

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

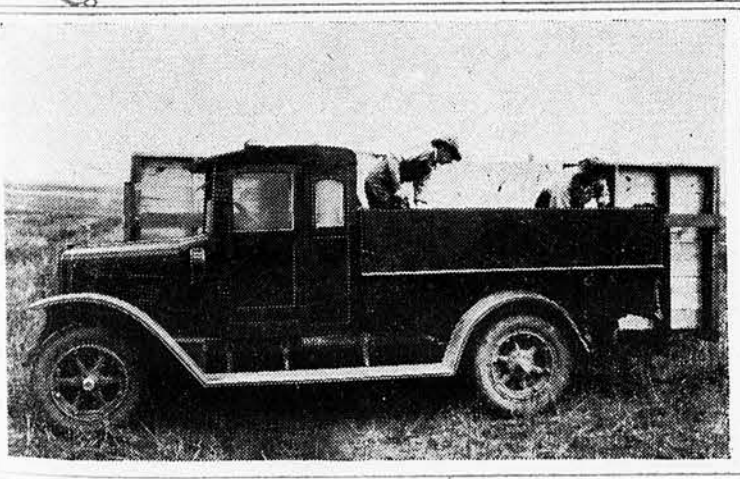
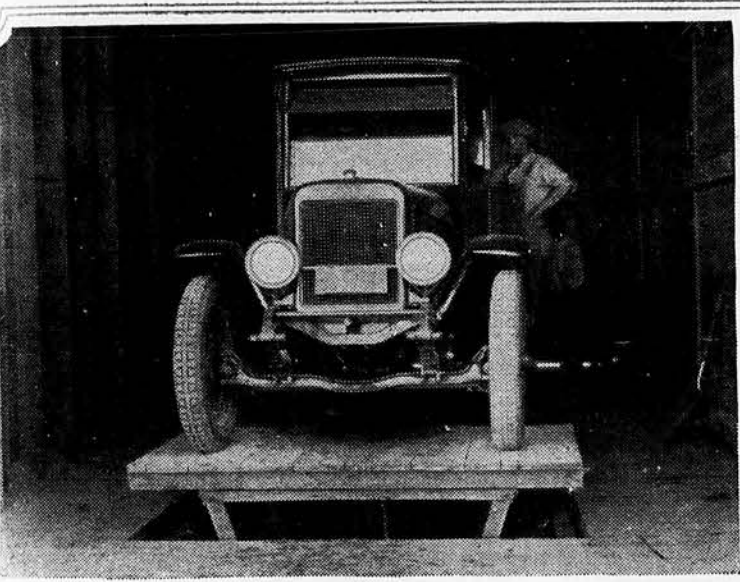
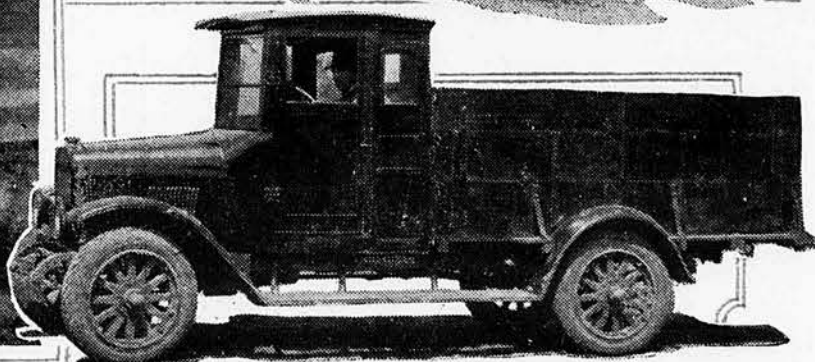
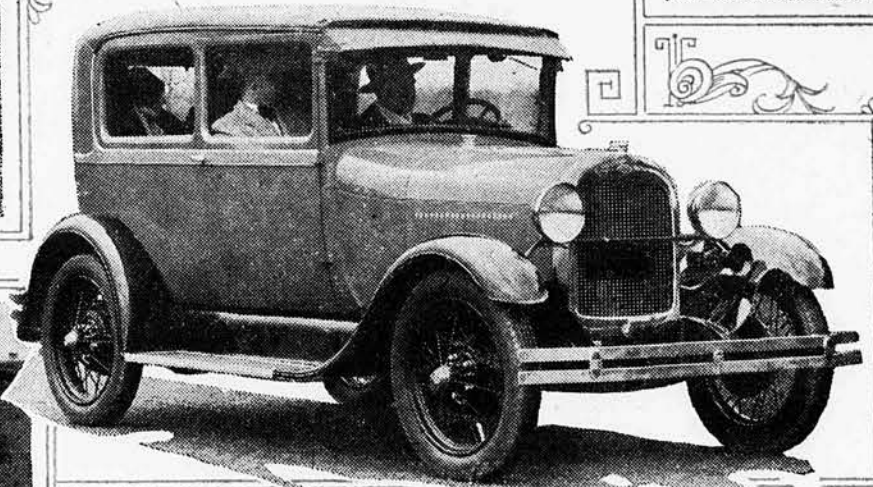
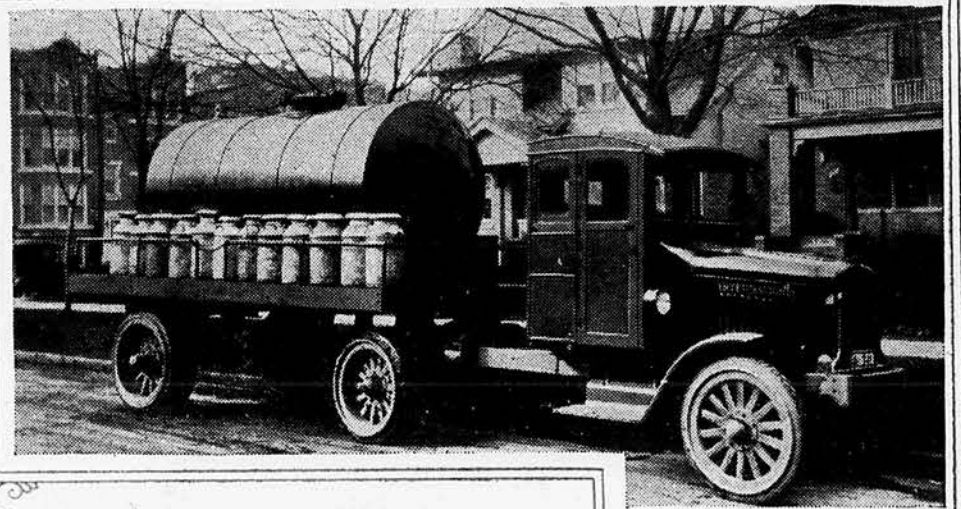
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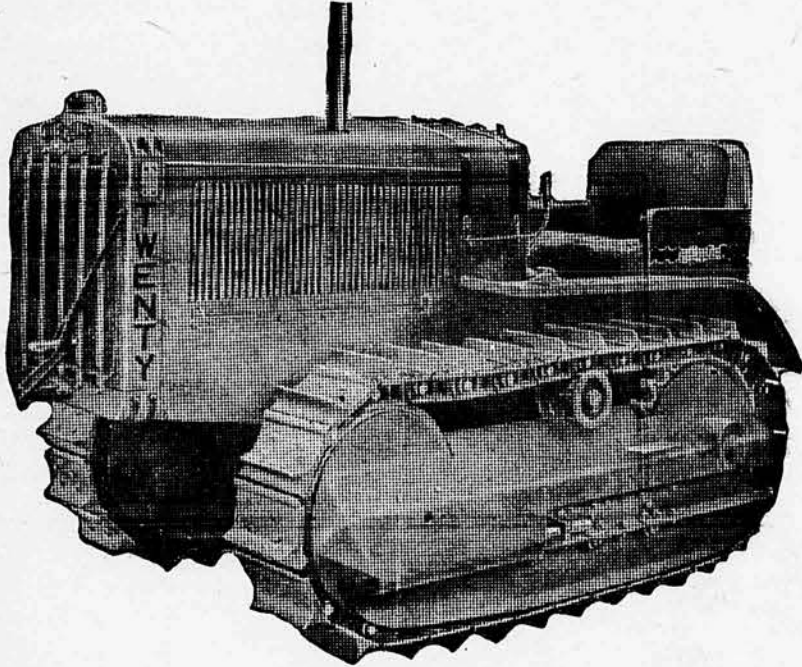
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# CATERPILLAR

## Wheat Is Growing Rapidly!

Corn is Selling for 70 Cents a Bushel and Seed  
Oats for 75 Cents

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT HAS been raining this morning and the mercury stands well above 40. This rain follows several misty, warm days during which the wheat has made a good growth. The fields are showing a good shade of green, and it now appears that even the latest sowing has survived the winter up to this time. If we are given another week or so without severe freezes we can feel fairly sure that wheat will have suffered no winter damage in this part of Kansas. I have had reports from several men who have examined the peach buds and all say that the budded fruit is damaged badly; that below zero weather during the first week in January did the work. It used to be an exception when the peach crop failed here; now it seems to be an exception when a crop is raised. The seedling peaches probably will have at least part of a crop; it is seldom they are all killed. Neighboring feeders are paying 70 cents for corn, and it is now in keen demand. Seed oats are 75 cents; some red oats are being shipped in from Texas. It is time new seed was being brought in.

### Very Few Cow Herds

We plan to drive to Emporia about four times a year, picking times when both roads and weather are good. This week saw the best winter weather ever manufactured, and never since I have traveled them have the Lyon county roads been better. So we made the Emporia trip, going up the river road. We found farmers at work all along the way getting their fields ready to plow or list. The big growth of corn-stalks was being broken down or cut, and in many fields the stalks had been raked up and burned. The rich bottom land along the county road is able to stand this drain, but it would not do to practice this method on our uplands. We have a heavy soil and everything that can be plowed under to make it lighter is a distinct gain. We saw very few cow herds along the way, that is, cows kept for beef purposes. There are many dairy herds near Emporia and there were feed lots filled with steers but not many calf raising herds were seen. We found two breeders who were well stocked with yearling Hereford males, both having more than 25 head. I did not think there were so many for sale in the county.

### Higher Prices for Horses?

Another part day was taken off the farm this week to attend a neighboring farm sale. I like to attend a reasonable number of these to keep informed on what farmers think farm property worth. With the coming of spring work there has been a distinct rise in the price paid for good horses, not more than 8 years old and of a weight above 1,300 pounds. Such horses in this locality are now bringing \$100 and more. I heard one man give it as his opinion that by this date next year good horses would be the high priced animals, occupying the position cattle now hold. There is a surplus of horses in the "smooth mouth" class as well as in the class weighing around 1,000 pounds. Such horses are still cheap, usually selling at sales for from \$30 to \$40 each. But if the forecast of higher prices for good horses proves true those in the "plug" class will follow along, and it is possible that by another year we will see the horses selling today for \$35 bringing \$60 then. The only thing on the horizon which will tend to keep down horse prices is the increased use of gasoline power in tractors and trucks.

### We'll Feed 'Em, Anyway

With much more corn in store on this farm than we could feed to hogs and horses we have been for the last two weeks studying whether or not to feed a bunch of early steer calves we have on hand. On the one hand is the prediction of many cattlemen that cattle will be scarcer and higher in 1928 than they were in 1927; should that prediction prove true it would be best to keep the calves and let them make

weight during the next eight months on cheap roughness and grass and keep the corn. On the other hand was the fact that by feeding these calves corn until next June they would pay us at least \$1 a bushel for it—if the present price holds. Our final conclusion was to feed the calves, and they are now shut up and are being started out on a ration of ground corn and cob meal and alfalfa hay. These calves have had oats enough since being weaned to keep them in a thrifty condition and, in any event, the loss or gain that may be registered will not make or break us. One thing about it is, I like to see them eat and grow fat.

### Had Some Liberal Ideas?

During the last week the railroads have had a Liberal, Kan., farmer on the witness stand up in Chicago testifying that there were no hard times among Kansas farmers and that if they did not prosper it was solely because they were lazy and no-account. It is suspected by the neighbors of this man that under the skilful coaching of sharp railroad attorneys he said things that he didn't mean. Change of climate may have affected him, too; the Chicago air, charged as it is with some 4 per cent soot, may have proved too refreshing. At any rate, he said it, and probably by now wishes he hadn't. My conclusion in the matter, after many years' observation, is that farmers, as a rule, work harder than almost any class of industrial workers, and that there is not a city employed man who doesn't find farm work much more arduous, than he thought, provided he tries it. There are lazy farmers, it is true, but the West of today was not carved out of the wilderness by lazy men. If the average city worker deduces from the testimony of this Liberal man that farmers are lazy just let him come out on the land of an average farmer this summer and follow him from daylight to dark for one month and see if he then concludes that the average farmer is lazy.

### Now Comes the Chain Store

The retail grocers in some of the towns in this Congressional district are doing a little worrying as to what effect the chain stores now coming in are to have on their business. One of the larger towns already has two chain groceries and a location in the town is being sought for a branch of one of the great mail order stores. There are already more stores than are needed in the towns cited, and it is hard to tell just what effect the starting of more will have. Many consumers, especially among farmers, think that if lower prices result the effect will be all to the good. Farmers know they get little sympathy from outsiders when they compete with each other and produce too much wheat, too much corn, too many eggs and too many meat animals, so they are inclined not to take sides but to sit back and let the mercantile world fight it out. In the meantime here is one sample of why the chain stores soon attract trade: coffee of a national brand which sells for 55 to 60 cents a pound in the average grocery sells for 34 cents in the chain store. To help the old established grocers along let me suggest this: go on a cash basis like the chain stores, stick to it and see if that doesn't help. When a grocer loses \$600 in less than two years by extending credit to one man isn't it about time for a change of policy?

### Yep!

Young Miss (in elevator)—Third floor, please.  
Elevator Man—Here you are, daughter.  
Y. M.—How dare you call me daughter? You're not my father.  
E. M.—Well, I brought you up, didn't I?

### Manager Was "All Wet?"

"Gertrude Ederle is suing her business manager."  
"Ah, I see, a swimming suit."

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 66

February 18, 1928

Number 7

## Another Farmer Has Retired, as Usual

### *Cows Held on Thru Bad Years Until Wegener Made Money in Wheat*

**R**ETIRED?" The questioner's voice and face expressed surprise. The idea of a man thinking he has retired when he still is active manager of 2,760 acres of Norton county farm land! But that is what A. E. Wegener had just said. "I've retired now and am not farming myself any more."

Mr. Wegener's visitor didn't say what he was thinking aloud, because he didn't want to get away from the subject of agriculture. But there flashed thru his mind a comparison between this farmer and certain men he knew in some other lines of business. Pick some man in a commercial line and follow him thru. He starts from the bottom. Maybe he works for someone else until he can open a shop of his own. The first years in his shop he works hard. He unpacks the boxes and crates, sets up his machinery or stocks his shelves and waits on the customers. Boy howdy, he's actively engaged in the business.

A few years pass and he prospers. Consequently he marks off a special corner of the room, puts walls around it and has the word "private" painted on the door that shuts him away from the noise and bustle of his plant. Maybe the plant grows so large he even hires a manager or two. Do you think you could get that man to say he had retired? Not on your life, and

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

he shouldn't. Well, it's a poor rule if it fails to work for the "biggest" big business, namely agriculture.

Let us consider Mr. Wegener's case, if you please. He started farming for himself in 1890, in Nebraska, and in Kansas in 1907. Since 1890 he has done everything in his line that is comparable to opening boxes and crates and stocking shelves and waiting on customers; he waited a whole lot longer on satisfactory prices. And Mr. Wegener's business has expanded.

Now he is in the position, and has been for some

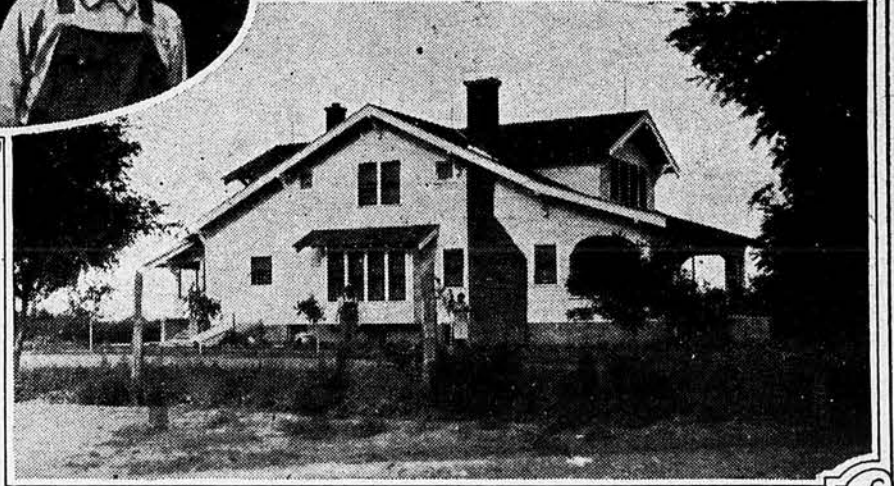
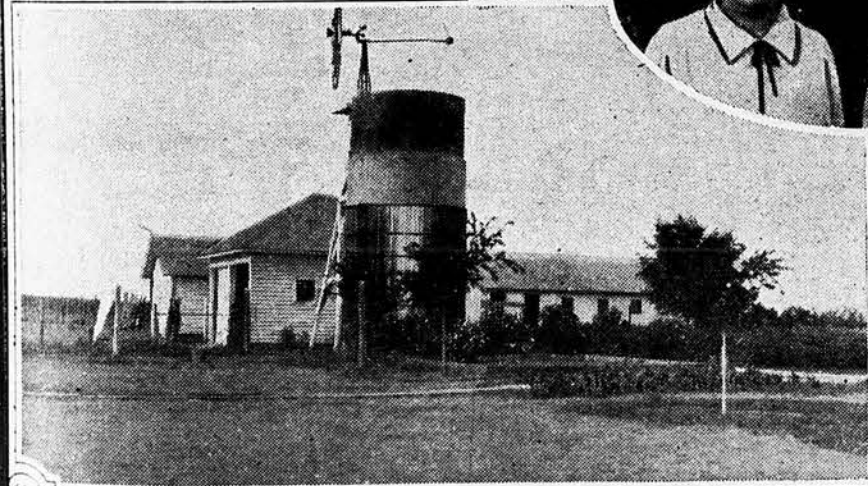
time, of the successful man in another line of business. But because he merely is manager and adviser, and doesn't get out and do the heavy work like he once did, he thinks he has retired. But let him explain it in his own words.

"I do not farm myself any more," he said modestly. "I am living on the farm, take care of my garden, orchard, cows, hogs and poultry. There are 2,760 acres in the farm, and of this I have given 1,040 acres to my five oldest children with homes, and part of the other land I rent to them. Also, I have some other land with homes that I rent to other persons. They consider me the head of the farm. Supervisor and adviser, I guess."

No, Mr. Wegener, you haven't retired. That big farming plant you built still is yours, and you deserve credit for its active management as much as the president of some commercial company deserves credit for his work. You are the kind of man who cannot retire, really, because Kansas agriculture needs you.

Three prominent men, acting as a committee of judges, saw fit to name Mr. Wegener as a Master Farmer. We introduce him here as he was introduced to the crowd of representatives from every line of business who gathered one evening in Topeka to honor the Master Farmers.

(Continued on Page 39)



Note the Uniformity and Neatness of the Buildings in the Top Picture. This Is One of the Best Kept Farms and One of the Finest Farm Homes in Kansas. In the Oval, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Wegener, Norton County. Mr. Wegener Is One of the Master Farmers of Kansas. A Glimpse of the Flower Garden and the Tank That Irrigates Flowers and Vegetables at Times, Left, and at Right Is a Close-Up of the Wegener Home

## Smith Has Hot Water Heat for Chicks

**T**HE difference between straw-loft and non-straw-loft houses, possibilities of using old lumber, value of trapnesting, the convenience of a hot water brooding system, the efficiency of a one-building brooding shelter, value of sanitation and ventilation, and the cash value of proper management and feeding with poultry all are in evidence on the Ernest Smith farm, Shawnee county.

It was a cold day with quite a wind blowing when an inquisitive visitor drove in the lane, past the new dairy barn that is being built, to talk over poultry matters with Mr. Smith. "You had better talk to my wife about this," he said, explaining that she is the "real poultryman" on this farm. And she is, but she had just stepped on the starter of the family car to go over and help a neighbor rid her flock of certain little crawling things that make life miserable for poultry, and incidentally hold down the profits. But Mr. Smith knows what the poultry is doing, as he demonstrated after the car had putt-putt-putt out to the main highway.

"I'll show you the difference between proper and improper housing, for one thing," he said, and opened the door to one of the three straw-loft laying houses. Each of the three were comfortable, no drafts were evident but ventilation was good, all the layers were healthy and the straw litter was dry. But what of the two laying houses without

straw lofts? They are not neglected. Mr. Smith keeps them clean and doesn't abuse their inhabitants. But there is a difference. The visitor wanted to turn up his coat collar a little more; it was cold in there. He could imagine there were drafts. "Colder, isn't it?" Mr. Smith inquired. "Straw is damp, chickens don't look so well, more head colds." One hen was accommodating enough to sneeze, to verify his statement. "We think there is no doubt about the advantages of the straw loft. Makes the houses warmer in winter and cooler in summer."

Poultry houses on the Smith farm are made out of old lumber—five laying houses and one brooder. But mark this: All of the floors are of new lumber, tongued and grooved to fit tight. "I built the houses at odd times," Mr. Smith said, "and I saw to it that my floors were tight. That is the most important part of the building to me. You will notice that I used second-hand lumber for everything but the floors. It cut down expenses, but I believe I would have been ahead in the long run had I used new material all around. I could have built tighter buildings and had exactly what I wanted."

The floors are 12 to 18 inches from the ground; it is all open under the buildings so cats and dogs can easily find any varmints that might have a taste for Smith's poultry. Result—not a single chick lost to such hungry prowlers. Smith thinks there are other advantages of putting poultry

buildings on stilts. "Drier than those on the ground or with foundation all around," he ventured, "and probably more sanitary. And they are warm. I keep plenty of good, clean straw on the floors and the birds never suffer from cold."

"Here is the biggest labor saver we have," Smith assured, opening the door to the brooder house. It is 20 by 40 feet with the stove room in addition. It is divided into six pens, 6 by 20 feet each. Partitions are made of 1 by 12-inch boards placed on edge, with inch-mesh poultry wire to put above as needed. Wire is used for dividing the pens because 6 feet would be too close for permanent walls, they would be cumbersome and would cut out light and ventilation perhaps. Then another advantage lies in the fact that the wire partitions may be rolled up and out of the road if desired, for convenience in cleaning and disinfecting the building.

Or the house could be thrown into one "pen" for special layers out of brooding season. Smith has been using his brooder house this way. "In a certified flock one finds certain hens that are disqualified for certification, but profitable enough to keep for production," he said. Incidentally all of the breeding stock has been trapped, and all the flock of Barred Rocks will be this year. Trapping gets the profit, the Smiths believe. "This year we put the profitable hens that couldn't be certified here in the brooder house to make the building

(Continued on Page 29)

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## Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

I HAVE been listening to and reading statements about farm relief bills by politicians which are nothing more than insults to the intelligence of farmers," rather hotly remarks F. D. Towle of Scranton. "The idea of taking the surplus off the market," continues Mr. Towle, "sounds all right, but for us to get a better price for part of our products and then pay some big fat coyote for getting rid of our surplus by selling it to a foreign country at any price he sees fit and then let the farmer stand the difference is a wrong to the farmer.

"The price of food would be raised in the United States on the farmer as well as on the city man. In reality, all who would be helped by the bill would be the ones who handle the surplus. If they really want to help the farmer why don't they get down to business and figure out what the minimum cost of production of each product of the farm is? Whenever the price in the open market goes below the cost of production let the Government pay say two-thirds of the loss and let the farmer who sells stand one-third. This would give immediate help to the farmer.

But the great trouble with the farming business today is not altogether the prices received—it is partly lack of efficiency. Young men who understand soils and their needs and adaptation to certain kinds of crops cannot afford to work for most of the farmers who hire help. These farmers are mostly old men who are in a rut and won't get out of it, and therefore cannot afford to pay good wages. So the young man, if he wants to farm, tries it for himself on a rented farm with a one-year lease.

"The men who own farms for rent are generally wanting to sell, but are not willing to sell on the basis of the farm's productive value. Many of the young farmers could be paying for their own farms and also building them up if they could get them on the right kind of terms. The majority of dwellings on rented farms could not be rented to even the dwellers in the slums in the city, and that isn't all; there are practically no barns, no granaries, no chicken houses, no hog sheds or other buildings for the shelter of stock. The land generally is in bad condition on account of lack of proper cultivation and proper rotation of crops. The reason, or at least one of the reasons, for this is that the tenant gets only a one-year lease and cannot afford to build fences or buildings, or care for the ground as it ought to be cared for, as he may not get the rental of the farm for another year.

"If the land owner would provide the tenant with adequate buildings and make leases for longer periods so that the renter could afford to take care of the land, then figure the land at its actual value, he would find that he would get a better interest on his investment than he could get in almost any other way. Another great trouble with the farming business is the over valuation of farm property.

"I think if the politicians wish to do something to help the farmers and stop the young men from leaving the farms, a law should be enacted that a farm should have certain equipment before it could be offered for rent, and that anyone owning a farm for rental purposes for more than five years without giving a lease for more than one year should have his farm sold at a sheriff's sale. This would be one way of stopping speculation in farm property.

"The 'Master Farmers' of Kansas were given quite a blowout recently, but I think the poor renters who are making a living are far more entitled to be called 'Master Farmers' than the man with his fine home, buildings and fine farm. There is no excuse for him not making money, and he needs neither prizes nor praises. He already has the prize of a well-equipped farm. If the tenant can make a living the so-called 'Master Farmer' should accumulate a fortune.

"You may say that some of these Master Farmers were at one time poor young men. They may have been, but most of them are middle aged or past, and got their land in its virgin state, either homesteading or buying it for probably far less than its actual value, or if they started out as renters the land was not run down as it is today."

This letter, in my opinion, contains some suggestions of value, and for this reason I am glad to give it space. It also contains suggestions that are utterly impracticable, as Mr. Towle himself must see after a few moments' reflection. For

example, I am wondering by what process of figuring he would determine the minimum cost of production of the various farm products. The cost of production varies according to climatic conditions, soil conditions, size of the farm unit and the capacity of the farmer himself. Last year some wheat growers out in Central and parts of Western Kansas produced wheat at a cost of not more than 25 cents a bushel, but I have no doubt the average cost of wheat production in the state was not less than \$1 a bushel. How could the minimum cost of production be determined? It might perhaps be possible to determine the average cost, altho even that would be very difficult, but if that could be done and that fixed as the minimum cost, then if the price went say 30 cents below that minimum, the average wheat raiser would still be doing business at a loss even after getting the Government aid, while the big wheat raiser would be getting a Government bonus in addition to a handsome profit at the market price.

What Mr. Towle says about rented farms is unfortunately largely true. I am strongly in favor of long-time leases, but the fact is that most landowners who have farms to rent would be glad to rent them for long terms if they could get the right sort of renters. If the renter puts improvements on the land he certainly should at the

have had. I know that they can stand one more disappointment.

"Somewhere, somehow, sometime, the beautiful dream of Socialism will come true. Democracy with the money, land and tools in the hands of its enemies could never succeed. The marvelous sagacity of the Soviet leaders in their use of common sense in solving problems of state is remarkable.

"When I compare our statesmen, floundering around in the economic quagmire they have made for themselves; when it takes more to sell an article than to make it; when coal is selling in Colorado for \$13 a ton 250 miles from the mine and the miners are getting less than a dollar a ton for mining it, and so on, it makes me blush to read the bragging for a machine that is out of date.

"I have had many a friend josh me about the Red ruin of Russia, and according to their light they were justified; but believe me, I am loaded, cocked and primed for them now. We can circulate the little blue books by the million telling the true story of the Russian Communists. You are a good fellow and you had just as well surrender. We will let you keep your side arms."

I appreciate this generous offer on the part of Mr. Sprague, but then I am in favor of disarmament. If the Communists within the next few years, eight at the outside, are going to take general charge they may have any side arms I may have in my possession.

Now in regard to Russia. I have not seen the books written by Louise Strong, but will be glad to read them. Mr. Sprague seems to be cocksure that he now has the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth concerning Russia, whereas I have concluded that it is at present impossible to get the exact truth in regard to that most interesting experiment in government. However, there are a few facts that are reasonably well established; one is that the great leader of Bolshevism, Lenine, right about faced in his policy, frankly acknowledging that Communism at least for the present would not work; that concessions must be made to capitalism; and that the peasants must be permitted to own their lands, in direct conflict with the foundation principles of Communism.

The second significant fact is that the most brilliant leader of Communism in this country, Emma Goldman, according to her own statement, willingly accepted banishment to Russia because she supposed that there her "beautiful dream of Socialism," that Mr. Sprague also dreams about, had come true. When she finally got out of Russia she wrote the most scathing denunciation of the Soviet government that has perhaps ever been written.

The third significant fact is that the former head of the Communist party in this country, who was arrested and imprisoned during the World War for violation of the espionage law and who was released by President Wilson on condition that he leave the country, also went gladly to Russia. Because he would not yield complete subservience to the dictates of the Soviet leaders he was confined in a most loathsome prison. He managed finally to escape and wrote his impressions of the Soviet regime. It was as damning as the account written by Emma Goldman, but not so bitter in tone.

The fourth significant fact is that Trotzky, who next to Lenine, was more responsible for the Russian revolution than any other man or any other hundred men, has been banished by the Soviet government because he declared it had abandoned the principles of Communism and surrendered to capitalism.

The fifth significant fact is that the number of private enterprises are constantly increasing in Russia, and some of our greatest American corporations have been granted concessions there.

I agree that Russia is going to come out of the depths. It is a country of great resources, but as prosperity increases Socialism will decline and capitalism will increase. Trotzky says that the Soviet leaders have betrayed their trust, that they have surrendered to capitalism. He probably is right, but it does not necessarily follow that



end of his tenancy be allowed a reasonable price for them. But it would be carrying the matter rather far to compel a landowner to build a certain number of buildings on his land or have it sold by the sheriff, apparently without regard to whether he happened to have the means to pay for the buildings or not.

### 'Rah for Russia, Maybe?

I GUESS it has been a year since I have written you and I think you have a letter coming," writes H. S. Sprague of Amherst, Colo. "In your writings there is often a note of discouragement, but usually you are optimistic for humanity, despite your unworkable ideas on private control of production. I am not going to argue, but I am going to ask you to send to the Haldeman-Julius Company and get the little blue books written by Louise Strong on the Russian situation during the last eight years. In another eight years capitalism will be as badly on the defensive as monarchy is now.

