want to put too much money into the venture before I was sure it would pay. If this first experiment works in its small way, then I can enlarge and build up."

Mr. Miller usually runs out 10 carloads of cattle a year, selling them off the grass for the most part. Only occasionally does he "feed out." He has been buying 2-year-old range steers along in August and November. They are wintered thru strong to gain a pound a day, are turned on bluestem around April 27, and go to market from July to October, according to the way the markets show up. "I'm inclined to change to younger, lighter cattle, however, following the market demands," he said. "We are not going to need as many big cattle as we used to."

There are a lot of problems in Mr. Miller's system of farming, and he probably was thinking over a few of them just before he offered, "But here in the Flint Hills we have one advantage over the

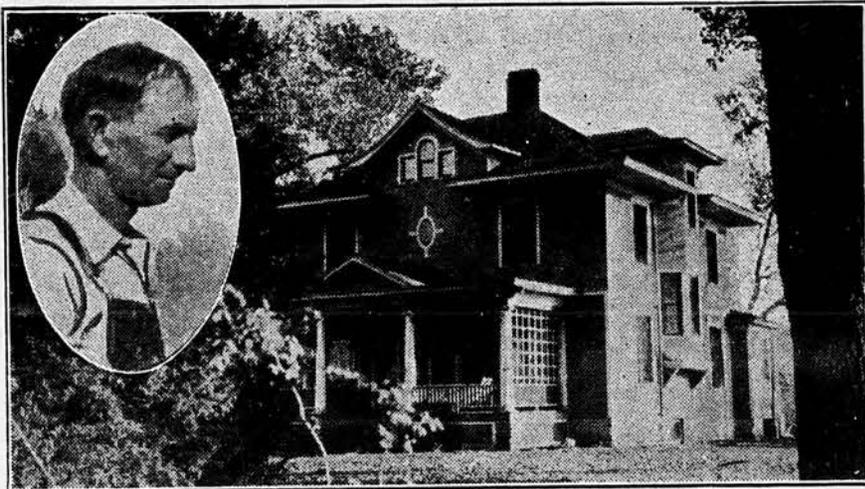
rest of the world with our grass. It is the most important thing. There is plenty of value in the silage, corn, cane, alfalfa, kafir and cottonseed cake that go to make up a good ration, but nothing is more important than the grass."

In all, Mr. Miller owns 2,052 acres. The record of his purchases tells a story of steady advancement. He landed in his part of the country in 1904 and has stuck. "You asked me about a crop rotation," he recalled, "Well, when floods come they rather spoil my plans. Cane went in on the flood land as a catch crop this year. But don't think we drown out every year. Since 1904 I've averaged four crops out of five on this land. I rotate from alfalfa to cane or kafir, then corn, wheat and back to alfalfa. Naturally we have considerable manure, and that helps production, and I work the alfalfa around. The cattle get the wheat stacks before the straw goes back to the land."

"The acreage of alfalfa here depends on a good many things. I have 158 acres now; the flood in September, 1926, made me plow more than usual. Here of late I've averaged about 40 acres of alfalfa for turning under each year. I used to have plenty to sell because as soon as I landed here I started using alfalfa to build up the soil. It had been corned out pretty badly and needed help. I am finding it increasingly difficult to keep a good stand now. I get a good start but the stand doesn't last. Must be more bugs and plant diseases bothering now, like with an orchard."

There is a special system Mr. Miller likes to follow in getting his land into cane after alfalfa. When the alfalfa is ready to be plowed he waits until he gets the first cutting before turning it under. This hay will be harvested the latter part of May and the plowing will be done during the first part of June, getting the land ready for the cane the latter part of June. "This makes cane late enough so it doesn't mature in hot weather and fall down," Mr. Miller explained. "You see, I get an extra hay crop and get away from the cane going down so badly."

He is like that in all of his farm work. Wherever a short-cut can be taken to profit or labor-saving, he takes it. He has a modern home, adequate buildings, and efficient equipment for his needs. Naturally these are of real aid to Mr. Miller in his effort to build up his system of farm production on a more profitable basis.



The Fine, Modern Home of G. M. Miller, Chase County. It Is Filled With Conveniences That Make for More Leisure Hours. In the Oval is Mr. Miller. He Always Has Been a Livestock Farmer and Believes in Giving His Farm Land the Benefits That Follow Legumes and Crop Rotation

The Trapnest Culls Stewart's Flock

SHE wouldn't stay. It was too much to expect that a woman who never had lived on a farm, and who had spent eight years in theatrical life traveling in India, the Philippines, China and Japan, would settle down on a Sherman county ranch, and there be content. But after 11 years we still find Mrs. Alfred H. Stewart on the ranch near Goodland. In taking her part in the great drama of life as enacted on the stage of God's out-of-doors, she is supremely happy. Kansas sunshine, sometimes withering; breezes, often not so gentle; contact with growing things, success, real neighbors, all add more zest to life than did the plaudits of audiences out in the darkness beyond the footlights. True, there are disappointments and even failures. But, after all, are they more disheartening than the silence of an unappreciative audience?

Strictly speaking we should refer to the operators of this particular ranch as A. H. and E. H. Stewart, as Mr. and Mrs. Stewart each have their part in managing the work. Hence the partnership name that appears on their business letterheads. Mr. Stewart spends his time with the ranch work proper, while Mrs. Stewart looks after the buying and selling, trucking cases of eggs to town, 10 miles distant, and bringing back the large amounts of feed required for the White Leghorns. In hatching season she is on the road twice a week shipping baby chicks. Last spring the Stewarts sold 30,000 baby chicks, and mind you, they set only the eggs that are laid by their extremely carefully culled flock.

"But what is this about trucking feed from town?" may we ask Mrs. Stewart. And here is her answer: "We have 100 acres under cultivation on which we rotate corn, barley and wheat. We do not attempt, nor could we, grow enough grain to feed our stock. Ours primarily is a stock ranch, and we expect, eventually, to allow the 100 acres to go back to grass. We figure if we grow 1,000 bushels of corn, the crop doesn't belong to our cattle or poultry. Rather, the corn belongs to us, and if the Leghorns and cattle want it to eat they must be able to buy it from us at the price we can get for it on the market. If they cannot do this and give us something in addition for our labor, we had better sell the feed. It has been our experience, thru a period of years, that it is equally as economical to buy our grain feed as to grow it. For on The Stewart Ranch, corn cultivation comes just as the alfalfa should be cut and something must be neglected, unless extra help is hired. The pay for the help often absorbs the profits, so we feel that we will cut the alfalfa and prairie hay and let the cattle and chickens buy their grain. We may have the wrong slant on this, but it is our sincere opinion."

Production has been a major point with the Leghorns. In addition to the 550 eggs a day that it took to keep the incubators filled last spring, The Stewart Ranch sold 265 cases on the market from November 1, 1926 to November 1, 1927, a total of nearly 150,000 eggs. During the year the average number of hens was 875. The flock averaged 169.5 eggs a hen. Beginning November 1,

1927, the flock contained 1,374 hens and pullets. Each year the Stewarts like to hatch enough chicks for themselves to renew one-third of the flock. In this way, two-thirds are 2 and 3-year-olds, as the pullets are hatched early in February.

As the first purebred Leghorns were from trap-nested hens of high egg record, and each year the flock has been increased, it has been a struggle to keep up average production. In 1924 The Stewart Ranch had a state certified flock of B plus grade, and the 450 hens averaged 172 eggs. In 1926-1927 the average fell back to 169.5, but it must be remembered there were twice the number of hens.

Believing the only sure way of culling a flock is by the trapnest method, the Stewarts followed that system last summer from June 1 to September 1, and any hens laying less than 40 per cent were sold on the market. During hatching season there are plenty of eggs from which to select the best, and Stewarts are particularly "choosy." Eggs must be uniform in size and weight, and have good shells. Eggs are gathered often on The Stewart Ranch and are carefully graded, market eggs as well as those for hatching. Eggs that are thin-shelled, checked, undersize or misshapen are sold locally at a reduced price. For this trouble of grading the Stewarts receive 5 to 8 cents more than local market prices regularly, and in hot weather the spread is greater than that. Market eggs are shipped to Denver.

Expert care is given baby chicks and mature birds, from measuring balanced rations to proper housing.

(Continued on Page 32)

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

IT IS a curious fact that when two of the most brutal murderers on record are nearing death in the electric chair in New York, there seems to be a rather strong possibility that the death penalty will be done away with in that state. The immediate reason seems to be the reluctance to electrocute a woman. There are persistent rumors that whether the death penalty law is repealed or not, the governor will grant a reprieve.

A still more curious rumor is that California also is likely to do away with the death penalty, and this at a time when the entire state is stirred as perhaps it never was stirred before by any single crime. The murder of a beautiful little girl by the young fiend, Hickman, the manner in which it was performed and his conduct after the murder all were horrifying almost beyond belief; if ever there was a case which demanded the death penalty this is the one.

In both these cases, however, it is the natural demand for vengeance that occupies the minds of those demanding the death penalty. However, the execution of Hickman according to law will not entirely satisfy this desire for vengeance. And that feeling is entirely logical. Vengeance would not let the fiend suffer as much torture as he inflicted; let him be killed by inches, as was the custom in former ages; break him on the wheel, tear him limb from limb, or roast him to death over a slow fire. Hanging him by the neck will hardly inflict any physical pain at all.

The neck will be instantly broken by the fall thru the trap, and all physical sensation will be ended. That will not satisfy the desire for vengeance. But according to our modern civilization vengeance is not supposed to have any place in the punishment of crime. The criminal is not supposed to suffer punishment as a matter of reparation to the person injured by the criminal act, but for the protection of society. First degree murder in most of the states is punishable by death, but the manner of administering the death penalty is not varied to fit the brutality of the crime. Some crimes that call for the death penalty are vastly more brutal than others calling also for the death penalty. Take the California case for example; how much more horrible it is than a case where a man, acting under the influence of passion; stirred to action perhaps by some real or fancied injury, goes out on the street and meeting the man against whom he has the real or fancied grievance, shoots him dead; yet the man who does the shooting is a murderer and if tried and convicted would suffer death in just the same way Hickman will suffer it if he is convicted.

Leaving out the idea of vengeance, there are left, as the objects to be attained, first the deterrent effect on others of the conviction and punishment of the criminal; second, payment of a debt to society for the violation of its law; and third, in the case of a first degree murderer, making it impossible for him to repeat his offense.

If the majority of people could be convinced that a murderer even of the Hickman type would be permanently confined so that he would never again be a menace to society, they would be largely reconciled to the abolishment of the death penalty, but when they know that an average life sentence means from 12 to 15 years, they do not feel that such a sentence gives adequate protection to society.

But Folks Will Fly!

I DO NOT know how much it has cost our Government to attempt to hunt up the foolish people who insist on flying across the ocean, but I have no doubt it exceeds a million dollars. Now to attempt a flight across the Atlantic unless weather conditions are exceptionally fine is nearly equivalent to deliberately committing suicide. Lindbergh and a few others have succeeded, but a good many more have failed, and when they failed it meant death. Lindbergh was a lucky young man, but even with him it was just a touch and go at least once or twice on his celebrated trip whether he would live or perish as so many others did. It will be noted also that he has never since attempted a flight across either the Atlantic or Pacific. He did not tempt fate by trying to fly back from Europe.

He is as careful in his preparations as any man can be, and also has demonstrated that he is a wonderful flyer, but he ought to quit these long flights. We cannot spare him, but if he keeps on there will be a last time. He ought to quit while the quitting is good.

Some time the airship will be improved to the point where it will be at least a reasonably safe conveyance but until that time comes the experimenting ought to be done on the land, or if the flights are over water they ought to be short. The ocean is a very uncomfortable and unsafe place to light in with anything as small as an airplane.

Cycles in Weather, Too

CHAS. H. EMMONS of Hill City, has prepared a rain chart in which he works out a theory about rainfall in Kansas. In brief, his theory is that the rainfall follows regular cycles of six years, three years of comparatively scant rainfall followed by three years of ample rainfall. His records show, however, that there are not only exceptions to this general rule but also that the



PARSONS

Always Looking for Trouble

rainfall differs widely in different parts of the state. The year 1889, according to his chart, fell in a dry cycle, but that year was the best crop year, taking the state over, there has been since Kansas became a state. That year the corn crop of the state aggregated 270 million bushels, about 45 million bushels more than was produced in the second greatest corn year in the state's history.

The year 1913 was one of the driest years in the history of the state. In that year Kansas came nearest having a total failure of corn, but even then the annual rainfall varied from 8.57 inches at Wallace to 38.66 inches in Douglas county, which county even that year had a fair corn crop and would have had a big crop if the rains had been more evenly distributed.

Mr. Emmons has a theory that the planet Jupiter has a large effect on weather conditions. While there is no rule that will apply to all of Kansas so far as weather is concerned, I am of the opinion that Mr. Emmons's theory is based on facts that there are cycles of comparatively dry years followed by comparatively wet years. I also believe that the weather records will show that the same thing is true with regard to cold and heat. We have been enjoying a series of mild winters; it is probable that we are now going into the cycle of at least comparatively cold winters. How much if any influence the planet Jupiter or any other planet has on weather conditions I do not pretend to say. My guess would be that conditions on this planet are influenced very much more by the conditions of the sun than of any of the planets.

Old Age Pensions a Benefit?

A SUBSCRIBER, E. R. G., writes me favoring a law providing for old age pensions for farmers who have made a failure of the farming business. Just why one particular class should be singled out to be so favored, E. R. G. does not make clear. There is much to be said in favor

of a well considered old age pension law, but it should apply to all classes, not to one. Nearly all of the great corporations have already made provision for old age pensions for employes who have served faithfully for a certain number of years. In England there has been an old age pension law in operation for a good while, and it seems to operate pretty well. In that case the individual is required to contribute a certain amount out of his earnings, which go into the fund provided for that purpose; in other words, it is a kind of endowment policy, altho the contribution of the individual is not expected to be sufficient to pay all of the pension. The theory on which our laws here in the United States are founded is that no citizen, however worthless and inefficient he may be, shall be permitted to starve. He must be taken care of by some form of public charity. Now it would seem that a system might be worked out by which the worker, while still competent to earn will be encouraged, if not absolutely required, to lay aside a part of his earnings to provide a fund that will support him in his old age. Such a system would encourage thrift, a very desirable thing, and also encourage self-respect, another most desirable human quality. One of the deplorable things about promiscuous public charity is that it does tend to destroy personal independence and self-respect.

A good many of our laws are not consistent. For example, it is a penitentiary offense for a man to refuse to support his family. He abandons his family, is arrested and placed in the penitentiary, thus making it temporarily impossible for him to support his family. The logical procedure would be to furnish the man with employment, compel him to work, pay him for his work and then devote his wages to the support of his family.

We also have in most states vagrancy laws, under the operation of which a man without visible means of support may be arrested and imprisoned. Now it would seem logical that if the state or municipality may punish a man for not having a job, that it should furnish a job, so that the jobless man could not say that he could not find work.

The following letter from A. L. R. is not flattering but rather interesting. It is wholesome for one to get a jolt once in awhile. He says: "For many years I have read your Passing Comment. I have read this and also some of your silly nonsense with a great deal of interest." (That ought to hold me for awhile.) "I am interested to know if you can enlighten me on some things I do not understand. We are told by our Washington officials that the condition of the farmer is greatly improved, also that practically everything he sells is protected by a good and sufficient tariff, also that merchandise he has to buy is practically all on the free list. Is this true?"

"I have for many years been a tiller of the fertile soil of the Kaw Valley. My impression is that the farmer's condition is getting worse all the time; that he is losing his capital stock until he has nothing on which to base a credit. My banker tells me that the tenant farmer cannot 'make good' any more, therefore he must withhold credit from him. His former good reputation for paying his debts counts for nothing. All loans must be secured by chattels of several times the face value of the loan to satisfy the bank examiner.

"The greater part of the farmers are forced to sell their corn as soon as it is husked. This year a great deal of corn was imported from Argentina. What would be wrong with a tariff of \$1 a bushel?"

"The farmers' wives are perhaps the largest purchasers of aluminum. Will you tell us if there is a tariff on aluminum, how much and who are benefited?"

On the free list are agricultural implements, including plows, tooth or disk harrows, harvesters, reapers, agricultural drills and planters, mowers (except lawn mowers), hoes, cultivators, threshing machines, cotton gins, cream separators valued at not over \$50 each, wagons and carts, animals imported for breeding purposes, antitoxins, vaccines, serums and bacterins, binding twine made from New Zealand hemp, Manila and Tampico fibre, sisal grass, coffee, tea, guano, basic slag, manures and other substances used chiefly as fertilizers, boots and shoes, made wholly or in chief value of leather, all barbed wire, whether plain or galvanized, tin in bars, blocks or pigs, pickets, palings, hoops and staves.

Among the agricultural products on which there is a tariff duty are cattle, 1½ to 2 cents a pound;

sheep and goats, \$2 a head; fresh lamb, 4 cents a pound; hogs, 1/2 cent a pound; lard, 1 cent a pound; milk, fresh, 2 1/2 cents a gallon; cheese, 5 cents a pound; live poultry, 3 cents a pound; poultry, dead, 6 cents a pound; eggs, 8 cents a dozen; barley, 20 cents a bushel; corn, 15 cents a bushel; oats, 15 cents a bushel; wheat, 42 cents a bushel; the duty on wheat was raised by order of the president from 30 cents a bushel to 42 cents; Irish potatoes, 50 cents a hundred pounds.

There are a good many other agricultural products protected by tariff duties.

Of course it is not true that all the articles a farmer has to buy come in free.

Aluminum is protected by a duty of 5 cents a pound; pocket knives imported bear a duty ranging from 1 cent a knife to 55 per cent; this is the same duty that was provided by the Underwood tariff; imported table knives also pay a duty ranging as high as 45 per cent in some cases; sewing machines when imported pay a duty of 15 to 20 per cent.

As aluminum is very light, it is probable that the duty on the aluminum in an ordinary kitchen utensil would not be more than 1 or possibly 2 cents; I think it is probable that the duty on aluminum has very little if anything to do with the retail price of aluminum ware. Of course the duty is to the advantage of the manufacturers.

Whether the condition of farmers generally is growing better or worse, I cannot say. The reports I get are decidedly contradictory. The fact is, I think that a good many individual farmers are doing very well, while on the other hand a good many are not doing well. The president of one of the leading loan companies of Topeka tells me that they have very few foreclosure cases either in Kansas or Oklahoma; that interest payments, as a rule, are being made promptly and that many of the mortgagors are either reducing their loans or paying them off. He thinks very decidedly that the condition of the farmers is improving.

L. R. suggests that there should be a tariff duty of a dollar a bushel on corn.

Corn is used to some extent as human food but principally for feed for stock. If a duty of a dollar a bushel was placed on imported corn, the immediate effect would be to stop the importation of corn; it also would perhaps result in a sudden rise in the price of corn to stock feeders.

One thing I think is true; the fertility of the soil even in the rich Kaw bottom is decreasing owing to continuous cropping without, in many cases, returning anything to the soil. This fertility is the farmer's capital, and if it is exhausted then his capital is depleted. That cannot be remedied by any kind of legislation that I can think of at present.

Perhaps I have not given A. L. R. the information he wants; there are a great many things I do not know.

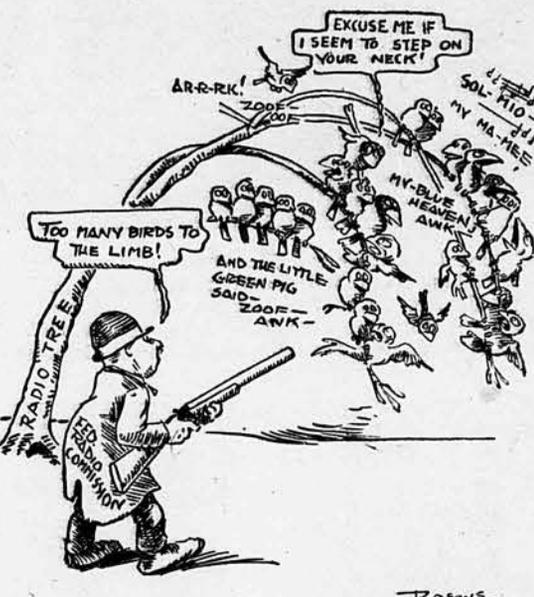
J. B. wants to know why it is that the World War has produced no new war songs. "You remember," he says, "after the Civil War how the air was full of songs, indeed the echo of them has hardly died away yet. I can well remember in the

old country (Scotland) where I lived until I was 16, they used to be sung as lustily as they were here. But if there were any song writers during the World War they maintained a painful silence."

Nevertheless there were some pretty good songs that came out of the World War, for example "The Long, Long Trail," "Over There" and "Tipperary."

Points on School Law

We live 4.9 miles from our district school. We sent our children part of one term and the board would only pay 15 cents a day a child. That was three years ago. The last two years we have put them in a town school at our own expense. This year before they had a board meeting, B and C, two of the board, asked A, the other member of the board, to ask me what I was going to do about school. I told them I would furnish my own transportation if they would pay me 25 cents a day a child, making 75 cents a day, until winter started in, and then, owing to prairie roads and my boys having had pneumonia the last two winters, I would move them to town. I asked A if they would pay the tuition, which is \$5 a month a child. A, B and C had a board meeting but A would not give her consent to put on a convey-



ance, so the meeting adjourned. A went on a visit and B and C put off school for a week and then hired D to convey the children to school in an old style two-door sedan. Did B and C have the lawful right to hire D after they had had a board meeting at which A objected? It also was done without a bid, and it had been voted at the annual meeting to have bids. What authority do the county superintendent and county attorney have over the schools and what are their powers?

M. M. W. Our school law seems to provide only for the payment of 25 cents a pupil in case the pupils live 5 or more miles from the school house.

Second, the district board or a majority of the same would have authority to make the rules and regulations necessary for transporting the pupils.

Third, the district board is required to furnish comfortable and safe transportation. If it could

be shown that the driver employed was not a competent or safe driver, that would be sufficient reason for enjoining the board from employing such driver. Or if the pupils were conveyed in a conveyance that was not safe and comfortable, if that could be proved, it would be sufficient reason for not using such conveyance.

Fourth, the law provides for the payment of tuition in another district from that in which the parents reside but limits it to \$4 a month for each child.

Fifth, the county superintendent has general jurisdiction over district boards, and if it could be shown that the boards were not complying with the law it would be the duty of the county superintendent to order such boards to comply with the law, and if they did not he should file a complaint with the county attorney.

What the Law Says

A and B, a mature man and woman, have broken one of the social laws, which incidentally would possibly come under the jurisdiction of the criminal law. A, seeing his mistake, decided to let the woman alone. B, thru her lawyer, threatened a damage suit and exposure unless quite a sum of money was paid. The money was paid. Are B and her lawyer subject to prosecution for blackmail? When would the statute of limitations be effective in such a case? L. R. B.

Section 529 of Chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

If any person shall, either verbally or by written or printed communication, accuse or threaten to accuse another of any felony or other crime, or threaten to do any injury to the person or property of anyone, with a view or intent to extort or gain any money or property of any description, belonging to another, and shall, by intimidating him with said accusation or threat, extort or gain from him any money or property, every such offender shall be deemed guilty of robbery in the third degree.

Punishment for robbery in the third degree is confinement in the penitentiary at hard labor for not to exceed five years. A criminal prosecution in a case of this kind must be commenced within two years after its commission.

From your statement of the facts in this case it is evidently blackmail.

Write to A. F. Williams

A advertised his goods in the local paper. B sent \$16.10 for goods on or about August 15, 1927. As yet no goods have come, altho B has written him several times. A cashed the check and sent a statement that the goods would be shipped at once, but no goods came and no reply to letters. Could this be handled thru the Post-office Department? It appears to me as if it was using the mails to defraud. H. H. P.

I would advise you to take this matter up with the United States district attorney, A. F. Williams of Topeka.

A Double Judgment Needed

A and B are husband and wife. A builds a house in Nebraska and gives a mortgage on it. If the place is sold at sheriff's sale and does not bring enough to satisfy the loan can they levy on any of B's property? B owns a farm in Kansas. C. D. M.

Unless the judgment was obtained against both A and B they cannot.

Agriculture in the New Year

AMERICAN agriculture is far from being a decadent industry to date, notwithstanding its economic collapse since 1920. Altho the farms had the same number of workers in 1925 that they had at the beginning of the century, their output that year was 47 per cent greater.

The American farmer produces more food to the man than any other farmer. Tho his numbers grow less his efficiency increases. To the farm worker's 47 per cent greater output, census figures show that the output of the worker engaged in the far more favored industries has increased under power production but 49 per cent.

Yet, owing to the enormous increase in factory expansion and employment since the opening of the century, our output of manufactures has grown 178 per cent. The number of farm workers has remained stationary, compared with 28 years ago, but there has been an increase of 87 per cent in the number of industrial workers.

Where agriculture shows a relative decline—as noted by the National Industrial Conference Board—is that it has fallen behind the country's population in rate of growth since 1920. This has been accompanied by evidence of diminishing agricultural exports, by increasing imports of agricultural products, and by some indications of decreased consumption in the home market.

It seems Americans are not such hearty eaters as formerly; more and more of them leading sedentary lives. Notwithstanding this tendency, our present tariff lets in meats, grain, and vegetable oils and products in immense and increasing quantities in competition with our hard-pressed farming industry.

The American manufacturer gets ample protection from our existing tariff, while the American farmer does not get adequate protection. I have brought important and specific instances of this lack before the Tariff Commission, and thru the prompt support of President Coolidge there is much hope for action.

There was some improvement in the condition of agriculture during the old year. But farm in-

come and farm profits continue inadequate. The new year is likely to produce no marked change. In general the disparity of prices and returns between agriculture and other industries continues. No permanent basis exists for agricultural progress and prosperity, or can with existing conditions.

The purchasing power of cotton compared with pre-war prices is 111, corn 89, wheat 84, hay 59 and beef cattle 95. Hogs are between \$4 and \$5 less than a year ago.

The rise in cotton came after the farmers had sold—too late for them to profit by it. Prices of principal crops still are substantially out of line.

Altho as a whole the purchasing power of agriculture has shown some improvement since 1921, farmers as a group have not been able to earn an adequate reward for their labor or a commercial interest return on their investment, a fact recently pointed out by Economist Bean of the United States Department of Agriculture.

Highly organized co-operative selling, backed by and promoted by a constructive, adaptable, progressive national agricultural policy must be the way out for the farming industry.

Congressman Haugen has introduced the modified Haugen bill in the new Congress. It creates a federal farm board of 12 members to make loans from a revolving fund of 400 million dollars to co-operative farm associations for the control of surplus production thru storing, processing and orderly marketing. This with the equalization fee is the new McNary-Haugen plan.

Congressman Crisp, Georgia, has a federal farm board bill for loans direct from the Treasury to state corporations to be organized under the board's supervision. Losses will fall on the Treasury instead of on the producers as provided by the Haugen bill.

Congressman Lankford, Georgia, has a bill for a farmers' finance corporation with a capital of 500 millions, all owned by the Treasury and presided over by the Secretary of Agriculture and six directors, the aim being to make loans to producers.

Congressman Anthony has a substitute for the

Haugen bill on the same general lines, including the equalization fee, but limiting the revolving fund to half the Haugen fund, or 200 millions.

A bill proposed by Congressman Christopherson, South Dakota, provides for the purchase of surplus staple crops at prices to be fixed by a farm board, these surpluses to be sold or stored for a favorable price, on money borrowed to the limit of 500 million dollars from the Federal Reserve banks. To protect the public this board would have power to prohibit the export of farm products or to import foreign products in the interest of stabilizing prices, if domestic prices rise too high.

Senator McNary has introduced his modified McNary-Haugen bill, and Congressman Haugen has introduced the same bill in the House.

Senator Borah has a bill to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in marketing farm products.

Senator Brookhart's bill provides for a farmers' export co-operative association with a capital of 250 millions and power to issue bonds to five times that amount, to be used to stabilize prices, rated on the average cost of production of a given farm product for 5 preceding years, with 5 per cent on the capital as a reasonable profit.

General Pershing, who was brought up on a Missouri farm and farmed it on the retirement of his father, puts the case concisely in a few lines. "Unless," says the General, "some way is found thru national effort to raise the level of prices on our basic products sufficiently to meet production costs and give a margin of profit that will enable the actual producers to hold their land and provide for its improvement, then the small farmer is doomed."

And so far, I have heard of no corporate farming on a big scale that has been conspicuously successful.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

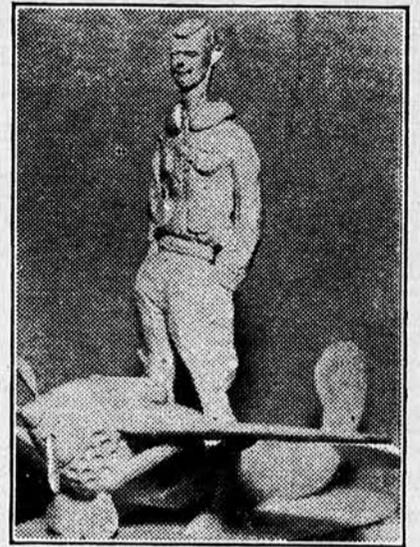
World Events in Pictures



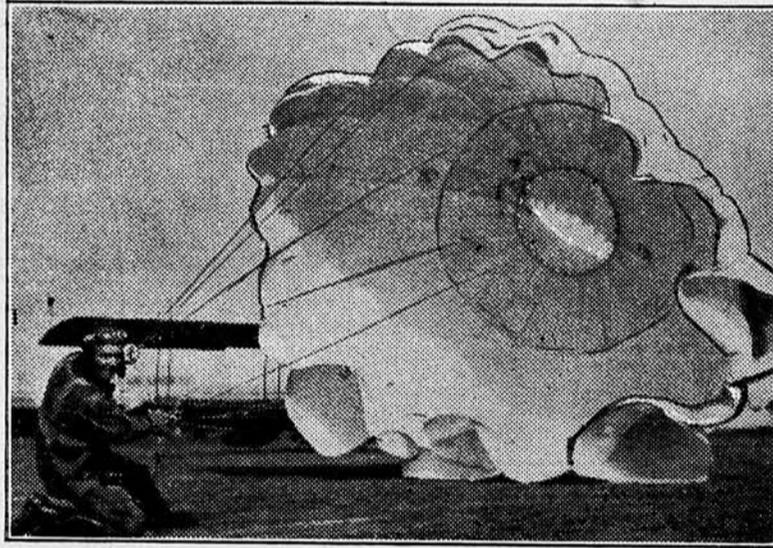
A Remarkable Picture of Beatrix Loughran, New York, National Figure Skating Champion, in a Beautiful Flying Pose. If You Don't Think This Stunt is Difficult, Try It



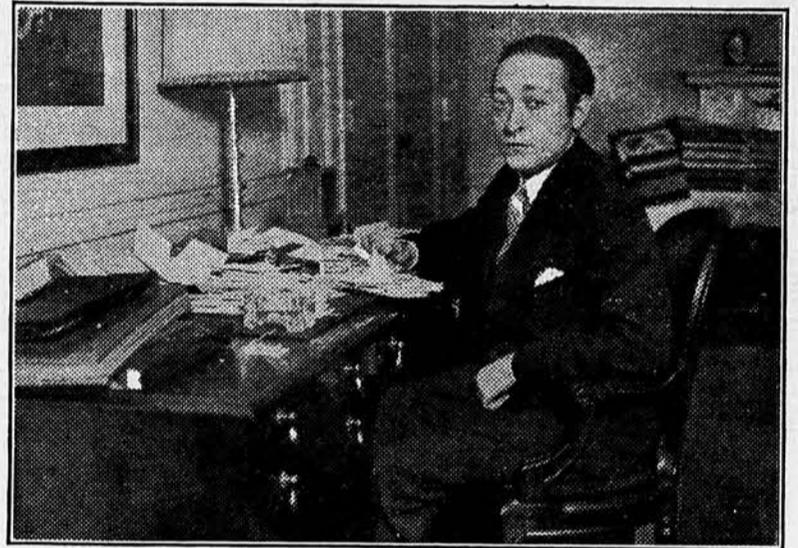
Thirteen of America's Greatest Girl Swimmers as They Set Sail for Bermuda, Where They Will Participate in Two Meets. Twelve of the Mermaids Are From the Women's Swimming Association of New York, While One, Ethel Lackie, the World's Premier Sprint Swimmer for Women, is From Illinois



"We" Done in Wax by the Noted Mexican Caricature-Sculptor, Luis Hidalgo, to Commemorate Lindy's Great Non-stop Flight to Mexico City



H. McClellan, Los Angeles, Inventor of a New Type Parachute, the "Air Buoy." This Chute is Half the Size of the Regulation Type, But the Inventor Says the Air Pockets Give It Greater Buoyancy and Air Capacity. It Has an Air Valve at the Top to Control Speed of Descent



Jascha Heifetz, Violinist, at His Desk in New York, After His Recent Return From a Concert Tour of the World Lasting More Than Two Years. His Concerts Were Successful Every Place—China, Persia, Mexico. And His Reception in Mexico Was an Ovation



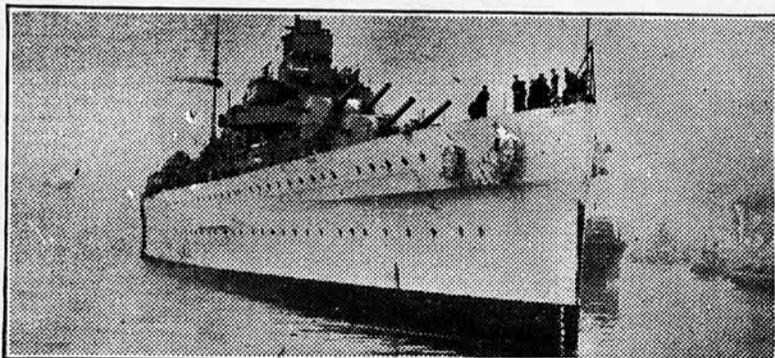
Joe Moore, World's Champion Amateur Indoor Skater, Doing His Stuff While Training at Lake Placid Club, N. Y., for the International Championship Races This Winter. This is Another Good Way to Reduce



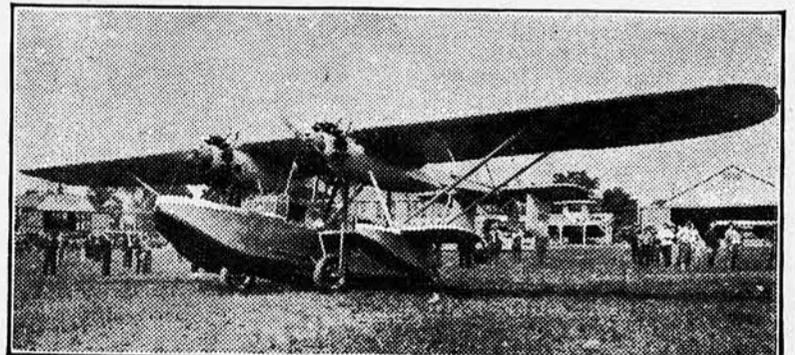
Mara Spiegel, 8, of Berlin, Signed Up by an English-American Film Company. His Resemblance to Jackie Coogan Got the Contract, and German Admirers Think He Will Fill Jackie's Place



"Just Like a Gypsy." But This Realistic Picture of the Home Life of That Mysterious Tribe Doesn't Rhyme Very Well with the Romantic Idea of Them. Altho Hungary is the Chief Home of These Strange Wanderers, They Can Be Found Throuth Europe in Isolated Sections



The Latest Addition to the British Navy, the H. M. S. Cumberland. It is the Newest Type Cruiser, Said to Be the Fastest Ship Afloat. The Upkeep on This Type Ship Amounts to 1 Million Dollars Annually. It is a Striking Combination of Power and Beauty



Mrs. Frances Grayson's Plane the "Dawn," in Which She and Her Co-pilots, Brice Goldborough and Lieut. Oskar Omdal, Hopped off to Fly Across the Atlantic. Mrs. Grayson Failed in Three Previous Attempts, and Now She is Among the Missing

White Gets Away From Group Feeding

He Believes Calves Need Special Handling for Best Development

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

MASS feeding cannot be depended on to develop individuals in a Shorthorn herd to best advantage, according to Clarence White, Coffey county. "Up to a certain point calves can be fed as a group," he said, "but after that it isn't mass feeding that counts. A person should feed according to individuals for best development. Perhaps three or four calves out of a bunch will be fed alike, but they all shouldn't be fed the same. Each animal should be watched closely, and be given special attention when it seems necessary."

Mr. White keeps a herd of 60 to 75 head, most of them purebreds. The grades have had as many as six purebred crosses. Aside from the herd bull and one imported cow, every animal in the herd has been produced right on White's farm. "In selecting the individuals, a person cannot overlook the milk," he said. "A cow that gives good milk is likely to start her calves right, and I have found that my best producing cows are the best milkers; that is, they bring the best calves."

"Sometimes we let the calves stay with their mothers until they are 3 or 4 weeks old. After that they get to nurse morning and night until 7 or 8 months old. Then I begin to feed heavier, and here is where the mass feeding ends. Individual development must be watched from that time on." The first light grain ration consists of oats, shelled corn and oilmeal. Sometimes a little bran is added. When the calves are 8 or 10 months old the shelled corn is replaced with cracked corn, as Mr. White figures the calves get more good out of it that way. Alfalfa and silage are used for roughage.

White prefers corn silage, but cane fits in better with his particular problems, so he uses it. For one thing he gets more silage to the acre from cane. On his farm is an old lake bottom of 35 acres that isn't suited for corn because ordinarily water stands on it too long. But cane can be put in as late as June 16 and be ready to put in the silo by September 1. Following that practice there is no waste land on his farm.

