

Cops 2

# KANSAS FARMER

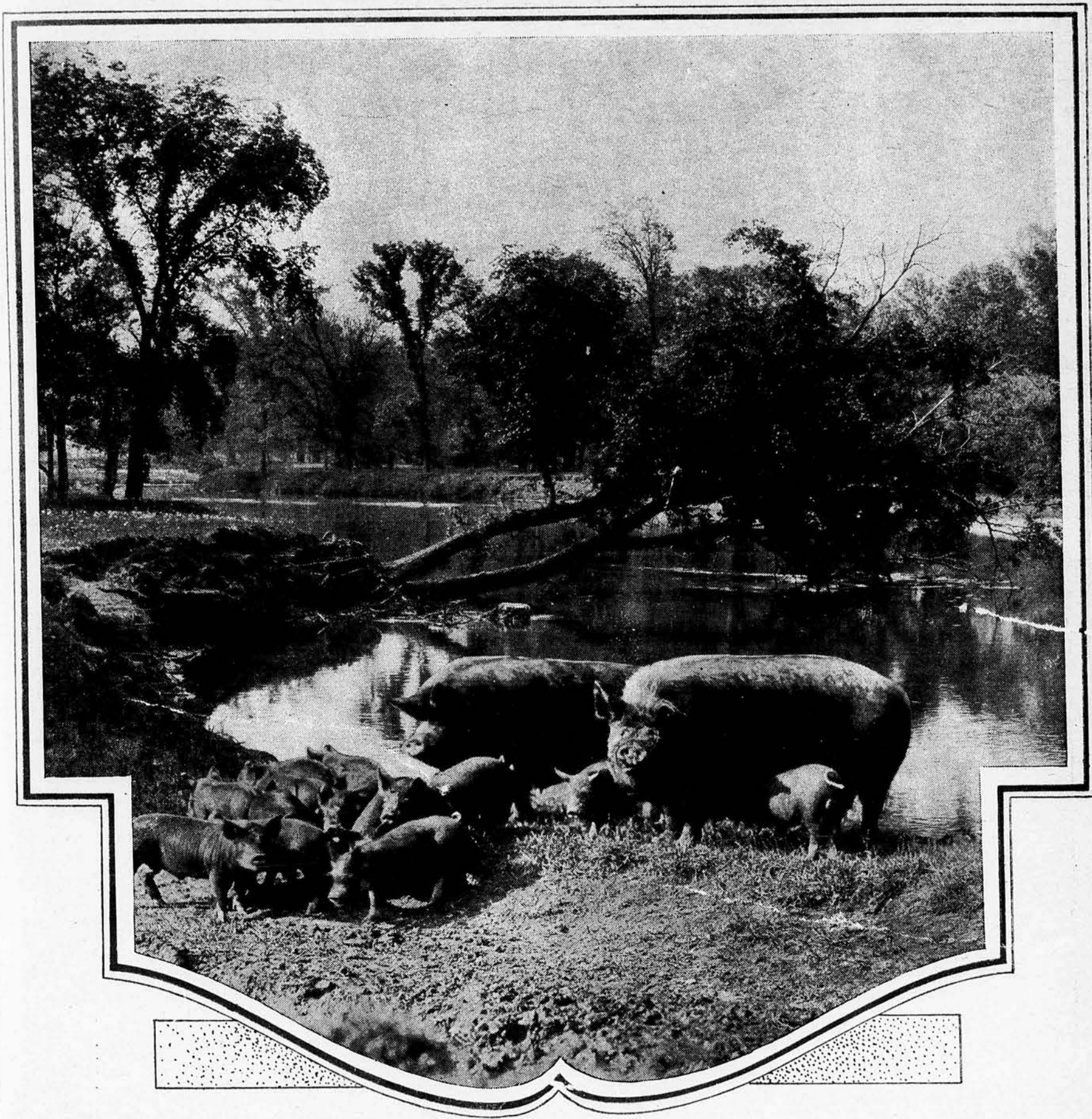
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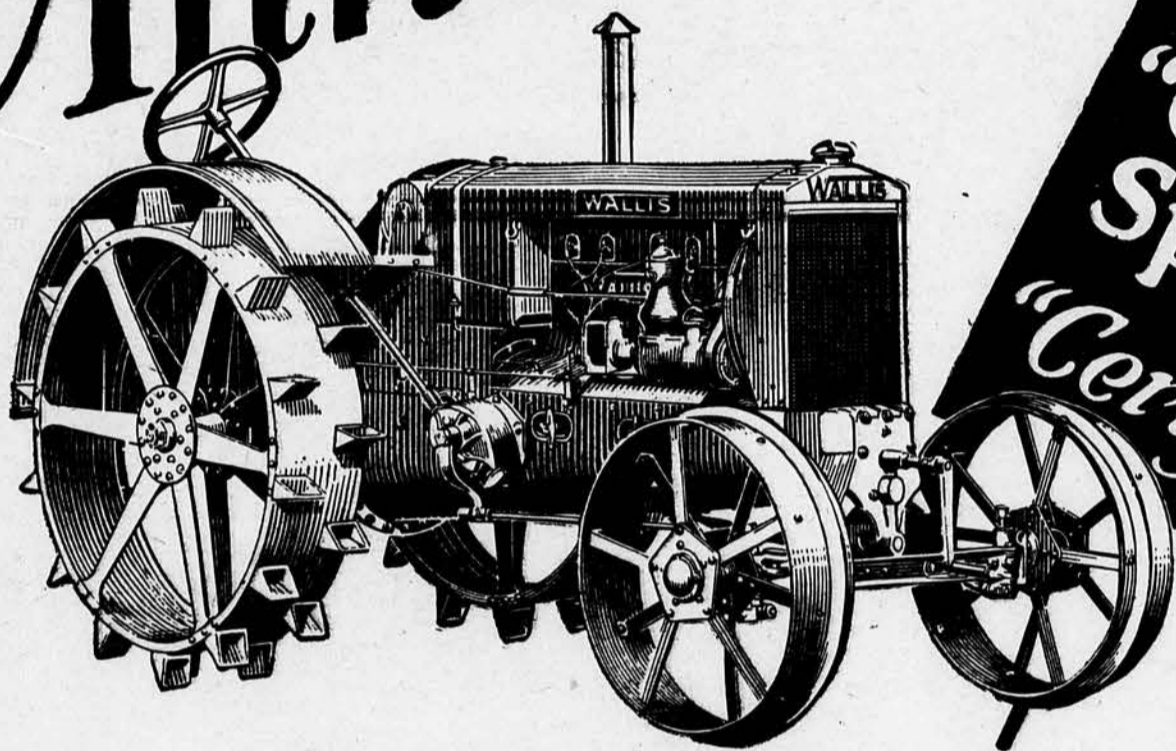
Volume 65

January 8, 1927

Number 2



# Announcing!



The WALLIS "Combine Special" "Certified"

## 25% More Power in High Gear

Total Shipping Weight Only 4096 Lbs.

A WALLIS TRACTOR built to meet the special needs of the "Combine" Farmer. Its High Speed of 3 1/3 m.p.h. is just right for average "combine" conditions, and its light weight is ideal for discing, seeding or summer fallowing.

### The Quality of Every Wallis Tractor is now "Certified"—Write for the Story!

Read what an Experienced Tractor Owner Thinks of the Wallis "Combine Special"

Wakeeney, Kansas, Dec. 18, 1926

J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, INC., Racine, Wis.

I have carefully watched and studied almost every make of tractor being built in the past fifteen years and have owned different ones myself and want to tell you about my old Model K Wallis, purchased in 1920. We have worked it hard every year. Double disced from 1000 to 1200 acres in a fall and drilled from 1200 to 1500 acres each year, besides plowing in the spring of the year for summer fallowing, also pulled my J. I. Case 3 row lister as high as 700 acres in one spring, also pulling the 3 row weeder over this ground for two cultivator operations.

I think a lot of my Wallis Tractor, it being light on the ground, yet very powerful, using about one half the weight of some other tractors rated at the same power. I also have a new Wallis OK and since I have added practically all of your improvements to my old K, I don't see any difference in the two.

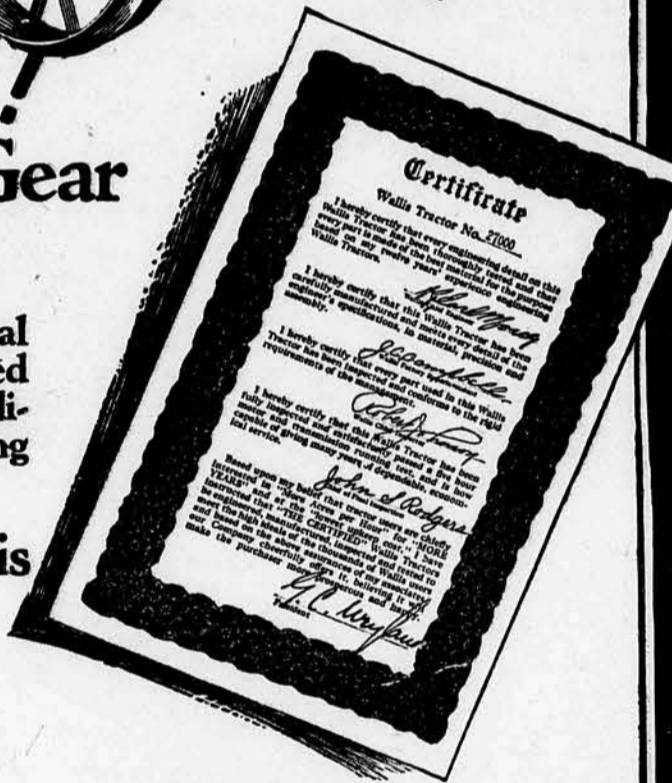
Through your kindness I have been privileged to test out the "Combine Special" features placed on my old tractor and used through the seeding season this fall and surely consider them wonderful improvements and unhesitatingly recommend the "Combine Special" to my fellow wheat growers. They will not be disappointed.

We have other makes of tractors but the Wallis will hit the ball harder from morning till night than anything going down the line, Sunday's included.

JNO. J. DIEBOLD

## J. I. CASE PLOW WORKS, INC. . . . . Racine, Wisconsin

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 with "J. I. CASE" as part of its corporate name.



### The WALLIS Delivers More Power for More Years and at Less Expense

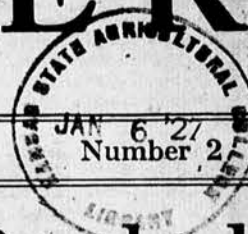
than any other tractor approaching it in weight and Piston Displacement. The Patented U-Frame is the key to the light weight of the Wallis.

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

January 8, 1927



## Staad's Corn Pays Him \$3.50 a Bushel

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**A** BLISTERING sun in a cloudless sky, parched earth, hot winds withering crops in the field just at the time when they are most in need of moisture! Those days are past just now, but there is empty crib and bin room to refresh the memory. And the outcome of another crop year, after all, is a conjecture. To some, these things spell defeat. But others see in them a challenge to their ability and stamina.

Harold E. Staadt, Franklin county, answered it this last year, when the weather was especially belligerent, with an average corn yield of 66.8 bushels an acre, and a good part of it will return \$3.50 a bushel. Staadt has been working to cope with nature in her ugliest extremes. He probably wished as often and fervidly for rain last summer as anyone. It meant cash to him. But thru all the scorching days he was confident that his corn wouldn't be an absolute fizzle. You already know his yield. The fact that he won first on 10 ears of white corn in both old and new classes at the Kansas Free Fair for 1926, first on 10 ears of white and 100 ears of white at the Kansas State Fair, and a large share of the highest honors at these shows for several years back, speaks well for the quality. And additional winnings at the International tend to bolster up this quality idea.

Staad is a seed specialist in the production end, and has grown into the work. When he was only 10 years old his father started Harold and his brothers with a patch of corn every year, and every boy had to look after his particular field. It wasn't long until they started to exhibit at the county institute held in the winter at Ottawa, and to sell some seed. There Harold won several premiums and a trip to the state agricultural college for Farm and Home Week. This clinched his interest in good seed. He began to see there was some opportunity to work out varieties of seed, thru feeding and breeding, that would show up well under adverse conditions. It was an inspiration to know that he didn't have to remain idle, so far as combating the elements was concerned, in crop production.

### Matured in 120 Days

He started farming for himself in the spring of 1920, and pure seed was the dominating factor in his plans. He obtained several different varieties of pure seed corn and tested them for yielding qualities. Tests continued until Pride of Saline was adopted exclusively. A medium-sized, leafy variety, maturing in 115 to 120 days, and with its record of wide adaptation and high yield, it appealed to him. In the process of elimination, Staadt tried Commercial White, Shawnee White, Kansas Sunflower, Midland Yellow, Reid's Yellow, Boone County White and Iowa Silvermine, along with Pride of Saline. "The tests were made by using certified pure seed of every variety, planting two rows of each side by side," he said. "Plowing, planting, cultivation and harvesting were the same in each case, so I am satisfied that I gave the varieties an even chance."

But Pride of Saline won. Last fall Staadt gave the corn he has been breeding and feeding an additional distinction. He now calls it Staadt's Pride of Saline, because it has proved its superiority over a period of three years. "Every variety of corn has its particular type, which is much more important, I think, than the variety itself," he explained. "Much care should be exercised in selecting a healthy, glossy kernel with a small percentage of starch. With slightly unfavorable weather conditions, the starchy kernel is more likely to produce a light, chaffy corn or develop disease. Staadt's Pride of Saline is from pure, certified Pride of Saline brought from the agricultural college in the spring of 1923, from which seed has been selected for three years with the grower's ideal in mind. This selection already has shown its value by the quality and yield of the crop of 1926, which was a very unfavorable season. My 32 acres averaged 66.8 bushels, and the excellent quality was brought out by my winnings. I believe my corn has earned some distinction from other Pride of Saline."

Staad was unable to say whether he has increased the yield of corn in the time he has been working with it, but at least he hasn't lost ground. In 1923 the yield was about the same as for this year. In 1924, an exceptional corn season, the production was 80 bushels an acre, and it was 62 bushels for 1925. He always field selects his seed and has the fields inspected by a representative of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, of which organization he is a director. Seed is selected from standing, disease-free stalks, ears about waist high and with grain of a standard type and composition. "I believe I know every foot of my fields about as well as any man in the state and know where to go to select the best show and seed corn," Staadt

said. "My seed is sacked and placed in the granary until shelling time, and before it is sold it is carefully graded. I always make several germination tests myself, and the Kansas Crop Improvement Association inspector takes two kernels from each of several hundred ears from my seed corn bins at the time of crib inspection. In January. The results of this test at the Kansas State Agricultural College is the official test by which I sell my seed. This never has fallen below 96 per cent of good sprouts. Weather at the time when corn should be maturing has more to do with germination qualities of corn than any other one factor in this locality, I believe. I control disease so far as possible by careful seed selection and by burning old stalks. Also rotation with alfalfa is a great help."

Seed corn sales run from 100 to 500 bushels a year, at \$3.50 a bushel, shelled, graded and sacked. Ninety-five per cent of the sales are made to Kansas customers, but seed corn has gone to six other states. Advertising and exhibiting at the shows gets Staadt all the customers he can handle. He selected seed from his entire 32 acres this last fall. Some years quality will permit a larger seed selection than others. Next season Staadt expects to grow 45 acres for seed. Acreage varies somewhat from year to year with his system of rotation. "My success with corn is due entirely, I think, to proper seed selection and rotation," he said. "In other words, constructive breeding and good feeding. I get



Harold E. Staadt, Franklin County, Holding the 10 Ears of Staadt's Pride of Saline That Won First at the Kansas State Fair. The Basket Contains Other Winners

as much satisfaction out of watching the growth and development of a field of corn from a certain standard of seed selection and soil feeding as the purebred livestock breeder does in watching the growth and development of his animals under a certain standard of breeding or feeding. One means as much as the other in profit or loss at the end of the year. No scrub seed is used—all of it is state certified. It is seed with a pedigree. I never have failed to get a good stand following the rules of seed selection, culture and rotation that I have laid down for myself."

An effort is made to see that the proper amount of plant food is in the soil to keep the plants well fed. This is insured by a rotation of alfalfa four years, corn three years, oats one year and back to alfalfa. Or corn two years, Sweet clover one year and back to corn. Considerable manure also is used. Corn ground is plowed in the winter or spring, and a tandem tractor disk is used about the middle of April, and again just before planting. Seeding starts the last week in April or the first in May. Staadt believes the two disk cultivations and early planting have much to do with obtaining a high yield, and that rotation and alfalfa have more to do with keeping the ground free from weeds than the cultivation.

"Much of the corn in Kansas is planted on loose fall and winter plowed ground after the harrow has gone over it," he said, "thus permitting the weeds to get started ahead of the corn. Weed roots start early in the spring, and if not destroyed before planting, soon will show up. The cultivations before planting also make the ground work better all summer."

"The only added expense in producing seed corn over other corn is the cost of careful seed selection and certification. For the work of selecting and preparing good seed corn, \$1 a bushel is not too much to allow. Expense of certification is quite small, being from \$3 to \$5 for 40 acres of corn, according to the location of the fields."

"I know the average farmer can increase his corn

yield and quality by a good system of crop rotation or by intelligent seed selection, or surely by both. Neglect of both of these is almost sure to spell failure. The average farmer puts enough work on the corn field but does not have the right foundation for production. A good many don't produce more than just enough to pay expenses.

"I am trying to grow a type of corn that will stand adverse weather conditions of any kind, even better than the Pride of Saline. This was the hardest corn known in Kansas when I took it up four years ago."

Kanota oats also is a specialty at the River Bend Seed Farm. Staadt disks the corn ground, then disks again and drills the oats at the rate of 3 bushels an acre. All seed oats are cleaned and graded by means of a fanning mill, and treated for smut before being sown. He cuts with a binder and puts 10 bundles to the shock. Later the oats are stacked and left until winter. "I think this is the best way of insuring quality seed oats," he said, "and it also preserves the straw."

"I always have cleaned and graded my seed thoroughly before planting and used the best seed. Then about two weeks before harvesting I go thru and rogue my fields by stripping off all hybrid heads. I am careful at threshing time not to get a mixture. I started with Kanota as a seed crop in 1921, and my average yield has been about 65 bushels an acre. Seventy bushels in 1925 was the highest, and 60 bushels has been the lowest. My seed never has sold for less than 80 cents a bushel. It costs about \$9 to grow an acre of oats, according to my figures. Interest and taxes differ in various localities, of course. It requires 25 bushels an acre to pay this bill at present market prices. Seven dollars an acre on 50 bushels could be added in case of seed oats production for cleaning, treating, sacking and shipping. A 50-bushel yield for either feed or seed will make a nice profit." Oats Staadt produced make good at fairs, the same as his corn, and the crop sells from Oregon to Pennsylvania, and south into Texas. He has out-generated low yields by helping nature do its level best.

### Combines Are Popular!

By F. A. Wirt

**A**S MUCH as 75 per cent of the wheat in some counties in Southwestern Kansas, Pratt for example, was cut last season with combines. The rapid increase in the use of his machine has been the most important change in the production of the great bread crop in this state in the last few years. And that has been true over all the Great Plains area; since 1923 the growers have changed to the new method of harvesting as fast as the machines were made available by the manufacturers.

In 1924 combines were first used successfully in Illinois, largely for the threshing of soybeans. Since then quite a large number of combines have been sold in that state for the harvesting of grain as well as beans. Some years ago a Michigan farmer purchased a combine and has had satisfactory results. Likewise it is true that a farmer living on an island in the Susquehanna River in Eastern Pennsylvania purchased a combine several years ago and he, too, has found the new method a success.

In 1925 combines were sold in Delaware and Mississippi for the harvesting of soybeans; also in North and South Dakota for the harvesting of wheat. It is not generally known perhaps that in 1922 the Experimental Station of the Dominion Department of Agriculture, Swift Current, Saskatchewan, was experimenting with a combine. Their tests have continued since then, we might add, with results not unfavorable to the combine. In 1926 combines have been used, with more or less success, outside of the accepted combine area, in parts of Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mississippi, North and South Dakota and Canada. Experimental work has been carried on in some of these and other states.

Usually a long interval must elapse between the first design and general acceptance of an efficient machine manufactured in quantity. This has been true of the steel plow, the grain binder, the tractor and all farm machines, including the combine.

It is true that the combines were in use in the Pacific states long before they were introduced into the Great Plains area, but conditions out there are far different from what are found in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado and Montana, or anywhere this side of the Rocky Mountains. Many thoughtful and well posted specialists in the farm machinery field doubted for a long

(Continued on Page 24)

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 advertisement in Kansas Farmer."

**I** WANT to commend the stand taken by President Coolidge in refusing to sanction the military program for a great navy and army. The big navy folks say we are in grave danger because we are not building cruisers as rapidly as Great Britain and Japan. They insist that in order to be ready for a war with one or the other of these powers we should spend 400 million dollars at once in building new warships, and this, of course, would mean that we must recruit our naval force up to at least twice what it is now. The army promoters are with the navy organization in this demand. They say our regular army is inadequate.

Now from the military standpoint the position of President Coolidge that we had better depend on cultivating a spirit of friendship with other nations than to depend on military force is wholly wrong, but these militarists themselves are not entirely consistent. They do not dare to be. What they really want is universal military conscription, but they know the American people will not stand for that—not yet. They hope, however, that they may be able to scare the people into a state of mind where they will consent to turning this country into an armed camp.

What is the military attitude? If you have any doubt about it read a few of the alarmist articles written by military men and those who sympathize with them.

They say we have no friends among the other nations of the earth; that all of these nations not only hate us but also are envious of us and hope for an opportunity to take from us the wealth we have and which they want. They strongly intimate that there is very grave danger that two or more, perhaps all, of these nations are preparing to combine and make war on us, and that our only way to be safe is to be prepared to combat this combination with sufficient force to protect us from the attack.

If these militarists are right, then of course we must have an army big enough to whip the combined armies of our adversaries, and a navy big enough to whip the combined navies of our adversaries, and a fleet of fighting airplanes great enough to whip all of the airplanes our enemies can put into action. That would mean, at a moderate estimate, that we must have a standing army of at least 5 million men always ready for action, and a navy at least four times as large as our present navy and at least 20 times as many effective fighting airplanes as we have now.

Such a force can never be recruited in this country by voluntary enlistment, and every military man knows that perfectly well. It could be accomplished only by compulsory military service on a vastly greater scale than was in operation by Germany before the World War. It would mean that every able-bodied young man in the United States would be compelled to give up from three to seven years of life to military service and become subject to the military tyranny that always goes with compulsory military service. It would mean that instead of spending half to three-quarters of a billion dollars a year on our army and navy, we would have to spend 4 to 5 billion dollars, to say nothing of the loss of productive man power caused by withdrawing these young men from productive industry. If world peace depends on military force then these militarists are right, but the whole history of the world proves conclusively that they are wrong. And if they are wrong then even our present standing army and navy are larger than necessary. In time of peace the nation needs an army and navy large enough for a national police force and that only.

President Coolidge does not believe that our national security depends on armed force, and in this he is entirely right.