"I am not particularly blaming anyone, for I have often told my Socialist friends that if Russia cannot make a worthwhile showing we might as well quit trying to get Socialism here. After reading in detail how they, the Communists, have met and surmounted appalling difficulties and the method they employ, there is not a doubt in my mind about their succeeding—they have succeeded. If Russia, Great Britain and our United States would form a union for world peace it would practically end war. The defenders of capitalism have so often predicted the downfall of Socialism in Russia—and I don't blame them for I know their ideals and how little correct information they

they are dishonest. Wage earners probably are in a more deplorable condition in Russia today than in any other civilized country in the world unless it may be Japan or China. The increase in wages has been slight, while the increase in cost of living has been enormous. A recent report of a commission appointed by the Soviet government shows that drunkenness and the dire consequences of it have increased enormously within the last four years. But I am not among those who believe the Soviet government will be overthrown. I see no indication of that, but it is adjusting itself to conditions in other countries. It is gradually changing the policy of the country from Communism to capitalism.

Socialism carried to its logical conclusion destroys private ownership of property. When private property and private enterprise are destroyed all employment necessarily centers in the state. That was exactly the theory of Lenine and Trotsky. Lenine found that the theory would not work, and frankly said so. That resulted in the "New Economic Policy," designated in Soviet reports as the N. E. P. Trotsky and his immediate followers apparently stood for the old policy. They clashed with Stalin and his supporters. The latter prevailed, and Trotsky and his immediate followers are in exile.

Communism can only be made to work under an industrial and political despotism. Lenine clearly understood that, and was therefore opposed to democracy. He ruled thru a limited oligarchy; the actual membership of the Communist party never numbered as much as 1 per cent of the entire population of Russia.

Many and weighty objections can be urged against our present economic system. It often works great injustices. The cost of distribution is out of proportion to the cost of production, as Mr. Sprague points out. Money has too much power. Corruption creeps into high places and even smirches the robes that are worn by judges of the courts. Vice often pays for protection, and law often seems to become a mockery. We are still groping as in a fog, uncertain of what lies before us. Government is still an experiment; our civilization is still on trial.

No reasonable man can say that we have the best possible Government or the best possible economic system; but in my opinion the way out does not lie in the direction of destruction of private property and private initiative. It lies in the direction of greater incentive to private enterprise and private ownership. Our present system of distribution is wasteful and uneconomic, working harm both to the producer and the consumer. I am not wise enough to say just how the waste and injustice in our present system will be eliminated; that is one of the gigantic and perplexing problems that face humanity and calls for the best thought of statesmen.

### Brief Answers to Inquirers

**PAULINE**—I cannot give any good reason why you have not as much right to smoke cigarettes

as the boys or men. For that matter, I do not know of any good reason why anybody should smoke a cigarette or smoke at all. I have been raised to suppose that women have more sense about matters of conduct than men, but have about reached the conclusion that they have not.

**POSSIBLE HEIR**—You may be an heir to an immense fortune, but if I were in your place I would do some private investigating before sending \$10 to this bird who is holding out this alluring prospect. It seems remarkable indeed if a fortune of several hundred million dollars has been waiting for a couple of generations to be distributed. My private opinion is that this is a very profitable graft for the benefit of the party who is asking you to send the \$10.

**L. T.**—If you really feel that you are called to go out and reform the world, go to it. Certainly there is considerable reformation needed. I have



only one suggestion; if you are going out to reform other people don't make a blamed nuisance of yourself while you are on the job.

**FOND MOTHER**—Far be it from me to advise you as to how you should raise your offspring. If you have not sense enough to know, nothing I might say would help you. Each one of your offspring probably requires different treatment.

**STUDENT**—Statistics are useful, but not always reliable. A person who is reasonably skillful in handling statistics can prove anything, no matter how ridiculous, just as this Chicago man can supply statistics which he says prove that there is more crime in Kansas than in Chicago. The ad-

vocates of capital punishment can quote statistics which seem to prove that it is a deterrent of crime, and the opponents of capital punishment can quote statistics just as convincing to prove that it is not.

### An Action for Slander?

I am a woman 40 years old and married and have three children. I have always been considered a good looking woman, a nice size—5 feet 5 inches, and weigh 130 pounds. I dress neatly but not expensively. My husband and I have always gotten along fine until three years ago, when a woman 52 years old stepped between husband and me and broke up my home for three months. My husband begged me to come back to him again, which I did. Now this woman and her married daughter tell around that I go with other men, which I do not, and that other men come to see me, which they do not. If they see a car stop at our place, which they do often, for cars stop for water, gas, buying hogs, cattle and mules and inquiring about the road to different places, these women keep their tongues wagging. They judge me wrong and are so jealous of me. What can I do to stop this? Can I sue them for slander? It seems as if this old woman is going to do something yet to try to break up my home and get my husband. What can be done?  
D. W.

You can bring an action for slander. Whether it will stop this sort of talk I do not know.

### To Foreclose on the Church

1—A owns city property. Can the city hold this property for paving tax? 2—B builds a church. C holds a mortgage on the church. Can B foreclose the mortgage on the church?  
J. P.

1—Paving tax becomes a lien on this property, and the property might be sold to pay this tax just as any other property is sold for payment of taxes which are delinquent.

2—B would have the same right to foreclose this mortgage on this property that he would on any other property.

### What About the Feed Bill?

A owned a dog which he traded to B. B got the dog and took it home. It stayed a few days and then came back. B came and got the dog two or three times, but it always came back to A. Finally B told A to shoot the dog, but A told B he would not do so. B did not come to get the dog any more until almost hunting season; then he came and took the dog, but refused to pay the feed bill. A tried to run the dog off, but she wouldn't go. Can A collect the feed bill?  
E. R.

My opinion is he can if B is financially responsible.

### Both Blows Are Illegal

According to the laws of prize fighting is the rabbit punch a foul?  
L. W.

Under the Kansas rules and regulations the rabbit punch and kidney punch are illegal or disqualifying blows.

### Same Right as a Man

Can a married woman buy and hold real estate if the money is inherited from her parents?  
S.

A woman in Kansas has exactly the same right to do business in her own name that a man has.

# "Interference With Business"

**COLONEL STEWART**, Standard Oil executive, has been placed under arrest by the Senate. He refused to give the Senate oil committee information that would let daylight farther into the Teapot Dome conspiracy to corrupt a cabinet member and loot the United States.

The Senate was engaged in a valid effort to defend the Government against the assaults of corruptionists, which most anyone would consider fully warranted by the circumstances. Yet, the Associated Press tells us, Colonel Stewart received scores of telegrams from business men congratulating him on refusing to answer the Senate committee's questions.

These business men may have considered their action a proper rebuke for Government "interference in business." If so, are we to understand the Government may not interfere in any sort of business? In this particular piece of business Fall, Sinclair and others have made Government interference rather compulsory, if we are to maintain respect for government that is vital to government itself.

These congratulatory telegrams to Colonel Stewart have been something of a shock to the general public. It will be strange if they do not stir its resentment.

It is not being complimentary to business to consider probing into the Teapot Dome mess as an interference with its rights. It is encouraging to learn that John D. Rockefeller, Jr., urged Colonel Stewart to make a clean breast of it and went before the committee himself.

But coming down to the actual subject, is it the business of big or little business to serve the people, or were we as a people and a Government created to minister unto big business in the interest of more and better "melons" and stock dividends?

Sooner or later Congress and the Federal Government will have to answer this question definitely and finally. It is an important and a pressing question.

All sorts of businesses that serve the people are now being merged into nation-wide systems. This

takes them out of the zone of state or local control, and as yet there seems no very definite Federal control for them. These mergers make "velvet" for their promoters. They are being accompanied by every evidence of high financing and inflation of capital.

Usually this inflated value is much greater than the actual investment. Later it will become the basis for charges to the customer upon which a "fair return" will be demanded and exacted, if no regulating authority stands between the customer and the corporation which by dominating its particular field has put itself in position to exact all that the traffic will bear.

I am strongly against any unnecessary interference, or meddling, with business on the part of the Government. Business, real business, good business should have as free a hand as possible to develop and expand and serve the public thru increasing its efficiency in merchandising, and in distribution, as well as in mass production. And to do this we must leave a sufficiently wide margin of profit, or reward, to inspire and prompt the initiative necessary to bring such efficiency and development about.

This is as highly important, if we would make progress, as is the protection of the public from extortion and exploitation. We must not be too stingy.

Yet it must be plain to thinking persons that Government supervision and control of business must become and is becoming more and more necessary for the welfare of business itself. To take advantage of the customer, to "soak" him for all you can and as often as you can, is to turn a good customer into a poor one. It destroys business instead of building it up, and that is not good business for anybody.

A tremendous development and merging of power trusts is going on in the United States, including combinations of other public utility corporations. Nothing like it has been seen since the era of railroad building, or was seen then.

These combinations are organizing in a way which puts them virtually beyond the reach of the

law. The Supreme Court holds that "if a company generates power in one state and transmits it to another company, or sells it in the other state to a distributing company, it is not subject to regulation by either state."

Yet it is the legalistic view that this is a matter which concerns the states solely and that the Federal Government has no authority to legislate or exercise its power here.

The same thing applies to holding companies which control groups of state utility corporations operating within their respective states, altho in the holding company they are actually doing an interstate business.

The financing of these power mergers has recently come before the Senate as a timely subject for public inquiry, thru a resolution offered by Senator Walsh and referred to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

It is being recognized that a principle should be established that state utility corporations should not be over-capitalized for purposes of sale where a merger is contemplated, or be allowed for the same purpose to establish excessive rates or issue securities in excess of the actual reasonable cost of investment.

The basis of valuation for the fixing of rates to be charged the public is vital. If the public does not get a square deal here, it is almost impossible to protect it from extortion.

Knowing these facts, it is foolish to argue that government should have less to do with business. In its proper sphere of safeguarding the interest of the public, the Government must have more and more to do with the wise supervision of business, and Washington is not at all too forward in attending to this duty.

*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

# World Events in Pictures



President Cosgrave of the Irish Free State, Visited Independence Hall in Philadelphia and Sat at Washington's Desk to Sign the Book for Distinguished Guests



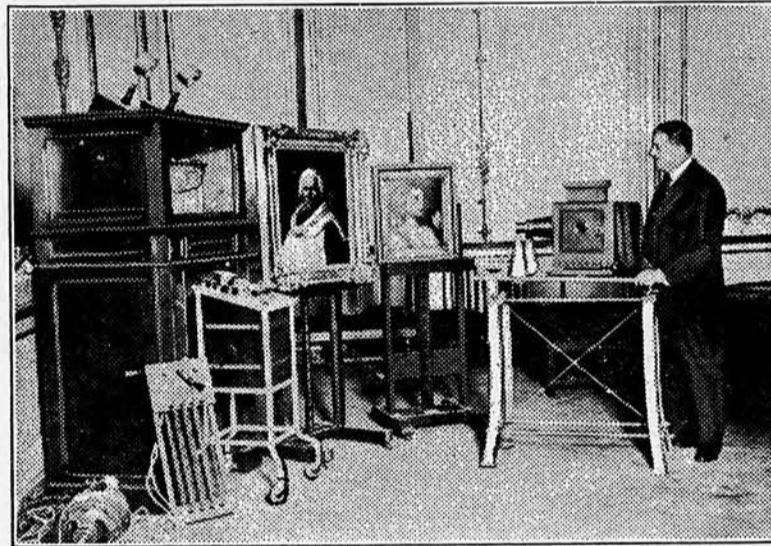
View of Largest Collection of Hospitals and Training Schools in the World, the New Medical Center, New York, Covering 20 Acres. It Includes the Presbyterian Hospital, College of Physicians and Surgeons of Columbia University, the Neurological Institute, Vanderbilt Clinic, Sloane Hospital and N. Y. State Psychiatric Institute



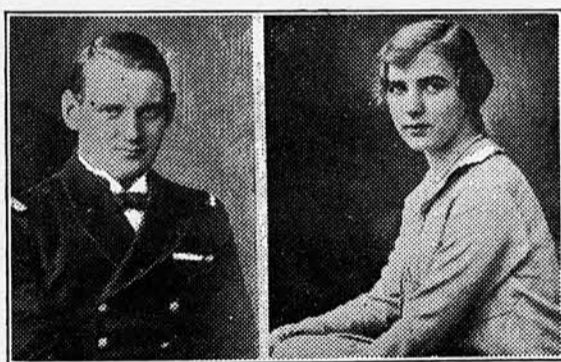
How a Real Princess Appears at Court for the First Time. This is Princess Ingrid of Sweden, Photographed in the Royal Palace. She Will be 18 in March



Winners of Kansas Dairymen's Milking Contest, Maida McCartney, Bourbon County and Emma Martin, Linn, Were Presented at the White House By Senator Capper. Front Row, From Left, Mrs. U. S. Guyer, Miss McCartney, Senator Capper, Miss Martin, Rep. Guyer. Back Row, Rep. White, L. Pettijohn, Rep. Hope and R. C. Jones



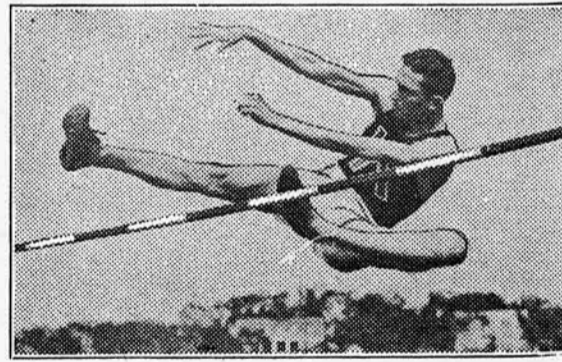
The Louvre, Paris, Has a New Apparatus for Testing Authenticity of Paintings. Professor Cellier, the Inventor, is Shown with it. By Special Rays From the Machine He Can Tell Whether the Painting is an Original or a Copy. He Also Can Determine, to Within a Few Months, the Date of a Painting



It is Reported That Crown Prince Frederick of Denmark and Princess Ingrid, Daughter of the Crown Prince and the Crown Princess of Sweden, Are Engaged. The Photo Shows the Most Recent Likenesses of These Royal Personages



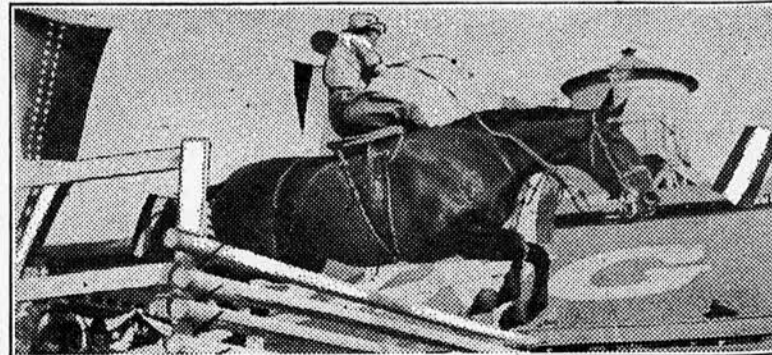
Miss Mildred Wayne, One of the Host of American Actresses Who Have Invaded the English Stage, is Regarded as One of the Most Beautiful Blondes in England



Tom Foor, Former Kansas University Star, Got Over This 6 Foot 5 Bar, So He Probably Will Go Over as an Olympic High Jumper. In 1924 He Won a Place on the Olympic Team When the Tryout Jump Record Was 6 Foot 3



Left, Leonhard Seppala, Who Carried Serum to Nome Several Years Ago, and His Famous Lead Dog, Bunzo. Right, Mrs. Ted Ricker and Her Lead Dog, Fritz. These Two Won First and Second Places in the Two-Day Dog Sled Derby, Poland Spring, Me., as They Did Recently at the Lake Placid Club, N. Y.



A Remarkable Performance of Skill and Courage by Miss Josephine Callaghan, on Her Horse, Calzar, at the Midwinter Horse Show, Beverly Hills, Calif. The Reins of the Horse Are Tied to the Shoulders of This Armless Rider, Who Takes the Risky Jumps Without Being Braced by Stirrups

# Praeger Is New Wheat Champion

## Farm and Home Week Replete With Interest; Master Farmers Present

**K**ANSAS has another Wheat Champion in the person of Herman Praeger, Barton county. His final selection and introduction was one of the high points in the program, replete with interest and information, which extended thru one of the best Farm and Home Week anniversaries at Manhattan on record. This was the termination of the second Kansas Wheat Champion Contest, which was a part of the program of the Wheat Festival Trains operated July 18 to August 11, under the supervision of the agricultural college.

Mr. Praeger lives on the farm of 720 acres that his father homesteaded, and he has been on that same farm all of his life. Last year's crops included 400 acres of wheat, 30 acres of alfalfa, 40 acres of corn, 90 acres to summer fallow, 30 acres of oats, 5 acres of cane and the balance was in native pasture.

Altho wheat is the major crop, Mr. Praeger has other sources of income. He maintains a flock of 300 layers, keeps 12 head of hogs, two dairy cows; he is an exponent of farming methods advised by the best authorities. Power for handling his farm work isn't one-sided, as Mr. Praeger keeps nine horses and uses two tractors and one combine.

His yield of wheat on the 40 acres entered in the Kansas Wheat Champion Contest averaged 30 bushels. This is far above the average for his county. The test weight of his wheat was 63.5 pounds to the bushel, and the protein content amounted to 11.42.

In comparing Mr. Praeger's rank with the other county wheat champions who entered in the contest, it is interesting to note that he was seventh in yield, second in test weight to the bushel, and 16th in per cent of protein. One reason for this favorable ranking may be seen in the fact that during 1927 he was summer-fallowing 90 acres, and also that he pays considerable attention to alfalfa. In the case of summer fallowing he is providing for a moisture supply as well as cleaning up his ground from weeds. With alfalfa, he is looking forward to the maintenance and increase in soil fertility.

### Treats and Cleans Seed

In Mr. Praeger's wheat growing operations he adheres as closely as possible to a four or five year rotation. He did not have a field of wheat in 1927 that had been in wheat continuously for longer than four years. He treated all of his seed wheat for smut last year, and he has a fanning mill that he uses. In this connection it is interesting to note that he has been a member of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, producing certified seed each year since 1919. His activeness and interest in good seed has produced results, graphically illustrated by the seed oats he had certified by the association this month. It was given a 100 per cent purity test and a 100 per cent germination test. Such a standard of excellence is a rare achievement, according to the agricultural college.

Mr. Praeger doesn't try to follow any one cut-and-dried system of farming, but rather directs those operations with an intelligent consideration as to distribution of labor, seasonal conditions and the other factors that affect such methods. He does not summer-fallow every year, neither does he feel that he must list or plow the ground with any set regularity. Ordinarily he tries to disk his wheat ground immediately after harvest in order to start the weeds and volunteer wheat. This serves to put the ground in good physical condition, both for the absorption of any moisture and also for the plowing and listing operations that are to follow shortly. After the weeds or volunteer wheat have started he either plows or lists the ground, which will be worked down by seeding time.

### Is a Student of Agriculture

For several years Mr. Praeger has been known in his community as one man who understands the enormous loss that has been caused in Barton county thru the ravages of the Hessian fly. Because he appreciated those losses he studied the life history of the fly and the method of control. He may well be called a student of agriculture.

Both Mr. Praeger and his wife are graduates of the Kansas State Agricultural College. There are four sons and one daughter in the family. Mr. Praeger is a member of the Barton County Farm Bureau, an active member of the Farmers' Union, a member of a co-operative elevator company and an active worker in his church. Mr. Praeger has a large modern home, the other farm buildings are good and the farmstead is kept attractive. Other members of the family show signs of leadership as well as the father. Two of the boys were in dairy calf club and one in beef calf club work of the 4-H clubs of Barton county last year.

Winning the title of county wheat champion certainly is no empty honor, and to be selected as state champion indicates that Mr. Praeger is a leader among the hundreds of Kansas farmers who are striving to make "the best wheat in the world" better. The fact that 32 counties were represented in the Kansas Wheat Champion Contest is significant

of the leadership of Kansas in wheat production.

Poultry day started Farm and Home Week with a bang. There wasn't a minute of the program that didn't hold something of value for some visitor. L. F. Payne's information on the Kansas program for housing, feeding and managing the poultry flock gave a very fine cross-section of the possibilities of poultry in Kansas. Perhaps the most interesting talk was given by Roy Valentine, owner of Springdale Farm in Morris county. He markets all of his eggs to special customers, the larger per cent of them going to Chicago. And for his extra trouble of keeping a flock that produces quality eggs and the work of grading the eggs, he gets a special premium of several dollars a case over the regular market price. Mr. Valentine has been shipping eggs this way for six years, and to his present dealer in Chicago for four years. The demand for eggs from Springdale Farm is indicated by the fact that Valentine's dealer has given him two "raises" over the original price he contracted to pay for the eggs. You probably will recall reading the story about Mr. Valentine in the June 25 issue of Kansas Farmer.

### Meyer Won Production Cup

Dairy day brought the biggest attendance for years, according to old-timers who have followed Farm and Home Week programs faithfully. And it was worth while for those who sat in the meetings. This year the production cup went to G. G.



Meyer of Basehor. He won the cup for being owner of the cow that made the highest per cent over her requirement. Springrock Ona Posch, Meyer's high cow, is 2 years and 11 months old, and produced 607 pounds of butterfat and 17,352 pounds of milk. She is a Holstein.

One thing that shows a recognition of the growth of the dairy industry in Kansas is the fact that Harold Lascelles has been named as fieldman by the Holstein-Friesian Association of America to serve in this state. His territory will include Kansas, Iowa, Nebraska and Missouri. He will work in various counties to build up associations. The demand for help in getting started right is responsible for a fieldman being put on the job.

Another indication of increased attention being focused on dairying is the number of certificates presented for 300-pound dairy herds. There were 65 dairymen who received certificates for the first year, 27 blue-seal certificates as second year men and three men who received gold certificates for third year of 300-pound production, or better. The lowest herd average turned in by any of these men was 300 pounds of butterfat, and the highest herd average amounted to 452 pounds.

The only disappointment in the entire week was in the fact that Secretary Jardine could not fill his place on the program. However, he sent a message that is significant. Here it is: "Permit me to express my best wishes for the success of the co-operative marketing school in which the agricultural college, the co-operative associations of Kansas and the United States Department of Agriculture are participating.

"It is helpful for all of us to lay aside, for the time being, the opinions which we have derived from earlier training and experience, and carefully review the work which we are doing. Particularly is this necessary in co-operative marketing where advances are made so rapidly that the man intent only on his own work may soon get out of touch with developments in the movement. An improved understanding of the work of the various groups which are seeking the advancement of co-operative marketing in Kansas, will, I believe, be one of the important accomplishments of this school.

"It is unnecessary for me to point out the value of schools of this kind or to emphasize the importance of education in co-operative marketing. The extent to which the management and members understand the possibilities and limitations of co-

operation will largely determine future progress."

The Master Farmers of Kansas chose Farm and Home Week at the college as the logical place for their initial business meeting in which they formed a permanent organization. Not only were these masters of agriculture able to accomplish the business of their association, but they enjoyed the program at the college as well; and how well the college folks co-operate with the Master Farmers! The Master Farmers even were guests of the college at the annual banquet, and a special place in the program was arranged for their introduction.

Not all of the Master Farmers could be present, but there were enough to go ahead with business. J. C. Frey, Manhattan, was elected president; E. H. Hodgson, Little River, vice-president, and Raymond H. Gilkeson, secretary-treasurer. And the object of the new organization, "The Kansas Master Farmers," if you please, is "to maintain upon the farm the highest possible standards of American Citizenship." Isn't that statement all-inclusive?

The Blue Ribbon Corn Show was one of the real interest centers. It is the best collection of corn one is likely to see for some time. This contest was open only to blue ribbon winners. Thirty-nine men entered 75 samples. Each man has made a name for himself in his county. Among the blue ribbon winners, O. J. Olson, Brown county, won sweepstakes over all, and he also took first for yellow corn. Clark Work, Allen county, won first on white corn, and Fred Laptad, Douglas county, won first on "other than white or yellow."

The high point of interest in the corn show was the 5-acre contest. All men entered in the 5-acre event could enter the blue ribbon show as well as their own, and they did, and in that way the visitors who were interested, and there were hundreds of them who were, could compare the best corn yields from several different points. Type of corn, quality, germination, and then the ability of the growers to pick good seed.

### Jacobson is High Corn Man

It wasn't an easy job to determine the state champion out of the 5-acre contest. But H. B. Jacobson, Brown county, finally was named. In 1927 on his contest plot he grew an average of 102 bushels of Reid's Improved corn. It is significant that this corn was grown on land that has known the benefits of alfalfa and other legumes, proper cultural methods and good rotation. Brown county is making a real name in corn production.

At the annual Farm and Home Week banquet, among other champions and masters who were presented for recognition, President F. D. Farrell, of the college, introduced the farmers who produced 100 bushels or more of corn on an acre of ground on their farms last year. In 1926 there were only two men introduced at the banquet for this recognition, but this year the number jumped to 17. One thing this shows is that more men are thinking in terms of higher yields to the acre than before. Some men who base their authority on experience and study, say we have only scratched the surface of production thus far. That perhaps is true. But with 100-bushel corn to the acre, wheat champions, corn champions and exponents of better agriculture every year, the scratch soon will be more than surface deep.

With the re-election of C. C. Cunningham, El Dorado, for a fifth term as president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association; Harlan Deaver, Sabetha, as vice president for a second term, and H. R. Sumner, agronomist of the college, as secretary for a fourth term, the work of the association is bound to make steady progress. The annual meeting was held during Farm and Home Week. B. S. Wilson, Keats, and Herman Praeger, Claffin, the new Kansas Wheat Champion, were made directors for three years. Other directors are Albert Weaver, Bird City; Fred Laptad, Lawrence; Lester Duncan, Lyndon, and George Loveless, Ness City.

Counties vie with one another during Farm and Home Week for largest attendance. Each person registering from his home county helps the score for his county by the number of miles he has traveled. This year Reno county took the lead.

### Want Trees for Barren Acres

**T**HE State Forestry, Fish and Game Commission has sent out a request for trees to be planted on more than 3,000 acres which the commission is turning into forestry projects. The commission has purchased several bushels of acorns, pecans and other nuts which will be planted. The sprouts will be transplanted on the forestry projects. Boy Scouts at Independence, working under the direction of the local Izaak Walton League, recently planted more than 10,000 paper shell pecans, products of a tree brought to Montgomery county several years ago from California. Kansas climate is said to be suitable for pecans and similar crops that have long been grown commercially almost exclusively in the South and California. While these crops require some care they usually are very profitable when properly tended.

## "It Never Had Been Done!"

However, at Last the French Consul Was Willing to Accept Our Perfectly Good \$10

BY FRANCIS A. FLOOD

OUT of all the pessimistic advice and warnings which Jim and I received when we first began to plan our motorcycle trip across equatorial Africa, the one hopeful voice crying in the desert wilderness was the fact that an Englishman named Frank Gray had made a similar trip a year or so before by automobile.

"But," our advisers warned—and they were legion—"Gray used an automobile, not a motorcycle and side car. Don't forget that. Then, too, he spent months in preparation and had as carefully organized an expedition as could be arranged. He was a Member of Parliament, a man of wealth, and had an automobile manufacturer back of him. Furthermore, he had made a previous trip out here from England, looked things over and then went back to England to complete preparations. And, don't forget this—he didn't make his attempt at this time of the year, for it's absolutely impossible now during the rainy season, and will be for some months to come."

"And here's the main difference between you and Gray," they always concluded, "he used an automobile—two of them in fact—and you are talking motorcycle and side car, which is impossible."

### "Almost Devoid of Roads"

I found a copy of the book which this Frank Gray wrote after making his famous trip from Lagos to the Red Sea, right across the continent of Africa and the southern edge of the Sahara, and I noted these remarks of his: "The journey (Lagos to Red Sea) had never previously been attempted on any form of mechanical transport, and it is doubtful if it has ever been accomplished by any living person, white or black, afoot or on camels—in other words it was a positively pioneer trip." . . . "The country to be traversed was almost devoid of roads even in the accepted 'overseas' interpretation, a large proportion of the route was absolute desert, water was scarce thruout and, for one stage, gasoline, oil, water, food, kit, and spares for 1,600 miles had to be housed on the cars or (as finally decided) hauled by the trailer attached to the cars." . . . "With the aid of 50 natives we got up the bank from the raft, and one car is safe. The other is down the river on a raft, and as it is now quite dark we mount a guard over it till dawn. A whole day covering 2 miles." . . . "Of the 100 miles covered on this day's fight at a speed of only 7 miles an hour, at least 80 have been done on second gear, 10 on top, and 10 on bottom."

We haven't completed the trip yet—and maybe we never shall—but we've fought our way thru the first thousand miles, and did it at a much more unfavorable season than when Mr. Gray traveled. In fact, so far, an automobile could not possibly have traveled over some 300 miles of the route we have taken at the time this is written. We didn't know when we read his book whether Mr. Gray exaggerated actual conditions or not, and so we had to accept them as fact, but so far, at least, for every complication and ob-

stacle that he described in his book, we've met two or three—and we're still going strong!

As opposed to the attitude of one of the few Americans in Lagos, Mr. Bremmer of the Bull West Africa Line, who begged us almost with tears in his eyes not to sacrifice our year's trip around the world, and perhaps our lives as well, by attempting to cross the African Sudan on motorcycles, an English colonial was more optimistic. "There's nothing to be gained by making the trip. It's not difficult or hazardous and you've really done nothing when it's over. There's no desert. You're simply wasting a lot of time."

### Not Even a Desert?

Incidentally, neither of these two men had ever been very far along the route and knew no more about it than the many others who gave us freely of their advice. And both were wrong. But these two are representative of the reliability of what little information we could get. We decided to go and see for ourselves.

One complication that caused two weeks of delay was the necessity of getting permission from the French to cross their territory, French Sudan, which lies between Nigeria and British-Egyptian Sudan. We hunted up the buzzing little French consul in Lagos, presented our passports and explained our wants.

"But eet is most unusual," he objected, with a fanfare of waving hands and pointing of chins. "Eet is necessary to write the governors of both colonies, the one in which Zinder is located and the one in which is found Ft. Lamy. It will be for them to say." (He didn't know us.)

"Let's wire," I suggested.

"But no. Eet is the importance. A telegraph will not do. It must be a letter."

"How long will that take?"

"About two or three months," he replied as calmly as a Frenchman can act.

"You'll have to wire then. We can't wait that long. Why won't a wire do?"

