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# KANSAS FARMER

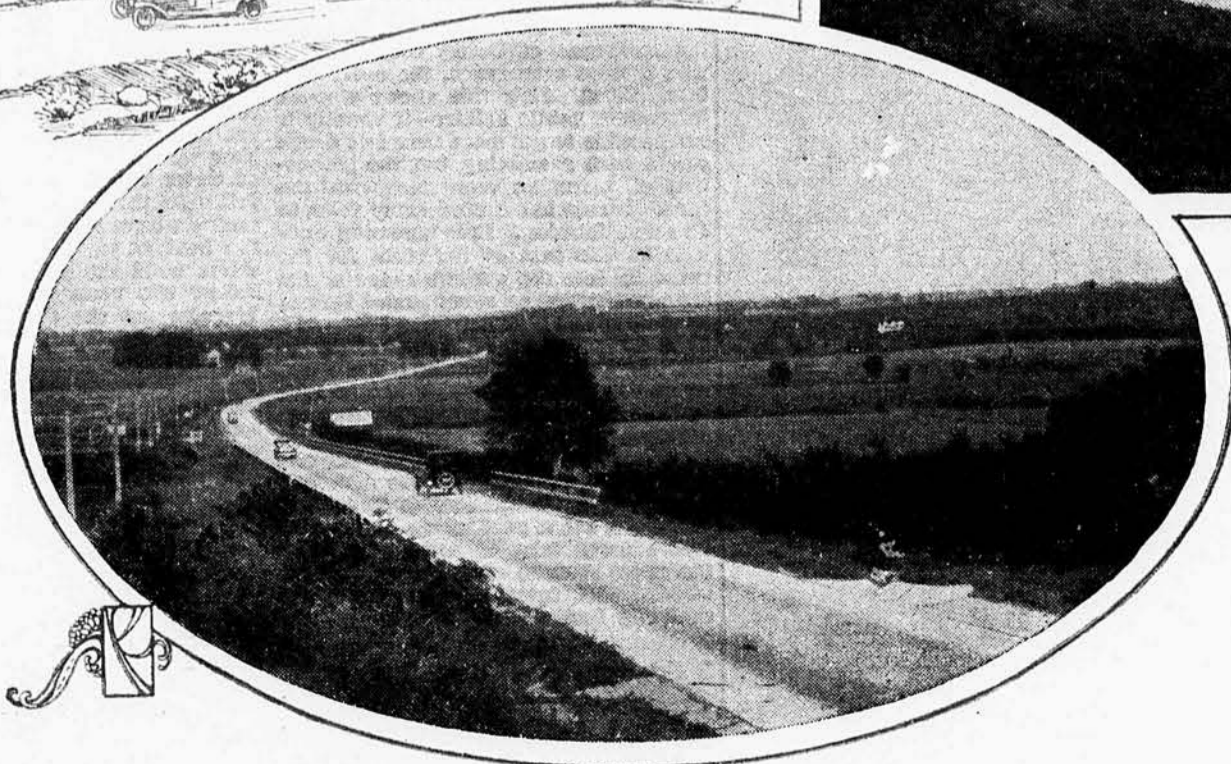
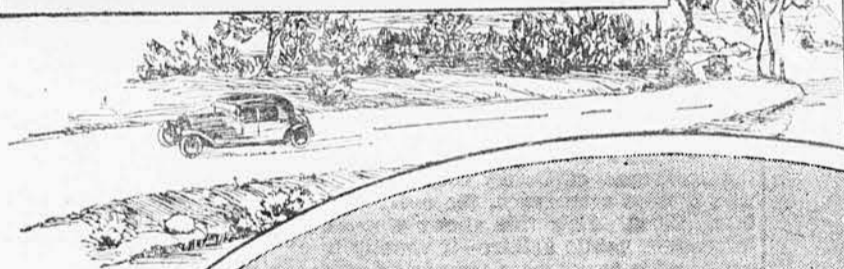
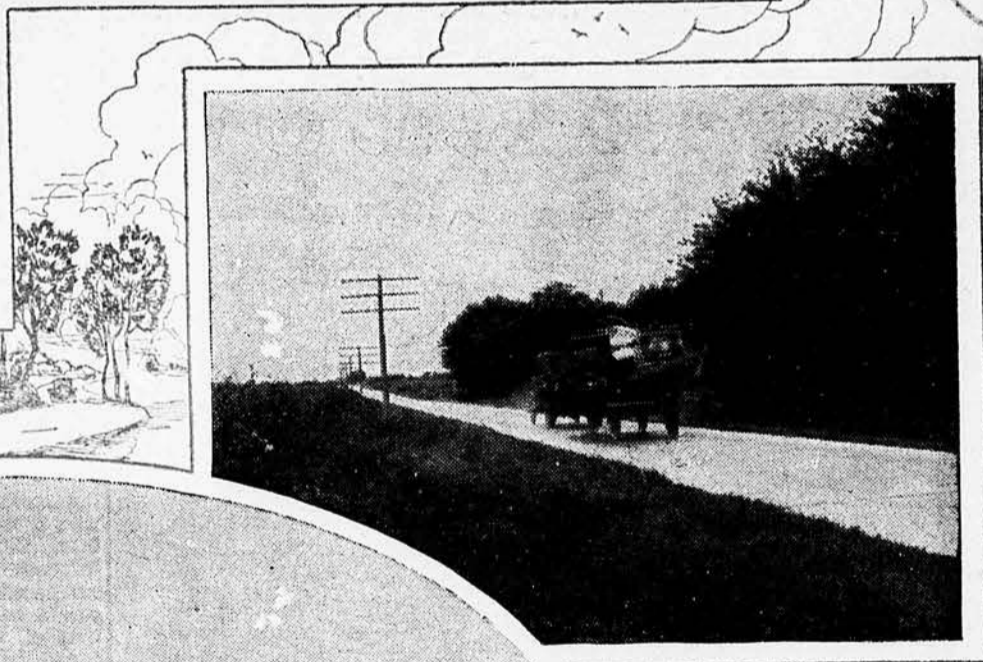
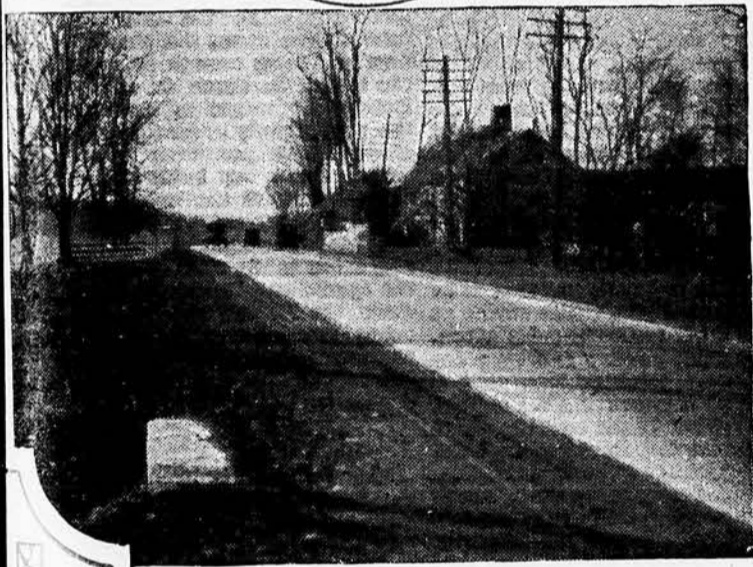
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

January 15, 1927

Number 3

The Southwest Road Show & School will be held February 22-25 at Wichita



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## 'Tis Good Weather for Stock

And There is a Chance to Save Feed Which May Be Needed Later in the Winter

BY WARLEY HATCH

AS I WRITE this we are having regular Kansas winter weather—clear, sunny days, frosty nights and with just enough wind to keep the mill turning. It is feed saving weather; stock are still turning their feed into gain in weight instead of using it for fuel. The routine of feeding on this farm is just the same as it has been for weeks—a feed of cottoncake in the morning, a run 'round the strawstacks until nearly noon, then out in the stalk fields until night. This makes no draft on the stacked feed or the shocks standing in the field. The oil business slowed down over the holidays, but I note that the wheels are turning again, and there is a slush pool burning off somewhere on the horizon at all times of the day—if the day is not too windy. We have begun feeding kafir fodder to the calves which are shut up undergoing the weaning process; they eat it to the last stalk. Kafir fodder seldom has the quality which it is showing this winter.

in Missouri daily papers, the farmers of this part of the state are 10 to 15 against any change in the present road law. Perhaps we don't appreciate the efforts interested Missouri parties are making to "help Kansas out of the mud." Not since 1858 has Missouri taken such an interest in Kansas affairs, and her interference may not be much more popular with real Kansans now than it was then. I realize it is not the citizens of Missouri who are being so "nosey," but the papers try to make it appear they are speaking for them when in reality these papers are speaking only for the cement, brick and road material makers. Kansas is unable to settle her own affairs without outside help.

### Would Head the Cane

I have a letter from a Nebraska farmer who has read in former issue of the paper where I have spoken of heading kafir after it was cut and bound. He does not raise kafir, but has considerable cane which he wishes to head, and he would like to know how to construct one of those heading knives. Now what our friend needs for that cane is not a knife mounted on the side of a wagon; there is a system of heading cane which beats that by a mile; it is twice as quick and does not disturb the fodder in the shock. Here is the way we used to do it when we made cane one of the main farm crops. Take a rope about the size of a halter rope and long enough to wrap around the top of the shock six or eight times. Drive your wagon to the shock, wrap the rope tightly around the heads just above where you wish to cut. Then take a sharp hay knife and cut round the shock until the bunch of heads is completely cut off. Then roll the bundle into the wagon, take off the rope and drive to the next shock and repeat the operation. You do not have to tear down the fodder to head cane, and it takes but a short time to cut the wrapped heads off. Kafir can't be handled in this way because the heads cannot be tied up.

### Hay is Higher, Anyway

Here is the way the local price situation stands here at the beginning of 1927: corn at the elevators is down to 58 cents a bushel, which is about 10 to 15 per cent less than at this time a year ago; wheat is around \$1.25 to \$1.28 at most elevators, about a 20 per cent reduction in price as compared with January 1, 1926. Good shipping weight hogs would bring \$11 at the local stockyards today, down about 10 per cent as compared with a year ago. Stock cattle are about on the same level as they were at the beginning of 1926, but fat cattle, unless of exactly the right weight and quality, are down from 5 to 10 per cent. Farmer feeders in this end of the county who paid from \$7.50 to \$8 a hundred for their feeders last spring are selling their fat cattle now at from \$8 to \$8.50, and that is in Kansas City, mind you, which means at least 50 cents off from the price given. Butter, butterfat, poultry and eggs are about the same price as was paid a year ago. Hay is about \$2 a ton higher, with a crop of but 60 per cent the usual amount harvested. Eastern financial leaders are "jubilant" over what they describe as the very prosperous condition of the country and the good outlook for 1927, but farmers are distinctly not jubilant.

### Plenty of Water Now

Our new water storage system is working well. The large tank is mounted on a hollow tile foundation 6 feet high, which gives pressure enough to run water out at any tank in the yards. There are five of these tanks, including one in the barn, and when we want water all we have to do is turn a hydrant handle. By having so much storage we are enabled to fill everything up when there is a favorable wind to turn the mill. Formerly when we had the water tanks alone we had to pump every day, and that often meant the starting of the pump engine, for there are many days when there is not sufficient wind to turn the mill. Now we have about four days' supply of water on hand when everything is full. In the room under the storage tank we have a small stove in which a fire built at night will keep everything warm until the next morning, as the hollow tile room is almost air tight. We also use the stove to heat water, when hot water is needed for any purpose, and we intend to use the room as a place to smoke meat. A hydrant and hose are just outside the tank wall, and beside it is a cement platform where we wash motor cars. As a convenience and time saver this water system is worth more than anything else we have ever installed on the farm.

### Interest in Public Affairs

In a meeting held in Burlington recently which was called by the county chairmen of both the Republican and Democratic central committees to let our members of the legislature know the sentiment of Coffey county, there was a large attendance, the courtroom being filled. Now this shows a great interest in public affairs—it usually is not possible to get more than two dozen out to such a meeting, but the proportion of taxes as compared with the farm revenue has caused many folks to do some thinking. It is becoming common in this part of the state for the taxes to take the owner's share of the farm production on many rented farms; in such a case a rented farm becomes a liability to the owner instead of an asset, for if the farm carries a mortgage, as so many do, the owner has to look outside the farm for money to meet the interest. Such conditions are causing the decreasing price of land; no one cares to invest money where a deficit instead of an income results. Of course, taxes are but a part of the cause, but where taxes take so large a part of the gross revenue of the farm, it is no wonder that farmers are out to prevent any further tax increase.

### "Gentleman Bill"

A spinster living in a London suburb was shocked at the language used by workmen repairing telegraph wires close to her house. She wrote to the company, and the foreman was asked to report. This he did in the following way:

"Me and 'Bill Fairweather were on this job. I was up the telegraph pole, and accidentally let the hot lead fall upon Bill. It went down his neck. Then he said: 'You really must be more careful, Harry.'"

### Favor the Present System

The stand taken by this meeting of taxpayers at Burlington was overwhelmingly against any submission of an amendment to the state constitution which would place the burden of main road construction on a state road commission. Regardless of the unfair and one-sided statements which appear

# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

January 15, 1927

Number 3

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## Snow Gets an Extra Profit For Cream

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

WHEN Barb Snow used to start for town with a supply of cream he didn't know what he was going to get for it. This uncertainty of cash returns for the results of his labors didn't find the least bit of favor with him, so he put a stop to it. And for the last three years he has been able to figure before he left home, or a week ahead for that matter, just what his cream would bring. Better than that, he has been able to dictate the price he would take—a much different idea from, "How much are you giving today?" Mr. Snow couldn't be satisfied that a cream station operator how much he would "give" him paid the best possible returns. Now the cream is marketed in the guise of delicious country butter, and that makes the difference. One of the best points about the deal is that the cream from the dairy herd has been increased 25 per cent under the new method. But it wasn't so easy to make the change as it is to tell about it. There are some fine points about turning out good butter that everyone doesn't seem to know. And when after that has been settled there is the marketing end to look after. It might not be so difficult a problem near a big city, but down in Linn county, near a small town that probably has a good supply of country butter, and an abundance of the creamery product, it was a different matter. But there was the possibility of merit that could make it over.

### Now Customers Demand It

For the first trial, 25 or 30 pounds of butter were churned, and Mr. Snow took it to town and offered it to a grocer. This worthy, with some amazement and a little profanity, replied that he never could get all that much. But finally the butter remained in the store, and the purveyor of things to eat had promised to try it on his customers. On the second visit Mr. Snow didn't get any special praise for his wares, but the grocer didn't throw him out. Instead, he was remarkably pleasant when the subject of butter was mentioned. This time he didn't argue. "I'll take it," he said, but very like the tone of his voice gave the impression that if it wasn't you I wouldn't do this."

It happened about this time that Mrs. Snow took a trip to California, and while she was gone Mr. Snow didn't deliver any butter. But the grocer was so interested that he inquired as to when more could be available. His patrons demanded it. The best they ever had tasted, and so on. Evidently the Snows knew the qualifications of good butter and could deliver it. Naturally, when churning was resumed Mr. Snow knew there was a steady market for his product, and that was some incentive

to go ahead with the new work. This has been going on now for three years, and prospects ahead are bright. The grocer has to hold the butter for special customers, and there never is enough to supply the demand. Incidentally, handling Snow's butter doesn't hurt the grocer's volume of trade. It never has had to lose its identity in a big tub of nondescript butter that was sent on later thru the refining process of some distant creamery.