Edward A. Olson, the United States District Attorney for Northern Illinois, who has just tendered his resignation, declares that 30 million dollars in graft is collected annually in Cook county, that is, in Chicago. Of course he does not have the exact figures; probably if he had they would show the total to be greater than his estimate, for it is reasonable to suppose that a great deal of money is spent in graft that is never disclosed. However, 30 million dollars seems like a tremendous amount to be spent for corruption. Naturally the parties who supply the graft funds do so for the purpose of defeating the laws against crime, or to get public contracts that will yield them illegitimate profits.

While Chicago has a bad record there is no reason to believe it is worse in proportion to popula-

**Passing Comment**

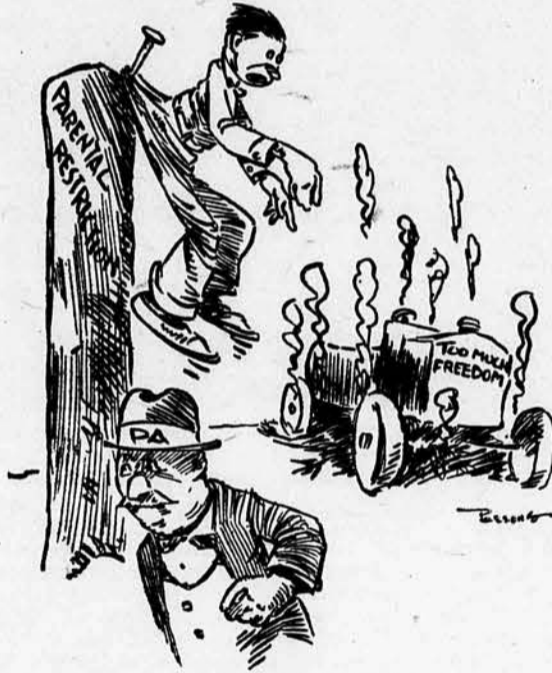
—By T. A. McNeal

tion than other big cities, and if that is true then the amount spent for graft in the entire United States is appalling, and almost makes one lose faith in humanity. However, while corruption is widespread it also is true that only a small percentage of the population profits by it.

Attorney Olson does not suggest just what can be done to correct the evil. He does say that if there were no graft and all the agencies set up for the enforcement of law would honestly co-operate the country could be made bone dry, even Chicago. I have no doubt he is correct.

This scientist who says that in 200 years from now nobody will have to work may be right. But, I ask you, what good does that do us?

Folks who are opposed to vaccination seem to have scored a point against the medical profession. An eminent specialist has discovered that consider-



A Real "Safety First"

able vaccine matter carries tubercular germs. These can be killed by sufficient exposure to sunlight, but how is the person who is being vaccinated to know whether the vaccine has had a sunbath?

It is easy to be honest when one has plenty of money and the payment of his debts requires no sacrifice; it is not nearly so easy when in order to meet his obligations he and his family must get along on short rations and few clothes. It also is easy to say, when you are in good health and living comfortably, "Don't worry." But when old man Trouble is on your back it isn't nearly so easy.

**A Difference of Opinion**

**I** HAVE two letters from subscribers, both commenting on an editorial that appeared several weeks ago, touching on the situation in Mexico. One of these letters is from an ardent Catholic who is entirely sympathetic with the Catholic Church in Mexico, and the other is from a subscriber who, I take it, is opposed to the Catholic Church.

To show the feeling of the first subscriber, I quote from his letter the following paragraph:

"I have been quite disgusted at repeatedly reading in your columns your what Graham McNamee of WEAU would call 'a dirty crack' at the Catholic Church in Mexico because of your allegation that it has made a 300-year failure of educating

the Mexican. Of course, with you it is dignified by being an undeniable fact.\* If you are so proficient in facts why not give your readers a few more facts that, in justice to that unfortunate people, are indispensable to a correct understanding of the situation? Tell your readers that the vast majority of the Mexican population is of Indian descent; that the blood of the aborigines still flows in their veins. Aborigines—the more cultured of whom were skilled in the religious ceremonial of human sacrifice. Tell them that the devoted Catholic missionaries taught these forsaken natives to know, love and serve their God and Creator; and taught them temperance and morality in human conduct with an effectiveness that puts our cultured United States to shame."

Now here is a quotation from the other reader's letter: "I certainly am proud of your treatment of conditions in Mexico. When I lived on the border separating the United States and Mexico in 1886, most of the people living in that locality were raised there, and socially and politically were more Mexican than American; the Roman Catholic Church ruled the country. After railroads were built thru that section people from the Eastern states began to come in and settle, but the Catholic Church continued to make a strenuous effort to dominate our side of the border; prior to that it had full control of such schools as there were, supplying them with Catholic teachers."

The writer continues with a drastic criticism of the Catholic Church and the effect it has had on Mexico.

I apprehend that neither of these subscribers is able to take a fair, unprejudiced view of the Mexican situation. One is ready to sanction whatever the church has done or may do without question, while the other is just as ready to condemn everything the church has done or may do. Personally, I think both of them are wrong. I have no doubt the Catholic Church in Mexico has many good things to its credit, but the fact still remains that the Mexican people are plunged in ignorance and poverty, and along with that fact is the other, which of course the writer of the letter first quoted does not deny, and this is that for 300 years the education of these people has been in the hands of the church. Now possibly if the church had had nothing to do with the education of these people, they would have been just as ignorant as they are, but in that case the writer who criticizes me so sharply would not have hesitated to say that whatever power had the education of these people in charge had made a failure of it. Even granting that the church has done the best it could, the fact that 90 per cent of the natives of Mexico are entirely illiterate proves that the educational system has been a failure.

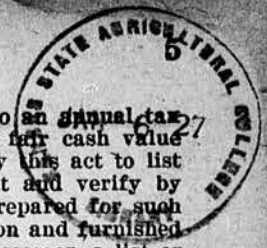
It cannot be successfully declared that these people are destitute of capacity. There are a number of Mexican children attending the public schools in Topeka; their teachers, without exception, say they are as bright mentally, on the average, as American children. At the beginning they are handicapped because they do not understand the English language, but they are naturally just as bright as the white children. Now if for 300 years the children of Mexicans were permitted to attend free public schools and at the end of that period 90 per cent of the Mexican children in that neighborhood were still illiterate, any fair-minded person would say that the public school system was a failure.

**Bill Wilkins on Cold Weather**

**W**HEN I hear these pikers talkin' about cold weather," remarked Bill Wilkins to Truthful James, "it makes me weary. If they hed experienced the cold weather that I experienced when I wuz with the whale ship, Dolphin, in Baffin's Bay in the winter uv '68, they would know what real cold weather is. We hed a spirit thermometer on the ship that would register down to 90 below zero. Along about the last week in January it started to git colder; up to that time, James, the worst cold weather we hed hed wuz 50 below.

"There wuzn't no sudden, howlin' blizzard. If the change hed come sudden yours truly wouldn't be here to relate the circumstance. As I recollect, on January 24 the thermometer registered 50 below zero. On the 25th it went as low as 55. On the 26th the instrument showed 60. On the 27th it stood at 65. On the 28th it wuz 70 below; on the 29th it wuz 75 and on the 30th it wuz 80 below.

"The last day uv January it wuz 85 below. Just as reg'lar as the clock, you see; each succeedin' day just 5 degrees colder than the previous day. That



give us a chance to get acclimated and that saved our lives. We thought that it had hit the bottom when it went down to 85, but the next day it wuz 90 below; just the same gait, you see. Well, that wuz the limit uv the thermometer, but the next day we could tell that wuz just as much colder than it wuz the day before as the day before wuz colder than the day before that; the next day the temperature continued to fall gradually and steadily, and that continued 'til the middle uv February.

"On Valentine's day, as near as we could figure it, the temperature wuz 155 below zero. Then just when it wuz the coldest there wuz a terrible thunderstorm. The thunder wuz a rollin' and the lightning a flashin' continuous. Long jagged streaks uv lightning crossed the sky in all directions, but the curious thing about it, James, wuz that all uv that lightning wuz froze solid. The ice round the ship wuz covered with frozen streaks uv lightning, and the crew picked up several cords uv that frozen lightning and stored it in the hold uv the ship. We wuz somewhat short uv meat, and I went out and shot a polar bear that weighed about a ton and a half. It wuz a long shot, over 500 yards. The gun had a big bore and shot a big bullet, but that day it wuz so cold and there wuz so much frost in the air that before the bullet reached the bear it had gathered so much ice that it wuz the size of an ordinary cannon ball, and just naturally blowed the whole head off that bear.

"At that the animal didn't fall, it just froze stiff in its tracks immegitly. I looked up and saw what seemed to be a flock uv Arctic elderdown ducks flyin' overhead, and I wasted considerable ammunition tryin' to bring down some uv them ducks, but my shots didn't hev no effect whatever, and finally I discovered that that flock uv ducks wuz froze solid 150 feet up in the air. There air several natural hot springs along the shores uv Baffin's Bay which spout uv steam and bilin' hot water at all times uv the day or night, winter and summer. They wuz spoutin' steam and what seemed like bilin' water at this time, but when I went over to one uv them springs I discovered that the steam wuz froze solid, likewise the bilin' water. I carried some uv the frozen bilin' water and frozen steam to the ship and thawed them out. As soon as the water was thawed it commenced to hle again, just as it did in ordinary weather, and likewise the steam.

"But the worst trouble we hed wuz with that frozen lightning. It wuz warm inside the ship and purty soon that lightning commenced to thaw out and play round the fo'cus' something fierce. Fortunately nobody was actually killed, but nearly every man hed a narrer escape. By that time it wuz perfectly clear outside, but inside the ship there wuz a ragin' thunderstorm, thunder rollin' and lightning flashin'. I hed a crop uv luxuriant whiskers which wuz all burned off by the thawed lightning. A feller by the name uv Abe Stevens tried to bite off some uv that frozen lightning, and it became active just as it reached his throat and darned near blowed his fool head off. We managed to toss some uv the lightning overboard before it thawed out, but the ship wuz considerable damaged by what we couldn't heave over. In two or three days after that the weather turned warm, that is, warm fur that country, and them ducks I was speakin' uv thawed out and flew away just as if nuthin' hed happened."

### Difficult to Collect, Maybe

A, a minor, borrowed some money of the bank, giving one note for \$25 and one for \$65 in order to buy a horse, saddle and bridle to be used on a job he was supposed to have. His uncle, B, signed the notes with him. The first day on the road to his job he sold the outfit to C

for \$25 and returned home. B got \$12.50 more from C and compelled A to pay the \$25 note with interest and the balance of \$8.93 on the \$65 note. This note will be due July 14, 1927. After this episode A was placed in the state industrial reformatory at Hutchinson on a charge of grand larceny. What procedure will be necessary to compel A to pay this note? S.

Probably if A repudiates the notes on the ground that he was a minor at the time he signed them he cannot be compelled to pay them. He could not be sued while he is serving his sentence in the reformatory. If he does not repudiate the notes on the ground that he was a minor, after he attains his majority suit may be brought against him and judgment obtained.

### 25 Cents on Every \$100

Will you publish the late law in regard to the recording and filing of chattel and real estate mortgages? Are they subject to taxation, and if so are they listed at face value? R. H. R.

The intangible tax law is too long to publish in full. The title of the act reads as follows:

"An act relating to the taxation of money and credits, providing for penalty, and repealing section 79-1407 of the Revised Statutes of 1923 and all acts



and parts of acts in conflict with the provisions of this act."

"Money" includes gold and silver, United States Treasury notes and bank notes. "Credits" include notes, mortgages, foreign stocks, bonds, annuities, royalties, contracts, copyrights, claims secured by deeds and every liquidated claim and demand for money or other valuable thing except notes or obligations secured by mortgages on real estate, which mortgages have been recorded in this state and a registration fee or tax paid thereon, and shares of stock on which taxes are otherwise payable under the laws of this state. Shares or stock in building and loan associations, other than permanent shares or stock, shall be deemed credits, and shall be classified as money on deposit, for the full amount of the cash withdrawal of the same, at the time of the levy of the tax herein provided for.

Money and credits are subject to an annual tax of 25 cents on every \$100 of the fair cash value thereof. Every person required by this act to list money and credits shall make out and verify by his oath, upon a separate blank prepared for such purpose by the state tax commission and furnished to him by the assessor or deputy assessor, a list or statement of money and credits as hereinbefore provided.

Any person violating the preceding section in regard to listing his money or credits shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction fined not less than \$100 and not more than \$500.

Before any mortgage of real property or renewal or extension of the same shall be received and filed for record after March, 1925, there shall be paid to the register of deeds of the county in which such property or any part thereof is situated a registration fee for every \$100 and major fraction thereof, of the principal debt or obligation which is secured by such mortgage, the sum of 25 cents.

The holder of any mortgage of real estate recorded prior to March 1, 1925, may pay to the register of deeds of the proper county the tax herein prescribed, on the amount of debt secured by the mortgage at the time of such payment, as shown by the affidavit of the owner of such mortgage, filed with said register of deeds for the unexpired term of such mortgage. The register of deeds on such payment shall endorse upon the said instrument a receipt for the payment of such registration fee, together with the unpaid amount of the secured indebtedness at the date of such payment. Thereafter such mortgage and the note secured thereby shall not be otherwise taxable, and no penalties or back taxes shall be imposed or collected on any such mortgage or debt by reason of such mortgage having theretofore been withheld or omitted from the assessment rolls. This registration fee is in addition to the fees fixed by law for filing and recording such instruments.

### Didn't Violate the Law

The other night I got some cigaret papers out of the mail and the deputy sheriff made me open them, and then took them. I obtained the papers by sending off some coupons. As I am only 15 years old do you think I could get them back? I did not want them for smoking but for wiping glasses. What can he do about it? What is the penalty for having either liquor or cigarets in one's possession? Could I obtain any damages? B. D.

Section 2201 of Chapter 21 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

It shall be unlawful for any person, company, or corporation to barter, sell or give away any cigarets or cigaret papers, or any disguise or subterfuge of either of these, or to have any cigarets or cigaret papers in or about any store or other place for barter, sale or free distribution. If, upon what seems to be reasonable evidence, any person, company or corporation is suspected of having in his or its possession any cigarets or cigaret papers intended to be offered for barter, sale or free distribution, then, upon the sworn complaint of any citizen of the state of Kansas, specifying fully as to the alleged facts in the case, any officer authorized to make arrests may search the premises of such person, company or corporation and may confiscate any cigarets or cigaret papers so found. The possession of such cigaret materials shall be considered evidence of a direct violation of this act.

Section 2203 of the same chapter provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, company or corporation to sell or give away to any minor under 21 years old any cigarets, cigars, cigaret papers, tobacco or any other such materials connected with the smoking of tobacco.

Merely having in possession cigaret papers would not of itself be a violation of the law, and if this minor can prove that he was not using or intending to use these papers for smoking purposes he could recover them from the officer.

# A Resolution For the New Year

THIS country's wheat crop is the largest in the world, but it just about pays the cost of our state governments.

As a people we raise more food crops and more cotton than any other people on the globe. But the total value of all these crops was not enough to pay the taxes assessed against us last year by states, cities, towns, counties and townships. Nor would half of all the money deposited in our savings banks do more than pay half of our annual tax bill this year.

I cite these facts presented at the recent convention of the American Farm Bureau Federation at Chicago to show how ever-increasing taxation is overtaking and consuming the country's productive wealth. It seems we are coming to that—when the annual labor of our farm population on 6½ million farms and on 340 million acres is sufficient to meet only the costs of our state governments.

This is a pertinent subject to discuss at New Years and after tax-paying time, for the happiness and the well-being of all of us is wrapped up in it. Lower taxes mean lower living costs and a higher buying power for everybody's dollar. As President Coolidge puts it, "Sound tax reduction means a reduction in the charge on the necessities of life."

James A. Emery of the National Association of Manufacturers estimates that about 75 per cent of our gross production as a people is consumed in sustaining life and in replacing the parts of our economic machine. The 25 per cent left over is the fund of our progress. Individually and as a people we can advance only thru the use of this surplus,

he points out. Of this surplus our public expenditures for and by government take half. That is, our annual bill for taxes takes 12½ per cent of the gross annual value of all the commodities we produce as a nation, also of the entire work or service performed by the people.

Yet the per cent steadily is increasing.

Six great cuts in Federal taxes have been made by our last two national administrations, it is true, besides tremendous reductions in the national debt. But this has been more than overcome by the increasing expenditure of states, cities and counties and by an enormous increase in their permanent debt.

The national debt reached its peak on June 30, 1919, when it was 25,482 million dollars. In six years this was reduced to 19,291 million dollars, or more than 6,000 million dollars.

But the bonded debt of the states and their communities, which amounted to \$3,183,697,000 in 1913, had grown to \$10,261,854,000 by 1925, increasing at the rate of 1 billion dollars a year in the three years from 1922 to 1925.

Now state and local governments are issuing tax-exempt bonds at the rate of 1,300 million dollars a year.

This all comes back on the taxpayer and accounts for the defeat of proposed bond issues in the last election, amounting to hundreds of millions, a wholesome sign that the taxpayer is waking up to one of the chief causes of his high taxes.

In 1924, our total expenditure for government, national, state and local, was about 10,252 million

dollars. It was more in 1925 and in 1926. But having reduced its expenditures the Federal Government is now spending a little more than 3,000 million dollars annually, while state and local government is spending more than 7¼ billion dollars every 12 months.

We should stop piling up debt. We should do more paying as we go along. Then we won't spend so much. Necessary bond issues should not outlast the life of the improvement for which they are issued. The capacity of state and local government to go into debt should be limited where there is not already a line of demarcation.

As a means of controlling public expenditure, extend the budget system to include local government. Last but not least, abolish every duplication of government and combine and simplify other governmental activities.

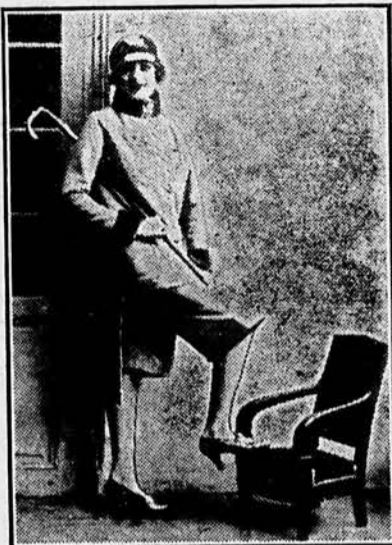
All these things the taxpayer should and may rightfully demand. Unless he interests himself in promoting these reforms, he may most assuredly expect to see his taxes multiply and rise higher and higher.

Here is a New Year resolve the taxpayer may well make and keep. If he does there will be happier new years to come for all of us.

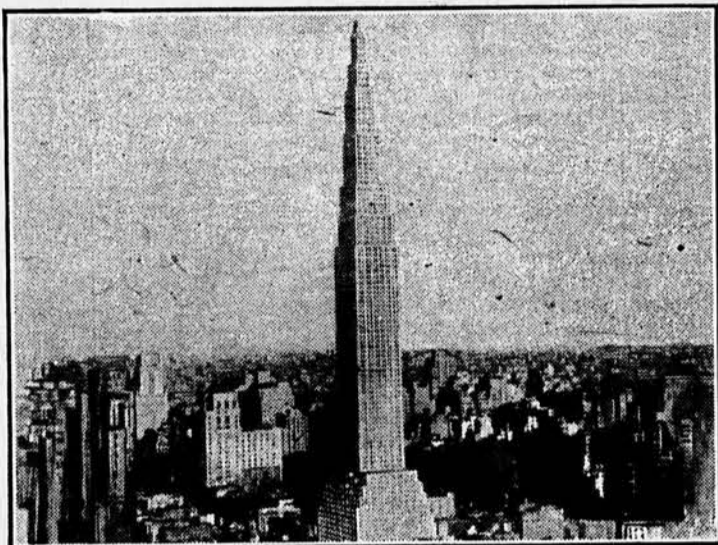
*Arthur Capper*

Washington, D. C.

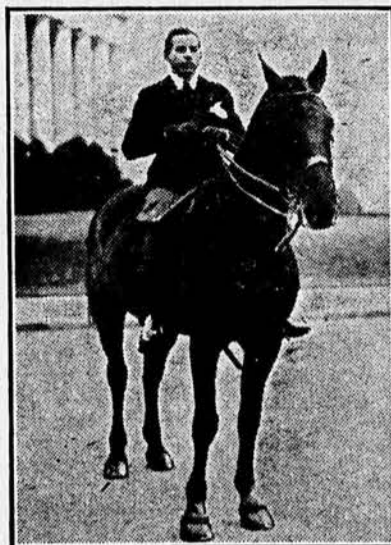
# World Events in Pictures



"Carriere," a Smart Ensemble of Blue Sport Tissue Trimmed with Blue Rabbit and a Pantalette Skirt, is the Most Advanced Paris Sport Fashion by Amy Linker



The Tallest Building in the World, to be Known as the Larkin Tower Building, Will be Erected in West 42nd Street, New York. It Will be an Office Structure 1,208 Feet Tall, Costing 18 Million Dollars, Plus 4½ Million Dollars for the Ground It Occupies



John Coolidge, Son of the President, Who Has Been Visiting the White House on Vacation from College, Enjoyed a Wintery Horseback Ride Thru Potomac Park



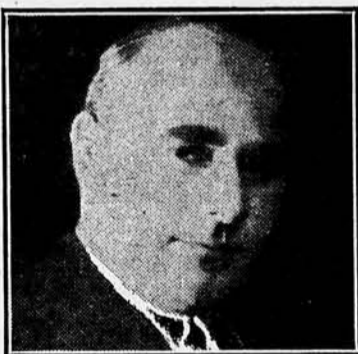
Members of C. C. Pyles' Troup of Tennis Stars Find the Climate of California Quite to Their Liking and Usually Find Time to Indulge in Recreations Aside from the Field in Which They Are Noted. Photo Shows Vincent Richards and Suzanne Lenglen on the Beach Trying Their Hands in Art Work



A Tigress, Milk-Fed from a Bottle, Has Just Joined the London Zoo. About the Size of a Newfoundland Dog, She Still Has 3 Inches of Growth to Make at the Shoulder, While She is Expected to Double Her Weight. She is Tame and Will Follow a Man About Like a Dog



The U. S. Immigration Department Now is Carrying Its War Against Alien Invaders Into the Air. Photo Shows a Plane Used by the U. S. Border Patrol and Two of the American Immigration Officers. They Sweep Over the International Boundary Separating the United States from Mexico



A. S. Horovitz, New York, Discoverer of "Narcosan," Much Discussed Treatment for Drug Addicts, Which Recently Was Announced After Successful Tests in 400 Cases



General von Mackensen, Famous German Commander in the World War, as He Appeared on His 75th Birthday. He is Wearing the Red Uniform of the Former Imperial "Lieb Husaren" Regiment, Distinguished by the Skull and Cross-Bones on the Tchako



Vesuvius, After 20 Years of Rest, Belches Lava. Photo Shows View of the Active Cone. Note the Spray of Liquid Lava Thrown to One Side. It Destroyed Vegetation in Its Path. A Lava Column 6 Feet Deep and 20 Feet Wide Flowed from the Mouth of the Crater Into the Valley of Inferno for About a Third of a Mile



Samuel Perkins, Dorchester, Mass., Introduced New Types of Kites Which Can be Elevated Without Running with Them as is the Case with Ordinary Kites. By Manipulating the Ropes and Playing the Gusts of Wind, the Kites Will Rise Nearly Vertically Into the Air. Photo Shows Mr. Perkins with Several of His Kites

# How Smith Sees the Market

**Y**OUNG stuff is going to find a stronger market in the future than it has in the past, if E. C. Smith, Linn county, reads the signs correctly. And he has some backing for any ideas he may have on the subject. For 22 years he studied the retail end of the meat business from behind the counter and in addition to that he has been actively engaged in the production end for 11 years.