"Oh, but no. Eet has nevaire been done so before; therefore it cannot be." That is good colonial policy but it didn't suit us.

It took a lot of good American pressure to induce the Frenchman to break his precedent, but finally, upon our promise to cancel the French war debt, he did wire, under voluble and discouraged protests.

### Were Taking No Chances

And then we waited two weeks for a reply to our telegrams. Plainly the French were taking no chances on letting just anybody travel thru their precious desert. Finally I said we'd drive up there, cross the French border under cover of darkness if necessary and get across the best way we could without their permission. Of course, that would be absolutely impossible, for a couple of motorcycles crossing that country would be such an extraordinary and unusual event that the news would soon carry to every government official in the colony. I sim-



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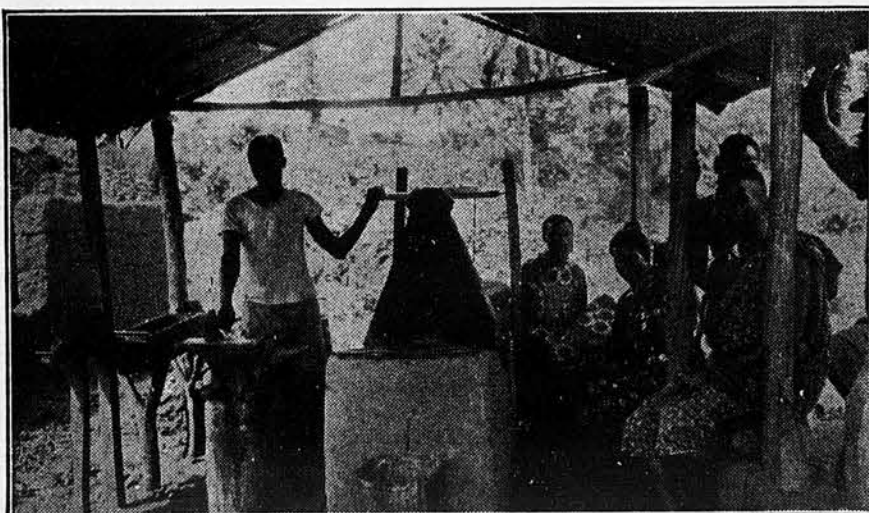
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The Village Blacksmith is Really Black



ly mention this to show to what extremes of optimism we were ready to go. And since there is no holding Jim back he had agreed to help me push the French border and smuggle ourselves across the Sudan on motorcycles, if official permission should be denied us.

Fortunately for us, and for the French government's prison board account perhaps as well, official authority was finally telegraphed to the excited little consul in Lagos for him to raise our passports. I think his disappointment at not being able to buzz it us the French for "I told you so" was salvaged completely by his extracting \$10 from each of us for the vise. A hot time we'd have had waiting weeks in some desert jail, probably in the same old French fort at Zinder described so vividly in Beau Geste. And yet, at that, it might have been a greater loss of time than our two weeks' wait in Lagos in that sticky, sultry, deadening atmosphere they call their climate. And the fine we might have had to pay the French probably would have been no more than the money we spent in Lagos buying curios from the persistent Hausa traders during those same two weeks.

**Real Commercial Experts**

These black traders, Hausas from the edge of the desert in Northern Nigeria where the distinct negro type of the native west coaster melts away into the sterner, sharper features of the desert African and the Egyptian or Arabian peoples, are the commercial experts of Africa. With the native cunning of generations of traders in their blood, and bred and schooled in the shrewd art of barter from their birth, these old black Mohammedan sharpers with their bags of brass and leather curios, their native woven cloths, their feathers, ebony, ivory, and beads, are a subtle match for the keenest buyer in the world.

They are absolutely unscrupulous in their dealings and, pretending to no look of honesty at all, they expect no honesty in return, and the battleground is narrowed down to the field of wits alone, without being cluttered up with a shambag full of ethics and golden rule mockeries. They're born crooks and clever and they are just as jealous of their heritage.

Jim and I started out with the idea of jewing them down, and if I bought a leather cushion or a brass tray for a little more than half what the trader asked I bragged about it to Jim until he bought one next day for a shilling or two less than I had paid. Finally we learned that a safe general rule was to base the actual worth upon exactly one third the trader's price—and then get him down lower if we could.

We bought boxes of their brass and leather goods and Jim bought yards of their cloth. I hate to confess how completely we Americans were outsmarted by these black sharpers, and am glad I've come to the end of this installment.

**We Want Early Hatches**

BY HARRY A. MOORE  
Sumner County

In handling a farm flock for production, and production is the profit, we hatch our Single Comb Buff Leghorns in March and April. Then we are sure of a mature pullet by October, and we can cash in on high egg prices during fall and winter months.

We mix our laying mash which is fed to pullets. This mash is started in July and kept before them continually until there is no further use for them on the farm as layers. This mash consists of 100 pounds cornmeal or chop, 100 pounds ground oats, 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts, 100 pounds meat scraps, 5 pounds salt and 10 pounds of bone meal. This is fed along with our milk, water and oyster shell.

The flock is on range, except on cold days and severe weather. Then they have access to a scratch shed, where they busy themselves.

Our records show that our Buff Leghorns are very profitable as money makers, and will do the same for anyone else who will handle them properly.

If a rifle bullet from the modern high power rifle did not lose its speed, it could travel around the world in a little more than 15 hours. The impulse from the radio sending station would cover the same distance in less than a second.

# THE GREAT ESSEX

*Received like this...  
...because of this*

An instant winner everywhere—a buying wave that sweeps away all records—a public ovation of greater success to the most successful "Six" in history. That is the reception to the New Essex Super-Six.

Boston and territory with 800 sales in 10 days; and Detroit and Wayne County, with 659 Essex retail sales in 15 days—an unapproached record—merely reflect the countrywide triumph. Everywhere dealers are reporting more than 100% greater sales for the first 15 days of January than for the whole of last January, which was the previous record.

Coast to Coast and Lakes to Gulf, the story is the same—enthusiastic showing, impulsive applause, intense and unparalleled buying.

It is easily the greatest Essex Super-Six in history. It offers \$200 to \$300 more visible value than its great predecessor which outsold any other "Six" at or near the price by overwhelming margins.

Come with the crowds who acclaim it the "World's Greatest Value". You will say the same the moment you see it. And place your order now to insure early delivery.

**Bendix 4-Wheel Brakes**

**5-inch Balloon Tires**

**Wide, Heavy Fenders**

**Vertical Radiator Shutters**

**5-Dial Instrument Board**

**Slender Steel Core Wheel**

**Famous Super-Six High Compression Motor**

**Famous Essex Chassis**

**Many Other Features**



SEDAN (4-door)  
\$795

COUPE \$745  
(Rumble Seat \$30 extra)

COACH \$735

All prices f. o. b. Detroit  
plus war excise tax.

# ESSEX Super-6

Buyers can pay for cars out of income at lowest available charge for interest, handling and insurance.

HUDSON MOTOR CAR COMPANY . . . DETROIT



## Building for Profits

Good, serviceable, up-to-date farm buildings more than pay—they pay well. They save time and labor and afford *protection* for live stock, crops and equipment.

Substantial, attractive homes and efficient farm buildings for every purpose are built with lumber at less expense than any other material, and require less hired labor.

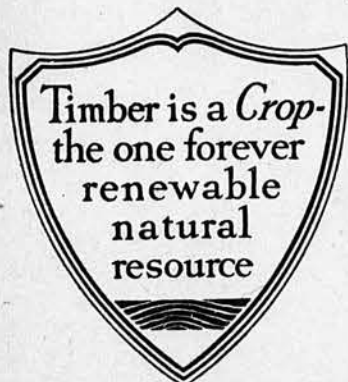
Good buildings lower the overhead and increase farm profits.

Use properly seasoned lumber, manufactured to American Lumber Standards, endorsed by the United States Departments of Agriculture and Commerce. Made by America's best mills. Your retailer has it or can get it for you.

Helpful suggestions on economical and efficient farm construction, prepared by our staff of agricultural engineers, can be had from your dealer or direct from us by mailing the attached coupon. This service is FREE.

### NATIONAL LUMBER MANUFACTURERS ASSOCIATION

Washington, D. C.



National Lumber Mfrs. Assn.,  
Transportation Bldg.,  
Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Please send me free helpful suggestions for profitable farm building.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

KF-2188

AMERICAN STANDARD LUMBER FROM AMERICA'S BEST MILLS

## Wichita "Hums" Next Week

### The Annual Power Exhibit and Southwest Road Show Will Draw Thousands of Farmers

BY ROY C. MOORE

WICHITA, the acknowledged Air Capital of America, is forgetting all about airplanes next week to become host to the road men of the Southwest as well as the thousands of farmers in Kansas who are interested in power farming. As a matter of fact, Fred G. Wieland, secretary of the Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club, which sponsors the entertainment beginning February 21 and lasting until February 24, insists that Wichita is the Power Farming Equipment capital of America.

The city will be host to power machinery manufacturers, distributors and dealers from all parts of America. They will ship in for exhibit and demonstration more than a million dollars' worth of power equipment. It will be the largest exhibition and demonstration of the latest in farm machinery anywhere in America. This has been going on for many years. And the results have been plain.

Not only is the machinery exhibit largest there; the farmer attendance is not exceeded anywhere. The farmers are interested attendants, and many of them are buyers. And it is an undisputed fact that the farmers of Kansas and Oklahoma are and have been the first to take to the newest and most approved types of farm machinery of recent years. The tractor went into practical use first in this section and worked east. So did the combine. So did the one-way disk. The purpose of the Wichita club to combine education with exhibition has told in farming methods in Kansas, until today no other section is so far advanced in power farming methods, with their low unit costs and bigger production.

#### Machinery is in Operation

In the earlier days the club's annual shows were staged on the vacant lots where the Forum now stands and in the warehouses on South Wichita street. Exhibitors having no local warehouses set up their exhibits on the vacant lots. After the Forum was built, they kept to South Wichita street or Tractor Row, as it then began to be called.

Twenty-six shows in all have been staged by this Wichita organization. The Power Farm Equipment Show to be held February 21 to 24 will be the 27th. Gradually they have increased in scope. After the incorporation of the club in 1916, Mr. Wieland and the other members began seeking to enlarge this annual attraction. They realized that Wichita, in the heart of the large farming area that extended hundreds of miles in any direction, was better situated for drawing the persons most interested in farm machinery, the farmers, than most cities.

More recently the Power Farm Equipment Show has been staged outside the Forum, on Tractor Row and streets adjoining it. It is more satisfactory as an outside event. Farmers come to see the machinery in operation. They don't care for inactive exhibits in a building. They wish to hear the hum of action.

Moreover, visitors can be assured that they are watching the performance of stock goods. Mr. Wieland says the Wichita club has always insisted on exhibitors showing equipment exactly as it will be sold to the farmer. Consequently no implement or exhibit is ever "dolled up" with an extra touch of paint here and an addition there to give it a performance that cannot normally be expected. The object of the show is mainly educational, and the club demands that the confidence which has been established in the show must be maintained.

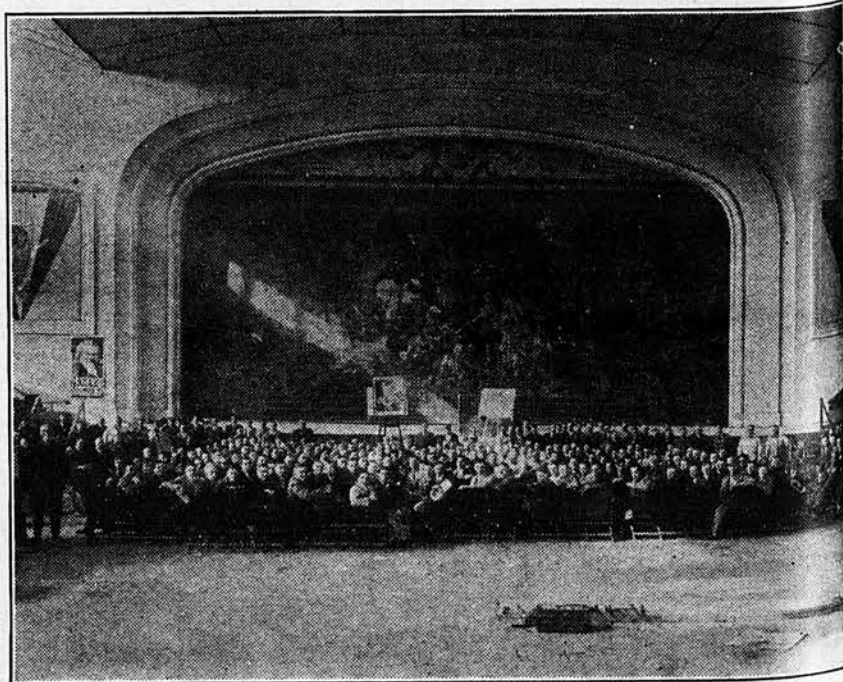
#### Now a Model Kitchen

That stress given to demonstration along with exhibition has placed this section of the Southwest ahead of any other in use of power farm equipment, Mr. Wieland says. The farmers of the Central West and the Southwest who come to Wichita for the shows are above the average in this regard. Practically every up-to-date implement on the market is established stronger in Kansas than anywhere else. As a result of this, manufacturers and distributors have learned that it is a good idea to show their newest machinery in Wichita first because the farmers here take to it. The tractor, the combine and the one-way disk, Mr. Wieland recalls, all found favor first in this part of the farm belt, and later were adopted by the Eastern and Northern farmers.

Another feature that has been added is the model kitchen. This is to interest the farm women. With the cooperation of the Kansas State Agricultural College and the Sedgwick County Farm Bureau, many labor-saving and comfort-enhancing devices for farm homes will be demonstrated. Mr. Wieland says farm machinery for field and barn is in advance of that for the farm home. It is the desire of the club now to benefit the farm woman as well as the farmer himself.

The Southwest Road Show and School, a co-attraction, is now in its third year. It, too, is sponsored by the Wichita Thresher & Tractor Club. Exhibits from all parts of the United States show the latest road building equipment. It is segregated entirely from the Power Farm Equipment Show and is held in the Forum. This year it will consist of the largest display of

(Continued on Page 29)

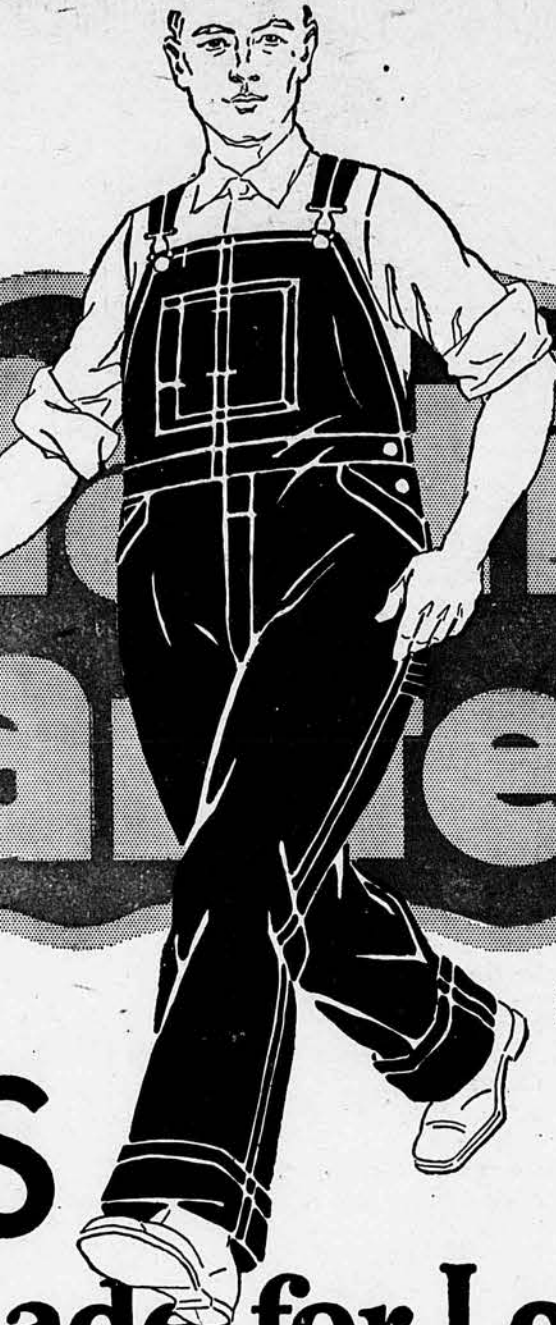


When the Caterpillar Tractor Company Held Its School for Farmers in the Forum at Wichita Recently, H. W. Cardwell, Kansas Distributor, Who Had Charge of the School, Said That More Than 400 Were in Attendance



### GUARANTEE

Every pair of KEY Overalls and Work Pants is backed by the KEY Guarantee of Satisfaction or Your Money Back!



22H—Heavy.  
24H—Extra Heavy.

# KEYS are Made for Long Wear



Sizes from 2 to 18 years.

**KEYS for Boys**—They wear and wear. Made like men's. Same comfort and fitting qualities. Backed by the same guarantee.

**G**UARANTEED overall satisfaction—that is what you get in every pair of KEY Overalls. These long-wearing overalls are quality made from bib to cuff. That's why they assure extra wear, extra comfort and perfect fit—why they save you money in the long run.

KEY Overalls have 20 years of satisfactory service behind them. They stand up under any and all kinds of rough work. Every year the name KEY guides thousands of workers to overall satisfaction.

Go to your dealer. Ask to see a pair. Examine them closely. Note the quality of denim, the big, heavy, long-wearing pockets, the splendid workmanship. Try them on. See how comfortable they are and how well they fit. Buy a suit. If they are not satisfactory, take them back and get your money or a new pair free.



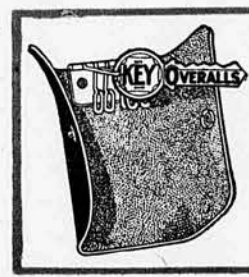
603. Black and Gray Fancy Suitings, heavy, long-wearing fast-color pant.

KEY Overalls are made of best quality, fast color, extra heavy denim. They are cut full and roomy for free and easy body action. Bend, twist, turn or climb, on any job, KEY Overalls will never bind or cut. All seams and all points of strain reinforced. Wide, high back; curve-cut, shoulder-shaped suspenders and high, wide bib give added comfort.

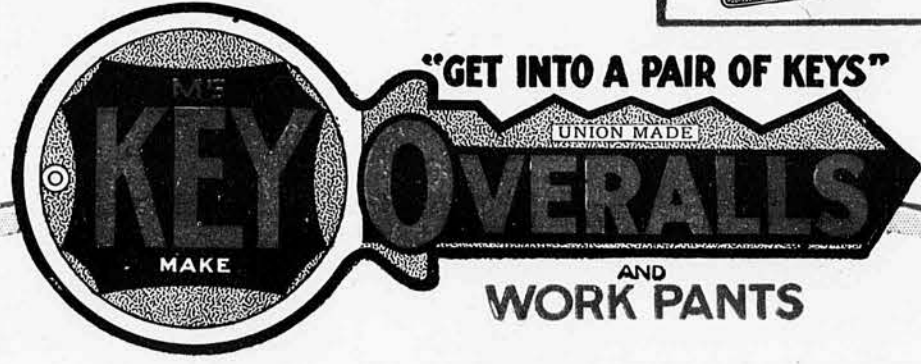
KEY Overalls have plenty of big reinforced pockets; buttons that stay on; buckles that won't slip.

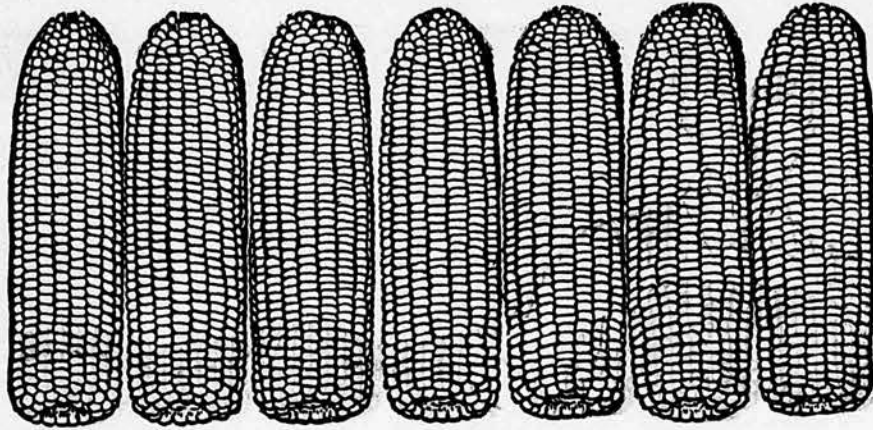
**KEY Work Pants**—Same reliable quality as KEY Overalls. Made in many styles of various long-wearing materials. Ask your dealer to show them to you.

**THE McKEY MFG. COMPANY**  
FORT SCOTT, KANSAS (10)



**A Leather Key-Case For You**—An attractive 6-key genuine leather key-case will be sent you free, when you mail us the tag off your new KEY Overalls or Work Pants. If you cannot get KEYS in your town, send us the name of your dealer and we will see that you are supplied. Write Dept. 203.





## A Message to You About Seed Corn Treatment from 180 Practical Corn Growers

9 out of every 10 men who treated Seed Corn Last Year intend to treat All Seed this Year

Last spring many practical corn men tried Bayer Dust, the organic mercury treatment for seed corn. Today, these men have a message for you. Let them tell it to you in their own words:

"The corn did not decay in the soil but came up and did good in spite of the cold wet season." "Never had corn come up so since I have been farming—I had a splendid stand." "Found very little disease." "I secured a vigorous stand of corn apparently quite free from blight." "My neighbor planted on the same day and did not treat his seed and had to plant over." "The treated corn was much better quality—solid dry ears." "Had fewer barren stalks than other years—dry rot and mouldy ears very nearly eliminated." "Increased my yield from 5 to 15 bushels per acre." "The corn that was not treated was not as good by ten bushel to the acre." "Bought about 25 lbs. Bayer Dust this year for myself and neighbors." "I can see a lot of difference between my corn and some other fields close by."

The above statements are all taken from the answers to a questionnaire sent out by three leading Farm Journals to determine the value of Bayer Dust for treating seed corn. 180 men filled in the questionnaire 160 were enthusiastic about the way Bayer Dust increased their yield and improved the quality of their corn. They stated definitely that they in-

tend to use it again this year. 8 men were undecided, and only 12 out of the entire 180 did not think it had helped their corn.

Bayer Dust is a proven treatment for seed corn. Remarkable results have been secured over several years by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, State Agricultural Colleges, Big Seed Houses, and Thousands of practical Corn Growers throughout the Corn Belt.

It protects seed corn from disease both on the seed and in the soil. It prevents seedling blight, root rot, and other diseases that literally steal the results of your hard work in hot fields.

It insures germination and sturdy growth never before possible from average seed and benefits the best seed by protecting it from injurious and costly attacks of soil infesting organisms.

### Easy to Use—Costs Little

You can use Bayer Dust at a cost of less than five cents an acre. No special equipment is required. Simply use as a dust treatment. Two bushels of seed can be treated in less than three minutes.

### GUARANTEE

Plant a few acres of BAYER DUST treated seed in alternate rows with untreated seed. If, at harvest time, you are not satisfied, return the empty BAYER DUST can to us and we will refund price paid.

One pound treats six bushels of seed corn. 1 lb. \$1.75; 5 lbs. \$8.00



The Bayer Company, Inc., Agricultural Dept., 117 Hudson Street, New York, N. Y.



## Will Your Tractor Have an Early Grave?

Engine racing has sent many a good tractor to an early grave. Yet engine racing is easily prevented—with a Pickering Governor. For a Pickering Governor automatically controls the motor—it responds instantly to the slightest load change—there's no overspeeding when the load is dropped.

Hundreds of farmers who equipped their tractors with Pickering Governors report "steady, smooth power." "25% more power." "No more engine racing."

Pickering Governors are built for Fordson, McCormick-Deering, Twin City, Hart-Parr and all other tractors.

Clip coupon for free pamphlet which tells how Pickering Governors make tractors live longer.

The Pickering Governor Co., Portland, Conn.

Send me free pamphlet 47-C.

Name .....  
 Address .....  
 Tractor .....  
 Dealer's Name .....  
 Address .....



# Protective Service



## Labette County Farm Folks Filled Court Room at Lawellin Chicken Stealing Trial

WHEN a Labette county jury returned a verdict finding Ernest Lawellin guilty on two of four charges of stealing chickens, Judge W. D. Atkinson sentenced Lawellin to the Kansas state penitentiary for a term of three years on the first count and to a term of two years on the second count. The terms are to run consecutively.

This case created more interest and excitement than any that has been tried in Labette county in several years. Every seat in the court room was taken and many who could not get seats were content to stand during the trial which took one whole day.

Lawellin was charged with thefts of chickens from Clarence Ramsey, J. F. Wheeler, Hershel Redmon, and L. L. Morris, a member of the Protective Service. The Ramsey and Wheeler chickens were stolen in January last year, and the Redmon and Morris chickens were stolen last August. These men with Charles Hammond, a neighbor of the Redmon family, and Sheriff Alfred Coad and Deputy County Attorney J. M. Hewitt, were chiefly responsible for the arrest and conviction of Lawellin. The Protective Service reward of \$50 has been divided between Ramsey, Wheeler, Redmon, Morris and Hammond.

### Hammond Gave Alarm

On Saturday night, August 20, about 8 o'clock Charles Hammond, who lives across the road from the Redmons and about 200 yards south, saw a car drive into the Redmon yard. He knew the family had driven into Oswego—2½ miles away—to spend the evening. Soon after the car arrived at the Redmon place Mr. Hammond heard chickens making a noise. He telephoned to Oswego to notify the Redmons that someone was stealing their chickens, but he could not get them on the telephone. He also tried to get Sheriff Coad, or one of his deputies on the telephone but they were out on other cases. Then he telephoned to Morris who live 1½ miles northwest and told them about the disturbance at the Redmon place.

Mr. and Mrs. Morris and the children were about ready to leave for town and they agreed to tell the Redmons about the affair if they could find them in town. A few minutes later, when the Morris family was at the cross roads going south to the main highway to town, they saw a car coming toward them from the east. They did not stop but went on to town.

After he arrived in Oswego, Mr. Morris looked for Mr. Redmon to tell him about Mr. Hammond's telephone message, but it was almost 11 o'clock before he found the Redmons. Sheriff Coad was notified and an investigation showed a car with new tires had been driven into the Redmon yard, and a peculiar turn had been made when it was driven out. About 40 Rhode Island Red chickens belonging to the Redmons were missing.

### Dead Hens in Coal House

The car's tracks were traced to the first corner a half-mile north, then west a mile and into the Morris barnyard. The tracks showed that the car had been backed up to the Morris poultry house. About 30 of Morris's Rhode Island Red hens were missing. The tire tracks showed that when the car left the Morris place it was driven west, but the trail was soon lost.

A search was made for the car, the thief and the chickens Sunday, but no definite trace of them was found. Monday morning when painters came to paint a school house about 3 miles southwest of the Morris place they found four Rhode Island Red hens dead in the coal house on the school grounds. Sheriff Coad was notified of the find. Mrs. Morris went to identify the dead chickens, but she was not certain they belonged to her and could not positively identify them.

Sheriff Coad, Deputy County Attorney J. M. Hewitt, L. L. Morris, Herschel Redmon, J. F. Wheeler and Clarence Ramsey worked on the case almost constantly for more than three weeks. It is said they discovered that the tire tracks found at the Redmon and Morris places and other evidence which the investigators gathered caused Sheriff Coad to swear out a warrant charging Ernest Lawellin with stealing poultry from Clarence Ramsey, J. F. Wheeler, Herschel Redmon and L. L. Morris.

### Defense Introduced No Evidence

At the trial when the state had presented its evidence to the jury, the attorneys for Lawellin asked that the case be dismissed. Judge Atkinson overruled the motion. The defense did not introduce any evidence and the case went to the jury without argument by either side. It was 5 o'clock in the afternoon when the jury took the case under consideration. They deliberated five hours and returned a verdict of guilty on two counts. Judge Atkinson sentenced Lawellin to the Kansas state penitentiary for three years on the first count and for two years on the second count.

After sentence had been pronounced the defense appealed the case to the Kansas supreme court. Judge Atkinson set Lawellin's appeal bond at \$2,500, but as he failed to give bond he was taken to the penitentiary.

Lawellin is 23 years old and comes of a highly respected family. It is said he served a term in the Labette county jail a few years ago for stealing poultry.

*O.C. Thompson*

## All Ready for Wichita

The tractor and implement folks are getting their stuff in shape for the big doings in Wichita the latter part of this month. The big event, of course, is the Tractor Show and the Southwest Road Show. The lid blows off the morning of February 21.

This blow-out is the biggest thing of its kind in the United States, and is attracting more and more national attention every year.

Among the manufacturers who are planning some big exhibits this year are Deere & Co., The International Harvester Co., The Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., The J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., The Gleaner Combine Harvester Corp., The J. I. Case Plow Works Co., The Caterpillar Tractor Co., The Holt Combine Harvester Co., The Minneapolis Threshing Machine Co., with its Twin City Tractors; The Allis Chalmers Mfg. Co., The Cleveland Tractor Co., and the Monarch Tractor Co., thru its representatives, the Weber Implement and Auto Co., of Kansas City. There will be many others.

The Universal Equipment Co., and the Gleaner Combine Harvester folks are planning a joint exhibit of Gleaner combines. They will have four of these machines on display in the big tent, and they also will have one cut-out machine showing the entire inner mechanism in operation. It will be something well worth seeing.

All up and down Tractor Row there will be things of interest, new tractors and new machinery, all the latest in power farming equipment. It will all be there dressed in holiday clothes.

The road show promises to be bigger and better than it has been either of the two years it has been held. Manufacturers of road building equipment will be coming to Wichita from all points on the compass and displaying their machinery. The combination of this show with the big Tractor Show makes the entire proceeding the biggest event in the country.

Kansas farms need more alfalfa.

# Since 1855

**S**EVENTY-THREE years ago when the total population of the United States did not exceed 25,000,000 and the vast fertile territory west of the Mississippi was just beginning to be occupied by the more venturesome pioneers, the Rock Island Plow Company began the designing and manufacturing of machinery that made it possible for these pioneers to wrest a living from the land they were attempting to settle.

As the development of the country progressed and the needs of the farmers became more complicated and exacting, this company kept constantly at the one task of creating tools that would make farming easier, better and more profitable. The first frameless sulky plow, the first hay loader, the first frameless lister—all bore the name Rock Island.

Both by invention and purchase this line has always been kept complete and modern and today, as in the past, the name Rock Island on a farm machine is known the world over as a guarantee of quality and efficiency.