"Price is the thing that made us change, of course," said Mr. Snow. He was waiting then at the stockyards in Pleasanton for a buyer who was going to take some of his calves. "When we sold cream we got only an average test, but when it goes into butter it pays out better. When I take my butter to town it is just as good at the end of the trip as when I start with it. On the other hand,

the butter up in pound prints and sell it at creamery butter prices. That will average at least 50 cents a pound thru the year, and selling 50 to 60 pounds a week at that price means a decent income. It will take an average of one-third of every 50 cents to put the pound of butter on the market, and the balance is ours. Besides, we have a valuable feed in the form of buttermilk for our hogs and chickens."

Mr. Snow says it is very little more trouble to produce the butter than it was to handle the cream, and it will be still less work in a short time because he is going to install a gas engine to run the churn, separator and a few other items of machinery. He is milking 12 cows just now, Short-horns, Jerseys and Guernseys, that do about as well for him he thinks as purebreds. He always had a purebred bull to keep stepping his herd quality up, and that is the reason he thinks the cows he now has are worth keeping. He retains the best heifer calves and markets the others at 6 weeks old.

Mr. Snow takes extra good care of his cream. As soon as the cows are milked, the milk is separated and the cream is cooled. This should be done, he said, as the cream keeps better and makes a better grade of butter when this work is done promptly. He has to be careful that the cows do not get filled up on weeds. If they do the butter will "taste". Snow relies to a great extent on an abundance of alfalfa and ground oats and kafir mixed for dairy feed. He is farming 200 acres, but says the butter is the best paying proposition he has. He doesn't feel that he can depend on crops alone, and never will.

### Buttermilk is a Big Help

He feeds 25 to 60 hogs a year, and has been getting good litters. One sow had 18 pigs and only one died, but some foster mothers had to be provided. Snow has purebred Durocs. He lets them run on alfalfa pasture thru the summer and feeds buttermilk and ground kafir. And that is about all they get. He gets his hogs on the market in six to nine months, weighing 250 pounds as an average. "If it wasn't for the buttermilk I would have to substitute shorts or some ground feed," Mr. Snow said, "and that would boost production costs at least 25 per cent. I never have lost a dime on hogs. I haven't always had buttermilk, but since I started using it my profit has increased, and I have been able to raise better hogs and more of them. Buttermilk also has helped out with our flock of Brown Leghorns, as it takes the place of meat scraps. I'm sure it has been a factor in boosting egg production, along with the purebred roosters."



Another Big Parade

cream can go down from premium to No. 1, in hauling it to the station, especially in hot summer weather.

"With the butter it is a steady income all year, and I know just how much cash to count on every time. We churn two or three times a week, put

## Foreign Trade Prospects For 1927

By Julius Klein

LAST year witnessed a continuance of that rapid expansion in our exports of manufactured goods so conspicuous for many years past, and particularly since the World War. The prospects for further growth in this direction seem highly favorable. In the case of international commerce in foodstuffs and raw materials, especially agricultural products, variations in our production and that of consumer countries are bound to occur because of climatic and other uncontrollable factors, and forecasts are scarcely possible.

If 1927 should bring any lull in the unprecedented prosperity which we have enjoyed since 1921, such as is prophesied in some quarters, we may expect a marked increase in export activity. The intelligent appreciation of foreign trade as a stabilizer of business is far more prevalent today than ever before, and a substantial proportion of our manufacturers and merchants are equipped with at least the rudiments of some export contacts and experience, which are available for expansion when the occasion requires. The last five years have witnessed an impressive growth in the "export sense" of American business, the benefits of which we shall observe whenever the next sag may occur in our business curve.

Quite apart from this relationship between domestic and overseas business, there is evident a decidedly favorable outlook for the export of our manufactures because the world as a whole, except for a few areas, only one or two of which are of major importance, is enjoying fairly stable and gradually improving economic conditions. Furthermore, our own industry, constantly gaining in efficiency, is able, despite the highest wages in the world, to produce many classes of goods at a lower cost than prevails elsewhere, and to produce

goods of superior quality which appeal strongly to the buyers of every land.

The business depression in England and the disposition of certain European countries to curtail their imports in order to bring about a less unfavorable balance of trade are factors temporarily tending to cut down world commerce. But with the prosperity and progress in South America, the East Indian region, Canada, and various other parts of the world, total world trade held up fairly well in 1926, and our share in it—at least so far as concerns manufactured commodities—was more than maintained.

In contrast with several years preceding, the money value of the total exports of the United States in 1926 declined slightly, it being 4,800 million dollars, or about 2 per cent less than in 1925. Quantitatively, however, the exports increased somewhat, and were larger than in any other year in our history, with the possible exception of 1919. There was a fall in average export prices, especially due to the sharp decline in cotton. Indeed, the lower price of cotton alone more than accounts for the reduction in total value of exports. Careful computations show that for the first nine months of 1926, eliminating the effect of price variations, exports were 4 per cent greater than during the corresponding period of 1925, and it is likely that the year as a whole will show a still greater increase.

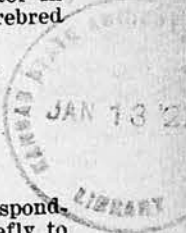
The showing of the United States in the export of manufactured goods has been much more favorable than that of the principal European countries. Combined figures for 10 of these countries, covering the first nine months of 1926, indicate a de-

crease of 8 per cent in exports from the corresponding period of 1925. This decline was due chiefly to smaller quantities rather than lower prices. Of the 10 countries, only Germany and Sweden showed larger exports than in 1925. Germany's trade at its lowest point had stood much further below pre-war levels than that of any other important country, and it is but natural that year by year recovery should appear. Her exports in the first 10 months of 1926 were about 13 per cent greater than for the corresponding period of 1925. Those of the United Kingdom on the other hand, seriously affected by the coal strike, showed a decline of about one-sixth.

The limited statistical data available as to the 1926 trade of South American and Asiatic countries show increases quite generally, and it is the consequent greater buying power of those regions which largely explains the continued expansion of our own exports of manufactured goods. The exports of Cuba, Mexico, Australia and New Zealand, however, have fallen off, largely because of lower prices of their major commodities. On the other hand, Canadian exports during the first 10 months of 1926 were 2½ per cent greater than the year before.

In contrast with the decline in the total value of American exports resulting from lower prices, our imports have shown an increase. As a consequence, the so-called favorable balance of trade, that is, the excess of merchandise exports over imports, has fallen to a figure somewhere between 300 and 350 million dollars. The balance probably will prove to be the smallest since 1910, and contrasts with an annual average of 947 million dollars for the five years 1921 to 1925. Apart from the fact

(Continued on Page 21)



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**S**CIENCE has done wonders for mankind, and so long as scientists confine themselves to their legitimate business, which is that of careful investigation and experiment, they command my sincere admiration. But when a scientist gets into the realm of prophesy he is very apt to talk like a fool. For example, one scientist is quoted as predicting that in 200 years nobody will have to work, machines will do it all; we will be able to gather sustenance entirely from the air; we will harness an atom which is too small to be seen with the naked eye, and it will supply force enough to move a railroad train across the continent.

Another scientist is quoted as declaring that there is a direct connection between the spots on the sun and wars. He has examined history and discovered that there have always been many sun spots when there were great wars. He goes further and says that the surface of the sun is becoming much agitated, and therefore there is great probability of another world war within two years. Of course, as in the case of all prophesy, there is no way to prove that the prediction is pure foolishness, and therefore about the safest thing a man can do is to make predictions, provided he puts the date of fulfillment far enough ahead.

The scientist who predicts another war in two years does not tell us what is an undoubted fact, that sun spots have been just as frequent when there were no wars as when there were. Neither does he pretend to explain why all countries do not get the war fever whenever there is an abundance of sun spots, in view of the fact that all the countries are affected alike by the sun. None of us knows what the conditions will be here on earth in 200 years, but common sense suggests that relatively speaking they will be a good deal as they are now; there will in all probability still be a great deal of work to do, and only part of the folks will be doing it, while others will be enjoying what they have not earned.

## Whose Fault Was It?

**T**HE jury which acquitted ex-Secretary Fall and Doheny was made up of a draftsman, a clerk, an architect, a teamster, a steam fitter's apprentice, a railway clerk, a bank clerk and law student, a news-stand proprietor, a grocery clerk, a cigar clerk in a drug store, a second cook and an electrician.

Now that would seem to be a pretty fair jury; for the most part the occupations of these men required at least ordinary intelligence, and there has been no evidence that the jury was tampered with. Paul Y. Anderson, national correspondent of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, has interviewed one of these jurors, and writes the following very interesting story.

"From the first," says Mr. Anderson, "nine favored acquittal, two were for conviction, and one was undecided. The juror who held out longest for conviction was the one whose intelligence and educational advantages had most impressed the spectators during the process of selecting the jury. He is a professional man."

Mr. Anderson gathered the distinct impression from a juror's subsequent account of the deliberations that a number of the young clerks and mechanics on the jury were antagonized by this professional man's calm analysis of the evidence.

A youthful mechanic on the jury who was strong for acquittal is quoted as saying:

"You can't tell me that old man Doheny is a crook. I'll stay here till hell freezes over before I'll vote to send him to the pen. Didn't all those navy guys beg him to get in on this proposition? Why didn't they indict them, too?"

"But," protested the professional man, "how can you escape from that \$100,000 transaction?"

"Oh, hell, didn't you hear them say it was just a loan between old friends? They had been friends for 40 years. Doheny is a millionaire, and why shouldn't he lend him the money? I like a fellow that stands by his friends. It's too bad there aren't more like him."

"All very well," said the professional man, "but you know and I know that a big business man like Doheny doesn't send \$100,000 cash in a satchel by his son when he wants to make a loan. He sends a check. If it was just a loan why did Fall lie about it? Why did he persuade McLean to lie about it?"

"Well," retorted one of the young jurymen, "it was his own money and he had a right to send it any way he pleased, and it was nobody's business.

# Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

Fall would have had a yellow streak in him a foot wide if he hadn't told that white lie to protect a friend, especially after what Doheny had done for him."

A pertinent question would have been, why was it necessary to lie to protect a friend if the transaction was legitimate? But apparently that question was not asked.

It is Mr. Anderson's contention that criticism of the Fall-Doheny verdict comes down in the end to a criticism of the jury system by which jurors were yanked from shop, counter, truck and desk and without warning or background were assailed with a huge volume of oral and documentary evidence.

This contention probably is correct, but it does not suggest a remedy. The people of the United States would not be willing to do away with trial



The Next to be Trimmed

by jury. Faulty as the system is, the people still feel it is something of a safeguard of their liberties. Neither does it seem possible to train men and women for jury service, altho that appears more like a reasonable solution than any other that can be suggested.

## Hoover's Report on Waterways

**S**ECRETARY HOOVER'S report as chairman of the American Engineering Commission on the Lakes-to-Atlantic waterways closes the controversy as between the St. Lawrence project jointly with Canada and the New York and the so-called All-American routes. Not only are estimated costs of the latter from four to five times greater, but the development of hydro electric power, says the commission, would be small by the latter plans in comparison with the St. Lawrence project. Taking power development into consideration, the St. Lawrence project would cost perhaps not one-sixth of either of the rival plans. But the first cost of the St. Lawrence waterway is calculated by the commission at about 148 million dollars, and of the Ontario-Hudson route 506 millions. Cost of the All-American project is estimated at 631 million dollars.

Due to lower investment cost, it is calculated that rates for traffic would run about 43 cents a ton on the St. Lawrence waterway, against \$1.64 for the Ontario-Hudson and \$2.06 on the All-American. Power development would materially reduce the ultimate cost of the St. Lawrence waterway.

Immediate action is advised by the Hoover com-

mission in negotiations with Canada for construction of the waterway recommended by the commission as entirely feasible and profitable to the country, and even necessary to the welfare of the interior states, that constitute 40 million of the population of the United States. Construction would require eight years, and probably would consume 10 years, with the negotiations, legislation and financing. The commission predicts material reductions in costs of transportation of Mid-Western agricultural products to seaboard with the opening of the St. Lawrence waterway to ocean shipping.

"The increased transportation costs to world markets from the mid-continent," says Secretary Hoover in this report, "have had serious results on agriculture." He estimates the increased transportation charges following the war at from 6 to 10 cents a bushel on grain, with no similar increase in transportation costs in competing agricultural countries, which possess greater accessibility to the seaboard, "and sea rates," says the report, "are about the same as before the war." The report states that "with the completion of such a shipway as the St. Lawrence the freight rates on grain to world markets would be substantially reduced, and as a consequence the price levels of all grain in the lakes transportation area would be increased accordingly. Much the same type of economic reaction would affect other commodities and industries."

The report is conclusive as to the superior merits of the St. Lawrence project. Kansas will be found in Congress lining up squarely, we believe, with the Hoover report, and for action as speedily as practicable. With our rates to the Gulf we are not as deeply concerned in some products as other states in obtaining the relief in transportation costs that the St. Lawrence shipway will give, but we are vitally interested nevertheless in a great national project of incalculable benefit to Kansas and the whole country.

## But Jim Reed Says!

**S**ENATOR JIM REED, as a prospect for the Democratic Presidential nomination in 1928 with the Smith and McAdoo forces again deadlocked, interests Norman Hapgood. The Missouri Senator, his friends say, will enter the convention with 100 delegates. This equipment qualifies him as a contender following the mutual slaughter of the McAdoo and Smith factions.

Nobody need question where Senator Reed stands. He has the courage of whatever convictions he possesses. His first "issue" is local self-government by which might be included anti-federal control of liquor as well as anti-federal control of Southern elections. As backers of Missouri's candidate visualize local self-government, it is defiance of the 13th and 18th amendments of the Constitution under the guise of law. Yet in many respects local self-government is an attractive and sound proposition.

Reed's issue No. 2 is foreign affairs—again opposition with an extension of the idea of local self-government. Opposition to any sort of League of Nations, to any sort of international agreements about armament and to any sort of World Court as a substitute for war. "At the end of the war," Senator Reed is quoted as declaring, "we should have taken steps to have the strongest navy in the world. Then peace would have been assured. This sounds like the old Pax Romana, a Roman peace imposed by force. It might work for a time or it might not work at all. But imposing world peace by superiority of American force is any how not the notion of peace that appeals to pacifists, but the kind that appeals to militarists."

If he could write the Democratic plank on foreign affairs next year, Reed affirms that the Republicans "will not carry a blank blank state in the Union." It would be for complete American isolation and American military supremacy, and sounds more like pre-war William Hohenzollern than a post-war American statesman.

A third Reed issue is the cure of the evils that afflict the farmer. "The only permanent help for the farmer," according to the Reed platform, is "to change the damn tariff that runs up the cost of nearly everything he buys."

This is lower cost of living by virtue of tariff for revenue, leaving protection out. Southern cotton and sugar manufacturers will be powerful enough to keep it out of a platform in a national election. Lower cost of living comes slowly with better credit and improved machinery, processes and organization. Probably if the Democrats set their face definitely against protection, oppose it root and

ch, they will not carry a blank blank state of Union either. Taken as a whole it is a good that the Reed platform will not be adopted.