"Baby beeves—that is one of my hobbies," he said. "They are bounding into usefulness. Baby beef has the quality the American people appreciate. Once they have used prime beef, that is what they want and demand, and they are willing to pay for it. The baby beef question has a bright future, indeed. And the beauty of it is that any boy or girl can raise baby beef without much cash. It is a profitable stepping stone to better farming in the future." Mr. Smith has played a leading role in making the baby beef club in his county the second largest in the state. And in the process of doing this he has studied the project from every angle.

American pride is a great factor to play up to. Mr. Smith thinks that is one thing which will figure prominently in a good market for young pigs. "Mrs. A wants the small pork chop," he said. "It is tasty and sweet, and she knows that every bite is appreciated. She doesn't want coarse sow meat—it would hurt her pride if she couldn't serve a whole pork chop."

"But how about a possible large increase in production?" Mr. Smith was asked. "Demand for young stuff will handle any increase," he answered. He figures that the buying public will be educated to use baby beef and young pork more and more in the future. "There will be slumps, of course," he said. "But over a period of years it will work out and be profitable. Young pigs and baby beeves always will be worth the money. There will be some demand for lard now, but there are so many substitutes for lard now that the demand will not be in any great volume."

"You must study the game as you go along," Mr. Smith continued. "Last year I figured it wouldn't be profitable, from a breeding standpoint, to keep many boars, and it has proved that way. But I believe this year will show a good profit for hogs. My main reason for thinking this way is an ever increasing daily consumption of fresh meat—this is the best sign. If it increases it takes care of production. Consider our foreign demand, the prevalence of disease now, and a short pig crop. Those things make me think that 1927 will be profitable for hog producers. I watch for signs from year to year like this to guide me. I'm sure it will be profitable to hold breeding stock now."

When Mr. Smith went on the farm 11 years ago he started breeding Shorthorns, Durocs and Percheron horses. The cows came first. "I pay special attention to milk flow," he explained. "While I don't class my herd as milkers, I don't have to use nurse cows. Beef is a first consideration and milk is secondary. That to me is a great combination. My foundation stock had to be bought when I started, but I'm producing my own females now. That is the most satisfactory way. I'm saving 12 daughters of Fair Marshal this year." The Smith herd now consists of 60 head, but the annual sale, October 9, disposed of 32. Smith sells all the best bulls. He prides himself on "producing the sires that produce the baby beeves." And, of course, that is one thing that has prompted him to study the baby beef situation so closely.

"I've just used plain farm feeds produced on a prairie farm," Smith explained. "I depend on my silo for cheap feed. I use cane and soybeans, corn and soybeans or kafir and soybeans. At least one of these combinations can be grown in any part of the state and will make a good, balanced ration. I select soybeans that produce height and tonnage. The machine would miss the short soys. I use the combination planter and get both crops into the row in one operation." Smith produces a good, farmer type hog, and the same holds true with the horses. He now has 70 head of purebred Durocs. He maintains a breeding herd of 10 tried sows.

## \$1 a Pound for Feathers

**F**OR more than 40 years Mrs. Albert Maresh has raised geese. And she is still at it. During those 40 years she has sold feathers, featherbeds, pillows, cushions and goose grease—and fat geese for Thanksgiving and Christmas dinners. Ordinarily a pound of feathers is obtained from five or six geese, providing it is not the first picking, says Mrs. Maresh. The young geese may be picked when 9 or 10 weeks old, and at periods of eight weeks after that.

About 16 pounds of feathers are required to make a featherbed. One dollar a pound is the price now charged for feathers, altho Mrs. Maresh has received as high as \$1.50 a pound. Sales have ranged in amounts from 3 or 4 to 35 pounds. Most sales have been local, altho in one instance the feathers were shipped to Texas. Mrs. Maresh now has feather beds 40 years old, and they are still as soft and fluffy as the day they were made.

Fifty Gray Toulouse geese were raised this year on the Maresh farm 3 miles south of Emporia. The eggs came from three old geese and a gander. Only about a 50 per cent hatch was obtained last spring, 100 eggs being set. The damp wet spring was hard

on the goslings, and a few died. Most of the eggs are hatched by hens, altho Mrs. Maresh says that geese make better mothers for their own young. The old geese lay 15 eggs and then want to set, but may be broken up one or two times and will then lay another setting of eggs.

By Thanksgiving geese usually weigh 10 or 15 pounds. They fatten quicker in cold weather, and are in still better condition for Christmas. When geese are fattened for market they must be shut up and fed like hogs. Ordinarily they live on grass and water. Geese are tedious to care for, and hard to raise thru the young stage, and have to be watched closely. "They are just naturally dumb. They never learn anything themselves," says Mrs. Maresh.

## Jingoes and the President

**L**ED on by high naval officers who are fighting President Coolidge's international peace policy, a group representing self-styled patriotic societies in New York adopted a resolution recently declaring that the United States is defenseless and is playing into the hands of its enemies. It was a retired rear admiral, Bradley A. Fiske, who instructed this group of jingoes that "the American



naval situation is one full of peril to the nation." He visualized a "menace" in the "concerted action of Great Britain and Japan in the East."

It is characteristic of militaristic jingoes to regard the most peaceable co-operation of other governments as necessarily a menace to this country, tho probably nothing else in the world is so far from the desires of the British government or the English people and their dominions as war with the United States. If it is ever possible it will be due to such saber-rattling patriots as Admiral Fiske and Admiral Robison, who invented a Japanese mobilization five years ago to frighten the Government into Pearl Harbor oil storage thru arrangements that have been invalidated by two federal courts.

A powerful organized effort, based mainly on the unfounded "menaces" conjured by high military officers, evidently will be made to defeat President Coolidge in his aim of promoting international friendship and peace and further steps toward reduction of armament, which to the jingoes of the military services is something to be forestalled at all hazards.

It is the President's purpose, as plainly declared in his annual message, to take another course than that of arms rivalry as a means of promoting international peace, understanding and good will. In his message he emphatically contradicted the allegations of the military jingoes as to the inferiority of the defenses of the United States. They are adequate, he declared, and there is no cause for disparagement of naval equipment, which is chronically minimized by naval officers. In a former message the President mildly remonstrated with officers who attempt to inject the army and navy into politics and to influence Congress in behalf of militarism.

The country and Congress face the alternatives of following the President or of defeating his aims and making the United States a promoter of war instead of peace by resumption of the policy of armament rivalry. If the jingo societies are bringing pressure to bear to thwart the objects of the administration, organizations that favor world peace certainly have a duty to throw all their influence to its support.

## Here is a Girl Champion

**C**AN a girl grow corn? You might ask some Leavenworth county boys that question; they probably would answer "yes," and add that a girl beat them last year. It happened in a contest sponsored by business men of Leavenworth. Fifty business houses and members of the Rotary club, co-operating with the Farm Bureau, put on a corn

growing contest as a means of bringing town and country closer together. Every business man or club member was to choose a farm boy or girl and provide seed corn, Pride of Saline and Reid's Yellow Dent being specified. The contest was on an acre basis, but some of the boys and girls handled considerably more than that. Every contestant was to care for his corn, report regularly to his sponsor and show a bushel of corn in Leavenworth this winter.

Thirty-nine boys and three girls entered the contest—and Alice Adams, 17 years old, won highest honors. Not so bad for three girls against 39 boys! Twenty-two contestants, including the three girls, finished. Most of those who dropped out did so because they didn't have anything with which to finish. Alice won grand championship, first for best bushel of white corn, first for best 10 ears, second for single ear and second on record keeping and the story about her work. She was the outstanding contestant, according to E. H. Leker, county agent. She grew an acre of corn in the corner of a wheat field. There was wheat on two sides of her corn, and she "had a time" with the Chinch bugs. But she produced 57 bushels an acre, regardless of her worries. She used a creosote barrier and a commercial preparation that was dusted on the corn. Alice got \$43 of the money offered by Leavenworth business men. Bryan Logan, her cousin, was second in point of honors and cash won in the contest. He got \$35 and several high placings on his corn, and strange to say his yield was 57 bushels an acre, too. He figured a profit of \$25.50 an acre. Alice allowed \$35 for expenses in her corn production and came out with a profit of \$30. She was the only club member in Leavenworth county to select 10 ears for the two state fairs. She won second at Topeka and first at Hutchinson. Alice is a senior in high school now, and says she is going to pay her way thru the Kansas State Agricultural College. She has been saving money for some time for this purpose.

The contest was such a success this year that it now will be an annual affair. The show was held in Leavenworth, December 14, 15 and 16, and ended with a big feed, the boys and girls being the guests of the business men. The corn brought in by the boys and girls was scheduled to be sold, but in view of the annual event idea, plans were changed. This now is to be stored until next spring, when a new group will be started in on the work.

A general corn show, seed exchange and a division for women, in which they showed cakes, bread and doughnuts, were conducted in connection with the junior end. More than 500 farm folks found time to look in on the show in its infancy, so perhaps another year will bring in a good many more. And if you ask the business men what they think of it, they will say it is one of the best ways to get acquainted with farm folks. It didn't hurt their business at all, but that isn't the thing that makes them happiest. They feel that it was worth the effort and money just to see what the boys and girls could do, and to get a little better understanding of what farm folks are about.

## Henry Ford's Counsel

**A**SKED about business conditions for 1927, Henry Ford replied: "That would be a prophecy, and I am not a prophet." However, the great Detroit wizard has his ideas about 1927. "The country is getting back to normal," he says, "but some folks find normal too slow for them." This cryptic statement seems to be explained by Ford's opinion of installment buying. "There is too much debt, for one thing; too much installment buying. We must learn to call credit by its real name—debt. When financiers flourish on credit, you may depend on it that plenty of other people are withering under debt. The American home needs better business management. It should keep solvent and liberate itself from the pressure of high-powered salesmanship reinforced by the installment lure."

Compared with other business magnates, Henry Ford may be styled old-fashioned, and his counsels are the old-fashioned kind that until the furore for installment purchases, discounting the future, were regarded as wise, encouraging thrift. "Let the American home manage its own affairs wisely," says Henry Ford, "and the country will be all right." If this is conservative advice, it can also be commended as "safe and sane."

## Usual Democratic Strategy

**A**LTHO the Congressional session is not very old, the Democratic Congressional strategy has already been evident. Democratic activities in the House and Senate are based first, last and always on the theory that whatever the President suggests is wrong, and whatever they think is right. The curious distinction, of course, is that what the President thinks he says in plain black and white, but what the Democrats think continues to reverberate within their brain cells and is never a matter of public record.

When President Coolidge suggested a return of surplus taxes to the people the Democrats at once began to fill and are filling the air with assertions that his suggestion is all wrong. They charge he wants to pay money to people who never pay taxes, that the individual returns will be very small, and that the major amount of the refund will go to the great business corporations. But while disagreeing with every line and phrase of the President's suggestions they have yet to make one of their own.

# Another Good Year for Hogs?

## Here Has Been One Bright Spot in the Whole Business of Farming

BY HARLEY HATCH

IN ALL the ups and downs in farming since 1923 there has been one bright spot which has not been dimmed. I refer to the hog business. Since 1924 the hog feeding business has been more profitable than I have ever seen it in all the years that elapsed between 1882 and 1924. The present outlook is for at least another year of hog profits; one can scarcely lose money when corn sells for 65 cents a bushel and live hogs bring \$11 a hundred at the local stockyards. A farmer, George Barrett, living east of Burlington, has handed to me a brief memorandum of his hog business in the last four years. He started with four Duroc sows four years ago. He kept these sows as his pig raisers, and from them alone he has received in that time \$2,103. In addition he has given away 32 pigs and has killed five for meat, and still has on hand 21 head of young hogs and three of the old sows in addition. These sows were very prolific, and altogether had 85 pigs in each of the years 1924 and 1925. Of course this is very far from being net profit but, with corn selling from 60 to 80 cents a bushel and live hogs bringing from \$11 to \$13.50 a hundred at the local stockyards, there is no doubt a percentage of profit here such as a farmer seldom sees.

### A Good Christmas Trade

Christmas day was a beautiful one here, following several days of cloudy, misty weather during which just enough rain fell to muck up the roads. But with oil haulers and heavy cars with balloon tires it takes but a few hours for a good track to be ironed out, and town merchants reported that no trade was lost because of bad roads. There is considerable activity among oil drillers here. A number of wells are going down in this neighborhood, and several new locations are reported. In one well brought in near this farm oil was found in the Peru sand; the well was shot and then shut down. No one seems to know how much oil the well is making. No one here is doing any planning on how they are to spend their prospective oil money; they prefer to see the actual cash before doing that. This is good feed saving weather for livestock.

### Yes, Times Are Better

There was a neighborhood Christmas tree at both Sunnyside and Hopewell districts, one on Thursday and one on Friday night. In both instances the teachers had their pupils well drilled, they put on a program good enough to interest anyone, and at the windup there was a tree well filled with presents. I could not help but cast my mind back some 40 years or more to Christmas as it was observed—or rather, not observed—in the country districts in those homestead days. Moving to our homestead out on the unbroken prairie of Northern Nebraska, with not a fence between us and the west line of the state, it was several years before we even had a chance to attend school, and it was years after that before we even saw a Christmas tree. For that reason no particular Christmas of those days of long ago remains in my mind, for the good and simple reason that there was nothing to distinguish Christmas from any other day. There was no money for presents in those days; if we had enough to eat, enough clothes to keep us warm and enough fuel to make the house comfortable we thought we were fortunate.

### Grange Plan is Best?

From Marion comes a letter asking what I think of the McNary-Haugen bill as a means of helping the farming business to an equal plane with that occupied by the "Industrial East." I have frankly to say that I do not know. I think the East has the best of us in the matter of favorable laws, and whether it would be wiser to try to build up to that plane or to try to

tear industry down to the farming level is something I do not know. Personally I believe it might be best to try to build up rather than to tear down, and to do this it might be wiser to try the Grange plan rather than the more complicated McNary-Haugen way. In brief, the Grange plan is this; put an export bounty on all farm products sent abroad, and to pay this bounty issue certificates, not to be paid in cash but to be used in paying the tariff on goods imported. This would give these folks producing farm products for export a measure of free trade without disturbing the present protective tariff to a very great extent.

### The East is Satisfied!

This so-called Grange plan is not a new one. It was broached in Congress in the days of the McKinley bill. That bill had been virtually completed, and it gave industry about all it asked. This did not exactly suit the West, altho it desired a change of some kind. At this juncture Richard P. Bland arose and moved to amend by allowing free entry of an amount of foreign made goods equal to that of our farm products exported. As Champ Clark afterwards said, "That did stir things up as sure's a gun is made of iron." There was a great rallying of forces by the Eastern industrialists, and their leaders worked as they never had worked before. The Republican West largely favored Bland's plan, and, altho the Republicans had a great majority in that Congress, the Eastern leaders managed to defeat Bland's amendment by only three votes. Bland's plan is the one now taken up by the Grange; of course the East would fight it to the limit, just as it would fight any farm relief plan that cost anything. It is satisfied with things as they are; labor is employed at the highest wages ever known, stock in industrial enterprises is at the highest level on record and the farmers are feeding them all at less than cost. Why should it wish a change?

### 'Ras With Cold Weather!

The poultry keepers of Kansas received their holiday present in the form of gradually dropping egg prices. The rather mild weather of the last two weeks has stimulated egg production. Local prices in this locality in the last week of the year ranged from 36 to 38 cents; unless January and February are more than commonly wintry it is probable that the high time of the season has been passed. In Vermont towns as high as 70 cents a dozen was paid for eggs just before the holidays with Western storage eggs selling in competition as low as 47 cents. Any poultry keeper who can squeeze eggs from the hens during a Vermont winter is entitled to 70 cents a dozen. Butterfat also took a tumble; the mild and open fall and early win-

ter weather has allowed the cows to use more of their feed for milk and butter production and less for fuel. One of the West's most noted radio broadcasters has staked his professional reputation on the prediction that January is going to be one of the coldest and stormiest winter months we have seen in years. I am not trying to tear him down as a prophet, but I hope he makes a dismal failure at the business; the older I grow, the less I like cold weather.

### A Wet Election Analysis

Analysis of the November election returns with regard to the sentiment on prohibition is attempted in an elaborate way by the Cincinnati Enquirer, bringing out the conclusion that the country is wet by a million majority. The Cincinnati wizard figures 12,251,413 wets and 11,310,864 dries. The New York Herald-Tribune prints the analysis in full, as demonstrating nationwide sentiment.

"In dissecting the figures," says the Enquirer, "every effort has been made to give the expressions for prohibition their full logical value and to minimize the liberal, or wet sentiment." It naturally would be, by such a radical wet newspaper as the Enquirer. In fact the Cincinnati paper says of its figurative manipulations that they "lean backward" in favoring the dries.

How anybody could calculate from the November election returns just how the 48 states stand, when only eight voted on any phase of the prohibition question, and when a dry Congress was elected, bringing out a million wet majority, is a mystery to everybody not versed in wet mathematics.

As samples of how it is done, Massachusetts, New York and Illinois may be taken. There was no wet and dry vote specifically in Massachusetts. The Enquirer therefore is obliged to make its calculation on some other vote. It takes the Butler vote for Senator to represent the dry sentiment in Massachusetts and the Walsh vote the wets. Walsh defeated Butler by 40,000, but on a relatively small vote. Applying the same ratios to the Presidential vote of 1924 the Enquirer makes Massachusetts wet by not 40,000 but 60,000. This is one way to figure. Another just as good would have been to take the Massachusetts vote on governor at the same election, where a dry Republican nominee, Governor Fuller, was elected over a Democratic nominee who made anti-prohibition the main issue of his candidacy, by 135,000. Applying this to the 1924 full vote, Massachusetts would be dry by 200,000. Nobody would take either calculation seriously as an actual demonstration of wet and dry sentiment in Massachusetts.

New York voted in November 1,685,489 wet and but 543,920 dry, and this is given by the Enquirer as the actual wet and dry situation in New York. Nobody will dispute the wetness of New York, but in offering figures entering into a national poll of some 12 million wet and 11 million dry votes all told, there is considerable "leaning backward" for the wets in omitting all reference to the fact that the dries in New York repudiated the referendum and dry leaders urged dry voters not to vote.

The same situation exists in Illinois, where the actual wet and dry sen-

timent is given as the vote on the referendum, 607,789 wet and 322,326—this last noted by the Enquirer as "incomplete" dry. Illinois dry leaders denounced the referendum as a moot election and urged the dries not to vote.

In this scientific poll of the country on prohibition the Enquirer "leans backward" far enough to report Kansas as 284,855 wet and 377,506 dry. There is nothing in the text of the article to indicate where these figures came from, but they were no doubt picked up on a Pullman car somewhere in Ohio.

Since Ohio elected the dry leader, Senator Willis, over the wet Pomerene, and wet and dry were an actual issue, the Enquirer's dope sheet concedes 189,000 dry majority in Ohio, its own state, but in its scrupulous care to be fair to the dries, even to "leaning backward," it remarks that "a vote in Ohio might reveal surprising results," since the state "is growing more and more impatient with grafting prohibition agents." The results would be surprising if they were wet, since they are evidently dry.

If this is the best the wets can do to find a million wet majority in the November election returns, they are a long way from repeal of the Volstead act, not to speak of the 18th amendment. A tabulated statement of wet and dry sentiment for the 48 states winds up the Cincinnati "analysis." This table itself, while giving the million wet majority all told, reports wet majorities in 10 states, dry majorities in 36 and a standoff in two. Not a very cheerful outlook for repeal of the 18th amendment.

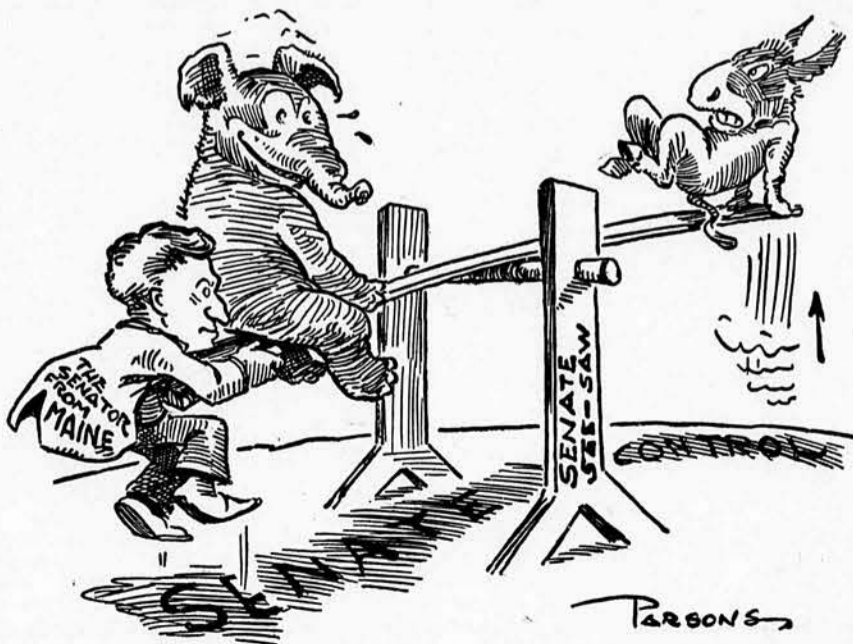
### The War Scare of 1921

It was intimated during the progress of the Senate oil investigation that immediate danger of war with Japan caused Secretary Fall to negotiate with the oil man, Doheny, for oil reserves in Hawaii. Now in the Fall-Doheny trial at Washington counsel for these defendants relates that a rear admiral brought the Japanese news to Doheny, begging him "with blanched face" to come to the nation's rescue without delay. Doheny is represented as so profoundly impressed that he made his "patriotic" offer, which Fall accepted. The only effect of this navy war scare was to facilitate deals with the Government by which Doheny later testified he expected to make 100 million dollars.

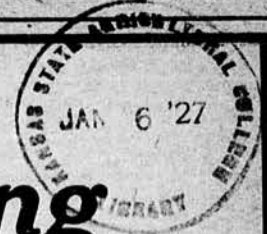
A full account of the rear admiral's intervention is due to the country, altho there is no assurance that it will be given. Militarists depend upon secrecy for their war propaganda and will employ all available pressure to avoid having their war scares exposed to the light of publicity. So far as it has been divulged, the story is that the Japanese government was known by navy insiders to have issued mobilization orders on December 1, 1921, to its army and navy, that an assault was imminent upon the Philippines, Hawaii and ultimately the Pacific coast. The rear admiral knew all about it and "spilled" it to Doheny, who as a resident of California was easily persuaded of the truth of this obvious war hoax.