In the rapid development of power farming machinery, Rock Island has always

maintained its place as a leader. The Heider tractor, manufactured by the Rock Island Plow Company, was an acknowledged leader for over 15 years. Now its place is taken by the new Rock Island Model "F"—a tractor that meets all the requirements of the latest developments in power farming.

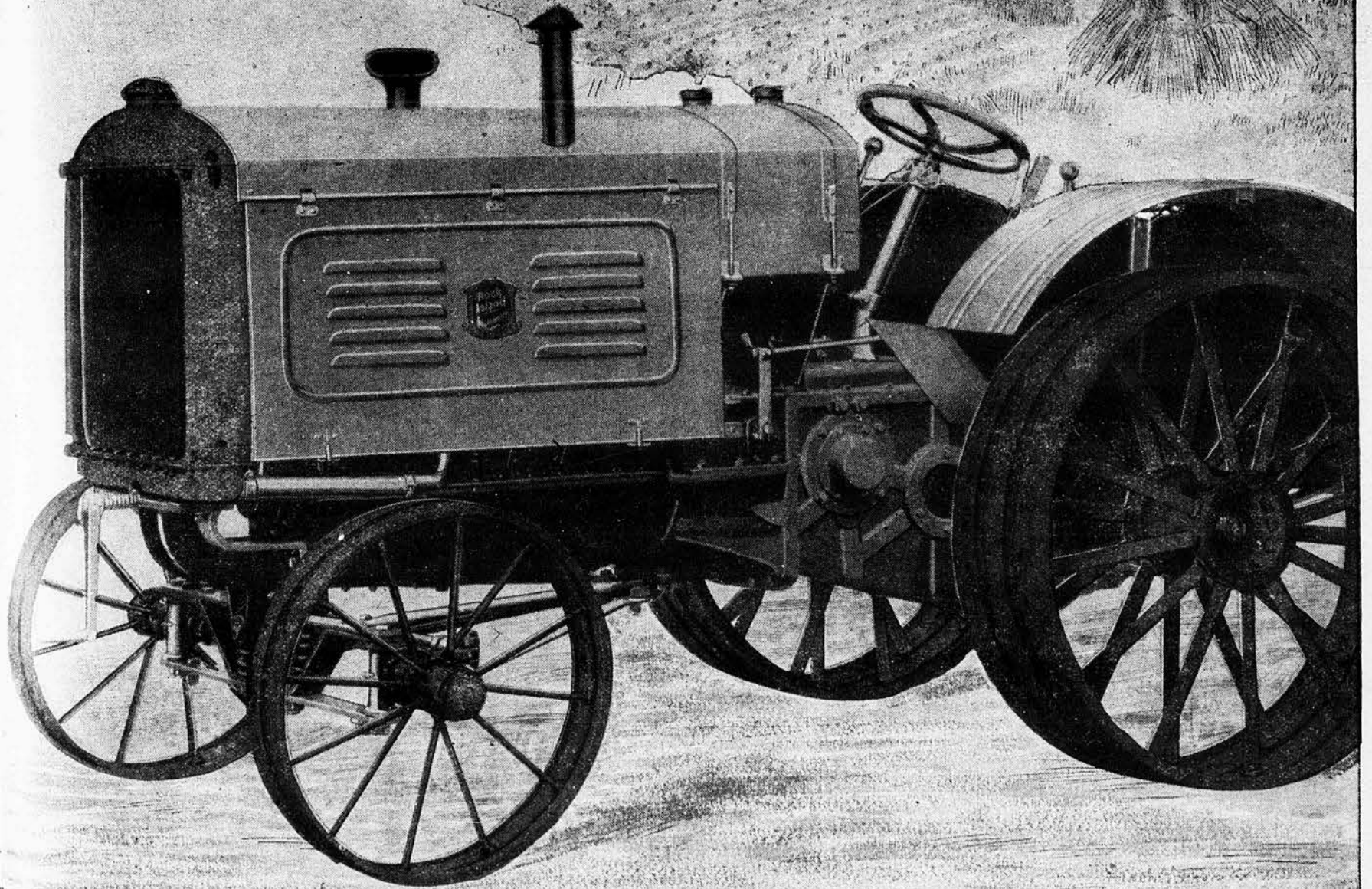
The Rock Island Model "F" 18-35 H.P. tractor is light in weight—4700 lbs.—and strong on power. On the drawbar it will pull 3 or 4 moldboard bottoms, an 8 or 10-disc sod plow, a 15 to 20-disc cylinder plow, a 16-ft. combine. The belt power handles a 28-inch separator, the larger silo fillers, shellers, sawing outfits, etc.

It is easy to handle, economical in operation and easy to care for. The mechanical features include a dust-proof transmission, a positive gear train, frictionless bearings, forged steel gears, machine cut and heat treated; Hyatt and Timken bearings. Lubrication is simple, easy and efficient.

If you are considering a tractor or any farm implement to help in cutting your production costs you should get detailed information on the "Rock Island."

Write Today for Free Book — M-125

# Rock Island



# Just Right for the Pig Clubs

## Many More Boys and Girls Are Wanted in Pig and Poultry Raising Businesses

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

**T**HIS is just the year for pig clubs. Why? Because gilts and brood sows are low in cost this winter. That makes it easy for a boy to get a start. There is a scarcity of hogs in many counties of Kansas, so prices can't stay down. Pigs will be selling at high prices at the end of the year. That makes this just the year for boys' and girls' pig clubs.

In the 12 years that Capper club members have raised pigs, they have made profits each year, except for a very few cases in which club folks were unfortunate. Raising pigs has been a profitable business for them, many paying their way thru high school and college with their earnings.

Scrub pigs were replaced by registered pigs on the farms where club boys worked. The hog buildings were repaired, new equipment was purchased, and better fences were built. Neighbors took notice, and some of them remarked, "It looks as if Jones is going into the pig business, heavy." But later they found out that it was Jones's boy.

### Help to Develop Courage

Pig club boys had some money saved at the bank, while other boys had spent all the money they earned, and in most cases it was the pig club boys who went to college. Some of them came back to their own communities as vocational agriculture instructors and county-farm bureau agents. Some have gone back as better farmers.

However, club boys and girls do not speak so much about the money they earned in club work as the valuable training they received. They mention that it gave them courage to keep trying when everything looked "blue," that they learned the value of square, honest dealing, that they developed an ability to judge livestock and learned how to be leaders at public meetings.

If we could get together all the boys and girls who have been members of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs, there would be several thousand of them. And if we could buy all the pork and poultry products they have raised in just the years they were club members, not considering their production since that time, we would have enough meat to feed 1,000 persons for 48 years.

It is time to join for the contests this year. Enrollment has been open since October 1, and will close March 31. By enrolling early you allow yourself more time to get your pig or chickens. Also, the first members to buy pigs get the best animals the breeders have to offer. Therefore, your club manager is in favor of early enrollment, and he hopes you will make use of your opportunity today. With this story is an application blank. Clip it from the paper and send it today.

When there are three or more members enrolled in your community a club leader will be chosen, and your community will have regular monthly meetings of the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. Some of these meetings in the summer time may be picnics, fishing trips, baseball games, and other

good times. The county club which is the peppiest will receive a beautiful silver cup at the end of the year.

At these meetings club folks get together to talk about their pigs and chickens, and methods they are using. These discussions are valuable, and some of the best ideas brought up at meetings can be used by those who go to hear them. Sometimes vocational agriculture instructors and county agents talk and give demonstrations at these meetings. Club members learn from them how to cull chickens, how to keep drinking vessels clean and sanitary, how to mix mash for chicks and laying hens, how to fit a show pig for the ring and other valuable lessons.

Club members will be glad to know that Wilma and William Nelson, Rawlins county, are enrolling in the Capper clubs. They are twins and are 16 years old. Wilma wants chickens—William hogs. Not many twins are enrolled so far. We will be glad to have them, and wouldn't it be nice for all the twins in the club work to get acquainted?

I wish to thank the club members who are telling their friends about club work. They are helping their friends to learn how boys and girls can earn money at home.

### Best for Our Family

BY MRS. J. L. WOLFE  
Hooper, Colo.

We have found purebred S. C. R. I. Reds to be most satisfactory for a seven-member farm family. Only high producing strains are kept. The best are picked out each spring and penned. The farm flock is mated and hatching eggs sold from both, the price of pen eggs and chicks being more than some folks care to pay for purebred chickens.

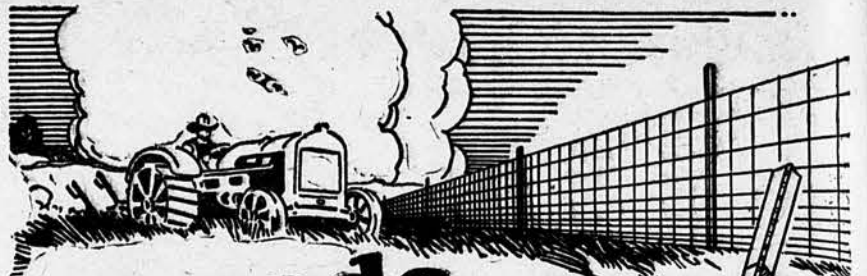
No culls of any kind are kept. Size and color are not all standard in a farm flock, but poor combs, feathers on legs or feet, extra light colors, white ear lobes or any other disqualification is not tolerated even in the farm flock. Eggs sell at 5 cents apiece and from pens according to value, but not less than 10 cents apiece.

Baby chicks are sold at 20 cents apiece from the farm flock but none from the pens. Heretofore we have not been able to supply the demand for hatching eggs, baby chicks and spring cockerels.

Besides these sources of income we keep the birds good enough to win in the poultry shows. One pullet won \$4.50 in a show.

Hens and pullets are sold at shows for breeding purposes, above the market price, and the advertising obtained in this way amounts to many dollars in a season. Therefore we thoroughly believe in having a fine flock of purebreds on the farm. They eat no more than culls, and from the strict farm record kept we find that the poultry income goes a long way toward keeping the family.

Marriage is the only life sentence that is suspended by bad behavior.



# Colorado FENCE!

AND SILVER-TIP STEEL FENCE POSTS

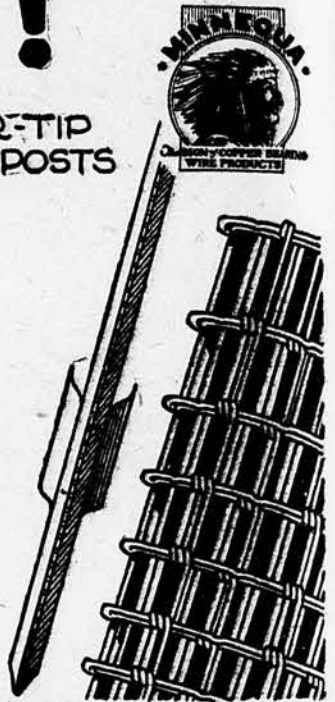
**M**ODERN equipment, modern methods, modern FENCE—all are vital to the operation of the modern, profitable farm or ranch.

**COLORADO FENCE** and **SILVER-TIP Steel FENCE POSTS** are the modern fence installation. Long wearing; easy to erect over rough or smooth ground. Made from Copper-bearing steel, they resist rust, withstand heavy shocks and afford greater protection to stock and property.

**SILVER-TIP Steel FENCE POSTS** are strong; fireproof. They drive into the ground easily and anchor there tight and steady. The fence is **CLAMPED** on them in a jiffy, requiring no nails nor staples. Painted green with the silver tip.

Always ASK for them—and insist. For while they ARE better, they cost you no more.

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Eleventh Annual Power Farm Machinery and Accessory Parade,  
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Largest exhibit of Power Farm Machinery and Accessories in the United States in 1928. Manufacturers will exhibit their latest models.

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Lectures each day.

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Every Set Made by Us  
23 Styles, \$19.75, \$35.00 to \$64.00 for the Best  
38 YEARS HARNESS MAKING EXPERIENCE

5 Styles Anti-Rust Hardware. Made in our own big factory by expert harness makers. Thousands of farmers all over the U.S. buy here regularly—tell their friends and us they save \$10 to \$20 on each set. Nationally known for quality at low prices—no stag leather used. \$5 Million in sales in 5 years. Iron-clad Money-Back Guarantee on every purchase if not satisfied.

**Collars \$2.50** Full leather, up or stock, all sizes and styles. Over 500,000 in use. Your dollar buys more here. Compare our low prices and save money on your farm needs. Write Today for our big New Catalog.

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Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

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(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

Fill Out This Coupon and Send it to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan., and Get a Start for Profits in 1928

# Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

WHEN we talk about the method Christ used in quieting the storm on the lake, we might as well admit right off that we do not understand it. There are oceans of facts that elude us, and this is one of them. But having said that, let us hasten to add that there are miracles and miracles. Things which seem miraculous in one age are not so in the next. Events which seem miraculous to a savage tribe are matters of every day with civilized man. Facts which are miraculous to an animal are common enough to its master. When the wood chopper in the Old Testament lost his axe-head, and the prophet caused it to float, that was looked on as pure miracle. Who had ever heard of iron floating? But nowadays iron ships sail all the oceans of the world, and no one gives it second thought. More than that, airplanes made of wood and steel and propelled by heavy engines travel at high speed thru the air, against winds, and rising to great heights. Is that a miracle? It would have been thought so, at one time. The other night I listened in while someone was sending a message to a party of men and women in the Far North, where a supply ship comes with mail and provisions but once a year. The operator named the people at the sub-Arctic station, telling them good-night, and promising to send another message to them in a month. Was that a miracle? Think of it!

No, it was not, as we look at it. But that does not mean that we understand it. It only means that it has become common, and we are accustomed to hearing it.

Now, we do not understand how Jesus calmed the storm that night. But that does not mean that it may not have been done in accordance with the simplest laws, which we do not understand, but which he did. You play the piano, and bring out of the instrument some harmony. That would be amazing, to an Esquimau. To you it is simple. So the mastery which Jesus at times evinced over nature was undoubtedly in accord with what he considered to be the everyday facts of his Father's world. Nothing miraculous about it, at all. Will we ever get to know how he did these things? Perhaps. Perhaps not. Selfish and greedy men will not, in all probability, as Jesus looked out on the world with eyes wholly unselfish and completely friendly. To him, it would seem, it was a matter of faith in God, and he was surprised that anyone should be afraid in this most kind and friendly world. "Why are ye fearful?" he asked. "Have ye not yet faith?"

But miracle has a symbolic meaning, as well as a practical meaning. The fact that we do not understand how this and that was done by the Master does not mean that we do not believe it. That attitude is too silly for words. We are surrounded by mystery on every hand. This is a world of mysteries. I hope my readers are familiar with Dr. L. H. Bailey's little volume of verse, "Wind and Weather." The poems are all on country life. The shortest poem of all is "Miracle," where the author says that, talking of miracles, is there anything more miraculous than the burst of green in the spring, when the bare limbs are suddenly clothed in beautiful garments?

Today the twig was brown and bare; Tomorrow the glint of green is there; Tomorrow will be leaflets spare; Tomorrow no thing so wondrous fair; Tomorrow miracle so strangely rare; Tomorrow what will next be there!

Miracles are all around the man who lives in contact with nature, has he only the eyes to see them. We are not ignorant, nor gullible, when we believe in miracles. We see simply the facts, that life is full of mystery which we have not fathomed and probably never will at least fully. And the big man of science (not the little fellow, who has had a smattering of science) admits this, and admits it gladly. Dr. J. Arthur Thomson, of the University of Aberdeen, one of the most prolific writers on science, says, "All our scientific experience is rounded with mystery." And again, "How did living creatures begin to be upon the earth? In point of science, we do not know." No one needs to be afraid to believe in the miracles of Christ, or to admit that he cannot explain them. And they

are symbolic. In the case of the cure of disease, we note that disease is cured only when faith is present, either in the case of the patient, or of an interested person. In the instance of the palsied man, four persons believed hard enough to break up the roof, to get him into the presence of the Physician. In this week's lesson, the demoniac apparently had no one to bring him before Jesus, yet no doubt many people there had some faith, whereon the healing power could travel. The whole range of Jesus' healing is only another way of showing how able he is to help poor, suffering humanity.

Lesson for February 19—"Jesus' Power Over Nature and Human Life." Mark 4:35 to 5:20. Golden Text—Mark 4:41.

## Foodstuffs Exports Gain

The United States export trade of foodstuffs for 1927 shows an increase

in value of approximately 46 million dollars when compared with 1926. The principal foodstuffs exported totaling \$843,593,000 compared with \$797,642,000 during the previous year. Cereals and cereal products exported from the United States comprised 52 per cent of the total and show the greatest gain, the value of the 1927 exports being nearly 25 per cent greater than those of 1926. Wheat and wheat flour continue to be the leading foodstuff commodities exported, amounting to nearly two-fifths of the total and showing a gain over the previous year of 14 per cent. Shipments of fresh and dried fruit and those of canned vegetables also increased considerably.

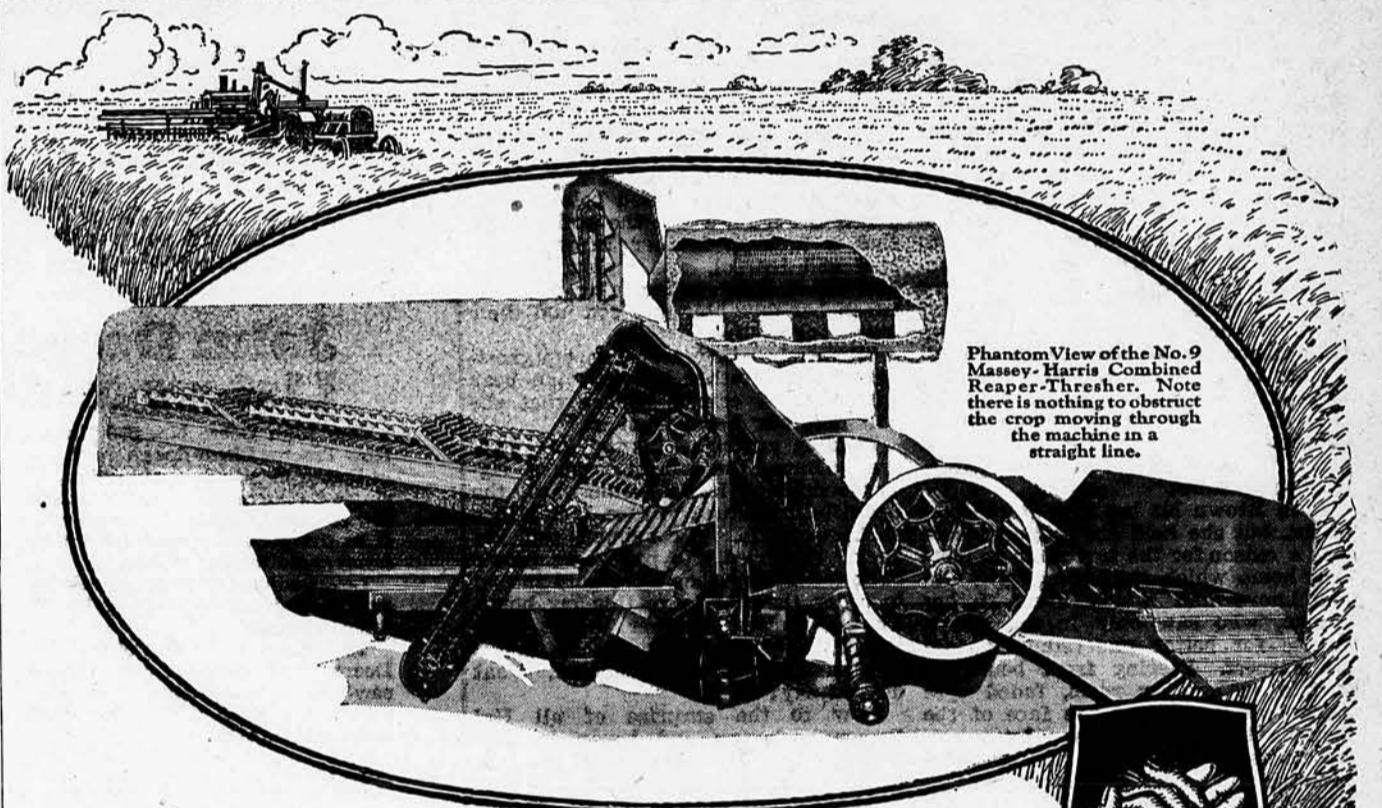
## Beef Outlook Is Good?

How much longer will the high prices for beef cattle continue? Probably we will not encounter any serious declines this year, as the market supplies will be somewhat smaller than in '27, perhaps as much as 5 to 8 per cent. It would seem that the inevitable decline should not occur before 1929.

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Last FOREVER SILOS  
Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble.  
Buy Now Erect Early  
Immediate Shipment **NO** Blowing In Blowing Down Freezing  
Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for live agents.  
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THE OLD RELIABLE  
DON'T DIE IN THE HOUSE  
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Used the world over for generations  
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You have the hides. COWNIE, old reliable tanner, will convert these into beautiful fur coats, fur robes or harness leather for you. Save for yourself the many profits made out of your hides. Write today for free samples and catalog.  
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62 Market St. Des Moines, Iowa  
SAMPLES FUR AND LEATHER ALSO BIG CATALOG



Phantom View of the No. 9 Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Thresher. Note there is nothing to obstruct the crop moving through the machine in a straight line.

# Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Threshers

## Rub Out All the Grain Without Breaking It

Rubs Out the Grain Like Human Hands

HOW often have you gone into the field at harvest time, and rubbed out a few heads in the palms of your hands? Then you blew away the chaff, leaving the plump, heavy grain. The Corrugated Bar Cylinder and Concave work like a giant pair of hands, gently rubbing out all the grain without breaking any of it. There are no peg teeth to batter the grain, or become loose and get broken.

"The Corrugated Bar Cylinder in your machine," writes John A. Leith, Sovereign, Sask., "is a big advantage over the old-style peg-tooth drum type. It does a cleaner job and causes less trouble." Mr. Leith cut and threshed 600 acres of wheat, 220 acres

of flax and 30 acres of barley. His summer fallow land averaged 32 bushels to the acre with very long, rank straw to handle, but the Massey-Harris did a clean thorough job, as usual.

The Corrugated Bar Cylinder is distinctly a Massey-Harris feature. For many years, it has enabled the Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers to save more of the grain and to deliver a cleaner sample.

### Write for FREE 1928 Reaper-Thresher Booklet

It tells how to harvest, in one operation and at less than half the usual cost, your wheat, barley, oats, flax, etc. It explains the distinctive Massey-Harris features and describes Reaper-Threshers ranging from 10 ft. to 15 ft. cut. The smallest size can be used with six horses or the 10-20 tractors.

Remember, Massey-Harris Reaper-Threshers are far beyond the experimental stage. They represent 25 years' continuous development.

**The Complete Massey-Harris Line Includes:**

- Mowers
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Builders of Warranted Reaper-Threshers Since 1903

Stocks Also Carried at These Western Branches:  
Kansas City, Mo., Hutchinson, Kans., St. Louis, Mo., Minneapolis, Minn., and by Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Dallas, Tex.

## Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

### Notice Is Given the Browns to Leave Lone Oak Farm

**L**OYAL to the memory and wishes of his dead master, Captain Pettibone, Black Neb has found in members of the Brown family friends in need on whom he has bestowed his affections. Doubts about Isobel Sanchez, brought from Spain as the old captain's heir, now torment Neb, and at his request Isobel is invited to the House of the Lone Oak that he may study her. To Beth Brown's surprise the Spanish girl accepts, but to Jack Miller, Isobel explains that her visit is that she may again see the old house she expects to repair and occupy despite the fact that the Browns hold title.

There was a mocking smile on the lips of the beautiful Spanish girl as she entered the House of the Lone Oak and faced Mother Brown and Beth. Rouge accentuated the crimson of her lips and cheeks, her dark eyes were brilliant, her clothing expensive with a suggestion of gaudiness. "So good of you to ask me to come," purred Isobel as Beth took her outstretched hand. "It is lonesome for poor little me with my Jack coming so seldom to see me. I am quite neglected now that business calls him so often here."

"Awfully glad to have a chance to cheer you up, Miss Sanchez," remarked Hal Brown, grinning. "Sorry you've been so lonely. The report of those Vardon parties to which we hadn't been invited must be all wrong."

Jack Miller flushed, and there was venom in the glance Isobel Sanchez shot at Hal. "I am particular about choosing my company," said the dark girl. "I associate only with gentlemen—and ladies."

Beth Brown bit her lips at the last thrust, but she held her tongue. There was a reason for the invitation to Lone Oak home which the strange girl did not know, and which even Mother Brown, who saw only in the call a chance for better understanding, did not suspect. Peering from behind a curtain in another room, faded eyes gleam as he studied the face of the Spanish beauty who now was spending treasure which he had guarded with his life, Black Neb stood motionless. As the old man stood there doubt hardened into certainty. Noiselessly he crept out to reappear again as with members of the Brown family Jack and Isobel stood in the great living room. A bent, shambling figure in whom one would not expect to find guile, the servant and friend of old Captain Pettibone came to greet the young woman who now should be his mistress.

"This is Neb, Isobel," announced Jack as he shook the old man's hand. "He spent his life caring for your grandfather, and altho he never knew you he did know your mother well. But for Neb you might not be here as the old captain's heir today."

Black Neb's eyes filled with tears, and the gnarled hand he held out trembled. "I'm glad to see de leetle granddarter of old Marse again," said Neb. "I war shore sick when you came afore an' I almost disremember what you looked like."

Isobel Sanchez ignored the black and trembling hand. "I'm sure you proved a good and faithful servant," she said coolly, "and I have no doubt but that my grandfather paid you well. And now may I again look over this strange old house?" continued the Spanish girl as she turned to Mother Brown. "It is for that I came as I shall presently explain to you."

Beth Brown's face flamed as she noted the callousness of her guest and the tears of Black Neb which now were falling fast. But they were tears brought by memory of his beloved master and belief that here was one who cared nothing for that memory. Jack Miller stayed behind to speak a comforting word to his old friend as the women folks moved away. "I'm sorry, Neb," said Jack. "Isobel's young and can't realize what you did for the old captain. I've tried to make her understand what she owes to you."

"It's all right, Marse Jack," said Black Neb, "it's all right. Miss Beth

don't owe me nothin', but she's been like an angel from heaven to this old nigger. I'se gwine look after these folks hyar, Marse Jack. I war a stranger an' they took me in; hungry an' they fed me. Some day I'm goin' to repay 'em."

"They may need your help, Neb," announced Jack, and his voice was troubled. "Miss Sanchez is taking the reins in her own hands and beginning to insist that they take back the money paid and give her possession."

"The way of the transgressor am hard, Marse Jack," said Neb solemnly, "an' pride goeth before a fall. De good Lord goin' to watch ober dis good family. Ain't He brought 'em safe thru perils? Ain't He delivered dat leetle lamb ob de flock from de hand ob de oppressor into my care?"

Young Jack smiled at the old man's fervency. "They are fine folks, Neb," he admitted, "and it breaks me up to think I may not be able to protect their interests. Well, we'll have to hope for the best."

"I tell you that this is my home and I will have it!" High and shrill Isobel's angry voice came to Jack Miller and Black Neb as they stood below. With a bound Jack was up the stairway to find a tableau. Mother Brown, troubled and tearful, was trying hard to prevent a most unbecoming row between her daughter and son and their imperious visitor.

"Remember that Isobel is our guest, Beth," said Mother Brown, "and bear with her. I cannot believe that she will take our home from us."

Leaning against a mantel, her dark eyes ablaze, the smoke from a cigarette drifting lazily ceilingward, the Spanish girl turned to face Jack Miller as he came in. "I command you, my Jack," she cried, "to pay these people back the money they have paid in and to order them to leave this my home. The so-learned Lawyer Boggs says that I have that right. Refuse, and I shall ask for a new guardian. What do you say?"

Now to the surprise of all Hal Brown spoke up and began to temporize. "You have the whip hand of us all right, Miss Sanchez," said Hal, "and I'll admit you can put us off. But remember our mine contract which still has some time to run. Give us 60 days more time here and then if we can't come to an agreement we'll go peacefully. I'll guarantee that dad and mother will agree to that."

Hal's left eye closed in an expressive wink unseen by anyone but Beth, who humbly added her plea. Beth knew that before his return to the house Hal had interviewed Black Neb.

"It seems to me that Hal has made a generous offer," said Jack "and I advise you to accept it, Isobel. The Browns have a moral right to stay on if they have no legal right."

"I accept," said the Spanish girl curtly, "but at end of that time I shall come here to my home."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Our Kissing Games

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

She is very proper now, there are furrows in her brow;  
And her hair is tinged quite visibly with gray,  
And I chuckled as I heard her deploring as absurd  
The doings of the youngsters of today.

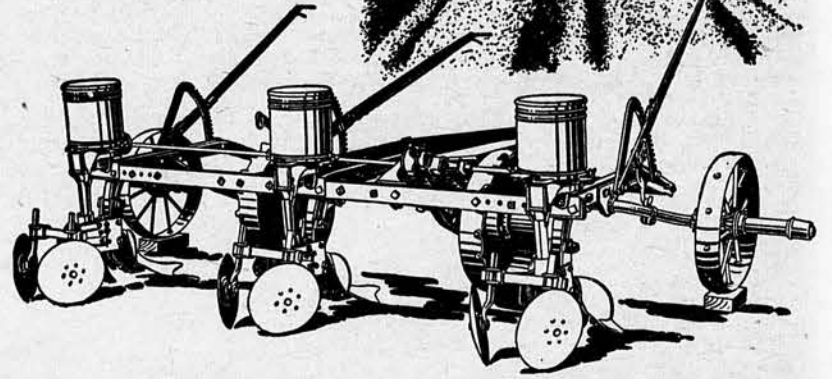
In a manner dignified she most fluently  
descried  
The passing of the generation old,  
And she gave it as her view that the things  
the youngsters do  
Are decidedly too brazen and too bold.

And she said, tho not in rhyme:  
"Necking parties are a crime.  
We never acted that way in our youth."  
But I knew her as a maid; recalling games  
we'd played,  
I knew that she had wandered from the truth.

Oh, her cheeks went flaming red, as I  
looked at her and said:  
"Mary, dear, with that you cannot get  
away.  
In the days which you review many a kiss  
I gave to you  
In those parlor kissing games we used  
to play."

To her face there came a grin, as I named  
"Clap Out! Clap In!"  
"Postoffice," as the games we used to  
play.  
And I said: "The older grown, let the  
dreadful truth be known,  
We did our share of kissing in our day."