The baby beef end of the cattle business has attracted considerable of White's attention. In fact, he is working toward it. "The packers will pay me well," he argues, "so why shouldn't I cater to what they want? Why, a man can take good grade cows and a purebred bull, sell the calves as baby beef and make plenty of money. I sometimes think I'll do it that way entirely and cut out the purebred bull business."

"I try to keep the calves ready to sell at any time the market is right," White continued. "It costs more that way, but I am in position to take advantage of the very best market. I never have made any money by keeping feed away from livestock. What we need is more men who will feed."

Alfalfa, corn and oats work into rotation for White, with a little wheat at times. He never has made money on wheat, so he doesn't depend on it at all. Just uses it for the sake of rotation and for straw for the cattle. After he mows four or five crops of alfalfa he runs hogs on it for two or three years. Hogs help the alfalfa land, but that isn't

the big thing. "Alfalfa is an important part of the hog program," White said. "A person must rotate hog pasture every two or three years to get away from worms. I sowed rape, oats and Sudan for hog pasture this spring, but I prefer alfalfa by a good margin. I like to get a bunch of pigs out on fresh pasture and grow them." White has purebred Polands and follows a worm-free system of handling them. He gives special attention to changing feed lots and pastures.

Congress and Agriculture

AS CONGRESS reconvenes for the long session preceding the national conventions Washington observers report that as prominent as ever in its deliberations will be farm relief. Agriculture has picked up somewhat, but is still far from parity



with other business, and what agriculture has been proposing is not temporary relief in any case, but a permanent basis for agricultural progress and prosperity. In the current issue of The Magazine of Wall Street is a survey of the farm problem, in which while some improvement is reported, price indexes are given which prove that the farmers are substantially out of line. These figures, taken from Department of Agriculture files, show that the purchasing power in October, 1927, of cotton, on the basis of 100 purchasing power in the period 1909-1914, was 111, of corn 89, wheat 84, hay 59, beef cattle 95, hogs 92, eggs 108, butter 111, wool 114 and potatoes 92.

A few farm products have as great or greater purchasing power than pre-war, but such fundamental products as corn, wheat and hay are substantially off. The actual market price of hay is \$10.63 a ton as here given, tho it has no such price on the Kansas farm, as compared with \$11.87 average in 1909-1914. When commodity prices generally are considered, or purchasing power, hay is worth about half its value before the war.

Congressman Haugen has introduced his modified Haugen bill in the new Congress, to create a federal farm board of 12 members to make loans from a revolving fund of 400 million dollars to co-operative farm associations for the control of surplus production, thru storing and processing facilities and orderly marketing. This with the equalization fee is the new McNary-Haugen plan.

But there are a dozen or more other bills in behalf of farm relief. Congressman Crisp of Georgia has introduced a federal farm board bill, for loans direct from the Treasury to state corporations to be organized under this board's supervision. Losses will fall on the Treasury instead of on the producers as provided by the Haugen bill. Congressman Lankford of Georgia has a bill for a farmers' finance corporation with a capital of 500 millions, all owned by the Treasury and presided over by the Secretary of Agriculture and six directors, the object being loans to producers. Congressman Anthony of Kansas has a substitute for the Haugen bill on the same general lines, including the equalization fee, but limiting the revolving fund to half the Haugen fund, or 200 millions. Congressman Christopherson of South Dakota proposes in a bill he has introduced a farm board and the purchase of staple surplus crops at prices to be fixed by the board, these surpluses to be sold or stored for a favorable price, on money borrowed to a limit of 500 million dollars from the Federal Reserve banks. To protect the public this board would have the power to prohibit export of farm products or to import foreign products in the interest of stabilizing prices, if domestic prices rise too high. Senator McNary also has introduced a bill differing only slightly from the new Haugen bill. Senator Borah has a bill to suppress unfair and fraudulent practices in marketing farm products and has introduced by request, not directly sponsoring it himself, a bill to create a billion dollar corporation to "give American farmers economic guidance," and incidentally empowered to make loans and regulate production of any commodity, and Senator Brookhart provides in a bill for a farmers' export co-operative association with a capital of 250 millions and the power to issue bonds to five times that sum, the proceeds being used to stabilize prices, rated on the average cost of production of a given farm product for five preceding years with 5 per cent on the capital investment as a reasonable profit.

These are the leading farm relief bills, tho there are other measures in the hopper. Congress evidently is as much concerned over the problem of agriculture six months before the national conventions as at any time in the last four years.

Where Lindbergh, the Eagle, Flies

THE route which Lindbergh intends to use will take him in a large loop around the Caribbean Sea. He will traverse the territory in which during the last 30 years the United States has become more and more deeply involved.

According to a record compiled by Professor Shepherd of Columbia University, the United States has between 1898 and 1927 intervened with military force on 31 occasions in this region. In Mexico there have been two military interventions in this period. In Guatemala and in British Honduras there have been none. In Honduras we have intervened six times. In Nicaragua we have intervened six times within 30 years, and our forces are still there. Next he goes to Costa Rica. There we have intervened once. Then Panama. There we have intervened five times. Then to Colombia. There we have intervened once. Then to Venezuela. There we have not intervened. He then proceeds by way of the Lesser Antilles to Porto Rico, which is an American dependency. From there he goes to the Dominican Republic, where there have been five interventions. Then to Haiti, where there has been one intervention which is still in progress. From there he goes to Cuba, where there have been four interventions.

This activity is not the full measure of American entanglement in the affairs of this region. By treaties and agreements the United States exercises various kinds of control over the foreign and domestic affairs of many of these countries. It not only asserts a general control over their foreign affairs under the Monroe Doctrine but special controls in several of them thru such arrangements as the Platt Amendment as to Cuba, and the treaties with Panama, Haiti and the Dominican

Republic. We have special rights to build a canal thru Nicaragua. We have naval bases at all the important strategic point. We exercise financial supervision over loans, customs and revenues in several of these countries. We are supervising an election in Nicaragua. By the use of our power to recognize or to refuse to recognize governments, by the use of embargoes on arms and on loans, we determine the stability of governments.

In the ordinary language of diplomacy, the region over which Lindbergh is now flying is a sphere of special influence in which the United States exercises, without dispute from any other great power, an imperial influence. Yet during these 30 years the American people as a whole have been barely conscious of the extent and the variety of its commitments. It has become involved step by step as one practical situation after another presented itself and seemed to require action. Except in the minds of a few there has been no gran-

diose dream of empire behind it all. In their hearts, tho not in their actions, the American people have clung to their old traditions that they are a republic with a rooted distaste for empire and for all that empire involves. Nevertheless, they find themselves deeply and intricately involved.

The causes which have led to this momentous change in their responsibilities are, of course, complex. Those who ascribe this expansion to imperial ambition or to the plotting of bankers and concessionaires wholly fail to understand the real situation. Imperialism of a financial and political kind has played a part. But the real causes are of a much more far-reaching nature. They are, it seems to us, of three kinds.

There is, first of all, the fact that the Panama Canal connects the two shores of the United States and therefore constitutes the vital link in our system of defense. Without the canal the American Navy would be divided into two navies. The defense of the canal is, therefore, a fundamental military necessity.

The overwhelming importance of the canal has led not only to the acquiring of naval bases at the strategic points in the Caribbean but also to a sound conviction that in the countries around these waters there should be orderly political government friendly to the interests of the United States. This is the primary consideration which underlies American policy.

The second great cause of the American entanglement is the political immaturity and weakness of many of the peoples in this region. That special interests have occasionally conspired to keep them weak and to retard their development is true. But on the whole it is no fault of the

(Continued on Page 33)

JUST what should be the policy of the United States in Central America, over the route where Lindbergh is taking his famous flight? That it is a highly involved matter anyone can see. For more than 30 years our marines have had much to do with maintaining order in this troubled territory. But there has not been any special settled policy which definitely outlined what we were trying to do. Now we are trying to work out a policy for the future, as this article, which appeared originally in the New York World, shows.

In the Wake of the News

IN THE improved agricultural purchasing power of 1928, Kansas will have its share, the estimated value of 1927 production in this state being over the half billion mark and 34½ million dollars or nearly 8 per cent above 1926. Of this increase of 34½ millions, 23 millions are from the combined corn and wheat.

With a bumper corn crop of nearly 177 million bushels, or more than three times the volume of the 1926 crop, other agricultural benefits will accrue to the farmers. There will be plenty of corn for feed and fattening of livestock, which was not the case in the preceding year. The Board of Agriculture estimate of the value of corn is about 65 cents. While this is the cash price, farmers will get more out of the corn crop in the next year.

There are many minor crops, however, mainly of feed and forage, all of which show an increase. Alfalfa is a billion bushels greater than in 1926, the feterita yield twice as heavy, rough forage of stover and sorghum is 50 per cent greater than a year ago and prairie and tame hay combined are practically double the volume of 1926.

While prices for all farm products are down, yet even on a cash basis they aggregate more than the preceding year. Regardless of prices, however, it is an advantage to the state that barns and cribs are full and running over.

Short crops preceding the big yields of 1927 have cut down the number of livestock in the state. There are 60,000 fewer horses and mules, 11,000 fewer milk cows and 228,000 fewer cattle, but 150,000 more hogs. Cattle prices are high, but the report states that "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." Both the state and the federal agricultural advisers have repeatedly warned farmers against overdoing the feeding of hogs.

It is early to say what current prices in the 1928 season will be on all products, but an advancing market would bring immense benefits to Kansas, with bumper crops in practically all lines. A good part of the 1927 yields will be sold for cash to relieve pressing obligations, and while there will not be much profit from these deliveries, Kansas farmers are nevertheless facing better times than for the last six years.

Railroads As Taxpayers

A NEW YORK financial statement remarks that taxes falling upon railroads have become an increasing and heavy burden, now aggregating close to 400 million dollars annually, "more than twice as much as it cost to operate the Federal Government in 1876."

"Some reflection," says this statement, "might be given the proposals by those of radical tendencies who advocate Government ownership of railroads. Government roads would pay no taxes, and it would be a problem as to where to look for the amount now assessed on the carriers." This, however, is not an important objection to Government railroads, the important objection being that nearly a million persons would be added to the Federal Government payroll. Most governments own and run railroads and find other sources of taxes; in fact, the loss of taxes would not be felt, if government railroads were run as well as under private management, since they would have so much less expense to pay and rates would be correspondingly lower. The chances are that they would not be well run, with politics determining rates and division and shop points and so on.

Railroads are heavily taxed, since the latest report of the I. C. C. shows that for 10 months of the last calendar year net revenues before taxes were about 1½ billion dollars, from which 325 millions of taxes must be deducted. Railroad taxes altogether therefore come to about 25 per cent of net income, or are an income tax of that amount. This is much higher than any personal income tax brackets under the federal tax law, but at the same time it includes all state and local taxes.

Compared with people generally railroads therefore do not pay excessive taxes. If their property value in use is around 21 billion dollars their aggregate taxes are something less than 2 per cent on their valuation, and if their property value is finally held to be, as they claim, 35 billions or more, their taxes are a small fraction over 1 per cent. Whether they pay more than twice as much as it cost the Federal Government to run in 1876 has no meaning for practical purposes, the question being how their taxes compare with other people's in 1927.

Limiting Election Costs

FOLLOWING the scandals of the Pennsylvania and Illinois primaries last year, a bill has been introduced in Congress fixing a limit of campaign expenditures, fixing responsibility by requiring every candidate to appoint an agent, and subagents if necessary, thru whom alone campaign expenditures may be made, requiring all campaign contributions exceeding \$5 to be made by check, prohibiting the pooling of campaign funds in primaries by candidates running as a "ticket" by limiting such a fund to the amount of the individual limit, requiring complete publicity of contributions and penalizing exceeding the legal limit by forfeiture of the office. With the exception of the

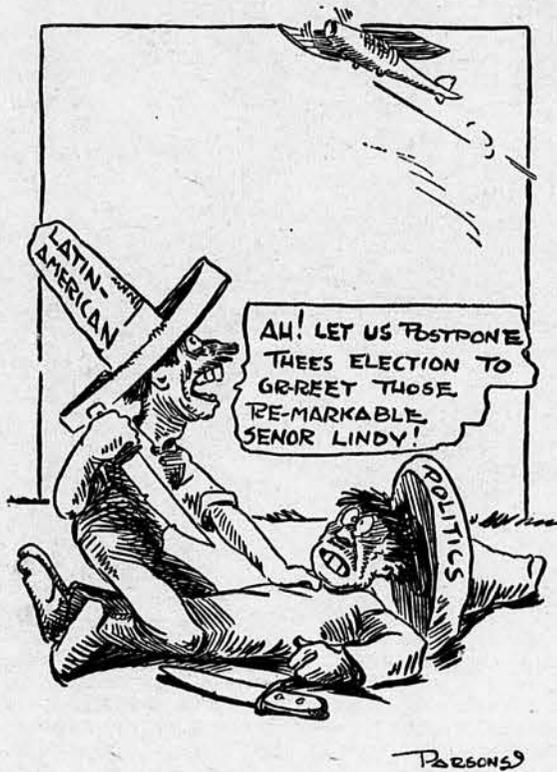
pooling item similar regulation would be made of elections as well as primaries.

In determining in a federal law the limit of campaign funds for state election of federal officials, such as Congressmen, the bill recognizes population as a factor to be considered, and that the same gross fund would not be suitable to Pennsylvania as to Nevada.

The Pennsylvania Committee of 76, appointed after the last primaries to consider the whole problem of clean elections, recommended for primary elections a limit for all legal expenditures of 10 cents for every vote cast by the candidate's party at the last general election. In Pennsylvania this would allow \$110,000 for all candidates in a Senatorial primary campaign. In Kansas it would allow \$35,000 to \$40,000, an amount probably exceeding expenditures in any primary ever held in this state or likely to be held.

If Kansas can conduct primary campaigns at a certain cost per capita of voters, any other state can do so, and particularly states with more congested populations. A political campaign in this state is properly more expensive per capita than in New York, Pennsylvania or New England, and the highest per capita cost should be in Nevada, with the smallest and most scattered population.

Federal regulation of elections has been experimented with, but no well defined plan has yet been



enacted into law. The present limit of campaign funds in the federal law is full of holes, since no limits are fixed on printing, postage and many other items of costs of campaigns.

It is apparent to members of Congress that unregulated primary and general elections permit unscrupulous men, backed by unlimited money, to dominate elections and government. As Governor Pinchot remarks, "the main thing is to make buying or stealing elections unprofitable. A man who buys or steals votes to win an election should lose it even if he wins." So long as Mr. Insull in Illinois can pick his own Senator because he has enough money to do so, elections tend to become the spoils of concentrated wealth, and money the dictator of legislation and government.

Outbreaks in Nicaragua

AFTER some weeks of quiet in Nicaragua a fight between marines and government troops with the "revolutionists" resulted recently in unusual marine casualties, with five killed and 23 wounded. How many of the opposing trouble-makers were killed is not reported or known, but ordinarily the undisciplined revolutionary forces in Nicaragua suffer heavily in such encounters.

Revolution in fact is a large word to apply to the restlessness of minorities in Central American states. In Nicaragua they correspond more to street brawls or riots. Chicago frequently has more serious disturbances in gang fights or fights between police and gangsters. But in Nicaragua these affairs are dignified with the name of revolution.

What actually exists in Nicaragua is a going government of the majority with sporadic outbreaks by groups of irreconcilables. But in the main there is law and order, as stable a government as is usual in that small state. Nicaraguan republicanism has a long way to go before it is a firmly stabilized form of government and when elections are competently conducted and the results accepted by all factions, parties and elements. Latin-American governments are still military and political leaders ambitious for absolute power, thru control of armed forces. But the present government in Nicaragua is backed by American marines, which puts an entirely different complexion on affairs. With the exception of a short interval, long

enough, however, to allow another "revolution," the marines have sustained the government in Nicaragua for 13 years. American intervention has not served American interests, but Nicaraguan order and enabled the government to borrow money and pay its running expenses.

So long as American action in Nicaragua is confined to maintaining orderly government it is not objectionable to serious interests or responsible people in Nicaragua, and it probably has today the approval of a large majority of all the people of the republic. They look to it to sustain a government not set up by this country but by the people of Nicaragua so far as elections in that country have any meaning, to enable business to go on, and so long as this is the extent of American intervention it must seem to the American people as the least of two or more evils in relations with Nicaragua.

Better feeling toward the United States in Mexico, due principally to the remarkable work of Ambassador Dwight Morrow, will have a favorable effect on Nicaragua, whose trouble-breeders have looked hopefully to Mexico for aid and comfort. Another fortunate event at this time is the sixth Pan-American Congress to be held during the third week of this month in Havana, over which former Secretary Hughes will preside and which President Coolidge will attend. The object of this congress is to promote a better understanding of mutual problems. It is a get-together project. A proposal by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler will even receive consideration that these conferences be established on a permanent basis, becoming in effect an all-American League of Nations. As the first of these conferences not on American soil to be attended by an American President, the Havana congress is an event looked forward to with optimism, at which difficult questions will be considered in a spirit of frankness, including the difficult task of demonstrating that American intervention in Nicaragua has legitimate causes and purposes and is not an instance of American imperialism.

American Disarmament Campaigns

FLAGGING popular interest in this country in disarmament as a means of promoting world peace promises to be revived this year, when the three leading European statesmen, Briand, Stressemann and Chamberlain, will attend a conference in Cleveland, and the retiring chief of the League of Nations disarmament section, Salvadore de Madariaga, now in this country, will tour the universities of the country, lecturing on this subject.

Mr. Madariaga is no doubt the leading world authority on the problem of disarmament. For seven years he has been an official of the League, and for the last five has had under his executive charge all the proposals that have come before the League council relating to disarmament. He recently resigned to take a specially created professorship on disarmament at Oxford University.

"I have been responsible for the disarmament work of the League," Mr. Madariaga stated before embarking for the American lecture tour, "from August, 1922, to December, 1927. It was my lot to help in the setting up and drafting of treaty after treaty and convention after convention. As I look back I see my path strewn with tombstones. 'Here lies the Treaty of Guaranty,' 'Here lies the protocol,' 'Here lies the Arms Traffic Convention.' Yet I remain convinced of the utility, the necessity and the urgency of the work. Those tombstones are milestones."

Post-war disillusionment constituted a poor atmosphere for constructive peace efforts. Mr. Madariaga remarks that "a handful of statesmen saw the light, Wilson, Cecil, Benes." He might add for America Root and Taft, Wickersham, Nicholas Murray Butler and others, as well as Stressemann and Briand in Europe. But he adds that "the remaining crowd of politicians and the masses were still immersed in the thick cloud of smoke and dust left hovering over the world. The cloud," he thinks, "is lifting, but slowly."

This leader in the cause of world peace is not over-optimistic, but is not dismayed. He has been thru the mill, if anybody, and recognizes the obstacles to disarmament. The problem, as he says, "is infinitely complex—psychological forces, historical events, political considerations, economic complications, financial influences and technical reasons and prejudices weave an almost inextricable net of obstacles in the way."

Peace and disarmament are a problem to challenge and arouse the best brains of the world. It is such challenges, however, that best brains are necessarily attracted by. The greater the difficulties, the more worthy the job. Sooner or later, America, which prides itself on tackling big rather than little and difficult rather than easy, tasks, will grapple with this one.

Against the maze of resisting influences Mr. Madariaga cites a single force—that of public opinion. The masses of the world's people do not know how to move toward world peace, but they call upon their leaders to find the way. "Ultimately," says this visitor to the United States, "success depends on the strong. Their strength lies not in their armaments but in that which enables them to arm. Disarmament would make them stronger still, for while all would have destroyed the eggs of armaments, they and they alone would still own the hens. This addition of power would not be legitimate without a corresponding addition of duties. The greater the power the greater the responsibilities. The world stands in need of leadership."

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Folks Can Produce More These Days

And Here Is the Basis for the Increase in Living Standards

By E. D. Durand

THERE has been an extraordinary increase in the production of American industry during recent years, with a consequent corresponding advance in standards of living. This reflects not merely recovery from the dislocation caused by the war, nor from the low point of the postwar slump—it represents in large part an advance beyond the highest pre-war levels and marks a trend which we may well consider of a permanent character. The country may from time to time in the future suffer the depressions of the business cycle, but there is no reason to anticipate any continuing recession from the present general productivity of industry, and on the contrary much reason to believe that progressively higher levels will be attained.

Recent careful calculations made by the Department of Commerce with reference to the quantitative output (eliminating the effect of price changes) of the major branches of industry show an immense increase since the beginning of the century, a great part of which has taken place in the few years since the war. Between 1899 and 1925 the output of agricultural products increased about 47 per cent, that of mining about 248 per cent, and that of manufactures about 178 per cent, while the volume of railway service increased by 199 per cent. The weighted total for these four branches of industry shows an increase of 140 per cent for the quarter century. Meantime population had grown only about 55 per cent, so that per capita output rose also by about 55 per cent.

Automobile Business Has Grown?

Even this figure does not measure fully the progress in production for the reason that the number of workers in these four branches has increased much less than the total working population, a relative shift having taken place into the mercantile, professional and personal-service pursuits. The increase in efficiency of older industries has freed great numbers of persons to undertake new industries, and thus add new articles and services to the standard of living. The most familiar evidence of such a shift is the great number now employed in occupations connected with motor vehicles, quite apart from those manufacturing them. From 2½ to 3 millions of persons—perhaps even more—are engaged in selling automobiles and automobile supplies, including gasoline, in repairing them, in constructing good roads, and in driving trucks, taxicabs and the like. Far the greater part of this number represents an increase above any corresponding occupations in the days preceding the automobile.

The progress in efficiency is brought into sharp relief by comparing the increase in the product of agriculture, mining, manufactures and railways with the increase in the number of persons employed in these branches. The addition of 140 per cent to their output between 1899 and 1925 was achieved by adding only 34 per cent to the number of workers. This means a gain in production a worker amounting to nearly 80 per cent. The increase has been shared by all the major branches. It is scarcely less conspicuous in agriculture than in manufactures and railway transportation, while the higher gain in mining has been due almost solely to the extraordinary expansion of the petroleum industry, in which the value of product a person employed is exceptionally high. It may be noted that the increase in output a worker for the four branches combined is greater than for all but one of the individual branches. The reason is that there has been a relative shift of workers from agriculture to other fields in which the amount of capital and power employed is greater, so that the output is higher than in farming.

An Unprecedented Change

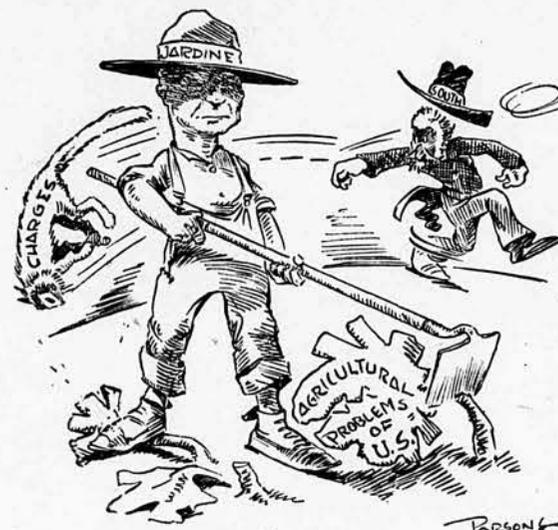
Statistics for different periods indicate that during the first decade of the century there was a steady increase in output a worker in the four major branches of industry. The shift of vast numbers to new jobs during the war and the general dislocation resulting from it brought down the efficiency of manufacturing industry, so that the increase in combined output of the four branches between 1909 and 1919 was less than from 1899 to 1909. On the other hand, the combined output of goods and services in agriculture, mining, manufactures and transportation during 1925 (some of the figures are averages for the three years 1924 to 1926) was 20 per cent greater than in 1919, the increase in population meanwhile being not more than 10 per cent. The average output a worker increased no less than 29 per cent during this short interval. The number of persons employed in these fields is not merely relatively but absolutely less at the present time than at the close of the World War.

This is a change unprecedented in our history or in that of almost any country growing in population. The shift into other pursuits has been much more rapid than ever before. The decline in the number of employes in agriculture, mining, manufactures and railway transport is far from being an indication of business depression or of lack of employment. It is due to the advance in

income which enables the people to devote a larger share of effort to services of distribution and to professional and personal services, reflecting a higher standard of living. If the reduction in workers in these four branches had meant unemployment, the great gain in output would have been impossible, since it could not have found a market.

That the marked recent advance in production is only in smaller part due to the relatively low efficiency of 1919, or to recovery from the slump of 1921, is evidenced by the increase that has taken place even since 1923, itself a year of high prosperity and activity. Between 1923 and 1925, when the last census of manufactures was taken, the number of factory workers decreased 4½ per cent, while the output (always in terms of quantity, not value) increased about 6 per cent. The monthly index of production of major manufactured commodities shows still further advance down to the present time, while there has also been a further reduction in the number of factory employes. The statistics also prove that the railways have continued to date to gain in efficiency, and no doubt the same is true in agriculture and mining.

The increase in production a worker during the last quarter century has taken place in the face of a decided reduction in working hours. On the average, working time a week in manufacturing industries is today about 11 per cent less than in 1909, the first year for which comprehensive data were collected. It is probable that since 1899 the average working day in all branches of industry considered together has been shortened fully 15 per cent. The workers have reaped double advan-



Never Touched Him!

tage from expanding output—by increase of their wage and by reduction in their hours of labor.

The causes which have made for the rapid advance in American industry are fortunately of an enduring and cumulative character. The idea that our present high prosperity is the result of the World War is wholly without foundation. The war cut down the efficiency of our industry besides wasting an important fraction of its product. The increase in exports during the war was far less than the Government expenditures on war. Marked as has been the gain in the last few years in our export of manufactures, which alone competes with Europe, it shows less increase over the immediate pre-war period than that in turn showed over the opening years of the century. Exports at the present time are not a larger proportion of our production than before the war. Export trade in any case represents barely 10 per cent of our production of movable commodities.

The true causes of the prosperity and economic progress of the United States are not difficult to discern. At the foundation lie the rich resources of the country, not taxed by an excessive population, and the energy and intelligence and attitude toward work of the producing population. In our earlier days advance was in considerable measure attributable to the opening up of new resources, but during the last quarter century this has not been a major influence. There have been some discoveries of minerals, notably of petroleum, but these have been largely offset by the using up of other resources; for example, of the more conveniently located forest reserves. The principal factors of the recent increase in productivity are what may be called human as distinguished from natural factors.

These basic causes of economic progress translate themselves into a number of more specific and directly working causes. Among these may be mentioned especially the advance in education, scientific research and invention; the growing use of mechanical power, machinery, and other forms of capital; the larger scale of production; the con-

scious and concerted effort to eliminate waste and reduce costs; the high scale of wages, with consequent general high buying power; and the relative stability of prices, money and credit.

Taking into account both the enrollment and the length of attendance, the amount of instruction in elementary and secondary schools has increased, relatively to the total number of children, more than 90 per cent since 1890. Pupils in high schools represented 5½ per cent of the total number of children of high school age in 1890, and 35 per cent in 1926. The proportion of young men and women attending colleges, universities and professional schools was 1½ per cent in 1890 and 9 per cent in 1926. At the same time instruction has become more effective, more practical; it does more to develop thinking than formerly. Our colleges and universities, moreover, have expanded enormously in their research work. Their activity has been supplemented by that of industrial concerns, many of which in recent years have established well-equipped and well-manned technical laboratories in which systematic efforts are made to improve methods, invent machinery, and devise new products. Added to advance in physical sciences and invention has been the marked expansion of economic and statistical research and application of the results.

Larger Capital Investment Now

An immense increase has taken place in the capital employed in American industry. On the average each wage earner in our mines is now aided by more than \$10,000 of capital, each factory employe by more than \$5,000, and each railway worker by more than \$8,000. It has been roughly estimated that the annual savings in the United States amount to about 10 billions of dollars, or approximately one-ninth of the national income. New issues of capital securities alone totalled more than 6 billion dollars in 1926.

The accumulation of capital is reflected in the great and increasing application of mechanical power. On the average each factory wage earner today is aided by 4.3 horsepower of prime movers, a figure about double that in 1900. A similar great increase has taken place in the power of locomotives as compared with the number of railway employes. On farms the decline in the number of horses and mules is more than offset by the larger employment of mechanical tractors; as a consequence the number of acres tilled a worker is steadily rising. The United States now consumes in fuel and water power the equivalent of from 7 to 8 tons of coal per capita annually, as against less than 5 tons at the beginning of the century. The increase would be much greater but for the marked improvements in economizing fuel. The increasing use of mechanical power means, of course, a correspondingly greater use of machinery. Moreover, the machines themselves have been made more efficient, so that the growth of power equipment does not fully measure the gain in productive capacity of machinery.

One of the most profound modern tendencies is the swiftly expanding use of electric current both in the household and in industry. We are adding 10 or 12 per cent to the output of electricity every year. Approximately two-thirds of our factory machinery is now operated by electric motors, as compared with 15 per cent 20 years ago. The electric stations are rapidly advancing in technical efficiency. The amount of fuel converted to coal units burned in fuel-using electric plants has fallen from about 3.2 pounds a kilowatt hour in 1919 to about 1.9 pounds in 1927. There is little doubt that three times as much current is obtained from a given quantity of fuel at the present time as 15 or 20 years ago.

Some Big Industrial Units

Industrial units in the United States are much larger than anywhere else in the world, and are steadily growing in size. Manufacturing plants with an annual output exceeding 1 million dollars each represent only about 5 per cent of the total number of establishments, but they contribute two-thirds of the total value of factory products. Adjusting for change in the buying power of money, the corresponding proportion 20 years ago was only about 45 per cent. Large-scale production is particularly conducive to low costs where processes are repetitive. Specialized machinery is used in such "mass production," whereas with a smaller output it would be necessary to use machines designed for more general purposes and less adapted to the particular task. The workers likewise can develop highly specialized efficiency. The immense domestic market of the United States makes possible repetitive production in numbers of units far greater than are produced in plants abroad.

At the close of the World War prices of commodities fell sharply. Wages, however, were maintained. This situation put on employers unprecedented pressure to cut down costs in every direction possible. Individual business concerns, trade associations, research organizations, private and public, and universities have entered on a serious and con-

(Continued on Page 31)

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Tophet at Trail's End By George Washington Ogden

MORGAN rode back to town in thoughtful, serious mood, after conducting the six desperadoes across the small trickle of the Arkansas River. He was not satisfied with the morning's adventure, no matter to what extent it reflected credit on his manhood and competency in the public mind of Ascalon. He would have been easier in all conscience and higher in his own esteem if it had not happened at all.

He thought soberly now of getting his trunk over to Conboy's from the station and changing back into the garb of civilization before meeting that girl again; that wonderful girl; that remarkable woman who could play a tune on him to suit her caprice, he thought, as she would have fingered a violin.

Judge Thayer's little office, with the white stakes behind it marking off the unsold lots like graves of a giant race, reminded Morgan of his broken engagement to look at the farm. He hitched his horse at the rack, where other horses had stood fighting flies until they had stamped a hollow like a buffalo wallow in the dusty ground.

Judge Thayer got up from the accumulated business on his desk at the sound of Morgan's step in his door, and came forward with welcome in his beaming face.

"I asked the Governor for a company of militia to put down the disorder and outlawry in this town—I didn't think less than a company could do it," said the judge.

"Is he sending them?" Morgan inquired with polite interest.

"No, I'm glad to say he refused. He referred me to the sheriff."

"And the sheriff will act, I suppose?"

"Act?" Judge Thayer repeated, turning the word curiously. "Act!"—with all the contempt that could be centered in such a short explosion—"yes, he'll act like a forsworn and traitorous coward, the friend to thieves that he's always been! We don't need him, we don't need the Governor's petted, stalled militia, when we've got one man that's a regiment in himself!"

The judge must shake hands with Morgan again, and clap him on the shoulder to further express his admiration and the feeling of security his single-handed exploit against the oppressors of Ascalon had brought to the town.

"I and the other officers and directors sat up in the bank four nights, lights out and guns loaded, sweatin' blood, expecting a raid by that gang. They had this town buffaloeed, Morgan. I'm glad you came back here today and showed us the pattern of a real, old-fashioned man."

"I guess I was lucky," Morgan said, with modest depreciation of his valor.

"Maybe you call it luck where you came from, but we've got another name for it here in Ascalon."

"I'm sorry I couldn't keep my engagement to look at that farm, Judge Thayer. You must have heard my reason for it."

"Stilwell told me. It's a marvel you ever came back at all."

"If the farm isn't sold—"

"No," said the judge hastily, as if to turn him away from the subject. "Come in and sit down—there's a bigger thing than farming on hand for you if you can see your interests in it as I see them, Mr. Morgan. A man's got to trample down the briars before he makes his bed sometimes, you know—come on in out of this cussid sun."

"Morgan, the situation in Ascalon is like this," Judge Thayer resumed, seated at his desk. "We've got a city marshal that's bigger than the authority that created him; bigger than anything on earth that ever wore a star. Seth Craddock's enlarged himself and his authority until he's become a curse to the citizens of this town."

"I heard something of his doing from Fred Stilwell. Why don't you fire him?"

Had Killed Eight Men

"Morgan, I approached him," replied the judge, with an air of injury. "I believe on my soul the old devil spared my life only because I had be-

friend him in past days. There's a spark of gratitude in him that the drenching of blood hasn't put out. If it had been anybody else he'd have shot him dead."

"H-m!" said Morgan sympathetically.

"Morgan, that fellow's killed eight men in as many days! He's got a regular program—a man a day."

"It looks like something ought to be done to stop him."

"The old devil's shrewd, he's had legal counsel from no less illustrious sources than the county attorney, who's so crooked he couldn't lie on the side of a hill without rollin' down it like a hoop. Seth knows he fills an elective office; he's beyond the power of mayor and council to remove. The only way he can be ousted is by proceedings in court, which he could wear along till his term expired. We can't fire him, Morgan. He'll go on till he depopulates this town!"

"It's a remarkable situation," Morgan said.

"He's a jackal, which is neither wolf nor dog. He's never killed a man here yet out of necessity—he just shoots them down to see them kick, or to gratify some monstrous delight that has transformed him from the man I used to know."

"He may be insane," Morgan suggested.

"I don't know, but I don't think so. I can't abase my mind low enough to fathom that man."

"It's a wonder somebody hasn't killed him," Morgan speculated.

"He never arrests anybody, there hasn't been a prisoner in the calaboose since he took charge of this town. Notoriety has turned his head, notoriety seems to put a hale around him that makes a troop of sycophants look up to him as to a saint. Look here—look at this!"

The judge held out a newspaper, shaking it viciously, his face clouded with displeasure.

"Here's a piece two columns long about that scoundrel in this Kansas City paper—the notoriety of the town is obscured by the bloody reputation of its marshal."

"It must be gratifying to a man of his ambitions," Morgan commented, glancing curiously over the story, his mind on the first victim of Craddock's gun.

"It's a disgrace that some of us feel, whatever it may be to him. I expected him to confine his gun to gamblers and crooks and these vermin that hang around the women of the dance

houses; but he's right-hand man with them; they're all on his staff."

Morgan looked up in amazement, hardly able to believe what he heard.

"It's enough to disgust any decent man," Judge Thayer nodded. "You remember his first case—that fool cowboy he killed at the hotel?"

"I was just thinking of him," Morgan said.

"That's the kind he goes in for, cowboys from the range—green, innocent boys, harmless if you take 'em right. Yesterday afternoon he killed a young fellow from Glenmore. It's going to bring retaliation and reprisal on us; it's going to hurt us in this contest over the county seat."

"I shouldn't wonder," said Morgan, hoping the reprisal would be swift and severe.

"I think the man's blood mad," Judge Thayer went on, in a hopeless way. "It must be the outcome of all that slaughter among the buffalo. He's not a brave man, he lacks the bearing and the full look of the eye of a courageous man; but he carries two guns now, Morgan, and he can sling out and shoot a man with incredible speed. And we've got him quartered on us for nearly two years unless somebody from Glenmore comes over and nails him. We can't fire him, we don't dare to approach him to suggest his abdication. Morgan, we're in a three-cornered hell of a fix!"

"Can't the fellow be prosecuted for some of these murders? Isn't there some way the law can reach him?"

Off to Abilene

"The coroner's jury absolves him regularly," the judge replied wearily. "At first they did it because it was the routine, and now they do it to save their hides. No, there's just one quick and sure way of heading that devil off that I can see, Morgan, and that's for me to act while he's away. He's gone on some high-flyin' expedition to Abilene, leaving the town without a peace officer, at the mercy of bandits and thieves. I have the authority to swear in a deputy marshal, or a hundred of them."

Morgan looked up again quickly from his speculative study of the boards in Judge Thayer's floor, to meet the older man's shrewd eyes with a look of complete understanding. So they sat a moment, each reading the other as easily as one counts pebbles at the bottom of a clear spring.

"I don't believe I'm the man you're looking for," Morgan said finally.

"You're the only man that can do it,

Morgan. It looks to me like you're appointed by Providence to step in here and save the town from this reign of murder. You can supplant him, you can strip him of his badge of office when he steps from the train, and you're the one man that can do it!"

Morgan shook his head, whether in denial of his attributed valor and prowess, or in declination of the proffered honor, Judge Thayer could not tell.

"I believe you'd do it without ever throwing a gun down on him," the judge went on.

"I know he could!" broke in a clear, hearty, confident voice from the door.

"Come in and help me convince him, Rhetta," Judge Thayer said. "Mr. Morgan, my daughter. You have met before."