### We Made a Mistake, Maybe?

RIOR to the election of 1920 and even during that campaign, Ellhu Root was known as a supporter of the League of Nations and favor- American participation in that project. Since own party took a positive stand against the League and all its works, nothing has been heard of Mr. Root on the subject. But in accepting Wilson award for the greatest service in 1926 world peace, Mr. Root broke his six years' silence. It appears by his address of acceptance that opinion has in no wise changed. Mr. Root's speech is severe upon the course of this nation since the war. "What did we do?" he asked. "Has there ever been an exhibition of America of friendship or sympathy with the League of Nations? Unfortunately, the controversy which resulted in our determination not to enter the League was violent, and bitter feelings were kindled, and it came to be a common thing that we could read in the newspapers, and hear in speech and conversation expressions of expectation that the League would fail, and evident pleasure when it seemed that it might fail. We, the great peace-loving people, what have we done to help in this wonderful new work? No sympathy, no moral support, no brotherhood. We have allowed insensate prejudice, camouflaged but futile phrases, to appear, but falsely appear, to represent the true heart of the American people, with all its idealism, with its breadth of human sympathy, with its strong desire that our country should do its share for peace and happiness and noble life in all the world. These, my friends, are some of the evils visited upon us by a hateful and contentious spirit, in which may the good Lord deliver us." The country, however, refused to follow the leadership of Root, Hughes, Hoover, Coolidge, Taft, and others and accepted that of Borah, Lodge, and Johnson and others. We are out of the League certainly for a long time to come, and it operates as a limited League of Nations, chiefly a League of Europe. But it would be a foolish American who hoped to see it fail in its effort to promote peace and prevent war, whether this nation is a party to it or outside of it.

### The Viewers Will Decide

A lives north of the division line and B south, the west end of the front of the two places. A put in the east half of the division fence. B thinks that half is his to fence, being the right hand end from the front. Can A fence B to fence the west end? A also claims his fence is one foot over on his side of the line. Can B use this as a pasture fence to put stock in, and if A removes his hog tight wire can B attach his hog tight wire to A's posts? Can B fence A to keep A's chickens off the fence without putting in the west half of the fence? A. W. L.

There is only one authority that can determine which part of this division fence shall be built by A and B respectively, and that is the township fence viewers. Neither A nor B can determine which part of the fence he shall build. They might arrive at a mutual consent in the matter. So that if either is dissatisfied with this fence his remedy would be to call in the township fence viewers and have them determine or allot the portion of the fence to be built by each of the landowners. If A's fence is a foot over on his land and he is contentious about it, B can call in the fence viewers, and they can force A to put his share of the fence on the line, and also require B to build his share of the fence on the line.

Unless the electors of the township have voted to permit hogs to run at large neither landowner is compelled to put in a hog tight fence. If one of

these landowners decides to use a hog-tight fence no longer, assuming that the township has not voted to permit hogs to run at large, in that case if B desired to continue to use a hog tight fence and A removed his wire, B would have the right to fasten his hog tight wire on A's posts. Chickens are not permitted by law to run at large in Kansas, and B does not have to fence against chickens. If A's chickens come on B's place regardless of whether there is a fence between the two places they would be trespassers, and B would have a right of action for damages against A for any damage these trespassing fowls caused.

### A Basis for Court Action

Under the laws of Kansas has a man who has served a sentence in the penitentiary by virtue of that sentence been divorced? Or must he bring a divorce proceeding in the court? Mrs. L. N.

Conviction of a felony is one of the grounds for divorce, but it is not a ground in favor of the one convicted of the felony, but in favor of his wife in case it is a man who has been convicted and sent to the penitentiary. The mere fact that he serves a sentence does not act as a divorce. The



The Two Foxes—One of These Pests Will do as Much Damage as the Other

wife may take advantage of this or not as she sees fit. So far as the man is concerned who has served the sentence it would not be a ground for divorce for him. In other words, a man could not take advantage of his own wrong. But in any event in order to obtain a divorce an action must be brought in the court, and some one of the grounds for divorce set out in the statute must be alleged.

### A Part of the Realty?

A has four sons. He made a will and gave one son 80 acres more than the other three. Can they make him pay the difference? And if he has signed a note to that effect will the note hold good? This farm has an electric light plant bolted down thru a cement face. Can that be sold or does it belong to the farm? It was sold at a sale to the highest bidder. Is that right? R.

If this note was given voluntarily and by this son who inherited more than the others it was entirely legal and is a collectable note.

If this electric light plant which you speak of was not attached to the soil, that is, if it was removable, it was personal property and might be

sold. If it was placed on a foundation like a house and thereby attached to the soil I would say that it was part of the realty, and could not be sold as personal property.

### Yes, It Must Be Signed

Does a guaranty have to be signed personally in the handwriting of the person or persons giving it to make it of value and legal to the person receiving it? In my case it is printed on the guaranty in the form of handwriting. E. C. M.

An obligation of this kind would have to be signed either by the party making it or by a power of attorney, the person having the power of attorney being authorized to sign the name of the person for whom he acts. If the guaranty is from an incorporated body, the president of the company or some other officer might be designated to sign the obligation of the company.

### Can Hold One-Half

1—What part of a man's estate can his wife hold?  
2—What part of a wife's estate can the husband hold? X. Y. Z.

1—Under the Kansas statute the rights of the husband and wife as to inheritance of the property of the other are equal. The wife inherits half of all the property, personal and real, of the deceased husband, and the deceased husband inherits half of all the property, personal and real, of the deceased wife.

### Not Grounds for Divorce

Can one secure a divorce on the ground of insanity? How long does it take usually to secure a divorce? Does it have to be granted in the county in which you live? C. E. B.

Insanity is not a ground for divorce in Kansas. The length of time it would take to secure a divorce would depend on whether the divorce was contested. If the case went by default it probably could be obtained within three to six months after filing the petition, depending on when the term of court was held. The party applying for the divorce must be a resident of the state.

### Must Use Reasonable Care

Is a tenant responsible for the care of a building, such as broken window lights, or any other damage other than the natural wear and tear by the elements? D. M. A.

The tenant is required to exercise reasonable care with the premises. He might obligate himself in a lease to exercise greater diligence and to be responsible for any broken glass or damage to buildings. But in the absence of such agreement all the tenant is required to do is to exercise ordinary care. If a window light is broken thru no fault of his he would not be responsible for it.

### What Does the Inspector Say?

A party bought a loaf of bread from a grocer. There was a cigaret baked in the loaf of bread. One member of the family became ill from eating the bread. Could the purchaser have collected damages from the grocery? Could the bakery have paid quite a sum of money to keep the party quiet? What should the food inspector do if the bread were given to him? I. P.

I am of the opinion that the grocery might or might not be responsible for this bread. If, for example, the grocery bought this from a reputable bakery without any knowledge that this cigaret had been baked in the loaf, it is my opinion that while the bakery might be held responsible the grocery could not be. It would be entirely proper and the thing to do for the persons who bought this bread to turn it over to the inspector, and also demand of the grocery that it give the name of the bakery from whom it bought the bread. Of course, if the grocery owned the bakery the grocery would be responsible.

# The 500 Million Dollars Surplus

There is just one honest and efficient way, that I can see, to get the Government's 500-million tax surplus back to the people, those who actually paid these millions into the Treasury. And that way does not contemplate repaying or turning them back to the income taxpayer. Let this surplus be applied toward reducing the national debt. There, for years and every year, we will pay a rebate to those who actually bear the tax burden. Then, instead of having to pay interest on this 500 millions of debt, they will virtually receive this interest in an annual dividend, and we shall be doing something to make the cost of the commodities less, by which the great bulk of the tax burden is shifted to the back and shoulders of the consumer.

I am not for rebating this surplus in any form to the income taxpayer, as has been suggested. The plain truth is that the greater part of this surplus tax money came indirectly out of the pocket of the consumer. It was paid by him, not by the corporations which would receive the lion's share of the proposed rebate and would profit only temporarily from it if it were returned to them. Appropriation of this host its power for good would be dissipated in dribbles here and there; it would do little or nothing to relieve the economic pressure of the cost of living. But as a smashing lump-sum

of half a billion of dollars struck from the nation's huge debt, the greatest possible measure of relief would result from it. And not for one year but for many years, until our enormous national debt is no more.

As a people we should get the maximum benefit from this sensible use of the tax surplus, and the distribution would be absolutely on the square. There could be no better disposition of the money, possible or practicable, that I can see.

Turned back to the income-taxpaying corporations, these 500 millions would not be passed on to the buying public that contributed the business and the money from which they were accumulated by these interests.

It is for such reasons I am convinced any form of direct rebate would be unfair, for it would benefit the few and not reach the people who actually carry the tax burden. Applied to the national debt it would reduce the annual interest payment and benefit all. We should then virtually have turned it into a dividend-paying investment, and set that half-billion to working for the American consumer, who needs every lift we can give him. Besides, we should be doing something conducive to the kind of prosperity that may be called permanent and which will last for years.

At this time to make the surplus the basis for a

permanent reduction in income taxes, would not be a prudent policy. I doubt if we should approve of it afterward.

Meanwhile the consumer may well practice the virtue of providence.

As a people it must be admitted we are living extravagantly. The best resolution most of us could make for the new year would be to slow up, spend less.

In public expenditure, as well as private, we are going strong. Bond issues mount. We are piling up interest-bearing debt, and tax-exempt wealth, at the rate of 1,500 million dollars a year. That is a suicidal policy. The reckoning grows tremendously. We are all feeling the pressure, but are not slackening the speed.

We would be wise to reduce our indebtedness, both public and private, while we may do it with cheap dollars.

There has seldom been a better time to pay debts; never, I think, a better time to economize.

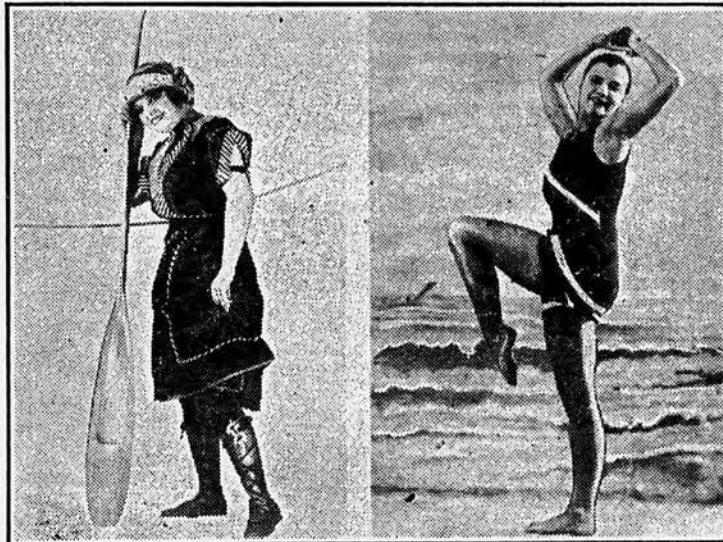
Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.

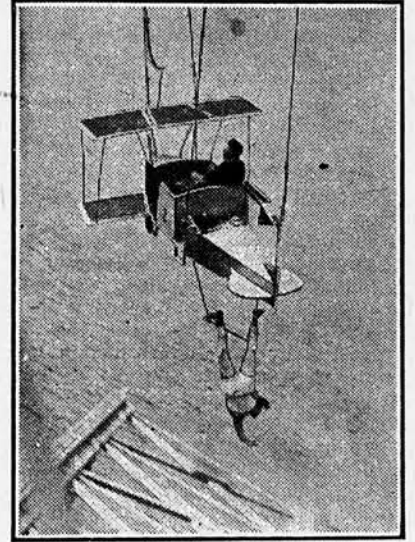
# World Events in Pictures



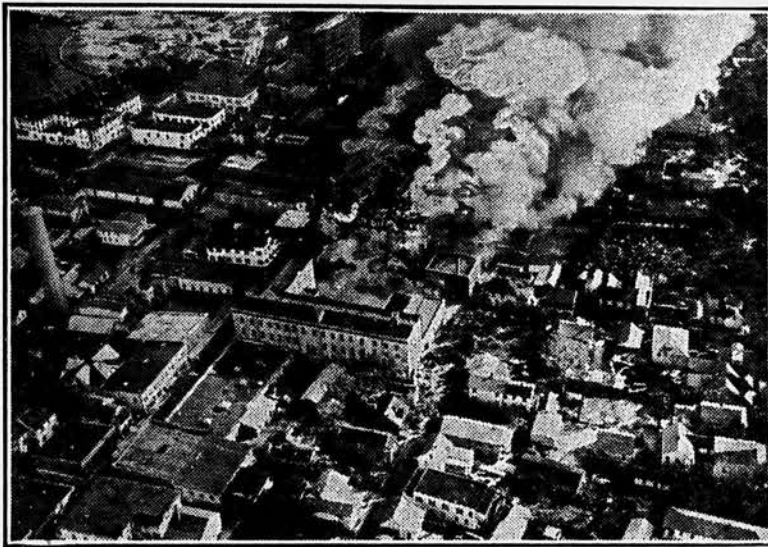
Amos Asfey, 86, Sawtelle, Calif., Lover of Birds, Sought a Means Whereby He Might Live Among Them and Hit Upon the Idea of Building His Home in a Tree



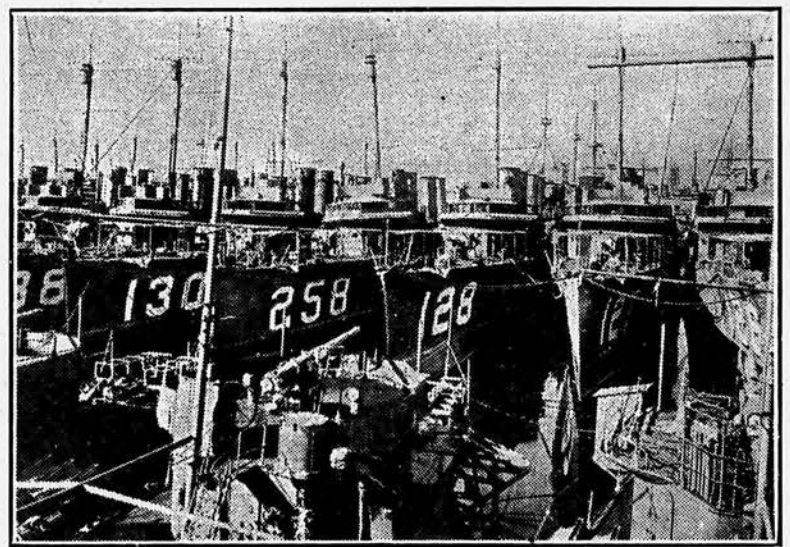
Evolution Teaches That the Simple Turns Into the Complex. But How That Differs in the Evolution of the Bathing Suit for Milady. On the Left is the Bathing Suit of 1900, and on the Right a Present Day Creation, the Simple, Two-Piece Suit of Trunks and Shirt. What Will the Style be a Generation Hence?