### The John Deere Three-Row Tractor Lister



## Three-Row Machines Increase Profits

**C**UTTING your production costs will increase your profits just as surely as getting a higher price for what you sell.

Listing and cultivating three rows at a time is one of the surest ways of cutting production costs. One man with a three-row machine does half again as much work as his neighbor with a two-row. You'll cut your costs and speed up your work with

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The John Deere No. 630 Three-Row Tractor Lister does a good job of listing in any field condition, in single-listing or double-listing, shallow or deep, hard or loose ground. It is the proved tractor lister that farmers are talking about.

Lever-adjustable gauge wheels insure even depth of planting by all three bottoms.

The accurate planting of its John Deere "999" drop for corn and its saw-tooth type steel picker wheel for cotton has made it famous. What farmers think of the accuracy of these

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Its John Deere bottoms are famous for clean scouring, long wear and good work.

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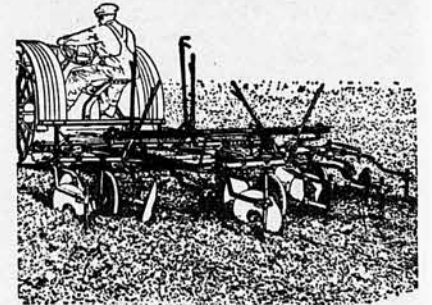
### The 3-Row Cultivator For Horses

You can do as good work with the John Deere No. 500 3-row Listed Crop Cultivator as you can with a two-row. It is easy to handle in any field conditions.

The No. 500 has the same quick and easy adjustability that has made the John Deere two-row so popular. There are no bolts to remove—all equipment is adjusted by loosening and tightening clamps. Control levers are within easy reach of the operator.

It follows trenches perfectly—a new John Deere non-rocking bolster plate holds it to work.

You can get a wide variety of tillage equipment which is quickly interchangeable—you can do good work with any combination of equipment.



The John Deere No. 500 Cultivator

### The 3-Row Cultivator For Tractors

With the John Deere No. 600 Three-Row Tractor Cultivator you can do as good a job of cultivating as you have been doing with your 2-row horse-drawn machines. It follows the trenches uniformly—you simply keep the tractor on the ridges—gangs adjust themselves to trenches, without climbing the ridges.

It's easy to operate—a master lever within reach from the tractor lifts all disks, shovels and sweeps at once—you don't have to stop the tractor when turning.

Wide variety of equipment can be furnished. All equipment is quickly interchanged or adjusted with handy clamps.

Write for free booklet on these profit-making John Deere listed-crop machines. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois. Ask for Booklets YA-4 1.

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20 models. Catalog containing full treatise on spraying FREE. Reduced prices.  
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Made in five designs. Several sizes. \$14.75 up. Includes all newest features in hog house construction. Strongly built of best grade lumber. Write for our catalogue.  
**Iowa Manufacturing Co., 638 Third St. Sac City, Ia.**





# Tophet at Trail's End

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON OGDEN

MORGAN knocked the ashes out of his short, clubby little pipe, put it in his shirt pocket behind his badge, and went on. He paused at the door of the Headlight office to look within, hoping to see a face that had been missing since the night of his great tragedy. Only Riley Caldwell, the printer, was there, working furiously, as if fired by an ambition that Ascalon, dead or alive, could not much longer contain. The droop-shouldered alpaca coat once worn by the editor, now dead, hung beside the desk, like the hull he had cast when he took flight from the troubles of a harrassed life.

Only the day before Judge Thayer had told Morgan that Rhetta was still at Stilwell's ranch, whither she had gone to compose herself after the strain of so much turmoil. Morgan could only feel that she had gone there to avoid him, shrinking from the sight of his face.

There was not much warmth in Morgan's reception by the business men of Ascalon around the square that morning, hot as the weather was. It seemed as if some messenger had gone before him crying his coming, as a jaybird goes setting up an alarm from tree to tree before the squirrel hunter in the woods.

Earnest as their solicitations had been for him to assume the office of marshal, voluble as their protestations in the face of fear and insecurity of life and property that they would accept the result without a whimper, there were only a few who stood by their pledges like men. These were the merchants of soldier character, whose dealings were with the cattlemen and homesteaders. The hope of these merchants was in the coming of more homesteaders, according to Judge Thayer's dream. They were the true patriots and pioneers.

### A General Gloom

While these few commended Morgan's stringent application of the letter and spirit of the state and town laws, their encouragement was only a flickering candle in the general gloom of the place. Morgan knew the grunTERS were saying behind his back that he had gone too far—farther than their expectations or instructions. All they had expected of him was that he knock off the raw edges, suppress the too evident crime, abate the promiscuous banging around of guns by every bunch of cowboys that arrived or left, and to cut down a little on the killing, or at least confine it to the unprofitable class.

They admitted they didn't want the cowboys killed off the way Craddock was doing it, giving the town a bad name. But to shut the saloons all up, to go and shoot Peden down that way, and kill the town with him—that was more than they had given him license for. So they growled behind his back, afraid of him as they feared lightning, without any ground for such fear in the world.

Judge Thayer appeared to be the only man in town who was genuinely happy over the result of Morgan's sweeping clean-up. But thru all the judge's glow of gratitude for duty well done Morgan was conscious of a peculiar aloofness, not exactly fear such as was unmistakable in many others, but a withdrawing, as if something had fallen between them and changed their relations man to man.

Morgan knew that it was the blood of slain men. He was to this man, and to another of far greater consequence to Morgan's peace and happiness, like a pitcher that had been defiled.

Judge Thayer's friendliness was unabated, but it was the sort of friendliness that did not offer the hand or touch the arm when walking by Morgan's side, as in the early hours of their acquaintance. Useful this man to the work that must be done in this place to make it fit and safe and secure for property and life, but unclear. That was what Judge Thayer's attitude said as plainly as printed words.

This morning when the judge encountered Morgan on the street, not far from the little tree that was having a bitter struggle against wind and drouth, he invited the city marshal to accompany him to his office. News

that would tickle his ears, he said; big news.

The biggest of this news was that the railroad company was going to establish a division point there at once. The railroad officials had given Judge Thayer to understand that this decision had come as a result of the town's waking up and shedding its leprous skin. They felt that it would be a safe place for their employes to live now, with the pitfalls closed, the temptations removed. And the credit, Judge Thayer owned, was Morgan's alone.

But there was more news. The Eastern immigration agents of the railroad were spreading the news of Ascalon's pacification with gratifying results. Already parties of Illinois and Indiana farmers, who had been looking to that country a good while, were preparing to come out and scout for locations.

"They're getting tired of farming that high-priced land, Morgan. They're

wearing it out—it costs them more for fertilizers than they take off of it. They're coming here, where a man can plow a furrow forty miles long, we tell them—and it's the Gospel truth—a hundred miles, or two hundred if he wanted to, and never hit a stump."

Judge Thayer got up and stood in his door looking at the sky, sullen with heat.

"But I wish we could get a good rain before they begin to come," he sighed, "and I think"—cautiously, with a sly wink at Morgan—"we're going to get it. I've got a man here right now working on it, along scientific principles, you understand, Morgan—entirely scientific."

"A rain-maker?" said Morgan, incredulity pain in his tone.

"He came to me highly recommended by bankers and others in Nebraska, where he undoubtedly brought rain, and in Texas, where the proof is indisputable. But I'm doing it solely on my own account," Judge Thayer hastened to explain, "carrying the cost alone. He's under contract to bring a copious rain not later than seven days from today."

"What's the bill?" Morgan asked,

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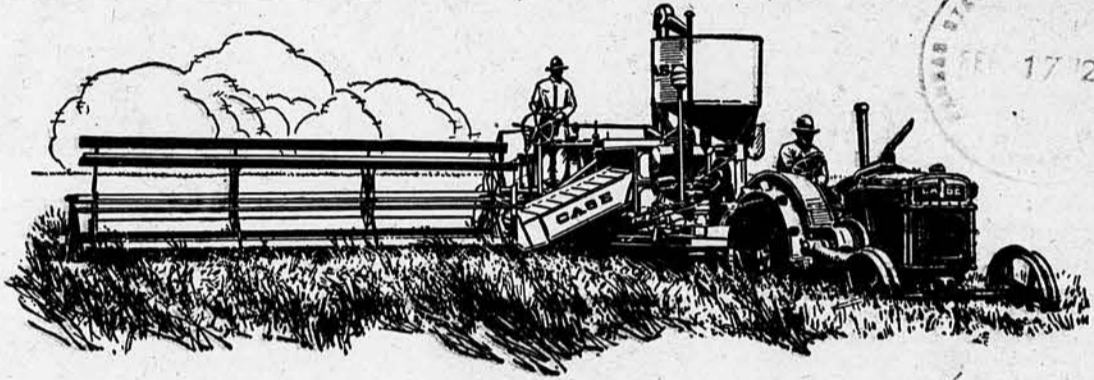
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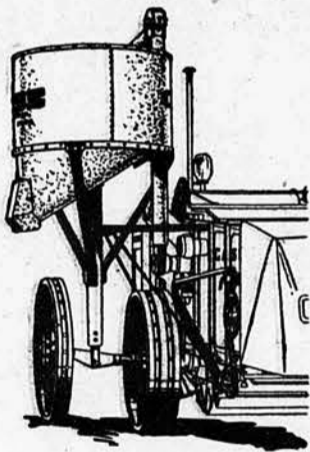
The grain wheel carries about 800 pounds instead of 2500 as in many other types. The thresher unit is supported, independent of the header, on three wide wheels. The grain bin is carried on its own supporting wheel and floating axle.

In Case Combines there is no side draft because each wheel carries its proper share of the load. There is no "sinking in" on one side to distort and skew the machine. The Case Combine follows a straight line of draft, adapting itself to surface irregularities without harmful strains or twisting.

Therefore, the Case Combine pulls easier, runs smoother, requires fewer repairs and replacements, covers more acres per season, and lasts longer.

All of these advantages are *found only in Case machines*. Mail the coupon for proof of performance and for interesting information about the light draft and long life of Case Combines.

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One or all of these highly valuable books can be obtained by returning this coupon, or writing. They explain fully why many experienced grain growers prefer the Case Combine above all others.

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amused by this man's eager credulity. "One hundred dollars on account, four hundred to be paid the day he delivers the rain—provided that he delivers it within the specified period. I've bound him up in a contract."

"I think he will win," said Morgan dryly, looking meaningfully at the murky sky.

"It's founded on science—pure science, Morgan," Judge Thayer declared warmly. "I'm telling you this in confidence—not another soul in town knows it outside of my own family. We'll keep it a pleasant secret—I want to give the farmers and cattlemen of this valley the present of a surprise. When the proper time comes I'll announce the responsible agency—I'll show that crowd over at Glenmore where the progressive people of this county live; I'll prove to the doubters and knockers where the county seat belongs."

**Scientific as a Fiddle?**

"It's a great scheme," Morgan admitted. "How does the weather doctor work?"

"Chemicals," Judge Thayer whispered mysteriously; "sends up vapors day and night, invisibly mainly, but potent, causing, as near as I can come to it from his explanation—which is technical and thoroly scientific, Morgan"—this severely, as if to rebuke the grin that dawned on Morgan's face—"causing, as near as I can come to it, a dispersion of the hot belt of atmosphere, this superheated belt that encircles the globe in this spot like a flame of fire, causing a break in this belt, so to speak, drilling a hole in it, bringing down the upper frigid air."

Judge Thayer looked with triumph at Morgan when he delivered this, sweating a great deal, as if the effort to elucidate the scientific man's methods of conspiring against nature were equal to a ten-mile walk in the summer sun.

"Yes, sir," said Morgan, with more respect in voice and manner than he felt. "And then what happens?"

"Why, when the cold and the hot currents meet, condensation is the natural result," replied the judge. "Plain, simple, scientific as a fiddle."

"Just about," said Morgan. Judge Thayer passed this, either ignoring it as a fling beneath the notice of a scientific man, or else not catching the note of ridicule.

"He's at work in my garden now," he said, "sending up his invisible vapors. I want to center the downpour from the heavens right over this God-favored spot of Ascalon."

It was the marvel and regret of people who made their adventures vicariously, and lived the thrill of them by reading the newspapers, that Ascalon had come to so sudden and unmistakable an end of its romance. For a little while there was hope that it might rise against this Cromwell who had reached out a long arm and silenced it; for a few days there was satisfaction in reading of this man's exploits in this wickedest of all wicked towns, for newspapers sent men to study him and interview him, and write of his conquest of Ascalon on the very battle-ground.

Little enough they got out of Morgan, who met them kindly and talked of the agricultural future of the country lying almost unpeopled beyond the notorious little city's door. Such as they learned of his methods of taming a lawless community they got from looser tongues than the city marshal's. Even from Chicago and St. Louis these explorers among the fallen temples of adventure came, some of them veterans who had talked with Jesse James in his day but recently come to a close. They waited around a few days for the shot that would remove this picturesque crusader, not believing, any more than the rest of the world, including Ascalon itself, that this state of quiescence could prevail without end.

While they waited, sending off long stories by telegraph to their papers every night, they saw the exodus of the proscribed begin, increase, and end. The night-flitting women went first; the gamblers followed close behind.

**From Kansas City, Too**

A little while the small saloon-keepers, who had nosed the floor and licked up the crumbs which fell from Peden's bar, hung around, hoping that it was a flurry that would soon subside. They had big eyes for future prosperity, the overlord being now out of the way, and

talked excitedly among themselves—even approached Morgan thru an emissary with proposals of a handsome subsidy.

But when they saw a Kansas City gambler come and strip Peden's hall of its long bar and furnishings, of its faro-tables and doctored roulette-wheels, load them all on a car and ship them to his less notorious but safer town, they knew it was the end. Ascalon had fallen with its most notable man, never to rise again.

The last of the correspondents left on the evening of the day that Judge Thayer set the rain-maker to work. He sent the obituary of Ascalon, as he believed, ahead of him by wire.

Not that Ascalon was as dead as it appeared on the surface, or the grumblers would make it out to be. True, the undertaker's business had gone, and he with it; Druggist Gray's trade in the bromids and restoratives in demand after debauches, and repairs for bunged heads, had fallen away to nothing; the Elkhorn Hotel and the Santa Fe Cafe were feeding few, and the dealers in vanities and fancies, punctured hosiery, lacy waists,

must pack up and follow those upon whom they had prospered.

But there was as much business as before in lumber and hardware, implements, groceries and supplies for the cattle ranches, and the many settlers who were arriving without solicitation or proclamation and establishing themselves to build success upon the ruins of failure left by those who had gone before.

It was only the absence of the wastrels and those who preyed upon them, and the quiet of nights after raucous revelry, that made the place seem dead. Ascalon was as much alive as any town of its kind that had no more justification for being in the beginning. It had more houses than it could use now, since so many of its population had gone; empty stores were numerous around the square, and more would be seen very soon. The fair was over; the holiday crowd had vanished. That was all.

Rhetta Thayer came back the same evening the last correspondent faced away from Ascalon. Morgan saw her in the Headlight office, where she worked late that night to overtake her

accumulated affairs, her pretty head bent over a litter of proofs. Her door stood open as he passed, but he hastened by softly, and did not return that way again.

He felt that she had gone away from Ascalon on his account, fearful that she would meet him with blood fresh upon his hands. The attitude of Judge Thayer was but a faint reflection of her own, he was sure. It was best that they should not meet again, for blood had blotted out what had seemed the beginning of a tender regard between them. That was at an end.

During the next few days little was seen of Morgan in Ascalon. When he was not riding on long excursions into the outlying country he could have been found, if occasion had arisen demanding his presence, in the station agent's office at the depot. There he spent hours shearing the little agent, whose head was as bald as a grasshopper's, nothing but a pale fringe from ear to ear at the back of his neck, recount the experiences that had fallen in his way during his five years' occupancy of the post.

This period covered the most notor-



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ious history of the town. In that time, according to the check the agent had kept on them, no fewer than fifty-nine men had met violent death on the street and in the caves of vice in Ascalon. This man also noted keenly every arrival in these slack days, duly reporting them all to Morgan, for whom he had a genuine friendship and respect. So there was little chance of anybody slipping in to set a new brewing of trouble over the dying embers of that stamped-out fire.

Morgan avoided the Headlight office, for there was a sensitive spot in his heart that her abhorrence of him hurt keenly. But more than that he had the thought of sparing her the embarrassment of a meeting, even of his shadow passing her door.

Twice he saw her at a distance in the street, and once she stood waiting as if to speak to him. But the memory of her face at Peden's door that night was with him always; he could not believe she would seek a meeting out of a spontaneous and honest desire to see him. Only because their lives were thrown together for a little while in that dice-box of fate, and avoidance seemed studied and a thing that might set foolish tongues clapping, she paused and looked his way as if waiting for him to approach. She was serving convention, not a wish of her heart. So he believed, and turned the other way.

**Cattle Were Lean**

Cattlemen from the range at hand, and several from Texas who had driven their herds to finish on the far-famed Kansas grass for the fall market, were loading great numbers of cattle in Ascalon every day. The drouth was driving them to it. Lean as their cattle were, they would soon be leaner.

This activity brought scores of cowboys to town daily. Under the old order business would have been lively at night, when most of the herdsmen were at leisure. As it was, they trooped curiously around the square, some of them who had looked forward on the long drive to a hilarious blowout at the trail's end resentfully sarcastic, but the greater number humorously disposed to make the most of it.

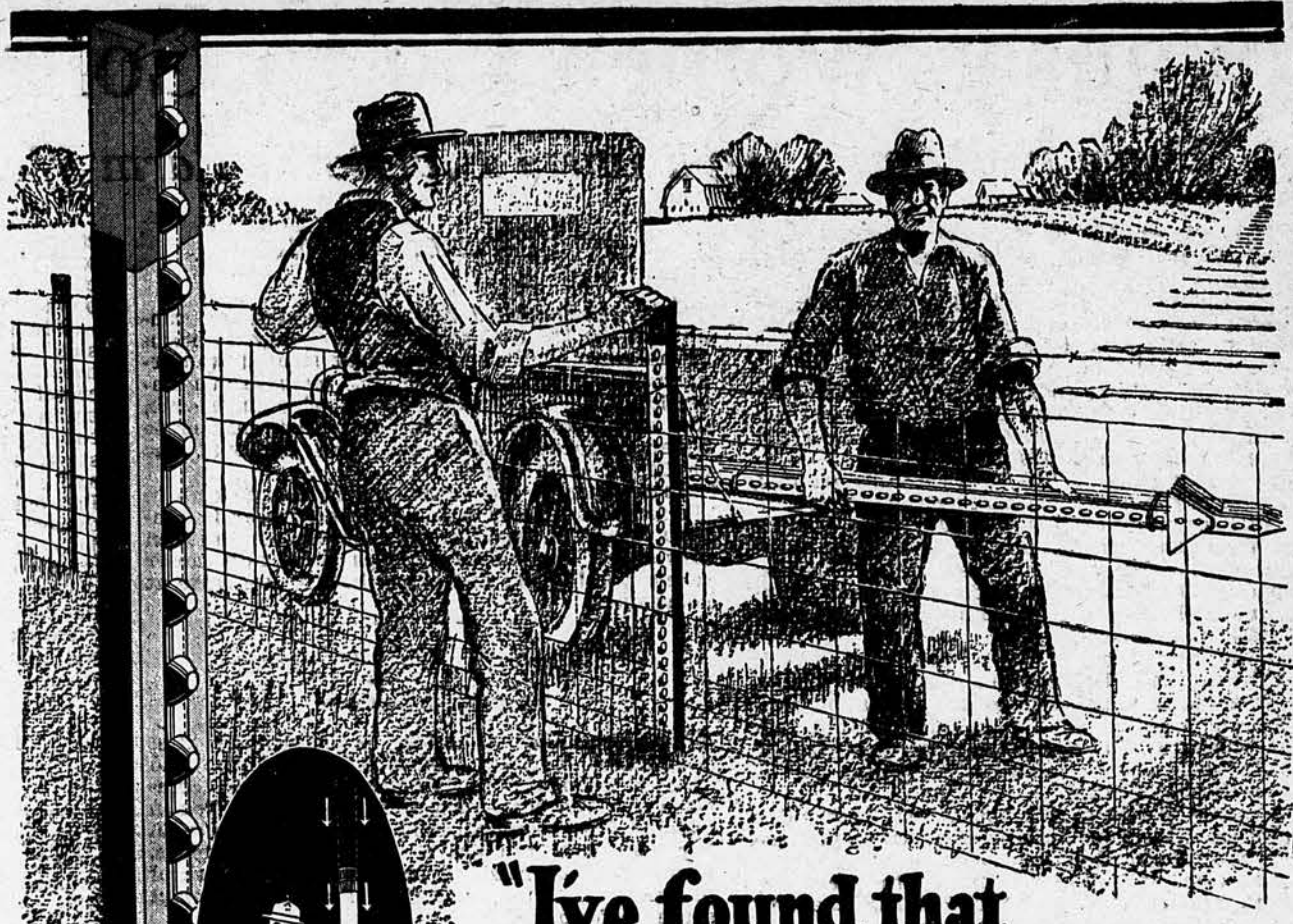
Sober, these men of the range were very much like reservation Indians in town on a holiday. They walked slowly round and round the square, looking at everything closely, saying little, to dispose themselves along the edge of the sidewalk after a while and smoke. There were no fights; nobody let off a gun. When Morgan passed them on his quiet rounds they nudged each other, and looked after him with low comments, for his fame had gone far in a little while.

These men had no quarrel with Morgan, disappointed of their revelry, thirsty after their long waiting, sour as some of them were over finding this oasis of their desert dry. They only looked on him with silent respect. Nobody cared to provoke him; it was wise to give the road when a fellow met that man. So they talked among themselves, somewhat disappointed to find that Morgan was not carrying his rifle about with him these peaceful days, unusual weapon for a gun-fighting man in that country.

In this way, with considerable coming and going thru its doors, yet all in sobriety and peace, Ascalon passed the burning, rainless summer days. But not without a little cheer in the hard glare of the parching range, not without a laugh and a chuckle and a grin behind the hand. The town knew all about the rain-maker at work under cover of the shielding rows of tall corn in Judge Thayer's garden. An undertaking of such scope was too big to sequester in any man's back yard.

Whether the rain-maker believed in his formula, or whether he was a plain fraud who was a little sharper on weather conditions than most men, and good on an estimate of a drouth's duration, he seemed to be doing something to earn his money. Day and night he kept something burning in a little tin stove with a length of pipe that came just above the corn, sending up a smoke that went high toward the cloudless sky before the wind began to blow in the early morning hours, and after it ceased at evening, after its established plan. During the day this smoke dispersed very generally over town, causing some coughing and sneezing, and not a little swearing and scoffing.

Sulfur, mainly, the doctor and Drug-  
(Continued on Page 28)



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# Kansas Women Go to College Again

## Home Economics Department Entertains Farm Women for a Week

**R**ADIO Station K. S. A. C. broadcasting a morning session of the Farm Home Week program for women at the Kansas State Agricultural College." If when, Thursday morning about 10:30 you heard this announcement you turned on, to some other station thinking to escape a serious lecture, you missed one of the most interesting programs you could get. First because farm women visitors themselves were broadcasting, and second, because there was not a dry lecture in the whole week's program.

The week's program had been carefully planned so that one phase of homemaking would come up for discussion every day. Tuesday was poultry day, Wednesday was given over to building standards of the home and equipment. The theme for Thursday was "Standards of the Home and Family" and on Friday interest centered on relation of the home to the community.

On the very first day the women were divided into two groups, the Pollyannas and the Willing Workers and a large part of the recreation program, which made up a liberal part of the program consisted in stunts and games, the winning side in each being credited with points for a final reckoning Friday.

Of course it was a coincidence that both sides had amassed the same number of points by the end of the week so grand prizes of a carrot and a turnip were awarded as a special feature at the tea given by the extension division at Van Zile hall, the new dormitory for girls, Friday afternoon.

### Less and Better Equipment Needed

The hog calling, chicken calling and husband calling contests which you heard over the radio Thursday morning were some of the stunts by which the Pollyannas and the Willing Workers ran up points. The recreation was in charge of Mignon Quaw Lott, a nationally known recreation leader.

The equipment day speakers and their slogan, "It's not the amount of equipment but the kind and suitability" brought courage to those whose financial standing limits the amount of equipment they can have. Miss May Miles, state home management specialist spoke from her experience in helping to plan hundreds of farm kitchens so that more work can be accomplished with less exertion when she said, "Why buy six bowls when three are all that are needed?" and "You can't tell by the way a thing looks in the store window whether or not it is suited to your home. The price tag will tell you whether it suits your pocketbook."

Of course rayon was the principal subject for discussion in the matter of clothing. The principal objection to it is that it must have special care in laundering, for rayon is very fragile when wet. Vigorous wringing will break it and clothes pins may be run thru it. The general opinion expressed was that we be informed by the manufacturer when rayon is used in a garment so that the necessary careful laundering may be used.

### Nursery School Opens New Room

Another high point in the week's program was the opportunity which was given to visit the nursery school. The nursery school is a school for pre-school children held for the purpose of giving girls in the home economics department a chance to study children. This spring, with 56 girls enrolled in the course, it has been necessary to establish another class in the school.

The grand climax of the week came Friday evening in the annual Farm Home Week banquet this year attended by 300 Farm Home Week visitors and members of the college faculty. The banquet was held in the college cafeteria. There were table decorations of sweet peas and hyacinths and at each place was a sunflower.

It has long been customary at this banquet to give recognition to men who have made outstanding accomplishments during the year, but this year a new feature was added in the recognition of five women as the master homemakers of the state. These women were selected for this honor by Farmer's Wife, co-operating with the extension division of the Kansas State Agricultural College. In selecting the most outstanding women from among those nominated to receive the honor, consideration was given to the home equipment in relation to the financial circumstances of the family, the health record and living habits of the family, family relationships and the place which the family holds in the life of the community. The women who were honored are Mrs. O. M. Coble, Sedgwick; Mrs. O. O. Wolf, Ottawa; Mrs. Harper A. Fulton, Fort Scott; Mrs. Stella Turner Schaub, Independence, and Mrs. E. B. Marsh, Chanute.

### Lyon County Clubs Unite

**T**HE Federated Rural Clubs of Lyon county held their fifth annual luncheon at Rorabaugh & Paxton's tea room in Emporia last week. More than 180 members were present.

This federation of rural women's clubs of Lyon

By Florence G. Wells

county was organized five years ago and now consists of the 22 rural clubs of the county. It has a membership of 420 and each year since it was organized has shown a substantial increase in membership. Thru the organization of a super-club, the women of Lyon county have not only made wider contacts possible but have improved the quality of their work.

In addition to the annual luncheon each club in the federation holds one meeting each year in Emporia where an especially furnished room has been provided. This meeting brings them into closer touch with the city and helps them to feel more at home there.

### Dried Fruit Adds to Cereal

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

**F**OR the sake of variety, explained my first teachers in home economics, add raisins and other dried fruits to the breakfast cereal occasionally. The suggestion was welcomed. Women have always been searching for tricks to use in tempting their families to eat wholesome foods. Knowledge that raisins would improve the dish of breakfast food was sufficient reason to prompt action in former days.

But now that the science of nutrition has made such wonderful progress I cannot refrain from thinking about the remainder of the story, the part that was left untold. Times have changed, too. And with them, breakfasts have been modified in many homes. Especially is this true among women and girls who have sacrificed much to obtain and maintain a slender, boyish figure. Doctors have warned the feminine world against carrying the "breakfastless" day too far. But there are some people who never listen to advice. Some of these have paid a costly price. Hundreds of women will in the future.

The need of adequate breakfasts is being taught in the schools, preached in the pulpits and broadcasted over the radio. Many homemakers are awake to the situation. They are striving to serve substantial breakfasts in their households. Many of them have found that the most successful method of doing this is to introduce the maximum amount of food value possible in the cereal bowl.

It is marvelous the number of calories, vitamins and other essential food elements a clever cook can serve in one bowl. With steaming hot oatmeal, for instance, in which raisins have been cooked and over which sugar has been sprinkled and whole milk has been poured—well, there is no necessity about worrying whether the meal is balanced. It is a simple breakfast to prepare, and a mighty wholesome one.

Raisins do more than add variety to the first meal of the day. They give it zest that stimulates the appetite and they contribute much in the way of food value. Especially is dried food a good source of iron, other mineral substances, and of the vitamins.

The quantity of raisins to add depends somewhat on personal taste. I allow at least one-fourth cupful to every cup of water used in cooking the

cereal. Sometimes dried figs are employed instead of the raisins. Then I use three large figs to the cup of water. The figs are cut in small pieces before being added.

While my cereal recipes are kept in my head instead of in a book on file, here are proportions I use:  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup whole or cracked cereal,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup flaked cereal or 3 tablespoon granular cereal to 1 cup boiling water. I cook cereals a long time. Sometimes I cook them a few minutes on the top of the stove, add the dried fruit and additional water and cook them two or three hours in a slow oven. Left-over cereal containing raisins makes a fine dessert if served with cream and sugar, or with jelly and whipped cream. It is relished by school children if placed in their lunch-box.

Bran is a healthful, well-liked cereal. My family likes it served with raisins, cream and sugar. I do not cook the raisins. I grind them in the food chopper sometimes and other times they are added whole.

### Bill's Teeth Get Attention

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

**I**TOLD you how I'm reforming Bill's eating, sleeping and bathing habits, didn't I?" said Bill's mother, "And how he gained four pounds the first month? Well, I'm having a clean-up campaign on Bill, and the second thing I tackled was teeth.

"We've always been pretty careful about the children brushing their teeth and we send them once in so often to have their teeth looked over for cavities. Consequently we don't have tooth-aches. But Bill's teeth are peculiar. They are large and white, but slow growing. When he was 6 months old and had three teeth he took the whooping-cough, and for three months he didn't gain an ounce and he didn't cut the fourth tooth, which was visible all this time in the gum. When it did come thru it was crooked.

"The permanent tooth when it came was crooked too, and I thought that when he was 12 or 13 years old he would have to have his teeth straightened. He's 11 now, and that same tooth seemed to be getting more and more prominent. One day recently I spoke to the dentist about it.

"What about his baby teeth?" she asked. "Has he shed them all?"

"No, I'm quite sure he hasn't."

"Send him in and let me look them over. You see, if he isn't shedding his baby teeth as fast as he should that will make a great deal of difference with his second teeth. The baby teeth sometimes hang on too long and crowd the new ones, shoving them out in all sorts of queer places. If he needs to have some baby teeth taken out you can perhaps save yourself an expensive job of straightening and him a lot of nervous wear and tear by having it attended now."