Naval or army officers of high rank who deliberately invent and circulate where it will be most effective slanderous charges against other governments with whom this nation is at peace deserve dismissal from the service, and would be dismissed if the public were permitted knowledge of such unpatriotic conduct. In a speech last summer President Coolidge referred to such misconduct by military officers, but aside from this mild rebuke and warning no action ever has been taken to protect the country against it. For many years good relations with Japan were impaired by Capt. Hobson, formerly of the navy, who went around the country denouncing Japan and warning the people of an impending Japanese attack. Hobson's war scares were without the shadow of foundation. He obtained them from other naval officers and was used by them to stir the country into a war temper, and to render American-Japanese relations difficult.

Nothing better could come out of the Fall-Doheny trial than the full exposure of the navy plot of 1921 to stir up animosity against Japan. At the moment it was hatching Secretary Hughes was putting thru his conference for reduced naval armament and Japan was co-operating in that effort, which made it particularly malevolent.







# Egg-laying goes right along with Singing, Scratching and Cackling

THE cheerful music of the poultry yard is the unfailing sign of good health, good feeling, good humor.

Egg-laying follows naturally when hens are attuned and conditioned. They lay because they are in laying trim.

Treat your hens as egg-making machines and keep the machines in order. House properly, feed intelligently, look to the appetite and digestion—then you have a right to expect eggs in quantity. Here is a guaranteed plan.

## DR. HESS POULTRY

# PAN-A-CE-A

*puts hens in laying trim*

It makes hens hungry. They get off the roost winter mornings ready to scratch for their breakfast.

You want your hens to be industrious. The exercise adds to their health and vigor and good cheer. Pan-a-ce-a hens get the good of the food they eat. Their combs and wattles are a good red color while Nature is doing her part in turning the feed into eggs.

Pan-a-ce-a has a direct action upon the egg-producing organs. It tones and makes them active, so that a larger amount of feed goes to egg production.

A fat hen is usually a lazy hen. She is not the happy, cheerful worker and she is never a good layer. Give your hens Pan-a-ce-a now in the winter-time so that feed will go to egg-making instead of fatness and laziness.

Remember your hens, your egg-making machines, are bundles of nerves. Every organ and every action, including egg formation and laying, is controlled by the nervous system.

Pan-a-ce-a is a Tonic, and by its action on the nervous system invigorates the functioning of every organ of the fowl's body.

Let us remind you once again that Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant. Taste it and see for yourself. It does not burn your tongue. The Tonics give it that bitter taste.

Many so-called egg-makers contain stimulants, such as capsicum, or red pepper. These are injurious, and are to be avoided.

But Pan-a-ce-a contains more than the Tonics. There is iron for the blood, laxatives and diuretics to help carry off the poisonous waste materials.

But Pan-a-ce-a also supplies an abundance of minerals, so necessary to egg production, bone and feather formation. Most helpful in chick feathering.

Pan-a-ce-a does not take the place of feed, and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a.

Add Pan-a-ce-a to the ration, one pound to every 50 pounds of mash, and see how quickly it will start up the music in your hen houses and how it will keep the egg profits coming.

### Condition Your Breeders

The time to prepare for vigorous chicks that will live and grow into fine fowls is before the hatching eggs are laid. Strong parent stock gives fertile eggs and vigorous chicks. It is Nature's law. Pan-a-ce-a conditions breeders at mating time. You see its effects in the proud strut, the red combs and wattles, the vigorous crowing and cackling. The chicks will not be "dead in the shell" or hatch out too weak to live. The price of one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen needs in six months.

Sold everywhere under this remarkable guarantee: **If you do not find it is profitable to feed Pan-a-ce-a, you have but to return the empty container to the dealer and get your money back. We reimburse the dealer.**

### Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer

A time-tested, proved remedy for lice on poultry, stock and vegetation.

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

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

**For Vegetation**—Lice and bugs on cucumber, tomato, squash and melon vines, cabbage worms, slugs on rose bushes. Sift on plants and around stems while wet with dew and after every rain.

**GUARANTEED**

**DR. HESS & CLARK, INC., Ashland, Ohio**

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Milks Cows Like  
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than you now give to wash-  
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### Only 4 of These Rubbers To Wash

You men who have tried  
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4 rubber inflations, like this  
one sketched here, to wash.  
No long tubes. No claws.  
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# Now For the Big Farm Week!

## The 56th Annual Farmers' Convention Will be Held January 12 to 14 at Topeka

WITH 44 million acres in their farms and with a property valuation of 2,504 million dollars, the farmers of Kansas constitute the "Big Business" of the state. Having created their business thru the adversities of pioneer life, they have developed it thru the union of effort in meeting the changing conditions of more than a half-century, and they will again assemble for conference in the 56th annual Farmers' Convention to be held in Topeka, January 12 to 14.

While no question of importance to the agriculture of the state will be excluded from its discussions, topics of present interest and importance in the changed conditions of today have been assigned to leaders in thought and action in order that trained experience may help in the solution of our many problems.

What are the more than 8,000 combines now in Kansas doing to its agriculture? Have they solved a problem in the economic production of farm crops? Prof. H. B. Walker, head of the agricultural engineering division of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will answer so far as is now possible.

The accomplishments of the Shippers' Advisory Boards in the prompt and economic marketing of grain will be discussed by Elmer Knutson of Washington, D. C., and Albert Weaver of Bird City will report on his method of getting a wheat crop in Northwest Kansas.

### Chris Talks on Marketing

Crop Marketing will be the subject treated by Chris L. Christensen, Chief of the Bureau of Co-operative Marketing, United States Department of Agriculture, and Ernest L. Downie, Manager, Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, will give the results of local experience in "Present Day Problems in Kansas Agriculture."

No program of a Kansas farm meeting is ever complete which does not include livestock, and Capt. Dan D. Casement, the premier beef breeder of Manhattan, will have a fund of valuable information to offer in discussing "This Business of Farming." David L. Mackintosh, Assistant Professor of Animal Husbandry in the agricultural college, will answer the question "Why Breed More Draft Horses?"

The women will have something to say at this meeting, and Mrs. J. M. Lewis of Larned will lead with a dis-

ussion of "Electricity, the Housewife's Help." L. O. Ripley, president of the Kansas Gas and Electric Company, will tell how to get the electricity on the farm.

Weeds cost the farmers of this state more than perhaps any other single item of expense, and J. W. Zahnley, director of the State Seed Laboratory, will offer means of eradication. J. M. Farley, secretary of the State Horticultural Society, will present the horticultural situation in the state.

The "Get Acquainted Dinner" for all members and the public will occupy the first evening of the session. This will be given in the Roof Garden of the new Jayhawk Hotel, and will be enlivened with toasts and music. The second evening of the session, January 13, Dr. D. W. Kurtz, President of McPherson College, will give one of his famous lectures, the subject being "The Philosophy of Fellowship."

All meetings will be held in the G. A. R. Hall of the Memorial Building, except the dinner on Wednesday evening, and the reduced rates of 1½ fares for the round trip on the railroads are available from January 9 to 12, with a return limit of January 17.

Other meetings of the week will be the Kansas Farm Bureau in Memorial Hall, beginning Monday, January 10; the Association of Kansas Fairs, in the Public Service rooms in the Capitol, January 12; Creamerymen and Field Superintendents, Supreme Court Room in the Capitol, January 11 to 13; Kansas Agricultural Council, State House, January 11; the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association, Jayhawk Hotel, January 12 to 13; Inauguration of the Governor, Monday, January 10 and the convening of the legislature, Tuesday, January 11.

### Our Best Three Offers

One old subscriber and one new subscriber, if sent together, can get The Kansas Farmer and Mail and Breeze one year for \$1.50. A club of three yearly subscriptions, if sent together, all for \$2; or one three-year subscription, \$2.—Advertisement.

Stop, thief! Soil erosion robs American farms of 200 million dollars every year.

Whoever works only for himself and not for his community has a poor boss.

## It's a Trip You'll Enjoy

THE spirit of never quitting until the job is finished, possessed by Kansas farmers, has made of the open, unbroken prairie a state which now ranks with the leaders in agricultural production. While the ability, skill and courage of the individual farmer has counted for much, it is thru co-operation with others and the power which comes from a union of forces that the voice of the Kansas farmer has been heeded, and prompt attention given to his instructions and his desires. The advantage in prestige and influence which comes from the exchange of ideas at the farmers' annual convention, which for more than a half century has been held under the auspices of the State Board of Agriculture, has been of material help in the solving of many of the problems which have faced agriculture, not only in this state but in the nation as well. Much has been accomplished thru this united effort that could never have been favorably solved by the individual working alone.

The 56th Annual Agricultural Convention, with many of the farm organizations co-operating, will be held this year during the week of January 10, at Topeka. The railroads have contributed to the success of these meetings thru the granting of an open rate of 1½ fares for the round trip, without requiring certificates, thereby giving an added advantage so that all may receive the benefits which can be derived only from the united action of those in attendance.

It is urged that our readers attend Farmers' Week at Topeka January 10 to 14, take part in the conventions and join with representative producers from all sections of the state in the formulating of agricultural policies that are sound and workable. The opportunity of getting in touch with the advancing progress and enjoying the fellowship with speakers who are authorities on the subjects which will be presented, primarily relating to our agriculture and its development, is an opportunity which should be grasped by everyone who can attend. The meetings are open to all, and discussions may be entered into freely by those present.

Our farmers owe it to themselves and the industry in which they are engaged to be present at these meetings and help in the dissemination of that fund of knowledge which comes only from practical experience on a Kansas farm.

Arthur Capper.



STUFFY barns, no exercise, no pasture, heavy feeding! No wonder your cows don't fill the milk pail—just when added quarts would mean most. Their vitality goes down because of the sudden shift from summer to winter feeding conditions.

They need help. Kow-Kare gives it—simply, naturally, surely. Kow-Kare is a concentrated tonic that acts directly on the digestion and assimilation. It prevents feed loss by turning more of the ration into quarts of milk.

Kow-Kare really costs nothing to use. Its slight cost more than comes back in added milk. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration a cow one to two months—just follow simple directions on the can. Its disease-prevention saves hundreds of dollars yearly in an average dairy.

### FREE BOOK on Cow Diseases

Our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor" tells all about the disorders that sap dairy profits. Tells also the part Kow-Kare plays in bringing back to vigorous health cows afflicted with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Send for a copy of the book today.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

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# The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

BY EDISON MARSHALL

PAUL shivered with the beginnings of some fierce emotion. "You've been to see old Maria?" he asked uneasily. "Yes—your mother. I got the whole truth, most of which you must already know. You are the native. I am the white man. Fate played us a queer trick."

"And I suppose you've come to tell me that you are going back, and take my place in my home—as Mrs. Fieldmaster's son?"

"That depends," Bert smiled bitterly at the hopeful gleam in the other's face. "I could go back, if I decide I want to. You know that very well. My mother has tried almost thirty years to find me, persistently and patiently after most women would have given me up. It is the dearest dream of her life to have me back. Don't think I can't take your place. Some of the things you have confided to your fellow-tribesmen have been carried to me, and I know one of the reasons she has been so untiring in her efforts to find me was her disappointment in you. I could be a son to her in a sense that you never have been. I am bound to her by the strongest tie there is. In spite of this environment where I was raised. I am a white man thru and thru—I have always been. We can't get away from what we basically are. It won't take me long to learn to fit in as if I had never been away—self-education, standards inherited from her and from my father, and a few little ideals I have tried to live up to, will all help in this. Instead of the son, you were the interloper all the way thru. You relied on a tie of blood that did not exist, and you have admitted yourself you have estranged the love your foster-mother felt the first few years she took care of you. I have only to go back to become the virtual head of the Fieldmaster family, the son and heir. You know that is true."

"Why do you tell me all this, damn your garrulous lips!" Paul cried. "Why don't you go back and do it?"

"Perhaps I will. That depends."

"Depends on what?"

"On your decline or acceptance of certain terms. A good deal depends on your own ability and the way you feel, whether at heart you are an Aleut—or a white man."

## "I'm a White Man"

"That's ridiculous, Bert." Paul spoke with some candor. "Of course I'm a white man. It would be foolish for me to deny that my mother—that I am half-Aleut in blood. The older natives were all careful to explain the situation to me, and anyway, the truth is now self-evident. Just the same, my share of white blood and particularly my twenty-eight years of living as a white man more than counterbalance any strain of native. If ever any great test was put to me, I'd prove the white man instead of the Aleut. Environment is a stronger force than heredity, any time."

"I don't think that is so. It hasn't been so in my case."

"You are the exception. Besides, you are all white in a native environment. I was half-white in a white environment."

"I would like to believe you, Paul—for certain reasons I won't explain at present—but just the same, I can't get rid of a few doubts. A human being is a mighty delicate mechanism. Not much is required to upset it. There is a saying that one drop, no matter how minute, of color in a solution will tinge the whole. I do know that color is an active force in a white man's veins. It is strange that a weaker race could impress its characteristics on a stronger, but no one who has seen some of the quarter-breeds in Western Alaska can doubt it. Up here a quarter-breed usually is a native; he looks like a native, he thinks like a native, and he usually lives like a native. When the test comes, instead of showing himself a white man, his one-fourth-native blood sweeps into dominance. Nature has a way of bringing inferior streaks to the surface. Perhaps this is a natural law by which she keeps her species segregated."

"There is no danger of reversion in

me. I'd welcome a test to prove it to you—if I wanted to take the trouble. I'm a white man, Bert, and I can't ever be anything else."

"In that case, I don't see how you can be attracted to Veda."

Paul bounded up as if to fight, but at once relaxed in his robes. "You've certainly been busy in somebody else's business," he complained.

"Well, perhaps—but you must admit pretty near everything you do is my business from now on. I want an answer to that question before I go on."

Tho it was gall and wormwood, Paul dared not refuse to answer. As yet he did not know Bert's game, but surely it held out the only possible hope for him. "Veda is nothing to me," he said. "I've been fooling around a little with her for the amusement I got out of it—

as a white man will. There is nothing to that."

"I wish I could be sure. It is a dangerous symptom, at best. . . . Paul, it may be that I'll give you a chance to prove what you say is true. My reasons are rather private, and naturally you are not interested in them. It may be that your old associations can win for you after all, provided you get away from this, your natural environment."

## In Two Weeks?

A queer brooding look, mystifying to the white man, stole into Paul's dark face. "I can't get away for a couple of weeks more," he returned hurriedly. "I've got quite a few things to straighten up—"

Bert looked at him in wonder, and he was startled to see his trembling hands.

"We can't wait a couple of weeks, Paul," he told him softly. "If you go at all, it must be in the next few days—as soon as we can get the outfit together. It is proving too much for you here. You must get back to civilization. That's your one hope."

"Paul, I'm going to give you a chance to stay white. I'm going to get you out

of here and send you back—with Grace—to your old home. For the time being I will stay in the background."

"I can't go now," Paul answered feebly.

"You must go now." Bert's tone now changed to one of prophecy and judgment. The other listened spellbound, hating the words for all the hope they held for him, and yet powerless to answer them. "Paul, I'm going to let you go on being the white man, until you prove yourself unworthy of the trust. I will not push my claim at present—a claim I have only to put forward to have granted. You can hold your place in your own circle, marry Grace, and be my mother's son. All this depends on you—on your own conduct."

"One of my terms is that you leave this village at once and go home. Now it will take two or three days to get the outfit together, and I can't stand guard over you all the time, so you must agree not to see Veda again. If it was only an amusement for you it was a base one; it was a dangerous one, too."

"You must tell Grace that you are part Indian. She will then decide how

# A Good Cold Weather Starter

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Probably no single feature of Dodge Brothers Motor Car has been more widely talked about and commended than the power and promptness of the starter.

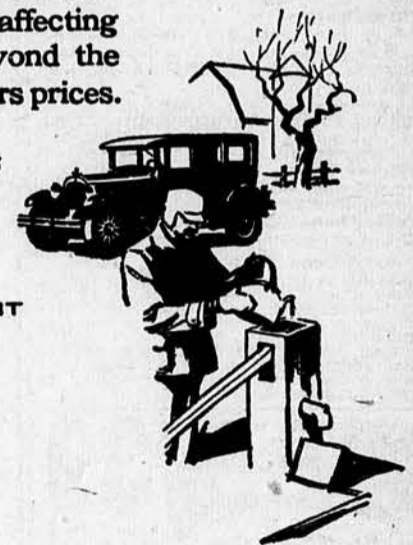
The new two-unit starting and lighting system now advances Dodge Brothers leadership in this important respect still further.

There are now no moving starter parts when the car is in motion—no starter chain—no noise—no wear. The new starter is even more **DEPENDABLE** than the old, and far simpler and more compact in construction.

Many other major improvements have been added during the past twelve months, all vitally affecting performance and increasing value far beyond the apparent measure of current Dodge Brothers prices.

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DODGE BROTHERS (CANADA) LIMITED  
TORONTO, ONTARIO



# DODGE BROTHERS MOTOR CARS



This was his life's adventure, never to be forgotten; but the three would forget him soon enough. The fog would hide him, and the mist of years would dim him in their memories. Perhaps Grace would sometime think of him with gratitude when some small incident recalled her Alaskan experience. Perhaps full of happiness, she would forget his very name. He had learned a bitter truth: that the giver must not hope for gratitude, but must find his payment only in the joy of giving.

**All For Nothing?**

His ship had come in, and soon it would sail on. The cargo he had watched for all his life had been heaped into his hands, but he had thrown it down. And was it all for nothing? Had he bartered away his birthright for a vain dream? Was it all wasted, all thrown away? These were the dregs of the bitter cup!

The blast met him with a taunting yell. "Fool! Fool!" it cried, as it shrilled down the gorges, and the voices of the flowing water echoed the cry—"Fool! Fool!"—running to tell the sea. . . . Yet despite all this, despite his doubts and fears, he was saved regret. He knew he had done the only thing he could do, according to his law. If the opportunity returned he would do the same again.

Meanwhile a strange monodrama, fraught with a startling depth of passion, was taking place in Paul's barabara. The man lay quietly enough at first, only his dark thoughts moving in ever swifter cycles. Presently he sprang up and began to rage up and down the small, darkened room. To a friend, he would have been almost unrecognizable, so drawn he was, so white-hot, so branded by the violence of his emotion.

Fury, like strong drink, must never be yielded to in solitude. It is devastating enough even when it can be vented upon an enemy, but it ruins, rends, and destroys those who suffer it alone. Paul was shaken with it, poisoned with its venom, brutalized in a way that would have sickened Grace to see. Bert had awakened his rage on many previous occasions, but never to such a degree as now.

The mood that followed did not redeem him. Abruptly he paused in the center of the room. His body stiffened, his jerking hands relaxed and grew still, the flow of his incoherent words was checked. He half turned his head in an instinctive furtiveness—as if he feared an eavesdropper to his thought. He was not simply tired from the tempest of his anger. His mood now was so intense that anger's half-unconscious expressions were forbidden. He stood entranced, his eyes out of focus, his hands limp at his sides.

He was in command of himself again! He had been a fool—this silly thing got him nowhere. . . Only a fool stormed in anger when he might find a more effective self-expression. His need now was for cold planning, stealth, stratagems, cunning.

Bert had spoken true in many things. Bert was Paul's evil genius. What Paul had sensed so vaguely at first had come true. Bert was his other self, his William Wilson who might at any time rise up and overthrow him. He could not deny that he was in the white man's power. At a whim this stranger could hurl him into the background as the nameless son of a squaw mother. He might even take from him Grace's unvalued love.

**Strength of Will**

He must keep his mind on these aspects of the affair. . . . These gave him a certain strength of will and cunning: they were like a drug that a man might take to nerve him to some bold deed. These cold-blooded considerations made a man of him—resolute, daring and clear-headed. They gave him a purpose to work for, solid ground to stand on. When he thought of them his brain reached out to practical schemes whereby he might combat them. . . . Yet when he tried to fasten on them, other thoughts kept creeping in, like venomous snakes! These were all trivial things, yet they burned up his heart and took the steel out of his hands.

He kept remembering how Bert had rescued Grace from between the ships' hulls, when he himself could not go thru. This was easy to bear, easy to force from his mind, compared to Bert's more recent exploit—that of the morning just gone. Bert had saved him—

carried him strongly thru the snow and the storm that had beaten him down, doing what he himself could not do, all the way thru. This man had gone where he could not follow, he had endured where he himself had failed. Yet these too were of trifling moment compared to the hateful fact that Bert had dreamed a dream Paul could never see!

Oh, he hated him for that dream! He could forgive everything else. Bert had been willing to withdraw in favor of his enemy. He would stand back, and let Paul go on. He not only dreamed it, but he had strength to live it. He was the fool—the strong, wise fool that Paul could never be.

Paul raised his eyes and cursed the God who made him brown. And with that curse a hate that had been conceived long since ripened into fullness. In general it was the hate of a weaker thing for a stronger, of an inferior race for a superior; but in particular it was an unbridled hate for the white man who kept him from the sun.

**Out in the Open**

The next two days were busy with preparations for the journey home. Equipment had to be overhauled, outfits collected, and the larder replenished by fresh and jerked venison. The latter task fell mostly upon Bert, with the result that he spent the greater part of both days on the hills and barrens, hunting for caribou.

He was glad enough for an excuse to go abroad. Out here in the open, ab-

sorbed in an exciting and at times difficult quest, he could find some refuge from himself and his bitter thoughts. There was none at all in the village that overflowed with Grace's presence. This was only one reason. There was another the full ramifications of which he did not understand. The attitude of the villagers was such that he thought it wisest to keep out of their sight.

They were making this settlement in which he was raised too hot for him. For his part he might have welcomed some small disturbance—it might divert him from less welcome themes—but for one paramount reason he must go to all pains to avoid it. He did not forget Grace—he had already learned the impossibility of forgetting Grace. This girl who had come into his life from afar had been and was still the cardinal factor in his fate, in small as well as in all-important things. For her sake he must keep the peace. An outbreak among the natives might have serious consequences for her. At present she was safe from them, as far as he could tell; but he knew rather too much of the way of Indians under acute excitement. He would prefer that they be not aroused. So long as Paul kept his present semblance of decency in regard to her she was safer with Bert out of camp than in it.