Morgan rose in considerable confusion, feeling more like an abashed and clumsy cowboy than he ever had felt before in his life. He stood with his battered hat held flat against his body at his belt, turning the old thing foolishly like a wheel, so unexpectedly confronted by this girl again, before whom he desired to appear as a man, and the best that was in the best man that he could ever be. And she stood smiling before him, mischief and mastery in her laughing eyes, confident as one who had subjugated him already, playing a tune on him, surely—a tune that came like a little voice out of his heart.

"I didn't know, I didn't suspect," he said.

"Of course not. She isn't anything like me," Judge Thayer laughed over it, mightily pleased by this evidence of confusion in a man who could heat his branding iron to set his mark on half a dozen desperadoes, and would turn to dough before the eyes of a simple maid.

"No more than a bird is like a bear," said Morgan, thinking aloud, racing mentally the next moment to snatch back his words and shape them in more conventional phrase. But too late; their joint laughter drowned his attempt to set it right, and the world lost a compliment that might have graced a courtier's tongue, perhaps. But not likely.

Morgan proffered the chair he had occupied, but Rhetta knew of one in reserve behind the display of wheat and oats in sheaf on the table. This she brought, seating herself near the door, making a triangle from which Morgan had no escape save thru the roof.

Judge Thayer resumed the discussion of the most vital matter in Ascalon, pressing Morgan to take the oath of office then and there.

"I wouldn't ask Mr. Morgan to accept the office," said Rhetta when Judge Thayer paused, "if I felt safe to stay in Ascalon another day with anybody else as marshal."

"That's a compelling reason for a man to take a job," Morgan told her, looking, for a daring moment, into the cool clarity of her honest brown eyes. "But I might make it worse instead of better. Trouble came to this town with me; it seems to stick to my heels like a dog."

"You got rid of most of it this morning—that gang will never come back," she said.

Morgan looked out of the open door, a thoughtfulness in his eyes that the nearer attraction could not for the moment dispel. "One of them will," he replied.

"Oh, one!" said she, discounting that one to nothing at all.

"The gamblers and saloon men are right about it," Morgan went on, turning to the judge; "this town will dry up and blow away as soon as it loses its notorious name. If you want to kill Ascalon, enforce the law. The question is, how many people here want it done?"

In a Serge Suit

"The respectable majority, I can assure you on that."

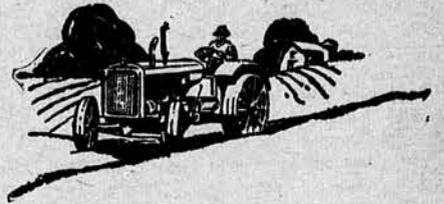
"Nearly everybody you talk to says they'd rather have Ascalon a whistling station on the railroad, where you

(Continued on Page 14)



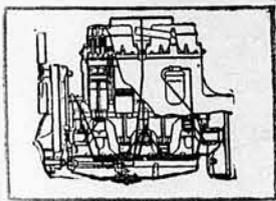
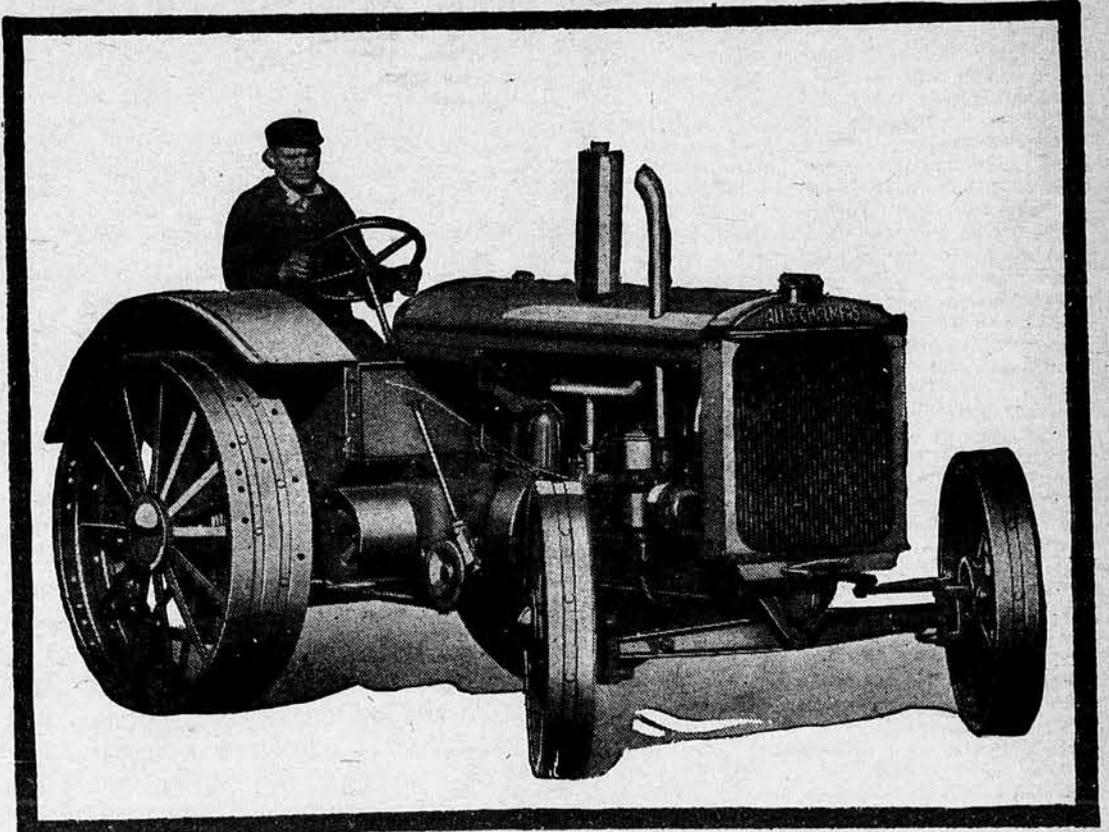
Out in the Cold

The 1928

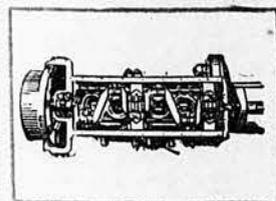


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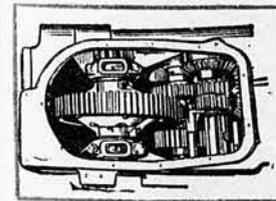
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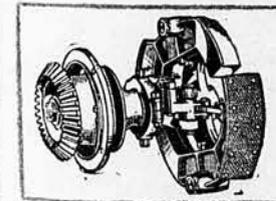
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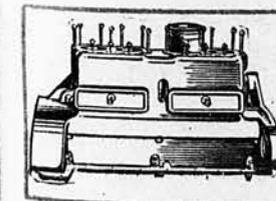
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Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 12)

could go to sleep in peace and get up feeling safe, than the awful place it is now," Rhetta said. She removed her sombrero and dropped it on the floor at her feet, as the weary of the turmoil that vexed her days.

Morgan noted for the first time that she was not dressed for the saddle today as on the occasion of their first meeting, but garbed in becoming simplicity in serge skirt and brown linen waist, a little golden bar with garnets at her throat. Her redundant dark hair, soft in its dusky shade as summer shadows in a deep wood, was coiled in a twisted heap to fit the crown of her mannish sombrero. It came down lightly over the tips of her ears in pretty disorder, due to the excitement of the morning, and she was fair as a camelia blossom, fresh as an evening primrose of her native prairie land.

"I wouldn't like to be the man that killed Ascalon, after all its highly painted past," Morgan said, trying to turn the matter off lightly. "It might be better for all the respectable people to go away and leave it wholly wicked, according to its fame."

"That might work to the satisfaction of all concerned, Mr. Morgan, if we had wagons and tents, and nothing more," rejoined the judge. "We could very well pick up and pull out in that case. But a lot of us have staked all we own on the future of this town and the country around it. We were here before Ascalon became a plague spot; we started it right, but it went wrong as soon as it was able to walk."

"It seems to have wandered around quite a bit since then," Morgan observed, sparing them a grin.

"It's been a wayward child," Rhetta sighed. "We're ashamed of our responsibility for it now."

"It would mean ruination to most of us to pull out and leave it to these wolves," said the judge. "We couldn't think of that."

"Of course not, I was only making a poor joke when I talked of a retreat," Morgan assured them. "Things will begin to die down here in a year or two—I've seen towns like this before; they always calm down and take up business seriously in time, or blow away and vanish completely. That's what happens to most of them if they're let go their course—change and shift, range breaking up into farms, cowboys going on, take care of that."

"I don't think Ascalon will go out that way—not if we can keep the county seat," Judge Thayer said. "If you were to step into the breach while that killer's away and rub even one little white spot in the town—"

Morgan seemed to interpose in the manner of throwing out his hand, a gesture speaking of the fatuity, and his unwillingness to set himself to the task.

"Not just temporarily; we don't mean just temporarily, Mr. Morgan; but for good," Rhetta urged. "I want to take over editing the paper and be of some use in the world; but I couldn't think of doing it with all this killing going on, and a lot of wild men shooting out windows."

"No, of course you couldn't," Morgan agreed.

The railroad immigration agent has been trying to locate a colony of Mennonites here," Judge Thayer explained; "fifty families or more of them; but the notoriety of the town made the elders skittish. They came out this spring, liked the country, saw its future with eyes that revealed like telescopes, and would have bought ten sections of land to begin with if it hadn't been for two or three killings while they were here."

"It was the same way with those people from Pennsylvania," said Rhetta.

"We had a crowd of Pennsylvania Dutch out here a week or two after the Mennonites," the judge enlarged. "smellin' around hot-foot on the trail as hounds; but this atmosphere of Ascalon and its bad influence on the country wouldn't be good for their young folks, they said. So they backed off. And that's the way it's gone; that's the way it will go. The blight of Ascalon falls over this country for fifty miles around, the finest country the Almighty ever scattered grass seed over. You saw the possibilities of it

from a distance, Mr. Morgan; others have seen it. Wouldn't you be doing humanity a larger service, a more immediate and applicable service, by clearing away the pest spot?"

What Did the People Want?

Morgan thought it over, hands on his thighs, head bent a little, eyes on his boots, conscious that the girl was watching him anxiously, as one on trial at the bar watches a doubtful jury when counsel makes the last appeal.

"There's a lot of logic in what you say," he admitted; "it ought to appeal to a man big enough, confident enough to undertake and put the job thru."

He looked up suddenly, answering directly Rhetta Thayer's anxious, appealing brown eyes. "For if he should fail, bungle it and have to throw down his hand before he'd won the game, it would be Katy-bar-the-door for that man. He'd have to know how far the people of this town wanted him to go before starting, and there's only one boundary—the limit of all the law. If they want anything less than that a man had better keep hands off."

Rhetta nodded, her hands clenched as if she held on in desperate hope of rescue. Judge Thayer said no more.

He sat watching Morgan's face, knowing well when a word too many might change the verdict to his loss.

"The question is, how far do they want a man to go in the regeneration of Ascalon? How many are willing to put purity above profit for a while? Business would suffer; it would be as dead here as a grasshopper after a prairie fire while readjustment to new conditions shaped. It might be a year or two before healthy, legitimate trade could take the place of this flashy life, and it might never rebound from the operation. A man would want the people who are calling for law and order here to be satisfied with the new conditions; he wouldn't want any whiners at the funeral."

"New people would come, new business would grow, as soon as the news got abroad that a different condition prevailed in this town," Judge Thayer replied. "I can satisfy you in an hour that the business men want what they're demanding, and will be satisfied to take the risk of the result."

"I came out here to farm," Morgan hazarded.

"There'll not be much sod broken between now and late fall, from the present look of things," the judge said. "We've had the longest dry spell I've ever seen in this country—going on four weeks now without a drop of rain. It comes that way once every five or seven years; but that also happens

back in Ohio and other places men consider especially favored," he hastened to add.

"I didn't intend to break sod," Morgan told him. "A man couldn't sow wheat in raw sod. That's why I wanted to look at that claim down by the river."

"It will keep. Or you could buy it, and hire your crop put in while you're marshal here in town."

"And I could edit the paper. Between us we could save the county seat."

Rhetta spoke quite seriously, so seriously, indeed, that her father laughed.

"I had forgotten all about saving the county seat—I was considering only the soul of Ascalon," he said.

"If you refuse to let father swear you in, Mr. Morgan, Craddock will say you were afraid. I'd hate to have him do that," urged Rhetta.

"He might," Morgan granted, and with subdued voice and thoughtful manner that gave them a fresh rebound of hope.

And at length they had their will, but not until Morgan had gone the round of the business men on the public square, gathering the assurance of great and small that they were weary of bloodshed and violence, notoriety and unrest; that they would let the bars down to him if he would undertake cleaning up the town, and abide by what might come of it without a growl.

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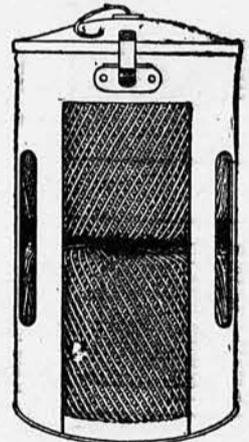
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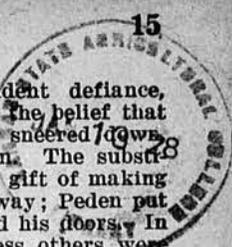
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No snarling, no tangling, no collapsing; the **PATENTED COVER** holds its shape to the last. Every foot ties a bundle.



When they returned to Judge Thayer's office Morgan took the oath to enforce the statutes of the state of Kansas and the ordinances of the city of Ascalon, Rhetta standing by with palpitating breast and glowing eyes, hands behind her like a little girl waiting her turn in a spelling class. When Morgan lowered his hand Rhetta started out of her expectant pose, producing with a show of triumph a short piece of broad white ribbon, with City Marshal stamped on it in tall black letters.

On the Proof Press

Judge Thayer laughed as Morgan backed away from her when she advanced to pin it on his breast.

"I set up the type and printed it myself on the proof press," she said, in pretty appeal to him to stand and be hitched to his sign of his new office.

"It's so—it's rather—prominent, isn't it?" he said, still edging away.

"There isn't any regular shiny badge for you; the great, grisly Mr. Craddock wore away the only one the town owns. Please, Mr. Morgan—you'll have to wear something to show your authority, won't he, pa?"

"It would be wiser to wear it till I can send for another badge, Morgan, or we can get the old one away from Seth. Your authority would be questioned without a badge; they're strong for badges in this town."

So Morgan stood like a family horse while Rhetta pinned the ribbon to the pocket of his dingy gray woolen shirt, where it flaunted its unmistakable proclamation in a manner much more effective than any police shield or star ever devised. Rhetta pressed it down hard with the palm of her hand to make the stiff ribbon assume a graceful hang; so hard that she must have felt the kick of the new officer's heart just under it. And she looked up into his eyes with a glad, confident smile.

"I feel safe now," she said, sighing as one who puts down a wearing burden at the end of a toilsome journey.

The stars came out over a strange, silent, astonished Ascalon that night. The wolf howling of its revelry was stilled, the clamor of its obscene diversions was hushed. It was as if the sparkling tent of the heavens were a great bowl turned over the place, hushing its stridulous merriment, stifling its wild laughter and dry-throated feminine screams.

The windows of Peden's hall were dark, the black covers were drawn over the gambling tables, the great bar stood deserted in the gloom.

As usual the streets around the public square were lively with people, coming and passing thru the beams of light from windows, smoking and talking and idling in groups, but there was no movement of festivity abroad in the night, no yelping of arriving or departing rangers. It was as if the town had died suddenly, so suddenly that all within it were struck dumb by the event.

For the new city marshal—the interloper as many held him to be—the tall, solemn, long-stepping stranger who carried a rifle always ready like a man looking for a coyote, had put the lock of his prohibition on everything within the town. Everything that counted—that is, in the valuation of the proscribed.

In a Long Frock Coat

Early in the first hours of his authority the new city marshal, or deputy marshal, to be exact, had received from unimpeachable source no less than a thick volume of the statutes, that the laws of the state of Kansas which he had sworn to enforce, prohibited the sale of intoxicating liquors; prohibited gambling and games of chance; interdicted the operation of immoral resorts—put a lock and key in his hand, in short, that would shut up the ribald pleasures of Ascalon like a tomb. As for the ordinances of the city, which he also had obligated himself to apply, Morgan had not found time to work down to them. There appeared to be authority in the thick volume Judge Thayer had lent him to last Ascalon a long time. If he should find himself running short from that source, then the city ordinances could be drawn upon in their time and place.

Exclusive of the mighty Peden, the other traffickers in vice were inconsequential, mere retailers, hucksters, peddlers in this way. They were as vicious as unquenchable fire, certainly,

and numerous, but small, and largely under the patronage of the king of the proscribed, Peden of the hundred foot bar.

And this Peden was a big, broad-chested, muscular man, whose neck rode like a mortised beam out of his shoulders, straight with the back of his head. His face was handsome in a bold, shrewd mold, but dark, as if his blood carried the taint of a baser race. He went about always dressed in a long frock coat, with no vest to obscure the spread of his white shirt front; low collar, with narrow black tie done in exact bow; broad-brimmed white sombrero tilted back from his forehead, a cigar that always seemed fresh under his great mustache.

This mustache, heavy, black, was the one sinister feature of the man's otherwise rather open and confidence-winning face. It was a cloud that more than half-obscured the nature of

the man, an ambush where his passions and dark subterfuges lay concealed.

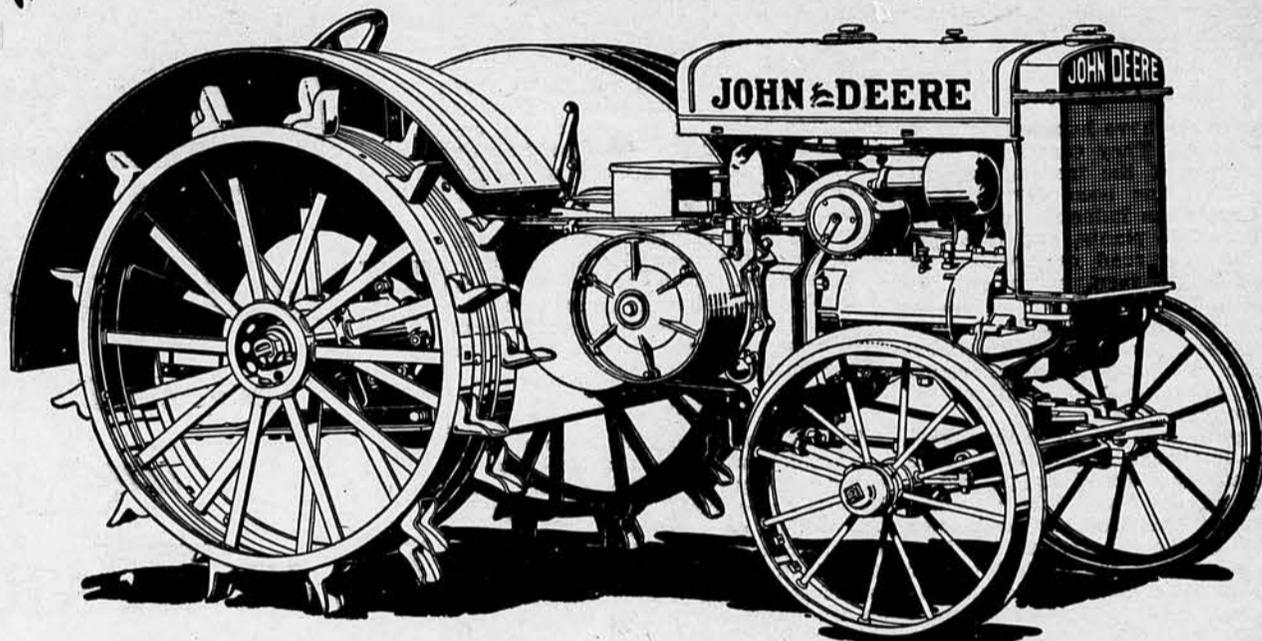
Peden had met the order to close his doors with smiling loftiness, easy understanding of what he read it to mean. Astonished to find his offer of money silently and sternly ignored, Peden had grown contemptuously defiant. If it was a bid for him to raise the ante, Morgan was starting off on a lame leg, he said. Ten dollars, a night was as much as the friendship of any man that ever wore the collar of the law was worth to him. Take it or leave it, and be cursed to him, with embellishment of profanity and debasement of language which were new and astonishing even to Morgan's sophisticated ears. Peden turned his back to the new officer after drenching him down with this deluge of abuse, setting his face about the business of the night.

And there self-confident defiance, fattened a long time on the belief that law was a thing to be sneered at, met inflexible resolution. The substitute city marshal had a gift of making a few words go a long way; Peden put out his lights and locked his doors. In the train of his darkness others were swallowed. Within two hours after nightfall the town was submerged in gloom.

Threats, maledictions, followed Morgan as he walked the round of the public square, rifle ready for instant use, pistol on his thigh. And the blessing of many a mother, whose sons and daughters stood at the perilous crater of that infernal pit, went out thru the dark after him, also; and the prayers of honest folk that no skulking coward might shoot him down out of the shelter of night.

Even as they cursed him behind his (Continued on Page 17)

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ONE of the real highlights of the Eastern Tour of the "All Kansas" Group of farmers last month was the visit to the plants of the International Harvester Company at Chicago. This was natural; every man had used International equipment, and he would of course have an interest in the manufacturing processes the company has developed.

The McCormick Works, which the Kansas farmers saw—the International Harvester Company has many other plants—traces its existence in an unbroken thread straight back to the original reaper invented in 1831 by Cyrus Hall McCormick. To see the McCormick Works "from cellar to garret," as the Kansas folks did, is to realize visually that this great works is representative of all the mechanical developments which have been brought about by man in less than 100 years. The Kansas men went away with a clear conception of the winning fight being continuously waged both to match civilization's food demands and to make the contest an easier one for farmers.

'Tis a Long Road!

These Works have hundreds of acres of floor space. They supply an excellent example of the tremendous efficiency which has been developed by modern American industrial plants. As one visits these plants, and then considers the long road over which the manufacture of farm equipment has come, he is likely to marvel at the intelligence of Cyrus Hall McCormick and the executives of the International Harvester Company in more recent years in being able to build up the plants so rapidly.

If we go back as far as history takes us, there is always wheat. It is found in the mummy cases of Egypt, and in the ruins of the Swiss lake dwellers. But whether prepared for food, such as "cakes of the hearth," in the time of Abraham, or in the white bread of today, this same history tells us that to cut the wheat a reaping hook or a sickle was used. This primitive sickle was first made of flint, of bone, and then of bronze. The bronze tool was curved and had a shank for a handle, quite like the sickle our fathers used but smaller. Pictures of these are found on the tombs at Thebes in Egypt, drawn 15 centuries B. C. This crude tool in the form of our sickle remained an accepted method of harvesting up to about 90 years ago.

The sickle developed into a scythe, by means of which both hands could be used instead of one. The scythe is still a familiar tool on farms, but it serves other purposes than as a means of harvesting grain.

Gradually the blade of the scythe was made lighter, the handle was lengthened, and then fingers were added to collect the grain and carry it to the end of the stroke so that the cut swath was neatly laid to the sun for drying. This improved tool was given a new name—the cradle scythe or the cradle. It is a distinctly American development evolved by the colonists, who probably brought with them various European types which they afterward improved. Professor Brewer of Yale fixes the introduction of the cradle as about 1776. With a cradle in heavy grain an experienced man can cut about 2 acres a day and another man can rake and bind it into sheaves. The cradle enables two men to do the work of six or seven with sickles.

Pliny Had an Idea

Before long the cradle spread to all other countries. It remained the most efficient harvesting tool until it was displaced by McCormick's reaper. We still find it used in this country and abroad where conditions make reaping machines impracticable.

While the reaping hook, the scythe and the cradle were the accepted harvesting tools, we should not assume that machines were unthought of. As early as the First Century we find, according to Pliny, that the Gauls used what might be termed a stripping header—a device with lance-shaped knives or teeth with sharpened sides

projecting from a bar, like guard teeth, but set close together to form a sort of comb. As it was pushed forward the stalks came between these sharp teeth so that the heads could be knocked off or stripped off and dropped into the box attached behind. As soon as the box became filled they emptied it.

Aside from this machine of the Gauls, mechanical methods of harvesting received practically no attention until about 1800. About that time the first English patent was granted. In 1803 we have record of the first American invention in this line, but we may say broadly that up to 1831 no practical reaper had been developed.

In 1831 came McCormick's reaper, the first practical machine of its kind taken into the field. Altho McCormick's reaper was not patented until 1834, one year after a patent was granted to Obed Hussey for his machine, young McCormick gave a public exhibition in Virginia in 1831, three years prior to that time. It was in the fall of that year young Cyrus McCormick hitched four horses to his machine, which had been built in the old blacksmith's shop on the farm, and drove into a field of late oats belonging to John Steele, adjoining his father's farm at Steele's Tavern. McCormick's machine, to the surprise of everyone, actually cut the grain, and in less than half a day had reaped 6 acres of oats, as much as six men would have done by the old-fashioned method. Altho the United States had been established more than 50 years, this was the first grain that had ever been cut by a machine in this country.

Then Cincinnati Woke Up

This was not the first attempt of a McCormick to solve the problem of harvesting grain by machinery, for Robert McCormick, father of Cyrus, had worked on a machine of this kind as far back as 1816. The father tried it again in 1831 but abandoned it, and in the same year the son, Cyrus, took up the work and completed the machine which started the world toward cheaper bread.

The reaper taken into the field by Mr. McCormick in 1831 embodied the essential parts of the machines with which most of us are now familiar. Mr. McCormick's reaper had a platform for receiving the grain, a knife for cutting it, supported by stationary fingers extending over the edge of the platform, and a reel to gather it. The driver of the machine rode one of the horses, while the man who raked off the grain walked by the side of the machine.

The 10 years following the introduction of the first reaper were strenuous times for Mr. McCormick. He preached the gospel of the reaper without success until 1841, when he sold two for \$100, the next year seven. In 1843, 20 machines were made and sold and 50 in 1844. The reaper business had started. About this time an order for eight had come from Cincinnati. It opened Mr. McCormick's eyes. He saw that the time had come to leave the backwoods farm, a hundred miles from a railway, so he set out on horseback for the western prairies.

He rode thru Illinois, Wisconsin, Missonri, Ohio and New York, trying to find some one who would build the reaper in quantities. Finally in Brockport, N. Y., he found D. S. Morgan and W. H. Seymour, who agreed to make 100 reapers. Altogether, in the two years after he left Virginia, McCormick sold 240 reapers. He then decided it was time to build his own factory at Chicago.

The problem of marketing his new invention did not prevent him from attempting to improve it. Between 1831 and 1846, when Mr. McCormick located in Chicago, he was diligently at work testing and perfecting his machine, and part of his time during these years was spent in the iron and smelting business. In 1845 he secured a second patent which embodied important changes in the cutting mechanism. In 1847 he patented the third step in the development of this machine, the addition of a seat for carry-

(Continued on Page 31)



"I doubt if anyone could be harder on rubbers"

*How this Kansas farmer
saves money on footwear
and keeps his*

FEET WARM and DRY

If you are hard on footwear . . . if you must work in wet, cold weather and want warm dry feet . . . and if you would like to cut your footwear expense—you will be interested in what one shrewd farmer does:

"I doubt if anyone could be harder on rubbers than I am, for I wear rubbers a lot even in dry weather," says George A. White, whose fine 80-acre farm is situated on a paved highway only a few minutes drive by auto, from Atchison, Kansas. He continues:

"I am constantly on my feet, in and out of the barn, in the fields, and often walking on concrete sidewalks and roads. For the last five years I have worn nothing but Ball-Band, because no other kind of rubbers, I have discovered, gives as much wear for the money."

In the photograph, Mr. White has on a pair of sturdy work rubbers called heavy dull sandals.

Millions of men like Mr. White have had the same satisfaction out of Ball-Band footwear that he tells about. And it is no accident that they do . . . for all Ball-Band

Ball-Band boots, arctics and rubbers are shaped to fit without binding, pinching or rubbing at any point. Made in styles and sizes for every member of the family.



footwear is made in one place—our own factory here in Mishawaka. Quality does not vary. Farmers in one part of the country can buy just as good rubbers, arctics and boots as those in any other. All they need do is ask the dealer for Ball-Band and look for the Red Ball trade-mark. Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Mfg. Co., 441 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana.

BALL-BAND

BOOTS · LIGHT RUBBERS
HEAVY RUBBERS · ARCTICS
GALOSHES · SPORT AND WORK SHOES
WOOL BOOTS AND SOCKS

Look for the Red Ball



Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 15)

back the outlawed sneered at Morgan and the new order that seemed to threaten the world-wide fame of Ascalon. It was only the brief oppression of transient authority, they said; wait till Seth Craddock came back and you would see this range wolf throw dust for the timber.

They spoke with great confidence and kindling pleasure of Seth's return, and the amusing show that would attend his resumption of authority. For it was understood that Seth would not come alone. Peden, it was said, had attended to that already by telegraph. Certain handy gun-slingers would come with him from Kansas City and Abilene, friends of Peden who had made reputations and had no hesitancy about maintaining them.

As the night lengthened this feeling of security, of pleasurable anticipation increased. This little break in its life would do the town good; things would whirl away with recharged energy when the doors were opened again. Money would simply accumulate in the period of stagnation to be thrown into the mill with greater abandon than before by the fools who stood around waiting for the show to resume.

And the spectacle of seeing Seth Craddock drive this simpleton clear over the edge of the earth would be a diversion that would compensate for many days of waiting. That alone would be a thing worth waiting for, they said.

Time began to walk in slack traces, the heavy wain of night at its slow heels, for the dealers and sharpers, mackerels and frail, spangled women to whom the open air was as strange as sunlight to an earthworm. They passed from malediction and muttered threat against the man who had brought this sudden change in their accustomed lives, to a state of indignant rebellion as they milled around the square and watched him tramp his unending beat.

A little way from the line of hitching racks Morgan walked, away from the thronged sidewalk, in the clear where all could see him, and a shot from some dark window would not imperil the life of another. Around and around the square he tramped in the dusty, hoof-cut street, keeping his own counsel, unspeaking and unspoken to, the living spirit of the mighty law.

Bleached Men Objected

It was a high-handed piece of business, the bleached men and kalsomined women declared, as they passed from the humor of contemplating Seth Craddock's return to fretful chafing against the restraint of the present hour. How did it come that one man could lord it over a whole town of free and independent Americans that way? Why didn't somebody take a shot at him? Why didn't they defy him, go and open the doors and let this thirsty, money-padded through up to the gambling tables and bars? There were plenty of questions and suggestions, but nobody went beyond them.

The moon was in mid-heaven, untroubled by a veil of cloud; the day-wind was resting under the edge of the world, asleep. Around and around the public square this sentinel of the new moral force that had laid its hand over Ascalon tramped the white road. Rangers from far cow camps, disappointed of their night's debauch, began to mount and ride away, turning in their saddles as they went for one more look at the lone sentry who was a regiment in himself indeed.

The bleached men began to yawn, the medicated women to slip away. Good citizens who had watched in anxiety, fearful that this rash champion of the new order would find a bullet between his shoulders before midnight, began to breathe easier and seek their beds in a strange state of security. Ascalon was shut up; the howling of its wastrels was stilled. It was incredible, but true.

By midnight the last cowboy had gone galloping on his long ride to carry the news of Ascalon's eclipse over the desolate gray prairie; an hour later the only sign of life in the town was the greasy light of the Santa Fe cafe, where a few lingering rondscrepts were supping on cove oyster stew. These came out at last, to stand a little while like stranded mariners on a lonesome beach watch-

ing for a rescuing sail, then parted and went clumping their various ways over the rattling board-walks.

Morgan stopped at the pump in the square to refresh himself with a drink. A dog came and lapped out of the trough, stood a little while when its thirst was satisfied, turning its head, listening, as tho it missed something out of the night. It trotted off presently. It was the last living thing on the streets of the town save the weary city marshal, who stood with hat off at the pump to feel the cool wind that came across the sleeping prairie before the dawn.

At that same hour another watcher turned from her open window, where she had sat a long time straining into the silence that blessed the town. She had been clutching her heart in the dread of hearing a shot, full of upbraids for the peril she had thrust upon this brave man. For he would not have assumed the office but for her solicitation, she knew well. She

stretched out her hand into the moonlight as if she wafted him her benediction for the peace he had brought, a great, glad surge of something more tender than gratitude in her warm young bosom.

In a little while she came to the window again, when the moonlight was slanting into it, and stood leaning her hands on the sill, her dark hair coming down in a cloud over her white night-dress. She strained again into the quiet night, listening, and listening, smiled. Then she stood straight, touched finger tips to her lips and waved away a kiss into the moonlight and the little timid awakening wind that came out of the east like a young hare before the dawn.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

F. L. Houghton is Dead

Frederick L. Houghton, for 33 years the secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America and nationally known for his lifetime efforts in the purebred dairy livestock industry, died suddenly December 19, in the secretary's office at Brattleboro, Vt. He was 68 years old. Altho Mr. Houghton

had not seemed in the best of health lately, he had shown no signs of any serious trouble. He had not been absent from work on account of illness for as much as a day in 25 years.

His father, Charles B. Houghton, was one of the pioneer breeders of purebred Holstein cattle in America and established a herd of imported Holsteins in Putney, Vt., in 1866, the second herd of the kind ever brought together in this country.

The prominence of both father and son in the breeding of the Holstein and the fact that in 1887 the younger Mr. Houghton had re-established the Holstein-Friesian Register as the principal publication of its kind naturally led to the election of Frederick Houghton in 1894 as secretary of the Holstein-Friesian Association. It was his life work. For 33 years he had struggled to build up interest in breeding the now well-known Holstein-Friesian black and white cattle. When he became secretary of the association it had 422 members, and at his death it is an organization of 28,000 members scattered all over the United States.

Kansas farms need more alfalfa.



Choose the Cletrac Way to Bigger Farm Profits!



A GAIN this year, thousands of straight-thinking farmers are going to choose CLETRAC as the power unit for their farms. They have studied the power question — as it affects their crops and their yearly incomes. They have learned the waste of slow and seemingly cheaper methods. And they have come to this sound conclusion: *abundant power, positive traction regardless of season or*

ground conditions, and speedier work are the features that put additional dollars in the bank at harvest time.

There is a way to bigger farm profits and easier farm work—and it is through the use of CLETRAC that you will find it. *Here is power, greater in pounds pull than any other tractor of equal weight can deliver. Here is traction, positive and sure-gripping, that pulls the heaviest loads through low, wet spots or over ice and snow. Here is balance of*

weight for steep hillside work, without danger. "One-Shot" oiling that lubricates the tractor instantly, at the mere push of a plunger. Speed that gets work done quickly. Remarkably low gas and oil consumption that cuts operating costs to bed-rock. In a word, CLETRAC has every possible feature for comfort, convenience and profit in farm work!

Mail the Coupon Today for Full Particulars

Let us send you without any obligation the complete story of CLETRAC and its thorough fitness for your farm work. Thousands of other farmers have found CLETRAC a short cut to better farming and bigger incomes. You owe it to yourself to get full details NOW! Mail the coupon or a postal today.

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Please send me complete literature on the CLETRAC for farm use.

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We Visited a "Lower Court"

But the Real Crooks Are Handled "Just the Same as in America"

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

I WON'T be using my car this morning, boys," offered an English tobacco salesman we had met the night before at the "open house" party at Winnebah, on the west African Gold Coast. "You're jolly well welcome to it if you want it. Take a ride back and see a bit of the bush. That's where the real country is."

His important native chauffeur bowed Jim and me into the big American car and we struck out for an inland native town 15 or 20 miles back. The narrow little highway circled about the edge of the town as if screwing up its courage for the plunge and then struck boldly off into the jungle, a straightaway dash into the heart of the tangled African bush.

Now we climbed a long, low hill and, thru the occasional open windows in the green jungle walls we caught fleeting glimpses of deep verdant valleys on either side, each a jungle in itself. There were hopeless masses of dark, dense undergrowth topped by mightier trees of all kinds and colors, and even these overshadowed by occasional giant palms towering like hollyhocks over a weedy flower garden.

A few miles farther inland, little clearings appeared, each only a few rough acres hewn out of the jungle and producing, still in a half-wild state, a living of sorts for the blacks who till the land. A half-dozen rows of corn, a crazy quilt patch of yams, a scattering of pau pau trees, various sorts of greens, and always a background of stumps and weeds and undomesticated trees. A rather pitiful attempt at farming as we regard the profession, for the work is all done by hand—and by head.

There are no horses on these "farms," no tractors, and not even cattle to be worked. There is no machin-

ery of any kind, except crude, adze-like hoes, an occasional axe, a clumsy machete—and the bare hands, and feet and heads of the natives. In truth, the principal factor in what little success is achieved in this primitive manner of farming is Nature herself, who smiles on the pitiful little farms in her most tolerant and munificent mood. Plenty of rain, plenty of sunshine, no killing frosts, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables that have been acclimated thru thousands of years of natural selection—these are the gifts that supplement the feager effort and knowledge furnished by the native farmers.

Still farther inland we found some cocoa plantations and a more systematic cultivation. An enterprising man clears a patch of land, sets out cocoa or oil palm trees and when the trees finally begin to produce, his future is assured. He piles his crop on the heads of his wives and children—and sometimes his slaves, even in these modern times—transports it to the nearest motor road or town, often a hundred miles or more away, and collects his yearly revenue. A laborious process, and yet thousands of tons of palm oil and cocoa are exported annually, and every pound grown entirely by natives with no machinery or power of any kind.