"Well, the result was that Bill went to the dentist not once but three times, and each time he had a baby tooth pulled. First came a molar, then an eye tooth, and then another molar. The dentist let a week pass between the first two pullings and two weeks between the second and third. When a month has gone by she will take out another molar, and when it is 'riper' the second eye-tooth, and finally the last molar.

## Gay Blocks and Tiny Stitches

**M**IXED up with our natural love for beauty is a propensity to want to make lovely things with our hands. That is why our grandmothers in their crude pioneer cabins, whose day's work lasted far into the night, found time to fashion charming patchwork quilts.

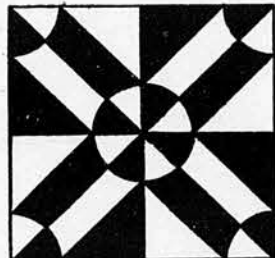
And that is why we in the dizzy whirl of modern life still take time to stitch together tiny pieces after the old, old patterns, even tho a bedspread can be bought for a song.

I have made a collection of old time quilt patterns and had them made into a booklet. It contains 34 pages and 34 quilt patterns. Some of the patterns are so clearly illustrated that you can make a working pattern yourself.

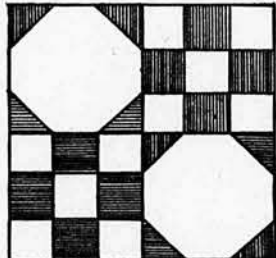
For more complicated ones there are patterns which you can order for 15 cents.

Here are three delightful patterns that may be set together with plain blocks, or the pieced blocks set together to make lovely allover designs. Either of these require a variety of sizes of pieces and many small ones so that scrappy material may be used. Either of these patterns are lovely pieced in pink, blue or yellow and white. The Ocean Wave pattern would be lovely quilted in diamond patterns and quilting on the Snowball and Square and Compass patterns should follow the design.

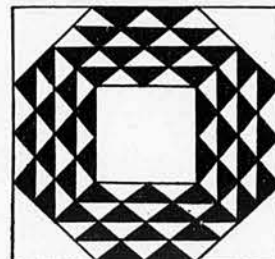
Besides the quilt patterns there are patterns for quilting and for quilted novelties such as pocketbooks and cushions which are so popular now. The price of the booklet is only 15 cents as is also the price of each of the three patterns shown here. Send for them to Fancy-work Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



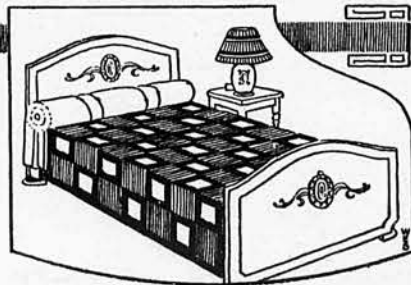
SQUARE AND COMPASS



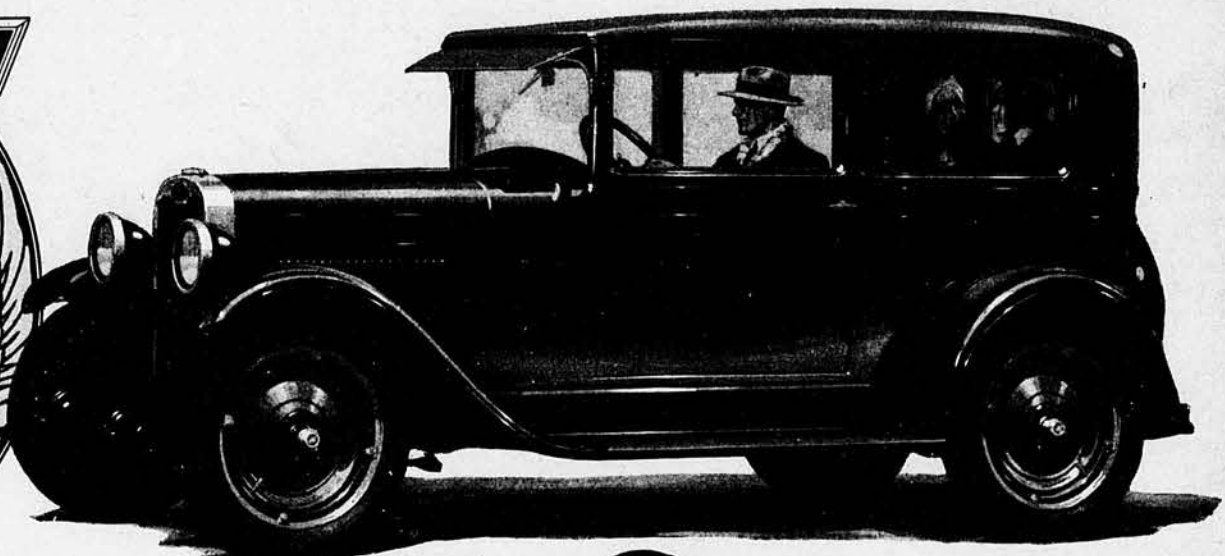
SNOWBALL



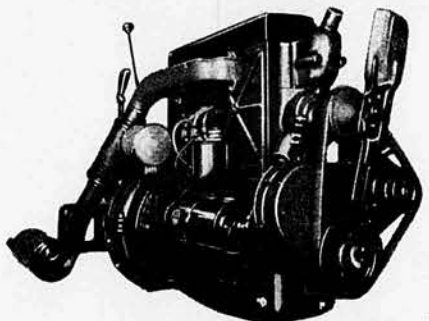
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**Gasoline Tank**—Safety 10-gal. tank in rear—with Stewart-Warner positive vacuum feed.



**Bodies by Fisher**—Marvelous new Fisher bodies, of wood and steel construction. Finished in beautiful colors of lustrous, lasting genuine Duco.



**Springs**—Four semi-elliptic shock absorber springs—84% of wheelbase. Made of chrome vanadium steel. Set parallel with the frame.

For years, Chevrolet has pioneered into the low-price field the features of advanced design found on the world's finest automobiles. As a result, Chevrolet cars have year after year, provided modern appearance, modern comfort, and modern performance.

And never has this progressive policy been better exemplified than in the Bigger and Better Chevrolet.

Built on a 107-inch wheelbase, 4 inches longer than before, and offering marvelous new bodies by Fisher, this great new car is everywhere hailed as an amazing revelation in automobile value!

Among the vital engineering advancements it incorporates, are new alloy "invar strut" constant clearance pistons . . . new mushroom type valve tappets . . . new non-locking four-wheel brakes . . . new semi-

elliptic shock absorber springs . . . new worm and gear ball bearing steering mechanism . . . and a complete new steel motor enclosure!

So many vital contributions have been made to every phase of motoring luxury, that only a close personal inspection can convey an adequate impression of the fine car quality that is now provided in the Bigger and Better Chevrolet.

Go see your Chevrolet dealer. Ask him to show you this great new car and explain the new order of value that it represents. Get behind the wheel and go for a drive—over country roads or city streets.

It will take you less than half an hour to learn why the Bigger and Better Chevrolet is everywhere hailed as an automobile sensation—why everyone calls it the world's most luxurious low-priced automobile!

## A Partial List of Chevrolet Quality Features

Improved valve-in-head motor.  
Stronger frame 4" longer; wheelbase 107".  
Thermostat control cooling system.  
New alloy "invar strut" pistons.  
New instrument panel indirectly lighted.  
New ball bearing worm and gear steering.  
Semi-elliptic shock absorber springs; 84 per cent of wheelbase.  
Safety gasoline tank at rear.

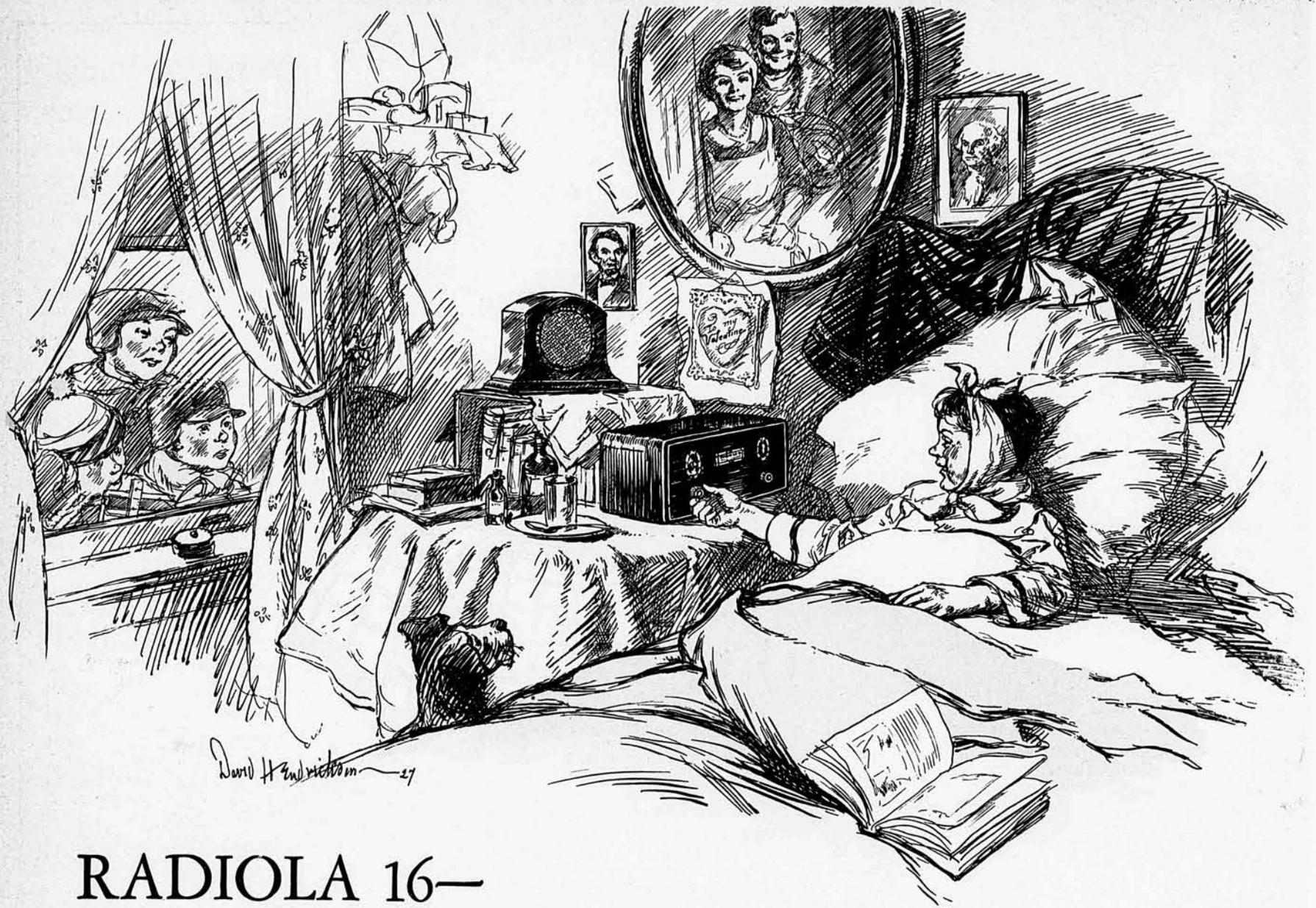
Larger balloon tires 30" x 4.50".  
New streamline bodies by Fisher.  
New Duco colors.  
Theft-proof steering and ignition lock.  
AC oil filter.  
AC air cleaner.  
Single-plate dry disc-clutch.  
New crankcase breathing system.  
New two-port exhaust.  
Heavy one-piece full-crown fenders.  
Alumite pressure lubrication.

Vacuum tank fuel supply.  
Improved Delco-Remy distributor ignition.  
Combination tail and stop-light.  
Large 17" steering wheel with spark and throttle levers located on top.



CHEVROLET MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICH.  
Division of General Motors Corporation

Q U A L I T Y   A T   L O W   C O S T

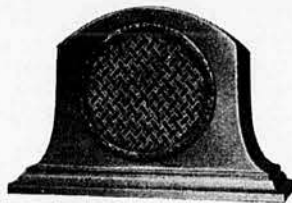


## RADIOLA 16— the product of 3 great companies: RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse

THE combined resources of RCA, General Electric and Westinghouse make possible the design and production of a fine instrument like the new Radiola 16 at so moderate a price that every home can afford to own one.

No home today can afford to be without a radio receiver. It is a necessity on the farm, every day of the year. It has a double value, providing varied entertainment for all the family as well as authentic information on crops, markets and more profitable farming.

Radiola 16 is not merely a radio set



RCA LOUDSPEAKER 100A . \$35



RCA RADIOLA 16  
With Radiotrons . . \$82.75

built down to a price, but a fine Radiola of sturdy construction embodying the latest knowledge of radio design.

It is a 6-tube, tuned-radio-frequency receiver, with power amplifier Radiotron providing great volume without distortion. Single dial control. Operated by storage battery, or it can be adapted for alternating current drive by the use of socket-power devices.

With Radiola 16 the new RCA Loudspeaker 100A gives maximum performance. This is the loudspeaker with the rich, mellow tone.

### RCA HOUR

Every Saturday night through the following stations associated with the National Broadcasting Company.

8 to 9 p. m. Eastern Time	8 to 9 p. m. Pacific Time	7 to 8 p. m. Central Time
WJZ	KPO	KYW
WBAL	KGO	WDAF
WFEI	KFI	KSD
WRC	KGW	WOW
WTIC	KFOA-KOMO	WCCO
WHAM	KHQ	WHAS
WJAR		WOC
KDKA		WSM
WTAG		WHO
WLW		WMC
WCSH		WSB
WJR		

RADIO CORPORATION  
OF AMERICA

**RCA Radiola**  
MADE BY THE MAKERS OF THE RADIOTRON

NEW YORK • CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO



# Extra heat

For rooms that are hard to heat or keep as warm as you would like to have them, and for bedrooms where there is no other heat available, there is nothing so convenient and quick acting as a gasoline heater. These wonderful heaters, which operate on the same principle as the new, modern gasoline kitchen stoves, give out tremendous heat without smoke, odor or noise, and cost almost nothing to operate. You can carry them to any room and they are absolutely safe and so simple to operate that the children can light them.

Portable oil heaters are a great convenience, too. If you prefer to use kerosene get one of the new kinds that are smokeless and sootless. They are just the thing to take into the bathroom or to take the chill off a spare room that is slow to get warmed up or is unheated.

"Farm Service" Hardware Men are an authority on these kinds of heaters. Come in and let us demonstrate them to you and show how they will bring you greater comfort in winter and save money in the early spring days when it hardly pays to keep a full winter fire going.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

Your Farm Service Hardware and Implement Store  
Pleased to Render a Real Farm Service.  
As advertised in KANSAS FARMER

## The Baby's Corner By Mrs. Eves 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.

### My Own Little Basket

I HAVE a little ivory colored basket that holds my toilet and bath articles. Mother says this is such a convenient and satisfactory way to keep things where she can get them every time she needs them. She hopes other



Mrs. Page

mothers will try using one. This basket of mine is inexpensive as it is made of split bamboo. My daddy enameled it. It is 16 inches across the top and 4 inches deep.

In my basket mother has put a bar of castile soap, talcum powder, my bath thermometer, a tube of petroleum jelly, a little soft hair brush that was my brother's, a roll of sterile cotton that she uses when she washes my eyes, a roll of sterile gauze, my safety pins and a bottle of boric acid solution. The past few days I've been having a tub bath instead of a sponge bath. I like it too. While I am such a small girl my bathtub is placed on a chair by the table where I am undressed and dressed. My mother puts a large bath towel on the table, then an old soft table cloth folded over it, and then it is all ready for me. She takes my clothes off over my feet, then wraps me in a little soft cotton blanket till she has washed each of my eyes with a separate piece of cotton dipped in warm boric acid solution. She then washes my face and places me in my bath water which is 98 degrees F. She supports me all the while with her left arm and hand and washes my body with her right hand. She keeps me in the bath water only 3 or 4 minutes. When I am several months older I can stay in longer. Baby Mary Louise.

### For Practical Sewing

3256—The coat style is conspicuously popular for spring. This model features button trimming and inverted plaits at the front. The attractive shawl collar and set-in pocket give a tailored effect. Wool georgette, jersey,



kashmir and tweed are materials especially adapted to this style of dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3253—A dress that the very young lady may choose for spring. The delightful decorative effect of shirring makes other trimming on the dress

unnecessary. For this dress, prints, cashmeres and challis make up exceptionally well. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3210—A new and particularly attractive effect is obtained in this pattern by means of the pointed revers which form the opening for the neck. This apron one might say is just right—not too large to be dainty, and still large enough to afford the maximum of protection. Sizes small, medium and large.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

### Settling the Storage Problem

I SECURED several extra large pasteboard cartons, one for each member of the family. In the spring I give away or discard the things we can no longer use. All others are cleaned, pressed, carefully packed in these boxes, each one's clothes to a box. When they are needed they are ready at a moment's notice. In this way I know exactly what will be needed for the coming season, as a memoranda is kept. Knowing just what one will need enables one to purchase more economically. Mrs. E. F. English, Cooper Co., Missouri.

### On Telephone Shopping

BY ORESSIE ZIRKLE

HOW often I hear people say, "Oh how I hate to shop. I've been in four stores trying to find a named article—and do you know no one but the drug store carries it? I'll bet I have walked 2 miles."

I did that sort of stunt once for a certain kind of tweezers to pull out splinters and small burrs from injured toes and fingers of the kiddies. From that I learned a great lesson. It is but a few steps to my telephone and I can sit while I talk. I call up the stores that I think should carry my wants before I start to town. Of these I take notes and prices and in so doing I save the cost of my telephone many times. Then I save the weary sidewalk walk and do not run the risk of crossing so many busy streets.

In calling up members of my Sunday School class I find the calls on the phone as easy to make as to get together materials and write and post a number of invitations to parties and special services.

### 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.

### A Page on Foot Ease

I have been having serious trouble with my feet. I have a corn on the little toe of my right foot, and my feet perspire quite profusely. I would like to know of some good remedy to get rid of the corn and something to use to keep my feet from perspiring. Do you have some preparation which you can recommend for foot troubles? June T.

If your feet give you much trouble I would advise you to go to a chiropodist for his treatment. I have a leaflet on Care of the Feet which gives some excellent suggestions on keeping the feet free from corns and calluses, and also includes exercises for strengthening the muscles of the feet. This leaflet is available by sending a self-addressed stamped envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Menu Explanations

Will you please tell me what the following terms mean? One sees them on menu cards in large hotels or restaurants. Demitasse, cafe au lait, cafe noir, piquante, glace, charlotte, a la Creole.—Wondering.

I am glad to explain these terms: Demitasse, a small cup; term usually applied to after-dinner coffee. Cafe au lait, coffee boiled with milk. Cafe noir, black coffee. Piquante, sharply flavored, as "sauce piquante," a highly seasoned sauce. Glace, iced. Charlotte, a preparation of cream or fruit, formed in a mold lined with fruit or cake. A la Creole, with tomatoes.



## Philip Schaub and his Dad Won't Starve

### When Mother Is Away

THE following letter from Philip Schaub, 10, Independence, Kansas, shows how easily Jenny Wren Flour can be used. His letter:

"Hot diggity dog! Dad and I won't starve when mother goes to camp next summer. Why? Why because we know about Jenny Wren Flour now.

"Dad and I used to try to make flapjacks, biscuits and a number of other things, but the milk was always too sour or not sour enough. Or we got in too much soda or not enough soda. Something was always wrong.

"But now mother has let me do a little practicing and I know I will be able to make pancakes good enough for the President or biscuits for Dad when we go camping or mother goes to camp.

"Now don't get it I am a sissy for I'm not. I am a real American boy and can't say I enjoy cooking. But when a feller's hungry and his ma's away he will try most anything.

"So you can see where Jenny Wren Flour is going to save the day—or week rather—for Dad and me."

Jenny Wren Flour  
Lawrence, Kansas



# KC Baking Powder

for best results in your baking

Same Price for over 35 years

25 ounces for 25¢

Use less than of higher priced brands

Guaranteed Pure

## MEDICINAL HERBS AND ROOTS

Used and recommended for the treatment of scores of ills and diseases. We have the particular root or herb that has been recommended to you—all finest quality and absolutely fresh. We are known to a million customers as America's largest growers and importers of medicinal Herbs and Roots.

Send for complete list of more than 1000 kinds and varieties. Write for full particulars. Ask for a copy of our

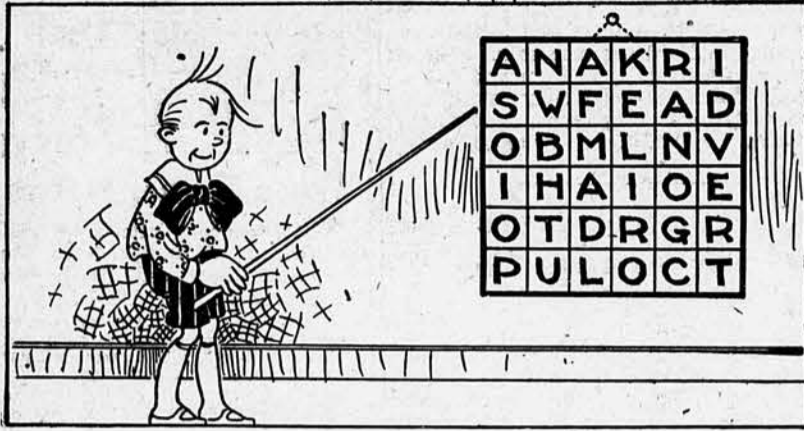
**FREE** 64-page illustrated HERBALIST 1928 almanac

Filled with up-to-date interesting and valuable facts. Our supply of these books is limited. Send today. Address

INDIANA BOTANIC GARDENS  
BOX 5, HAMMOND, IND.

# Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

## PUZZLE OF STATES BY WALTER WELLMAN



Start with any letter, and move to the right, left, upward, downward, or diagonally in any direction. The same letters may be used more than once. See how many of the names of our states you can spell out in this way. There are over a dozen states thus concealed in this square. There will be a strand of beads for the first five girls to send the correct answers and a harmonica for the first five boys to send the correct answers. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### Buster and Selwood are Pets

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I go to the Bushy Slope school. My teacher's name is Miss James. I live 2 miles from town, and 2½ miles from school. For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Buster and Selwood. I also have a pig. His name is Billy. I live on a 120-acre farm.  
Wetmore, Kan. Tale Avers.

### Ring and Tutsie Are Pets

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Miss Reffner. I have three brothers. For pets I have a cat named Cinnamon and two dogs named Ring and Tutsie. I like to read the Kansas Farmer especially the page for girls and boys.  
Maxine Foreman.  
Valley Center, Kan.

### Will You Write to Me?

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Tosh. I have two sisters and five brothers. My sisters' names are Anna Lee and Pauline. My brothers' names are Oliver, Ralph, Harold, Roy and

Harvey. Ralph lives in California. He has a little boy 1 year old. His name is Jim. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.  
Doris Virginia Bohannon.  
Valley Falls, Kan.



The Star Pitcher is Taken Out of the Box

### Speckie is My Dog's Name

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I walk 1½ miles to Fair Hope school. My teacher's name is Miss

Wood. I have three brothers. Their names are Edward, Clarence and Victor. Edward is 7 years old and in the second grade. For pets I have a cat and a dog. The dog's name is Speckie. She is 10 inches high. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.  
Gridley, Kan. Johnnie Schwindt.

### Likes to Go to School

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I live 2 miles from school. I live on a 160-acre farm. I go to West Banner school. My teacher's name is Miss Meador. I have two little brothers and two sisters. Their names are James, Eldon, Thelma and Pearl. We help Mamma with the work and tend to my little brother, Eldon. I wish some of you little girls would write to me.  
Mary Husband.  
Copeland, Kan.

### Has Plenty of Pets

I am 13 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Rieb. I like her very much. I live 10 miles from town. I go to Highland school about ½ mile from home. For pets I have a pony named Ginger, two cats named Pat and Bluebell, four dogs named Bob, Tig, Lost and Freckles. I have no brothers or sisters at home. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.  
Woodrow Heselius.  
St. Francis, Kan.

### Try to Guess These

- What key is the hardest to turn? A don-key.
- Why is a bald head like heaven? Because it is a bright and shining spot, and there's no parting there.
- What is the difference between 100 and 1,000? 0 (naught).
- When may a man's pocket be empty and yet have something in it? When it has a hole in it.
- Why is a coward like a leaky barrel? They both run.
- Why is a thump like a hat? Because it is felt.
- What is that thing, and the name of a bird, which if we had not we should die? A swallow.
- What misses are of very jealous temper? Mis-give and Mis-trust.
- With whom do the mermaids flirt? The swells of the ocean.
- Which is the greatest back-biter? A flea.
- What is the difference between a pitcher of water and a man throwing

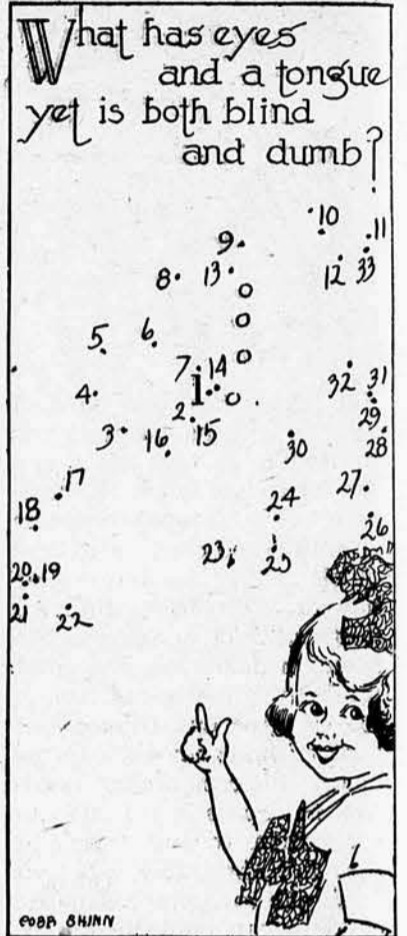
his wife in the river? One is water in the pitcher, and the other is pitch her in the water.

How long did Cain hate his brother? As long as he was Abel.

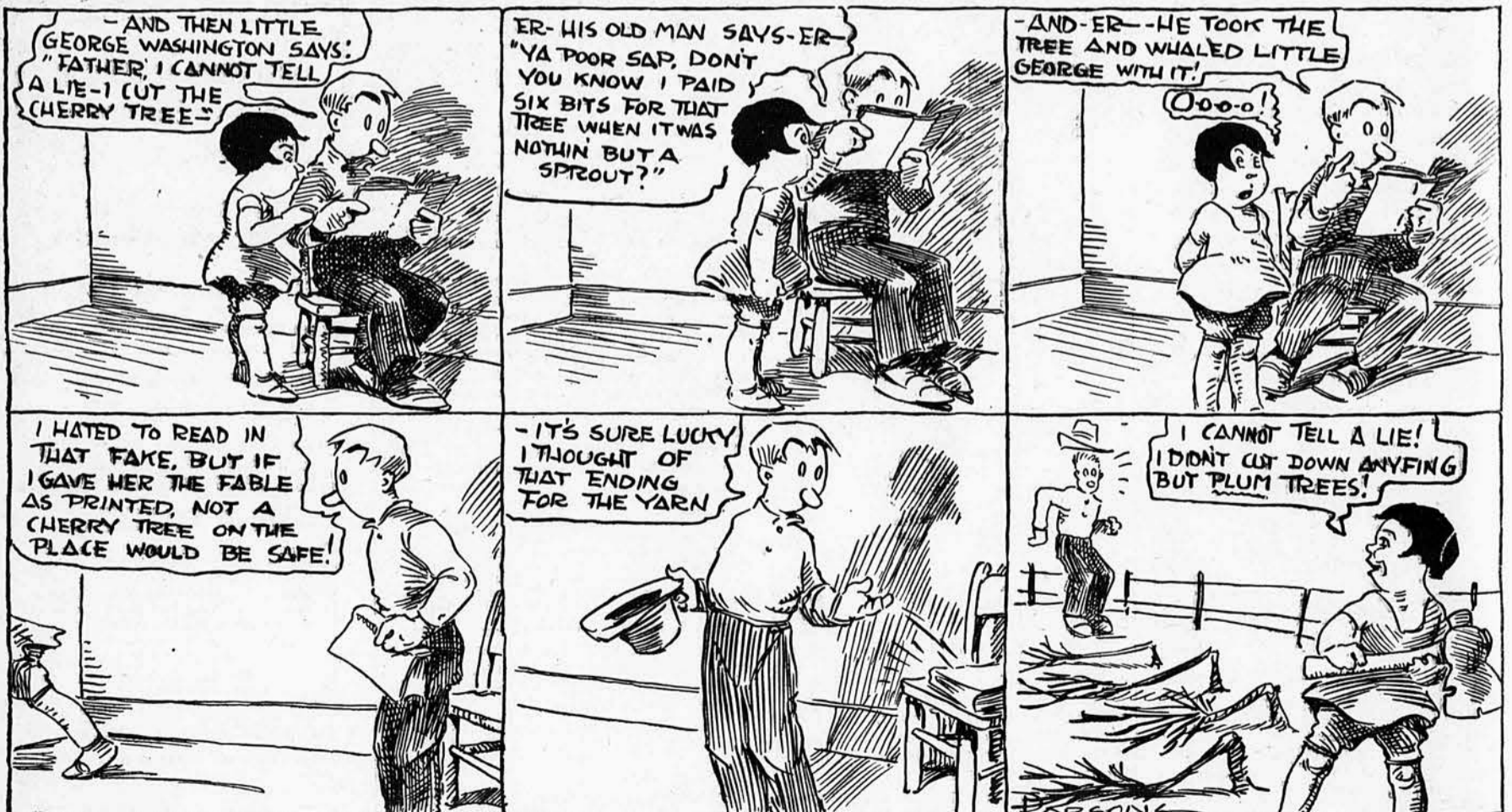
What islands ought to be good singers. The Canaries.

When is a tourist in Ireland like a donkey? When he is going to Bray.

What should you do if you split your sides with laughter? Run till I got a "stitch" in them.



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—Buddy Could Lie, But It Didn't Help Much!





# Rural Health

Dr. C.H. Lerrigo.

## The Entertainment Was Fine — But Why Buy Medicine From a Mail Order Faker?

THE irregular doctor, commonly called the "quack," usually is a smart man; frequently a better student of human nature than the ethical doctor. His aim is to charm as many dollars as possible from the pockets of the people, and he studies devices that will do this. These devices themselves cost money, so he must get many more dollars for his work than the doctor whose stock-in-trade is his own skill and integrity.