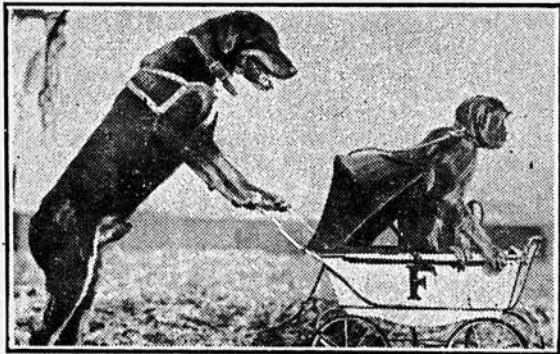
Jean L. Sase, Aerial Daredevil, Venice, Calif., Uses a Circle Swing That Whirls Out Over the Ocean to Devise New Tests for Aerial Acrobatics in the Venice Amusement Area



One of Florida's Largest Frame Hotels, the Hotel Magnolia of St. Augustine, Burned to the Ground. The Cities of Palatka, Jacksonville and South Jacksonville Sent Aid to Save the Business Section From the Spreading Flames. Photo Shows an Aerial View of the Fire



Greased and Manned to Keep Them Fit for an Emergency, 260 of Uncle Sam's Destroyers Have Gone to Rest at Philadelphia, Pa., and San Diego, Calif. Since Each Unit Cost About \$3,000,000, Some \$780,000,000 is Represented in This Inactive Force. Photo Shows a Few Destroyers at San Diego



Bonzo and Tony Are Not Very Much Alike, so Far as Looks Are Concerned, But They Are Friends. Photo Shows Bonzo, the Dog, Taking Tony, the Monkey, Out for a Spin. They Belong to Fred Foster, Animal Trainer, Los Angeles



Mlle. Josianno, One of France's Most Beautiful Women, Selected by Noted Sculptors and Artists as Being Their Choice of the Type of Beauty Admired by All



Jack Hallett, of the Christie Film Company, Has a Dog That Mothers Two Guinea Pigs and a White Rat. The Dog, "Sooner," the Guinea Pigs and the White Rat Were Rented for a Moving Picture. After It Was Completed "Sooner" Adopted the Trio



Someone Carted a Truck Load of Snow from the Mountain Peaks Nearby, and the Kiddies of Los Angeles Immediately Set About Having a Lawn Party. It Didn't Take Long for Them to Fashion a Snow Man with Floral Eyes and Trimmings at Hand, and Much Less to Use Him for a Target



"Scandals" Get Washed—Maybe! While New York Stage Moguls Roar Over the Czarine Autocracy of Broadway's Presentations, Winter Visitors at Daytona Beach, Fla., Took in All of the Sights the Bathing-Suited Members of George White's "Scandals" Had to Offer When They Romped in the Waters of the Gulf Stream

# Malaba Club is Almost Well

By M. N. Beeler

"WE WERE all run down," writes Malaba Club, a prominent Sumner county farm account organization. "Everybody was weak and had fainting spells, and seemed to be suffering from wallet emaciation. We had about lost hope, after trying many remedies without avail, and had about decided that a change of climate would be necessary, but one of our friends, John J. Inskeep of Wellington, suggested 'Doc' Chapman's wonderful remedy. After taking one course of treatment we felt like new men, and after continuing the cure almost three years we can hardly praise it too much. 'Doc' Chapman's is a fine medicine, and we take great pleasure in commending it to anyone who is suffering from the same malady that afflicted us."

Malaba's sorghums were afflicted with smut. Malaba's corn withered under the July and August sun. Malaba's wheat contained smut and was mixed with rye. Malaba's financial condition wasn't satisfactory for these and other reasons. Malaba desired a diagnosis. "We need a thoro going over, just to see what's wrong," Malaba told Inskeep.

He thought he knew what was wrong, but recommended a consultation with a specialist. I. N. Chapman, Kansas State Agricultural College, was called in.

He thumped around over the community's person for several days. Then, "I think I know what's the trouble," he told Malaba, "but to make specific recommendations we've got to take some detailed observations. It appears to be a case of termites in the financial structure, sapping of effort, or emaciation of the wallet, I can't tell which. Maybe a complication. But we can't jump at conclusions in a case of this kind. Take this, fill it out from day to day and be honest with yourself. At the end of the year send it to me, and I'll tell you now to get well."

## A Record for 365 Days

He handed Malaba a thin book full of ruled pages and containing spaces for recording its sensations and reactions for 365 days, climbed into Inskeep's four cylinder chariot and disappeared.

Malaba kept its clinical record faithfully for 12 long months, bundled the thing up one day and sent it to Chapman via Inskeep. In a short time the eminent specialist made his diagnosis and offered his prescription. Malaba assembled its component parts in the school house to talk it over.

For some minutes Malaba couldn't decide whether it had been quacked or not. Then George Pillsbury rose and addressed Malaba about as follows: "We hired our specialist, followed his directions and he has filed his report. The prescription looks like about what a fellow with 10 children needs. My ailment seems to be not enough chickens, cows that paid only for their feed and other things too numerous to mention. The community as a whole seems to be suffering from worthless seed. I can't remedy the chicken or the cow situation tonight, but I can do something about that seed."

"I'm going to place an order for Freed's White Dent, Pride of Saline and Blackhull White kafir. These are varieties the college says are adapted here. Furthermore, I'm going to get good clean seed, true to name, type and all that. Anybody else want in on this? Just as well get what we want in one batch. Might save some money on the purchase price and the freight."

Bob Jodon allowed he could use 3 bushels of Kansas Orange cane and 2 bushels of the kafir. Tom McDermott took the same quantities of both. R. L. Hopper ordered a bushel of Freed's, 2 of Pride of Saline and 2 of kafir. And so it went all around the room. That was two years ago. Joe Spearman didn't attend the meeting that night, but got an order in for some pure Blackhull White kafir and planted part of his acreage. It made 10 bushels more than that planted from the seed he raised himself.

Hopper planted his 2 bushels of certified kafir and made 36 bushels to the acre on it. He needed more seed and bought two additional bushels out of a carload of unknown seed that somebody shipped into the community. The field planted to that seed made 15 bushels an acre.

## Needed 2 Bushels More

"I thought the good seed cost a lot and considered the transaction a holdup, but like all good medicine it was worth the money. I lost \$500 that year by not buying 2 more bushels of the pure seed."

Smut was one of the afflictions of the community. It may be yet, but not to such an extent as it was. Pillsbury estimated that not one field in 50 would be planted to untreated kafir next spring. A year ago he and Herb Hopper treated their Pink kafir for smut—they used the copper carbonate method. There was a world of smut all around them, he reports, but none in their fields.

"Rudolph Teskie was in on that," said Pillsbury, "but he was too busy the first morning to get his seed treated. Consequently he planted the first half day with the untreated seed. That day at noon he brought the rest of his seed to my place, and we ran it thru the machine. When his crop matured you could tell to the row where he quit planting that forenoon. That part of his kafir was smutted and the rest was clear."

"A year ago I obtained some of the cane seed from McDermott and raised 500 bushels. Of that amount I sold 300 bushels to a seed house and 200 to home folks, all of this last treated by the copper carbonate method to prevent smut. That shows what they think of smut control hereabouts. I also treated 300 bushels of kafir seed. All told I used 46 pounds of copper carbonate in treating seed last spring."

The untreated lot of cane seed brought 67½ cents a bushel, and the treated \$1. His crop made 15 tons of fodder to the acre after the heads were removed. Kafir made better than 20 bushels the same year, and this cane averaged 30 bushels.

"The Malaba Farm Account Club made the market for my cane seed," said Pillsbury. "Our section of the county is changing from mongrel to purebred seed. And we are adopting other practices indicated advisable by the summaries Chapman makes of our books every year. This last time he took a shot at my horses. He seems to think they're loafing, in view of only 30 acres of land I'm providing for every one of them to work. I'll have a look into that situation. If the horse acreage can be increased, I'll give the animals more to do."

## They'll Investigate Farming

A BUSINESS or industrial commission, privately appointed by the United States Chamber of Commerce and the National Industrial Conference Board, is the latest to enter into the rivalry of



A Big Brother

many interests to find the cause and remedy of agriculture's mal-adjustment to American prosperity. The new commission, with Charles Nagel of St. Louis as chairman, is thoroly representative of the "best minds" of the business world, including Chairman E. N. Brown of the executive board of the Frisco railroad, President Herr of the Westinghouse Electric Company, Vice President Swayne of General Motors, Paul M. Warburg, banker, J. G. Lonsdale, president of the National Bank of Commerce, St. Louis, John Stuart, president of the Quaker Oats Company and R. W. Bingham, publisher of the Louisville Courier-Journal and Times. Prof. F. G. Graham, of the department of economics of Princeton, is economic adviser of the commission. Including Professor Graham, all members of the commission hail from New York City, excepting one from Louisville, two from St. Louis and one from Chicago.

If farmers look on a commission mainly from New York and entirely from large cities as too remote from work on the land to be of much service to farm advisers, it may be said that it is not the purpose to show farmers how to make 2 bushels of wheat or 2 bales of cotton grow where 1 grew before, but to indicate if possible how farm products are to be marketed profitably once they are grown, or how agriculture can be co-ordinated into prosperous American industrialism. And it may be said that these men would not accept such a duty unless they believed it possible to make some constructive contribution to solving the farmer's great problem. While information will be welcome and will be sought from leaders of business generally and of farming, and hearings will be held throught the country, Mr. Nagel states that "the commission's findings and recommendations must be entirely its own, uninfluenced and free even from the policies and attitudes of either of the two organizations that have co-operated in organizing the commission."

Friends of the McNary-Haugen bill, some of whom may regard this new inquiry as merely a side-tracking expedient, will not wait on its findings to advance their own measure, which was wide support from leading farm organizations, as well as from such outside friends of agriculture as Vice President Dawes, Governor Lowden and Ber-

nard Baruch. Nevertheless, even with the McNary-Haugen plan enacted, the business men's commission may have some valuable constructive suggestions to offer. Agriculture needs all the wisdom that can be discovered, from any quarter, to get on a new and modern footing as a permanently profitable industry. In a survey of business in 1927, Charles M. Schwab names it as the one national interest that is out of line and needs "large scale production methods" to prosper, along with more stabilized and organized industries, and this has become a growing opinion among leading American captains of industry. Any ideas they can contribute will be welcome, and will be considered on their merits.

## A New American Immigration

LONDON has suffered two shocks in quick succession, in the announcement of its most famous orchestral conductor, Sir Thomas Beecham, that he will spend the rest of his life in the United States, where he finds a higher appreciation of music, followed now by the statement of the novelist, Rebecca West, to the same effect. "I suddenly got bored with London and was seized with longing," says Rebecca, "for the vitality and breathlessness of modern America."

The flattering thing to America is that it is not British capitalists and business men who are deserting England for the United States, but British representatives of the several arts. At the same time, after generations of European criticism of American crudeness, want of culture and dollar-chasing, this country would be warranted in suspecting artistic Londoners bearing gifts. Miss West explains her sudden infatuation for America after a visit this fall. "It has been amusing," she says, "in New York, first there was the Hall-Mills murder trial, which was so delightfully quaint and light-hearted. I'm sure there hasn't been anything like it over here. Everybody in New York seems to be going up for the trial—all one's friends. Then there was that storming of the jail, and a whole lot of new theatrical productions."

We like Queen Marie's compliments better than Rebecca's, who seems to have limited her observations, like many English visitors and lecturer-tourers, to a small segment of the United States. The Hall-Mills murder trial is not accepted by Americans as a whole as being typical of manners and customs in this country. Neither are New York plays of the latest pattern, nor many of the modern novels and novelists, described by William Allen White as "the Goddam school." Miss West is a distinguished example of the cult herself. "I've only one fault to find with the United States," she says. "There are too many foreign immigrants. They are quite right to shut down on it." Which from an intended foreign immigrant might be termed a characteristic example of the English sense of humor.

## Miller Stopped a Thief

WHEN the first rain came after he had his wheat planted, W. H. Miller, Brown county, slipped into his coat and hat and headed for the field. He wanted to see what kind of success he was going to have in stopping a thief that no legal court could touch. He wished to find something that could be seen only when rain was falling. And he wasn't disappointed. When he got to the field he must have felt quite relieved, and repaid for wading out in the weather. The water was running off slowly in the direction he had hoped it would, and it was neglecting to take with it the rich, black soil.

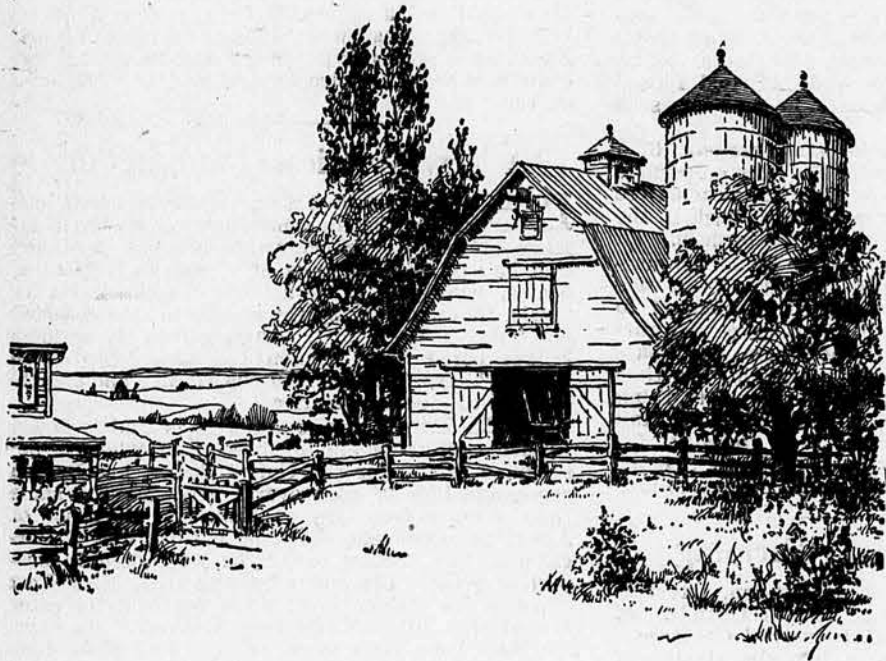
Miller paid \$4,000 for 80 acres of rolling farm land that was low in fertility. He set about to correct this at once. Out of the numerous ideas he elected to seed it down to Sweet clover, 12 pounds to the acre, and pasture cattle and sheep on it. This worked. But he bumped into another problem later. There were 20 acres he wanted to farm, and it was this particular piece that washed so badly before the clover went in. What would happen if he plowed it? How could he keep this valuable fertility?

Terraces solved his problem. He got C. K. Shedd from the Agricultural college to help him construct the first two, and he built five of them himself, making seven in all. According to Shedd, there should be a terrace for every 5-foot drop. This relieves a single terrace from having to carry off too much water, and being that close the water cannot get up much speed between stops. Very little washing occurs now between Miller's terraces, and any soil that is carried along is caught by the terrace. Water runs off now free from guilt so far as soil robbing is concerned.

The terraces are constructed so they do not hinder farming in the least, and they require very little upkeep. Once a year Mr. Miller will back-furrow them, and that is about all they will need. The terracing was done when other farm work was not rushing, so Miller doesn't figure it cost him very much. On the other hand, it will return a good profit to him for years to come.

He feels he has made use of some mighty fine crop insurance in the plan that was worked out. First he had the Sweet clover for the sheep and cows to pasture. While they were on it they were adding fertility to the soil. Then the clover was turned under as a green manure crop, adding nitrogen and organic matter, giving the soil a rich, black color in place of the sickly yellow it formerly had. And terraces are guarding the fertility.

# What do you think of the farm future?



"AM FAMILIAR with other farming localities," writes Ed McDonnell, of Lewistown, Montana, "and know of no place where, with the same investment, you can get the returns you can here, if a practical farmer."

Mr. McDonnell came to Montana with only \$200 in capital. Today he owns and operates a fine diversified farm in the heart of Judith Basin, near Lewistown, Montana. His average crop of wheat is 25 bushels to the acre; oats, 65 bushels; barley, 40 bush-

els; alfalfa hay, 3 tons; white potatoes, 150 bushels.

His stock and poultry production is equally successful. Hogs have never suffered from disease; his small flock of sheep increased 136% in 1925. He keeps an average of 200 head of cattle; raises chickens, turkeys; milks 7 cows.

"I consider Montana's climate better than that of Iowa, Wisconsin or Minnesota," says Mr. McDonnell. "The opportunities here are excellent for practical farmers and stockmen."