Of course, commerce is developing more and more of a demand for the cocoa and palm oil of Africa as well as a reciprocating demand on the part of the African natives for print cloth and other products of civilization in return. As a result, the next few years may see a great change in the farming methods in the wets coast bush country, but in my opinion it will never be a white man's farming country. White men, horses, and cattle cannot stand



Pawnee Bill Famous Scout and Ranchman Recommends These Posts

MAJOR GORDON W. LILLIE, known throughout the world as "Pawnee Bill", now owner of a large ranch near Pawnee, Okla., says of The Long-Bell Post Everlasting:

"Yes, these posts have been in over ten years and I see absolutely no sign of deterioration. I moved some of my buffalo fence this spring and am sending you the photo of a pile of your creosoted posts showing the end that was buried two and one-half feet in the ground. You can see plainly that they are solid and good as the day they were set."

"I cannot say enough or recommend your creosoted posts too highly for they supply a need on my ranch that I have sought for many years."

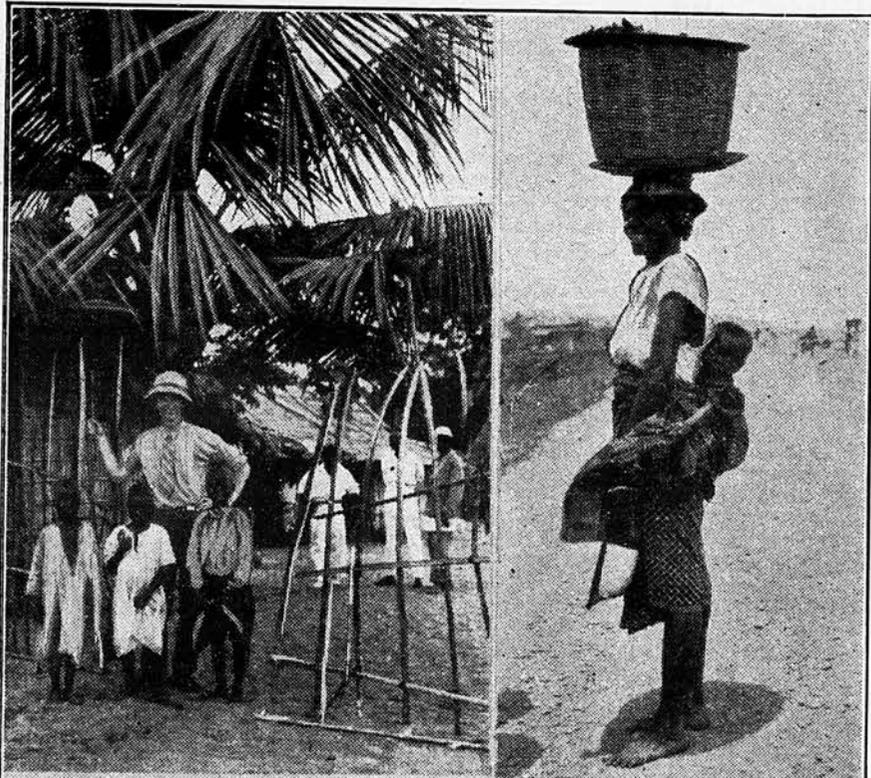
Ask Your Lumberman!

FREE Booklet—"Serving Through the Years" is full of interesting facts, photographs of posts in actual use, proving the economy and efficiency of Long-Bell Creosoted Posts. Send postcard for free copy.



The Long-Bell Lumber Company
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The Long-Bell Post Everlasting
Creosoted Full Length Under Pressure



Flood Gave the Three Boys in the Picture at the Upper Left Thripence Each and "Could Hardly Get Rid of 'Em." He Also Paid the Woman at the Upper Right Thripence for Posing, and "Was Afraid He Had Bought a Family"; at the Bottom Are Mr. Bray and Mr. and Mrs. Moore, Whom Flood and Wilson Met in Zinnebah; Mrs. Moore is the Only White Woman They Have Seen for Months.



Insure meat and flavor in your cure

"We cured all our meat last winter with Old Hickory Smoked Salt. The following October our neighbors were complimenting us on our fine tasting hams with the genuine smoke flavor perfectly retained and free from the strong taste that meat frequently has after so many months in storage."
—Mr. and Mrs. Wilbur Harmon, West Point, Ind.

CURE your meat with Edwards Old Hickory Smoked Salt this winter and serve your family and friends with the choicest delicacies until the last mouthful is eaten. The hickory wood smoke and highest purity salt go through the meat together. They are readily absorbed by the fresh tissues and evenly distributed through them. Their combined preservative action begins immediately. Spoilage is arrested at its source. You save the smoke house shrink, labor and fire risk. No smoke-house needed. The blending of flavors, too, begins as soon

as the Old Hickory Smoked Salt comes in contact with the fresh cuts. Smoke and salt and natural meat juices mingle. They develop a smooth, mild tang, ripening and mellowing the rich fats. This saves these valuable food elements that are lost by the old method of smoking. Meat cured with Old Hickory is delicious from the moment you take it out of the cure. And like old-fashioned fruit cake, it improves with age and grows richer and mellow with every added month in storage. Buy your supply today. Your dealer can supply it in ten-lb., trade marked drums only.

Write for FREE BOOKLET No. 464

Old Hickory SMOKED SALT EDWARDS PROCESS PATENTS PENDING

THE SMOKED SALT COMPANY, 444-464 Culvert Street, Cincinnati, O.

the climate, disease, tse tse fly, and other menaces against which nature has armed the blacks. The black heart of Africa must be forever black. If there are grandsons of the heroes of that great American pioneering epoch, the Covered Wagon days of '49 and the '50s, who thirst for Twentieth Century pioneering they can find plenty of opportunity in Africa—but little reward on the West Coast for some time to come.

"Hello! What's going on there?" I yelled to our driver as a turn in the road disclosed a white stone building, surrounded by a wide, covered porch and scores of solemn blacks.

"Co't, sah. It be co't palaver, sah," he announced. "That be the co't house, sah."

"Stop. Let's see what's up," said Jim. He likes police courts anyway. We climbed out of the car and sidled up to a group of distinguished looking colored gentlemen who stood aloof at one end of the long porch. A young Daniel in gray spats, a gold pencil in his pocket, and the law of the land in one volume under his arm, greeted us with a cheerful bow.

"We're just a couple of American tourists having a look around," we explained, "and wonder if we might visit court a few minutes?"

"Certainly," he replied, in better English than American. "You'll be most welcome. This is just a lower court, where minor cases are heard, but you may find it interesting."

"The real crooks get into the higher courts, I suppose, just as they do in America," I ventured, wondering if the native African judicial system had thus developed on a par with our own.

"Ah, no, sir," he grinned. "The real crooks never get into any court here—just as in America." Truly he was a wise judge, this well-dressed, black, young jurist.

Everyone rose to his feet as we entered the crowded court room, and all remained standing until our conductor, who turned out to be the judge himself, took his place upon the bench and bowed us to conspicuous seats within the railed enclosure before the bench.

His honor then poised a huge quill pen exactly as a learned judge should do, looked down from the ebony bench and smiled—first, sternly at a sullen black giant, naked to the waist, already arranged directly before the bench, in the prisoner's dock, a piece of glittering mahogany furniture that looked exactly like a Church of England pulpit.

He smiled again—this time the wise, reserved smile of the sphinx, directed toward the battery of attorneys seated

at a large table a little to his left. One sage old barrister, his kinky wool partly covered by a motheaten, powdered wig, scowled at his notes and thumbed a heavy book, inspiring at once the confidence of his client and the respect of his opponent.

His honor smiled again—patronizingly at the roomful of spectators, and hospitably at us. Then he nodded to the clerk who immediately announced the case of Koko, charged with being drunk.

"Does he plead guilty or not guilty?" inquired the judge.

"We know he was drunk, your honor. He needs no hearing," interrupted the bemedalled and sternly uniformed chief of police who acted as public accuser.

"Well, did he plead drinking for native custom? Maybe he had a mother back in the bush get married or die or something and had a right to drink." We learned afterward that the British colonial courts are always careful to respect the native customs and usages wherever possible.

"No, he didn't plead native custom. It was nobody's birthday," grinned the black accuser.

"What did you drink?"

"Gin, your honor."

"How much?"

"Half a bottle, your honor."

"That half bottle will cost you 10 shillings. Next case!" and the prisoner was led from the pulpit.

A shriveled old man with one eye gone was led into the dock, charged with carrying a gun without a license. A rusty old muzzle loader, considerably over 6 feet long, was presented as Exhibit A. Thru an interpreter the accused explained he had bought the gun a month before and "dashed" it to his son, back in the bush. The gun wouldn't work and the old man was bringing it to a blacksmith to be fixed when he was arrested.

"The accused is an old man, and out of respect for his age, I will fine him thrice," solemnly declared the judge, and he winked at us. "Next case." Surely his justice was tempered with mercy.

The next defendant was a licensed letter writer accused of charging too high a fee.

"What did you charge this man for writing a letter for him?" the bristling prosecutor asked the accused, nodding toward his accuser, a ragged victim of illiteracy and profiteering.

"Two and six, sir," the dapper letter writer admitted. This is about 60 cents in American money, and is equivalent to two days' wages for the common African laborer.

"Are you a licensed letter writer?" asked the judge.

"Yes, your honor."

The judge next read, partly for our benefit I believe, the statute for the protection of illiterates and then thundered at the accused. "You are literate

and should know the law and should be the last to take advantage of illiteracy, the very source of your income. Why did you charge so much?"

"Well, he came to me when I was very busy, your honor, and—"

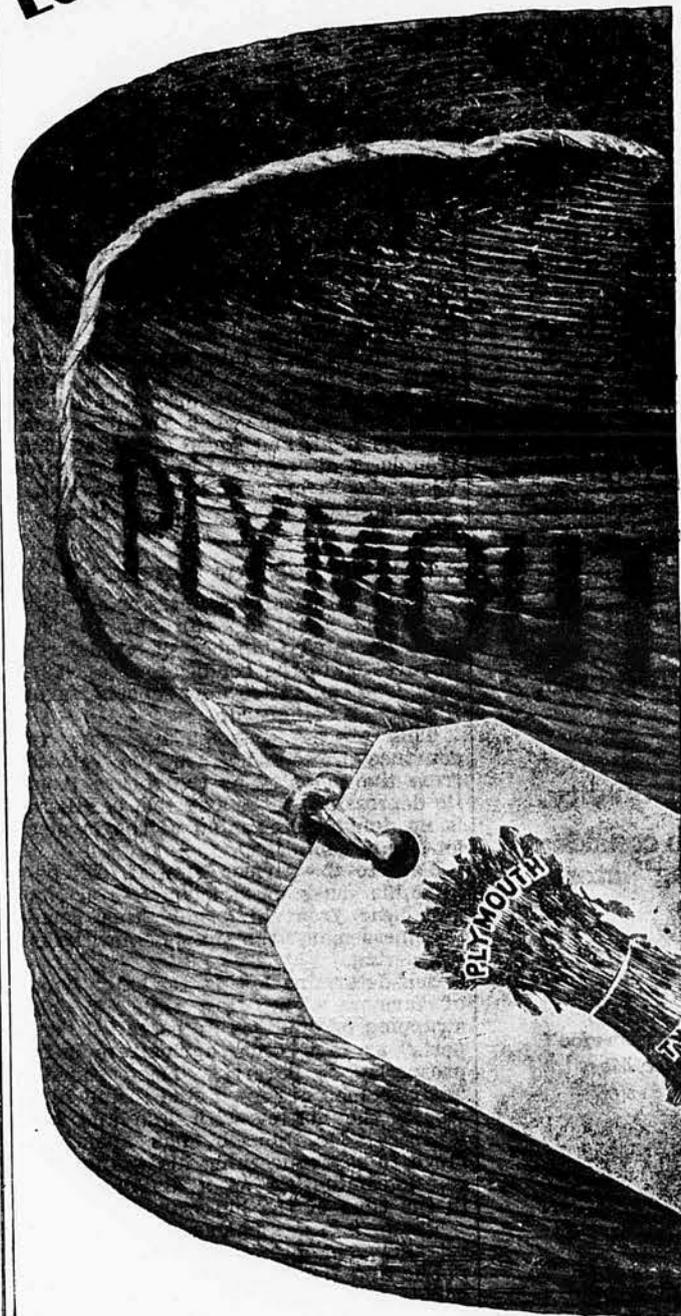
"Ah, so business was brisk, eh? Then you can afford to pay a 10-shilling fine. Next case."

And thus this black magistrate dealt out justice. There was a triangle case, including a native doctor, the "other man" and the "woman in the case." There was a passenger truck driver accused of carrying two more passengers than his license permitted. When the judge found that he'd been up for the same offense three weeks before he fined the truck driver 5 pounds. There was a young girl with the universal weakness of her sex for fine clothes accused of stealing cloth from a store. There were two men up for mutual assault and battery. There was one man fined for riding a bicycle at night with no light. And so it went until finally Jim and I arose to leave the court. His honor stood up to bow us courteously out, and everyone in the room stood politely at attention.

"If I'm ever caught, your honor, I'd like to be tried in your court," I assured him as we left. "You are a Daniel." But I hope they'll never catch me.

Loose nuts at the steering wheel cause wrecks.

LOOK FOR THE BALL WITH THE RED TOP



**BINDS 4 ACRES
more per
bale!**

**The New Twine
PLYMOUTH  RED TOP**

4,800 extra feet in every bale of Plymouth "Red Top" twine! That's why it will bind four more acres of grain than a bale of any Standard twine,—why "Red Top" is the most economical twine you can buy.

And what's more, because of its finer grade of fibre, "Red Top" runs evenner and is stronger than any "Standard" twine.

The best "Standard" twine runs only 500 ft. per pound. "Red Top" runs 600 ft. It is the only twine which is guaranteed 28,800 feet per bale.

Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 (Red Top) and 650 ft. to the pound. Each and every grade is guaranteed to be 6 point binder twine.

1. Length—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. Strength—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. Evenness—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. Special Winding—no tangling;
5. Insect repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. Mistake proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.

"RED TOP" is the best example of the Plymouth six points. Ask your dealer for full information and insist on seeing it. The top of every ball is dyed a bright red.

On the Sahara

Flood and Wilson have reached the first real thrill of their world tour. They are at present crossing the Sahara Desert on motorcycles, a trip previously made by but a few white men and never before on motorcycles. The start was from Lagos on the West Coast. On their two iron steeds which they have christened "Rough" and "Tumble," and the travelers are now somewhere on the Sahara. Their route is thru the land of waterlogged wilderness, blistering sands and Bedouin bandits—across the heart of equatorial Africa from Lagos to Khartum on the Nile River. Once in the interior only unmarked trails and occasional military posts and the villages of native desert tribes will break the monotony of the journey, which will require two months or more to make.

Should "Rough" and "Tumble" run out of gas, perish with the heat or otherwise become incapacitated, our adventurers will have to depend on camel caravans to carry them to Khartum.

We hope to receive enough articles from Mr. Flood while on the way to insure their regular publication in the Kansas Farmer, but it is possible that some slight interruption of the series may occur the latter part of January. More than a month's time is required in sending mail from Africa to Topeka, which may account for any delay in receiving articles.—The Editors.

Plymouth binder twine is made by the makers of Plymouth rope.

PLYMOUTH
the six-point binder twine

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY
North Plymouth, Mass.
Welland, Canada



See
that
tag!

You will find the "tag" design—the mark of a "Farm Service" Hardware Store—on the window of a hardware store near you. It is important to you to find it, for it signifies that the dealer who owns the store has joined with several thousand other dealers in a pledge to render a bigger, better service to all farm people.

The "tag" is your invitation to go in and ask questions about anything in the hardware line so that you can get full and correct information on paints, roofings, builders' hardware, heating apparatus, chicken supplies and a thousand and one other things before you buy them.

The "tag" stands for responsibility back of the goods you buy and the assurance that these stores will be there to make good and adjust differences, if it should be necessary.

It stands for the lowest possible year-in-and-year-out prices that you can get on goods of equal quality.

It is the store for you to depend upon and to consider as your friend and helper. Find your "tag" store.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



The "tag"
is in his
window

What the Folks Are Saying

BACK in the "eighties" Kansas had twice as many breeding sheep as today, but sheep production was then on an entirely different basis than at present. At that time Kansas was a pioneer country and lacked transportation facilities. Sheep always gain prominence in new countries, because large numbers can be kept with a minimum of labor and because wool is a staple product which can be transported long distances at a cost small in proportion to its value, or can be stored with little shrinkage or deterioration.

In the "eighties" wool was the only product of the Kansas flocks for which there was a market. Then came the tariff manipulations which broke the wool market, and the Kansas sheep man was left "high and dry." Lamb was unknown in those days as a marketable commodity, and people did not want mutton. So with the market for the only product of their flocks gone, Kansas sheep men did the logical thing and quit the sheep business.

At present an entirely different state of affairs exists. American people still refuse to eat mutton, but they have learned to like lamb.

Kansas is admirably situated in many ways with respect to the sheep industry. Kansas native spring lambs offer great opportunities. The climatic conditions are such that early lambing may be practiced without exorbitant expense for housing. January and February lambs may be marketed in May more easily than March lambs. Kansas farmers have little competition when marketing lambs in May.

The western ranges offer many opportunities for the purchase of breeding ewes and feeder lambs. Nearby markets, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Joseph and Wichita, afford a good outlet for sheep without an excessive railroad haul. The location of the state between the range country and the river markets permits the "feeding in transit" rule of the railroads to cut freight costs considerably for the Kansas farmer and feeder. This provision allows sheep loaded in the range country, and billed to a terminal market, to be stopped at intermediate points for a six to 12 months' feeding period with but little additional cost.

Sheep fit well into farming operations as practiced in Kansas. The greater part of the work with sheep comes at a time when routine farm work is light, and sheep give the least trouble and require the least care when the farm work is the heaviest. Manhattan, Kan. H. E. Reed.

'Tis a Job for Farmers?

A committee of "business men" was appointed about a year ago by the United States Chamber of Commerce to investigate the condition of agriculture. The committee now reports "farm illness" as being acute.

This process may be necessary to convince those who are too remote from the industry or too secure from its depressions to be affected, but there is no doubt in the mind of the farmer as to his condition.

Talk to the farmer himself. Get behind his mask of stoicism if you can and hear from him, not from some "business man," the story of how he is prospering.

Self-determination is the only hope of farmers. They are tired of this swapping of opinions by so called "experts" as to whether agriculture is in prosperity or poverty. "Hard boiled" business men are appointed to tell him what's the matter with him and his business. He, himself, has about as much to say concerning his welfare or self-determination as a Balkan state in the time of the big war.

There is an amazing infelicity or estrangement between the consuming public and the farm element. The consumer, tho without knowledge of what it costs to produce a pound or a bushel of food, believes fervently that he is being over-charged. Furthermore, the consumer tacitly excuses the prosperous store keepers or commission houses for their large profits, as they are supposed to be "business men" in the natural discharge of their business. Agriculture is either so sick as to need a consultation of "business men" over its ante-mortem remains or so prosperous as to constitute a menace to the consumer.

A new form of exploitation that wearies the farmer is the wide advertising of certain Western states on the "wonderful prosperity of their farmers." The farmer is at a great disadvantage in voicing his needs or the wants of his industry.

Co-operative organizations are a step in the right direction, but the movement is not comprehensive enough. It is too mechanical, sectional and incomplete. Country wide organization only can give agriculture its just and needful control over the products of its own industry. Other industries are regulated to a nicety and with satisfaction to all classes. Steel, banking, insurance, labor, railroads, shipping, leather, lumber, utilities and innumerable others adjust and arrange their business so they know there will be profits.

There is something economically wrong with values when a half dozen green oranges sell for as much as a bushel of high quality corn, when a pair of slippers sells for the price of a ton of potatoes, when three heads of Florida lettuce or 2 pounds of Louisiana tomatoes, 90 per cent of which are water, sell for as much as 56 pounds of yellow corn, 90 per cent of which is pure food.

There is something wrong when potatoes sell for \$7.50 a hundred on June 10 prior to the movement of the Central states crop and three weeks later drop to \$1.25 a hundred just as the crop begins moving; when corn sells at \$1.10 in August and before the crop can move is cut down to 60 cents.

These are things that can be regulated, but only a homogeneous, sympathetic, earnest, country-wide, organization of those who produce the food crops of the country can ever succeed.

Why should not the farmers have a Congress of Agriculture? Why should they not select their representative men from the present Congressional districts, get together, discuss their affairs and collaborate in convention, and organize with definiteness and dispatch? Why should they wait hopefully for years while Washington quarrels over the form of "vaccine" to be applied to the depressed and oppressed farmer, when farmers have the cure within their own hands?

Topeka, Kan. B. H. Pugh.

Let's Tell the World

I have noted with interest the recent emphasis which Senator Capper has placed on the need and value of advertising this state.

I have chosen the subject, "Advertising Kansas," for a talk at a local Kansas Day banquet.

It has been my privilege to travel over most parts of this country and part of Europe; I was a resident of Minnesota for three years and of Southern California for a year. And I think Kansas has a lot of things which other sections are capitalizing and "cashing in on" in a big way by pure advertising (and some impure) and energetic promotion.

A person of average or better than average ability can make as good or better living in Kansas and enjoy it more than he can in many of these other places that blow their desirability to the sky.

The question becomes how. How can Kansas best advertise herself, develop her resources and possibilities and attract desirable capital?

McPherson, Kan. W. L. Husband.

January Weather in Kansas

One year ago I said that December would be a wintry month, and it was. Now that all the warm air in the Mississippi Valley has been driven far to the south, with freezing weather in Southern California and Florida, and in its place snow has fallen over most of the central and northern part, we can reasonably expect a cold month. Farmers, do not deprive your livestock of good feed and shelter, or they will rob you before grass comes.

Lawrence, Kan. John C. Evans.

Lively Keepsake

Jacobson's first term was by appointment of the Council after the conviction of Councilman Joseph J. Fitzpatrick of the Thirteenth District on charges of accepting a bride.—Los Angeles paper.



P. A. and a pipe . . . *now* you're talking!

THAT'S my dish, every time. I may be biased, but I don't know anything that bangs the old smoke-spot right on the nose like a pipe. And, of course, when I say "pipe," I mean a pipe packed to the ceiling with P.A. In fact, I can't think of a pipe in any other way. To me, "pipe" means "P.A." and "P.A." means "pipe."

Every now and then, I hear a man say: "Wish I *could* smoke a pipe. You fellows seem to get such a lot of fun

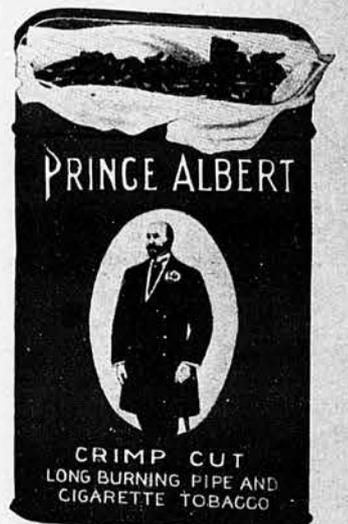
out of it." Then I open up with my little monologue. I tell him that he *can* smoke a pipe—and *enjoy* it—with P.A. for packing. I tell him to try it. He does. He sticks!

You see, Prince Albert doesn't bite the tongue or parch the throat. Right off the bat, this makes a hit with a fellow who has been pipe-shy. No matter how often he loads up and lights up, P.A. burns long and cool and sweet. And its fragrance is a

genuine treat. Some tobacco, Men!

If you don't know the joys of a pipe, I urge you to get one this very day. Then get a tidy red tin of Prince Albert. Put the two together and mix with a match. That's my prescription for the most glorious smoke you have ever known. You bet you *will* like a pipe . . . with P.A. You're bound to, Man!

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



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!

Chained to the Water Pail



Back and forth a dozen times a day she trudges to the well. Tons and tons of water are carried every year by her tired arms. Her strength and her vitality are severely taxed, yet she has accepted her sentence of hard labor without complaint.

That's an every-day picture on many farms today. Women are wasting time, wasting strength, carrying water many steps—gallons and gallons of it for washing, bathing, cooking. Kitchen sinks, bathtubs, lavatories, modern plumbing, water systems ought to have a place in the expansion program of every farm.

This is a challenge to you farm husbands and fathers—you men who have tractors, labor-saving farm machinery, riding plows and cultivators, milking machines, tools to take the hard work and drudgery out of your daily routine. It's an appeal to you farm wives and mothers to assert your rights and get what's coming to you in the home.



Modern water systems and modern plumbing bring sanitation, cleanliness, convenience and save time and labor for the whole family. More than that, they bring increased happiness and satisfaction.

But get good plumbing fixtures and equipment. Install a dependable water system. Make your selections from the advertising columns of this paper. Then you know that you're safe. Choose those manufacturers who have built into their products a reputation for honest goods that can be depended upon to give years of faithful service. Only those manufacturers are found in our advertising columns because each advertiser is guaranteed.

Remember—You Are Always Safe with Our Advertisers

LIBRARY
JAN 13 '28
SERIALS



Designed by the same engineers who built the great broadcasting stations

WHEN you buy an RCA Radiola you get a receiving set designed by the same engineers who built the great broadcasting stations.

That is one reason why Radiolas give such satisfactory reproduction of the broadcast programs.

In their design and construction is embodied all that the world knows of radio—the results of the continuous research of a great corps of engineers at RCA, Westinghouse and General Electric.

The rapid progress that has been made in the past few years in the perfection of apparatus for transmission from the

RCA HOUR Every Saturday Night

Through the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company

8 to 9 p. m. Eastern Time

NEW YORK	WJZ
BOSTON	WEEI
HARTFORD	WTIC
PROVIDENCE	WJAR
WORCESTER	WTAG
PORTLAND, ME.	WCSH
BALTIMORE	WBAL
ROCHESTER	WHAM
PITTSBURGH	KDKA
CINCINNATI	WLW
DETROIT	WJR

7 to 8 p. m. Central Time

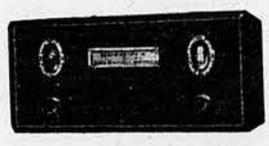
CHICAGO	KYW
ST. LOUIS	KSD
MINNEAPOLIS—ST. PAUL	WCCO
DAVENPORT	WOC
DES MOINES	WHO
KANSAS CITY	WDAF
OMAHA	WOW
LOUISVILLE	WHAS
NASHVILLE	WSM
MEMPHIS	WMC
ATLANTA	WSB

8 to 9 p. m. Pacific Time

SAN FRANCISCO	KPO
OAKLAND	KGO
LOS ANGELES	KFI
PORTLAND, ORE.	KGW
SEATTLE	KFOA-KOMO
SPOKANE	KHQ

broadcasting stations has been paralleled by equal improvement in the design of receivers and loudspeakers.

RCA Radiolas—product of the world's greatest electrical laboratories—have been the leaders in this advance.



RCA RADIOLA 16—The new storage-battery Radiola. 6-tube, tuned-radio frequency with power amplifier Radiotron in last stage. Single dial control.

With Radiotrons . . . \$82.75

If your home has electric service (60 cycle 110 v. A.C.) the new Radiola 17 is the ideal receiver to use. It operates from the electric outlet without batteries.

Complete with Radiotrons . . . \$157.50

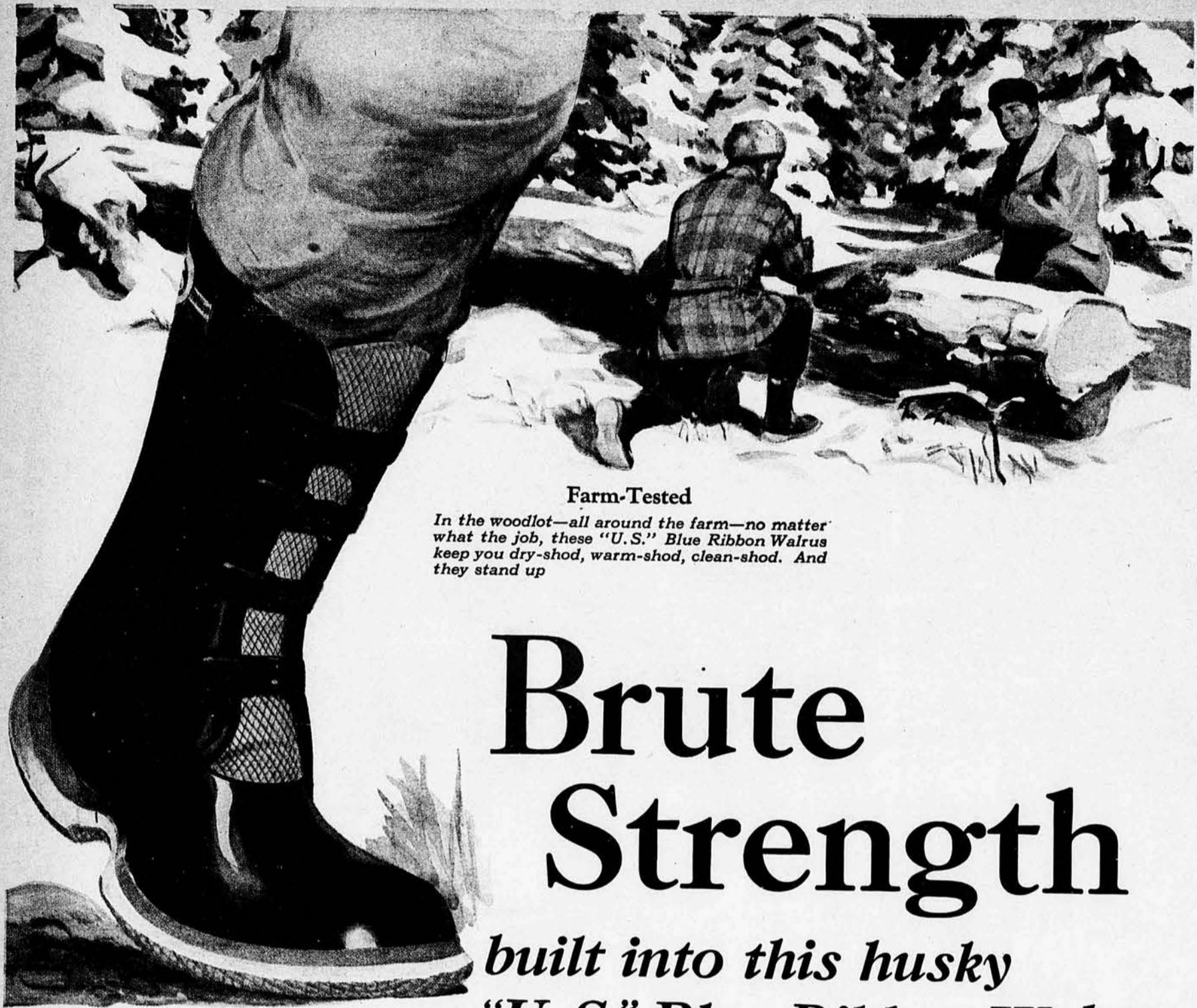
Buy with confidence  where you see this sign.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA

RCA Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

NEW YORK • CHICAGO
SAN FRANCISCO



Farm-Tested

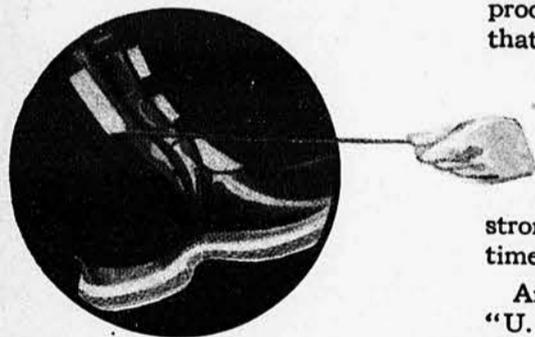
In the woodlot—all around the farm—no matter what the job, these "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus keep you dry-shod, warm-shod, clean-shod. And they stand up

Brute Strength

built into this husky "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus

slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles



If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U. S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe—you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! This rubber stays flexible and waterproof—long after ordinary rubber would be cracked or broken

AN ideal overshoe for farmers. All rubber—water and slush-proof—husky every inch of it—that's the "U. S." Walrus.

You can kick around on that thick oversize sole as much as you like—it's as tough as the tread of a tire. And the uppers—they are made of rubber so strong, so live, it will stretch five times its own length!

And here's another big reason why "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots or overshoes stand up at every vital point:—where wear is greatest, from 4 to

11 separate layers of tough rubber and fabric reinforcements are *built in* to give extra strength.

"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are backed by seventy-five years' experience in making waterproof footwear. Every pair is built by master workmen—and built *right*. They fit better, look better, and wear better. Get a pair and notice the difference!

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

have sturdy gray soles. The uppers come in either red or black—knee to hip lengths. Look for the "U. S." trademark and the Blue Ribbon on every one

United States Rubber Company

"U.S." Blue Ribbon
 BOOTS · WALRUS ·
 ARCTICS · RUBBERS



Trade Mark



Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

Please publish the law of Kansas governing the care of public cemeteries and whose duty it is to enforce them. I. C.

ANY city or township or city and township or two or more townships desiring to join may establish or acquire a cemetery for public use, and may acquire land necessary for such purpose by condemnation, as provided by law. Lands acquired for cemetery purposes under the provisions of this act shall, when acquired for a city, be under the control of the governing body of said city, and when acquired for a township shall be under the control of the township board of such township, and such city or township board shall have full power to make and enforce all necessary rules and regulations pertaining to the custody, control and care of the cemetery by them, and to determine and collect the price to be paid for lots therein.

When cemetery lands shall have been acquired by and for the benefit of two or more townships jointly, the same shall be under the control of a board composed of the township trustees and township clerks of the townships interested, and such board shall have all the powers hereby vested in the governing body of cities and the township board of townships acquiring cemetery property. All funds arising from the sale of lots in any cemetery so acquired shall be applied solely to the care and beautifying of such cemetery and the expenses incidental to the maintenance thereof.

For the purpose of providing a fund to obtain land for cemetery purposes, the township trustees shall have authority to levy a tax not exceeding in any one year 1 mill on the dollar upon all of the taxable property in such township, to be levied and collected as other taxes for township purposes are levied and collected.

Cities of the second and third class and townships owning and controlling municipal or township cemeteries are authorized to make an annual levy of a tax not to exceed 1/4 mill on the dollar. In cities of the second and third class owning and conducting cemeteries in Kansas, it shall be lawful, and the city commissioners or city councils may on a majority vote of said commission or council create an endowment fund for caring for said cemeteries.

When it is necessary to make improvements in a public cemetery, such as grading, curbing, guttering, macadamizing or otherwise improving any street, avenue or road from the corporate limits of said city to the entrance of its cemetery, a special tax may be levied. Bonds might be issued for purchasing and improving cemeteries, but only after the proposition to issue them has been submitted to the voters of the city and said bonds approved by a majority of the voters voting on the proposition.

What School Laws Say

1—If the school board makes a contract with the teacher to teach 20 days a month must she teach that many days, or can she dismiss school the following days: Labor Day, teachers' meeting two days, Armistice Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, New Year Day, Washington's birthday and Lincoln's birthday?

2—If the teacher has a second-grade certificate and it runs out before she finishes her second term can the county superintendent give her a permit, or must she take the examination? Must she have a first or second grade certificate after her first one has run out?

3—Should the school have a suitable place to fold up the school flag and put it away, or is it all right to lay it over some piece of furniture in the room until used again? Must all schools in Kansas have on display an indoor flag?

M. H. A.

1—The statute defines a school month as four weeks of five days each of 6 hours a day. So far as I know this case has not been directly passed on by our Supreme Court. If the contract was made with the teacher to teach a certain number of months' school the general statute would govern the number of days, and I am of the opinion that the holidays that have been declared legal holidays by the statute would be deducted. The legal holidays in Kansas are as follows: January 1 (New Year's Day), February 22 (Washington's birthday), May 30 (Memorial Day), July 4 (Independence Day), the first Monday in September known as Labor Day, and December 25 (Christmas). The teacher would not be permitted to deduct the two days for attending teachers' meeting unless some arrangement was

made with the district board to that effect. In any event the teacher could not claim the right to dismiss school on any other days than those declared to be legal holidays.

2—The laws of 1925 amended Section 72-1326 of the Revised Statutes of Kansas for 1923 to read as follows: "Boards of county examiners may issue teachers' certificates of two grades, as provided in this act; namely second grade and first grade; and said certificates shall be valid only in elementary schools in the county in which they are issued for terms of two years and three years respectively: Provided, that upon payment of a fee of \$1, which shall be turned into the normal institute fund, certificates of the second and first grade may be indorsed by the county superintendent of any county, at the option of the county superintendent to whom application is made; and when so indorsed such certificates shall be valid in the county in which they are indorsed for the remainder of the term for which they were issued: Provided further, that any certificate that may have been indorsed prior to the passage of this act shall be valid in the county in which indorsed for the remainder of the term for which it was issued." It will be seen that the old provision of the law which gave the county superintendent the right to issue a temporary certificate is omitted in the amended law.

3.—The law requires that the school directors or boards of education or proprietor of a private or parochial school shall establish the rules and regulations for proper custody, care and display of the United States flag, and when the weather will not permit it to be otherwise displayed it shall be placed conspicuously in the principal room of the school house. The law also makes it the duty of the district board of every public school or the proprietor of a private or parochial school to display such flag upon or near the school building or grounds belonging thereto during school hours and at such other times as such board may direct. It is further the duty of the school directors to purchase a suitable United States flag for each and every room of their respective school building or buildings and keep such United States flag or flags on display in each such school room during the school hours and at such other times as the directors or boards of education may direct. I would say that carelessly throwing the flag about is not a proper way to care for it.