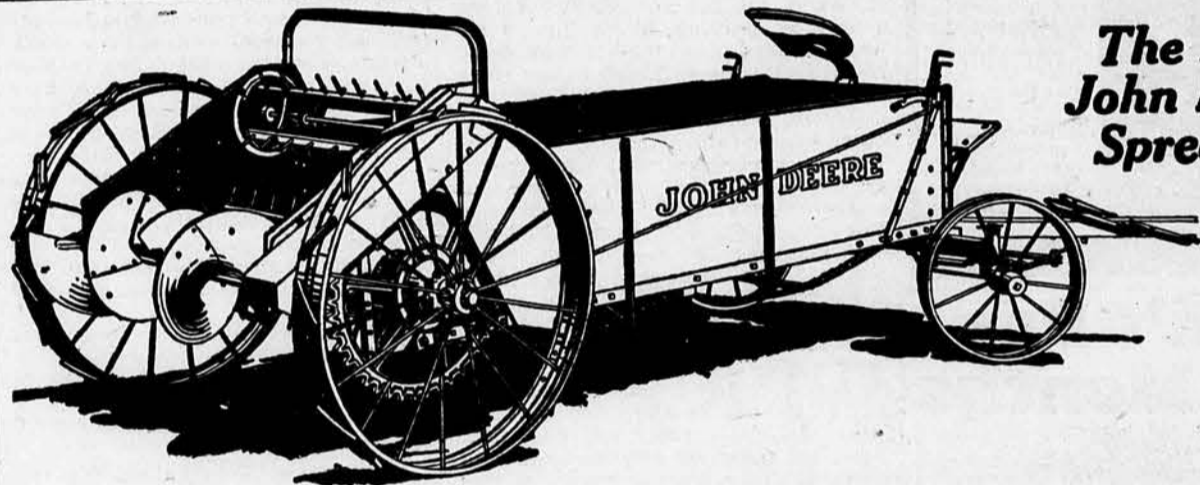
He had never seen the people in such a hostile mood. They had no affection for him; they would have destroyed him with great pleasure had an occasion offered; but they had never been

openly antagonistic: they had been servile rather than threatening in his presence. Now they followed him with hateful eyes, showing him sullen faces and closed lips when he came upon a group of them. Once or twice, when numbers made them bold, they ventured one remark or another that at some other time and place he would have taken satisfaction in thrusting down their throats.

It was plain enough that some sinister influence was working on them. Their minds were being poisoned, and their bold attitude suggested an unaccountable self-reliance not common in the Aleut when he faces a superior foe. . . . Of course they were many and he was only one, but this fact alone could not explain their sudden temerity. The same odds had prevailed a long time. Except under stress of certain mass-emotion, the fish-eating native has no tribal consciousness, and a group of twenty ordinarily remain twenty individuals with no consciousness of strength above that which each man has in himself. To all appearances they had now found a leader on whom they relied and who was rallying them against their foe. . . .

However it was, Bert promised himself they would have small satisfaction. He would stay out of camp as much as possible, avoid trouble, swallow all they chose to give him, and in a few days move on with the outfit toward the settlement.

Tho he did not know it, Grace was



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experiencing something of the same thing. The natives were not hostile or threatening, but they were uncommunicative, and she sensed an attitude of distrust and prejudice she could not begin to explain.....It seemed to radiate from a certain Indian girl, Joe's sister, whom she had talked to once or twice and had noticed as a likely specimen of young native womanhood....

She wondered at it, but she was acutely distressed at the frank hatred and defiance that she heard everywhere expressed for Bert. On the second night after the storm the malice began to find a more concrete expression.

On this second night the wind died. With a startling suddenness it fluttered down out of the sky like a lowered flag. For no apparent cause—unless it had just blown itself out and all the wind that lived in the sky and beyond the sea-crag was used up—it was no more to be heard in the gorge, blowing at the deep cleft as a giant might blow at a split reed, rushing up the hills, or shrieking in futile bombast over the flats. The pause was like a mysterious break in a long parade. Doubtless it would start again soon, but in the meantime Hopeless Land forgot itself and was altogether foreign.

**Suspense in the Air**

A most curious thing it was to see the canvas wall of a tent hang loose without a ripple. To see smoke drifting up from a chimney—straight up until it was lost in the higher reaches of the sky—was all but incredible. Voices, used to speaking above the wind, sounded loud now that it was dead. Little sounds never heard before came out of nowhere. The whole land was articulate with voices that had been overwhelmed into silence before—little, hidden, secret speech that a man heard more in his soul than in his ears. Grace was not sure she liked the calm. She hated the wind, but Hopeless Land was even more mysterious now that it had passed. The whole world seemed to hover.....

This was the queerest feeling of all—that the very elements had stopped their mighty works and were waiting for something to happen. The suspense was in the air, and the silence of the night, and in the ground under her feet. The river still ran, but she seemed to detect minute pauses between one musical gurgle and another, as if it were waiting, too.

She was uneasy, and she wished Paul would come to her tent. Of course Paul would not come—he had explained that he would be occupied with a final investigation in view of the chief purpose of the expedition. He was going to collect data for his report to Mrs. Fieldmaster, so she might know how complete and exhaustive their efforts had been and would not blame them for the failure of the enterprise. She must be convinced, Paul had explained wisely, that the man they sought had either died in infancy or else had gone on to some other country to which he could not be traced.... Just the same, Grace wished her fiancé would for this one night forget his commendable diligence, and stay near to keep her company. She was acutely lonesome, rather depressed, and for some reason beyond her, more than a little frightened. She was awed by, a silence too vast and perfect to endure. She had a ridiculous impulse to stand on tiptoe and hold her ears.....

Having no Paul to lean on, her thoughts flew to Bert—a direction they had often taken in these past days. Bert was never too busy to come when she wanted him, if he were in reach. He had gone down the valley to bring in a caribou he had killed, and had told her not to expect him until an hour after nightfall.

**Against Rules**

As the time he had named was now at hand, the possibility presented itself that he had already come in and, contrary to his usual custom, had failed to report to her. No harm in going to his barabara to see. She thought of several small chores he could do for her, an errand or two to run and a duffel-bag to pack; and while these things could conveniently wait till morning, she felt inclined to have them attended to now. She slipped on her heavy jacket and went out in the clear, still cold.

The dark was not heavy tonight, probably because of the earliness of the hour. She could make her way easily between the huts. Half-way across the

village she reached a point from which she could distinguish the dim arch of Bert's turf-house, and the absence of any light in its single window indicated that its owner was absent too.

A succession of small events kept her from immediately turning back. She could dimly see a man's figure emerge from around one of the near-by barabaras and make its way to Bert's door. She thought at first that this might be her guide, returned from the hunt, but a peculiar slowness and stealth in his movements disillusioned her in an instant. Besides, this was a shorter man than Bert, more heavily built. She saw him pause outside the door, stoop as if to listen, and then go in.

This was decidedly against rules. Bert had made it plain, long since, that the villagers were not to make themselves free of his cabin either in his absence or in his occupancy. He had impressed that fact on them with singular emphasis. Either they had lost their fear of him, or else this visitor was on business of prime importance.

Grace waited in the darkness, watching. Such was a safer course than to try to return at once to her tent. For a second or two the window was lighted wanly, as if a match had been struck within, and a few moments later the man emerged. He withdrew as stealthily as he had come, and presently vanished in the darkness.

Grace walked back to her tent, and tho her loneliness was more acute than ever, she found herself thinking more about Bert than of Paul. Almost as urgently as she had once wished him absent—one memorable night on a mountain-top—she now wanted him to come.....And he did come, as was to have been expected. He had a way of coming in answer to her longing—his dark eyes alight, his long body lithe and capable and strong. From her tent door she saw him making his way up the valley, walking lightly and easily despite the burden on his pack-board. He made his way straight to her tent, laid down the caribou-meat, and presently towered above her.

"Did you tell any one to go in your house tonight?" she asked promptly. "Did any of the men have business there?"

"No. These fellows all understand they are to keep out."

"Well, one of them didn't keep out. I happened to see a man go into your house not ten minutes ago. I don't know who he was, except he was built like most of the village men. He scratched a match, then went out."

Bert looked deeply puzzled. "Of course it might have been a thief, but that's pretty bold.... Thank you very much, Miss Crowell, for telling me. I think I'd better investigate."

**A Funny Business**

He turned to go, and he was a little surprised to find her beside him. "I'm not going to stay here," she told him frankly. "Paul is gone, and I'm a little bit jumpy."

He regarded her gravely. "I don't know as I ought to let you. If the fellow is still around, we might have some trouble."

"He isn't. I saw him go. I want to go with you to find out what he was doing, and then I want you to come back with me to my tent. You can bring your sleeping-bag and sleep outside the door of my tent. It's not very conventional, but I'm a long way from conventions, and Bert—I'm nervous. Paul is so busy he can't look after me, so I guess you have to."

They went together into Bert's turf-house, and because their scrutiny was negative, they did not at once find positive evidence of the intruder's mission. They expected to find missing some of the owner's few belongings, yet everything seemed to be in place, nor was there disorder of any kind. Grace could not imagine a more neatly-kept interior. His duffel-bag stood in one corner, and a glance at its lowered cover and at the objects on top indicated it had not been rifled. The few pieces of rustic home-made furniture were free from dust, the walls and floor were clean, and his other possessions lay on shelves or hung on hooks instead of being strewn in an unfathomable litter on the floor. Certainly as an Aleut Bert was a dismal failure.

"I don't know what to make of my visitor," he observed. "I wonder if it wasn't some one looking for me—and he just walked in and out when he found me gone."

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"I suppose so—yet he didn't act the part. I couldn't see him plain, but it looked to me as if he sneaked in—afraid of being seen. Of course he might have wanted to see you privately, and not let any one know he was here."

"It's a funny business, anyway. If you wait just a minute, I'll roll up my sleeping-bag and we'll go back to your tent. I'll only be too glad to sleep close by, if you would feel any safer."

Only a few minutes were required for his preparations; and so the chiefs of Pavlof village must be given credit for working swiftly. Just as they blew out the lamp and turned to go a dusky excited delegation met them at the door.

"I couldn't keep them from coming, Bert," a familiar voice rose from the rear of the group. "Of course it's nonsense—"

At this instant, in the middle of a sentence, Paul's eyes fell on his betrothed. A syllable of an oath cracked from his lips, and he pushed forward and confronted her.

"Grace! What are you doing here?"

"I came to ask a favor of Bert, and I don't want to be questioned about it here!" Grace replied. Her tone might have warned him at any other time. Not loud, but perfectly clear, it rang like a steel bell with indignation.

But Paul was losing his grip, and restraint was not in him. Evidently he was keenly conscious of the tribesmen at his back, a victim of that strange toxin which emanates from a mob, because Grace had never seen him in such a reckless, dangerous mood. "You will be questioned about it!" he cried angrily. "In this man's house, after dark! What are we to think—"

**"Be Mighty Careful"**

"We!" The word seemed to have startling significance for her, and she repeated it with scathing contempt. But the reaction set in with oversweeping violence, and presently her tone was almost pleading. "Paul, you must be careful what you say—before these men. Oh, if you've got a spark of decency left—"

"Yes." Like a blade Bert's voice cut thru the little noises of the crowd. He touched a lighted match to the wick of the lamp, then turned so they could see his eyes. "Be mighty careful, Paul. If you don't want your back broken over my knee, don't make one more remark like that."

This was a voice that some of them had not heard, and none of them had heard frequently; but the occasions when it had been used were of greater or less importance in tribal history. It dampened their enthusiasm. Fishback Joe, Paul's right-hand man, drew his knife but his hand trembled, and the blade glittered and twinkled in the light. Nick Pavlof was the priest, and he was sensible to the people's reliance in him, so he attempted to make some sort of an answer, but the words were deep in his throat and so unintelligible that they seemed to have been intended for home consumption. Old Sleepy Owl was not the man he once had been, and he ruled the tribe rather thru wisdom than superior physical prowess, so he moved back in the group and permitted some of the younger men to push in front of him. The wisdom that was his forte seemed to instigate this very action. A few of the young men, hot bloods and the only thing the tribe had in the way of braves, grunted and muttered to some extent, but said nothing at all worth hearing. And finding it troublesome to look at Breed they all looked at Paul—as if waiting for his reply.

**"That's the Idea"**

It can be said for the latter that in some degree he rose to the occasion. True, he did not pursue his former subject of conversation. He made no evil, base, suggestive remarks regarding his promised bride, not even the one more of which Bert had tentatively spoken. He did, however, plunge at once into the main business of the delegation.

"Go ahead, men, and search his quarters," he ordered, turning to his fellows. "I thought he was innocent, at first, but I'm not so sure now. Any man who betrays a friend as he did—"

This language was somewhat com-

plicated for his fellows, and they strained toward him. "Search'm house?" Fishback Joe asked.

"Yes!" The men gathered around him, taking heart. "That's what you came to do. If he's innocent he'll be glad to let you search."

"You men came here to search my house?" Bert asked.

"That's the idea," Paul replied. His courage mounted as the men pressed close behind him. It was evident to them all, at last, that for the instant Bert was unarmed. As he had opened the door for Grace he had laid his rifle down with his sleeping-bag on the floor of the turf-house, and several distinct motions, each taking a fraction of a second, were required to pick it up and get it into action. In the meantime these men had him virtually covered. Their rifles were cocked, and, tho they held them loosely, it was apparent that their muzzles pointed more or less in his direction. Tho a notoriously poor shot, even an Aleut could hardly miss at four paces.

For the first time Bert realized the true seriousness of this situation. These men were in a deadly mood, and, led by Paul, were escaping the leash in which he had always held them. Paul had been backward at first, almost apologetic for the intrusion, but now, as he took the foremost place, a peculiar psychological reaction of fury and reckless courage appeared in

them as well as in him. Their manner would almost indicate that they were moved by religious fervor, sometimes a dangerous manifestation among savage peoples. Bert knew perfectly the consequences of a dive for his rifle. The savages were hoping for this very thing, simply because it would give them an excuse to open fire. It would be more than an excuse; it would actually play him into their hands. In some ways these men were quite like beasts, amazingly subject to suggestion, and any sudden motion either in defense or offense would surely incite them to violence. Only one little spark was needed to set off the compressed gunpowder in their hearts. They wanted him to snatch for his rifle not only for the excuse but also for the courage the act might give them, the shot of dope necessary to stimulate them to action.

Paul's mental state was more difficult to read. At first he had been acting a part—in a greater or less degree—and this fact had been apparent at his first words; but now a certain earnestness, terrifying to the girl, was appearing in him. This was not just personal anger and dislike for Breed, and it was above and beyond his interest in any material stakes he might be playing for. Despite his detachment at first he could not now hold himself wholly above the crowd. Its spirit was taking hold of his. If

Bert reached for the gun, Paul might be the first to fly at him.

Bert did not mind dying, provided no other course was open, but he did strenuously object to a rabbit's death. It came to him now that he wanted no tame finish to the exciting drama of his life. He would not eschew a fighting end—indeed, in this last moment, a warlike zest had descended upon him out of nowhere, a pagan spirit superseding the sacrificial one which had swayed him of late—but he wanted it to amount to something. There was little satisfaction in being shot full of holes before he could get his gun to his shoulder. Besides, he distrusted the natives' marksmanship. Some of their bullets were bound to hit him—so close was the range—but some others would surely fly wild. The Aleut uses no restraint in his shooting, and once started, is hard to stop. Not only Paul might be shot in the excitement—hoist with his own petard in a way that might not be so disadvantageous after all—but Grace would almost certainly fall a victim to the tribal enthusiasm. In view of these things Bert decided he would not only refrain from any overt act, but let the men search his house.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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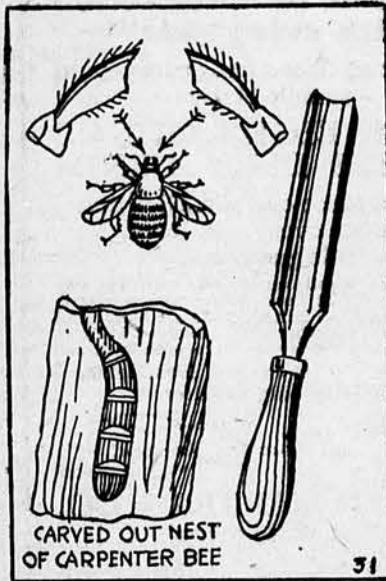
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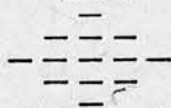
The old saying, "A workman is known by his chips," might be applied with particular appropriateness to that wonderful little artisan, the carpenter bee. Armed only with her two tiny gouge-like jaws, she carves straight into the solid wood of a fencepost or dead tree, making a clean round hole about a half-inch in diameter and sometimes several inches in length.

The many days of incessant carving which this burrow requires are devoted to preparing a safe place for the hatching and development of the carpenter bee's eggs. When the tunnel is finished, she places in the bottom a small quantity of pollen and honey and upon it lays an egg. Over this she then builds a roof, partitioning off the tiny chambers, and repeats the process until the entire burrow is filled with cells containing eggs and food supply for the bee-grubs which will hatch out.

The young bees undergo their entire transformation, from egg to adult state, in the prison cells built by their mother. And then the same wonderful kind of carving tools that ex-

plained the nest enables each member of the new family to bore its way out to freedom and the joys of sunshine and flowers. How wonderfully Mother Nature's ingenuity equips each creature for the part it must play in its own particular world!

### Diamond Puzzle



1. Stands for one hundred; 2. Piece of land; 3. To dye; 4. Two thousand pounds; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the diamond reads the same across and up and down. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers. Address Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

### There Are Seven of Us

I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. My teacher's name is Miss Maddy. I have three sisters and three brothers. We have for pets a pony, a dog and five cats. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age.  
Ethel Elmina Bigge.  
Stockton, Kan.

### RIDDLE FOR YOU TO GUESS

Has four fingers and a thumb  
Yet it can not beat a drum



Can you guess the answer to this riddle? If you cannot guess it, can you see it hidden among the letters here? If you cannot guess the answer nor see it in the letters, there is only one thing left for you to do. Fold the picture on the dotted lines and then the answer will be very plain. When you have found what the answer is

send it to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.



At every party there is always need for a few "ice-breakers," just to get the folks acquainted. This one is a very clever one to try at your next party. Just for the fun of the thing try it on Dad and see how he likes the joke.

### Try These on the Family

If a man should give one son 15 cents and another 10 cents, what time would it be? A quarter to two.

How much earth is in a hole 3 1/4 by 6 1/2 feet? None.

There were sixteen ears of corn in a barrel. A rabbit came each night and carried away three ears. How long did it take to empty the barrel? Sixteen nights. (One ear of corn and his own two ears).

When is a man not a man? When he is a-shaving.

As I went down to St. Ives,  
I met seven wives,  
Each wife had seven sacks;  
Each sack, seven cats;  
Each cat, seven kits;  
Kits, cats, sacks and wives,  
How many went to St. Ives?  
One; the rest came from there.

Why is twice ten like twice eleven? Because twice ten is twenty, and twice eleven is twenty-two (too).

What is the difference between a new five-cent piece and an old-fashioned quarter? Twenty cents.

What plant stands for number four anywhere? Ivy.

What is the difference between twice twenty-two, and twice two and twen-

ty? One is forty-four, and the other twenty-four.

Where is minute street? Sixty second street.

Three feet I have, but ne'er attempt to go,  
And many nails thereon, but not one toe.

A yard measure.  
What plant is fatal to mice? Cat-nip.  
When is a man like frozen rain? When he is hale (hail).

Why is a healthy boy like the United States? Because he possesses a good constitution.

### Gilbert Likes the Farm

I am 10 years old. I have a brother 9 years old. His name is Pressly. We are staying on a farm and go to school at Benton. We live 5 miles from school, but the bus comes and gets us and brings us home. I like to live on a farm and plan to own a ranch when I get big. For pets we have two dogs and four cats. Dad is going to get us a pony this summer. I would like to have some of the boys write to me.  
Gilbert Garrett.  
Towanda, Kan.

### A Curious Cross

In secrecy make a cross on the back of your hand with soap which is invisible.



Before your audience make a cross on paper, the same size



Burn the paper



Tell your audience that the cross on the paper will appear on your hand by rubbing the ashes on it.



The Hoovers—Dotty's Guess Was Correct?



## Courage is Needed

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Sometimes I get a letter that expresses popular opinion so clearly that I think you folks ought to read it. Here is one:

"Why is such an amount of money raised every year to stamp out tuberculosis and at the same time patients who have the disease in an advanced form, and otherwise, are allowed to mingle with crowds and go to a place of business and write out checks for customers? If tuberculosis is a germ disease I think a patient with a cough would be most likely to scatter germs by the wholesale by so doing. We have a very nice neighbor family with a son who has had tuberculosis for three years; he does the things mentioned, and they are intelligent people. In coughing this young man places his hand over his mouth instead of a handkerchief, and then touches anything he wishes. Lately he has not been so well and has been running a temperature."

Undoubtedly this young man does a lot of damage, tho perhaps not so much as our inquirer supposes. If a single bacillus of tuberculosis were capable of spreading the disease there would be no escape for any of us. The resistance of the person attacked must be considered, however, and also the fact that the attacking germ must have favorable conditions of temperature and atmosphere in which to exist. I don't like to have our people go around under the shadow of a constant fear of attack by some deadly germ. You readily defeat 99 disease germs in a hundred, and therefore it is foolish for you to have such fear.

On the other hand, that hundredth germ is not to be despised. The careful consumptive who makes a proper disposition of his sputum can mix with the public without danger to anyone, but the careless consumptive is a menace. Our correspondent has good reason for feeling indignant. Passing new laws would do no good, but someone with a little courage should remind the physician who attends this young man of his duty. Everyone seems to know that this young man has tuberculosis; no doubt they also know who attends him. If nothing else can be done, one might at least call attention of the county health officer to the danger.

But—who will do this? That's another question. We do hate to "butt in." We would rather suffer the menace of tuberculosis. That is why the best method of work is that of education of the general public, just as the Kansas Tuberculosis Association has been doing for nearly 20 years. As a matter of fact, it is now a rare thing for a person with tuberculosis to be careless about its spread. That is why there are so many less cases of the disease; the death rate has been lowered one-half.

## Get an X-Ray Picture

Rheumatism has almost ruined my health. My doctor wishes me to have all my teeth pulled. I hate to lose them unless it is going to do some good. Can you tell? D. C. D.

In a case of severe rheumatism it is natural that the doctor should suspect the teeth, because abscesses at the roots of the teeth so often do prove to be the seat of the trouble. However, there are other agents to suspect. For example, the focus of poison may lie in diseased tonsils, or it may be in purulent sinuses of the head or in chronic appendicitis. I would not sacrifice my teeth on nothing more than suspicion. An X-ray picture of the teeth may give you some valuable information as to their condition.

## Guard Against Colds

My little girl was exposed to the whooping cough yesterday. Is there any way by which it can be headed off? What do you think of vaccinating against it? F. B.

Vaccination against whooping cough is not sufficiently reliable yet to be depended upon. Keep the little girl where you can watch her, and be particular to see that she is not exposed to colds. This does not mean that you should keep her cooped up in the house. On the contrary, she will do better by being out in all decent weather. But watch for the development of any cough, and be particular to keep her from infecting others. Perhaps she will not have the disease. If she does, be sure to get the best medi-

cal attendance possible, for whooping cough is dangerous. There is a stage when fever exists, and during this time the child should be kept in bed. Once this is past, however, she may be up and out of doors, excepting in really inclement weather, and is much better for the fresh air. If she vomits you must take great care to give her the most nourishing and easily-digested food, giving small meals at frequent intervals rather than trying to follow the regular routine. Good nursing care on the part of the mother is the greatest help in caring for whooping cough.