ARE your children satisfied to remain on the old farm when there are so many opportunities in a growing country with its development ahead of it?

Why don't you come to Montana or western North or South Dakota, a country that offers marvelous opportunities to the active farmer? The "land-boomers" have passed, but they left wonderful farmland behind them. In 1924 the farmers who held on harvested 50,000,000 bushels of wheat, liquidating the debts incurred during the depression. The 1925 crop netted even a greater return. Dairying, cattle and hog raising, all forms of diversified farming, are working miracles on the broad plains and green valleys of the Upper Missouri River basin.

You will be astonished at Montana and western North and South Dakota. The climate is delightful and healthful. Mining and water-power have brought much wealth to many parts of this country. Young modern towns, splendidly

equipped with hospitals, schools, churches, stores and theatres, are centers for inspiring community activities. Neighbors are friendly. Great trunk railways keep you in close touch with markets. Roads are good. Fine land can now be purchased at reasonable prices on easy terms.

This is the land to grow in! A farm here means a free open life that your family will love on land that will show you a profit each year. Your children may add their farms to yours; and as the country grows the value of your fields will grow with it. *Those who buy and settle in this country today will be the well-to-do leaders of tomorrow!*

**HARRY F. HUNTER** 8-B  
Agricultural Agent, C. M. & St. Paul Ry.  
Room 796, Union Station, Chicago

I am interested in your ad about Montana and the Dakotas. I would like information on the subjects checked below:

- |   |   |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dairying       | <input type="checkbox"/> Corn                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cattle Raising | <input type="checkbox"/> Flax                           |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sheep Raising  | <input type="checkbox"/> Rye                            |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Hog Raising    | <input type="checkbox"/> Barley                         |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Wheat          | <input type="checkbox"/> Living and Climatic Conditions |

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
P. O. Address \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

## Farm Relief is on the Bench

### But It Very Likely Will Go Up to Bat Soon at Washington

BY CLIF STRATTON

FARM relief is warming the bench on the side lines in Congress these days, while more oratorical subjects are being booted around in the center of the field. The bigger navy, Nicaragua, the Turkish treaty, prohibition, the case of Colonel Frank L. Smith of Illinois, and the subsidiary case of William Vare of Pennsylvania, and appropriations generally are being talked to death or brought to life more or less permanently.

Both the Senate and House committees on agriculture, however, have been holding hearings on the McNary-Haugen bills, and by the time this is printed they should be on the Senate and House calendars awaiting action, or at least ready to report.

Eastern women now buy their furs "on the hoof," so to speak. They visit nearby fur farms, select a favorite, and the fur "farmer" proceeds to kill the animal and tan the hide. Some of the women won't order this way because they can't bear the idea of hurting or killing an animal.

Fur farming, by the way, has become quite an industry. There now are 2,500 fur farmers in the United States and Alaska, and 1,500 in Canada, according to the Biological Survey of the United States Department of Agriculture. The majority are raising silver or blue foxes. The investment in the business is about 30 million dollars in the United States and Alaska, and 11 million dollars in Canada.

Dr. David W. Fairchild, a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College and a son of the late President Fairchild of that institution, is in charge of the Armour expedition to Africa, in search of exotic vegetables to tickle American palates. An Eastern newspaper is much worried over the chance of his bringing the mango into common table use in our best circles.

"The necessity of learning to brandish a mango fork will be upon us," the editor laments. "It has a single tine—it is built like a stiletto—and the mango has a single stone. Upon the precise and dainty insertion of this tine into the lower tip of this stone hangs social success. It were better to eat the burr of an artichoke than to fail to use the mango fork aright. When this is accomplished the thing has still to be eaten, and often in evening dress. The process is best left undescribed, but while the mango is held aloft the delicately tinted skin must be peeled down from the top. It is then a question of facing the fruit. The famous pulp is exceedingly juicy—it does not tamely submit to capture by the extended teeth—and mangoes are sometimes served with cream. But a nation which has mastered the watermelon surely may be expected to learn to wield a thoroly mean mango fork in time.

The case of Colonel Smith of Illinois is proving a hard one for the Senate to handle. While the Colonel was chairman of the Illinois Public Service Commission he took around a quarter of a million dollars from public utility corporations, having or having had rate cases pending before his commission, as campaign contributions. He won the Republican nomination from the late Senator W. B. McKinley, and later the election. Then Senator McKinley died, and Governor Len Small appointed Smith to the Senate for the rest of the McKinley term.

The Senate doesn't want Smith. But it is afraid to slam the door in his face, and a number of Senators are afraid to let him in and kick him out. Especially when he is coming by appointment of the sovereign state of Illinois, and not directly as a result of the nomination in the primary where the public service corporations helped him so nobly.

"But," say some Senators, "we can't refuse to seat him by appointment. When he comes up for his elected term, that will be different."

Then if the Senate takes this view, and seats him for the balance of McKinley's term, it will still have to pass on his nomination and election. If he

is kicked out after March 4, that will create a vacancy, and Small can appoint him again to fill the vacancy. The Senate having once decided he can be appointed, no matter what culpable action he was guilty of in the primary campaign, then would have to seat him again by appointment, on the precedent established.

The case of Colonel Smith is a tough nut, and the Senate hates to risk breaking teeth on it. As this is written, it seems as if the Colonel is coming, and not enough Senators want to tread on state's rights to insure his case will get attention—and oratory.

Anti-prohibitionists cheer loudly and frequently as various Senators and Congressmen denounce the prohibitory laws and defy prohibition enforcement. When every speech is finished the wets are sure the amendment will be repealed. Then a vote is taken, and it generally runs from 16 to 1 to 20 to 1 for prohibition. Congress resembles a Kansas legislature in the old days when the resubmissionists still believed prohibition was an issue.

Between times there is more or less Presidential gossip in and around the Capitol. Observers generally see 1928 as a contest between President Coolidge and some unknown on the Democratic side. In the event, considered at this time quite unlikely, that Coolidge should decide not to be a candidate, he is expected to try to pass the mantle to Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Late advices from the Missouri-Mississippi Valley, however, are not regarded as encouraging to this program.

The farm organization leaders here this session seem strong for Governor Frank O. Lowden of Illinois, and some are committed to him. If the Missouri delegation skeleton arises at the banquet to haunt Lowden, then the Lowden support might go to Vice-President Dawes, who has declared the McNary-Haugen bill economically sound—which is more, apparently, than Lowden himself has done.

The Governor Al Smith and W. G. McAdoo forces are expected to eat each other alive. Then a number of horses, dark and otherwise, will be trotted before the convention—which will not be held in New York. Not this time! Among them will be Governor Ritchie of Maryland, perhaps Senator James A. Reed of Missouri, and a number of favorite sons. It is not impossible that William A. Ayres of Kansas will be among those considered. If the Democratic nomination goes to an Eastern man, Ayres very likely will be one of the favored candidates for the Vice-Presidential nomination.

Living expenses of 2,886 farm families of selected localities in 11 widely separated states have been found to average \$1,598 a year. This is for a family of 4½ persons—every father knows who the one-half is. The average expense for the separate states, as reported by the survey, follows: Kansas, \$1,492; Missouri, \$1,897; New Hampshire, \$1,839; Vermont, \$1,554; Massachusetts, \$1,948; Connecticut, \$1,559; Kentucky, \$1,493; South Carolina, \$1,482; Alabama, \$1,615; Iowa, \$1,669; and Ohio, \$1,541.

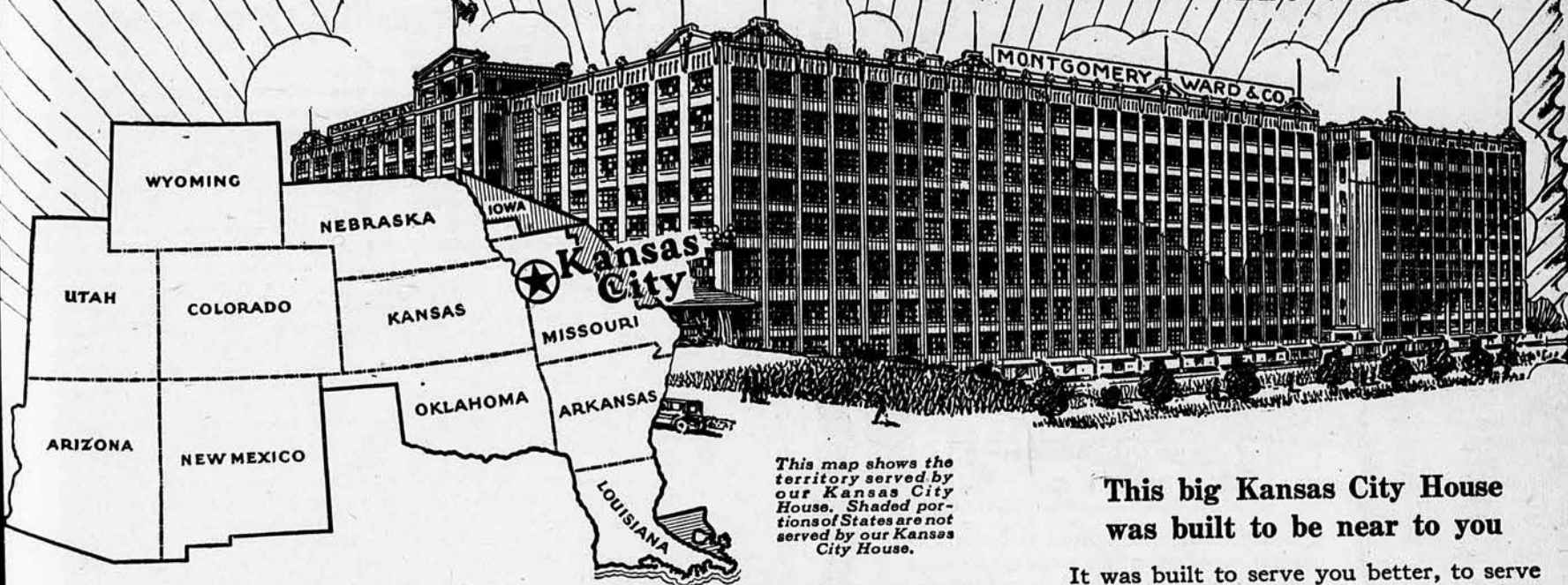
It will be noted that the Kansas farmer seems to live more cheaply than the farmers of any other state listed.

The kids wear the clothes on the farm, as well as in the city. Pa and Ma spend about the same, \$59 a year for clothes, the department survey shows. Daughters over 24 years spend a third more than mother, as do those from 19 to 24. From 15 to 18 years—flapper ages—the girls' clothing costs two-thirds more than mothers', and under 14 it runs one-third higher. The boys run a fourth more, a half more, and one-fourth more, respectively.

"You must be growing tired of me," said Mr. Newlywed. "You never call me 'dear,' as other men's wives do." "Do they?" she demanded.



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This map shows the territory served by our Kansas City House. Shaded portions of States are not served by our Kansas City House.

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THE MYERS LINE offers the most complete assortment of hand and power pumps made. Wherever water is required—there's a Myers Pump or Water System to deliver it—economically—efficiently—and with dependable satisfaction.



Quality built throughout—by an organization of over fifty years experience in pump making—the Myers Line enjoys a world-wide reputation for reliability that can be depended upon under the most trying conditions.

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# RCA Radiotron

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## A New Epic of the Wheat

### Kansas Farmers Used 8,274 Combines Last Year, and Reduced Harvesting Costs Greatly

This statement was issued a few days ago by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

THE epic of Kansas wheat is still being written—not in words, but in deeds—not in slogans, but in accomplishment and efficiency. From the cradle to the combine runs a story replete with Romance, rich in dramatic incident, carrying all the elements of hope and despair, failure and successful denouement.

In the harvest of 1926 there worked in the Kansas wheat fields 8,274 combined harvester-threshers that harvested approximately 3,100,000 acres of grain and made available an estimated 50,540,000 bushels of the best wheat in the world for immediate consumption in market channels. And the end is not yet. These machines have demonstrated their utility everywhere in Kansas west of the 97th meridian, and all but about 1 million acres of the 11,962,000 acres now seeded in Kansas lies west of that line. It is not unreasonable to assume that two or even three times as many combines could find a place in the sun of a Kansas harvest. With the advent of smaller machines, representing a reasonable overhead investment, and suited to the need and capital of the smaller wheat grower, the field is widened for many users. With the reduction in man power required for harvest periods and the increased efficiency possible in handling large scale operations with the largest machines, the field is opened for quantity production on acreages still covered with native sod.

#### A Steady Increase

The first census of combines taken in Kansas was made in March, 1923, when 2,796 machines were reported. This number may be considered as the probable number used in the 1922 harvest. The first really successful demonstrations made in the Kansas field may be considered as of 1918. In that year a Central Kansas branch of one of the large harvesting machinery companies reports that it had 14 combines in use. So that practically the whole development of the use of these machines in Kansas wheat production has taken place in the last eight years.

The very rapid recent development is shown by the fact that 2,865 new combines were used for the first time in the 1926 harvest. The probable number of machines used in the harvests of recent years is as follows: 2,796 in 1922; 3,116 in 1923; 3,828 in 1924; 5,441 in 1925; and 8,274 in 1926. When one considers that in 1926 more than 30 per cent of the Kansas wheat was harvested by a sort of machinery that eight years ago was an almost untried experiment, the evolution seems almost unbelievable.

There is grown annually a little more or less than 1 million acres of wheat in Eastern Kansas that has always been and probably always will be harvested largely with binders. West of the 97th principal meridian the use of headers has been the increasing vogue until the advent of the combined harvester-thresher. Successful operation of the combine depends on comparatively dry harvest weather. Users report that on the average harvest must be delayed from five to nine days later than if binders or headers were used. To combine well and keep well in transit and storage afterward it is important that the grain be thoroughly ripe. Storage on the farm of combined wheat is undoubtedly successful in case good judgment is used in harvesting only when dry and the grain properly ripened. Practically all farmers who are experienced in handling grain harvested by this method do agree, however, that bins for storing combined wheat need better ventilation than when the grain has gone thru a "sweat" in the header stack or when threshed from the bundle after curing.

While the cost of combined harvester-threshers is greater than for other harvesting machinery, there are many other economic features to be considered. The combine demands a much smaller harvest force. It relieves the farmer from the strain of wondering

whether he will have enough extra help at the critical time. It relieves the farmer's wife from the strain of cooking for a large harvesting and threshing crew. It returns all the straw evenly to the wheat fields. Even a large combine with all its machinery can be operated and the grain hauled to the bin or to close-by elevators with a force of four men. Smaller type machines that take 7 or 8-foot swaths can be, and have been, successfully operated, and the grain delivered to the bin by two men and a truck. Loss from shattering and from handling as with binder and header methods is reduced to a minimum when the combine is properly operated. The most conservative farmers who have used combines several years say they save at least a bushel more grain an acre when they use a combine; optimistic users claim 2 bushels more. These reductions in waste and cost of harvest hands are important. More important yet is the saving in threshing bills that every farmer has when he uses the binder or the header.

#### Fewer Hired Men Now

In the last two harvests the increased use of combines apparently has reduced the number of harvest hands required for a 150 million-bushel wheat harvest by about 30 per cent. The estimate is based on the two years for comparison, and it is to be remembered that harvest requirement in the northwest counties was much smaller in 1926 than in 1924, because of a partial failure in that section. The advent of a good harvest prospect in the Northwest will likely see an immediate increase in the number of combines in use in that section, and offset any apparent overstatement of the decreased demand for harvest labor there.