Verbal Contract is Good

A leased farming land to B to plow in the summer, saying to B, "If it is a suitable fall I want wheat put in." B prepared and put in 25 acres "and on this plowed land I want corn for 1928." A died in September. B only had a verbal contract. Does a 90-day notice from the heirs set this verbal contract aside? The heirs offer a small sum only for the plowing. Will buy the wheat if cheap enough. But this would be almost nothing. The heirs do not want to arbitrate. Does B have to sell to the heirs? O. J. S.

I am not positive that I understand the facts. As I understand them they are that B had a verbal contract with A by which he was to plow certain land and put certain land in wheat. He also had a verbal contract with A to put part of the plowed land in corn in 1928. A died before the year which this verbal contract would cover, and now the heirs desire to dispossess B.

I will say first that a verbal contract for one year for title of land is a good contract and can be enforced. This statement, however, does not say when this year began or when it will expire. If in pursuance of this contract B plowed this land and put some of it in wheat, in any event he will have a right next year to enter upon the premises and harvest this wheat. He will also have right of possession of the land until the expiration of the year for which the verbal contract was made. If he is dispossessed or leaves the land by agreement, he is entitled to the value of the labor he has performed on the premises.

Slight Obstacle

Wife (who has caught her husband squandering a penny on a fortune-telling machine)—"H'm! So you're to have a beautiful and charming wife, are you? Not while I'm alive, Horace—not while I'm alive!"



WM. LOUDEN
His invention of hay carrier in 1867 made 100-ton barns possible. Holds first U. S. patent on Manure Carrier. Displayed first All-Steel Stall and Stanchion.



Send Coupon for Louden Free Barn Plan Service

Here is money-saving information you can have right at your elbow. No cost. No obligation. Before you build a new barn or remodel the old one—send the coupon. Thousands of barns have been built from Louden plans and suggestions.

We will show you how to avoid expensive lumber waste—how to establish the proper floor levels—how to build the strongest roof with large, open mov' space—how to get a better barn for less money. Fill out and mail coupon today. We will send you, free and postpaid, blue print plans and suggestions to fit your needs. We gladly help farmers plan.



Cows Make More Milk with water bowls. Reported gains of 10% to 20% longer lactation period. Prevent spread of disease through water. Fill out the coupon.

LOUDEN Labor Saving Barn Equipment

The coupon will bring you the latest information about Louden Stalls and Stanchions—how they save you time and labor and give cows real pasture comfort while stabled. Louden Water Bowls end the job of turning the cows out to water—increase milk production—bring in more money. The Louden Manure Carrier takes the drudgery out of barn cleaning.



One Trip—Five Wheel-barrow Loads. An easy push. Louden Manure Carrier ends drudgery. Makes play of barn cleaning. Send the coupon today.

Pay From We have an Easy Payment Plan for the installation of this better Income Plan! equipment. Ask us for details.

The Louden line also includes Feed Carriers and Trucks, Steel Pens, Manger Divisions, Bull Staffs, Cupolas, Ventilating Systems, Hog House Equipment, Hay Unloading Tools, Power Hoists, Barn and Garage Door Hangers—"Everything for the Barn." Mail coupon.

The Louden Machinery Company
512 Court Street (Est. 1867) Fairfield, Iowa
Albany, N. Y.; Toledo, O.; St. Paul, Minn.; Los Angeles, Calif.

MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!
LOUDEN, 512 Court St., Fairfield, Iowa
Send me, postpaid and without charge:
 Barn plan blue-prints and suggestions,
 Louden Automatic Ventilation Book.
I expect to build remodel a barn
for cows about date
I am interested in (name equipment).....
Name
Town
State..... R.F.D.

Give Your HOGS A Real Home

Avoid Disease--Farrow Earlier
Save Feed--Market Earlier
All this is possible by adopting modern methods as prescribed by leading authorities who endorse Champion Houses as the first step towards more successful, more profitable hog raising.

Champion Houses the Best
Best in material-construction-improvements and all those superior qualities considered. They are lowest in price—Champion Hog Houses—with 4 or 6 pens—equipped with Nursery Chamber and Heating Plant—made in sections—easy to erect, easy to move, either creosoted or painted. Just the thing for early farrowing. Remove inside in few minutes and you have sanitary hog house. Good for a lifetime of service. Thousands now in use and in many cases extra pigs saved have paid for it.



AGENTS WANTED
Some choice territory still open for live agents on this popular, easy-selling line among farmers.
WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
Catalog describes construction, improvements and all details of Hog Houses, Poultry Houses, Feeders, etc. Write today.
WESTERN SILO COMPANY
130-11th St. Des Moines, Iowa

For Brooder House
250 Chick Capacity. Ventilated—plenty of sunshine. Made in sections, equipped for heating. No drafts or damp corners. Equipped with glass instead of glass substitute. Also 8 OTHER SIZES OF POULTRY HOUSES at LOWEST PRICES. Get free catalog for full particulars about CHAMPION modern Poultry and Hog equipment.

Save Hog Down Corn
Save Fallen Grain
Rotate Crops
Protect Live Stock
Increase Farm Value

J. E. Rush, Bonilla, S. D., says: "I have 160 acres cross fenced into 5 fields. Turning stock from field to field, as crops are taken off, saves more feed each year than the original cost of the fence." A. B. Reif, DeQueen, Arkansas, writes: "It was a good fence that sold my eighty in Langdale County, Wisconsin, at a good price in 1922 when it was almost impossible to sell any farm."
RED BRAND FENCE
"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing
does all these things, and more. Pays for itself in 1 to 3 years from extra profits alone. Can't help but last for many years. Extra heavy "Galvannealed" zinc coating keeps rust out. Copper in the steel keeps long life in. Full length stays, wavy line wires and the Square Deal can't-slip knot help make this trim looking, hog-tight, bull-proof farm fence cost less by lasting longer. Ask your dealer to show you RED BRAND FENCE.
What has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fence.
KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO., 2115 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.



Small Folks With Appetites to Match

Sonny Anticipates Grown-up Days and Two Pieces of Pie

By Doris W. McCray

WHAT a problem it is getting the little ones to eat, when they don't want to. Whenever I talk to another mother, this is one topic of conversation. Really, I have solved the problem quite well, altho I admit I work at it a great deal. It takes time, forethought and vigilance, but when I look at my little boy's fine, even teeth, and his firm muscles, and his "pep" that makes him want to play incessantly, and sleep soundly, I believe it is worth the time it takes, to "fuss" with his meals.

Between the ages of 2 and 6, an egg each day is best. Since breakfast is the meal when my boy has the least appetite, the egg is beaten up

necessary to growth. This may be spinach, lettuce, canned peas, or other greens. These are very carefully prepared and served in different, attractive ways. Even then, they are less relished than the other foods, hence the "green food" is served first, before the meal is allowed. The spinach is cooked in a waterless cooker, finely minced, and served with white sauce or chopped egg, or in salad.

My little boy knows he must eat his lettuce or spinach first, and unless it is finished, he can have nothing else. Therefore he finishes it quickly and with no complaining. He knows he must finish his plate before he gets dessert, and that's that. We are careful to give him small servings, as a heaped up plate rather takes away one's appetite.

The dessert is any simple sweet, generally fruit. It may be part of the pie filling without the crust, or a small piece of cake, which must be small, and the rest of the meal is finished.

Planning Supper

When he wakes from his nap, the child is given as much milk as he wishes, and an apple if he has not had one in the morning, or if he seems hungry. Then no milk is served for supper, as a dry supper helps to keep the bed dry at night. Since 1 quart a day is the proper amount, a milk pudding is quite often served at supper to finish out the daily ration of milk, tho if he has had it with the other meals, this pudding may not be needed. It may be well-cooked cornstarch pudding, baked or boiled custard or tapioca.

The supper menu depends somewhat upon what has been served at the other meals. A scrambled egg, if he has not had an egg, mush and milk if the proportion of starchy food has been low for the day, or milk toast, or beef-vegetable soup.

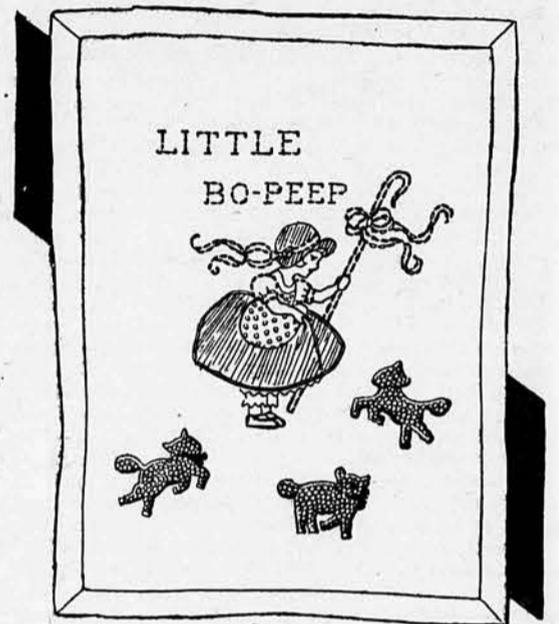
My idea is to follow the meal-plan for the noon meal, but omit the meat. I serve a starchy vegetable, a green vegetable, a fruit, and a milk pudding. Gelatine with fruit in it is an attractive dessert. Nothing heavy or hard to digest is given at night, for an early bed time is the rule.

My little boy does not cry for coffee, vinegar or anything he is not supposed to have, because he knows it does no good to cry—he has tried it. He accepts it as perfectly proper that some foods are for grown-ups and not for children. We had a professor visitor who ate his pie on his plate

along with his meal, and a second piece as a dessert. Sonny declares he will do that way when he gets to be a professor, altho, of course, since daddy finishes his plate before dessert, sonny may change his mind by the time he is grown up.

For Cradle Folk

LITTLE Bo-Peep has ever a fascination for the cradle folk so that a bed spread with Bo-Peep and her frolicsome lambs playing about is bound to please. On this spread the lambs are real woolly



lambs made of white yarn French knots. Bo-Peep herself wears a blue dress and bonnet appliqued on, with a pink apron polkadotted with white French knots. The staff which she carries is done in black running stitches with a blue ribbon bow of the same stitches.

The spread measures 4 by 3 feet. It is of pink muslin to be bound in white. The binding and floss are included with the package but the edges are not finished. Price of the package is \$2.73. It may be ordered from Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

MARY ANN SAYS: The other day I read that "Good-Bye" by Tosti is considered the saddest song in the English language. This made me want to hear this selection again, and I was delightfully surprised when I visited my favorite music store to find that there is a new record of it by Rosa Ponselle—one of many. The companion number is "Serenade" by this same artist. I don't know about "Good-bye" being the saddest number—after I listened carefully, perhaps that depends on the individual and his memories, but at any rate it is a beautiful thing, and a song worth buying. Needless to say the music stores are full of just such things. I have a little pamphlet of



music that has some excellent suggestions for a collection. If you wish it send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Mary Ann, Farm Home Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

and added to 1 cup milk. He likes it better without sugar. Thus I can be sure he has some good nourishment, tho he would not be hungry enough to eat a poached or soft-boiled egg.

A small dish of nicely cooked cereal is served at this meal. I make this really palatable, and serve it to grown-ups, too. We like it cooked in milk, with dates, raisins, figs or currants added and good cream to eat with it. It is varied from day to day to avoid monotony. This may be hominy grits, cornmeal mush, graham flour mush, or any of the commercially prepared cereals. The whole grain cereals are best, because of Vitamine B in the outer covering.

Toast or toasted graham muffins with real butter and fruit, complete the meal. Some kind of fruit is always served for breakfast. Since this meal is good for the older folks as well, it is the rule. Pancakes or other hot breads are not given the children, except in very small amounts after the essentials of their breakfasts have been eaten.

The Mid-Morning Lunch

Since breakfast appetite is small, at 10 o'clock my boy is given as much warmed milk as he wishes. He may have an apple if he wants it. He takes enough starchy food in his regular meals, and does not seem hungry enough to need bread and butter at this time. This is a regular lunch time, and he is not given any food at any other time between meals. It is followed by a few minutes lying on the davenport which he calls "rest time."

Dinner Menu

The pre-kindergarten child may have a small serving of meat, as lamb or veal chop, roast chicken, beef or lamb, lean fish, boiled beef or broiled beef steak, for dinner. The meat should be lean, cooked tender, and not fried. A top-stove broiler is convenient for steaks, chops or hamburger, to avoid frying. Pork is not allowed, except crisp, thin bacon, broiled lean chops, roast loin or tenderloin. The meat is best given at the noon meal. Since it is particularly relished, I require the other food to be finished first.

Potatoes should be mealy and well cooked. They are best baked, but may be nicely boiled or mashed, never fried. They should be freshly cooked and tender. One other starchy vegetable, or succulent vegetable may be served, as creamed carrots, creamed celery, string beans or beets. One green vegetable should be served at both dinner and supper for its minerals which build red blood and rosy cheeks and for the vitamins

Points About Patterns

Fitting Problems of Stout Women Center on Shoulders and Sleeves

By Edith Van Deusen

THE large woman who makes her own clothes almost always has difficulty in fitting her sleeves. This is especially true of the woman who has a large upper arm and a short shoulder. She is often in despair for when she adds enough to the sleeve to make it comfortable she will have to gather it into the armhole, which of course isn't being done with the present styles.

The first thing she should do is to take very careful measures of the upper arm and length of shoulder. Many women do not realize that if the

upper arm, slash it down as in figure 1 where it is longest, and spread it apart to the desired width. Adding the whole width to sleeve seams will make a poorly fitting sleeve. Measure the armhole carefully, for half of whatever has been added to the width of the sleeve must be put into the under arm seam of the back and front of the waist, so that the sleeve will fit without gathers into the armhole. If much is added, always raise the pattern under the arm or else the waist will bind across the back.

In altering the sleeve for a long arm always add half the alteration above the elbow and half below so as not to change its proportion. Setting in the sleeve is the hardest part in constructing a dress, but unless the sleeve fits well and is sewn into the armhole correctly, the beauty of line and the comfort of the dress are destroyed.

It is best to learn to be independent of notches, since after the pattern is altered they are of no use. Place the top of the sleeve correctly first by folding it in the center and pinning it to the shoulder so that the grain of the material will hang straight on the arm.

The woman who sews well always holds the sleeve next to her when putting it into the garment and pins it before basting. Starting at the top she pins it without any gathers across the top, then holds it more loosely on the sides so that almost an inch of fullness may be eased into the armhole without having apparent gathers. If this is not done, the sleeve may draw across the upper arm.

Never fit one sleeve at a time but baste them both in before trying on the garment. If the shoulder is too short and there is not curve enough on the top of the sleeve, there will be a most uncomfortable tightness.



dress hangs off of the shoulder, it will cause the sleeve to bind across the upper arm, unless it is cut much too large. The thing for her to do then is to cut the pattern off the right length on the shoulder, allowing for seams.

If the shoulders are sloping the shoulder seam will be pinned deeper at the outside while a too square shoulder will need to have the seam let out at the same place. Sometimes failure to alter the pattern for a too large bust will give poor fitting shoulders.

If the sleeve pattern is not large enough for the

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.

Test for Wool

How can I tell whether wool material has cotton in it? G. V.

The sure test for wool is the alkali test. Wool is destroyed by heating in caustic alkali; cotton is not. Use an agate cup or saucepan (not aluminum) and a tablespoon of solid caustic alkali dissolved in a pint of water. Boil a sample of the material in this solution. If the material is all wool it will entirely disappear.

A good shop test for wool is the "feel." Good wool feels warm to the touch, is elastic and does not crease easily. Fold a crease in each direction of the weave. If there is cotton, the crease will show; wool will spring quickly back to its original shape.

The Powder Post Beetle

There is some sort of an insect working on the woodwork in the living room. What can I do to get rid of it? Mrs. Ruth G.

The insect probably is the powder post beetle which often works on indoor woodwork. One of the best methods of getting rid of it is to treat the wood with kerosene. The kerosene should be applied with a cloth, rather liberally so that it will soak down into the burrows of the insect. After a few days wipe off the kerosene, and make a second application a few weeks later. The kerosene will not seriously injure the finish of the woodwork. It also would be well to examine the woodwork in other parts of the house for the pests.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page



Mrs. Page will be glad to help you with any of the puzzling problems concerning care and training of your children. Her advice is seasoned with experience as a farm mother and years of study. Address her in care of Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

What I Eat

LAST time I promised that I would tell you about my feeding. You remember I told you I weighed 7 pounds when I arrived and that I might lose a few ounces of weight. Well, a day or two after I came,



my mother told my daddy to borrow the neighbor's baby scales so she could keep track of my weight. Regular weighing is the best way of determining a baby's progress. My mother weighs me every day when I am stripped for my sponge bath and when the room is all nice and warm.

She keeps each day's weight marked down on a little chart.

The first six days I lost about an ounce a day but I have started to gain now. Mother feeds me every three hours. She said I couldn't eat any oftener because I would grow much better if I gave my little tummy time to rest some in between feedings. I have heard of some mothers who feed the baby a little whenever he cries. That doesn't give the mother much time to get any work done, or any rest, and it makes a baby fret more. When I cry a little and it hasn't been three hours since my last feeding my mother gives me a bottle of nice boiled water. If I want a drink of water I take some and if I don't I just push that rubber nipple out of my mouth with my tongue.

When I was just a few hours old I had a drink of tepid water which had been boiled and cooled. Before I came mother bought two nursing bottles and nipples for me. She washed them in soapsuds, rinsed them, then put them in a pan of cold water on the stove and let them boil for a while. When they were ready for my drinking water. The bottles are boiled every day and I have fresh boiled water every day.

My mother says babies should have

plenty of water to drink whether they are breast fed or bottle fed. I am a breast fed baby.

Baby Mary Louise.



Renovating the Old Lamp

BY J. S. DOUGLAS

THE old kerosene lamp has come back again but not in its original form. Collectors are searching for these old lamps, and they are part of the present rage for the antique. Electric attachments may be put in these old kerosene lamps in place of the burner and the result is an antique with all the convenience of the modern.

Mid Winter Salads

BY MRS. E. F. ENGLISH

ABOUT the middle of the winter we renew the query, "What can I have for dinner?" Then it is time to get something a little different. This can best be done by varying the salads. When we realize that we have apples,

carrots, onions, cabbage, celery, beets, turnips, beans, tomatoes, potatoes, and usually peas and cheese on hand, it ought not be hard, for any of these might be combined. Some are better combined and many can be used alone.

Canned peas, diced cream cheese and diced cucumber pickle with a boiled dressing are fine. Apples, nuts, and celery are an old favorite. Cabbage and onion seasoned with black pepper, sugar and tart vinegar, with perhaps a dash of dry mustard makes a hearty relish. If you have canned pears, drain as many as needed, fill centers with cottage cheese or grated cream cheese and pimento, cover with a rich dress-

pimento. There are about a dozen ways you can combine these staples, so after all it is only the thinking makes it seem hard to have plenty of variety in fresh salads.

Salad Dressings

After all, dressings make the salads. So why not keep a quart jar of dressing on hand? It can be made thick and thinned with a little cream, plain or whipped when you use it. It will not crack or become dry and hard on top if you pour a little melted butter or vegetable oil over it each time any is taken out, and keep the bottle covered.

Novelty-Salad

Try turning 2 halves of a sliced pineapple ring with the curved edges opposite in the form of a butterfly. Place a date for the body, tiny strips of lettuce for the "feelers" and thin slices of stuffed olive for spots. Dot with a thick salad dressing.

For a Child's Party

Use half a peach, round side up on a curly lettuce leaf. Use cloves for eyes, bits of pimento for nose and mouth, half a peanut for each ear. Put a heavy whipped cream salad dressing in place for golden curls and put a bow of red pimento under the chin for a bonnet tie. Your work will be paid for when you hear the children's comments.

Trust

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

May your soul harbor the fortitude of trees
Who stand expectant thru the winter snow,
Braving the lashing wind with buoyant scorn,
Believing in the promise that they know.

ing and it is indeed a treat. Plain cabbage takes on a new life when finely shredded, seasoned highly and dressed in a plain oil and vinegar dressing. Dot the top with strips of

For Street or Stream

—get the extra protection, the extra service of pressure-toughened rubber

WALKING, working, wading cannot wet your feet when you wear the right kind of Goodrich Hi-Press Rubber Footwear.

Of course, any kind of rubber gives you the protection when it is new. But you keep right on getting protection from Goodrich Footwear, because it is made with rubber *toughened by pressure* at the time it is cured.

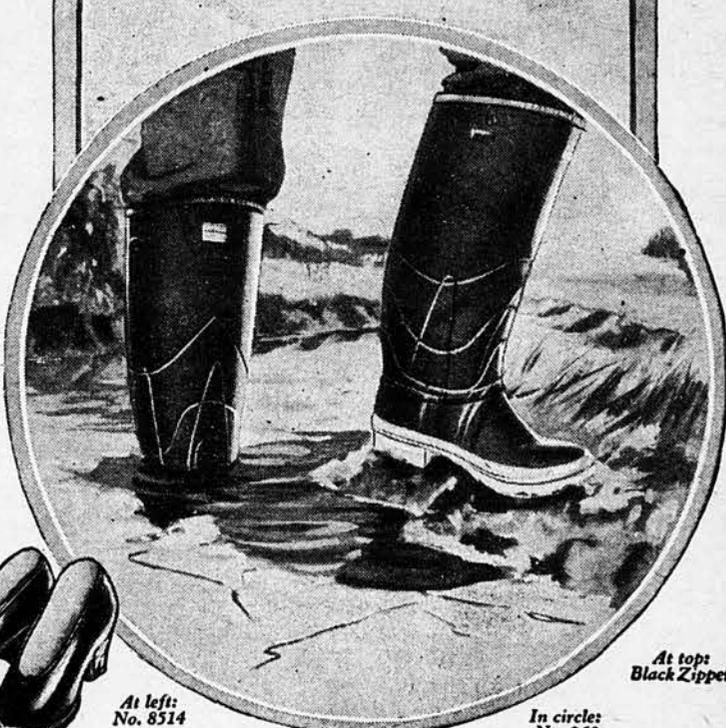
Women are sure of lightness, combined with longer wear, in the neat, trim Hi-Press rubbers.

Zippers—with all their smart style—are always made with Hi-Press soles. In an instant that gleaming, vertical line of the **HOOK-LESS FASTENER** makes them open or close.

And in boots, the Hi-Press treatment is the most important of all! It squeezes the rubber into the fabric—joins all the layers of the boot stoutly together. With this pressure-cure, reinforcements have a real meaning, and thick, husky soles give you extra months of service.

Over fifty thousand department and footwear stores handle Goodrich Hi-Press Footwear. Experience shows what the public wants.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY, Est. 1870
Akron, O. In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Co., Kitchener, Ont.



At left: No. 8514

At top: Black Zipper
In circle: No. 260 Brown Boot

Goodrich HI-PRESS Rubber Footwear

LISTEN IN

GOODRICH RADIO HOUR

Every Wednesday night, 9:30 Eastern Standard Time, over WEAJ and the Red Network

Puzzles for After-Supper Hours

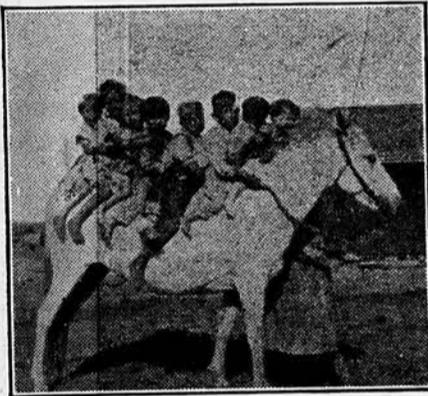
I AM 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I have been working your puzzles and riddles. I have been reading "Adventures of the Brown Family" and I like it fine. We have eight cats and one dog. I have two brothers and one sister. Their names are Milton, Wilbur and Velda. I walk to school part of the time. It is about 1½ miles to school. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.
Goddard, Kan. Estel Wood.

Cletis Writes to Us

I am 10 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Edwards. I live 2 miles from school. We have fine times playing foot ball and other games. I have one brother and one sister. Their names are Cleo and Juanita. My brother is 7 years old and Sister 5. I would like very much to get letters from the girls and boys.
Plevna, Kan. Cletis Dutton.

Our Pony's Name is Queen

I am in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Miser. I have two brothers and two sisters. For pets we have a gray pony. Her name is Queen. We drive her to school. When she comes to a snowdrift she stops and we have to get out and push and then she starts to go. This is a picture of Queen with my brother, sister and cousins. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.
Burlington, Colo. Ethel Kreoger.



There Are Three of Us

I am 12 years old and in the sixth grade. I have blue eyes and light hair. I am 5 feet tall. I have two brothers—Howard and Harold. I am the only

one of the children at home. I enjoy reading the boys' and girls' pages. I wish some of the girls would write to me.
Thelma Karr.
Neosho Rapids, Kan.

Living Inventions



The Bombardier Beetle's Gas Attack

When, during the World War, clouds of poison gas vapors began to be let loose as weapons, most people thought that its use was entirely new. But, long before man learned to chip out even the crudest of flint axes, Nature had equipped a considerable number of her creatures for chemical warfare.

If you wish to see an example, you should literally leave no stone unturned. Turn over all you come to, particularly in slightly damp places. Sooner or later you will be rewarded by hearing a distinct "pop" and by seeing a tiny cloud of bluish smoke float away from the vicinity of a small beetle. If he had been annoyed by some one of his natural enemies, the cloud of noxious gas would have served as a protection, allowing him to make his escape while the enemy was temporarily out of commission. This habit of "gassing" those who interfere with him has won the beetle the title of "Bombardier."

Even some species of ants are equipped with acid-throwing apparatus. When attacked, they elevate their heads, and project from their mouths

a jet of formic acid, which may be sent as far as 5 inches. So man, in using poison gas for fighting, was merely following in Nature's footsteps.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. Stands for 50; 2. Offer; 3. Plural of life; 4. Cavern; 5. South (abbreviated).

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.

Enjoys the Children's Page

For pets I have two cats. I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two brothers and two sisters. They are all older than I am. I enjoy the children's page. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.
Cleo Maude Steuzel.
Elmdale, Kan.

To Keep You Guessing

- What is the best material for kites? Flypaper.
- What is most like a horse's foot? A mare's.
- In what place are two heads better than one? In a barrel.
- When is a hat like a kitchen? When it has a stove in it.
- What is the best thing to do in a hurry? Nothing.
- How do sailors know Long Island? By the Sound.
- Who was the straightest man in the Bible? Joseph, because Pharoah made a ruler out of him.
- What insect does a blacksmith manufacture? He makes the fire-fly.
- Why are blacksmiths undesirable citizens? Because they forge and steel (steal) daily.
- Why is a loaf of bread four weeks old like a rat running into a hole? Because you can see its tail (stalé).
- Why is a child with a cold in its head like a February blizzard? It blows, it snows (it blows its nose).
- What is a good thing to part with? A comb.
- What food represents what the pa-

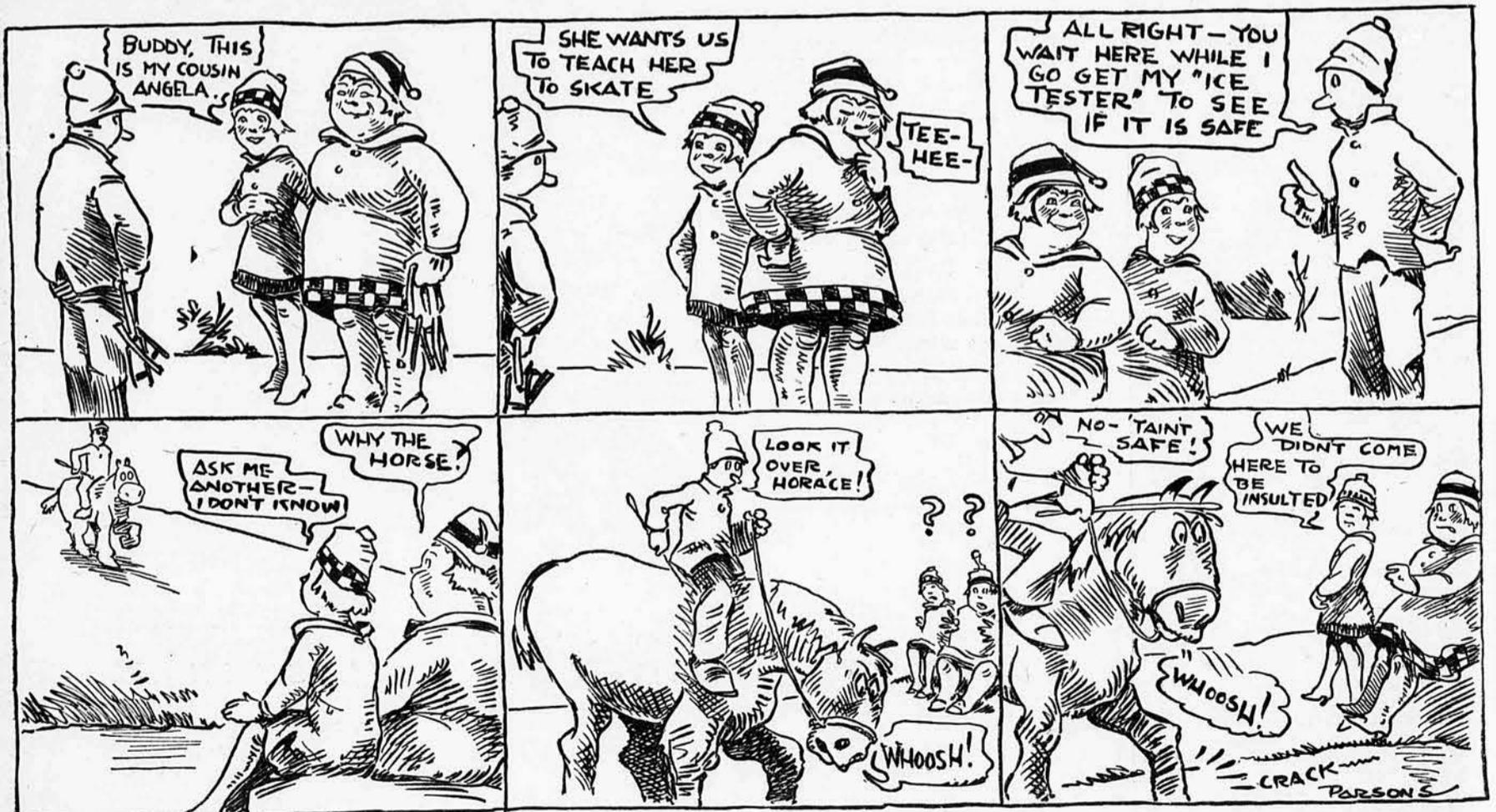
tient has and what the doctor gets? Cof-fee.
What did the muffin say to the toasting fork? You're too pointed.
What things grow larger the more you contract them? Debts.
What kind of a swell luncheon would hardly be considered a grand affair? A luncheon of dried apples and warm water, which is really a swell affair.
Why is a buckwheat-cake like a caterpillar? Because it makes the butterfly.

If a rooster lost his spurs could they be replaced with a

13	14	15	16	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
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S
PURR

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 strand of beads for the first five girls who send in the correct answer and a harmonica for the first five boys who send the correct answer.



The Hoovers—Safety First is Buddy's Motto



Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

If Your Children Are Healthy They Will Be Able to Conquer Disease

YOU want your children to be strong and hearty. Let me sum up some practical ways in which you may make sure about it. We will assume that you have the co-operation of the teacher of your district school and your neighbors.

Working together you will arrange for the installation in the school room of a good scale and measuring rod. The teacher will get a Class Room Weight Record Chart, giving standard weights and measurements. This she may perhaps get from your State Superintendent of Instruction, your State Department of Health, or the Kansas Tuberculosis Association. In any event she can get it by sending 5 cents to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

Once a week, perhaps in connection with the lesson in physiology, each pupil will be weighed and the weight recorded and compared with standard weight.

All of the children will participate in the hot lunch at noon, but any child markedly underweight will be given extra meals at home. The required extra food will most likely be protein in character, but may be of other varieties. The first thought for a poorly nourished child invariably is milk, and this will solve the difficulty eight times in 10.

A child refusing to improve in weight despite proper nourishment should be given special attention. It must be remembered that proper clothing helps to build up the body by conserving its heat properties, and also that the child must have plenty of sleep. The ill-nourished child who is to be built up should do no school work at home. His home time should be spent in play, a few simple chores and sleep. He should be free from things that can worry or make him nervous. Remember, you are dealing with a sick child.

If, despite ordinary attention, the child stays below par he should be examined for physical defects. Bad teeth are among the most common of these. There are many reasons why it is almost impossible for a child with poor teeth to gain in weight. Diseased tonsils or adenoids are always a drag on a child. They should be removed.

A child with any tendency to tuberculosis should be kept out of school and given special care until quite strong and well. No matter what defect a child may have it should be corrected so that proper gains in nourishment may be made. And when the gain in nourishment has been made, the increased vigor and tone of the body will make the child resistant, help him to conquer tuberculosis, and change him from a sickly to a rugged youngster.

See a Good Doctor

I am troubled very much with dizzy spells which come on very suddenly. Some folks tell me it is the change of life, but I have had it so many years that I do not believe this. I also have a fissure which bothers me very much and makes me very nervous.

G. J. K.

It is possible that the fissure (I suppose it is of the anus) is responsible for the trouble. It should be corrected anyway, for it is sure to do harm. Select a good doctor to treat the fissure, and he will test your blood pressure and try to dispose of your dizziness at the same time.

Bathe the Feet Frequently

A person with sweaty feet that smell should like some general directions about proper care.

Personal cleanliness: Bathe the feet twice daily. Change hose every day. Have several pairs of shoes and keep them well aired and deodorized.

Physical cleanliness: Eat sparingly of meat and other nitrogenous foods. Eat green vegetables and fruit freely and drink milk. Avoid overeating. Drink water freely. Maintain regular action of the bowels.

Local treatment: There are several good deodorant powders that may be

shaken into the shoes. Keep nails trimmed and clean. A mild application of formalin may be made two or three times weekly.

New Interest in Weights?

I would like to know the standard weight for a boy 15 years old and 6 feet tall.

H. Mc.

I'm a girl of 19 years. I would like to know how much I should weigh. I am 5

feet 8 inches tall. My sister is 16 years old, 5 feet 8 inches tall. How much should she weigh?

J. R.

I don't know why this sudden interest in weight on the part of both girls and boys. I am glad to encourage it tho, for one of the standards of health is to weigh the right amount for your height, neither very much over or under. A girl of 19 who is 68 inches tall should weigh 140; if only 16 at that height, 136. The 6-foot boy of 15 should weigh 153.

Probably Lime is Best

Please tell me of a good disinfectant to make well water fit for use.

F.

To disinfect the water of an ordinary well you may use chlorinated lime (Calcium Hypochlorite). One pound will be enough. Mix in it 5 gallons of water and stir the mixture into the well as thoroughly as possible. Let it stand 12 hours. Then pump all the water out

and continue to do so until the taste and odor of water is normal. Remember that the well can easily be contaminated again. While you are cleaning it make it proof against infection.

Must Have Good Care

Please say if it is possible to have "milk leg" in a woman who is not nursing children, and if it takes long to get well.

T. D. W.

Yes, the disease classified in nursing mothers under the common name "milk leg" has nothing to do with the nursing function, and may appear even in man. It is enlargement and inflammation of the femoral vein and its branches. It must be treated with utmost care, usually keeps the patient laid up for three or four weeks and may run a longer course.

A practical politician is a man who shakes your hand before election and your acquaintance afterward.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

Always first on the farm
—now more than ever

ONE person hears it in another's home. That's the way the reputation of Atwater Kent Radio has spread. So, on the farms and in the towns as well as in the cities, it is far and away the leading make.

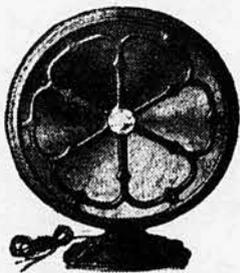
The consistent, trouble-free performance of Atwater Kent Radio has caused more than a million families to buy it. This universal buying makes possible the economies of careful mass production. Now these economies come back to

you in the form of lower prices for 1928.

It's the story of the automobile over again. Now you can have a good car without paying a fortune for it. Now you can have the radio that everybody wants—the radio others are compared with—reliable, durable, beautiful, Atwater Kent Radio—every model again improved—at a price that would seem incredible if you didn't know the reason.

ATWATER KENT MANUFACTURING COMPANY

4769 Wissahickon Avenue A. Atwater Kent, President Philadelphia, Pa.



MODEL E RADIO SPEAKER. New method of cone suspension, found in no other speaker, makes certain the faithful reproduction of the entire range of musical tones. An extraordinary speaker. Hear it! \$24

Prices slightly higher from the Rockies West

ONE Dial Receivers licensed under U. S. Patent 1,014,002



MODEL 35, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with shielded cabinet, finished in two tones of brown crystalline. Ideal for a small table, window sill or bookshelf. Without accessories. \$49



MODEL 30, a powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver. The mahogany cabinet of unobtrusive beauty is the type that many people prefer. Without accessories. \$65



MODEL 33, a very powerful ONE Dial, six-tube Receiver with solid mahogany cabinet. Unusually effective where distance-getting is essential or inside antenna is necessary. Simple antenna adjustment device assures remarkable selectivity. Without accessories. \$75

Atwater Kent Radio Hour every Sunday night on 23 associated stations



Protective Service



O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Young Man, Heir to \$13,000 Estate, Sent to Reformatory for Stealing Chickens

ANOTHER young man, Edwin Vautraviv, 20 years old, member of a highly respected family in Nemaha county, heir to an estate valued at more than \$13,000, has learned too late that crime does not pay. Despite his previous good record and the pleas of his many friends for a parole, he is now serving a term of 1 to 5 years in the Kansas state reformatory at Hutchinson for stealing poultry from members of the Protective Service. John Skoch, an employe of the Buser oil station at Seneca, has been paid the Protective Service reward of \$50 for capturing Vautraviv.