As a boy I sat many a night on one of the rude wooden benches set out by the traveling quack. My heart was completely won by the two black-face men, one of whom entertained the crowd with his banjo while the other sang comic songs and brought forth side-splitting jokes. My interest in the medicines, sold at intervals for \$1 to \$5 the bottle, rested entirely in speculating how many bottles would be sold and to whom; but there was wonderful magic in that covered platform, the gasoline flares that gave illumination, the magnetic voice of the great "doctor," and above all in the music.

The other night I dropped in to enjoy a neighbor's new radio, and found that my old friend is now "on the air." I don't know that he is exactly the same person or that his black-face comedians are the same. I do know that the entertainment promptly carried me back to the old "medicine show" of my boyhood. The musicians even played "Dem Golden Slippers." I could close my eyes and see the gasoline flares and the old stand. The voice of the "doctor," too, had all of its old imagination. He was up to his old tricks. "Don't you have headache after reading fine print?" he asked in his insinuating voice. "Isn't your tongue coated and don't you have a tendency to constipation? I won't name your disease, but write to me—be sure you write to me." The person who could listen to his "spiel" without discovering in himself a single symptom that the "spieler" named does not exist. Hundreds will write to the doctor, and from them will be extracted many dollars. I suppose it is only fair that someone should pay, and a goodly sum, too, for the entertainment offered thru an expensive broadcasting station. For with a large company of performers it is a thousand times more costly than the old medicine show. It is better, too. The entertainment was fine. I really ought not to protest, for I never did buy any medicine at the old time shows and I'm not going to at this.

### Faulty Habits of Living?

I don't know what is the matter with me, but I'm nervous, fidgety, don't sleep well, have headaches if I read or drive or sew and am very little good. Am 32 years old and have two children. Mrs. K.

Such a condition is too general to allow me to give specific advice. I suspect that you have some eyestrain, which should be corrected by glasses. This may help a great deal. But back of all this there are faulty habits of living and thinking. Get some doctor to go over the daily routine of your living. Find out if you eat enough and the right diet; if you drink enough; if you sleep enough; if you play enough. These are important matters in a condition like yours.

### See Another Doctor!

What is the best thing to use to get rid of pinworms? A prominent doctor here told me to use 5 grains Bichloride of Mercury, 1 tablet to 1 quart of water, as an injection for 10 days. But as he said it is deadly poison I have been a little afraid to use it. Have also heard that quassa bark tea used as an injection is good. What do you think about it? E. A. B.

Either you misunderstood the directions of the doctor or else he was "spoofing" you. Better go to another and wiser one. Infusion of quassa chips used as a rectal enema is often successful in eradicating pinworms.

### Eat Plenty of Fruit

Please tell me a remedy for pimples. They come on the chin mostly. I can squeeze

them after they get yellow, then after a day or two they become reddish color and swell. I am a girl 18 years old. J. S.

Such pimples are called "acne." This is a very common skin disease of young people from 17 to 25. It is not usually serious. There are two or three things that will help you greatly. (1) Wash the face once daily, using a good soap and hot water and being particular to wash away all natural oil and grime. At other times wash in plain water. (2) Avoid greasy foods, sweet stuff and anything indigestible. Eat plenty of fresh fruit and green vegetables. (3) Drink freely of cold water every day and encourage a regular daily bowel habit.

### Watch the Diet, Too

Please tell me what can be done for catarrh. The mucus falling in the back of the throat is so bad it keeps me from resting. What foods are mucous forming foods? Everything I eat seems to turn to fat. I am 34 years old, height 5 feet 6 inches,

weight 170 pounds and still gaining. I eat no sweets. R. L.

The treatment best for catarrh also will help to reduce your surplus fat. It is to increase the activity of the skin. One of the best methods is a bath every morning, preferably in cool water but taken in a warm room. Following the bath comes a brisk rub with a rough towel. Dress for the weather but don't bundle yourself up overmuch. In your case you should cut out sugars and keep such foods as butter, cream, bacon and other fats to the minimum. Eat plenty of green vegetables.

### Aid to Fond Memory

Young zoologist (who has been asked to lecture over the wireless)—"And all the time, darling, the millions may be listening in, I shall be thinking of you alone."

Darling—"And what's your lecture about, old thing?"  
Young Zoologist—"Freaks of nature."

### The Month's Best Story

A wanderer drifted into the side door of a gymnasium just in time to see an acrobat, who was practicing, do a cartwheel, flip-flop and full twisting back somersault.

"Brother, I know just how you feel," said he, "I drank some of that same stuff yesterday."

**Fence Less Than 2¢ Per Running Foot**

**Jim Brown's 1928 Cut Price Catalog**  
on Fencing Barb Wire Gates, Steel Posts, Paints and Roofing

**MY BIG Bargain Book FREE**



Write today for my New 120-page Cut Price Catalog showing the biggest values we ever offered on over 150 Styles of Farm Fence—Poultry Fence, Poultry Netting, Barb Wire Gates, Steel Posts, Metal and Ready Roofing, Cream Separators, Paints, Pipeless Furnaces, etc.

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is saving a lot of money for more than a million farmers. Guaranteed products sold Direct from Factory to Farm, all Freight Prepaid. Highest Quality. Send for catalog today—see the dollars you can save.  
—JIM BROWN, [8]  
The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 2408 Cleveland, Ohio

**POWER MILKER \$35 COMPLETE READY TO USE**

Milk 2 to 4 cows at a time—18 to 40 an hour. Clean, convenient. Easy to use. Sold on 30 days Free Trial. Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Comes With 2 H. P. Engine or Electric Motor Ready to use when uncrated—no installation cost—no pipes—no special equipment needed. Does the work of 4 milk hands. Self-cleaning.

**Free Book**—Let us send you our Free Book "The Truth About Milk." Complete with pictures. Write today.

**OTTAWA MFG. CO.**  
5722 White Street, Ottawa, Kan.  
5722 McKee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

## Chrysler PRICES

Effective Jan. 10, 1928

### New Chrysler "52"

- Two-door Sedan \$670
- Coupe . . . 670
- Roadster . . . 670  
(with rumble seat)
- Touring . . . 695
- Four-door Sedan 720
- DeLuxe Coupe . 720  
(with rumble seat)
- DeLuxe Sedan . 790

### Great New Chrysler "62"

- Business Coupe \$1065
- Roadster . . . 1075
- Touring . . . 1095
- Two-door Sedan 1095
- Coupe . . . 1145  
(with rumble seat)
- Four-door Sedan 1175
- Landau Sedan . 1235

### Illustrious New Chrysler "72"

- Two-Pass. Coupe \$1545  
(with rumble seat)
- Royal Sedan . 1595
- Sport Roadster 1595  
(with rumble seat)
- Four-Pass. Coupe 1595
- Town Sedan . 1695
- Convertible Coupe 1745  
(with rumble seat)
- Crown Sedan . 1795

### New 112 h.p. Imperial "80"

- Roadster . . . \$2795  
(with rumble seat)
- Five-Pass. Sedan 2945
- Town Sedan . 2995
- Seven-Pass. Sedan 3075
- Sedan Limousine 3495

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time payments.



at  
**Sensational**  
**New LOWER PRICES!**

Quality Unchanged

**\$670**

(and upwards)

**40 Body Styles**

Chrysler's sensational rise from 27th to 3rd place in sales in 42 months is the result of a phenomenal public preference that has continuously demanded a record-breaking volume of quality motor cars.

Chrysler's tremendous production and rapid growth are the direct results of public recognition of values and savings which only Chrysler Standardized Quality can provide.

You will then instantly recognize why Chrysler cars—by the most astounding price savings which result from a huge and rapidly growing public demand—are today more than ever the most marvelous motor car values in their respective price groups.

**ASK FOR A DEMONSTRATION**

## Corn Market Will 'Stay Put?'

Probably the Markets Will Stage Only a Moderate and Irregular Rise This Year

**I**F THE corn market does anything out of the ordinary in 1928, it will be as a result of new crop developments which cannot possibly be foreseen in midwinter. If it does the ordinary thing, it will have a moderate, irregular rise up to midsummer and then turn downward as the harvest of the new crop approaches.

The chief factors in the nearby outlook for corn prices may be summed up thus:

1. The bushelage is practically equal to the average. The carryover on November 1, 1927, plus the new crop totaled 2,918 million bushels, compared with 2,897 million a year previous, and a five-year average of 2,905 million bushels. The Corn Belt east of the Mississippi River produced 171 million bushels less, while the portion west of the Mississippi produced 260 million bushels more than in 1926. The South produced about 7 million bushels less and New England and the Middle Atlantic states about 10 million bushels less than in 1926.

The size of the corn pile does not tell the whole story, since the feeding quality of this crop is below normal. Only 75.2 per cent is merchantable, compared with 72.6 per cent in 1926 and a 10-year average of 80.7 per cent.

2. Primary receipts from November 1 to January 28 totaled 86 million bushels, compared with 67 million bushels in the same period a year previous. Part of the increase may have been due to reshipments which are counted twice. Allowing for this possibility, however, it is evident that the small crop in the eastern part of the Corn Belt, which usually furnishes most of the corn entering commerce, has not caused any shortage in the commercial supply. The Southwest has much more corn to sell than usual, and the danger of infestation by weevil later on forces early marketing. The Corn Belt has much corn of poor keeping quality to be disposed of during cold weather.

### A Large Visible Supply

Stocks already in the visible supply on November 1 totaled 20,574,000 bushels, the largest on that date in 30 years, with the exception of 1926. Stocks at Chicago were considerably smaller than a year previous and the poor crop in the Eastern Corn Belt may result in less accumulation at that point during the winter than occurred last year.

3. Feed requirements on farms promise to be much the same as a year ago. Increases of 8.4 per cent in hogs and 6.5 per cent in sheep will be largely offset by declines of 2.1 per cent in cattle and 4 per cent in horses.

Feed requirements will be below average, however. Compared with the average of the last five years, horses on farms have declined 12 per cent, cattle 9 per cent and hogs 1 per cent. The shrinkage in cattle is most marked in the Western range states where other feeds than corn are extensively used. Sheep, which are less important as consumers of corn, number 15 per cent more than the average.

The poor quality of the 1927 corn crop probably will increase the rate of farm disappearance and increased consumption may result from the small supply of oats.

4. Commercial demand for corn is larger than a year ago. Despite the fact that primary receipts in the three months ending January 28 were nearly 20 million bushels more than a year previous, only about 8 million bushels were added to the visible supply, compared with an increase of 16 million bushels in the same period a year previous. It is impossible to state definitely just how much corn is going into various commercial outlets, but industries and shippers catering to the Eastern trade appear to be buying on midwestern markets more freely than a year ago. Mixed feed manufacturers are doing a substantial volume of business and are taking a fair quota of coarse grains.

World conditions appear more favorable for liberal exports of corn during the winter and early spring than

a year previous. The crop in 10 countries of Europe was 28 per cent less than in 1926, and there were small reductions in the oats and barley crops. These reductions will be partly offset by the increase in the potato crop, which is used largely for livestock feeding. The Argentine surplus is approaching exhaustion, whereas last year heavy clearances were maintained from that country until the new crop was ready to ship. Argentine prices remained relatively stable for several months up to last November, but since then a sharp rise has occurred. Prices in the United States are practically on a full parity with European markets. Reports of export sales have been numerous in the last two months, but actual clearances from November to January were smaller than a year previous. If the anticipated export demand develops, it will help to keep down the winter accumulation.

5. Corn prices are close to an average level. Better grades of cash corn are bringing 85 to 90 cents at Chicago at the present time, compared with 70 to 75 cents a year ago and an aver-

age of 85 cents for the last five crop years. Moreover, prices are approximately 50 per cent above the pre-war average, so that they show about as much advance over pre-war as the general level of wholesale prices. Farm prices, of course, do not show such a large advance, due to the fact that freights and handling charges which are deducted from central market prices are much above pre-war.

6. Corn prices in the past have shown a well-defined tendency to advance from February up to mid-summer. From 1910 to 1914, August prices averaged 73 cents, compared with 56 cents in February. From 1915 to 1921, this seasonal rise was from \$1.09 to \$1.36. From 1922 to 1927, it was from 79 cents in February to 93 cents in August.

### And the Taxes, Too

This advance is partly offset by shrinkage in weight, due to the loss of moisture and by the interest, taxes and other costs of carrying. Moreover, August is a busy time in which to haul corn. In poorly protected cribs, rats may add to the loss of weight. The shrinkage in weight in one year plus the expense of carrying corn probably represent a total of 12 to 15 cents a bushel, of which 4 to 5 cents may be offset by the rise in the market grade of the corn when sold. Usually, about three-fourths of the shrink in weight takes place by May.

Altogether, it seems probable that corn prices will show the usual seasonal advance during the spring and early summer. If the season should be unfavorable for planting the new crop, the rise may be much more pronounced than usual. On the other hand, if weather conditions favor a large crop, prices may turn downward sooner and more sharply in late summer than they usually do.

Even with a season no better than normal, corn production probably will be greater than in 1927. Some increase in acreage is likely, since the unfavorable planting season last year prevented farmers from putting out as much corn as they intended. This is particularly true of the Corn Belt. In the South, the tendency to expand cotton may lead to some decline in corn acreage. Acre yields in the last two years have been below average. A higher acre yield seems due in 1928.

Argentina has had several good crops, and is due to experience a small yield before long, but there is little prospect that it will occur in 1928. No official estimate on the crop to be harvested next April has been issued as yet, but private reports indicate a substantial increase in acreage over last spring. Thus far, weather conditions have been mostly favorable for the new crop. European production in 1928 is likely to be larger than in 1927.

If normal conditions do prevail and if production increases in the United



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# McCormick-Deering HARVESTER-THRESHERS

States and Europe, it is probable that the 1928 corn crop will sell for lower prices than the 1927 crop.

So much for the short range view of corn prices. The long term outlook involves different considerations. The accompanying chart epitomizes corn market history since 1860. It shows average prices by months at Chicago and the yield of corn every year as far back as estimates have been compiled. In the 68 years covered, there have been 14 movements which may be classified as cycles, mak-

1926, 267 million gallons were used for this purpose, or about three times as much as in 1913. This quantity is equivalent to about 40 million bushels of corn. Imports of blackstrap increased from 51 million gallons in 1913 to 313 million gallons in 1926.

Export trade in corn from the United States also has lost ground in recent years. In the 12 months ending October 31, 1927, net exports, including meal, totaled only 12 million bushels, compared with 25 million bushels in the preceding crop year

mand for meats and dairy products will require more corn for their production and thus take up the slack growing out of the shrinkage in these other directions.

### \$1,000 From Leghorns

BY MRS. FRANK UBER  
Osage County

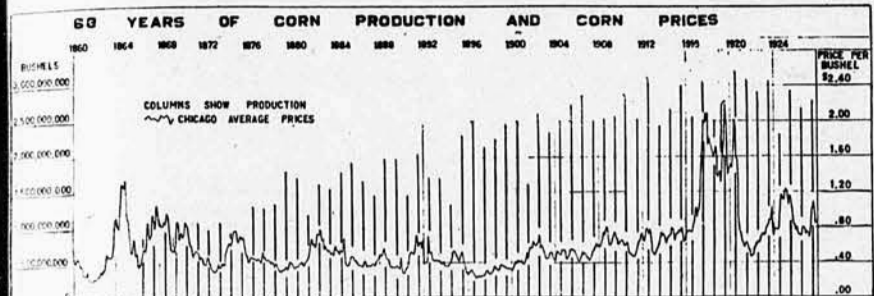
I have kept many different breeds of chickens, but I find the S. C. W. Leghorns the most profitable. We have had the White Leghorns for 13 years.

We used to send off and get our roosters every fall, but the last few years we send to Missouri or Iowa to some high trapped egg laying strain for the eggs, and raise our own cockerels. Then I sell all the pullets from those eggs. Last spring I kept 350 hens. From February 10 until May 11, I sold more than \$500 worth of eggs for hatching, here at the house. Every week I take a case of culls to the stores.

I don't keep my chickens up during the winter except during stormy weather.

During 1927 I made close to \$1,000 from my chickens. I spent \$100 for bran, shorts and oyster shells. But the wheat, corn and kafir we grow so I did not keep a record of it.

I feed my hens a warm mash every morning, consisting of chop, bran and a commercial poultry remedy. They have a dry mash in the self-feeder, consisting of 50 pounds bran, 50 pounds shorts, 60 pounds cornmeal—yellow corn; 20 pounds oats, ground fine; 20 pounds of bonemeal and a poultry remedy. I think that is a well balanced ration, and it "sure makes the eggs." I feed a scratch feed during the day, of wheat and corn.



Since 1860 There Have Been About 14 Well Defined Peaks in Corn Prices, Averaging Nearly Five Years Apart. Most of Them Have Been Caused by Small Crops. The 1927 Peak Was Unusually Brief. Note That Production Sloped Upward Until 1920, But Slightly Downward Since Then

ing an average of nearly 5 years for each cycle. The peaks have ranged from three to 18 years apart. The longer cycles were accompanied by major business depressions and low prices for general commodities, as in the '70's and again in the '90's. In nearly all cases, the major upheavals in prices were due to small crops. Other factors, notably the number of hogs, had some influence in retarding or accelerating the rate and extent of these swings.

The rise in corn prices in 1927, which we must accept as one of these upward moves, was one of the shortest on record. This was due to the fact that the anticipated small crop which caused the advance proved to be up to the average instead.

It seems that we are now on the down side of one of these cycles, but are not necessarily at the bottom. Another important rise, aside from seasonal fluctuations, is not to be expected until a small crop is produced.

Aside from the relationship between small corn crops and the peaks in corn prices, the chart also shows a tendency for corn production to lose ground in the last few years. The trend was irregularly upward until 1920, but since then it has not been fully maintained. Several influences probably played a part in this change. For one thing, expanding cotton production in the South reduced the corn acreage in that section. The East also has curtailed slightly, but the Northwest has expanded production. Corn acreage in the Corn Belt proper probably reached natural limits beyond which it will not go for a while.

#### Fewer Cattle and Horses

Along with this decline in corn production, there has been a loss in demand. The number of cattle on farms at present is about 13 million head less than in 1920, and horses and mules have declined 5 million head. The decline in our export trade in hog products in the last few years probably represents a rather permanent loss, which means that fewer hogs will be needed and less corn will be required for finishing. The decline in exports of hog products compared with the average of the last 10 years represents the equivalent of 100 million bushels of corn.

Commercial demand for corn also has lost ground as compared with the period before 1920. The number of horses in towns and cities declined 1,000,000 head from 1910 to 1920, and incomplete reports indicate a further decline of about 700,000 head since that time. This has affected corn directly to some extent and indirectly even more by reducing the commercial demand for oats. Corn ground into flour or meal in merchant and custom mills also has declined 15 to 20 per cent in the last eight years. This represents a loss of approximately 25 million bushels.

Licensed distillers formerly used about 20 million bushels of corn annually, but are taking only about one-third that amount at the present time, blackstrap molasses being used instead. In the year ending June 30,

and 169 million bushels in 1921-1922, when corn prices were extremely low in this country and Argentine production was smaller than it has been in the last two years.

These changes in demand have already gone so far that they do not carry much further threat to the corn market, but all of them probably have a high degree of permanency. In the course of time, expanding domestic de-

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## Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 19)



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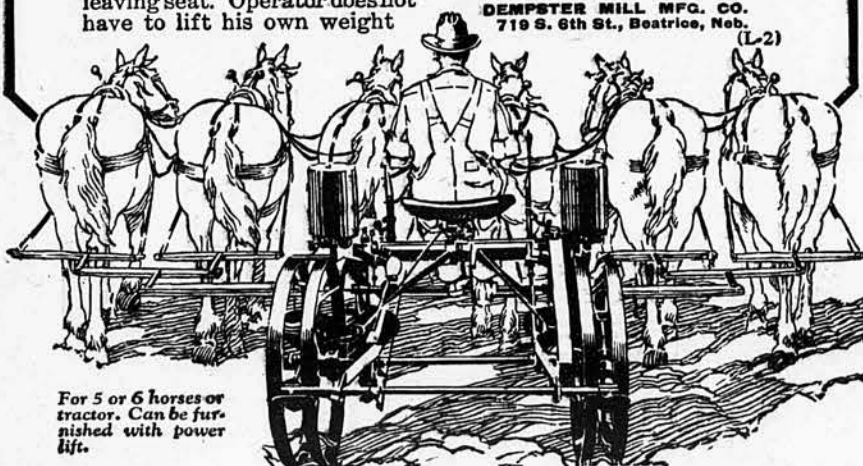
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gist Gray pronounced the chemical to be. It was a sacrilege, the Baptist preacher declared—an offering to Satan, from the smell of it, rather than a scientific assault upon the locked heavens to burst open the windows and let out a dash of rain. If the effort of the mysterious stranger brought anything at all, it would bring disaster, the preacher declared. A cyclone, very likely, and lightning, in expression of the Almighty's wrath.

Those who did not accept it wrathfully, as the preacher, or resentfully, as Druggist Gray, from whom the experimenter bought none of his chemicals, or humorously, as the doctor and many of higher intelligence, had a sort of sneaking hope that something might come of it. If the rain-maker could stir up a commotion and fetch a soaker, it would be the salvation of that country. The range would revive, streams would flow, water would come again into dry wells, and the new farmers who had come in would be given hope to hang on another year and keep Ascalon from perishing utterly.

But mainly the disposition was to laugh. Judge Thayer was a well-meaning man, but easy. He believed he was bringing a doctor in to cure the country's sickness, where all of his hopes were staked out in town lots, when he had brought only a quack. A hundred dollars, even if the faker made no more, was pretty good pay for seven days' work, they said. A dollar's worth of sulfur would cover his expenses. And if it happened to turn out a good guess, and a rain did blow up on time, Judge Thayer was just fool enough to give the fellow a letter that would help him put his fraud thru in another place.

#### But No Rain

It did not appear, as the days passed, that the rain-maker was driving much of a hole in the hot air that pressed down upon that tortured land. No commotion was apparent in the upper regions, no cloud lifted to cut off for an hour the shafts of the fierce sun. Ascalon lay panting, exhausted, dry as tow, the dust of driven herds blowing thru its bare, heat-baked streets.

Gradually, as dry burning day succeeded the one in all particulars like it that had gone before, what little hope the few had in Judge Thayer's weather doctor evaporated. Those who had scoffed at the beginning jeered louder now, making a triumph of it. The Baptist preacher said the evil of meddling in the works of the Almighty was becoming apparent in the increasing severity of the hot wind. Ascalon, for its sins past and its sacrilege of the present, was to writhe and scorch and wither from the face of the earth.

For all this, interest in the rain-maker's efforts did not lax. People sniffed his smoke, noting every change in its flavor, and pressed around Judge Thayer's garden fence trying to get a look at the operations. The judge was not a little indignant over the scoffings and enunciations and this impertinent curiosity to pry upon what he gave them to understand was his own private venture.

Keep off a safe distance from this iniquitous business, he warned with sarcasm; don't lean on the fence and risk the wrath of the Almighty. Let the correction of Providence fall on his own shoulders, which had been carrying the sins of Ascalon a long time; don't get so close as to endanger their wise heads under the blow. At the same time he gave them to understand that if any rain came of the efforts of his weather doctor it would be his—the judge's—own private and individual rain, wrung from denying nature by science and that science paid for by the judge's own money.

The scoffers laughed louder at this, the sniffers wrinkled their noses a little more. But the Baptist preacher only shook his head, the hot wind blowing his wide overalls against his thin legs.

Morgan stood aloof from doubters, hoppers, scoffers and all, saying no word for or against the rain-maker. Every morning now he took a ride into the country, to the mystification of the town, coming back before the heat mounted to its fiercest, always on hand at night to guard against any outbreak of violence among the visitors.

There were not a few who watched him go away each morning in the hope that something would overtake him and prevent his return; many more who felt their hearts sink as he rode by their doors with the fear that each ride would be his last. Out there in the open some enemy might be lying behind a clump of tangled briars. These women's prayers went with the city marshal as he rode.

On a certain morning Morgan overtook Joe Lynch, driving toward town with his customary load of bones. Morgan walked his horse beside Joe's wagon to chat with him, finding always a charm of originality and rather more than superficial thinking about the old fellow that was refreshing in the intellectual stagnation of the place.

"Is that raincrow feller still workin' over in town?" Joe inquired as soon as greetings had passed.

"I suppose he is—I don't believe his seven days are up yet."

"This is his sixth—I'm keepin' notches on him. I thought maybe he'd skinned out. Do you think he'll be able to fetch it?"

"I hope he can, but I've got my doubts, Joe."

"Yes, and I've got more than doubts. Science is all right, I reckon, as far as I ever heard, but no science ain't able to rake up clouds in the sky like you'd rake up hay in a field, and fetch on a rain. Even if they did git the clouds together, how're they goin' to split 'em open and let the rain out?"

#### "Ain't the Same Stuff"

"That would be something of a job," Morgan admitted.

"You've got to have lightnin' to bust 'em, and no science that ever was can't make lightnin', I'm here to tell you, son. If some feller did happen on to how it was done, what do you reckon'd become of that man?"

"Why, they do make it, Joe—they make it right over at Ascalon, keep it in jars under that table at the depot. Didn't you ever see it?"

"That ain't the same stuff," Joe said, with high disdain, almost contempt. "Wire lightnin' and sky lightnin' ain't no more alike than milk's like whisky. Well, say that science did make up a batch of sky lightnin'—but I ain't givin' in it can be done—how air they goin' to git it up to the clouds—how're they goin' to make it do the bustin' at the right time?"

"That's more than I can tell you, Joe. It's too deep for me."

"Yes, or any other man. They'd let it go all at once and cause a waterspout—that's about what they'd do—and between a waterspout and a dry spell, give me the dry spell!"

"I never was in one, but I've seen 'em tearin' up the hills."

"Then you know what they air. It'd suit me right up to the han'le if this feller could bring a rain, for I tell you I never saw so much sufferin' and misery as these settlers are goin' thru out here on this cussed prairie right now. Some of these folks is haulin' water from the river as much as thirty mile!"

"I notice all the creeks and branches are dry. But it's only a little way to plenty of water all over this country if they'll dig. Some of them have put down wells during this dry spell and hit all the water they need. There's a sheet of water flowing under this country from the mountains in Colorado."

"Oh, you git out!"  
"Just the same as the Arkansas River, only spread out for miles," Morgan insisted. "A drouth here doesn't mean anything to that water supply—I've been riding around over this country trying to show people that. Most of them think I'm crazy—till they dig."

"I don't guess you're cracked yet," Joe allowed, "but you will be if you stay in this country. If it wasn't for the bones you wouldn't find me hangin' around here—I'd make for Wyoming. They tell me there's any amount of bones that's never been touched up in that country."

"I noticed several other wagons out gathering bones. They'll soon clean them up here, Joe."

"They're all takin' to it," Joe said, with the resentment of a man who feels competition—"hornin' in on my business, that's mine by rights of bein' the first man to go into it in this blame

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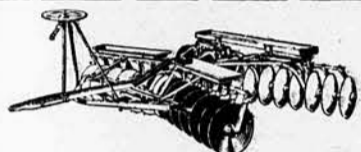
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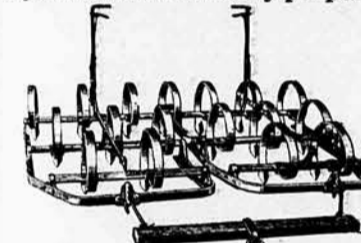
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country. Let 'em—let 'em run their teams down scourin' around after bones—I'll be here to pick up the remains of 'em all.

"I was here first, I've stuck thru the tribes and gnerations of them fellers that's come into this country and dried up, and I'll be here when this crowd of 'em dries up. Them fellers haul in bones and trade 'em at the store for flour and meal—they don't git half out of 'em what I do out of mine, and they're hurtin' the business, drivin' it down to nothin'."

"Hotter than usual this morning," Morgan remarked, not so much interested in bones and the competition of bones.

"Wind's dyin' down; I noticed that some time ago. Goin' to leave us to sizzle without any fannin'. Buther have it that way myself. This eternal wind dries a man's brains up after a while, I'd say, if I was anywhere else, it was fixin' up to rain."

"Or for a cyclone."

"Too late in the season for 'em," Joe declared, not willing to grant even that diversion to the drouth-plagued land of bones.

Joe reverted to bones; he could not keep away from bones. There was not much philosophy in him to-day, not much of anything but a plaint and a denunciation of competition in bones. Morgan thought the wind must be having its effect on Joe's brains; they seemed to be so hydrated that morning they would have rattled against his skull. Morgan considered riding on and leaving him, at the risk of giving offense, dismissing the notion when they rose a hill and looked down on Ascalon not more than a mile away.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Hot Water Heat for Chicks

(Continued from Page 3)

work every day in the year. But I'll never do it again. Too much contamination. It is more valuable to me to leave my brooder idle and know that it is thoro'ly clean for the baby chicks. The money I would get from the eggs the cull hens produce might be eaten up in a hurry thru loss of baby chicks."

Having the brooder house all in one cuts Smith's labor. "I fix the ventilation on one house and it is fixed for all my chicks, feed in the end of this building is handy to all the pens, in bad weather I can work inside feeding and caring for the chicks, and a single heating plant handles the big job of keeping the chicks warm."

The hot-water brooding system is interesting. Only one fire to keep up and it is in a separate room, by virtue of the wire partitions, from the chicks so they don't get around to bother. Five pipes carry the hot water along the north wall of the brooder house, 12 inches from the floor. When the chicks first are put in the house they are penned close to the pipes with movable wire partitions. As they grow older the cross fences are moved farther away from the pipes. Mr. Smith pointed out three other features about the brooder to which he heartily subscribes. "The kind of glass in the windows that allows the sun to come thru more nearly full value, for one thing; the fact that the windows drop down from the top to admit direct sunlight on good days, unaccompanied by drafts, and the feeding platforms out front." The latter are of wood and are 18 inches from the ground. They can be thoro'ly disinfected and help to start chicks right.

### Wichita "Hums" Next Week

(Continued from Page 10)

road building and industrial equipment anywhere in the Central West or the Southwest. The Bureau of Public Roads in Washington is forwarding its exhibit from the Cleveland show, and the latest exhibit of the American Road Builders Association will be here, in addition to exhibits from several of the Southwestern states. A four-day school and program will be held under the supervision of the Kansas State Agricultural College, with the co-operation of highway commissioners of a number of states and the Bureau of Public Roads. Men of experience will speak daily.

Last year the turnstile attendance at the Road Show was 40,000. Mr. Wieland expects that mark to be exceeded next week.

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**20-30 TRACTOR**

Notice: We want the public to know that the WALLIS TRACTOR is built by the J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, Inc. of Racine, Wisconsin, and is not the product of any other company using "J. I. CASE" as part of its corporate name.