The average harvest accomplishment of all combines in use in the 1926 harvest is estimated at about 350 acres to the machine. This estimate probably would be too high for the average year. The 1926 harvest weather was very favorable for the prolonged use of the combine. Records for individual machines of large type were almost unbelievably high, and far beyond any claims made for them by the manufacturers. This average accomplishment for the last season has nothing to do with the actual capacity of the machines. What a combine really does in a season depends on many factors: the efficiency of the operator, the kind of weather encountered; the size of the machine used; the actual need of the owner as regards the number of acres of wheat he has to harvest; and the presence or absence of green weeds in the wheat. None of these factors except the size of the machine used or the needs of the operator seemed to limit the accomplishment in 1926. It is to be remembered that a wet season such as was experienced in 1919 might offer great obstacles to the successful use of these machines. Farsighted farmers who are replacing their old headers with combines are carefully storing their old equipment for emergency uses.

#### Since 1920, Too

The ultimate effect that the use of combines will have on the rate and date of marketing wheat is still unanswerable. Much combined wheat has gone on the early market in the last two years for two reasons. First, the use of combines has grown most rapidly in those parts of Kansas where farm bin storage is the least adequate. Second, many of the machines used the last two years were purchased absolutely on harvest dated notes. The common practice was to deliver the machine without any down payment, but with 50 per cent of the price due at harvest time the first year and the other half due a year later. Experience of the manufacturers has proved this plan successful. One company that delivered a large number of machines on this plan for the 1926 harvest season reports that it offered a cash discount to all purchasers who would take up the full obligation at the first due-

(Continued on Page 23)

**JAMES E. KANE**  
Route 6, Dubuque, Iowa

well, and all the boys and girls are like me in this, so when it comes to such things as rubbers, we buy the best. We always ask for Ball-Band and it's easy to tell that we are getting it, on account of the Red Ball trade mark. I have worn Ball-Band as long as I can remember, and I like it because I get good fit. I wear the four-buckle rubber arctic most of the time, with Ball-Band wool socks. The girls and Mrs. Kane wear cloth arctics and regular rubbers—all Ball-Band."

**MR. KANE** is well known in his part of the country for his strawberries and grapes. Honey and chickens are other profitable products of his twenty acres. He has a fine big family of four boys and three girls, and this is what he says about the footwear they have for bad weather: "If I don't keep my feet dry I can't keep



**O. S. BUNDY**  
Proprietor Sugar Loaf View Farm, Winona, Minnesota

said Russell Bundy, "the first pair of boots I ever had. I was eight years old and that little Red Ball on the shiny rubbers was a beautiful thing in my mind." His father interrupted: "Ball-Band in our family goes back to nearly twice your age," he said. "Your mother and I have not only bought Ball-Band rubber and woolen footwear for ourselves and children ever since we came to Winona forty years ago, but we have bought it from the same Ball-Band dealer. He wouldn't think of offering us anything else and we wouldn't think of buying any kind of rubbers that didn't have the Red Ball trade mark."

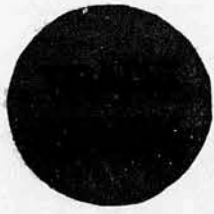
**MR. BUNDY** devotes his 250 acres principally to strawberries and red raspberries. At the height of the season he employs 125 workers, with an average of 15 men throughout the summer. He also plants 15 acres of asparagus of a quality that finds a ready market. Mr. Bundy is a Director of the Winona Milk Corporation. The whole Bundy family are wearers of Ball-Band footwear. The son has on Ball-Band leather top rubbers, his wife and his father are wearing Ball-Band boots. "I remember,"

## Outdoors in bad weather... but they keep their feet warm and dry

Read how they do it and what these farmers say about how to get *more days wear* in boots, arctics and all kinds of rubbers

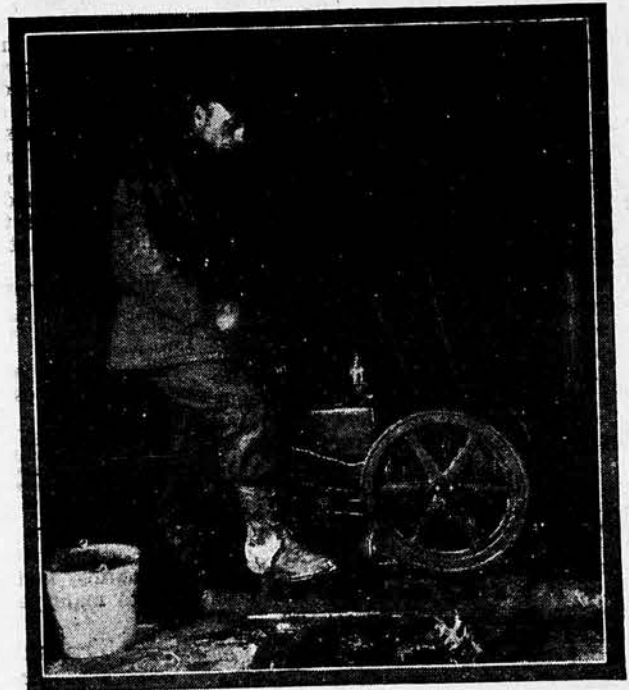
**MEN**—and women—like those whose pictures are shown here, can go about their work in all sorts of bad weather, with perfect foot comfort. Their feet are always warm and dry, no matter how wet or cold it is under foot. That is because they wear Ball-Band boots, rubbers and arctics.

They enjoy foot comfort not only because Ball-Band footwear keeps out the wet and cold, but because their footwear *fits*. Every article with the Red Ball trade mark is shaped to fit the human foot.



And good fit results in more days wear. When your boots and rubbers last longer you spend less for footwear. Look for the Red Ball and be sure of getting *more days wear* for your money.

Whatever you need in rubber and woolen footwear, you can get it in the Ball-Band line. The stores where you trade no doubt have a wide variety of styles and sizes. If not, write for booklet and name of a nearby dealer who can supply you. Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Mfg. Co., 441 Water St., Mishawaka, Indiana.



**THEO E. MYERS**  
Manager Hayden Farm  
Route 8, Ft. Wayne, Indiana

some 60 hogs and around 650 head of sheep (Western feeders). "One of the things I learned at college," says Mr. Myers, "was the wearing qualities of Ball-Band footwear. Whenever there was rough work to do in bad weather everybody seemed to blossom forth with boots with the Red Ball trade mark. Here on the farm I wear the four-buckle rubber arctic mostly, with heavy dull sandals for going to town, and Ball-Band short boots for real wet weather and wet fields. I often marvel how any manufacturer can produce such a large line of rubber footwear of such remarkably uniform high quality."

**THE** Hayden Farm is conspicuous among the farms around Fort Wayne for its many attractive buildings. Mr. Myers is a graduate of the Agricultural College of Purdue University, class of 1917. He didn't go to farming immediately after graduation, for Uncle Sam had a job for him until 1919. Since then, however, he has demonstrated how productive a farm can be made when brains are applied to it. He cultivates 160 acres and raises corn and oats for feeding

# BALL-BAND

## RUBBER & WOOLEN FOOTWEAR

BOOTS • LIGHT RUBBERS • HEAVY RUBBERS • ARCTICS • GALOSHES • SPORT AND WORK SHOES

# Answers to Legal Questions

BY T. A. McNEAL

A has pasture land in Thomas county which is not fenced. Could B's stock pasture this land without fear of the law after A gave orders to B to keep his stock off? 2. A farms land without a lease. B mows hay from this land. Can A make B leave this hay alone? Has A any right to sell the land? It is in the hands of the court. N. M. S.

**I**F THE herd law is in operation in Thomas county then A would have a right to forbid B's cattle from coming on his land even if there was no fence around it. And if B's cattle did come on his land A would have a right to take up these animals under the provisions of our stray law. If Thomas county has not been declared a herd law county by order of the commissioners, A would have no right to forbid B's cattle from coming on the unfenced land. You can ascertain whether Thomas county is operating under the herd law by writing to the county clerk.

2. If this land which A farms without having a lease does not belong to him, then B would have the same right to mow hay from the land that A would have to cultivate it. In other words, apparently neither of them has any rights unless it is land which is turned out to commons—that is, the owner of it making no claim to the proceeds of the land. If A and B are both taking the proceeds without authority from the owner then of course neither has any right to dictate to the other. Your question does not indicate to whom the land belongs, but you do say the land is in the hands of the court. If this is true the court has jurisdiction over the land, and would have a right to make such orders as to its occupancy and use as it might see fit.

## Build Half the Fence

Is it customary for each party to put in half of the division fence? We have put in over half of the fence. Can we take part of it up and make the other party put in his half? If he refuses to put in his share can we have it put in and have the expense put on his taxes? R. C. P.

If your neighbor refuses to build his half of the fence you can call in the township fence viewers, who will make a view of the fence and award to you and your neighbor the part of the fence each is to build. If your neighbor refuses to comply with this award you can build the fence and then collect for the cost of building it as you would collect a judgment in any other case. It would not, however, be put upon the tax roll.

## Could Extend County Aid

Can a woman who is disabled so that she cannot work, and has no support, be cared for in an individual home instead of going to the county home? She has been robbed of her support. She is 65 years old, and has failed in health. If she can recover her health she may be able to support herself, which is her ambition. C. B. B.

The county commissioners would have authority to give aid to such a person as this and let it go toward her support in a private home. There is no law that would compel them to do this in case there is a county home, but on the other hand there is nothing that would forbid them from doing so.

## In the J. P. Court?

To garnishee the wages of a single or of a married man, what steps should be taken and before whom? C. S. W.

An attachment of wages where the debtor is a single man does not provide for an exemption. If he is a married man, not more than 10 per cent of his wages in any one month may be garnisheed provided he makes an affidavit that the remainder of his wages are necessary for the support of

his family. If the amount to be garnisheed does not exceed \$300, proceedings might be had before the Justice of the Peace by simply filing the account as a bill of particulars and giving the necessary attachment bond and asking that an order of garnishment be issued against the employer of the person. Garnishment proceedings also might be had in the district court, but this is a more expensive proceeding.

## Ample Grounds for Divorce

Can my husband dispose of or transfer his personal property without my knowledge or consent? I have been married to him almost two years. Before our marriage he transferred his real estate to a member of his family without my knowledge. He retained a life estate for himself. He treats me with no more respect than a servant in the home, cursing and abusing me over the most trivial things. He neglects me, goes out nights until 2 or 3 o'clock in the morning, and comes home and curses me until I wake up. Once when I reproached him for his conduct he beat me over the head with his fists. I belong to church and the W. C. T. U., and try to live an honest and upright life. What can I do? M. K.

If you can prove all or any considerable part of the conduct which you charge against your husband you have ample grounds for divorce.

Your husband would have a right to dispose of his personal property during your marriage, provided the personal property does not belong to what is known as the exempt property. He cannot dispose of property which is exempt under the law without your consent. As a farmer this exempt property consists of the following: his homestead if he owns one, that is, 160 acres in the country or an acre in town, a team of horses or mules and wagon, his farm implements, two cows, 10 hogs and 20 sheep with the wool from the same, his household furniture, and food sufficient to keep his family for one year and his animals for one year if he has it on hand.

## Get the Record Straight

Two brothers own a 160-acre farm. Each has an undivided interest. A is a single man; B is married and has a family. The farm is in A's name. A and B have a contract to the effect that B owns half and pays A a certain sum of money. This contract is signed by both before a notary public, but is not on record. Is this a legal form? B.

This perhaps is a legal contract, but if A should sell this land to an innocent third party, B or his heirs would not be able to set that conveyance aside because there is nothing on record to show that the title was not in A, and that he did not have an entire right to dispose of the farm.

Personally, I should not be satisfied with this sort of an arrangement. I would wish A to deed to me, if I were B, an undivided one-half interest in this land, and then I most certainly would have that deed made of record.

## Law Favors the Women?

Must a person have a license to fish with a pole and line in the lakes and rivers of Iowa? G. G.

The section of the Iowa law referring to licenses for fishing reads as follows:

No male person over 18 shall fish in the stocked meandered lakes of the state without a fishing license. No license shall be granted to a person under 18 without the written consent of parent or guardian. Owners and tenants may fish on their own farms without a license.

The peculiarity of this law, as you will notice, is that it seems to apply only to male persons.

## Treasurer is Liable

When a bank fails who loses the school district's money if it is deposited in the same bank for years and checked out for school purposes only, not for the treasurer's personal account? District Treasurer.

The district treasurer is liable under his bond. If the bank fails he would still be liable.

## Better Shut the Gate

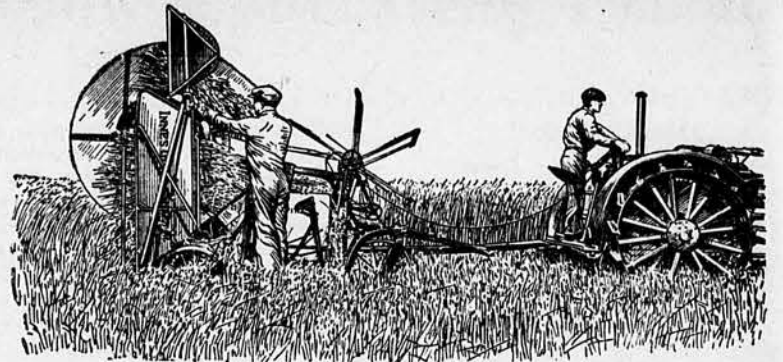
Has one the right to make a gate or let down another man's fence on the section line where there is not a laid-out road, and let a third person's stock in on a fourth person's crop? J.

Certainly not.

## He Was a Diplomat

The traffic policeman had made a mistake. He had ordered a car to stop, when there was really no reason. The driver, a middle-aged woman, was justly indignant.

"Pardon me, madam," said the officer, "but I thought at first you were too young to drive."



## Set Shocks by Machine

Setting shocks by hand, the hardest and most expensive job on the farm today, will soon be a thing of the past. Just as in the case of the binder, mower and hayloader, so has another machine now arrived to lighten the labor on the farm. This machine is the

## INNES Grain Shocker

The Innes Shocker works with any make of binder in any kind of small grain—wheat, barley, rye, oats, flax, etc., heavy or light, green or ripe. It is coupled to the binder. Takes the bundles from it and sets as perfect a shock as you can set by hand, ventilated or solid, as conditions require.

## Simple Operation

The binder drops a bundle on the canvas, the wheel carries it up, reverses it and places it into the shocker basket. All the man does is to see that the bundles are properly placed and when the basket is full presses a lever to drop

the basket down backward and set the shock. The basket pulls away from the shock and comes back for refilling. Timken and Hyatt roller bearings and Alemite-Zerk lubrication assure easy running and long life.

## Shocks 20 Acres a Day

One extra man, one extra horse and an Innes will shock 20 acres a day. When night comes all the cut grain has been

shocked and it has taken no back-breaking labor to do it. Anyone can operate it—no experience necessary.