Stole From His Uncle

When taken into custody by Sheriff C. E. Carman, Vautraviv freely admitted he had stolen more than 200 chickens in Nemaha and Pottawatomie counties in less than three weeks. At the time of the thefts, Vautraviv was living in Topeka where he was attending a business school but he returned to the community where he was reared to make raids on the poultry flocks of L. F. Vautraviv, an uncle, Luke Shove, Walter Teske, and other farmers whose names he could not recall.

It is believed Vautraviv began his short career of crime October 15. On that day he drove from Topeka to Centralia where he arrived at 7 p. m. He went to the farm of his uncle, L. F. Vautraviv, and stole 42 chickens. He had little difficulty in getting away with the birds as the Vautraviv family was in Centralia. The young man took the poultry to Seneca where he sold it to the George Ross produce house for \$23.40. He told Ross his name was T. L. White and that he lived near Centralia. Ross gave him a check in payment for the birds, and Vautraviv drove directly to the Buser filling station where he bought gasoline and cashed the check.

Searched County for Thief

The next day L. F. Vautraviv discovered the theft of his chickens, and he began a search for them at poultry dealers' thruout the county. The birds were marked and he was able to identify them when he inspected the chickens at the Ross poultry house. The check Ross had given for the stolen poultry was traced to the Buser filling station. John Skoch remembered the young man for whom he had cashed the check and remembered the car he was driving. He gave a description of the thief but no one recalled that the description fit Edwin Vautraviv. Sheriff Carman and his deputies, accompanied by Skoch and L. F. Vautraviv, began a close search of the county for the young man. They ran down every possible clue, but none was successful.

Two weeks later, October 29, Edwin Vautraviv needed money again so he went after more poultry. He left Topeka early that afternoon in his automobile and drove to the farm of Luke Shove near Havensville. The Shove family was not at home. Vautraviv helped himself to 15 fine Buff

Orpington hens which he sold to the Erwin produce house at Havensville. This time he gave the name of T. E. White and accepted a check for \$12.96 in payment for the birds. He cashed this check at an oil station in Havensville.

Two Thefts Same Day

Vautraviv was not satisfied with the haul he made at the Shove farm so he went to Onaga. About 7 p. m. he drove into the Walter Teske garage and had some work done on his car. Then he drove to the Teske farm 4 miles north of Onaga where he raided the poultry house and took 40 birds. His next stop was in Seneca at the Ross poultry house about 9:30 p. m. Ross was getting ready to close just as Vautraviv drove up. This time Vautraviv gave the name of T. E. White and as Ross was making out a check for \$25.88 in payment for the birds he thought he recognized the young man as the one who had sold the birds stolen from L. F. Vautraviv, but was not sure. Just as Vautraviv drove away Ross was sure he was the fellow who had sold the L. F. Vautraviv birds. Ross got into his car and started after the young thief but lost him.

Made a Full Confession

A few minutes later Vautraviv stopped at the Buser filling station and asked for gasoline. John Skoch was on duty. He recognized Vautraviv at once as the young man who was wanted for stealing poultry from L. F. Vautraviv. Skoch tried to get an opportunity to telephone to Sheriff Carman but could not until Vautraviv presented the Ross check for \$25.88 in payment for the gasoline. Skoch told Vautraviv he would have to telephone to Ross to see if the check was good. Instead of telephoning to Ross he called Sheriff Carman. The sheriff arrived in about 3 minutes and placed Edwin Vautraviv under arrest.

When taken to jail and confronted with the evidence against him, Vautraviv confessed to the theft of more than 200 chickens. He said he could not remember where he had stolen all of them, but did remember the thefts from L. F. Vautraviv, Luke Shove and Walter Teske.

Criminals Must Be Punished

When brought before Judge C. W. Ryan of the Nemaha county court, Vautraviv pleaded guilty. He was represented by two attorneys who had brought into court about 25 friends and former neighbors of the defendant. These friends and former neighbors testified to the previous good character of Edwin Vautraviv and stated they believed he would not steal again if paroled. After hearing the pleas for a parole for the young man Judge Ryan said:

"This boy had a good home; he had no insurmountable handicap. I commend his guardian for trying to keep him from using too much money. Economic conditions have changed. Women are placing men at a disadvantage and



Left to Right: L. F. Vautraviv, Member of the Protective Service From Whom Edwin Vautraviv Stole Chickens, John Skoch, Oil Station Employe Who Was Paid Protective Service Reward of \$50 for Capturing Edwin Vautraviv, C. A. Carman, Sheriff of Nemaha County to Whom Edwin Vautraviv Confessed to Stealing More Than 200 Chickens, and W. W. Thompson, Representative of the Capper Publications in Nemaha, Brown and Doniphan Counties

"Should Rates for Luxury Travel Be Reduced?"

Persistent effort is again being made to induce Congress to enact legislation abolishing the extra charge made for travel in parlor and sleeping cars, known as the "Pullman Surcharge".

Similar efforts have been made without success at previous sessions of Congress. The Transportation Act provides that all such matters shall be determined by the Interstate Commerce Commission, and Congress has hitherto refused to interfere with the Commission in the performance of this duty.

The "Surcharge" matter has repeatedly been considered by the Commission, which declares that it is a just and reasonable charge.

The House Committee on Interstate Commerce has said that the enactment of such a law would start rate-making by Congress, *would reduce the cost of transportation for those best able to pay*, and would either result in an increase in other passenger and freight rates, or *postpone reductions in these other rates, particularly those on farm products*.

The "Surcharge" provides the railroads with 40 million dollars of revenue annually which they cannot afford to lose. Should they become able to lose it, would not farmers prefer to have the freight bill on farm products reduced by that amount?

Detailed information on this, or any other matter affecting western railroads, will be gladly furnished by the undersigned.

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164 Styles FREE BOOK
WONDERFUL BARGAINS

JAN 13 1928

unless a boy has a car and good clothes the girls won't give him a pleasant look. It requires stamina for a boy to go straight these days. The girls don't realize they are making criminals and it is hard for parents to shut down on the boys when their associates are allowed to run wild.

"If it were just a case of this one young man I'd agree with these people who ask for a parole but if I turn him loose it is just an invitation for four or five others to step into his shoes. Punishment is necessary to deter crime and everybody ought to know it. You have an enviable record in this county as a law-abiding people but chicken stealing is getting to be more and more prevalent. I haven't had very good luck with my paroles. Nothing is safe any more. They are even stealing livestock out of the fields and taking it to market.

"Young man, you have reason to be sleepless. There is no danger of your feeling too badly about this affair. It is right that you should be obliged to live this down. Society has a right to be suspicious of you. You had chances beyond most young men. You have no right to complain.

Had Many Advantages

"In most cases the court's recommendation about the length of imprisonment is not made public but in this case I believe the people should know. Because you have been willing to work, a severe example in this case may not be necessary. The court wants to say, however, that the leniency in this recommendation must not be taken as a precedent. It is the judgment of the court that you be confined in the industrial reformatory for a period of not less than one nor more than five years. The recommendation to the prison board will be a term of one year."

It is said Vautravis's parents died when he was a small child. He had lived with his grandmother and other relatives, and had been given every advantage that could be given a boy in the community where he lived. He was a graduate of the Centralia High School and at the time of the thefts he was attending business college in Topeka. His guardian, Vivian Vautravis, an uncle, told the court the boy had been given ample spending money and had no cause to turn thief. When arrested, Vautravis had a diamond ring, a new camera, an expensive wrist watch and an automobile, all of which, it is said, he had bought without the knowledge of his guardian.

O.C. Thompson

Folks Can Produce More

(Continued from Page 10)

certed study of problems of production. One of the several important directions taken has been in the simplification of products. In scores of branches of industry agreements have been reached to cut out unnecessary sizes, shapes and varieties of articles and to concentrate production on a limited number of standard types.

The high and advancing level of real wages has also served directly to advance the efficiency of industry. It has meant an immensely wide and even wider market for commodities, and this has tended greatly to lower unit costs. It also has made for good health and contentment on the part of the workers, and thereby increased their productive capacity. There is little tendency to restrict output or to oppose labor-saving machinery and methods. Labor very generally recognizes that large product tends to high wages.

The evidence of advance in wages is clear. By dividing the total amount paid in wages by the average number of wage earners as reported by the census of manufactures, the average annual wage for 1925 is found to have been \$1,280. This average is for both sexes, all ages, and all degrees of skill. Adjusting for changes in the buying power of money the figure was at least 5 per cent higher in 1925 than in 1914, and that in the face of a considerable shortening of the working day. Many more detailed statistics of wages and of earnings likewise demonstrate the marked recent advance.

A factor of importance in our recent economic progress has been the relative stability of prices. Since the sharp break following the post-armistice

boom, the general index of wholesale prices has changed relatively little. The general downward tendency during the last two years has apparently been due largely to the greater volume of commodities to be bought and sold, an increase attributable to the progress in the efficiency of industry. The relative stability of prices contrasts strikingly with the wide, often enormous, variations from which most countries of Europe have suffered since the war. The abundance of new capital and the soundness of the currency and banking system have facilitated business by making available ample credit, both short term and long term, at low and fairly stable rates.

All these specific factors in the prosperity and progress of the United States, as well as the more basic factors of abundant natural resources and a capable population, are of such a character that we may well hope for continuance of our economic progress. Indeed, these favorable factors tend to work cumulatively; each forward step makes another forward step easier. The fact that our national income is al-

ready high makes it possible for us readily to add to our capital equipment and to improve educational standards and to carry further scientific and technical research.

Cyrus Had Vision

(Continued from Page 16)

ing the reaper which had been added about two years before. This type of reaper is the one taken by Cyrus H. McCormick to the first world's fair in London, England, in 1851, where it was awarded the Council Medal for the most valuable article contributed to the exposition. The London Times which had first ridiculed his reaper as "a cross between an Astley chariot, a wheelbarrow and a flying machine," was obliged to admit several days later that "The McCormick reaper is worth the whole cost of the exposition." This same machine received the grand prize at Paris in 1855.

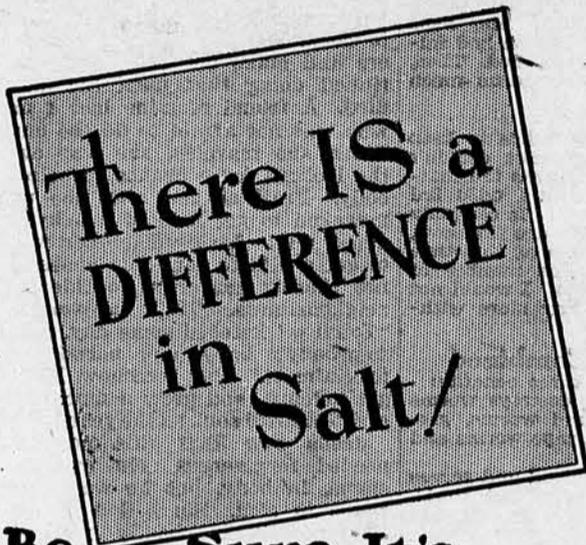
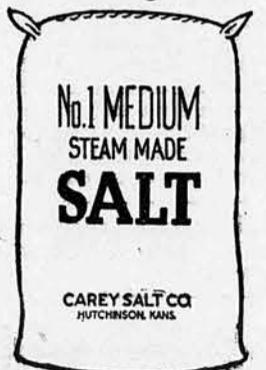
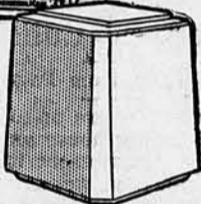
When Mr. McCormick reached Chicago in 1847, he found a 10-year old city built in a swamp, without a rail-

way or a canal, with a river that ran in the wrong direction; but it was busy. It was the link between the Mississippi and the Great Lakes—a central market where wheat was traded for lumber and furs for iron. It was the one place in the great United States of America that was ready to welcome a reaper factory.

William B. Ogden, the first mayor of Chicago, listened to Mr. McCormick's story and immediately formed a partnership with him. The reaper business, as Chicago knows it today, was thus started on its way.

Since then the company has been steadily building up its plant. Soon it began the manufacture of self-binders, then it worked gradually into a complete line of farm machinery, including twine manufacture. More recently tremendous progress has been made in the building of tractors and combines, machines in which the Kansas farmers were especially interested.

Temperament is the substance of things howled for, the evidence of things unsecured.



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In the mammoth modern plants of the Carey Company is produced salt of uniform quality and purity. There is a Carey-ized Salt for each special use—for stock feeding, butter making, meat curing, general farm use and table use. Here are shown some of the most popular brands:—Carey's Meat Salt, Buffalo Brand, Farmer's Best, No. 1 Medium, Carey's Stock Blocks and Carey's Lily Salt. Be sure you get the genuine—look for the name "Carey". We are also manufacturers and distributors of Wright's Smoke Salt and Sugar Cure—the new, complete meat cure.

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She finds easy way to keep hens well and get more eggs

New, proved method effective where others had failed.



MRS. FLOSSIE SWYNDALL, Oxford, Neb., tells of finding a remarkably easy method that anyone can use, which works wonders with poultry. Her hens had been dying. Egg production had fallen off. Many remedies had failed. Then, she made a discovery that means much to every poultry raiser.

Read her letter: "I have tried several remedies to keep my chickens from dying. But couldn't seem to find out just what was the matter. I had no success until I tried 3rd Degree Poultry Concentrate. It certainly did the work. My chickens are fine now, and I am getting more eggs at this time of the year from the same number of hens than I ever got before. I would not think of raising poultry any more without 3rd Degree."

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Your flock needs these three benefits: **FIRST**—a wormer that destroys worms in poultry, including round worms, gizzard worms, gape worms, tape worms and thornhead worms.

SECOND—charges the blood and serves as a splendid conditioner of all fowls. Builds strong bone and tissue, avoids rickets. Purifies the blood.

THIRD—promotes the proper functioning of glands and their secretions. Makes possible utmost egg production.

Prevents and Treats Sickness

Users report splendid results although other treatments fail. Successful in preventing and treating many common poultry ailments including Roup, Coccidiosis, Enteritis, Gapes, Pip, Constipation, Fungoids, Diarrhea, etc. As a tonic and conditioner, merely mix a little with feed or in drinking water four days a month.

Write for Free Poultry Book

Send today for your copy of the brand new 48-page 3rd Degree Poultry Book. Learn how to get the greatest results and profits from your flock. Many illustrations, four colors. Covers

everything—breeds, incubation, chicks, feeds, gland functions, sanitation, culling, more eggs, market birds, worming, correcting ailments, etc. All about 3rd Degree Poultry Concentrate and the easy, inexpensive way of using. Your copy will be mailed, postpaid, the same day your request is received. Write NOW, mentioning any difficulties you are having with your poultry. Give breed and number. Address Poultry Division, DROVERS VETERINARY UNION, Dept. 111-P, Omaha, Neb. (Copyright 1927 by D. V. Union.)

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Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THIS man had friends. He must have been an unusually attractive invalid, or else he was such a burden to his family and the community that they were determined to try something desperate, in order to get him healed and self-supporting. Maybe his wife urged them on, and maybe he had a few bairns at home, who were not altogether silent influences. At any rate, they were willing to try it, and they had faith in the cure, if they could only get to the doctor. It is wonderful to have a doctor who elicits such confidence. But it is almost equally wonderful to have friends, who think enough of you to make themselves spectacles for your sake.

Said Samuel Johnson, "Friendship, you know, sir, is the cordial drop to make the nauseous draught of life go down." Some years ago an old woman was ill for many months. Her husband was at work during the day. Every day but one, when it stormed very hard, a neighbor walked a half mile to come and see her, bring her flowers and make her bed. And she continued doing that until the old lady died. A friend of mine had a mother who was not afraid to do the unusual. When she traveled, she was ever on the lookout for a chance to help somebody. Frail as she was, she usually managed to get hold of a baby in the depot, while the tired mother went off to get a bite to eat. Her husband was not thoroly converted to this sort of neighborliness. "Ma," he would say; "You'll git ketchted some day, a-holdin' somebody's baby, and nobody comin' to claim it." But somehow Ma never got ketchted, and grew a more friendly and beautiful soul, as the years went on.

Jesus saw that this poor fellow needed forgiveness. He was in bad shape, in body, but he was in worse shape in soul. Sin had a direct connection with his bodily state. Jesus believed in getting to the roots of the trouble. He practiced soul surgery. He believed in the reality of sin, and its ravages. Telling the man he was a pretty good chap, and would be all right if he only thought so, was not strong enough medicine.

I like the words of William Lyon Phelps: "I wonder what Jonathan Edwards, Cotton Mather, Oliver Cromwell, John Milton and other hearts of oak would have thought of the back-patting gospel? These men were free from the taint of self-pity. They did not have to jack themselves up with signs on the wall, imploring them to work, or commanding them to smile, nor did they bellow their courage in the bathroom. They rather said, 'God be merciful to me a sinner.' I believe that an acute conviction of sin is more needed just now than an enormous accession of conceit. The old theologians got down to the bed-rock of human nature; they believed in the reality of sin, and sought to convict their audiences. And even now I believe that religious faith will elevate the average man more effectively than he can do it by talking encouragingly to himself. The latter has all the advantage of trying to lift one's self by tugging at one's boot straps."

Many persons feel a strong sense of guilt who do not know exactly what is the matter with them, or they are afraid to admit it. But something in the Cross brings forgiveness, when attention is directed to it. "The Old Rugged Cross" is often heard sung these days, and there is a reason for it. Said Martin Luther, speaking of his own experience, "God is the God of the humble, the miserable, the oppressed and the desperate, and of those who are brought down to nothing; and his nature is to give sight to the blind, to comfort the broken hearted, to justify sinners, to save the very desperate and damned."

The paralytic that day surely had no doubt of his forgiveness. But today the soul asking forgiveness is assured of it another way. "The Spirit beareth witness with our spirit that we are children of God." The responding warmth of the heart is the voice calling back to its God that all is well. Wesley's experience is almost as well known as Luther's. "I felt my heart strangely warmed," said he. "I felt I did trust in Christ alone, for salvation; and an assurance was given me that he had

taken away my sins, even mine, and saved me from the law of sin and death."

One night a farmer attended a revival meeting. He was uncomfortable, and after the meeting asked the minister what he should do about it. "Go home," said his adviser, "and act as you think a Christian man should." He did his best to follow the advice. After supper he told the children to stay at the table. Getting his wife's Bible, he read a passage, then got down to pray. His wife, who was an earnest church member, was scandalized. "You are doing this, and you are not a Christian yet," said she. But he told her what the minister said to him. His prayer was short and jerky. He said he didn't know that praying was such hard work. But the hardest task was ahead. He had not spoken to his neighbor across the way for several years. After a restless night, he went over to his neighbor's barn, and asked pardon. The two shook hands. On the way back, the peace of God came into his soul. He was as certain of forgiveness as the paralytic was, the day Christ spoke to him. Sin is real, but so is salvation.

Lesson for January 15 — Jesus' Power Over Sin. Mark 2:1 to 17. Golden Text—Mark 2:17.

The Trapnest Culls Flock

(Continued from Page 3)

The poultry houses are up-to-date, with a straw-loft laying house as the latest and best-liked. Equipment is complete, even to lamp-heated waterers, for real cold weather, in the seven brooder houses. Mr. Stewart builds the brooder houses and he is especially pleased with the type he most recently built. It is 12 by 14 feet, and on skids. Instead of placing the 2 by 4's so they would project inside the building, he sealed the house inside, making smooth walls. By placing chick wire in the corners, the potential egg producers have no projections to crowd against. Mr. Stewart then covered the 2 by 4's on the outside of the house with corrugated galvanized iron, thus leaving a 4-inch air space between the double wall. He utilizes this space for ventilation, cutting openings in the outer lower wall and upper inner wall. These openings are on the south side of the brooder houses, and so placed to avoid drafts. Mr. Stewart said the galvanized sheathing seems expensive, but he believes it will be cheaper in the end as there will be no re-shingling, no re-roofing and no painting costs.

Our enthusiasm over the poultry project should not make us overlook the 200 acres of prairie and alfalfa hay, or the 70 head of registered Hereford cattle. During the present year two carloads of baby beef will be fed out for the Kansas City market. Buying their first purebred cattle during the high prices, just following the close of the war, with a place adapted to little else than livestock, the Stewarts faced a problem when the price of cattle toppled and crashed. But they were able to hang on during those trying years, by virtue of the Leghorns. And now, even with the sky-high prices paid for the original 12 purebred Herefords, the increase in the herd since the first purchase in 1919 has brought the average price of the cows down to a point where the cattle may be handled on a commercial market cattle basis if necessary.

Obviously the Stewarts believe in quality stock. And it has paid. The poultry flock is a good example. It was started with 250 to 290 egg hens, according to trapnest records. That they have kept up the quality is indicated by the fact that customers send repeat orders for baby chicks, and that for three years in succession The Stewart Ranch has won first and sweepstakes on white eggs at the Kansas Free Fair; and won sweepstakes at the Kansas State Fair in 1926 and second last year.

Prize fighting is a cruel game, all right. But a million dollars will buy a lot of arnica.

Grandmother says that one reason why girls are naughty is because they get the shingle in the wrong place.



Put ALL your cows on a profit basis

Kow-Kare safeguards the health of the whole herd—if fed regularly as a part of the winter-feeding program. Its highly-concentrated ingredients act directly on the organs of digestion, assimilation and reproduction. Cows in fair vigor are made more productive, more profitable. Animals of lowered vitality are built up to profitable productive yields.

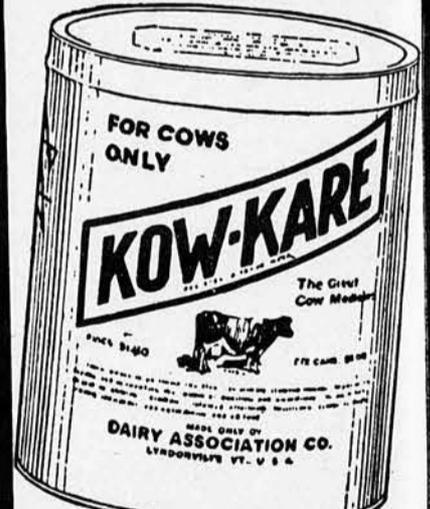
Try dairying this winter on this safe-and-sane conditioning plan. Feed each cow with her grain ration a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare for one to two weeks each month. Note the increase in the milk crop—and the freedom from profit-killing disorders. Kow-Kare rationing costs only a few cents a month per cow. The investment returns itself many fold.

Condition your freshening cows

Give every freshening cow the benefit of the Kow-Kare invigorating, regulating action. After once using this famous aid at Calving you will never again be without it. Use a tablespoonful in the feed two to three weeks before and after.

For cows troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever and similar troubles Kow-Kare is your reliable home-remedy. Full treatment directions on each can. Feed dealers, druggists and general stores have Kow-Kare. \$1.25 for large sizes; \$6.25 for six cans. Small can 65c. Send for free book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."

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NOW—for the first time, the farmers of America have a chance—if they act quick!—to see and USE on 30 Days FREE TRIAL the NEW Low Model Belgian Melotte Cream Separator. In the NEW Melotte you NOW have a greater convenience and all-round satisfaction than was ever known before.

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Yes, you need not pay one cent for 4 Months after you receive the NEW Melotte. Special Introductory Low Price RIGHT NOW! 30 Days FREE TRIAL. Write for FREE Book and Special Offer. THE MELOTTE SEPARATOR, E. S. Babson, U.S. Mfg. 2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 29-81 Chicago, Ill. 2445 Prince Street, Burlington, Cal.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

Last year treated the most of us pretty well in Kansas and surrounding territory, but it seems to be natural for humanity to be hoping for and expecting something better ahead of us. Altho the prices on some farm products seem to be low, yet we had a pretty good yield, which, in a measure, offsets the low prices.

Most of the talk we hear about the low prices of late seems to be about the way hog prices have slumped. Farmers who have studied the situation carefully say they find no reason why the hog market should be nearly 50 a hundred less now than a year ago. The records show that there are only a few more hogs available now than then, and that the law of supply and demand does not justify the low price. About the only reason for this is the direct buying of hogs by the packing concerns from the country instead of on the open markets as heretofore.

The ground is so dry on account of the lack of moisture this last fall and winter that the wheat crop for next year is not very promising in this section of the state and on west, and the farmers are not in a very cheerful mood about it. What we need is more moisture in the subsoil, and the sooner we get it the better for the wheat.

On last Wednesday we brought home our new wagon box that was made for us by the boys of the Vocational Agricultural Class in the local high school. This box is 26 inches deep, grain tight and has extra reinforcements. The work was done on Tuesdays and Thursdays during farm shop periods, under the supervision of Prof. C. C. Ferris, instructor in this department.

The side pieces of the box are yellow pine, the floor is of fir and has six oak cross pieces. In purchasing the lumber for this box we got 14-foot flooring boards instead of 12-foot, and had the extra 3 1/2 foot pieces left over used in making a scoop board. The lumber used cost us \$15.05, and the nails and what little paint we had to buy cost us a little more than \$9, making the total cost of material used a little better than \$24. The boys did a neat job of work, and we are well pleased with it.

The boys made no charge for their time in doing this work. They are anxious to get all the work they can do along this line, as it gives them the practice they need. Occasionally their instructor takes them to the country to help in constructing new and remodeling old chicken houses and other farm buildings, whenever possible and the weather permits. They are given instruction in such enterprises as poultry production, dairying, feeds and feeding and farm shop work in connection with their regular class work.

The more I think about the present school system the more I am convinced that the young people are being educated away from the farm to the cities. I do not like the idea some folks have of consolidated schools located in town instead of the country schools we now have. I believe the country schools should be made a community center for country activities where farm folks can meet for entertainment and instruction without going to town for it. I believe in rural high schools with vocational agricultural courses that educate the young folks for farm work.

If they are educated along the line of farming they will like it better and take more interest in the work, and will be less apt to want to go to the cities to find employment, where only a very small percentage of them succeed.

The market at Lebanon last week was as follows:

Ham	.....	46
Light hams	.....	30
Heavy hams	.....	16
Light springs	.....	16
Light and black hams	.....	12
Light and black springs	.....	12
Light gobbler, (13 lbs.)	.....	25
Light hens, 8 lbs. or over	.....	25
Light	.....	20
Light	.....	1.20
Light	.....	.60

Where Lindbergh Flies

(Continued from Page 7)

United States that they have been weak and immature. And in this world of strong governments can really remain independent. It is weakness which invites aggression or compels intervention, and if responsibility is to be

fixed realistically it must be fixed at last on the politicians and soldiers in these countries who have been too corrupt, too stupid, too personally ambitious to keep the peace at home.

The third great cause of American political expansion is closely related to this one. The export of capital to these regions has created a situation of the utmost difficulty. Weakness and corruption have often attracted the more adventurous and speculative kinds of capital. This in its turn has created powerful interests in the United States which sometimes demand legitimate security for their investment and sometimes demand the protection of highly speculative concessions obtained from corrupt governments by indefensible methods.

For 30 years the United States has drifted along without a very clear policy or a very clear conception of what it proposed to do. But within recent years it has come into collision with a growing sense of nationalism, not only in the Caribbean region but in the greater countries of South America. After some hesitation, the Coolidge Administration has, we believe, come to recognize the magnitude of the problem. Now the flight of Lindbergh would under ordinary circumstances be interpreted throughout the world as a gesture of empire. But in fact it is a gesture to indicate the end of 30 years of drift, incoherence and planless imperialism and the beginning of a new era in which the interests and the responsibilities of the United States are to be candidly adjusted to the national interest and the national pride of the Caribbean peoples.

Lindbergh's flight is only a gesture. Behind it are the solid realities and good faith of the Morrow mission. It would be idle, of course, to suppose that the new policy is fully worked out or even fully conceived. It will take a generation of thought in this country and in Latin America to work it out. But that it represents a new purpose there can be no shadow of doubt. How it is to be developed to cover all the complicated needs of the situation no one can say today. It will be worked out, not so much by the enunciation of general principles as by such concrete adjustments on the basis of large principles as are now being made between Mexico City and Washington.

Those who wish to contribute to the creation of a new order in the Americas will do well to drop the hackneyed phrases of imperialism and of anti-imperialism and to concentrate their efforts upon the understanding of the elements which produce conflict upon the cultivation of personal and respectful intercourse in the Americas and upon stamping down organized ill-will and suspicion.

Will Boost Holsteins

An arrangement which provides for concentrated field work among Holstein breeders in Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Oklahoma is the appointment made recently by the five state Holstein associations and the Holstein-Friesian Association of America of H. R. Lascelles as field man for this five-state district.

Last year, according to Earl J. Cooper, director of Extension of the Holstein-Friesian Association, the ownership of 8,162 purebred animals changed hands in this district, an indication of increasing interest in Holsteins.

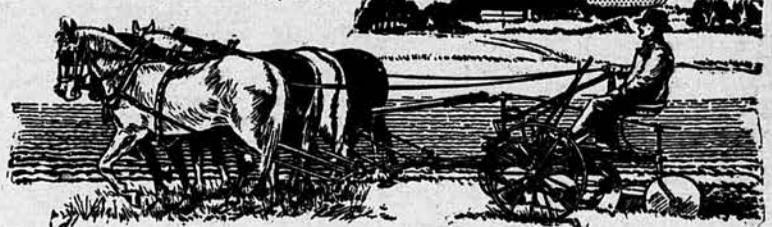
H. R. Lascelles is an accredited Holstein judge, and for several years has been active in dairy extension work. His headquarters will be in Kansas City. He is a graduate of the state agricultural college of Colorado and was for three years dairy production specialist for Colorado under the state dairy commissioner. He has worked with Holstein cattle since a boy on his father's farm, and is author of a number of bulletins on subjects dealing with dairy cattle. While dairy production specialist in Colorado working out of the Colorado Agricultural College and under the state dairy commissioner of that state, the cow testing association work was under his direction, and his record in Colorado is one that has attracted much attention.

There's one nice thing about airplane travel. The roar of the motor drowns any comment from the back seat.

Husband (arriving home late)—
"Can't you guess where I've been?"
Wife—"I can; but tell your story."

Back in 1838

My Father Carried Our First Grand Detour Home on His Shoulder."
—SAMUEL RAY, OREGON, ILL.



Samuel Ray—prominent seed grower and co-operator with the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture—on his newest Grand Detour Plow.

THAT WAS ONE of the first steel plows manufactured by the Grand Detour Plow Works, and the same plow was used every year until 1905."

Then in 1889, Mr. Ray bought a Grand Detour "Little Yankee" Riding Plow from James A. Barden, Grand Detour dealer in Oregon, Ill. Mr. Ray remarks as follows about this purchase in a letter dated April 18, 1927:

"At that time (1889) I was in the hardware and implement business and was selling goods and the plows as a distributor in the 8 northwest counties of Illinois. I bought the Grand Detour because I knew it was the best plow made. And that plow is in just as good working order today as it was 38 years ago."

Think of it! Here was a man sell-

ing two other well-known plows, yet when he needed a plow for use on his own farm, he bought a competing make—a Grand Detour—"because it was the best plow made".

Long life and top-notch performance have been outstanding characteristics of Grand Detour Plows for nearly a century.

Now, when you buy a Grand Detour Tractor or Horse-Drawn implement, you get the result of 90 years of specialization on tillage tools alone—you get an implement that can't be beat regardless of price.

See coupon below for list of Grand Detour implements, check off those you're interested in and mail it in now. Attractively illustrated booklets will be sent you free. See your Grand Detour dealer for complete information.

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.
Dixon, Ill. Grand Detour Plow Division Established 1837 Racine, Wis.

GRAND DETOUR
Tractor and Horse-Drawn
TILLAGE IMPLEMENTS

TEAR ALONG THIS LINE

Tractor Moldboard and Disk Plows

Wheatland Disk Plows

No. 2 Plows for Fordsons

Corn Borer Special

Walking and Riding Plows

Walking and Riding Cultivators

Spike-Tooth Harrows

Spring-Tooth Harrows

Disk Harrows

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CASE

Tractors

Combines

Thrashers

J. I. Case Threshing Machine Company, Inc., Racine, Wis.

Please send me free literature on implements I have checked. (If interested in others not listed, write them on margin of page.)

Name

Address

211-739A

Notice: We want the public to know that our plows and harrows are NOT the Case plows and harrows made by the J. I. Case Plow Works Co.



After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

PAPEC

Non-Clog Ensilage Cutters

Fill Silos at Less Cost

"Did not clog once in filling 29 silos this year regardless of wet and muddy corn," writes Frank Olson, Bruno, Minn. That's the way with the Non-Clog Papec; you get rapid, dependable, trouble-free performance. Easiest running Cutter, whether with gasoline engine, tractor or electric motor. You operate with less help—the Third Roll takes the place of one man; you get greater continuous capacity! 27 years' constant improvement on the same basic principle—that's your guarantee of satisfaction.

Write for the 1928 Papec Cutter Catalog, also for Folder No. 28 describing the new Papec Grinder. A postal will do. Send today.

Hammer-Type Feed Grinders

Cut Feeding Costs

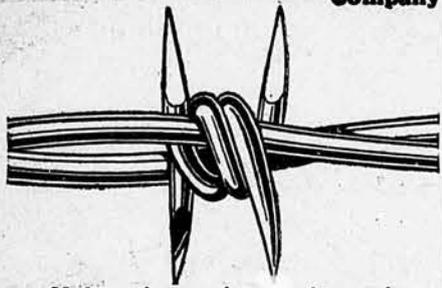
Keep your tractor busy earning winter profits—with this AMAZING new Papec. Nothing equals it for hammering grain and roughage into easily digested ground feed. Customers tell us performance is "way beyond expectations." Capacity is double that of burr mill driven by the same power. It's a wonder, gives perfect satisfaction on ear corn, oats, beans, wheat—anything grindable—any fineness—quick screen changes.

"Positive feeding device certainly does the work." Get a Papec Grinder this winter and cut Your feeding costs.

Papec Machine Co.
124 Main St.
Shortsville, N. Y.

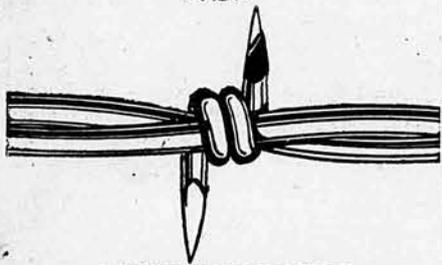
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American Steel & Wire Company



High tensile strength—extra heavy galvanizing—regularity of twist—firmness of barbs—are the outstanding features of barbed wire made by the American Steel & Wire Company.

Ask your dealer for any of the following brands: Baker Perfect—Waukegan—Ellwood Glidden—Ellwood Junior—American Special—American Glidden—Lyman Four Point.



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Sales Offices: Chicago, New York, Boston, Atlanta, Birmingham, Cleveland, Worcester, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo, Detroit, Cincinnati, Baltimore, Wilkes-Barre, St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis-St. Paul, Oklahoma City, Memphis, Dallas, Denver, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Portland, Seattle. *United States Steel Products Co.

NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS
Last FOREVER SILOS
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.
Buy Now Erect Early Immediate Shipment
NO Blowing in or Snowing Down
Freezing
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for price. Good territory open for live agents.

NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.
R. A. Long Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
Get Factory Prices on Hollow Building Tile

HARRISON NURSERY CO.
This Trade-Mark is a Guarantee of Quality

Without a Driver Your Tractor Plows Faster, Cheaper and Better

CHASE Tractor Pilot

Plows Day and Night ALL ALONE—SAFELY!

Plow a furrow around your field—place pilot shoe in the furrow—step off the tractor—and "turn 'er loose!" Tractor will plow hour after hour, day and night, WITHOUT A DRIVER! Requires attention only for re-fueling. You may rest, sleep or work elsewhere. Tractor motor stops instantly if guide leaves furrow, trash clogs plow, or plows become detached. Frees you from riding in the noise, dust, heat and gases. Guides tractor more accurately than hand-steering. Plows around the field, eliminating end turns. Proved practical and dependable by 7 years farm use. Easy to attach. Only device of its kind.

FREE! Complete illustrated booklet with many photos showing Chase Pilot at work. Full details of this mechanical marvel. Read letters from users telling of their experience. Learn how the Pilot attaches, how it follows the furrow without attention and how it STOPS automatically if anything goes wrong. Get the low prices. Send for **FREE BOOK NOW!** Write! Don't delay! Mail coupon Today—NOW!

FREE BOOK COUPON

Chase Plow Co., 502 West P St. Lincoln, Nebr.

Send me your free illustrated booklet about the Chase Tractor Pilot. My tractor is a _____

Name _____

Address _____

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Enemies Again Threaten the Brown Family

WITH Jack Miller and Hal Brown again on friendly terms, a zinc mine on Lone Oak Farm was being developed under their joint supervision. Work was progressing rapidly, earnings were accumulating, but still definite proof that Isobel Sanchez was the missing heiress of old Captain Pettibone was withheld. Nor had there been any clue to identity of the man who had fired shots from ambush at Jack and Hal, endangering the life of each.