## How to Raise Sorghums and make more money

The growing of sorghums will often change a farm that is losing money to one that is profitable. "Sorghums — Sure Money Crops" is an instructive book written by T. A. Borman, formerly editor of Kansas Farmer. The way to grow sorghum crops at a profit is made clear. We will send this book postpaid upon receipt of 50c, or will give it with a year's subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze for \$1.25. Send all orders to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kansas.

# Farm Crops and Markets

## And Now Comes the Moisture — Maybe We'll Raise a Wheat Crop This Year After All!

A CONSIDERABLE amount of very welcome moisture fell last week in Kansas, and the outlook for a wheat crop has improved greatly.

Slightly more attractive farm prices have induced a larger movement of corn to market. Alfalfa appears to be wintering well. Intensive county-wide pocket gopher and prairie dog eradication campaigns are being conducted by various county agents. Preparations are being made for the treatment of seed potatoes for scab, rhizoctonia and blackleg. The use of calcium carbonate in controlling oats smut is also becoming a common practice.

Considerable progress has been made in disking and plowing for oats and corn. Soil is reported generally in good tilth with apparently ample surface and subsoil moisture in the eastern third of the state. Farm animals are reported generally in good health and flesh. The unusually mild weather has aided in conserving the abundant supply of feed on most Kansas farms.

Increased numbers of hogs on farms with prospects of a reduction in market supplies next winter, some increase in market receipts of lambs as compared with last year, and a gradual upward trend in beef cattle production are regarded as outstanding features of the agricultural situation by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture, in its February report on farm conditions.

There are more sheep and hogs, but fewer cattle and horses, than a year ago, according to the report. Computed on the basis of equivalent units, it appears there are about the same total number of animal units in the country as last year, but the total value of livestock is about 500 million dollars higher.

"Favorable prices two and three years ago stimulated hog production," says the report, "so that last year 6 to 8 per cent more pigs were raised than in 1926. A slump in the foreign pork market early last season contributed to depress prices. The swine industry thus opens this year with about 4 1/2 million head more on farms than a year ago, with prices relatively low, and with little likelihood of a reduction in slaughterings until the present crop of pigs is worked off. The December survey suggested the probability of a pig crop in the Corn Belt about 10 per cent smaller this spring than last. This would mean a substantial reduction in market supplies by next winter.

"The number of sheep and lambs in the country was 2,700,000 greater at the beginning of this year than last, and was the largest in 16 years. About 10 per cent more lambs were reported on feed. Prospects indicate a lamb crop this spring somewhat larger than last, assuming average weather conditions.

Thus there apparently will be more lambs coming to market both in the first half and in the latter half of this year than was the case last year. The wool situation, however, appears favorable to producers, with light supplies abroad and fairly firm markets.

"The beef cattle industry has been curtailing production. The total number of cattle in the country January 1 was 1,176,000 head, or 2 per cent fewer than a year ago. That is 15 1/2 million or 22 per cent below the high point of 1918. It seems probable that the cattle industry is at or near the low point of a production cycle. These cycles usually extend over 14 to 16 years. Previous low points in production occurred in 1893 and 1912. The expectation is that the improvement in cattle prices will stimulate the restocking of farms and ranges and that the trend of production will soon be gradually upward, and for several years to come.

"The dairy industry appears to be in strong position, with some slight tendency to increase its young stock. There were about 3 per cent more yearling dairy heifers on farms January 1 than a year ago. The steadily shrinking number of horses reflects a transition perhaps without parallel in history. It has gone far enough, however, to

stimulate horse prices, with the presumption that good draft-type colts will grow into money for some years to come."

The bureau's index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of other commodities is placed at 86 for the last year, compared with 85 for 1926, and 89 for the year 1925. The best preceding year was 1919, when the purchasing power figure was 105, the 1909-14 five-year average being used as a base of 100.

Viewing the entire agricultural situation, the bureau says that "so far as concerns the production plans of farmers, the probability appears to be that the domestic market for this year's output will be equal to that at present, with the possibility of some improvement."

Continued expansion of machine farming, especially the use of the combine harvester in the Great Plains winter wheat area, is having a marked effect in reducing the demand for farm hands, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The bureau's index of farm wages is placed at 170 for the year, which is a decline of 1.3 points from the annual 1926 index, the 1910-14 five-year average being used as a base of 100.

"Last year," says the bureau, "was the first time since 1922 that the wage average for the year has shown a decline from the year previous. This decline in the 1927 index of farm wages may be accounted for in part at least by the larger supply of labor available as a result of the smaller volume of industrial employment and the decreased demand both in the South, where there was a smaller acreage of cotton, and in the Great Plains winter wheat area, where the combine harvester is continuing to displace labor at harvest time."

Relatively unsatisfactory returns from the production of oats for sale as grain during recent years is emphasized by the present situation. While market prices are now well above last season, these are due largely to low yields, which have been 10 per cent below average for two successive years. The relative price of oats, however, even at recent levels is one of the lowest of farm products.

The decline in the number of horses on farms probably has reduced the yearly requirement of oats for feed by some 125 to 150 million bushels since 1919. A further decrease has resulted from the rapid decrease in the number of horses in cities. The use of oats for dairy cattle and in mixed feeds has shown some tendency to increase.

**Allen**—The local condensery is paying \$1.90 a hundred pounds for milk testing 3 per cent butterfat, with an increase or decrease of 5 cents for each variation of .1 of 1 per cent in butterfat. Butterfat brings 42 cents a pound at the cream stations. Butter is selling for 35 cents a pound at grocery stores. Selling whole milk saves much work with the separators, but it leaves no milk for the poultry or other livestock.—Guy M. Tredway.

**Barber**—Livestock is wintering well. There has been plenty of feed and the weather has been mild most of the time. No grain is being offered for sale, and few public sales are being held. Roads are in fine condition. The moisture received last week was very helpful to the wheat.—J. W. Bibb.

**Barton**—We had some moisture last week, which was very helpful to the wheat. Some of the crop was able to withstand the troubles encountered during the dry period very well; others are somewhat spotted. Farmers are scattering straw, grinding feed and having their tractors overhauled and put in condition for spring work. No farm sales have been held recently. Roads are rough. Hens, 20c; eggs, 25c; wheat, \$1.15.—Fannie Sharp.

**Brown**—About 3 or 4 inches of rain fell here last week. As the frost is out of the ground all the moisture went into the soil. There is plenty of feed. Livestock is selling well at public sales—except hogs. Horses are bringing from \$50 to \$150 a head, depending on the age and quality. Cows bring more than \$100 a head in many cases. Very



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

WHEN you select a set of new work harness, you make an investment in an important piece of farm equipment that should last for years. What you are interested in, is getting the longest service for what you pay. No one can tell how long harness leather will last just by looking at it, or even in the first few months. It takes two or three years before you can begin to tell how the harness is going to stand up. That is why the one worth-while test of good work harness is the test of experience. Before you buy harness, look up its service record. In this way, thousands of farmers have proved to themselves that the BOYT harness is most economical to own and use, because it outwears ordinary harness more than two-to-one. Years of extra wear are built into the BOYT harness by skilled workmen who take pride in turning out harness that has helped win world's pulling championships. Leather comes from tough steer hides, super-tanned to resist weather, friction-wear, and to give great tensile strength. Hardware of special rustless bronze protects the leather at more than 80 points. Workmanship, leather, hardware—three vital reasons why, years after other harness is worn out and gone, BOYT harness is still going strong.

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Send today for this valuable FREE BOOK  
See these tremendous harness values. Get the inside story of harness-making—see the Boyt factory where specialized workmanship, on thousands of sets a year, gives you lasting harness at a price lower than would otherwise be possible. Send for the book now.

**RADIO LISTENERS** Enjoy an entertaining half hour with the Boyt Super Horse Family Program over WBO, Des Moines, every Wednesday, 6:30 to 7:00 P.M.

# The Doggerel Club

## \$5.00 For One Line

THE "Doggerel Club" is back again offering another \$5 prize for the best jingle completion. It is the first time in three weeks that we have printed a new doggerel. For that reason there is no winner to announce at this time.

So far prizes have been won by the following people who have been enrolled as members of the "Doggerel Club": H. F. Ludlum, Galesburg; T. E. McPherson, Colorado Springs; Pearle Hays, Severy; M. D. C. Clark, Anderson; Mrs. Will D. Edgar, Lyons; Mrs. B. B. Rufener, Elmdale; and Elsie Allen, Manhattan.

Kansas Farmer has paid out \$35 in prizes on the "Doggerel Club" in the last seven weeks. Whether it will be continued depends on response from readers. If contest letters continue to grow more numerous each week and competition is keen, the club will continue to live; if old "doggerels" stop

writing and new ones fail to take their places, it will be the end.

And now for the new doggerel. Look thru the ads in this issue and find one which contains the words, "Made for Long Wear." Write the name of the advertiser on a sheet of paper, together with your name and the best completion you can compose for the verse below. Send it to the "Doggerel Club," Kansas Farmer, Topeka. The best last line will win \$5 and the winner will become a member of the "Doggerel Club." The line must reach Topeka by Saturday, February 25 and the winner will be announced in the issue of March 3.

**THE DOGGEREL**  
The longest wear and service  
Should be always first in thought,  
When work clothes for the farmer  
Is the thing that's to be bought.  
Guarantee of satisfaction  
Based on strength and honesty  
Is the fact that makes choice easy

## You Are Invited to Come to Eastern Oklahoma

### The Inland Empire of Undeveloped Resources

Altho less than 21 years old since admitted to statehood, Oklahoma stands well to the front in agricultural production. The Western half of the state was opened to settlement first, the Eastern portion being reserved for occupancy by the Five Civilized Tribes of American Indians. Later, as the Indian has adopted the manners and customs of his white brothers, the surplus lands have been sold and are being brought into cultivation. The Eastern half of Oklahoma probably has greater resources of agriculture, oil, gas, zinc, lead, coal and lumber than any other equal area in the United States. Almost in the geographical center of the nation, with easy and quick access by rail or hard surfaced road to such market centers as Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago; only a few hours run by rail or motor car to gulf export harbors; with the teeming urban population of Tulsa, Muskogee and other fast growing cities, we have an unsurpassed market for all the products of field, garden, orchard and dairy. Alluvial valleys of unfathomed fertility—undulating prairies of black limestone soil—wooded hills and ridges specially adapted for growing peaches, grapes and other fruits—limpid streams stocked with many kinds of fish—the home of the quail, the winter feeding ground of countless wild fowl—this is a panoramic view of Eastern Oklahoma. Based on production values official records show that farm lands can be purchased here, now, at a lower price than in any of the surrounding states. Located far enough south to escape the long, dreary winters of the North Central states, not so far south as to encounter the dampness of the lower Mississippi Valley, we have here an all-year climate that makes life worth living. We have room for many more thrifty, energetic, intelligent farm families, and we therefore earnestly and cordially invite you to

## COME TO EASTERN OKLAHOMA

### National Colonization Company

COUPON

NATIONAL COLONIZATION CO., Room 123, No. 14 E. 3rd St., Tulsa, Okla.  
GENTLEMEN: Please send me at once, free literature and price list of your Eastern Oklahoma farm bargains.

little farm work in preparation for the 1928 campaign has been done so far. Hay, \$8 to \$10 a ton. No. 3 wheat, \$1.14; No. 3 corn, \$1.10; cream, 42c; eggs, 23c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cloud—We have received considerable moisture recently, which has been helpful to the wheat. A few losses with cattle in the stalk fields have been reported, but in general livestock is doing well. Young hogs are doing extra well, but the prices are not very attractive. There seems to be but little demand for horses, and not many colts are being raised in this county—cars and tractors are taking their place.—W. H. Plantly.

Dickinson—We had two days of rain last week, and the soil now contains plenty of moisture. A large acreage has been plowed for oats. Livestock has wintered well; the county will have a surplus of feed.—F. M. Larson.

Ellis—We had a good rain last week, which did a great deal of good, especially to the wheat. Some of the plants are withered, but this is not the general rule. No public sales are being held. Livestock is wintering well. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 70c; kafir, \$1.15 a cwt.; shorts, \$1.70; bran, \$1.50; eggs, 25c.—C. F. Erbert.

Finney—We had a good rain last week, which will be of considerable help to the wheat. But all the fields were injured badly by the dry weather. A few public sales are being held, with cattle selling unusually well. The livestock have been wintering well.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—The county received more than 2 inches of rain last week. Wheat is in fairly good condition, considering conditions. Most of the corn has been gathered and shelled, and some of it has been marketed. Many public sales are being held; prices are good. Livestock is in good condition, and there is plenty of feed. Hens are doing well—some baby chicks have arrived. Eggs, 22c and 24c; hens, 20c; corn, 70c; millet, \$1.15 to \$1.30.—John I. Aldrich.

Gray—Nearly an inch of rain last week helped the wheat greatly; it has come out wonderfully well. Many fields which the owners thought were injured seriously are doing very well now. Considerable corn is being moved to market. Livestock is wintering well.—Forrest Luther.

Harvey—We had a good rain last week, which supplied all the moisture needed at present for the growing wheat. Wheat, \$1.14; oats, 55c; corn, 75c; butter, 45c; eggs, 26c; hens, 18c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Wheat is doing very well. Not much corn is being marketed. The soil is dry, and cattle are doing well in the stalk fields. Many of the farmers here are selling their eggs to the hatcheries. Cows are selling at from \$70 to \$100 a head. Corn, 70c; eggs, 26c.—W. H. Smurr.

Jewell—More than 1/2 inch of rain fell last week, and since then the wheat has been making a fine growth. Roads are in bad condition. A great deal of corn is being moved to market. The open winter has favored farm work, and a great deal has been done.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—The county had a fine rain last week; as the frost was out of the soil the moisture all went into the ground. A few public sales are being held; good crowds and high prices are the rule. Especially good prices are being paid for milk cows. Fruit prospects are good. Bran, \$1.70; corn, 70c; eggs, 27c; butterfat, 43c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Morris—A 2-inch rain fell here last week; it will be of great help to the wheat; the soil was very dry before it came. Considerable farm work has been done this month. Some sweet clover has been sown. Feed is plentiful and all kinds of livestock are doing well. Some losses from hog cholera are still being reported. Farmers are selling hogs just as soon as they are ready for market, as they wish to avoid the risk of cholera and there apparently is no indication of any immediate increase in market prices. Corn, 70c; kafir, 60c; wheat, \$1.14.—J. R. Henry.

Neosho—There is now plenty of moisture to the wheat; the county had a good rain last week. Considerable early plowing is being done. A good many mules have been purchased here recently and shipped from the community. Hogs, \$7 to \$7.25; wheat, \$1.15; corn, 65c; bran, \$1.50; eggs, 24c; butterfat, 45c.—James D. Henry.

Ness—We had a fairly good rain here last week which was of great help to the wheat. Before this moisture arrived the soil had been very dry and the crop was in poor condition.—James McHill.

Marshall—Livestock has been doing well; there is plenty of feed; in fact, a considerable surplus of hay will be sold from the hills here before long. Many public sales will be held. Cattle are scarce and very high priced. A large acreage of oats will be planted here this year. Hay, \$5; hogs, \$7; wheat, \$1.10; cream, 44c; eggs, 23c; corn, 70c.—J. D. Stosz.

Phillips—We had a fine "slow" rain last week which lasted 12 hours, and was of tremendous value to the wheat. There is a very good chance for a crop now. Anyhow we can go ahead and make plans for spring work.—J. B. Hicks.

Rice—The county had 1 1/2 inches of rain last week, and since then the condition of the wheat has improved greatly. A number of public sales are being held. Considerable

farm building is being done. Wheat, \$1.13; cream, 44c; eggs, 25c; hens, 18c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Smith—We had a fine rain last week, which was a big help to the wheat. The crop now likely will come along all right. Many farm sales are being held, and prices are good. Livestock is doing well. Corn, 64c; wheat, \$1.18; eggs, 28c; cream, 44c.—Harry Saunders.

Thomas—There was a considerable variation in the rainfall over the county last week, from light showers in the west part to 1 1/2 inches in the east half. It was of great help to the wheat, which is now making a fine growth. Livestock is doing well; it is likely that the coming of grass will find a considerable amount of rough feed still in the county.—L. J. Cowperthwaite.

Trego—Wheat sown on well prepared ground is in good condition; but that planted on corn stalk land is "not so good." Livestock is in good condition, and there is plenty of feed. Most of the corn has been marketed. Not many public sales are being held. Corn, 66c; kafir, 50c; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 25c, heavy hens, 20c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Wilson—We had a fine rain last week which has been very helpful to the wheat; the crop is becoming green again. Bluegrass in the sheltered places also is making a fine growth. Cream and egg production is increasing, and the hatcheries are doing a good business.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

### Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG

We hooked up our radio again the other day and have it going now, and things seem pretty lively once again. It certainly is great company for mother. Now we have music for dessert at meal time. These radios are a great help in giving one the latest market reports, the weather forecasts and also afford us an opportunity for hearing plenty of good music and lectures right in our own homes. The radio a short time ago was considered as a costly luxury; now it is being looked on more as a necessity. It was the same way with the telephone about 25 years ago when they were first put in. Folks thought it was a real luxury, too, until they found out by experience what a time saver it is, and now nearly every farm home has one.

Threshing sorghum seed and shelling corn seem to be two regular jobs on most farms in this vicinity lately, and some good yields of sorghum seed are being reported. There will undoubtedly be quite a lot of this seed shipped out of here this spring, as there was more seed raised than the farmers will wish to plant.

While at the monthly farm bureau meeting Saturday afternoon the county agent informed me that the work of testing the cattle in the county is progressing about as well as can be expected, and that so far but few reactors have been found, and in every case these reactors are purebred cattle. He says the reactors are all shipped to the Kansas City market and there slaughtered.

A number of men oppose this inspection and think that it is a farm bureau deal, but such is not the case. The state law requires it, and in the counties where they have the farm bureau the county agent assists in putting it over in a more systematic way.

After the county has been found to be free from T. B. farmers are entitled to a premium of 10 cents a hundred on the hogs raised and shipped from there. In last week's items I stated that during 1927 there were 182 cars of hogs shipped from this town to Kansas City. Assuming that these cars each had 60,000 pounds of hogs when weighed at the terminal market and this 10 cent premium was received by the farmers, the producers in this vicinity would have received the additional sum of \$10,920 for their hogs during that time.

The vocational agricultural instructor in the city high school here is holding a night school of instructions on Thursday evenings on poultry. He gives illustrated lectures and holds round table discussions on this subject that are quite interesting and instructive. The charts and lantern slides he uses are furnished him by the agricultural college. He had Dr. Hobbs, the local veterinarian, out at the last meeting to assist him in lecturing on diseases and parasites of poultry.

### To Boost Efficient Hatching

To prepare for more efficient hatching and brooding of next year's crop of chicks the United States Department of Agriculture has issued Farmer's Bulletin No. 1538-F, "Incubation and Brooding of Chickens," which brings up to date the best procedure and supersedes earlier bulletins No. 1363-F and 1376-F. It may be obtained by applying to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

## World's Lightest Draft 2-Row Lister

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## 2-Row Lister

So easy to pull that many owners use only 4 horses. Five horses or a light tractor pulls it ANYWHERE. Dynamometer tests prove the remarkably light draft. A 14-year old boy easily operates the single lever control. Fewer parts give lighter weight. Added strength gives great durability. Only lister with automatic marker. Improved planting mechanism, carried between front and rear wheels, insures uniform planting depth. Better stand and yield.

Discs cover the seed with fresh soil from furrow bottom. Large wheels mull and pack this soil perfectly. Retains moisture. Seed sprouts quicker. The soil is left in fine condition for cultivation. "Everything is in front of the operator."

**SEE YOUR DEALER, or WRITE FOR CIRCULAR**

Learn how the new Chase 2-row Lister insures a better corn crop. Attractive 4-color circular tells of the many advantages. Send a card for Lister Circular.

**CHASE FLOW COMPANY**  
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Many owners use only four horses

This bulletin **FREE**

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# Kansas Farmer Classifieds

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Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze,  
Topeka, Kansas.  
Gentlemen:

My plant business is growing to such an extent that I increased the size of the beds trying to keep up with it. Myself and three sons and one other man are all working at top speed but we cannot keep up with the orders. I owe it all to your publication for it is the only paper in which I advertised.

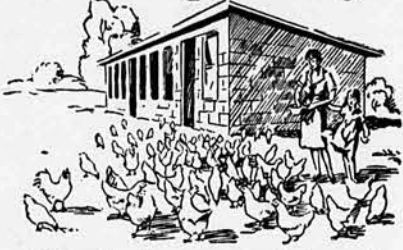
Yours very truly,  
**C. R. GOERKE.**

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NO matter how fine your flock may be, you can never make the profits from poultry to which you are entitled without proper housing and equipment.

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If you need additional plans and building information—just ask your DEWEY DEALER. He is prepared to render you a valuable service and too, you may be sure that he will supply you dependable materials—materials that are nationally known for maximum building value.

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## Brunswick Portable Phonograph



Plays all standard records. 10 inches square, 2 1/2 inches thick; weight 10 lbs. Six 10 inch records can be carried. All metal case; compact and reliable. Shipped prepaid in the U. S. on receipt of \$10.

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**FISH** FOR LENT. New Salted fish in Brine, 100 lb. kegs, net weight. Holland Herring \$9.00; Norway \$7.50; Round Shore \$7.50; Flat Lake Herring \$7.50; Whitefish \$12.00. Also fresh smoked fish in 10 lb. Boxes. Whitefish \$1.60; Chubs \$1.60; Carp \$1.00; Chunk Trout \$2.20; Chunk Salmon \$2.20; Finnan Haddies, 15 lb. boxes \$1.80. Fresh Frozen Carp, 100 lb. Box \$3.75. Sheepheads \$5.75. Remit with order. Freight or express shipments. Green Bay Fish Company, Green Bay, Wis.



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# Good Poultry Prices Ahead?

## The Fear of Overproduction Has Been Largely Dissipated, at Least for a Time

BY GILBERT GUSLER

FAIR sailing under clearer skies than in 1927 is the early promise of 1928 to poultrymen. Production has settled into step with demand, the fear of overproduction has largely dissipated, no burdensome stocks are in reserve to depress the market, consuming demand for eggs and poultry meat is well sustained, and feed costs are moderate.

To predict accurately the future of the egg and poultry markets would require the combined talents of a weather prophet, a statistician, an economist, and even a crystal gazer to help foresee the unexpected. In the absence of such a seer, an examination of the principal price-making factors, including the tendencies in production, consumption, and such miscellaneous influences as stocks in storage, probable feed prices and foreign trade leads to fairly reliable conclusions. These can be summed up as follows:

1. The signs of overproduction which were present early in 1927 have largely disappeared without a prolonged period of low prices, and output in 1928 promises to be in satisfactory adjustment to demand.

2. Improvement in other branches of agricultural endeavor will tend to prevent any marked expansion in the poultry industry in 1928.

3. The number of potential consumers of eggs and poultry in towns and cities is constantly increasing. Their buying power in 1928 is expected to average as high as in 1927.

4. Total income from poultry products in 1928 probably will exceed that of the last 12 months. Egg prices promise to average higher than in 1927, and poultry meat should at least equal the average of the last year.

5. No pronounced change in feed costs is expected, at least until the new growing season arrives, when prospects for the new crops will dominate market values.

### Conditions Improved in June

Early in 1927, many observers believed that poultry production had been increasing faster than demand, and that the industry faced an extended period of low prices. The ratio between poultry product prices and feed costs had been favorable since 1920, providing the stimulus for expansion. The average production record of flocks had been raised by more scientific feeding and breeding and better housing, which were becoming general, even among farmers whose poultry flocks were only a side interest.

In the first half of the year, it appeared that this wide-spread apprehension was well founded. Receipts of eggs from January to June at the four leading markets were the largest on record for that period. Dealers

were slow to buy for storage following several unprofitable seasons. The pressure of large supplies in this atmosphere of pessimism caused prices to drop, until, on June 15, farmers throughout the United States received an average of only 17.8 cents a dozen for eggs, the lowest price on the corresponding date since 1915.

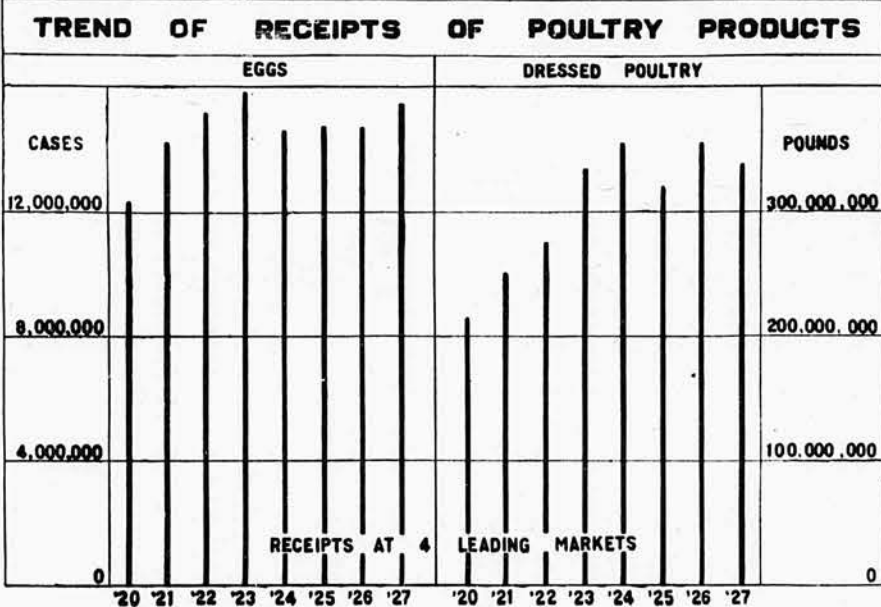
Receipts of dressed poultry during this same period were larger than in either of the previous two years, but about 10 per cent less than the average in 1923 and 1924. In addition, the reserves of frozen poultry in storage which had to be consumed along with the fresh receipts were 30 million pounds larger than in the previous season.

Beginning with June, however, conditions improved. Receipts of both eggs and dressed poultry from July to December, inclusive, were smaller each month than in the corresponding months of 1926, with the exception of October and November, when receipts of eggs were fractionally higher.

### Storage Holdings Declined

One of the most important influences back of the change was the weather. From January to March, inclusive, temperatures were above normal in practically all parts of the country. Much of the increase in egg supplies in the first part of 1927 probably was due, not to the increase in flocks, but to the heavy winter laying and the early arrival of the main laying season, caused by mild weather. Having started to lay early, the hens stopped laying and started to molt early. The rise in feed prices and decline in eggs during the spring stimulated early and close culling and caused some neglect of flocks. Heavy rains and floods in many parts of the country in the late spring interfered with the hatch, and baby chick mortalities were above the average. Egg supplies were reduced slightly also by the fact that the Chinese war resulted in smaller imports of dried and frozen eggs and egg products during the spring and summer than in 1926.

Consumptive demand had been stimulated by the lower prices, so that not only were current receipts readily absorbed, but the large stocks of both eggs and poultry meat steadily decreased. On January 1, 1928, holdings of eggs in cold storage, which on August 1 had totaled 10,746,000 cases, the highest on record on that date, had been reduced to 879,000 cases, compared with 1,096,000 cases a year previous and a five-year average on January 1 or 1,413,000 cases. Stocks of frozen poultry on January 1 totaling 117,678,000 pounds were nearly 27 million pounds smaller than a year previous, and compared with an average



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of 116,700,000 pounds on the corresponding date in the last five years.

The year in reality was far more favorable than had been commonly expected. The ability of the poultry industry to correct, in quick time, such degrees of over or under-production as are bound to occur with so many individual production units spread over such a large territory is one of its strongest assets.

No official estimate of the value of poultry products in 1927 has been made as yet, but it probably was 5 to 8 per cent less than in 1926. Since returns to farmers from their flocks in that year were estimated by the United States Department of Agriculture to be 1,181 million dollars, the largest on record, there is little reason for serious complaint over the 1927 figures. The average price paid to farmers for eggs in 1927 was 28.2 cents a dozen compared with 31.5 cents in 1926. Prices paid for chickens averaged 20.3 cents a pound in 1927, compared with 21.9 cents the year previous.

Egg production in 1928 probably will closely approximate the 1927 output. The unusually favorable weather which was a prominent factor in the heavy egg production in the first few months of 1927 probably will not be duplicated. The period of low prices last spring undoubtedly discouraged some producers, who either have gotten out of the business entirely or curtailed operations drastically.

**To Aim for Quality Markets**

While the decline in business activity late in 1927 may have impaired the buying power of consumers to some extent, the recession promises to be mild, and urban incomes are expected to be about the same in 1928 as in 1927. The regular annual increase in population will create some additional outlet. Dealers, on the whole, made a satisfactory profit on the eggs stored last spring, so that they are likely to be willing to get in the market this year at a price somewhat higher than in 1927. Demand for poultry, also, is large, as evidenced by the distribution of the large supplies of both fresh and frozen poultry in 1927.

Feed costs are much the same as they were a year ago. Corn and oats and some by-product feeds are higher, but wheat is lower. No reason is evident for any big change in these comparisons until the new growing season starts. Conditions then are most likely to favor a lower range, especially in corn, than prevailed in the late spring and summer of 1927.

The poultry industry expanded rapidly from 1920 to 1923, but since then it has been going thru a period of stabilization. This is illustrated on the accompanying chart. Annual receipts of eggs at the leading markets from 1922 to 1926 averaged 15,117,000 cases. While supplies in 1927 were about 5 per cent larger than in 1926, they failed to equal the figure reached in 1923. Moreover, they were only about the same as the average of the six years from 1922 to 1926.

**More Consumers Now**

Receipts of dressed poultry at these same markets in 1927 were about 5 per cent lighter than in 1926. They were almost exactly equal to the average of the five years from 1922 to 1926.

Compared with three or four years ago, market receipts in 1927 did not show any increase, so that the over-production fright last spring was mostly a case of seeing ghosts.

The expansion in output since 1920 has been accompanied by a steady growth in the number of consumers. From January, 1920, to January, 1927, the population in towns and cities apparently increased from 74 million to nearly 92 million, a gain of more than 22,000,000 persons a year. This expansion in consuming capacity is accentuated by the tendency toward larger per capita consumption of poultry products, as a result of the rising urban standard of living.

Taking a longer view, the poultry industry is likely to become increasingly prominent in the general scheme of agriculture in the course of time. The percentage of profit is not likely to be greater than it has been in the past few years, however, as that margin has been sufficient to call forth an increase in production as rapid as the increase in demand. But there is opportunity for individual producers to increase their returns thru fur-

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BY MRS. SADIE MILLER  
Jefferson County

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