## Tell the Mother

You would never believe that Kansas people would send children to school with lice and nits in their heads. But they do this. What can I do? K. S.

Send the children home with a nice little note to the mother explaining that such things may happen in the best of families, but there is no excuse for letting the insects settle down for the winter and go to housekeeping. Kerosene will kill the lice. To get rid of the nits it is necessary to use a fine-tooth comb, which should be dipped in hot vinegar or alcohol occasionally to persuade the little white objects to come along easily.

## Don't Want Imperial Role

In a speech in Paris Ambassador Herrick took the opportunity to correct the European point of view of international politics when it is applied to this country, afforded him by the remark of a French writer that "the

United States lost her first chance to play the imperial role which is the object of her ambition, when she refused to ratify the treaty of Versailles, a treaty which held out to her the throne of the universe."

Mr. Herrick observed of this European idea that it "gives the measure of the stupendous gulf which the European mind must cross before it can grasp the most elementary facts of American thought."

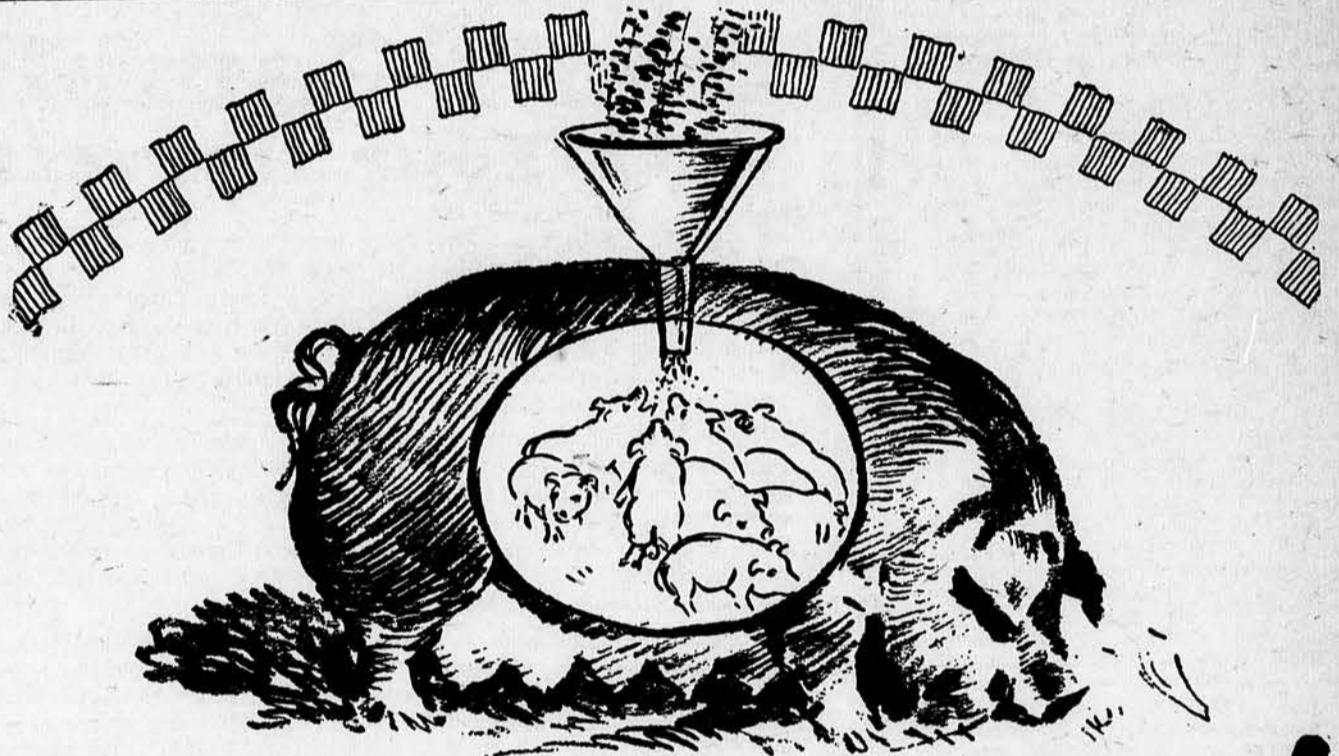
This is no more than the plain truth, for America has no desire or use for "the throne of the universe." If this country is the most powerful in the world today it is not because it seeks power or has any use for it, but power is a by-product of its success and also of its fortunate geographical situation.

During the time he was first President, Washington was accused of imperial designs and of desiring to become king. His indignant resentment against an imputation that completely misread him is worth citing in this connection, since it fairly expresses this country then and ever since. In his diary while Washington's Secretary of State, Jefferson relates an incident in a cabinet meeting that amounted to a "scene" created by Washington. The meeting was called August 2, 1793, for the purpose of considering the conduct of "Citizen" Genet and resulted in a unanimous decision to demand his recall by France. General Knox, Secretary of War, "foolishly," as Jefferson thought, brought up a cartoon in which Washington was pictured as king, placed on the guillotine.

"The President," says Jefferson, "was

much inflamed, got into one of those passions when he cannot command himself, ran on much of the personal abuse that has been bestowed upon him, defied any man on earth to produce one single act of his since he had been in the government which was not done on the purest motives." In the course of Washington's explosion he declared that he had never repented but once not resigning his office, "and that was every moment since, that he would rather be in his grave than in his present situation, that he would rather be on his farm than be made Emperor of the World, and yet they were charging him with wanting to be king. He ended on this high tone," wrote Jefferson. "There was a pause. Some difficulty in resuming our question."

If Europe could understand Washington's distaste for imperialism, and for power, it could better understand the United States. The first President had no ambitions to further by seizing power, therefore he had no use for it. This country returned Cuba to the Cuban people. It could have conquered Mexico, but has no imperial designs. If ratifying the Versailles treaty would have given it "the throne of the universe" it would have been a good American reason for refusing to ratify. The United States has no more desire to rule the universe than Washington had to "be made Emperor of the World." But, as Ambassador Herrick remarked, the European mind has a "stupendous gulf to cross" before it can comprehend the motives of American policy.



# Feed those unborn Pigs!

**T**HERE'S a whole litter to feed in that old brood sow. Every bit of nourishment her pigs get has to come from the feed you give her.

If she's put in the finest condition with Purina Pig Chow, she's going to have a good, big litter of strong, thrifty pigs that will live and grow quickly into profit makers for you.

Every good pig saved this year is

going to mean real profit. But now—before your pigs are born is the time to start saving them. Sturdy frames that come from the minerals in Purina Pig Chow will help save them. Strong, healthy bodies that come from the proteins in Pig Chow will help save them. Get Purina Pig Chow at the store with the checkerboard sign today, and get those unborn pigs earning money for you right from the start.

Write us for a 1927 Hog Book—free.



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Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

# Haugen Bill a Storm Center

## Congress Has Returned to a Serious Consideration of the Ills of Agriculture

BY CLIF STRATTON

**O**UTSTANDING among a number of pieces of so-called "farm legislation" due for consideration, and possibly action, during the rest of the short session of Congress, there probably are four measures of general interest to agriculture, particularly in the mid-continent basin.

These are—

The McNary-Haugen bill, designed to remove the surplus as a depressing factor on the domestic market for wheat, corn, cotton, swine and rice, thru Government backing for marketing associations, plus an equalization fee against the commodities, intended to offset the losses sustained in disposing of these surpluses, by sale abroad or otherwise.

The Fess-Tincher bill, designed also to remove the surplus as a depressing factor on the domestic market, but without the equalization fee feature. Otherwise the present McNary-Haugen and Fess-Tincher measures are much alike in principle.

The Capper-Tincher packer stockyards bill, which would place packer owned stockyards within 10 miles of public yards under the same inspection, grading and weighing regulations as the public yards, but would not interfere with the co-operative yards or with sales direct from producer to packer.

The Capper-Tincher co-operative grain exchange bill, an amendment to the Futures Trading Act, which would compel boards of trade to sell seats to co-operatives. The Senate passed this measure last winter, and it now is awaiting action in the House Committee on Agriculture. With the arrival of Congressman J. N. Tincher of Medicine Lodge, a determined effort will be made now to get the measure out of committee and on the House calendar in time to get favorable action before the short session ends, March 4.

### 'Tis a New Model

The McNary-Haugen measure promises to get the most public attention, and is likely to be the storm center of agricultural legislation. The 1927 McNary-Haugen measure bears little resemblance to the model of two years ago, except in the same joint authorship. It provides for a Government loan fund of 250 million dollars, to be handled by a Federal Farm Board of 12 appointive members and the Secretary of Agriculture, who is a member but without voting power. The 12 district members will be named by the President from nominations made by farm organization nominating committees in every Federal Reserve district.

This board can establish a stabilization fund for each of five basic commodities, wheat, corn, cotton, swine and rice. These stabilization funds, when the board decides there is an emergency created by a surplus that will tend to depress the domestic market in a particular basic commodity, can advance funds, at 4 per cent interest, to the co-operative marketing associations handling that commodity, to aid in disposing of the surplus.

Then it provides further that the board, after determining the probable surplus and the probable loss that will be sustained on disposing of it in such manner that the producer will get the world price plus the protective tariff on the domestic market, and estimating the probable next year's crop, shall fix an "equalization fee" or excise tax on that particular commodity. This can be collected by the transportation agency, the processor, or at the first sale of the commodity, as the board may determine is most feasible. The proceeds from this equalization fee go into the stabilization fund for the commodity, and are offset in proportion against the loans made to the co-operative associations for financing the disposal of the surplus.

The theory of the measure is this, briefly. Left to itself, the exportable surplus of wheat, for example, fixes the price received by the wheat growers in the world market, so the growers do not receive the benefit, or at least

the full benefit of the tariff on wheat, which is 42 cents.

Take the surplus off the market, thru purchase by the co-operative marketing associations, and the American grower will receive the world price plus the tariff of 42 cents a bushel in the domestic market. If there is an exportable surplus of 10 per cent of the crop, and it all goes on the market and gets the world price, the grower gets the world price. Take the 10 per cent surplus off the market, and he gets the world price plus 42 cents a bushel, for 90 per cent. The 10 per cent surplus presumably will be disposed of at the world price, but the loss then is 4.2 cents a bushel on the total crop, instead of 42 cents a bushel.

This 4.2 cents loss a bushel, plus the overhead of handling, it is proposed to make up by the "equalization fee" assessed against the production of the following year. Proponents say the grower under this plan would lose, on wheat, from one-tenth to one-fifth of 42 cents a bushel, instead of about 42

cents a bushel, in years when there is an exportable surplus. In years when there is not, the board would not declare an emergency, and the machinery provided would not have to be used to protect the farmers against a surplus that didn't exist.

The foregoing, in a nutshell, is the case for the McNary-Haugen bill to deal with surpluses. Its proponents claim it will give the grower the actual protection of the tariff, instead of paper or at least only partial protection.

Opponents of the bill declare it is uneconomic, that it will put the Government in business, that it is Government price fixing. Vice-President Dawes, who is more or less of a practical economist, says the measure is economically sound. Governor Frank O. Lowden says it is sound, and that the farmers are entitled to the protection it seeks to give them. The late Dr. Henry J. Waters, it is said, approved the principle of the measure in a much more drastic form than it is at present. Andrew Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, has been quoted as declaring it unsound and almost vicious. Dr. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, refuses to stand for the equalization fee, but approves practically the same co-operative marketing feature of the bill, with a larger revolving fund and with an expressed belief that the grower oughtn't to be subject to an excise tax. The marketing associations, he says,

should be able to handle the surpluses over a period of years without loss.

Backers of the measure and these representatives of farm organizations are pouring into Washington this week—while not sanguine of its passage at the short session, declare there is a possibility of getting it passed. President Coolidge has urged Congress to try to solve the problem of the surplus. He has declared against "price-fixing," but presumably has endorsed the Jardine co-operative marketing feature of this as well as the Fess-Tincher measure. Proponents of the McNary-Haugen bill say it is not a price-fixing measure in the sense used in the President's message, and this message leaves the way clear for the President to approve the measure if Congress passes it in substantially its present form.

The President, as usual, has not spoken.

Passage of the bill at the short session generally is not regarded as probable, but if the Senate doesn't get tied up in too many membership snarls, it is regarded as a possibility.

The Fess-Tincher measure, which stops short of the equalization fee, is not receiving much attention. The farm organizations' back of the McNary-Haugen measure declare they will not accept the Fess-Tincher measure. Not all the farm organizations are backing the McNary-Haugen measure, however, so the Fess-Tincher measure, (Continued on Page 25)

## Don't Gamble with Your Harvest!

**A**LL through the year you work toward the harvest with machines selected on the basis of efficient operation. You have learned that sometimes a few dollars saved really means many more dollars lost. You judge new equipment not by what it costs but by what it can save and earn for you. You would hesitate a long time before risking your valuable time and crops on a small and doubtful economy.

Follow that wise policy in the matter of twine purchase. Remember that your whole year's grain crop hangs by a thread of twine. Stay on the safe side and don't gamble with uneven, bunchy, rough, or short-length twine. Your binder was built to operate perfectly on high-grade, uniform twine; it will cost you time, when time is real money, if you try to force cheap or poorly made twine through its carefully made mechanism.

It has been the business of the Harvester organization since the early twine binders went into the fields in '81 to provide the grain growers of the world with binders and twine that operate with utmost efficiency. The Harvester twine mills, located in the principal grain sections, and the network of 92 branches and 12,000 dealers over the country make delivery a certainty and assure the greatest distributing economy. You can always be sure of getting International Harvester twine, even though other agencies fail you, at prices representing the greatest twine value the market affords.

Talk to the local McCormick-Deering dealer. He will show you the "Big Ball" with the Patented Double-Trussed Cover—an important and exclusive feature!

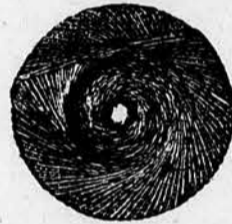
INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY  
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## McCormick • Deering International "BIG BALL" TWINE

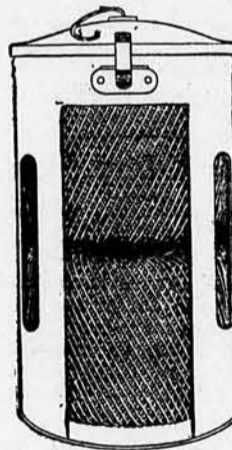
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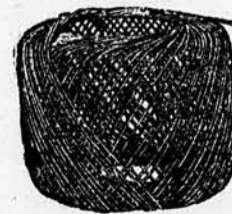
on "Big Ball" Twine  
is an exclusive International Harvester  
Twine feature!



It is impossible for the Original "Big Ball" to flatten or bulge. The PATENTED COVER holds the ball in perfect shape. All Harvester Twine reaches the binder in just as good shape as when it leaves the mills.



Two "Big Balls" of Harvester Twine fit any twine can. They are made that way and the PATENTED COVER holds them in shape. No time lost in fields due to misshapen balls, collapsing, snarling or tangling. The PATENTED COVER is a real protection and a valuable feature.



No snarling, no tangling, no collapsing—the PATENTED COVER holds its shape to the last. Every foot ties grain.

# Garnett Club Wins Pep Cup

## Every Club Accomplishes Much by Getting Farm Folks to Co-operate

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

A TELEGRAM was sent to Rubie Mae Guffey, Anderson county, telling her that she and her team mates won the silver pep trophy cup. This message was sent Christmas Eve in order that it might arrive in time to add joy and happiness to the other Christmas doings in the homes of the winners. Our congratulations are extended to all the members of the Linn-Anderson Pep Club, which includes Capper Pig and Poultry Club members working in Linn and Anderson counties. It was not an easy task to arrange all the club meetings, to write reviews of farm bulletins, to keep up the pep and morale of the club and to prepare all the reports for the club work, but these folks worked so sincerely they enjoyed it.

At the same time Linn-Anderson was winning first, other clubs were making their places in the big race for the pep cup. The five county leaders whose teams earn the first five places in the contest are awarded cash prizes. Here is the standing of the teams:

Rank	Club	Leader
1	Garnett-Linn-Anderson	Rubie Mae Guffey
2	Marysville-Marshall	Dorothea Nielson
3	Lyon	Martha Stierbenz
4	Frankfort-Marshall	Clair Cantwell
5	Jewell	Merle Crispin
6	Coffey	Loy N. Harreid
7	Goodrich-Linn-Anderson	Aileen Holloway
8	Morris	Dorothy Roy
9	Barber	Merle Wright
10	Trego	Elva Ruppe

Other teams standing high in pep are Washington, Rice, South Dickinson, Norton, Linn and South Clay.

"What is the purpose of the pep contest? What do members gain by it?" was asked by a club member at the time he enrolled. The same club member had answers for his questions at the end of the year's work, because the pep work had greatly impressed him and he had learned its value. Here are the answers to the questions: The purpose of the pep contest is to make club members acquainted with one another and to get them to organize clubs, so they may co-operate in working out their buying and marketing problems. The pep club members are helped by their opportunities to compare methods of feeding pigs and chickens, by the social activities of the club and by pep and incentive given to ordinary tasks by club work. Pep club work makes ordinary farm work bright with life and activity.

We have just completed a year's work in a new kind of pep club. In 1926 boys' clubs and girls' clubs were combined for the first time. Boys and girls worked together all thru the year, and whether they were pig club or poultry club members, the members in one community all belonged to the same club. Results are gratifying. Perfect attendance records at meetings scored high this year. Members worked for the good of the team because they knew that when the team advanced every individual gained something. More reviews of farm bulletins were written in 1926 than in 1925, and in no manner was there a disadvantage noticed as a result of the combining of boys' and girls' clubs.

County club leaders took much interest in their work this year. For

instance, there is Willis Sears of Neosho county, who made several unsuccessful attempts to get folks in her club to get together for a club meeting. Finally all her club mates dropped out, but she is going to join again next year, and will enroll some of her class mates for Capper club work. I really believe that Willis would have been on the list of pep winners, had she had a few experienced, energetic club folks to help her.

Jewell county has had energetic clubs for several years. Club work is growing in that county, and much of the interest there was aroused by Merle Crispin, county leader, and his peppy team mates. At one of the Jewell county club meetings last year more than 200 folks gathered. At this meeting there was a picnic, good times, baseball, horseshoe pitching and a program.

For several years there was no club work in Trego county. Last year a very energetic and industrious girl enrolled in the Capper Poultry Club of that county. She has organized a thriving club, and the first year of their work together they hold 10th place in the pep standing. She is Elva Ruppe, and we expect to see Trego county in the ranks again this year.

Every year a state-wide meet is held in Topeka at the time of the Kansas Free Fair. That's when the club spirit runs high. Club folks come to this meeting with banners boosting their counties, and they get acquainted with club members from far and wide.

Much excellent work done in the club in 1926 cannot be mentioned here for we do not have the space for so long a story. Only one team could win the silver cup for leadership, and we send this trophy cup to them in appreciation of the worthwhile things they have done. Other teams were not far behind, and their work, too, is praiseworthy. None of the excellent work will be forgotten. You have helped your club manager, and he wishes to help you all he can. You have his best wishes that your turn will come for winning the pep trophy.

Get in line now for club work. A coupon with this story is for you to clip and fill out. Be sure to write your name and address plainly. Then mail it to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. This is the way you can make application for membership, and he will send you explanations of all the club work.

### Wheat Made 39 Bushels

Chester Warner of Satanta grew 100 acres of wheat this year which averaged 39 bushels an acre. He sold it recently for \$1.25 a bushel.

### 2,000 Cars of Broomcorn

About 2,000 cars of broomcorn will be received at Wichita in the next year, according to G. B. Alguire of Wichita, the federal inspector.

The wise thing for a pedestrian to do is to get a suit of armor, insure his life, and then stay home.

## Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

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

..... county in the Capper

..... Club.

(Write Pig or Poultry Club.)

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

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

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

Address—Capper Pig and Poultry Club Managers

# Wins Three First Prizes

Harry Woodrum Tells How He Increased His

## MILK PROFITS

Read His Letter

## Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V.S., in Surgeon's Robe

contain Tonics to sharpen the appetite, aid digestion, and purify the blood—Laxatives to correct bowel troubles—Vermifuges to expel worms—Minerals for bone and blood.

Winter's the time when live stock need food rich in heat units and nourishment. For years successful stock and dairy men have kept their herds in the pink of condition all winter by using Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders. Every farmer also needs

**Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder**  
Quickly heals all cuts and sores on livestock—prevents infection.

**Two Valuable Books—FREE** Dr. LeGear's "Care and Treatment of Stock"—128 pages. Send 10c to cover mailing. Also "Dr. LeGear's Complete Poultry Guide and Feeding Manual." Contains feeding formulas of 48 U. S. and State Experimental Stations. Ask your dealer for free copy or send 6c for postpaid copy. Address

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Pastorized and Raw Milk  
CHARLESTON, W. VA.  
November 15, 1926.  
Gentlemen:  
For the past 15 years, I have been engaged in the dairy business and could not get along without help in getting more milk from my cows. I keep an accurate account of the tests on all milk going out from my dairy and am getting a larger percentage of butterfat than anyone I know of in this district. This I attribute to the fact that my cows get Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders every day. I also use Dr. LeGear's Remedies whenever disease appears among my cattle, and they are quickly overcome. I am also proud to say that my Kanawha County Fair this year, they were raised on your Stock Powders. You see I am having such splendid results that I felt I must write you about it. I wish every farmer could know what success I have had.  
Yours truly, HARRY WOODRUM.

**Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription**  
Keeps chickens healthy, active—insures more eggs—better fertility.

**ROUP** Use Dr. LeGear's Roup Pills for individual cases or Dr. LeGear's Roup Remedy for the whole flock. Check this highly contagious disease before whole flock is infected. Nothing better than these time-tested remedies.

All Dr. LeGear Remedies sold on money-back guarantee. Get a full package from your dealer and use it up. If not satisfied, return empty package to dealer and he will refund purchase price.



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



## You Want Boyt-made Harness Because You Want the Best

WHEN you buy harness this spring, there's one thing sure in your mind. You want the best. And you want to see it before you buy. You also want to know the harness you buy this spring will do unflinching work for years to come. Good harness must stand the intensive grind of heavy work; it must stubbornly resist month after month of friction wear; it must go through its long and useful life, proof against use and abuse of any kind. If these are your demands, you certainly want Boyt-made harness.

The three Boyt-made harness, The BOYT, the SAMSON, the BREADWINNER, represent the utmost value you can get at their respective prices. Boyt quality is standardized because of greater volume, improved manufacturing facilities, enlarged buying power and greater savings in all departments. For these reasons, you can buy Boyt-built harness that is far superior to any other at its price.

Remember, you don't buy Boyt-made harness "sight unseen." You can go directly to your local dealer and carefully examine a set before you buy. Prepare now, not only for this spring, but for many springs afterward, by buying a set of Boyt-made harness. If you don't know the dealer near you, write us immediately.