Night shrouded the House of the Lone Oak. Hal and Beth, Mary and Little Joe in the dreamless sleep of healthful youth were in their beds. Mother Brown, too, slept, but Father Brown, awakening from troubled slumber, lay pondering strange happenings of stirring months. Had it been a fortunate or an ill-omened day when Beth Brown first found the story of Lone Oak Farm, a story which eventually had brought them there as occupants of a house of mystery? Would that mystery ever be fully revealed and would unclouded title to the farm some day be theirs? Or must they fare forth again, homeless so far as home ownership goes? All these things pressed upon Father Brown as again he lapsed into drowsiness, suddenly to be aroused by the sound of crackling flames and the pungent smell of smoke.

With a bound Father Brown was out of bed. Rushing to a window he saw a red glow illumining the inky sky. "Fire!" cried Father Brown. "Fire! Hurry, Hal! Fire!" Clad only in his night clothes, Father Brown dashed down-stairs and out into the night, while Mother Brown strove to quiet the rudely awakened and crying children and Hal, to be joined a moment later by Beth, fairly flew to join Father Brown in the fight to save their home.

Cunningly built against the old house a fire which a few moments later would have been beyond control was rapidly gaining headway. Flames lapped the weather-boarding and the odor of kerosene was in the air. "Buckets!" panted Father Brown, as again he dashed to the well. "Call mother and the children! Must all help or she'll burn sure!"

Soon even Little Joe, tears dried by the fascination of the fire, was in line carrying brimming buckets of water in a hastily improvised brigade while Beth at the pump worked frantically. Gradually the flames subsided, and soon only charred fragments of pine which had been used to start the fire, and the burned and blackened weather-boarding gave evidence of a dastardly attempt.

"Whew!" said Hal as he wiped sweat from his forehead then played the rays of a flashlight upon the scene. "that was hot work! How did you ever come to notice it, dad? We might all have been burned in our beds."

"I didn't sleep well," replied Father

Brown, "and thank the Lord I happened to be half-awake when the fire started. That's all that saved us. This old house would burn like tinder once the fire got real headway. In God's name, Hal, who do you suppose could have done this?"

"Maybe the fellow who shot—," began Hal, then suddenly he stopped and listening intently for a moment turned his light upon the surrounding trees. Hal's keen ears had heard the sound of a breaking stick and now, ignoring the danger of a shot from ambush, Hal plunged into the thicket. Seconds later Father Brown heard Hal's voice in excited interrogation, and then as he started back toward the house Hal warned, "Beat it into the house, Mom. You and the girls. Here's a visitor." Suddenly aware that they were not dressed to receive company, Mother Brown and her little flock sought shelter of the home, to peer curiously forth as Hal and another man came into the glow of a hastily lighted lamp. There was something menacing in the attitude of Hal as the nocturnal visitor reluctantly came forward. A cry broke from Beth's lips. It was Jose Fernandez, their neighbor.

"I'm asking Mr. Fernandez what he's doing here at this time of night," cried Hal, "and what he knows about this fire."

"That's what we all want to know," announced Father Brown and his voice was harsh. "You seemed slow, Fernandez, about making your presence known. Somebody has tried to burn us out of house and home. What were you doing here?"

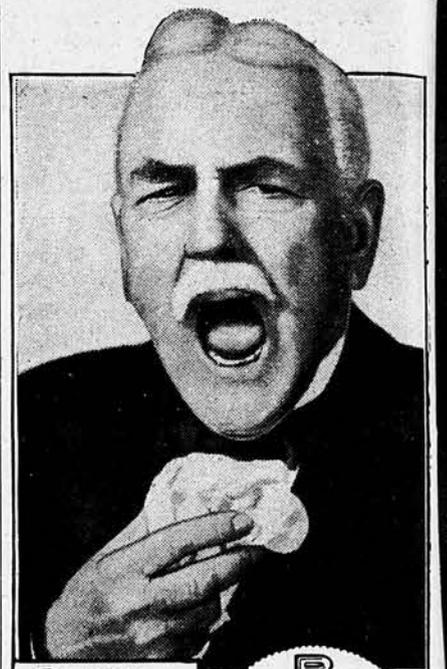
The dark-skinned visitor shifted uneasily from foot to foot but his voice was cool and his gaze level as he answered Father Brown:

"Don't intimate anything that you'll be sorry for, Brown," replied Fernandez. "What reason have I for being mixed up in such a crime? My cows got out. I heard them and followed them this way. Naturally I couldn't help but hear you folks and I hurried as fast as I could to help."

"But why did you start to run when I came up on you?" demanded Hal. "And if you came to help why didn't you come on instead of lurking there in the trees?"

"The fire was about out," answered Fernandez, "and I was waiting until the ladies went in. Didn't want to embarrass 'em. Don't you cross-question me, young man," concluded the Browns' neighbor. "And stay away from my home. Do you think that Juanita's father is a fire-bug or a murderer?"

The man's story seemed plausible, and Hal mumbled an apology, as with no further word of explanation or farewell Fernandez moved off into the darkness. But Henry Brown, passing his hand across a troubled brow, was



FOR COLDS BAYER ASPIRIN

To break a cold harmlessly and in a hurry try a Bayer Aspirin tablet. And for headache. The action of Aspirin is very efficient, too, in cases of neuralgia, neuritis, even rheumatism and lumbago! And there's no after effect; doctors give Aspirin to children—often infants. Whenever there's pain, think of Aspirin. The genuine Bayer Aspirin has Bayer on the box and on every tablet. All druggists, with proven directions.

Physicians prescribe Bayer Aspirin; it does NOT affect the heart

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

GOMBAULT'S CAUSTIC BALSAM

For 48 years the reliable liniment and counter-irritant.

The Lawrence-Williams Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Fence at Less Than 2¢ Per Running Foot

FREE BOOK

Get my New Cut Price Catalog before you buy Fencing, Netting, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing, Paint, Separators or Furnaces. **Prices Lower Than Ever**

See the money I save you this year. I pay Freight—24-hour service—guaranteed quality. Write today. Lowest prices in 15 years. —Jim Brown, THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. Dept. 2406 Cleveland, Ohio

The Doggerel Club

\$5.00 For One Line

FROM now on you will find the Doggerel Club's weekly announcements under the special heading which is used this week for the first time. It will make it easier for you to find the verse in each issue.

The first woman to gain membership in the Doggerel Club is Pearle Hays. Severy, who won the \$5 prize offered for the best completion of the jingle printed on December 31 dealing with Sandwich Shellers. The winning line is, "May know they'll shell right now." The completed verse reads:

The making of machinery
Is a task that is not small
It takes men and skill and buildings
And that really isn't all
The men who make good shellers
Must have years of plain know-how
So the folks who have to use them
May know they'll shell right now.

And here is the next one. Look thru

the ads in this issue and find the one which contains the words, "a matchless flavor." Write the name of the advertiser on a sheet of paper, together with the best line you can compose for 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 21. The winner's name will appear in the issue of January 28. The prize is \$5.

THE DOGGEREL.

The art of entertaining
As it's practiced on the farm
Often leads to over-eating
Tho it seldom causes harm.
The wise and modern housewife
Who would keep her guests content
Should serve well roasted coffee

IN THE RED DRUM NATIONAL

The Pioneer of Quality

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE TO NATIONAL CARBIDE SALES CORPORATION DEPT. 4E, 342 MADISON AVENUE, NEW YORK

CARBIDE SAVES YOU MONEY

Empire Oil-Burning Tank Heater



Greatest improvement ever made in tank heaters. Fits any tank. Burns 14 to 16 hours on one gallon of kerosene. No sparks, ashes or smoke. Heating chamber entirely under water; no heat wasted. Guaranteed. Saves feed—pays for itself repeatedly.

EMPIRE NON-FREEZABLE HOG WATERER
Heavy galvanized iron—70 gallon capacity. Oil burner directly under trough—guaranteed not to freeze. Keeps water warm at a small cost. Keeps hogs healthy—fatten faster on the same feed.

FARMER AGENTS
We also manufacture Portable Smoke Houses

Empire Tank Heater Co., 103 N. 7th St., Washington, Ia.

Factory to Farmer



Buy High Quality Direct from Factory Prices

This Harness \$3.65

Every Set Made by Us

23 Styles, \$19.75, \$35.50 to \$64.50 for the best. 6 Styles Anti-Rust Hardware. Made in our own big factory. Farmers all over the U. S. buy direct—say they save from \$10 to \$20 on each set. Nationally known for quality—low prices. 85 Years harness making experience. Iron-Clad Money-Back Guarantee on every purchase if not satisfied.

Collars \$2.50 Full leather stock, all sizes and up styles. Big savings on Saddles, Collars, (Tires and Tubes direct from our molds) Batteries, Blankets, Shoes, Paint, Radios, Etc.

FREE Write today for big New Catalog; hundreds of real bargains. FREE—postpaid. THE U. S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. M131, Salina, Kans.

20 POWER USES FOR Your Ford



Runs directly off crank shaft. No side pull on bearings. Oil tight cases no rattles; clutch disconnects when driving. Write for Special Offer!

Powerful, economical—from wood saw to churn. Makes car easy to crank. Fits any model; no holes to drill; attach in few minutes; does not affect steering. Will not overheat.

FREE Send name today for free literature on this latest, guaranteed improved power. Try it 15 days on your Ford at our risk.

E-Z POWER MFG. CO., Box 78 Atchison, Kansas



TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

ASK YOUR DEALER OR WRITE US

Also buck ropes and tie chains for big team hitches recommended by the Horse Association of America.

Johnson Ideal Halter Co., Aurora, Illinois

The Buller All-Steel Saw Frames

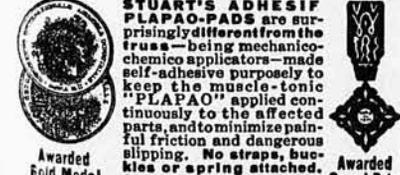


We have the best frames built for front end of leading tractors. Also four stationary sizes. Our **ROLLING TABLE** makes them easily operated farmers say it's a pleasure to saw with a **BULLER**. Special discount allowed where we have no dealer. Low prices on Buller saw blades. Catalog free.

Buller Coupler Co., Dpt. A, Hillsboro, Kan.

Stop Using a Truss

Free—Trial Plapao—Free



STUART'S ADHESIF PLAPAO-PADS are surprisingly different from the truss—being mechanic-chemical applicators—made self-adhesive purposely to keep the muscle-ionic "PLAPAO" applied continuously to the affected parts, and to minimize painful friction and dangerous slipping. No straps, buckles or spring attached.

Soft as velvet—easy to apply—Inexpensive. For almost a quarter of a century satisfied thousands report success without delay from work. Process of recovery natural, so no subsequent fee for a truss. Awarded Gold Medal and Grand Prix Trial of "PLAPAO" will be sent to you upon request absolutely **FREE**. Write name on coupon and send TODAY.

Plapao Co., 426 Stuart Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

far from convinced. "There's more than just a coincidence that Fernandez happened to be around here just at this time. That man has never given up his claim on the place, and now that the mine is being developed he has a thousand more reasons to fight for a share. I don't believe he would do the thing himself and perhaps he was here to warn us in time to get out. But unless I'm mistaken more than this fire has happened tonight. Get on your clothes, Hal, and we'll go to the mine."

"What do you mean, dad?" cried Hal excitedly.

"More than an hour ago," answered Father Brown, "I heard the sound of an explosion, but I was half asleep and thought I imagined it. But now I'm sure it came from the mine. I'm so sure something has happened that I'm going to phone Jack Miller to come there, too. There will be no more danger here tonight. Now I hope we don't wake up every one on the party line." A few moments later the Browns, depressed and silent, were headed for the zinc mine while Jack Miller, roused from sleep, was on the way. What would they find?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Dietary Experiment

Wille—"Ma, if the baby was to eat tadpoles, would it give him a big bass voice like a frog?"

Mother—"Good gracious, no! They'd kill him."

Wille—"Well, they didn't!"

So She Couldn't

"Well, after his behavior yesterday, I'll never go fishing with him again as long as I live."

"Heavens, what did he do?"

"Oh, he just fished!"

Custom Made

Neighbor—"Yes, but I 'ad the last word wiv him. I sez to 'im, I sez, 'You're as ugly as if you'd been measured for it.'"

Lady Want a Cracker?

BIRD CAGE and parrot offered by refined young lady having green feathers and yellow beak.—Ad in the Salt Lake Tribune.

Also the Double Eagles

DAILY THOUGHT: For wheresoever the caress is, there will the eagles be gathered together.—Matthew 24:28. —Arizona Daily Star.

Power of Suggestion

Tom—"Why are your socks on wrong side out, Bob?"

Bob—"My feet were hot and I turned the hose on them."

Domestic Pet

Some people are worrying how to keep the wolf from the door; others are figuring out how they can throw it out of the house before it has pups.

His Tragic Experience

"Why don't you work? Hard work never killed any one!"

"You are wrong, lady. I lost both of my wives in that way!"

Branded

Bill: "Say, Jack, how did you get that red on your lips?"

Jack: "That's my tag for parking too long in one place."

Saves His Good Name

"Does a golfer ever tell the truth?"

"Oh, certainly—he sometimes calls another golfer a liar."

Sure Dope

Sweetie—"What is the cure for seasickness?"

Salty—"Give it up."

Rah! Rah!

"How do you play hookey from the correspondence school?"

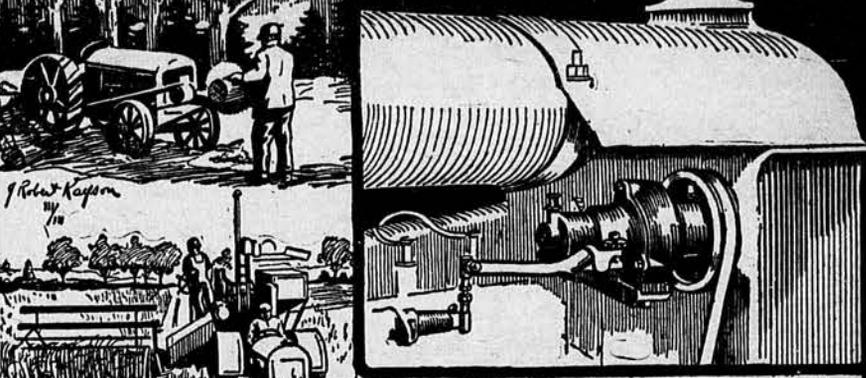
"I send them an empty envelope."

Bring Your Alpenstock

To Rent—Apartments, \$130 UP. Walking Distance, 20 Stories.—Ad in the Chicago Tribune.

Fresh From the Foundry

Everything new in antiques.—Ad in the Lexington Herald.



MORE POWER!

CHEAPER STEADY

{HOW FORDSON OWNERS GET IT

A Fordson equipped with a Pickering Governor delivers MORE power, STEADY power, CHEAPER power—and destructive engine racing is entirely eliminated.

For the Pickering Fordson Governor automatically controls the motor—it responds instantly to the slightest load change.

As a result Fordson owners report "Paid for my Pickering in 60 days with the fuel it saved." "Now I have plenty of power for all jobs." "Quick, snappy pickup." "No more engine racing." "Now we saw 1000 feet more lumber a day with considerably less wear on the tractor."

Easily Installed

The Pickering Fordson Governor can be installed in 30 minutes. No expert mechanical skill required. No interference with the motor or magneto. No change in timing. It is the simplest, most efficient Fordson Governor on the market. Behind it is the Pickering reputation—a reputation nearly 70 years old which has made Pickering Governors known the world over as the "Standard of Governing Control."

Clip Coupon

For free pamphlet 47A—which tells more about the Pickering Fordson Governor—about the built-in Speed Changer for increasing or decreasing speed while the motor is running.

Pickering Governors For All Tractors

Pickering Governors are also built for McCormick-Deering, Hart-Parr, Twin City, and all other tractors. Mail Coupon.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.

Send me free pamphlet 47A.

Name.....

Address.....

Name of Tractor.....

My dealer's name.....

Address.....

First! ON YOUR 1928 LIST!



1928 Buy Colorado Fence and Silver-Tip Steel Fence Posts

Made from Copper-bearing Steel. Last longer — yet cost you no more!

SOLD BY WESTERN DEALERS

AMARILLO	EL PASO	FORT WORTH	SIoux CITY	GRAND ISLAND	SALT LAKE CITY
LOS ANGELES	DENVER	SAN FRANCISCO	OKLAHOMA CITY		

The Colorado Fuel and Iron Company

"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"

Daily Paper Bargain!

Club No. 11-B

This Low Price Good Only 30 Days—Not Good Outside Kansas

Topeka Capital (Daily & Sunday) 1 year	\$6.25
Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze 1 year	
Household Magazine 1 year	

ALL THREE ONLY

We guarantee this price only 30 days. Order now and make this big saving. Send all orders to

Kansas Farmer-Mail & Breeze Topeka, Kan.

Farm Crops and Markets

Livestock is Doing Well This Winter in Kansas; There is An Ample Supply of Feed

DESPITE the recent cold weather, livestock is doing well in Kansas, for there is an ample supply of feed. The animals should continue to do well until grass comes. The recent rains and snows have been helpful to the wheat, but the state needs a great deal more moisture if the crop is to get thru the winter without heavy losses. Most of the corn is husked, and practically all the grain sorghums are threshed. Farm work is largely confined to hauling feed, butchering, trimming hedges and sawing wood.

A "fairly good" year for agriculture in the chief producing sections of the country, with the exception of the central and eastern part of the corn and hog region, is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its final "Agricultural Situation" report for 1927.

The year brought a measure of recovery to the Cotton Belt, according to the report, but much of the central and eastern section of the corn and hog region had a poor crop of corn, which fact coupled with a slump in hog prices left the last season a disappointing one. The swine industry was hit last spring by a market slump, especially in the European market, and continued thru the season on a level of prices somewhat below the two previous years. "The other livestock industries, however, have fared relatively well," says the statement. "Dairy men have operated with a favorable margin between milk and feed prices. Beef cattle prices have climbed steadily, and cattlemen are beginning to see daylight once more. Sheep raisers have now rounded out a six-year period of prosperity. All told, 1927 was a year of well-balanced production. It brought the price level of farm products this fall up near that of two years ago, which was the highest since 1920.

The total value of about 50 crops in 1927, based on December 1 prices, is estimated at \$8,428,626,000 compared to \$7,793,480,000 for the same crops in 1926, an increase of \$635,146,000. The greatest increases in value were: corn, \$285,268,000; cotton, \$330,714,000; barley, \$73,890,000, and oats \$40,694,000. The only really large decrease in value was that of \$113,147,000 for potatoes, although wheat, hay, apples, peaches and some other crops show decreases ranging from 10 to 30 million dollars.

The crop season was somewhat like the preceding one—very backward weather delayed spring work, then later heavy rains hindered haying and harvest, and increased insect damage. However, remarkably warm and dry weather thru September and October pieced out the growing season, so that total production of the principal crops was slightly greater than the 10-year average. Gross production of the 17 principal crops was 2.2 per cent less than production a year ago, but 3.3 per cent more than the average production of the last 10 years. The bureau's index of relative purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities is placed at 91 for November, compared with an index of 80 for November a year ago and 87 two years previous. The purchasing power of cotton in terms of all commodities was 106 last November against 59 in November a year ago; corn 75 compared with 68; wheat 83 compared with 93; hay 53 compared with 74, and potatoes 90 compared with 134. The index for beef cattle stood at 101 last November compared with 81 a year ago; hogs 82 compared with 105; eggs 127 compared with 138; butter 115 against 113, and wool 115 against 118. The five-year period 1909 to 1914 is used as a base of 100.

Wheat Prices Will Improve?

For three months English importers and American millers have been paying lower average prices a bushel for wheat than in any period of similar length since 1923, according to a publication just issued by the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, California. Canadian wheat of the higher grades, however, has been no cheaper than in 1926 on account of the small proportion of high quality wheat in the crop, and in the United States soft red winter wheat has commanded a premium. World wheat prices declined from the level prevailing in early August as a large crop in Canada became assured despite late seeding and danger of rust and frost, but during October-December prices fluctuations were small. Lower world prices than in the three preceding years reflect an easier international statistical position. The world crop, exclusive of Russia and China, now appears the largest in post-war years except 1923; but it is little above the time of normal growth. The international position is slightly easier than in 1926-27. Partly because of large carryovers into the crop year, exporting countries have larger supplies available; but even with allowances

for growth of consumption, importers require a little less wheat.

International trade for the crop year 1927-28, as measured by net exports, promises to reach 825 million bushels. The United States, Canada and Argentina probably will provide about 693 million bushels, an extraordinarily large proportion of the total, while exports from Australia, India, Russia and the Danube countries will be small. Germany and Italy probably will import appreciably more wheat and flour this year than last; France, Poland, Egypt and the Orient will take less. International trade bids fair to follow a more normal course than in 1926-27, when high ocean freight rates from September to November disproportionately restricted trade in the first half of the year and swelled it in the second half.

No substantial reasons now appear for anticipating material departures from the November-December level of world prices, at least until new-crop prospects begin to exert an influence in May. Carryovers out of 1927-28 are likely to be larger than those of 1926-27, more particularly in the United States; but no such increase is probable as occurred last year.

These High Beef Prices!

Relentless operation of economic factors is responsible for the present high prices of beef, and there is little comfort for consumers in the statement just issued by Secretary W. M. Jardine of the United States Department of Agriculture.

"The present high prices for beef," says the Secretary, "seem unduly high only because they are compared with prices of the last few years, which were ruinously low to the cattle grower. This year, for the first time since 1920, cattlemen as a whole have received fairly remunerative prices for their cattle. In the other six years cattle prices were so low most of the time that large numbers of producers were forced out of business, cattle numbers were drastically reduced, and cattle slaughter greatly exceeded production. Sooner or later a sharp reduction in slaughter and an increase in prices were sure to result.

"The reduction in herds probably went too far, and cattle slaughter for the next few years must be reduced much below the average for the last five years if the number of animals slaughtered does not exceed the number of young animals raised.

"Another factor is distribution costs, which are higher than before the war. This increase is due largely to increased wages and salaries in industries and trades interested in this distribution.

"Even when cattle prices in recent years were actually below pre-war prices, the cost of beef to the consumer was high compared with pre-war prices. Now, with the price of cattle no higher than necessary to insure reasonable returns to the industry and to make sure of adequate future supplies, this increase in the cost of beef must be met by the consumer of beef.

"Cattle production was greatly expanded during the war. When the war closed, the industry found itself with the largest number of cattle on hand and the largest potential production capacity in the history of the country—both much in excess of ordinary peace time requirements at remunerative prices.

"As cattle numbers can be increased or decreased only gradually, it took six years to liquidate this situation. During this period cattle slaughter greatly exceeded production, and cattle numbers decreased 11 million head, or 17 per cent, in seven years.

"It appears very much as if cattle supplies during the first half of 1928 would be much smaller than in 1927 or in any other year in the last five, inasmuch as shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the Corn Belt since July 1 this year were 16 per cent smaller than last year and 28 per cent below the five-year average for the period. Barring abnormal conditions, supplies of all cattle for slaughter during the next two years probably will be small, as compared with any of the last four years.

"Incidentally, the situation in the hog market is almost the reverse of that in the cattle market. Prices of hogs and pork products are now the lowest in over three years, and hogs are not paying for the corn fed to them. Unless this situation is improved shortly, a substantial reduction in hog production within a year or two may be expected. With the probable reduction in the supply of beef during the next two years, consumers have an interest in seeing to it that hog production is not similarly reduced."

Food Shortage is Unlikely

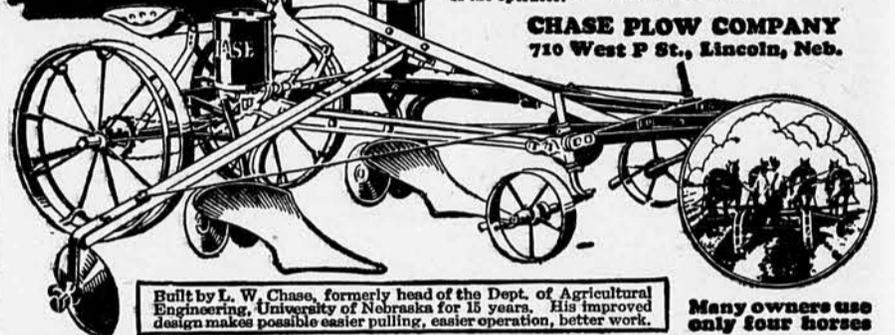
There is small likelihood of a food shortage in the United States for the next 75 years, declared Dr. O. E. Baker of the United States Department of Agriculture, addressing the American Farm Economic Association at Washington a few days ago. "Looking forward a century, when our population appears likely to have become stationary at 200 million persons," Doctor Baker said, "all the evidence available suggests that agricultural production can keep pace with the increase of people without any greater changes in the character of the food supply than those which have occurred during the last quarter century."

Discussing the more immediate outlook, Doctor Baker declared that "the substitution of mechanical for animal power on farms must continue for several years at least," and that this continued mechanization of agriculture will cause production to increase as rapidly as population during the next decade.

"Recent cost of production surveys indicate that somewhat higher acre-yields of crops would be profitable even at present prices. The more widespread use of highly efficient farm animals probably would be even more profitable. If only 50 per cent more feed is consumed by cows giving 10,000 pounds of milk a year than by those giving 5,000 pounds, the possibility of a large increase in agricultural production without any increase in crop acreage or yields an acre becomes apparent."

Doctor Baker pointed out, however, that "confidence in the capacity of American agriculture to increase the food supply in about its present proportions as rapidly as population increases during the next century assumes that the advance of scientific

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knowledge, in the experiment stations and elsewhere, and the spirit of progress among farmers will continue. Should these bases of our civilization be impaired, agricultural progress might cease and population increase, as it has in the Orient, until poverty and ignorance overwhelmed our nation also."

Economic Conditions Are Brighter?

According to the economist with The First National Bank of Boston, who has a considerable national reputation in the business world, "the recession in industrial operations which has prevailed for the last few months is paving the way for better business in 1928. Forces that make for prosperity are gathering strength."

"The decline in business which began last spring was accentuated during the summer months by the Ford shut-down and unseasonable weather. Stocks in many lines have in consequence been reduced to very moderate proportions, and replenishments on a large scale may soon be necessary. With a better balance between supply and demand, general commodity prices, which have followed an irregular trend since July, 1925, turned up during the summer months of last year and have held most of the gains made, despite the recession in industry and trade. While there has been some decline in employment and wage reductions have been made in isolated cases, general purchasing power has not been seriously impaired, and the demand of nearly 120 million people for the great variety of goods necessary for the high standards of living continues with but slight abatement. The maintenance of low inventories, prompt shipment of goods, and the decline in manufacturing activity and trade has lessened the demand for commercial loans, and money rates have continued easy."

"The marked decline of production in the automobile, steel, and related industries has reduced stocks to a minimum in these lines, and orders now on the books assure heavy volume of production in 1928. Inasmuch as these two key industries employ in the aggregate about 15 per cent of all the industrial workers in the country, and in view of the fact that many large industries are closely tied up with these two lines, the resumption of activity of the automobile and steel industries should have a wide-spread influence. Construction projects now underway will provide a heavy building program well into the next year."

"Another favorable feature has been the gradual recovery of a large number of industries from the depression of 1921. Conspicuous among these have been the leather and allied industries. The enormous supplies of hides and leather have been reduced to a few weeks' supply, and this has been reflected by a sharp upturn in hide and leather prices. Production of shoes in New England, as well as other sections of the country, has been substantially above a year ago, and profits have made good gains. The cotton industry enjoyed a very good business last year, and the decline that has recently taken place in the sales of cotton goods can in a measure be attributed to the recession in general business. The woolen industry has been more active than a year ago. Unseasonable weather has had a retarding influence on the sales of heavy wearing apparel since last summer, but it is felt that buying to some extent has merely been deferred, and that better business may be expected in 1928."

"The outlook for the farmer is much more encouraging, and is reflected by the heavy volume of business of the mail-order houses and agricultural equipment producers. Agricultural prices have advanced almost steadily since last summer, and in consequence the farm purchasing power in relation to non-agricultural commodities has shown a marked increase. Despite minor disturbances, economic conditions in Europe have undergone a steady improvement. Interest rates in most countries have been reduced to a moderate basis, and the stabilization of practically all of the European exchanges is removing the uncertainties and reducing the risks in commercial transactions which have been a serious handicap for many years. The combination of these factors has made for more stable markets, especially for our agricultural products. During the last year our exports to Europe showed a good gain over 1926, and constituted about 50 per cent of the entire exports of this country."

"In short, the world economic system is on a more equitable basis than at any time since the war. Discrepancies in purchasing power between industries as well as between countries are being gradually reduced, in consequence of which goods are being exchanged on a basis more profitable to all interests. In other words, the stage is being set for a more general participation in this era of prosperity."

"While we must still reckon with excessive plant facilities in practically all lines, this situation is in part offset by the control now being exercised over production on the basis of statistics and fundamental data which are being compiled to an increasing extent by governmental agencies and trade associations. By eliminating the sharp fluctuations in industry and trade, we prolong and conserve the forces that make for prosperity."

"We believe, then, that 1928 will be a year of good business. The recession that is now under way will run its course and a moderate upturn may be expected during the next quarter, with business activity reaching high levels before the close of the year."

A Glance at the Markets

The farm markets entered January dull but on the whole fairly steady. During the early days of the month the slant of grain, feed, livestock and vegetable prices was upward. Cotton tended lower. Other leading products sold about as before with the exception of seasonal declines in eggs and some of the early vegetables.

The business world seems disposed to take a very hopeful view of the prospects for 1928, although there are some unfavorable features mentioned, including lessened railway traffic and heavy borrowing. At least there seems to be nothing in sight now likely to reduce the demand for products of the farm.

The only variation in the dullness of the grain market was a slight upturn in wheat early in January in response to less pressure of sales from Argentina and the expectations of good export demand for American and Canadian wheat. Reports of lack of snow protection in western winter wheat areas tended to offset the estimated larger acreage.

Wheat prices entered the new year at 12 cents under the prices a year ago, but the decline did not include soft red winter wheat which has been selling at the same level as in early 1927. Declines were heaviest in durum or macaroni wheat, which was selling recently 45 cents under the level of a year ago. Good demand is reported for milling wheat, especially grades with a high

percentage of protein. Corn prices followed the upward tendency of wheat to a slight extent, but market receipts were heavy. Prospects of corn export were considered good, and shipments in some weeks of December were heavier than usual. It is expected that American corn will to some extent make up the shortage of that grain in Europe. Well sustained prices are reported for oats and rye. All the feeding grains are higher than a year ago, the difference ranging from 6 to 12 cents a bushel.

Predictions from trade sources indicate better demand expected for feeds after the first of the year. The long pasture season and the large crop of hay both tended to reduce buying, but the general trend of the market is upward whenever gains occur in prices of the feeding grains. Cottonseed meal tends higher. Other lines show little change during the early part of January.

Hay shipments have been lighter than last season despite a heavy crop. Abundance of local supplies in most sections interfered with demand. Alfalfa hay seems to be the only kind in brisk demand, with shipments larger than last season and prices only slightly lower than a year ago. Prices of timothy and prairie are \$4.50 to \$5 a ton below those at the beginning of 1927.

The upward tendency of prices for beef cattle has been the main feature of the livestock market for some time past. The rise has been based on light supply, present and expected. The upturn is the rebound from years of low prices during which many growers were forced out of the business, and the supply cannot be brought back to normal at short notice. Recent weekly shipments have been light, partly from temporary causes and prices open the new year close to the high points of the season. There were also some gains around the first of the year in prices of light weight hogs. Higher prices in some foreign markets are an underlying feature of strength. The market position of lambs is weakened a little by the large number of heavy western fed lambs. These are expected to be a prominent feature of the market because of the increase of the lamb feeding business in Colorado and Nebraska and other western states.

Wool markets, like cotton, seem to hesitate a little at the beginning of the year, but for no particular reason except that markets are usually dull at that time. Prices seem to be held firmly with some tendency to advance. The light stocks on hand everywhere are a strong feature of the situation, likewise reports of lighter production expected in Australia and several other leading wool producing regions.

The butter trade is somewhat disturbed over renewed imports of New Zealand and other foreign butter. Prices in New York above 50 cents for best grades allowed a profit on imports after paying the duty of 12 cents a pound. A comparatively slight decline in the domestic market would shut off this outside supply. Present prices are lower than those of a year ago, and the real cause of the import movement is the heavy production in New Zealand, Australia and Argentina. Holdings of cold storage butter are larger than those of last season altho good demand has reduced the storage stocks rapidly. These holdings and the imports are the features giving a downward slant to the market position. Cheese holdings are lighter than last season, and prices are firmly held without any definite change for the last month.

Egg prices showed some weakness, particularly in the New York market, after the first of the year, but the cold spell seems to have kept back the usual early January increase in shipments and there was no very general break in the market. Average prices are a little lower than in early 1927.

Trade in poultry so far this year has been largely in dressed stock carried over from the holiday markets and in increasing receipts of live poultry. Prices have not shown much change except for advances in some lines of live receipts in New York.

A few gains of 5 to 10 cents a hundred in potato prices marked the beginning of the new year and helped strengthen sentiment among holders, but there was no real change in the situation. More increase in planting of southern potatoes is reported, particularly in the new trucking regions in Southern Florida. The old Florida section near Hastings, will probably have the same acreage as last season. Red stock from Florida has been selling at \$3 to \$3.50 a bushel in northern cities.

Acreage of other crops than potatoes has been increasing also in the recently drained sections in southern Florida. The tomato section on the east coast of the state, so far as heard from, seems to have nearly doubled the acreage compared with last season and the carlot movement has been fully three times that of a year ago.

The tendency of the onion market has been strongly upward for a month past owing to reduced estimates of stocks in storage and to reports of poor keeping quality in some states. Considerable good shipping stock appears to be left in mid-western onion states and in Western New York. The general range for yellow varieties in city markets early in January was \$2.25 to \$2.75 a 100-pound sack. Storage cabbage shared slightly in the upward tendency for onions, but the present range of prices is only about half that of the corresponding time last year.

Apple shipments were light the last part of December and early January, but there was no important change in prices. British markets were somewhat disappointing during the holiday season owing to the extent of competition with home-grown apples and the reduced demand resulting from severe weather.

Allen—We have had some very cold weather recently; the temperature went down to 7 degrees below zero. There is plenty of feed, and livestock has suffered but little. Corn is all husked, kafir is all threshed, and the money is all spent! Taxes are high this year! Corn, 60c; eggs, 30c; milk, 4 per cent butterfat, \$2.40 a cwt.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barton—The weather has been near zero for about a week. We have a light coating of snow on the wheat fields, but the crop needs additional moisture badly. Wheat, \$1.13; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 47c.—Fannie Sharp.

Cloud—We have had some moisture recently, which was very welcome. Livestock is doing well, but the animals require close care and an abundance of feed. It is likely that feed will not be any too plentiful by spring, despite the fact that crops were fairly good in 1927. Young hogs are doing well, and farmers would be delighted to see the market improve somewhat. Milk and egg production were light during the recent cold weather. Corn husking is not all done; the crop is of excellent quality.—W. H. Plumly.

Crawford—We have been having some real winter weather. The corn is about all gathered. There is some hog cholera, but (Continued on Page 41)

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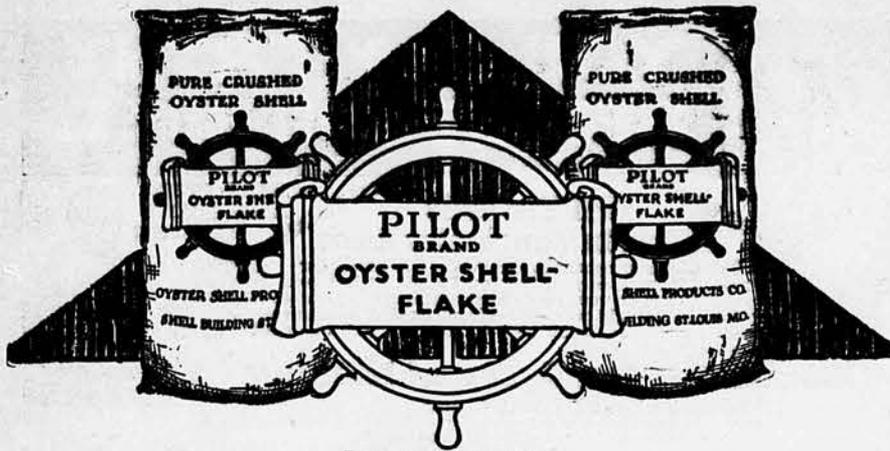
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The vitality of poultry used for breeding purposes is of prime importance. Without the highest degree of health, maximum fertility cannot be obtained. A sick bird should never be used as a breeder, because constitutional vigor is the basis of success in poultry raising.

The general treatment given the hens affects the number of fertile eggs produced. Sanitation is essential. The fowls should be fed liberally on wholesome feed and be kept in houses which are dry and provided with plenty of fresh air. It is especially important not to overcrowd the houses and to keep the litter clean and dry during the breeding season.

The factor of time between the placing of the male birds in the breeding pen and the saving of eggs for hatching must be considered. A fertile egg may be obtained one day after the time of mating a male to a female, but in the commercial production of fertile eggs about two weeks should elapse from the time the males are placed in the breeding pen. The fertility of eggs remains at a sufficiently high percentage for about five days after the males are taken out of the breeding pen.

The number of fertile eggs produced depends on the number of matings during the breeding season, which, in turn, depends to a certain extent on the number of males mated to a given number of females. One male mated to a varying number of females up to about 15 should result in a fairly consistent percentage of fertile eggs.

Fertility is not an inherited factor. The eggs of a hen may run very high in fertility, but those of her daughters may run extremely low.

The vitality of the breeders has a marked influence on the hatching quality of the eggs; birds lacking in constitutional vigor are sure to produce eggs low in hatching quality.