## Gives Back Your Seed

And besides shocking, it is a great grain saver. All the shattered grain is automatically boxed and the loose heads placed securely in the shock. Actual tests show that from 1/2 to 1 bushel of grain per acre is saved in this way. Ten years' research work and four

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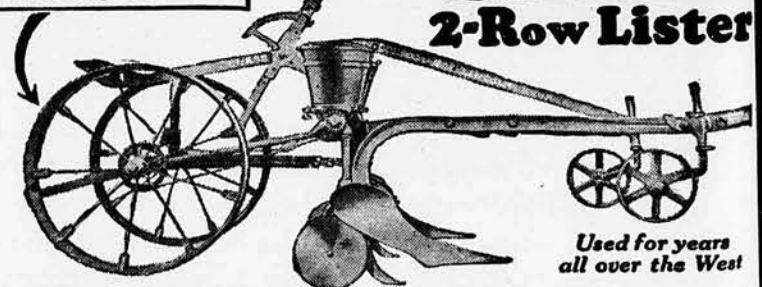
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# The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

BY EDISON MARSHALL

NO REASON why he shouldn't! He thought he knew what the men wanted—the documentary proofs of his own and Paul's identity procured from Maria a few days previously. He naturally supposed Paul had initiated the search in the hope of obtaining and destroying the hated story of his birth, and he assumed that the intruder whom Grace had seen a short time before had been one of Paul's agents, on the same quest. Certainly the documents were not worth fighting for. As long as Mrs. Fieldmaster lived they were not necessary to Bert for the establishment of his claim. Their purpose had been served now that he had read them and learned what they contained. Mrs. Fieldmaster doubtless possessed other records that would establish the truth in case of legal complications. What Paul could hope to gain from them he could not guess, any more than he guessed that the searchers might have other objects in view.

The men came in, and some of them looked in his bed-roll, on shelves and in shadowed corners, and the old chief, full of cunning, peered into the stove. Fishback Joe contented himself with picking up Bert's rifle, which he held lovingly while the men crowded about the room; and his master looked on in sullen silence from the doorway.

Nick Pavlof, known as the Priest of Moscow, himself searched thru Breed's duffel-bag. To the white man's surprise he tumbled out the small packet containing the proofs without even looking at it. This surprise was mild compared to that of the next disclosure. With a grunt of triumph Nick brought to light two objects in metal, gleaming dully in the lamplight.

In one glance, Bert identified them as the two golden candlesticks from the altar in the temple. In one glance inward he recognized his failure to take the chance of his rifle as the most vital, dangerous, and perhaps the last, mistake of his life.

### "They Kill You"

The instant that followed the surprising revelation was one of profound suspense. The natives crossed themselves piously, then stood regarding the gold ornaments in stony and pregnant silence. At last Sleepy Owl, an old man brown and lean and with the face of Buddha, stood straight and looked the white man in the face. "You steal'm candlestick," he pronounced gravely.

The chief's sincerity could not be questioned. His hand shook with emotion, and ancient, ghost-ridden, withered tho he was, he was wrapped in impenetrable dignity.

"No, Sleepy Owl," Bert answered directly. "I haven't even touched them." "You steal'm blessed, holy candles," Sleepy Owl insisted. "My young men—they kill you. You go to hell."

"I didn't take them, Sleepy Owl," Bert told him in the silence that followed this awful judgment. "I didn't know they were here." "It looks bad for you, just the same, Bert," Paul commented. Bert turned, studying intently the former's pale, triumphant face. "Joe says he saw you go into the temple early this evening and come out with something under your coat—that's the report he gave. I tried to keep the men from coming here to search, but anxious to see you vindicated, I came with them. I had no idea but that Joe was mistaken, despite the fact that my only acquaintance with you began with this trip. In one way, I thought maybe it might be best that they make the search, just to prove your innocence. Frankly, I don't know what to tell them now."

"I know what to tell them!" some one proclaimed. Grace pushed into the center of the group, and the faint tinting was quite gone from her face. Her eyes blazed in a singular pallor of skin that troubled the natives in spite of their gathering passion. Such an extremely pale squaw was outside their immediate experience. "Paul, you're going quite a little too far. Tell these men at once that you know he is innocent."

Her fiance turned her a savage countenance. "You stay out of this," he ordered roughly.

"I won't stay out of it! If you're the Paul I know, you won't either. What time did this fellow say he saw Bert come out of the temple?"

"I'd advise you not to mix in this mess," Paul went on darkly. "These men are in a dangerous mood. I don't

know that I could defend you from them."

Watching her intently, Bert did not see her flinch as the natives, keyed to Paul's suggestion, pressed nearer and eyed her in hate. She ignored them, but to Paul she gave a look that was half reproach, half incredulous amazement. "Are you trying to get me into trouble too?" she asked bitterly.

"Don't mix in it, I tell you! I'll see that Bert gets a fair trial. I might have expected you would join in with him."

"Paul, this isn't worthy of you. I tell you, Paul, to throw your influence on Bert's side at once. The whole charge is trumped up. I asked you,

when did Joe say he saw Bert with the things?"

"One, two hour ago," Sleepy Owl informed her.

"Then I can prove he didn't take the things. He has been caribou-hunting all afternoon, and I saw him when he came in. I have been with him every moment since. He got here just before you men came. Moreover, I saw a man steal into this house while Bert was still out hunting, and come out again. What was he doing in there? He was hiding those candlesticks, with no other plan than to get Bert in trouble."

This announcement caused no little sensation. Those natives who could



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understand her simple English were plainly impressed, and the others grunted and questioned. Paul tried to speak, but the old headman interrupted him.

"Who you see?" the latter asked. "I don't know, great Chief Sleepy Owl. It was too dark to tell. He was short and heavy, not tall like Bert. Chief, some of your men have tried to do wrong to Bert. I think maybe it was Joe. Who tried to get you to come here and search?"

"Joe, he tell Long-Journey Paul

"Who is Long-Journey Paul?" "Him." The chief pointed to Paul, Sindy's son, who was not now without a name among the Pavlof people.

"So that is what you call him! Did Paul tell you what Joe said he saw?" "No, Joe tell. Long-Journey Paul come along with Joe, listen, ask question. He say search house, maybe find candles. We search—we do find candles."

"But they were placed there, chief, by Bert's enemy. I give you my word he did not take them."

The old chief nodded, and some of the other nodding heads brought about an immediate change in tactics on Paul's part. Perhaps, after all, he had been too hasty in publicly arguing Bert's guilt. The affair needed delicate treatment.

**To the Chief's House**

"I didn't advise searching—I only said that a search probably would show whether he was guilty or innocent," he explained. "I urged that point for Bert's good." Looking straight at Grace, he closed one eye in the time-honored signal of guile. "Well, men, I guess we'd better return these candlesticks to the altar," he went on busily. "We'll leave Bert for the present, and talk this over in the chief's house. We can soon decide who is guilty."

He began herding his grunting, dissatisfied, suspicious brethren out of the house, and Grace watched them go with mixed feelings. Somehow, she failed to react properly to this officiousness on the part of her lover. His wink had meant he was on her side, perhaps that he was about to attempt an artifice in Bert's behalf, and with this end in view he would beguile the men away; yet her gratitude remained strangely mingled with alarm. She found herself struggling against an unhappy and, she hoped, unjustified suspicion of Paul's motives. Why should he lead them away the precise moment they began to doubt Bert's guilt—to a secret session at which she would not be present? She knew he disliked Bert, but she would not tolerate treachery. To be convinced Paul would take advantage of his foe's present perilous position and try to incite the people against him would simply mean the ruin of her hopes. She could not love, and she would not marry an ignoble, revengeful, conspiring man.

Further than this she would not let herself go. There were certain aspects of this affair which she resolutely barred from her mind.

As the men started to go Bert stepped quietly to her side. "You're my only chance," he whispered. "See if you can get my rifle."

She had forgotten that Fishback Joe had confiscated Bert's weapon, his trust and, for all she knew, at the last stand her own defense. She called to

Paul at once, and he paused in the darkness in the van of his men.

"What, Grace?" His tone was impatient.

"Come here a minute."

Paul spoke softly to Joe, then hurried to Grace's side.

"Don't you know they'll suspect me, if you call me off to talk to me?" he whispered.

"I'm not worrying about them suspecting you," Grace replied with considerable spirit. "You seem to be on pretty good terms with them. But I don't want them to suspect Bert of the theft. Paul, see if you can't get his rifle and give it back to him."

"It's out of the question!" He spoke with an excited emphasis. "They'd suspect me, and I'd lose my influence with them—the only hope of saving Bert."

"I'd sooner have my rifle, and try to save myself, if worst comes to worst," Bert told him.

"It wouldn't do you any good, against such odds. If you give me time, I'll fix this for you. It would be dangerous to ask them to give you the gun now. They are terribly wrought up against you, and it might precipitate a massacre. They wouldn't only kill you—they'd probably kill Grace too—or worse."

"I wouldn't be surprised. You have already put the idea in their heads," said Grace.

"What do you mean?"

"I mean what you said in the cabin—how you couldn't defend me from them. Paul, if you have any influence with them, you can get his rifle for him."

In his face—as on the brown flat of a beach—she could see the rise of an angry tide. "You stay out of this, Grace!" he told her with but half-repressed savagery. "They'd turn on him, and you and me too if I tried such a thing. As soon as they quiet down, I'll get it and bring it to you."

He started to go, and Grace laid her hand on his arm. "Then give him your pistol, Paul. He'll keep that until you get his rifle for him."

**"What Do You Mean?"**

Paul's welcome of the idea was not especially hearty, yet he plainly found it difficult to refuse. Indeed, Grace gave him no chance to refuse. Reaching to his holster she drew out the weapon and placed it in Bert's hands.

"Where are some extra shells?" she asked.

"I haven't any more with me. Grace, you are certainly zealous for your friend. You would risk my life to save his."

"You are in no danger. You have just told us of your influence with the men."

"Maybe he'll wish I didn't have so much! Now good night—have a good time, both of you." With this comprehensive insult, he left them and joined his fellows. Presently the entire party moved on, and the sound of their voices was blended and lost in silence.

Bert now resumed his interrupted preparations for the night. Throwing his sleeping-bag over his shoulder, he led the way to Grace's tent. He entered with her and built up the fire in her stove; then she was surprised to see him unroll his bed in front of the opening.

"Bert, you are not going to stay here!" she exclaimed.

He straightened, questioning her with his eyes. "Why, I thought you wanted me to—"

"Oh, I do want you to, except it isn't safe for you. Bert, can you exist out there"—she pointed to the hills—"without your rifle? Can you make it thru to some settlement with no weapon but a pistol?"

"Sure, I can, but I'm not going to. I could get thru with nothing except a knife."

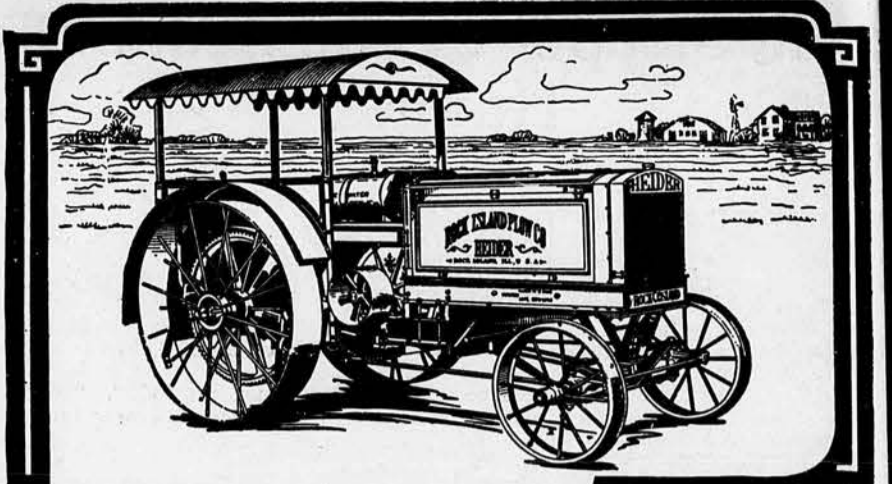
"And no outfit?"

"Nothing that I can't carry on my back, and easy, too, in spite of the fact that the only settlements in this end of the Peninsula are the canneries of King Cove and Port Moller, both as far as Ikatan."

"Then don't waste any time. Every minute you stay here your life is in danger. You can't tell when those men will come and try to kill you."

"You don't think you convinced them of my innocence?"

"I made them doubt your guilt, but who knows what they will decide when they get together and talk it



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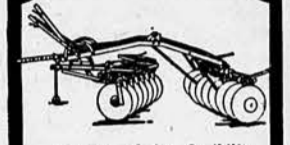
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... among themselves? Bert, a mob the most terrible, crazy thing in the world. You must go at once." Bert looked at her very soberly. "Is that an order?" "Yes, I can't let you take a needless risk." "Well, for the second time when you've given me an order, I can't obey."

Go at Once

She did not seem as angry as one might have expected. "Do you refuse to go?" she asked, wondering. "Absolutely. Miss Crowell, as you say, a mob is not to be trusted. I really don't think there is much danger for the present. These wolves will bark and howl a long time before they bite—that is, unless they go into a frenzy. Just the same, I'm not going to take a chance. I can't leave you in charge of Paul and Carter. Carter is past middle-age and hardly a fighting man. Paul doesn't seem to understand the danger. Until you can go too, I'm going to stay right here."

"Surely you don't think there is any danger for me?" "No, I don't—at present. But as long as the natives are in their present excited state I prefer to be here."

"How long before the whole party can get away?"

"I think the day after tomorrow. Perhaps late tomorrow night, if necessary. That is, to go with a complete outfit. If it became necessary, the four of us could leave in an hour, and by standing a lot of hardship, make it thru. Of course that would mean no tents, sleeping out by campfires, and a diet of meat, and as yet there's no occasion for you to stand such discomfort."

"And besides, Paul is not here to go with us. We can't go without Paul."

"No, Mr. Fieldmaster probably wouldn't take to the scheme."

"He doesn't seem to take kindly to the idea of going at all. . . . It distresses me a good deal. . . . I must tell you how I appreciate the way you have put up with him. It was one of the finest things I have ever seen. To disregard him, and then to do everything you have done for him—and for me—is just a wonder; and I don't doubt you have helped him in ways that I know nothing of. For you to stay here now, risking your life to look after this party, almost moves me to tears. I will never forget it as long as I live. Whatever class you were born to, you have stepped out of it by your conduct toward us. I can't think of you as a servant any more—only as a gentleman."

A Clear Voice

She was wide-eyed, flushed by her earnestness; and her voice, clear and full, was more lovely in Bert's ears than that pure flute of Hopeless Land, the song of the yellow-crowned sparrow wakening him at dawn and lulling him at evening. In her look and tone as much as in her words she settled her just debts. Bert knew a depth of longing beyond any emotion of his life—more moving even than those inner storms he had known in many a wild conflict or adventure of his young days—but he also knew he had received his wages. No matter what his fate henceforth, he had been paid in full.

"God bless you for that," he told her simply.

"I hope He blesses you, Bert. That hope is one of the strongest I have ever known, stronger than I had dreamed it could be. . . . You have kept your word with me. Whether or not Paul is saved, I know you have done everything you could do—I feel you have done more than would be possible for any man less true. . . . You have been true to me and to yourself, and Bert, I can lift my hand and swear you have kept the faith! The full meaning of this I do not know—maybe no living soul can know how much it means—but I do know that it counts more than any other earthly thing. You can believe me in this, because it is true."

"And you won't change your opinion if—if Paul is lost, after all?" Bert asked.

"No. If Paul is lost, we must make the best of it. But I haven't given up hope yet, Bert. His mother has always predicted disaster for him and me, but I won't believe it yet. Any son of hers couldn't be all wrong—he'd

have to be all right in his heart—and the mysterious, almost unbelievable effect of this present environment can only be temporary, considering who he is. I know he has responded to this country—or something—in a way I can't begin to explain, but it hasn't such a hold on him that we can't get him away, and he will surely be himself again when he gets home. He will forget this country that attracts him so, and will be the Paul I used to know and love."

She spoke with less conviction now, as if she feared the wish were father to the thought, tho still with soaring hope. Bert did not trust himself to speak.