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Des Moines Iowa

THE standard BOYT HARNESS, at \$78.00, with its hard, rustless bronze hardware, bronze roller bearings, heaviest and most select cuts of leather, is for the farmer who wants the very best; the SAMSON HARNESS, Boyt-built, at \$69.50, with its nickel rustproof hardware, and dozens of other long life features, is for the farmer who demands Boyt quality at a little lower investment. The BREADWINNER HARNESS, Boyt-made with special wear reinforcements, special bridle hardware, special rustproof rivets, is the greatest harness value ever offered under \$60.00.

Send for this Valuable FREE BOOK

It's not easy to distinguish extra value in harness. To better enable farmers to look for the quality that makes for longer life and dependable service, we have prepared a booklet "Pointers for the Careful Harness Buyer."



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Des Moines, Iowa.

Send me your FREE book "Pointers for the Careful Harness Buyer." Also tell me the nearest dealer's store where I can see genuine Boyt-made harness.

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P. O. ....  
R. F. D. .... State.....

Larger Teams Properly Hitched Will Do Your Farm Work Better, Faster, Cheaper Than Any Other Power





progress in European political relations, with fear less and less a dominating factor. Combining all foreign and domestic tendencies with which we enter the New Year, while some of them are not so good as we would wish, others are most hopeful. To those who are interested in the movement of the business cycle, it is worth remarking that we have had no inflation in commodities, as prices have decreased rather than increased during the year. Moreover, the elasticity of credit thru the Federal Reserve system, the absence of undue stocks of commodities, the greatly enlarged information facilities of the country and wider understanding (and thus better common judgment and caution) are all protections against violent movements, such as we experienced in former times.

The nation is making economic progress. Some areas lag behind others, and disconcerting with the lag is an assurance of a live sense of initiative and the best promise of remedy. Every individual tests the question of prosperity by his own setting, and usually applies his own test to his views of the economic state of the nation. If we use the more precise term "economic progress" we find we have per capita, as the result of the year 1926, more and better homes, more electric lights and power, more transportation, more roads, more substantial buildings, more radios and more automobiles, more savings, more life insurance and more of a lot of things. We also have more educational facilities and more per capita circulation of newspapers and magazines than ever before.

Altogether, we enter the New Year with a job in prospect for most everybody, with a whole nation better fed, better housed, better clothed than any other nation. The large disappearance of poverty in the economic sense should make us more sensitive to the remedy of misfortune in the individual sense, and the high recovery of industry and commerce from the losses of the year should make us more sensible of the needs of agriculture."

**The Automobile Year**

In the world of automobiles, 1926 was the greatest year in the history of the trade. Automotive Industries estimates the total cars and trucks registered in the United States as of January 1, 1927, at about 21,000,000. The gain over 1925 has not been so great—only 1,756,000—slightly over 9 per cent, notwithstanding record-breaking production for the year.

This authority gives as a reason for the large number of registrations to show a greater fact of the large number of vehicles scrapped during the year. Approximately 2,230,000 cars and trucks, it is estimated, were removed from registration lists. Another reason is said to be that the Ford plant has seriously affected output of low-priced cars and cars of this class usually make up the bulk of production. The majority of the leading factories have been running on reduced schedules during the last two months, and production is believed to be at the lowest point possible without creating too much unemployment. While all sales of passenger cars have fallen in the last six weeks, it appears that a steady buying of trucks and busses is proceeding.

While the sale of low-priced cars has fallen off relatively, sales of medium and high-priced machines were all, during the year, relatively increasing. In eras of great prosperity, extravagance is sure to develop, and the saving habit to be gradually neglected. It appears, however, that the record saving deposits for 1926 will be a good one. Of course, we may surmise that if it had not been for the extravagant habit that might have been saved. But this is the man who lived to be 106 years old and smoked heavily all his life; the scientific question is—how much longer would he have lived if he had not smoked at all?

American savings deposited in banks have increased in a year 1 1/2 billion dollars, and there are 3 million more depositors than there were last year. The average individual savings have advanced from \$204 per capita to \$211.

These figures of the American Bankers' Association show further that on June 20, 1926, there were, for all classes of banks in the United States, 46,762,240 savings depositors,

against 43,850,127 depositors in 1925. The savings themselves have increased from \$23,134,062,000 in 1925 to the great total for 1926 of nearly 25 billion dollars (\$24,696,192,000).

**Atchison**—Farm work has been rather quiet here recently. But little grain is going to market. Roads are rough. Cream, 47c; hay, 15c; corn, 66c; eggs, 34c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barber**—There is ample moisture in the soil for the wheat, and the crop is doing very well. Plenty of wheat pasture and rough feed are available, and livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.20; butterfat, 44c; eggs, 40c.—J. W. Bibb.

**Brown**—The weather has been very favorable for livestock. Corn stalk fields provide but poor pasture for livestock, on account of the wet fall. Wheat is doing very well, although the crop is small; the soil contains plenty of moisture. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 65c—some feeders are paying 70c; cream, 42c; eggs, 31c; hogs, \$10.50; alfalfa hay, \$20; straw, \$9.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Cheyenne**—We recently had quite a severe period of cold weather; on three nights the temperature went below zero, one night to 10 degrees below. Frequent light snows keep the surface wet. Roads are in excellent condition. Testing cattle for tuberculosis started in this county recently; so far only two reactors have been found. Cream, 42c; eggs, 35c; corn, 90c; oats, 50c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Cloud**—A light fall of snow here recently, followed by freezing weather, put the soil in good condition for winter wheat. The feed for livestock is not of the best quality, and it likely will be scarce before spring. Cows are doing fairly well, but the hens are still on a vacation. All seed for spring crops will be scarce, and high priced. Hogs are doing fairly well.—W. H. Plumly.

**Crawford**—Wheat is in good condition, but the acreage in this county is rather small. Continued wet weather has delayed corn husking; the crop is not of very good quality. Livestock is doing well. But few hogs are on full feed.—H. F. Painter.

**Dickinson**—We have been having some nice weather recently. There is plenty of moisture for the wheat; the freezing and thawing may not be good for the plants, but the crop apparently is in fine condition, and it has supplied considerable pasture. Farmers are doing a great deal of butchering these days. They also are sending many hogs to market, as corn is scarce. Livestock is wintering very well.—F. M. Lorson.

**Gove and Sheridan**—The weather has been very dry, and it is rather changeable. Wheat is dormant, and it is not possible to tell much about its condition. Folks are doing considerable hunting and trapping. The spring acreage of crops will be larger than ever, if the conditions are favorable. There also will be more summer fallowing than usual. A few public sales are being held, and prices paid are very good, considering economic conditions.—John I. Aldrich.

**Hamilton**—The nights are rather cool, but the days are pleasant. Cattle are doing fine. Farmers are butchering a good many hogs. Cream, 41c; eggs, 50c; hens, 15c; rabbits, 10.—H. M. Hutchinson.

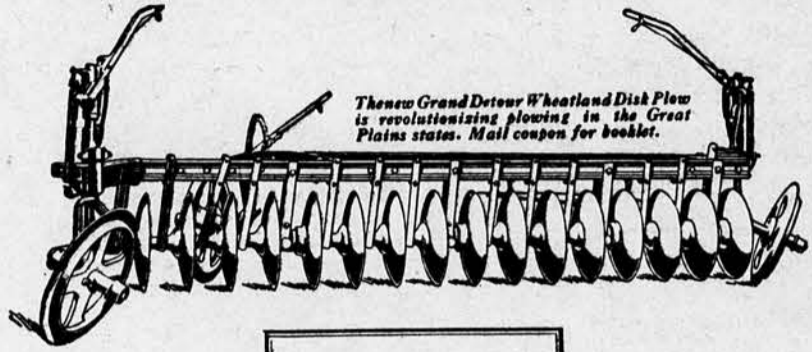
**Lane**—The recent snowfall, which covered the ground about 6 inches deep, is about all gone. The weather has been rather cool, but clear. Wheat is dormant, and probably is in fairly good condition.—A. R. Bentley.

**Rawlins**—We have been having winter weather recently; the temperature went to 10 degrees below zero. Some losses from livestock running in the corn fields have been reported. Feed is scarce and high in price. The shortage of livestock is causing a good many farmers to reduce their livestock holdings greatly. Corn, 87c.—J. A. Kelley.

**Rooks**—We had a light snow recently, which was of some help to the wheat. We wish every one of our readers a happy and prosperous year in 1927. Eggs, 30c; butterfat, 44c; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.50.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—The weather is fine, and the roads are in good condition. Livestock is doing well on wheat pasture and straw. But little farm work is being done, except the usual winter chores. Wheat, \$1.24; eggs, 34c; butterfat, 42c.—William Crotinger.

# A New Plow for the Wheat Grower



The new Grand Detour Wheatland Disk Plow is revolutionizing plowing in the Great Plains states. Mail coupon for booklet.

**Plows More Than Twice the Acreage per Day— with same size Tractor**

HERE, at last, is the plow the wheat grower has long been waiting for. This new Grand Detour Wheatland Disk Plow more than cuts in half the time and labor previously required in preparing wheat land just as the Case Combine saves in harvesting the grain.

The Grand Detour Wheatland Disk Plow plows from 4 to 6 inches deep. The 20 inch disks cut, turn and mix the stubble with the soil, and the field—more

In the light soils of the Great Plains states, it plows from 2 to 3 times as much land per day—and with the same size tractor—as can be done with other types of tractor plows. Think of it—a 12-20 tractor pulls the 8 foot plow and an 18-32 tractor the 10 foot size, under the suitable soil conditions which are common through most of the winter wheat growing states.

often than not—is ready for drilling grain without further preparation. The 10 foot size can be easily changed to 7 1/2 foot width if the going is exceptionally tough.

The time and money saved by this new plow—plus the fact that you can complete the plowing job quickly before the ground bakes hard—means so much to you that you can't afford not to get the details. Simply fill out the coupon below and our illustrated pamphlet will be sent free by return mail. Tear out and send the coupon now!

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Please send me free booklet describing how my plowing can be done faster, better and cheaper with the new Grand Detour Wheatland Disk Plow.

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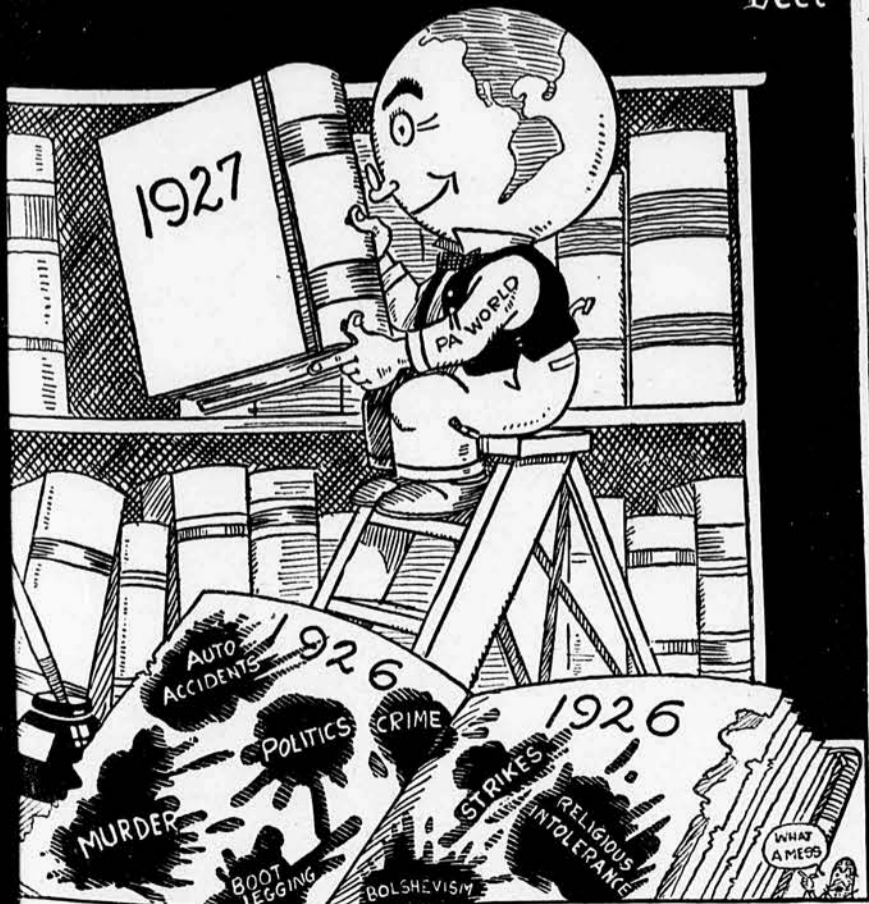
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The Morris Mfg. Co. 879 E. Russell St., El Reno, Okla. Please send free SAFETY HATCH Incubator and Brooder Book, Evidence Folder and dealer's name to:

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Succeed With the SAFETY HATCH incubator

Patented Heating System Keeps Heat Even

THE SAFETY HATCH Incubator insures hatching success. Circulating hot water system keeps hot water in constant, even flow and gives equal distribution of heat to all eggs.

The Morris Mfg. Co. 879 E. Russell Street, El Reno, Okla. 6 sizes--50 to 480 chick capacities.

Raise Strong, Healthy Chicks with SURE HATCH INCUBATORS

When you hatch your own chicks you get all the profit from poultry raising. Sure Hatch Chicks are healthy, grow fast and always bring top prices.



Sure Hatch Quality Incubators have been on the market 28 years; are making money for thousands of farm folks. Easy to operate. No experience necessary.

Do Your Own Hatching

Trust your hatching to time-tested and tested "SUCCESSFUL" Incubators and Brooders. Used by the big money-makers who stay in business year after year.

More Poultry Profits OUR FREE 1927 CATALOG points the way to success. "WICHITA CHICKS" are "Producers of Profit for You."

Stadt's Corn Pays Him

(Continued from Page 3)

time the efficiency of the combine east of the Rockies. Finally it became apparent that many of the objections were unfounded. Combines began to be sold in quantity.

The big question is—how far will the use of the combine spread? Can the farmers of the spring wheat, corn belt and humid areas use the combine as they do in the semi-arid sections?

The combine offers enormous savings in time, in labor and in grain. In a few instances the users say they have been able to pay for the combine out of the savings made during the first year.

With the new method in the Great Plains one man operates the tractor, one man the combine and a third and possibly a fourth takes care of the hauling of the grain from the machine to the bin or to the elevator.

Saves Grain, Too

If a binder is the harvester machine used, the crop must be handled at least three times. Following the operation of cutting, the bundles must be shocked, later pitched on to a wagon and then pitched off on a stack or into a threshing machine.

In saving grain, it has been found by the users that the combine can be used economically where they would not be justified in going into the field with the binder or header.

Plowing or lister plowing can follow harvesting from two to three weeks earlier than has heretofore been the custom in many localities.

Financing the crop has also been changed by the combine. No longer is it necessary for the wheat grower to go to the banker and borrow the money

to feed the harvest hands and to pay them high wages. When the crop is ripe and ready for harvesting, it can be combined and sold as fast as it is cut.

As a result of the above and other advantages, the combine user is now the master of mass production of grain, which is accompanied by low cost of production and greatly increased profits to the owner.

No discussion, however meager, of the advantages of the combine would be complete without reference to what this remarkable machine has done for the women on the farm. Before the combine came, thousands of women in the wheat belt looked forward to the harvest with dread and looked back on it with heartfelt relief.

And Mrs. Lucas Says

As Mrs. R. W. Lucas of Clearwater writes: "My husband had about 400 acres of wheat. This meant cooking for from 15 to 20 men. Only a woman who has cooked for harvest hands knows how they can eat. Food disappeared more rapidly than it could be placed on the table.

"I noticed that all the farm implements were made to be of a benefit to the farmer but none benefited his wife. I decided the manufacturers didn't know a woman frequented a farm.

"Last spring came in beautifully, but I couldn't see anything but the wheat fields which told me of another wheat crop bringing hours of work and no sleep.

"One day a machine was brought into our yard. It didn't mean anything to me, especially until it was explained. I could scarcely believe my ears when I heard what a combine could do.

"Instead of spending endless hours over a cookstove, I found that I would have only four men instead of five times that many to cook for.

"For the first time in the six years of my married life, a piece of machinery was placed on the farm which would lighten my work. I now had time to drive into the city for an occasional picture show, and I am never too tired to entertain my friends when they drop in.

"So last year, as I looked out of my window and saw the wheat swaying with the Kansas breezes, I could really say, "How beautiful the country is and how fortunate I am to have such a lovely country home."

We are asked to say that the recent abolition of hell-fire by some of our bishops has nothing to do with the coal stoppage.

After all, ours is a representative Government: Senator James A. Reed comes from the Show Me state.

Cash Prizes for Poultry Letters

THE annual Poultry Edition of the Kansas Farmer will be published January 29. This winter, as usual, it will be filled largely with "grass roots" material from readers.

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

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

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

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

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

Closing Date for Contest—All letters should reach Topeka before January 15, and the sooner the better. Please address Poultry Edition Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Biggest Hatches Strong Chicks

That's what you'll get, and my Free book "Hatching Facts" tells how—write for it. Give easiest way to make poultry pay big with my

\$13.95 Champion \$21.95 Belle City

140 Egg Incubator 230 Egg 80 Egg Size \$11.95; Copper Hot-Water Tanks—Self-Regulated Safety Lamps—Egg Tester—Thermometer and Holder.

Freight Prepaid East of Rockies and allowed West. Orders shipped day received. If in a hurry, add 48c for each machine.

Champion Belle City Mammoth Capacity Incubators will serve you best. Built both the proper growth and development of strong, sturdy chicks.

1920 Egg Capacity Only 6 1/2 Ft. High Oil Car, by Droop Hand Operated 500 Chick Size \$11.95 1000 Chick Size 13.95

Self Regulated 500 Chick Size \$14.95 1000 Chick Size 16.95

Save Time—Order now—write me today for my free book "Hatching Facts" It's a gem. Jim Lucas, From Belle City Incubator Co. Box 21, Racine, Wis.

NEW Chick Mash contains all necessary minerals and cod liver oil meal

ALL IN ONE! Dead chicks are dead loss. Any chicks, if not fed correct food will eat up profits and give nothing in return.

Start your chicks on the road to health. Their entire future as broilers or layers all depends on the start they get now. Realize your just profits from them.

FREE Radio Courses will be given to every person using Quisenberry's Buttermilk Starting Food. Radio talks to be given over stations WGR, Buffalo, and W.D.F., Kansas City, by Fred E. Quisenberry and other noted poultry experts.

100 Page Book FREE Tricks of the Poultry Trade World's Greatest Chicken Book, by Ross V. Hicks. Tells every "trick," secret, system, new idea to make poultry pay more.

More Egg Money Make \$1000 a year from 300 hens, if others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how; explains brooding, culling, feeding, management; monthly, 80-100 pages.

## Then You Get Eggs

BY JAMES HOEKZEMA

Why is it that when eggs are the highest, so many farmers have so few to sell? Why is it that during the winter many folks, supporting hens, have to buy eggs? Oftentimes this is due to improper feeding. Sometimes it is due to poor housing, and frequently to poor breeding, but very often the cause is improper feeding.

We know that no man can do a good day's work unless he is well fed, and the amount of feed reminds one of the Dutchman and his horse. The Dutchman had an idea he could train his horse to get along without any feed if he worked it right, so he cut the horse down to one feeding a day, and then he kept decreasing the amount of feed. The results are best told in the experimenter's own words. "I got the horse so he could get along on just one stalk of hay a day, and then he went and died."

Some folks apparently have the same idea about poultry feeding. At least they do not feed properly.

One might ask, what are the essentials of a good poultry ration? It must be palatable—something the chickens like—for then they will eat more; nourishing, for the body must be built up and maintained, as well as produce eggs; concentrative, not too much bulk or fiber, for the chickens' capacity is limited; and contain variety, so the birds will not have just one thing and tire of it.

Here in Kansas, especially in some parts, there is a tendency to feed too much corn. Corn is cheap. There is plenty of it, so why not feed it? In other sections, there are large quantities of wheat fed, for often there is low grade wheat that will not bring a very good price.

Let us compare the composition of wheat with an egg. Let us say that we feed the hen 4 ounces of wheat a day, and she uses 3 of these to maintain her body, so she has 1 ounce left for egg production. In this ounce, there will be enough protein to make an egg every two or three days. There will be enough carbohydrates and fats to make three eggs a day, but only enough lime to make an egg every 12 days. What would the hen do in such a case? She never makes an imperfect article, so she might absorb some of the surplus fat in her body, and likely she would lay an egg every three or four days—every two out of three soft shells unless she could get her lime from some other source. Later on, there very likely would be a loss of appetite and health.

Some grain must be fed, and either a mixture of 60 per cent corn and 40 per cent wheat, or one of 5 parts of corn and 3 parts of wheat and 2 parts of oats is recommended. A very light grain feeding should be given in the morning so the chickens will be forced to eat more mash, while at night a heavy grain ration should be given so the chickens will go to the roosts with their crops full. All grain should be fed in a deep litter of straw so the birds will have to exercise. Some hens are naturally active, but some have to be forced to it. Plenty of exercise promotes a good appetite and induces a large food consumption.

Mash also should be fed, as it is more available to the chicken than grain, and does not take so long to digest, nor so much energy. Thus more feed can be converted into eggs. Of course, there is a certain amount of feed that is required for body main-

tenance, but all over that goes to make up either fat or eggs, depending on the kind of feed given. The more mash chickens eat, the more eggs they will produce, and the smaller the amount of mash the fewer the eggs produced. In some cases the feeding of mash has doubled the egg production.

A mash that is recommended commonly is composed of 20 per cent bran, 20 per cent middlings, 20 per cent of ground oats, 20 per cent ground corn, 19 per cent meat scraps, and 1 per cent salt. This should be fed in a self-feeder so the chickens may have access to it at all times.

Hens appreciate a treat in the form of moist mash, and it also has a tendency to increase egg production slightly. If possible, mix the mash with skim milk or buttermilk, but do not get it too sloppy, as a crumbly condition is preferred. One should give only enough so the chickens can clean it up in about 20 minutes, for if too much is fed, they are likely to go off feed and lose their appetites.

Green or succulent feeds are greatly relished by poultry of all ages, and should be included in the ration. Usually they have a laxative effect and keep the chickens in better condition. They also increase the percentage of eggs that will hatch. Cabbage and sprouted oats are good. Cabbage is fed whole, and a good practice is to hang it up so the birds have to jump a little to get it. Sprouted oats are often fed at noon, and are well liked by the hens.

Grit also is necessary, as it is used in the gizzard for crushing and grinding the food. Oyster shells should be provided to furnish the lime for the shells. Without it there will be fewer eggs and these may be soft-shelled. Salt is required by all animals, and the hens are no exception. A good practice is to mix about 1/2 pound with 100 pounds of mash.

Water is important, for a very large percentage of the eggs is made up of water. A flock will cease laying quicker if kept without water than if kept without food.

## Haugen Bill a Storm Center

(Continued from Page 20)

which is to be considerably revised in committee, may get more attention later in the session, or in the next session.