The influence of breed on hatching quality is most marked between extremes of breed type; for example, the active Leghorn will average better than the more phlegmatic Brahma. Among breeds of the same type, such as Plymouth Rocks, Wyandottes and Rhode Island Reds, there is no noticeable difference in regard to the hatching quality.

Pullets may be as good in the hatching quality of their eggs as hens, but great care must be taken in the selection of mature pullet breeders in order that the vitality of the chicks may not be impaired. So far as possible, yearling hens should be used as breeders, because they usually lay large eggs which hatch into larger and stronger chicks than those laid by pullets.

The number of eggs hatched naturally depends on the number of fertile eggs produced, there may be no correlation between fertility and hatching quality in the fertile eggs of any hen. In other words, a hen's eggs may run very low in fertility, but practically all the eggs that are fertile may hatch, whereas another hen's eggs may run very high in fertility but very few of the fertile eggs may hatch.

The hatching quality of eggs is an inherited character. This applies to both the male and female lines. In general, the sooner the eggs are incubated after being laid the better. The hatchability remains fairly constant in eggs held about 10 days. Practical experience suggests that hatching eggs should be held in a temperature of from 50 to 65 degrees F. The best place to keep hatching eggs is a cool, well-ventilated cellar, where they should be turned occasionally; the longer they are held the more frequently they should be turned.

Hens Average 151 Eggs

The White Leghorn flock owned by Mrs. Frank Hastriter of Harrison township, Jewell county, produced an average of 151 eggs from November 1, 1926 to November 1, 1927.

Nervous Woman (to persistent beggar)—"If I give you a piece of pie you'll never return, will you?"

Beggar—"Well, lady, you know your pie better than I do."

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1928 Champion Belle City

After 28 years of study and experiment, we are presenting this year remarkable developments in incubators and brooders.

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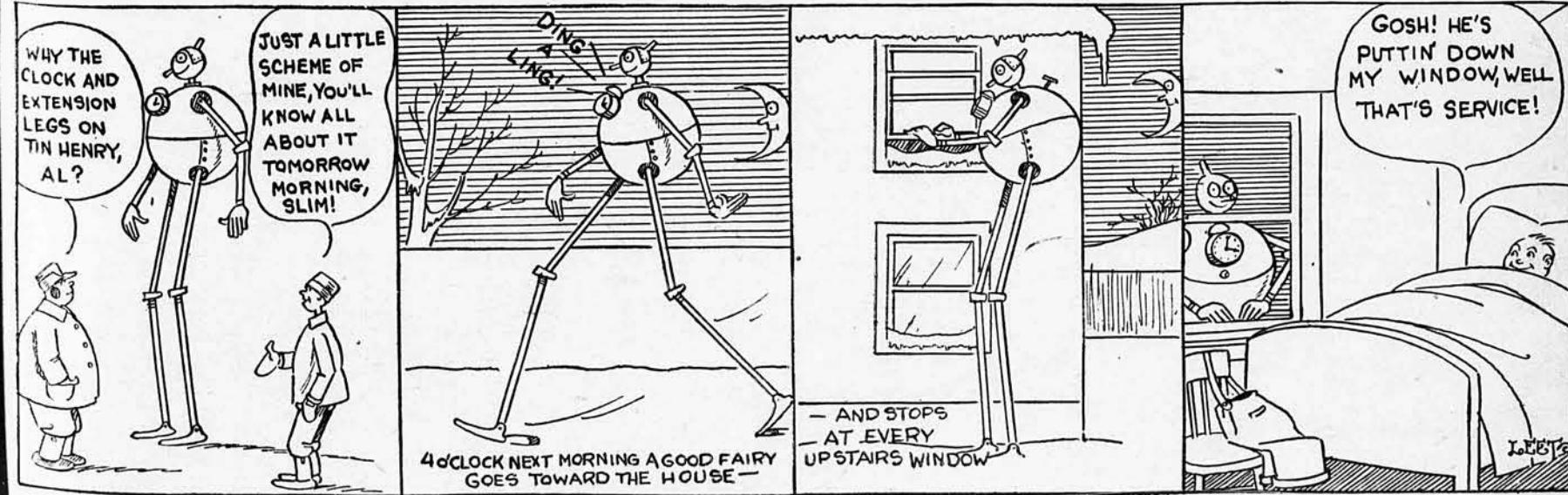
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TWENTY REGISTERED BLACK PERCHERON stallions, \$200.00 to \$500.00. Fred Chandler, Chariton, Iowa.

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Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 37)

It is being checked by vaccination. There is plenty of feed and livestock is doing well. Good prices are being paid for livestock at public sales. Township roads are very rough.—H. F. Painter.

Douglas—We had a good rain here a few days ago, which made the roads quite muddy. This rain was followed by freezing weather, which froze the ground hard. There is an excellent demand for good milk cows. Farmers are butchering hogs and sawing wood. Eggs, 30c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Gray—Considerable corn is being marketed. The wheat is practically all sold. Growing wheat needs more moisture; the recent cold weather injured it considerably. No farm sales are being held.—Forrest Luther.

Jefferson—Corn husking is finished. Livestock requires a great deal of feed these days. The full-time road employees on the roads have suffered considerably from cold, but they have kept the roads in good condition. No more losses from hog cholera are being reported. Corn, 60c; eggs, 34c.—W. H. Smurr.

Jewell—At least the below zero temperatures gave us a fine crop! Livestock is doing well. The weather is dry; wheat needs more moisture. Some losses from pasturing cattle in the corn stalk fields are being reported. Corn, 60c; hogs, \$7.40; eggs, 30c; cream, 46c.—Vernon Collier.

Labette—We have been having cold weather for the last two weeks; with the temperature from 10 degrees above zero to 12 degrees below. But the ground has been covered with snow most of the time. About all one can do these days is to haul feed and do the chores. Good prices prevail at farm sales. Wheat, \$1.20; oats, 60c; corn, 65c; flour, \$2.15.—J. N. McLane.

Lyon—We had a fine rain recently, which was very helpful on the wheat. Not many sales are being held. Most of the corn has been husked.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—We had a good rain recently, which was very helpful to the wheat fields. The corn market is "on the bum"; the hay market, however, is "picking up" somewhat. Corn, 58c; hay, \$8.05; wheat, \$1.05; eggs, 30c; cream, 47c; potatoes, \$1.—J. D. Stosz.

Pratt and Kiowa—Continued cold, dry weather has retarded the growth of the wheat, but most fields are yet in good condition. Nearly all the corn is husked; the yield was very satisfactory. Livestock is doing well. There is an ample supply of farm labor. Wheat, \$1.16; butterfat, 45c; corn, 70c.—Art McNary.

Rawlins—A good rain and snow fell here a few days ago. The snow made a fine blanket for the wheat fields. As soon as the temperature gets above freezing this should all go into the soil. It is certain to be of great benefit to the wheat.—A. Madsen.

Rice—Wheat is in need of a generous supply of moisture; the light snows recently did not do much good. But the crop is rooted deeply, because of the dry weather, and it should make a splendid growth in the spring, if it has any luck in getting thru the winter. Most of the corn is shucked, and farmers are taking advantage of the cold weather to get their butchering done. Wheat, \$1.14; butterfat, 45c; eggs, 31c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—The temperature has gone as low as 12 degrees below zero recently. There is little moisture in the soil; a large acreage of corn and other spring crops likely will be planted on the wheat fields. Some corn still remains in the fields. Corn, 63c; wheat, \$1.15; bran, \$1.55; shorts, \$1.35; hogs, \$7.70.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—We have been having considerable cold weather recently, but very little moisture; the wheat needs a good snow quite badly. Corn husking and the threshing of the grain sorghums are practically finished. Feed is plentiful and livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.29; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 45c.—William Crottinger.

Russell—We have had some very cold weather recently. Corn shucking is finished, and shelling is the big job now. We have had some snow recently, but the wheat needs a great deal more moisture; a really big snow would be welcome. Farmers are taking advantage of the cold weather to do their winter butchering. Folks also are doing repair work, and getting their farms in condition for spring.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Trego—The weather has been very cold, and the soil is quite dry. Wheat needs rain or snow. Corn shelling will soon be finished. A large percentage of the crop is being sold on the market. Livestock is

doing well. Roads are in good condition. Eggs, 32c; butterfat, 45c; corn, 60c; barley, 55c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Stanton—We have had some light snows recently, but the wheat still needs more moisture, quite badly. Eggs, 32c; cream, 39c; potatoes, \$2 a cwt.; flour, \$2.15 a cwt.; milo, \$2 a cwt.—R. L. Creamer.

Wabaunsee—We have been having some real winter weather. Corn husking is practically finished. There is plenty of feed in the county, and livestock is doing well. Hens that are sheltered properly are laying again. A few losses from hog cholera are still being reported. Eggs, 30c; butter, 35c.—G. W. Hartner.

Washington—We have had some very cold weather recently, with high winds; such weather is hard on stock. Not many cattle are on feed; most of the stock has been shipped to market. Public sales are starting, and many sale dates have been announced. Very satisfactory prices have been received so far. Wheat, \$1.12; corn, 60c; butterfat, 46c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Combines Are Efficient

Harvesting and threshing winter wheat in the Great Plains region can be done 84 per cent more economically with a combine harvester and thresher than with a binder and stationary thresher, and 80 per cent more economically than with the header and stationary thresher. These facts, based on experimental studies, are brought out in an article by E. G. Gordon, instructor in agricultural engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural College, printed in a recent issue of the Kansas Agricultural Student.

The experiments showed that the total labor for harvesting and threshing would be reduced from approximately 4.6 man hours an acre for cutting with a binder and threshing with a stationary machine, or 3.8 man hours for cutting with a header and threshing with a stationary thresher, to about .75 man hours an acre where the work is done with a combine.

These data do not consider the benefits accruing to the women on the farm who formerly could not escape the task of cooking for crews necessarily large.

A study of losses occurring under various methods of harvesting wheat showed, according to Gordon, that the average loss from harvesting winter wheat with combines was 2.6 per cent, with headers 3.3 per cent, and with binders 6.1 per cent.

One of the persistent problems of handling combine wheat is that of storing it when the moisture content is high. With the combine being pushed into use in more humid sections, this problem has become greater. Mr. Gordon gives some mention of tests conducted at the Kansas Experiment Station in artificially reducing the moisture content of combine wheat.

Two types of driers were designed and built for drying wheat. One is the continuous rotary type, and the other the recirculating, or "batch," type.

In the rotary type, wheat is taken from a hopper and agured thru a long tube, thru which heated air is forced by a fan. Wheat of various degrees of moisture content was put thru the machine and observations made on its behavior, its keeping qualities, its milling characteristics, and viability as determined by germination tests made before and after passage thru the drier.

Complete data on these tests have not been compiled and conclusions, therefore, have not been drawn. However, regarding the performance of the machine, Gordon points out that a moisture removal of about 3 per cent a kilowatt hour of energy was secured, based on a bushel of 60 pounds. If this bushel had 20 per cent moisture to begin with and was dried down to 12 per cent, it would take about 2 1/2 kilowatt hours of energy.

"The possibilities of the wheat drier have not been reached," Mr. Gordon concludes, "and a decided increase in efficiency may be possible thru a redesign of certain features. Among these, an arrangement for recirculation of a considerable portion of the air will be tried, thus increasing the work done a unit of air circulated. The removal of moisture from wheat moistened in the laboratory is only a fair indication of what the performance of the machine will be. Conclusions can be drawn only under actual field conditions."

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.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising.
 (undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word) **Write For Rates and Information**

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

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.

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

COLORADO

IMP. irrigated farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. J. L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.
 640 COLORADO ranch foreclosed for \$1600. Price \$1600. Fenced, house, barn, garage, well, springs. Box 36, Florence, Colorado.
 160 ACRES, \$2,400, corn, wheat, alfalfa land. Close to school, town, good markets and opportunity. Have other bargains. Earl Terry, Two Buttes, Colorado.
UPRIGATED 160 FARM, 31 miles Denver. Excellent improvements. Irrigation fully paid, \$95 per acre. 1/4 cash. Every foot under cultivation, clear property. No trades. M. H. Kingore, owner, 822 E. & C. Bldg., Denver, Colo.

KANSAS

80 ACRES, 3 miles Iola. Must be sold. Easy terms. Bargain. Write for full particulars. A. A. Kendall, Colby, Kan.
SPLENDID small stock farm, 320 acres, smooth, level, wheat and corn land. T. V. Lowe, Goodland, Kansas.
 160 ACRES, improved. Smooth land. 2 mi. of Colony. Price \$6,400; cash. Write C. E. Knoepfel, Colony, Kansas.
GOOD STOCK FARM—Near Emporia. 120 cultivated, balance pasture, well improved, \$40. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.
 1,840 ACRES, \$35 per acre, imp., 550 acres wheat. School. Write for list of farms. Sam Minnich, Emporia, Kan.
 36 A. ADJOINING town. New modern house. High school and churches. Inquire of owner, F. S. Smith, Sedgwick, Kansas.
NORTHEASTERN Kansas farms. Each farm offered on the very best of terms; about 60 to select from. F. M. Smith, Holton, Kan.
 160 ACRES, close to Topeka, very highly improved. Special price if sold soon. Write owner, Frank Myer, Tecumseh, 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.
 170 A. CREEK bottom dairy farm, joining Coffeyville. Big imp., 2 silos, gas, city water, 45 A. clover. \$3,500 cash will handle, bal. semi-annually. For particulars write Embree W. Morgan, Coffeyville, Kans.

Dairymen to Be Honored

Farm and Home Week visitors at Manhattan will have an opportunity February 8 to attend an unusually good program. That date is designated as Dairy Day, and arrangements have been made to present visiting dairymen with a fine educational program as well as with awards of merit for outstanding dairy achievements.

Prof. W. J. Fraser of the University of Illinois, a well-known writer on Sweet clover and pasture crops, will be present this year with a talk entitled "More Profits from Home Grown Rations." Another speaker of unusual interest will be E. T. Rector, president of the Fairmont Creamery Company.

R. E. Holden, recently returned from a study of dairy conditions on the Isle of Guernsey, will be another interesting speaker who will occupy the speakers' stand, along with the State Dairy Commissioner, O. J. Gould, during the forenoon.

Prof. H. W. Cave and Prof. W. H. Martin of the dairy department will review recent experimental work, and students of the college will provide an

KANSAS

FOR SALE: N.E. Kansas farms, ranches and city property. Melvin Ward, Holton, Kan.
 158 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, Kirkwood, Mo.
POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

SOUTH MISSOURI OZARKS

Ranches and Farms any size. Tell us what you want. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.
A HOME of Health and Plenty—Write for our selected list of Ozark farm bargains. National Realty Company, Box 64, South Side Station, Springfield, Missouri.
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.

TEXAS

96 ACRES best citrus and truck irrigated land; will divide. Adjoins town. Write owner, Box 164, Mercedes, Texas.
SOUTH TEXAS LAND South Texas Orange and winter vegetable land. Shallow well irrigation. Excellent soil. Adjoins good town with railroad. Paved highway, schools. Price for quick sale \$30 per acre. Easy terms. Write today for complete details. Other South Texas lands \$10 per acre and up. Bargain list on request.
TONKIN REALTY CO. Laredo, Texas.

REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

BETTER TO BE SAFE THAN SORRY
 There is safety as well as earning power in our first mortgage bonds. You may cash in your interest coupon semi-annually or save money monthly. Our bonds are non-taxable and pay 5 1/2% interest. Write for free booklet.

The Mansfield Finance Corporation

202 National Reserve Building
 Topeka, Kansas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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.
IMP. KANSAS farm sell on 10 yrs. time like rent or trade for merchandise. Write 1305 Sixth St., Greeley, Colo.
ANYBODY wanting to BUY, SELL, TRADE, no matter where located write for DeBey's Real Estate Adv. Bulletin, Logan, Kansas.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.
WANT FARMS from owners priced right for cash. Describe fully. State date can deliver. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.
FARM WANTED—Would like to hear from owner of good Kan. farm for sale. Must be priced right. Ehler/Land Man, Wichita, Kan.
SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

members in the club. But Bernice Gould invested only \$5 in baby chicks and feed for them, and cleared a net profit of \$55.95. She started with 50 chicks and raised 44 to salable size. She still has 22 of the best left. White Langshans and White Orpingtons were her money makers, and Bernice will go on another year with this kind of work to earn her spending money. She won a cash prize of \$12 for scoring highest in the baby chick club work.

Other Norton county winners are Mrs. O. E. Gould, who wins sixth in the farm flock contest, and Irene Gould, who wins third in the baby chick division. Her sisters Florence and Wilma are to be in the club next year to win their share of the prizes.

Here is the way folks stood in the baby chick contest:

Rank	Member's Name	County
1.	Bernice Gould	Norton
2.	Densel Evans	Montgomery
3.	Irene Gould	Norton
4.	Forest Evans	Montgomery
5.	Leo Hellmer	Lyon
6.	Beryl Hilyard	Montgomery
7.	Pauline Christie	Cloud
8.	Phillip Schaub	Montgomery
9.	Wanda Reade	Allen
10.	Louise Schaub	Montgomery
11.	Maybelle Briles	Coffey
12.	Lester Ziegler	Dickinson
13.	Marjorie Williams	Marshall
14.	Dorothy Ewing	Montgomery
15.	Bertha Moellman	Lyon

Mothers entered farm flocks in competition. Some excellent records have been checked, and here are the winners in the farm flock division of the Capper Poultry Club:

1.	Mrs. Henry Sterling	Dickinson
2.	Mrs. Frank Williams	Marshall
3.	Mrs. J. H. Moellman	Lyon
4.	Mrs. R. E. Halley	Morris
5.	Mrs. H. B. Cox	Linn
6.	Mrs. O. E. Gould	Norton
7.	Mrs. J. M. Nielson	Marshall
8.	Mrs. Geo. Hellmer	Lyon
9.	Mrs. O. J. Ackerman	Lincoln

Winners in the Small Pen division, in the Farm Herd, Sow and Litter, and Gilt Pig divisions will be announced



Florence, Bernice and Irene Gould, the Girls Who Placed Norton County with the Winners and Who Are Eager for Another Year's Work

later. Watch for these announcements. Besides showing her skill as a poultry raiser, Bernice Gould demonstrated well her ability as a community leader. Under her leadership the club of Norton county placed sixth in the pep contest. She plays a piano and rides a horse to bring in the cows. She has had several years' experience with chickens, and is interested in broadening the club work in her county. She wishes to have other boys and girls join the Norton County Capper Clubs. Other Norton county boys and girls should get acquainted with the Goulds and get into the Capper Club contests with them.

Think about how well you would like to own a pig or a sow and litter all your own, and how you would feed them and watch the pigs grow. And best of all when the end of the year comes you would sell them and keep

all the profits yourself. Say, girls and fellows, the Capper Pig Club is some game. Then we have a Capper Poultry Club, too. Every boy and girl between the ages of 10 and 18 may join. The club manager explains all about the club before you start. Write him today for the rules and explanations.

In the Capper Poultry Club, boys and girls use from 20 to 100 baby chicks in the chick division. These chicks are picked by the club member and he or she chooses the breed and variety liked best. These chicks may be entered as day-old chicks or they may be hatched by the member. This is a real contest for the poultry beginner. We have another poultry contest for boys and girls. It is called the small pen contest, and 10 to 12 hens and a male bird are used. This pen contest allows for an egg-laying contest, and one of the prizes is a beautiful silver cup, which will be engraved. "Presented by Arthur Capper for Highest Egg Record," but the member's name also will be cut on the cup. There is no better chance than right now to get into one of these clubs. Find the coupon with this story and mail it to your club manager today.

Farm Equipment Week

The week of February 13 has been set aside as National Better Farm Equipment Week. During this week it is suggested that farm folks give some serious thought to their farm equipment needs and requirements for the coming year.

It's a good thing for a man to devote some time and study to a matter that is as vital as his farm equipment needs. Motor car manufacturers spend fortunes every year on automobile shows. They open the year at New York and then go to Chicago for a week and then split up into dozens of smaller motor car shows at Kansas City, Denver, Omaha and other cities, thus giving the public an opportunity to see the latest designs in motor cars and trucks.

This year the farm equipment manufacturers are urging local implement dealers to have exhibits of the very latest designs in modern farm machinery on display in their stores and they all invite you, the farming public, to come and see their wares just as the motor car folks invite you to come and see the new cars.

It isn't always convenient for farm folks to travel long distances to centralized shows or exhibits so the plan for dealers to hold local displays will enable more farm people to come to town and look over the new equipment right at their local dealer's place of business.

If a new piece of farm machinery or equipment is needed on your farm, now is the time to consider its purchase. An order placed now will insure delivery on a date that will cause no possible delay in the farm work, and it will give you an opportunity to examine and study the machine and become familiar with it before you take it into the field.

Not only new equipment, but repairs and necessary parts for older equipment are to be considered. Visit your local implement dealer during the week of February 13 and take along a list of your farm equipment needs. You probably can save time and money by doing it early.

Grease is better than rust on the moldboard.

Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

.....county in the Capper

.....Club.
 (Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

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

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

Approved.....Parent or Guardian

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

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls, 10 to 18.
 Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

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

educational treat in the form of a cattle fitting and showing contest.

The awarding of honor certificates by President Farrell to all owners of herds averaging over 300 pounds of butterfat during the last year is one of the biggest features of the week. Likewise recognition will be given the owner of the highest record cow of the year.

The annual meetings, in the evening, of the Kansas Jersey Cattle Club, the Kansas Guernsey Cattle Club, the Kansas Ayrshire Breeders' Association, and the Holstein-Friesian Association of Kansas will be of great interest to breeders.

Norton Has Prize Winners

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Despite the fact that grass grows short in Norton county, club members there won four prizes—a beautiful silver profit cup and three cash prizes amounting to \$18. Poultry raisers hardly thought that a club girl in Norton county would make more profit on her investment in club chickens than other

VESTOCK NEWS

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



Henry Murr of Tonganoxie, Kans., has died Feb. 21 as the date of his public of Chester White hogs.

The annual meeting of the Holstein Fris-Association of Kansas will be held at Manhattan, Kans., Wednesday evening, Feb. 28 at 6 P. M. at the college cafeteria. It will be Dairy day of the College Homecoming Week.

C. A. Scholz herd of Scotch Shorthorns, while not a large herd, has always been considered one of the very best little herds of northeast Kansas. Because his herd is not good he is dispersing his herd has rented his farm. His brothers, W. Bros. of Huron, a few miles away, are consoling with his as is also the Luthian of Lancaster. There will be 23 bulls in the sale, all bred and five of them calves at foot. The nine bulls are and there are several of them of very breeding. A. W. Scholz, Huron, is sale manager and you can write for the sale catalog. The sale is advertised in this issue of Kansas Farmer.

VESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson
West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



G. Hoover announces Feb. 27 as the for his annual midwinter Duroc bred sale.

W. Brown, Pratt County Pig Club has announced Feb. 2 as the date the Pratt County Pig Club sale. The will be held in Pratt and an offering Black and Spotted Polands and Durocs be sold.

W. Brown, Spotted Poland China der of Valley Center reports good in- and sales, recent sales include bred to Boyd Phillips and Rex Hubble, twick county 4-H club boys. Mr. Brown bred over fifty sows and gilts for spring ow to his young herd boars, Kansas y Dreams and Giant Paragon, a son of state grand champion Giant Spot. He wa is also raising about 75 fall pigs. He the outlook for the pure bred business me altho prevailing pork prices are out line with prices that cattle are sell- for.

G. Hoover of Wichita attended the al meeting of the National Duroc Asso- n held at Peoria, Ill., January 4-5. Mr. ver reports a very interesting and har- session. Keith Neville, former gov- of Nebraska, was elected on the board irectors. Other directors were chosen ollows: B. C. Moats and Arden McKee a Iowa; E. G. Hoover, Kansas; Geo. uire, Nebraska; Wm. Anderson, and two rs from Illinois. Keith Neville, E. G. ver and Arden McKee compose the new utive committee. The secretary's an- report shows the association has made gains during the past year both in embership and number of hogs recorded.

1906 A. H. Taylor of Sedgwick pur- ed a pair of registered Percheron ma- es a stallion. The herd now numbers 36 during the time stallions have been including three mares to the value of

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Pratt County Pig Club Sale
Thursday, February 2

SPOTTED POLANDS — 38 daughters and granddaughters of Monogram 1927, 1918's Grand Champion boar, sired by 1914 and Last Coin, bred for March and April farrow to Just Right and also, two of the breed's greatest boars.

DUROCS—daughters of Gold Master 1918's Cysor breeding. Also 5 top BLACK POLANDS of Lib- ber and Long Boy breeding. Sale held in Pratt under cover Feb. 2. This offering was all shown at Pratt Fair, 120 head in all. Part were at Great Western Fair, Dodge City, Kas. Grand Champion boar and gilt were of the pig club. Send for our catalog.

PRATT CO. PIG CLUB LEADER
W. Konkel, Cullison, Kan.

SOWS AND GILTS
Over bred to such great sires as Long Munn, Kansas Early and Giant Paragon, choice animals. Priced reasonable. Fall pigs either sex.
W. Brown, Valley Center, Kas.

Spotted Poland Bred Gilts
Choice lot bred for early March farrow, good in- sires, popular blood lines. Three very high class used. LYNCH BROS., JAMESTOWN, KANSAS.

Spotted Boars and Gilts
Bred by Victor 1st and Halls Wildfire. Sires: Giant, Harkraker, Sharpshooter dams.
E. HALL & SONS, SELMA, KANSAS

Spotted Gilts—WICKHAM'S WINNERS
Bred to Toronado, a snappy New Boar. Im- e. Splendid brood sow prospects. Priced low.
C. GROVER WICKHAM, Arlington, Kan.

Polled Shorthorn Cattle
Polled Shorthorns
Established 1907
and heifers \$80 to \$140. 10 \$75 to \$125, 20 bulls \$80 to \$125. Some are winners at State Fair. Polled Shorthorn blood. Hal- ble. Three delivered 150 miles. We register, transfer, test and breed.
Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Phone 1602, our expense.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE
Chickaskia Valley Shorthorns
For milk and beef. Seventy cows, heif- and bull calves. T. B. tested.
H. M. WIBLE, CORBIN, KAN.

\$7,460.00. The brood mares and stallions have furnished the power for carrying on the 400 acre farm and because of the added fertility the land broken over fifty years ago is more productive than it has ever been. Mr. Taylor broke the sod on the farm he now owns with oxen. In 1911 Mr. Taylor bought two registered Shorthorn cows and two heifers. Since that date he has sold nearly \$5,000.00 worth of cattle produced from the original purchase and the herd now numbers forty head. Mr. Taylor's son Frank has been a member of the firm from the start and at this time has active charge of the breeding operations.

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.
Feb. 15—J. T. Heinen, Cawker City, 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. Gladfelder, Emporia, Kan.
Feb. 27—E. G. Hoover, Wichita, 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. Norman, Chapman, Kan.
April 26—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Chester White Hogs
Feb. 9—Ray Gould, Rexford, Kan.
Feb. 13—Petracek Bros., Oberlin, Kan.
Feb. 21—Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, 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.

Percherony Horses
Feb. 21—A. H. Taylor & Son and others, Sedgwick, Kan.

Farm Trend is Better

A steady progress toward better conditions in farming is seen by John Fields, vice president of the Federal Land Bank in Wichita, covering Kansas, Oklahoma, Colorado and New Mexico, and recently elected president of the American Farm Congress.

Altho the bank does not operate on a yearly basis, Mr. Fields says the present trend for the better has been apparent over the last few months, and that there is every indication that this condition will continue during 1928.

Total delinquency on the Federal Land Bank loans, while relatively small in their total amount when compared to the operations of a bank, are 20 per cent less than six months ago, and reflect a better financial condition for farmers, Mr. Fields says.

Oil Paid Well, Anyway

On land in Rice county's oil field that would not be worth more than \$60 an acre as farm land, oil has been produced at the rate of \$10,713 an acre in the last 23 months. On the Walsten farm of 50 acres, a total of \$535,651 worth of oil has gushed forth in less than two years' time.

On being asked in 1928 the secret of his longevity, an aged Mexican statesman said simply but sincerely: "I did not choose to run for president in 1928."

London has a snake hospital. Per- haps they can teach the adder to keep the books.

ADVERTISING IN KANSAS
FARMER SOLD JERSEYS
IN A HURRY

Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.
I am enclosing check to cover my ad run four issues in Kansas Farmer. Have had good success— sold about all my surplus for the present, sold a car load of registered Jerseys to two gentlemen residing at Fort Collins, Colo.

They saw my ad when it ap- peared the first time and wired me, receiving their message Monday morning. After receiving my answer they were here to see the cattle on Wednesday and bought, having them loaded out immedi- ately. Yours very truly, Thos. D. Marshall. Breeder of Jersey Cat- tle, Sylvia, Kan., Dec. 26, 1927.

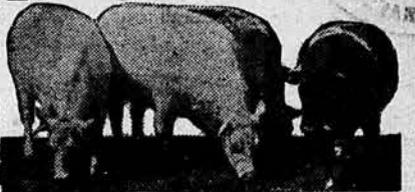
Shorthorn Dispersion Sale

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 GOLD- EN BARON, 18 cows and heifers bred to DANIEL BOONE grandson of CUMBER- LANDS 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, (Covley County) Kansas
Boyd Newcom, Auctioneer



HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Oldest Herd in the State

Bulls from this herd and out of 32 and 1000 pound ancestors.
J. P. MAST, 1426 Harrison St., Topeka, Kan.
Farm at Scranton, Kansas

A. R. O. Holsteins

Bulls from officially tested dams, sired by Dean Colantha Homestead Ormsby with ten of the fifteen dams back of him aver- aging over 1000 lbs. butter in one year.
H. A. DRESSLER, LEBO, KAN.

CHOICE REGISTERED BULLS

Ready for service. Grandsons of Canary Butter Boy King and out of daughters of King Watson Segis Star. Write for photos and prices.
Maplewood Farm, W. H. Mott, Herlington, Ks.

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. of Merit Jerseys

Cows all sold. Have some fine bulls 1 to 2 yrs. old, from R. of M. and State Class Champion dams. Mostly Finan- cial King breeding.
FRANK L. YOUNG, CHENEY, KAN.

Tessoro Place Jerseys

High class bulls out of R. of M. cows and sired by grandson of Fern's Rexford Noble. Also cows and heifers. Correct type. R. A. Gilliland, Denton, Kan.

Young Jersey Bulls

from calves up to breeding age, sired by Casotte Fern our line bred Golden Ferns Lad bull.
L. A. POE, Hunnewell, Kansas

ABERDEEN ANGUS CATTLE

5 Choice Aberdeen Angus Bulls

18 months to 3 years old.
H. KNISELY & SON, TALMADGE, KAN.

POLLED HEREFORDS

POLLED HEREFORDS
for sale 15 bulls from 8 to 24 months old all well marked, smooth heads and good quality. Some real herd headers among them. Also a few cows and heifers.
Jesse Riffel, Enterprise, Kansas

CHESTER WHITE HOGS

Bred Sows For Sale

to farrow in March and April. All bred to prize winning boars. Prices right. Ask for prices and descriptions.
M. K. GOODPASTURE, Hiawatha, Kansas

Frager's Blue Grass Herd

We have some good gilts bred for March and April farrow. They are choice individ- uals of best blood lines and are priced worth the money. Louis M. Frager, Washington, Ks.

Choice Bred Gilts

for December and January shipment. Write for descriptions and prices and information about the Blue Grass herd.
Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, Kan., Brown Co.

TRIED SOW, BRED

to Sultor's Blue Grass 267161. A few good boars and gilts farrowed in August.
ERNEST SUITER, LAWRENCE, KAN.

Reg. Chester White Gilts

sire Kang. Buster, bred to Scotts Blue Grass. March farrow, weanling boar pigs. Improved large type. Bred in the purple. EARL F. SCOTT, WILMORE, KAN.

POLAND CHINA HOGS

BRED GILTS

for March and April farrow bred to Wonder Boy and Lindbergh, two outstanding herd boars. These are big growthy gilts priced from \$45 and up. We also have an unusually good bunch of fall pigs for sale. We can furnish un- related trios. Everything vaccinated. For further infor- mation write C. E. Hoglund & Sons, McPherson, Kan.

Henry's Big Type Polands

Bred sows and gilts, fall pigs either sex. Immune, priced right.
JOHN D. HENRY, LECOMPTON, KANSAS

Gilts for Pig Clubs

Wittum type Poland China gilts bred or open, special prices to pig clubs. Well grown and best of breeding.
F. E. Wittum, Caldwell, Kan.

Rickert's Big Polands

big spring boars for sale sired by WALL STREET MONARCH 3d, and other boars of note. Priced rea- sonable. M. F. RICKERT, SEWARD, KANSAS.

SPRING POLAND BOARS
sired by DESIGNER HURCLES son of Designer, out of Liberator, King Kole, and The Rainbow dams. Good individuals. Special prices to Pig Club boys. Floyd S. Brian, Derby, (Sedgwick Co.,) Kansas

HOME OF THE PROMISE

first prize futurity junior yearling at Topeka and Hutch- erson, 1927, and Best Goods by the 1927 Iowa grand champion. Fall pigs for sale. Can furnish boar and gilts not related. H. B. Walter & Son, Box K-82, Bendena, Ks.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

ATCHISON COUNTY SHORTHORN SALE

Well Known Shorthorn Herds

Sale at the C. A. Scholz farm three miles west of Lancaster, Kan. Wednesday, January 25

Excellent Scotch breeding will be found catalogued in this sale

C. A. Scholz is selling his entire herd, four young bulls and eleven females, including an imported cow.

Scholz Bros. are selling three bulls of serviceable ages and eleven females.

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The 23 cows and heifers are bred to outstanding good bulls and five of them have calves by their side. There are nine bulls, some of them with excellent Scotch pedigrees. All three herds federal accred- ited. An offering of good clean, profit- able Shorthorns, well bred and good in- dividuals.

A. W. Scholz, Sale Manager
Huron, Kan.
Jas. T. McCulloch, Auctioneer.

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 Ped 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.

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Registered, immune, guaranteed and shipped on approval. Write for prices and photo- graphs. 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, com- mercial pork raisers. Champion bred over 25 years. Weanling pigs unrelated, pairs, trios, etc. Shipped on approval. Registered, immune, photos. W. R. Huston, Americus, Ks.

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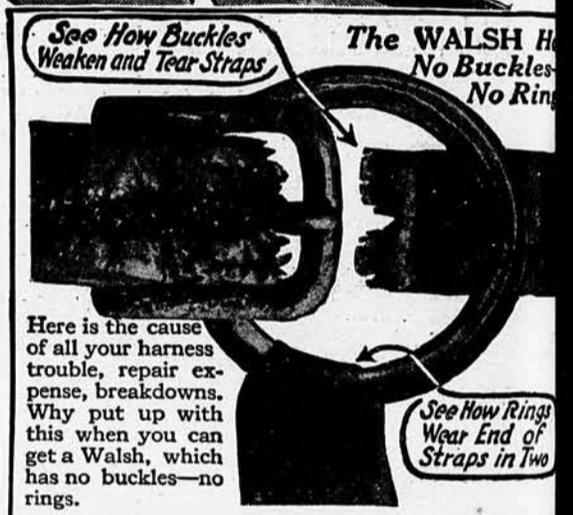


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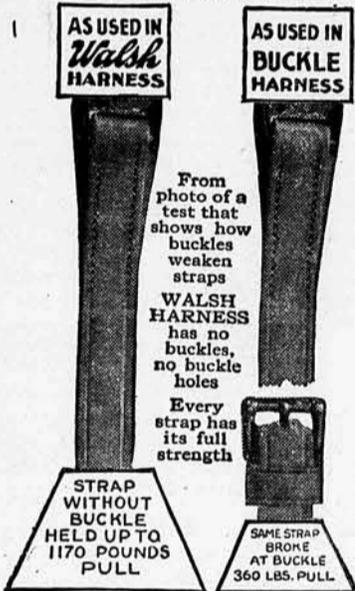
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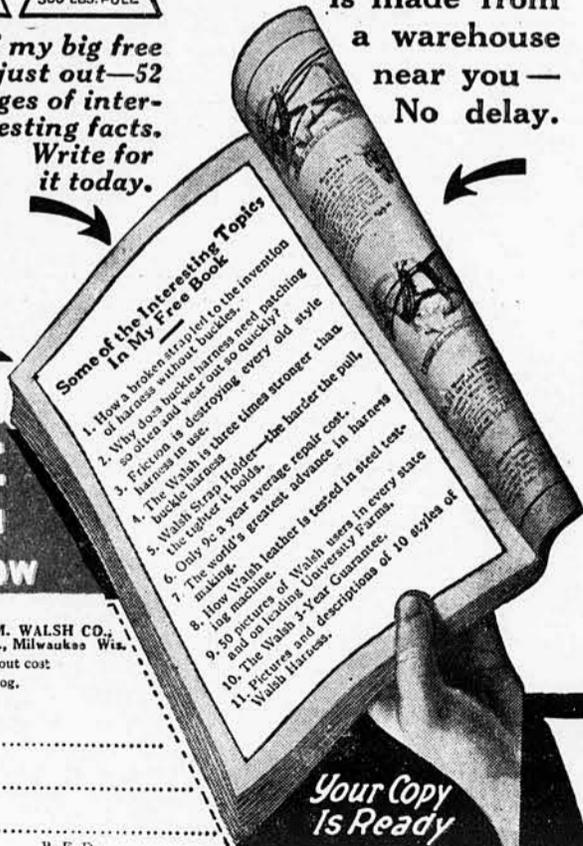
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