The Capper-Tincher packer stockyards act has the unique distinction of having the indorsement of all the big farm organizations. If legislative leaders who have said time and again to the farmers, "Get together on a sound bill and we will pass it," mean just that, the packer stockyards bill ought to get favorable reports from committees in both houses early this month, and stand a good chance of being enacted into law at this session.

Its gist was explained earlier in this article. Its passage, according to E. L. Barrier of Eureka and other hog raisers and organization leaders supporting it, will mean 20 million dollars a year to the hog raisers of the United States, thru insuring open market competition for the sale of livestock.

The packers are fighting it bitterly, but general sentiment indicates a good chance of passage if that sentiment can be crystallized into action and the friends of the measure insist that it be not side tracked.

This measure, and also the Capper-Tincher co-operative grain exchange bill, have an apparent advantage at this session in that the opposition comes from the business interests affected only, and should not be as much affected by politics and political jockeying for position in the 1928 campaign as the McNary-Haugen bill. Also it is not said that either is "economically unsound," or amounts to "price-fixing" or to "putting the Government into business."

## Hen Lays 310 Eggs

Mrs. Oscar Jones of Harvey county has a White Leghorn hen which made a trapnest record of 310 eggs in the last year.

## 480 Turkeys Bring \$2,735.60

J. N. Simmons, who lives on a farm south of Beloit, sold 480 turkeys recently for \$2,735.60. He has 111 birds with which to start the 1927 crop.

Hard luck may be an alibi, but it isn't always an excuse.

# This Amazing Invention Will Increase Your Poultry Profits

**TODAY**, you can make more money from your poultry. The new Buckeye Book tells how to raise more chicks; how to raise them with less cost and work; how to stop your losses; how to double and treble your profits. This book is free. Write for it now.

This Improved Brooder Burns SOFT Coal or Hard Coal.



Drastic Price Reductions

\$16.50

The highest quality brooder for as low as (Slightly higher in Western Canada)

**Buckeye Incubators Hatch More Chicks**

Don't raise chicks another year without learning about these amazing brooders—the new improvements—the price reductions. And we'll tell you how Buckeye Incubators hatch more chicks. All this information is free. Simply write for the new Buckeye Book. THE BUCKEYE INCUBATOR CO. 2470 Euclid Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

### Amazing Improvements

The Buckeye Colony Brooder has been saving chicks for twelve years. It has saved money for a quarter-million poultry raisers. And now, it's improved. The Coal-Burning Heater is larger. It holds

more coal; it gives more heat; it burns longer without refueling. The new Revolving Hover saves time, work and trouble. The improved Oil-Burning Brooder is the most efficient oil-burning brooder ever devised. It has exclusive, patented features that no other brooder can have. Buckeye stops the chilling, crowding and overheating. It stops the losses.



**Buckeye**  
incubators and brooders

**MASTER BREEDERS' SUNSHINE ALFALFA CHICKS**  
WINNERS AT KANSAS STATE BABY CHICK SHOW  
OFFICIALLY PROVEN THE BEST

Again Master Breeders' Sunshine Alfalfa Chicks show their superior breeding and vitality. Three firsts and two sweepstakes were won by Master Breeders' five entries in competition with over 2,000 other chicks at the first American Poultry Association Baby Chick Show at Kansas State Agricultural College. Before buying chicks, send for our catalog giving full details of our wonderful breeding, prizes won, high egg records, our customers' profits. Write for this catalog now.

MASTER BREEDERS' FARMS, BOX 103, CHERRYVALE, KANSAS

**BIG EGG MONEY all winter**

EGG a DAY keeps hens laying all winter. Doubles, triples and even quadruples egg yield. Thousands of users praise it. A penny a day supplies 100 hens. The profits are enormous. Simply add it to the feed.

**EGG a DAY MAKES Hens Lay**

"We get as many eggs in winter as in summer," writes R. Mootz. "We'll never quit using it," says Rose Powers. You, too, can get big egg money all winter. We guarantee it, or money refunded. 65c package supplies 250 hens a month. From your dealer or us.

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### Postponed Public Sale

Reg. Percherons, Reg. Shorthorns

Sale at the farm, 11 miles north of Manhattan, one mile east of Stockdale.

### Manhattan, Kan., Thursday, Jan. 13

25 cows and heifers one to seven years old. Herd Bull, Fair Sultan by Villager. 13 head of this offering sired by Roan Boone by Gainford Vanguard by Vanguard. These cows are heavy milkers. The Percherons consist of eight mares and two stallions. The herd horse, Carvena, is six years old, black and weighs 2,000 pounds. He is sound and right in every way and active as a coach horse. He was sired by Christo by Carnot. McDuff, a 1900 pound black, nine year old stallion, sired by Juen by Carnot. Four mares three to six years old are by McDuff. Virginia, an extra good, nine year old mare, will weigh a ton and is right in every way. She is in foal to Carvena. Also yearling filly and one weanling filly. There undoubtedly will be better Percherons sold in this sale than will be offered for sale this year.

**C. H. Brunker, Manhattan, Kansas**  
Send bids to Jas T. McCulloch, E. L. Fritz, Auctioneers.

### Poland China Section

#### Big Poland Boars

for sale, sired by Black Seal. Also choice gilts bred to Villager 2nd.

O. G. SMITH, Colony, Kan., Anderson Co.

#### IMMUNED GILTS

Bred to farrow in March and April. Sired by Sharpnel, the undefeated boar of Dickinson county 1925-26. Write your wants.

G. E. Schlesener, Hope, Kansas

#### Big Boars and Gilts

40 good ones, sired by Utility King, out of Buster Wonder and Big Bob bred to Cooks Liberty Bond, and bred to Kansas Monarch 8d. Grandson of the world's Champ. Monarch.

M. F. Rickett, Seward, Kansas

#### BRED GILTS FOR SALE

sired by a 1,000 lb. grandson of Cooks Liberty Bond, and bred to Kansas Monarch 8d. Grandson of the world's Champ. Monarch.

M. F. Rickett, Seward, Kansas

#### The Financier

Frist prize senior yearling boar of Kansas 1926 heads my herd. Boars and gilts by this sire for sale.

Chas. J. Holtwick, Valencia, Kan.

#### My Boar Sale Called Off

30 big, very choice boars for sale at private treaty. Best in breeding and in individuals.

John D. Henry, Leocompton, Kas., Douglas Co.

#### BRED SOWS AND GILTS

at private sale bred to two of the best boars of the breed. Immunized and guaranteed to please you. Write for descriptions and prices.

C. E. Rowe, Scranton, Kansas

#### Tried Sows and Gilts

A few open gilts and tried sows. Will book orders for fall pigs at weaning time, either sex, sired by Mc's Big Orange.

GEO. MORTON, OXFORD, KANSAS

#### BRED SOWS. Few tried sows bred for Feb. Fall pigs either sex, weighing up to 100 lbs., sired by Dundale Giant, Regulator and The Cake Eater Jr. Champ. American Royal last year. Few by Donquixote. S. U. PEACE, OLATHE, KAN.

#### Jr. Champion Boar

We can spare the boar that won Jr. Championship at Wichita this fall. King Kole and Iowa Timm breeding. Bred sow sale Feb. 9th.

I. E. Knox & Son, South Haven, Ka.

#### Choice Spring Boars

size and feeding quality, sired by a son of Latch-nite. Out of richly bred correct type sows.

G. S. McClellen, Oatville, Sedgwick Co., Ka.

#### CHOICE FALL PIGS

sired by the 1000 lb. Golden Rain-bow and Standard Giant. Out of tried sows. Immunized and guaranteed to please.

C. E. Hoglund & Sons, McPherson, Kan.

#### Greater Armistice

mated with sows of Liberator, Sunbeam, and Latch-nite breeding is proving his greatness as a sire. Stock for sale.

E. E. HALL, BAYARD, KANSAS.

#### 20 Big Spring Boars

for sale, sired by Paymaster Chief. Out of Big Timm and Clansman sows. Inspection invited.

J. C. MARTIN, WELDA, KAN.

#### SHANK'S FARM POLANDS

Spring boars by Jack Tar and other boars. 40 to select from. Write for prices and descriptions.

J. DEE SHANK, SUPERIOR, NEB. Jewell Co., Kan.

#### Spring Boars and Gilts

Mostly by New Era Jr. Others by Flashlight Leader and Light Rainbow, Splendid sow herd. Immunized and guaranteed.

J. T. Morton & Sons, Stockton, Kansas.

#### Bred Sow Sale Feb. 25, 1927

Mostly bred to Sudial Senior and Grand Champion of Kansas National 1926. Sows King Kole and Pleasant Hill Giant blood. Write for catalog for sale.

F. E. WITTUM, Caldwell, Kan.

### Jersey Section

#### FOR SALE

One extra fine son of Gamboges Kings Emily No. 472485, who made over 100 lbs. fat in thirty days and milked 60 lbs. of milk a day in C. T. A., sired by Financial Interest Boy No. 180770.

W. S. SHEARD, Junction City, Kan., Geary Co.

#### B. C. Settles JERSEY SALE MANAGER

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404 HALL BUILDING, KANSAS CITY, MO.

#### Bulls of Serviceable Ages

and bull calves, Grandsons Fern's Wexford Noble and out of R. of M. and prize winning cows.

R. A. GILLILAND, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

#### BULL 12 MONTHS OLD

From a state champion cow. And from a son of Fern's Wexford Noble. Here is a real herd builder. Several others for sale, all from R. of M. and class champion cows. CHAS. H. GILLILAND, Mayetta, Ka.

#### Bull 12 Months Old

Register of Merit dam. Splendid individual. Financial breeding. Priced right for quick sale.

ED C. LATTA, Holton, Kan., Jackson Co.

#### ECHO FARM JERSEYS

For sale, Stockwell's Blue Owl, dropped June 10, 1924, grandson of Mary from Sibley's Choice, 835 fat A.A. R. M. dam of Stockwell, Flying Fox and Blue Belle breeding.

E. H. TAYLOR & SONS, KEATS, KAN.

#### J. B. Porter & Sons

Our herd sire Colette Comesse, son of a double gold medal cow. Two of his sons, soon ready for service, for sale.

J. B. Porter & Sons, Mayetta, Kan., Jackson Co.

#### Bull Calves For Sale

sired by Cunning Mouse's Masterman, whose sire and dam both were first prize winners over the Island and whose full aunt was Grand Champion at the 1926 National Dairy Show, price \$50.00 to \$100.00.

C. E. SOUDERS, 710 Schweitzer Building, Wichita, Kansas

#### High Producing Jerseys

Golden Fern Lads breeding. Visitors welcome. Stock for sale.

L. A. POE, HUNNEWELL, KANSAS.

#### FINANCIAL COUNTRY BLOOD

Bull calves for sale sired by a son of Maiden Ferns Prince, first prize aged bull National Dairy Show 1926. Granddaughters both sides hold Kansas state records butterfat.

I. W. NEWTON, Winfield, Kan.

#### LILL'S JERSEY FARM

Is still headquarters for the best in Jerseys. Sophies' Tormentor and Sunflower Lad in service. Hood farm blood.

PERCY E. LILL, MT. HOPE, KANSAS

#### Maplelawn Farm Jerseys

Four bull calves, one to seven months old. Out of our best cows. For information regarding them address W. R. LINTON, Denison, Kan., Jackson Co.

#### Nebraska Jersey Cattle

Line bred Sultanas Jersey Lad breeding. Foundation cows direct from Island. Stock for sale.

H. E. WYATT, FALLS CITY, NEB.

#### MAIDEN FERN'S GOLDEN NOBLE

A son of the 1st prize aged bull at the National Dairy Show 1926 heads our Jerseys. A line bred Oxford You'll Do bull calf for sale.

Frank Van Buskirk, Kincaid, Kan.

#### Hood Farm Blood

Seaside Tormentor in service. Young bulls and some females for sale.

ALEX LEBROUX & SON, PRESTON, KAN.

#### TWO BULL CALVES

Grandsons of Xenia Sultan, July and Aug. Calves. Priced for quick delivery. Other stock for sale. Let me have your wants.

J. B. HUNTEE, DENTON, KANSAS

#### QUEENS VELVET RALEIGH

heads our Jerseys. His dam is the highest tested Gold Medal daughter of Flora's Queens Raleigh. Young bulls for sale from tested dams.

A. H. KNOPELL, Colony, Kansas

#### BULL CALVES

Sired by Chief Raleigh's Sultan and Queen's Velvet Raleigh out of high producing dams. Priced to sell.

BEAL BROS., COLONY, KANSAS

#### FINANCIAL KINGS AND NOBLE OF OAKLANDS

Yearling bulls and under for sale.

W. E. KING, Rt. 3, WASHINGTON, KAN.

#### Reno County Jerseys

This is the big Jersey center of Kansas. The breeders listed below invite inspection of their herds.

#### VINDALE JERSEY FARM

23 cows half of them first and second calf heifers, averaged over 300 lbs. fat last year. Bulls for sale by grandson of You'll Do Oxford.

Geo. Vincent, Hutchinson, Kansas

#### Mercury's Admiral of Coleman

heads our Jerseys. Cows of Raleigh breeding. Keeping all of our females and building up a strong herd.

H. G. WRIGHT, SYLVIA, KANSAS

#### Hood Farm Bred Jerseys

20 cows and heifers for sale. Most of them have records made by county Cow Testing Assn. Also young bulls. Everything registered. Inspection invited.

J. P. TODD, CASTLETON, KANSAS

Maintaining a poultry plant requires a regular monthly income, so it is necessary to keep a large part of the birds producing eggs thruout the winter. At the same time we wish eggs of good hatchability.

Cod liver oil has definitely proved that it enables hens to keep in better condition during the long period of winter production. Experiments at Wisconsin showed that hens exposed to sunlight or given cod liver oil may produce eggs with nine times the vitamin content of the eggs produced by hens without direct sunlight or cod liver oil.

This point may be of great value to the hatchery which is trying to turn out early chicks to produce layers during the late summer and early fall. It is useful information for the poultryman who wishes to sell broilers early.

A great deal of the success of this early hatching depends on the care of the breeding stock which produces the eggs. If the poultryman faces a large egg cost a chick plus a heavy mortality rate due to weak chicks, it is very difficult to make the early hatching profitable.

When the purchase of a good grade of cod liver oil is almost like an insurance policy against poor hatches it does not pay to leave this material out of the poultry ration.

### Diggs Favors Alfalfa

A wide range of pasture for the brood sow is important for the production of a strong litter of pigs. This, with plenty of corn, alfalfa hay or pasture, and registered stock, is the secret of W. H. Diggs's success with Poland China hogs. Mr. Diggs lives 5 miles west of Emporia, on the New Santa Fe trail which divides Lyon county in half. Mr. Diggs has never entered the business on a large scale. He usually feeds some cattle during the winter and lets the hogs run after them.

Floods and heavy rains spoiled several acres of corn which he had intended to feed to cattle. So this winter the bovine population on the Diggs farm will be nil.

Eight or 10 sows and a registered male form the breeding stock. Mr. Diggs usually sells the sows and keeps gilts to raise the next year's litter of pigs. He now has 43 late spring pigs which weigh about 240 pounds apiece. "Alfalfa pasture will produce more hogs quicker than any other feed I know," says Mr. Diggs. "A wide range for the sow will tend to make the pigs strong and healthy. Corn is the other main element of the feed. A little oats is sometimes fed the sows before farrowing time. I have used Sudan grass for pasture with success, but it does not compare with alfalfa. I always vaccinate my hogs against cholera."

### Manure Worth \$2 a Ton

Experimental results indicate that good, well-rotted manure is worth more than \$2 a ton the first year after it has been applied, as a winter top dressing to wheat, and the beneficial results will continue for several years, according to H. M. Bainer, director of the Southwestern Wheat Improvement Association. "From 5 to 8 tons an acre, applied in this way, will increase the yield from 3 to 5 bushels an acre," he said. "This means the farmer who spreads only a few loads of manure a day is making big wages."

"Wheat farmers of the Southwest are losing millions of dollars annually because too little value is placed on manure and too much of it is allowed to go to waste. Not a load of barnyard manure should be lost and every wheat straw stack should be rotted and spread over the fields. No stubble or straw should be burned, it should be worked into the soil where it will rot. Manure not only adds fertility but it increases the much needed soil organic matter. At the Kansas Experiment Station, over a long period of years, manured land has produced from 9 to 11 bushels more wheat an acre than similar land not manured. In another Kansas experiment, land that was in wheat continuously, and was manured and cropped for 10 years, produced an average of 18.4 bushels an acre, and during the same time, similar land by the side of it, that was not manured, produced an average yield of 6.9 bushels an acre. At the Oklahoma Station, 10 tons of barnyard manure an acre, applied as a top dressing to

wheat, once every four years, for a 24-year period of continuous wheat, produced 9 bushels more wheat to the acre than the same kind of land by the side of it which was not manured.

"In Western Kansas and other places where the rainfall is limited, manure does not always increase the yields, because of shortage of moisture. This is especially true when the manure has been plowed under, but when applied as a light top dressing, it conserves moisture and prevents blowing."

### What Royalty Would Do

One of the weaknesses of royal personages to confide to intimate friends what they would most like to do if they were in other persons' shoes. King George, incognito, would prefer to attend a horse race, and mingle with the crowd. Queen Mary would ride on top of a London bus, all day long. King Albert of Belgium would travel in foreign lands and do a great deal of flying. King Alfonso of Spain, would like to don the garb of a peasant, and live the life of a peasant for a week or two. The queen of Spain would appear on the stage. Queen Marie of Rumania would travel extensively abroad, write novels, and listen to what the people said about her. The prince of Wales has never got over his fondness for climbing trees, which was denied him as a boy. Queen Victoria always wanted to ride on a street car, but she never even had a railway ticket in her hand. King Edward often proposed to ride in London's underground, but procrastination defeated his aims.

### Nails Down the Lid

The lid is on tight in Poland. Marshal Pilsudski's government has issued decrees that make strange readings for Americans. Anyone who criticises policies or persons of the government is liable to a heavy fine and imprisonment. This applies alike to printed and oral criticism. Mere "conversation in public" of a sort adjudged "harmful to the state" is strictly forbidden. An editor "attacking state officials" is liable to a year's imprisonment and \$2,000 fine. Anyone furnishing a newspaper with news of which the government disapproves may be punished as well as the newspaper printing such news. The president must not be criticised, even if the criticism is true. Citizens are forbidden to take the side of anyone convicted under these decrees, even tho they may plead truth as their justification.

### Hometown

BY BADGER CLARK

Our town has history enough. Across the railroad, on the bluff, Prof scans the record of our age. And reads it, page by stony page. Desert, he says, and swamp and sea. And glacier in turn were we. The three-toed horse, he says, was here; Rhinoceros and six-horned deer. And other strange and varied meats. Snorted and stamped about our streets. Back when the first town site survey. Was still a million years away. And then the red man's pedigree. With pigeon-toed solemnity. Stalked thru our annals in a string. And ate their feasts beside our spring. Till old Jed Towner built his hut. With one hand on a pistol butt. Can Pontiac. Kish or Karnak. Push their backgrounds further back? Our town has sights as fine to see As any in geography. Why, when the early sunlight hills. In summer down our eastern hills. They look like heaven's parapet. From Eighth Street, when the sun has set. The high school on the hill in line. Looks like a castle on the Rhine. And twisted pines along the crest. Backed by the lemon-colored west. Would make Jap artists praise their gods. And plant their easels here by squads. Some summer nights I have to lie. In the front yard and watch the sky. And let my fancy climb and play. Thru lacework of the Milky Way. To deeper heights all silver fired. Until both eyes and brain are tired. Oh, never Nome. Hongkong or Rome. Could show me finer sights than home!



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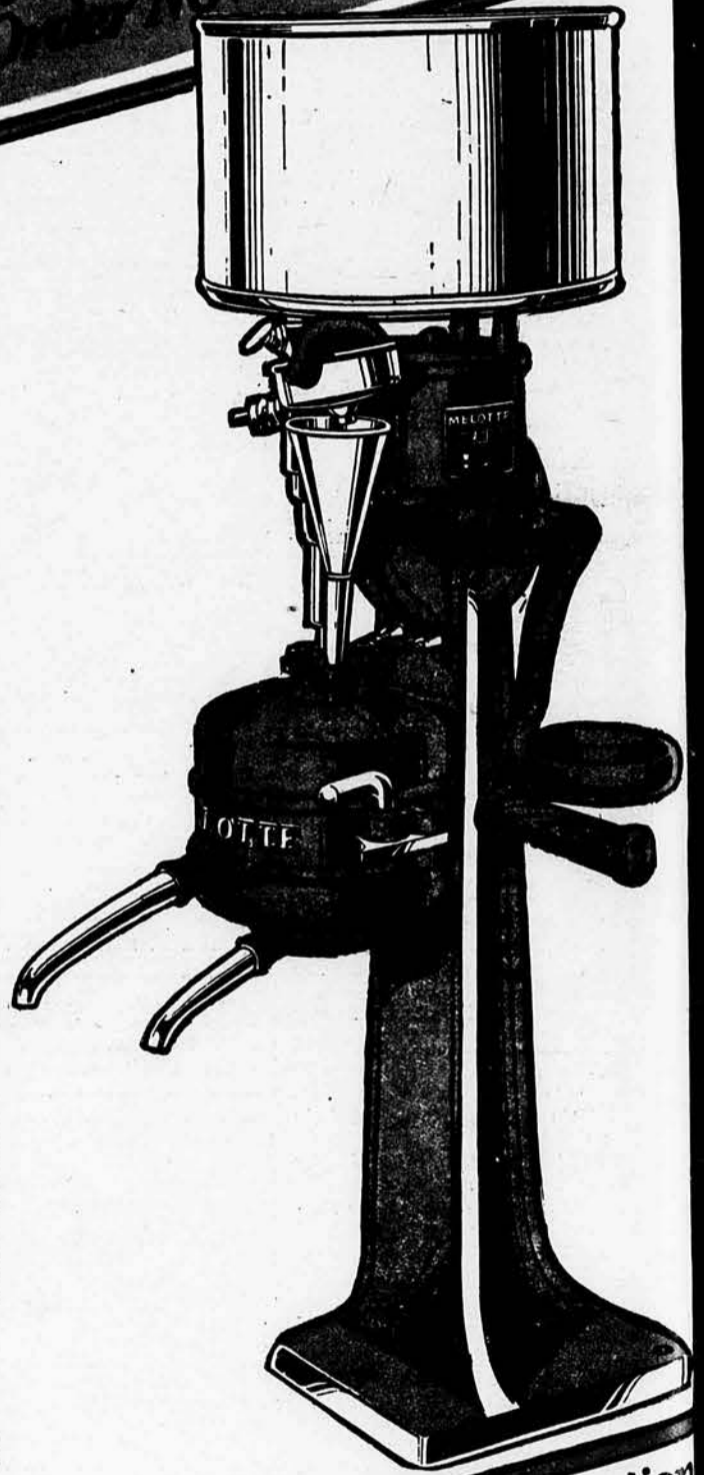
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