Meanwhile the same thought which was on Grace's lips was lingering pleasantly in her sweetheart's mind. He toyed with it, and he took satisfaction in it. . . . Yes, when he returned to the white man's country he

would be a white man again. Indeed, he had never been anything else—surely the mere fact of his native blood could not offset the effect of his former white environment—and he would forget the country, shake off its spell, and take up his old life. He could leave any time he liked, he mused. . . . It was true he had entered in some slight degree into native life, but he had done it with ulterior motives—simply to use the villagers as his tools. When they were no longer useful he would drop them. He had amused himself with them, and particularly with Veda, but all the time he had remained detached. Of course he had. . . . In a little while more he would take up his old life anew.

It was clever how he handled them! They followed him like dogs. It was cunning and sharp how he had got them away from Grace, when she was about to convince them of Bert's in-

nocence. . . . In a few words he was able to offset her testimony. She was lying, he explained, to save her lover—yes, the two were hand in hand. Likely he had promised her the candlesticks.

"Sleepy Owl always hear you marry white squaw yourself," the old chief objected. "Now you say she marry Bert. Maybe throw you down, uh?" "No, I threw her down. I'm going to marry Veda."

"Steal'm holy candles present for white girl, huh?" The old headman shook his head sadly. "Then we kill Bert, maybe kill her, too."

"No, not the girl. Long-Journey Paul doesn't want her killed—she probably wasn't to blame for the theft."

"But you say—" "I said he was going to give them to her, but maybe she thought he had bought them."

"Buy holy, blessed things?" the chief

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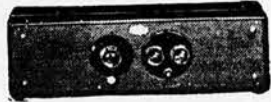
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echoed in horror. He crossed himself piously, warding off the evil of such a thought.

"Well, she mustn't be killed. Her friends from far away would make us a lot of trouble. Maybe some of the young men will want to marry her—bring more white blood into the tribe."

"Um," Sleepy Owl replied with a depth of meaning. He nodded in great wisdom. "Anyhow, we kill Bert first."

Indeed, Bert's early assassination was almost a foregone conclusion. Joe reported he had not fled from the village as was feared, and wrought up as they were by the sacrilege of the supposed theft, the natives could be easily led to fall upon him, in the face of which odds he was bound to fall. They could be weaned away from their almost superstitious fear of him. . . . Of course no blame could be attached to Paul. One man could not hope to stay the righteous wrath of so many: Grace and the rest would appreciate that point. It would be a regrettable accident—most regrettable—but quite unavoidable. Paul could prove he had remonstrated with the infuriated savages. . . . What an unusual coincidence that Bert's end should so affect another's destiny—no more to know the hatred of his eyes, the fear of his strength, the dread of his shadow darkening the days to come! The white man would never supersede him then. He could go his way in safety. In all his circle, Mrs. Fieldmaster alone would know the true story of his birth, and she would not last always. . . . He was lost in strange, intriguing speculations.

He would go back, in time, and take up his old life where he had left it. As far as men could see there would be no change in him. He was a white man still; and he defied this land to make him otherwise. He would willingly be put to trial! He would welcome the blood-test to prove him white or brown!

So beguiling were his thoughts that he looked up resentfully at the grow-

ing light which called him from them. The barabara had been in close, almost total darkness, friendly to his dreams, but now the gloom was fading in a queer, slow way that grew upon a man. His hands, mere ghosts of hands before, were now plain to his sight; the habitation's crude furniture projected slowly out of the darkness; the old chief sitting opposite was visible once more. His first thought was of the dawn that spreads soon after midnight at this time of year; but he remembered at once that the night was not yet far advanced. His next supposition was that some one of the natives was approaching the window with a lantern.

#### The Blood-Test?

Yet lantern-light is yellow, not red. This slowly-deepening radiance on the window was distinctly red. His hands were red; across the room Sleepy Owl looked like an image in burnished copper. Was this Aurora Borealis? If so, it was an unusual display for this time of year. Fighting against a creepy fear, he got up and opened the door.

He threw back his head until he faced the sky. The source of light was high above him, and its mighty fountain was an old crater almost at the top of Pavlof Mountain.

At first Paul was more awed than alarmed at this activity in Pavlof's crater. It was not yet discharging molten lava, and no terrifying sound broke the almost perfect silence of this Alaskan night. No rocks crashed with rumbling echoes, and any cinders and ashes blown out of that mighty furnace were wafted away on some unfelt wind among the peaks. The only change in the snowy mountain was the ruddy fountain at its crest, the torch of the gods. . . . Besides, Paul was impressed by Sleepy Owl's behavior. Except for the glitter of his paling eyes—perhaps simply a reflection from the crater's glare—the aged



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## Saber-Rattling in Congress

OWING to what he terms the bad faith of Japan and England toward the 1921 naval armament understanding, Congressman Butler of Pennsylvania says the United States must "build virtually a new navy, and it is going to cost us 400 million dollars." If big navy champions in Congress are successful in their agitation for a "virtually new navy," surpluses will vanish and tax reductions as well as debt reduction along with them.

"It was our trusting good nature that got us into trouble," according to Chairman Butler of the House Naval Committee. At the same time, it is not clear just what trouble this country has got into. The trouble Mr. Butler refers to is a national sense of humiliation in being "fooled." He is "bitterly humiliated" because Uncle Sam was induced to stop construction on 300 million dollars' worth of capital ships. Would this country or the world be better off if these ships had been built?

In fact, neither Congressman Butler nor anybody else accuses England or Japan of failure or refusal to reduce capital battleships in strict conformity with the agreement. It is "the spirit of the agreement" that has not been lived up to, since these governments have increased cruiser construction at a higher figure than the United States. There was neither a treaty nor an understanding, however, as to minor classes of vessels. It was understood fully that only capital ships were concerned. The agreement was carried out by the three governments. President Coolidge hopes for a supplementary conference to consider secondary naval armament. This will not be agreed to by England and Japan, the naval experts say, because the United States does not hold an advantage in these types of ships. On the other hand, if other governments have exceeded the United States in some secondary types, this country has exceeded them in building destroyers and has kept pace in submarines. The assumption that agreement cannot be reached in the interest of reduced naval armament in types of ships in which England or Japan has an advantage and can be reached only in types in which the United States has an advantage is an arbitrary assumption and unreasonable on its face. It is based evidently on the further assumption that this nation is sincere and all others are insincere.

It might be better to assume sincerity elsewhere than in ourselves in negotiations with other nations and governments, and it seems safe to do so at least until agreements are broken or are refused, neither of which eventualities has yet happened. This country is in no immediate peril of attack by Great Britain or Japan. No nation or alliance of nations is in position at this time to make war on the United States. We are not in any "trouble" except in the imagination of the Congressman Butlers, or in any danger of invasion. Foreign governments may be envious of the situation of the United States, but they also are jealous of one another. An alliance against the United States is practically unthinkable for many years to come in a military sense. Great Britain, in the event of such a combination, would no more be attracted by it than in 1898 when Germany was apparently willing to stir up trouble for this country while it was at war with Spain. British dominions would veto British co-operation in such an alliance even if the home government regarded it as anything short of suicidal to the English-speaking nations.

Conjuring perils of invasion and attack at a time when no nation in the world except the United States is conceivably in a position to launch a great war is the characteristic foolishness of professional militarists and jingoes. A wiser and more far-seeing policy is that recommended by President Coolidge in his annual message, which deprecates jingoism and saber-rattling and advocates a quite different program of negotiation in behalf of further armament restriction.

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chief showed little sign of excitement. He grunted softly, picked up his rifle, then turned as if to go.

"What are you going to do?" Paul asked. "Pavlof shoot'm fire," was the grave reply. "We go dance!"

"It's a queer time to dance. Isn't there any danger?"

"Oh, Devil, he build'm fire before. We dance—chief, young men, squaws, all dance. He like'm dance—fire go out."

So they would dance in propitiation of a god of evil! Paul found it impossible to smile into the solemn face, and scarcely knowing why, he followed the old man down to the barabara occupied by Nick Pavlof, the priest. Here the twain found him already arrayed in the ruin of his once costly vestments, undoubtedly hoarded for the more important religious festivals. He was walking grandly up and down, and his eyes were shining.

In a few moments all the adults in the tribe gathered as if by prearranged agreement. Altho many were garbed in their usual clothes of fur and deer-skin, several of the older men wore highly decorated extra pieces that seemed to have religious significance, and even the most humble had ornaments of beads, bone, teeth, or walrus ivory which Paul took to be some sort of talismans or charms. He was vaguely amused at a tall, glossy silk hat, the grotesque memento of some drama of years ago, worn proudly by Veda's father. In significant contrast to his sacred vestments Nick now put on a most hideous mask of wood and leather, a grinning, evil thing that impressed Paul despite himself. This was really a masterpiece of the cubist art native to the degenerate Northern peoples, yet he had no desire to examine it closely, and where this medicine-man had got the idea for it he could not imagine. One girl wore a long robe of snow-white caribou leather, adorned with figures, and an old man carried a primitive kettle-drum which Paul had not known was in the tribe. All the braves carried their rifles as if for battle.

They pressed about Paul, but took little notice of him other than that paid to their headmen; and presently he found himself no longer surprised to be among them. Perhaps he was merely absorbed in the scene about him. The whole land was a study in red. Red grass grew on the hills, the lower mountains were ringed with crimson vapor, the river ran brightly red to a dark red sea. The hollows, cliffs and gorges swam in fire, and a man's heart was humbled to see them. The snow peaks were pink as in a red dawn, and mighty Pavlof belched its flame above them all. The scene was of a world newly made, still red-hot from the forge. That human beings could move and breathe in such a world surpassed belief.

Paul thought of going in search of his white companions, but, somehow, the idea passed from his mind. Somewhat dazed, and having lost the acute self-consciousness so strangely characteristic of the white man, he lingered with his new friends, and when they moved off he went with them. They walked stolidly and in silence, fetching up in a little rocky hollow immediately behind the church and just at the base of the long steep slope of Pavlof.

**At the Rim**  
This place was like an amphitheater, and probably it was regarded with superstitious reverence. Paul stood at its rim, quietly watching. The natives immediately commenced the performance of their rites.

The men laid down their rifles within easy reach and formed a line, facing the line of women. They seemed to have no certain order, except that Sleepy Owl stood at the end of the row of men, opposite the girl in the white robe. Nick Pavlof did not take a place in either line at first, but lifting his hands walked down between. He chanted slowly and earnestly, and this was the first sound any of them had made. It was, indeed, the first rupture of the baffling silence of this epochal night. In his mask of terror and death, walking slowly with uplifted arms, the priest was an impressive figure. The tattered robes began to have an almost superhuman significance. His people watched him with pale, blank faces.

What he said Paul could not under-

stand, yet his voice was profoundly moving and his tone had an eloquence beyond the reach of mere words. As he spoke he lifted his face to the flaming mountain. The last note of his chant died away as he reached the end of the aisle, and pausing, he stood in silent supplication.

In the hush that followed, Sleepy Owl cried out sharply, and Paul was shaken to the core. He started violently; and thus he failed to see that every man in the line started too. And now both lines moved toward each other, in dead silence and with a strange rhythm of motion.

Backward and forward, advancing and retreating, the Pavlof people commenced their dance to the Devil Fire. It was quiet enough at first. Their motions were rather slow and solemn, without accompanying recitation. Watching closely, Paul thought the rhythm quickened by slow degrees.

The priest began to chant again, keeping time with the dancing, and when he paused Sleepy Owl carried on the refrain. His voice was shrill, the voice of an old man, yet the fervor behind it passed from man to man like a flame. After the sound died away another of the headmen chanted in an exalted, rather than a solemn tone.

Presently the girl in the white robe opposite Sleepy Owl danced forward out of her line, and, waving her arms, began upon some sort of recitation in

a clear, high voice. The rhythm of the dancers quickened perceptibly. Her words seemed to thrill her people even more than the chanting of the old men, and seemed to be a signal for a more general participation in the rite. With increasing frequency the men and women chanted or recited, and sometimes several voices were heard at the same time. Their language was generally the vernacular, but occasionally they seemed to relapse into gibberish marking the beginnings of a wild hysteria. Once Paul caught the refrain of the woman's song of the Eskimo, probably infused into tribal tradition during some forgotten war of centuries before. "Amna ah ya," an old woman sang. "Amna, amna, ah-ya."

**A New Voice**

Presently a new voice was heard, low and dull at first, but thrilling these savage hearts in a manner lost to white men in the world's young days. Off to one side, in the shadows of a great stone, a kettle-drum began a slow, regular beat. It quickened, and the rhythm of the dancers quickened with it. A fierce and overwhelming excitement began to supersede the prayerful mood which the people had displayed at first. Their motions were more swift and strange, their cries wilder, more prolonged, and uttered at greater frequency; and this weird dance developed in frantic crescendo.

Yet not for an instant was the rhy-

thm lost. It was like a river that flowed forever; it imaged the wind that had run crying over Hopeless Land. A spectator found himself watching it as a charmed bird watches the writhings of a serpent. It locked the gaze, it caught and held the breath, it pulsed and throbbled in every nerve-end.

Paul, standing on the higher ground and overlooking the dance, observed its first measures with an air of detachment. He was an intensely interested spectator, yet aloof, puzzled, and even somewhat contemptuous. As the rite progressed, a rather startling profundity of emotion overcame him. These people were dancing their hearts out, and it must have been their superstition, their impotence, and their pathetic, childish faith that wrung his heart. At first he saw them thru tears.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

**Cow Testing in Nemaha**

A cow testing association was formed recently in Nemaha county, with 26 members. The headquarters will be in the First National Bank of Sabetha. David F. Engle of Abilene was chosen as tester.

Mars will soon be visible again close to the earth. Possibly now it will be discovered that those so-called canals are merely white traffic lines.—The American Boy.

# Cheated myself

*bought only on price—thought I was saving money*

BY A MASTER FARMER

I know now—I fooled myself for years on binder twine.

Last Spring I wondered if my cheap twine was really worth the grief it gave me. So, at harvesting time I tested out, under identical conditions, my cheap twine and (according to my dealer) the best twine on the market—Plymouth.

Had a crop of 104 acres to cut. We bound 52 acres with my cheap twine and 52 acres with Plymouth. It took 19 balls of my old twine and only 16½ balls of Plymouth to harvest exactly the same number of acres.

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**No breaks—no loss of time**

Another difference surprised me! My old twine was knotty and full of thick and thin spots—broke and tangled as usual. Plymouth was free of knots, snarls and unevenness and didn't break once.

I decided then and there I'd quit cheating myself on poor twine. Plymouth twine for me—it's dependable! I can always count on its evenness, strength and guaranteed length.\*

\*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.



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6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.



This milk can test has been made frequently. You can easily duplicate it—test Plymouth's strength against any other binder twine on the market. Plymouth is last to break. Swings the greatest weight—the most quarts of water. Plymouth wins because it's stronger.

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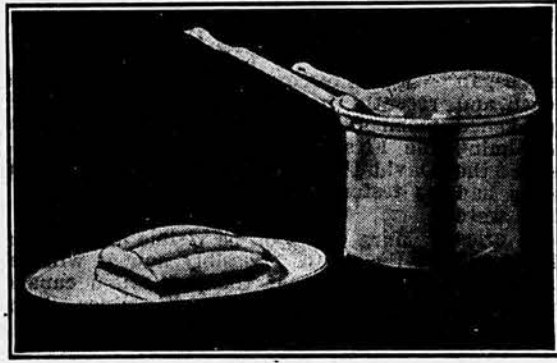
# Rules for Pies and Puddings

By Doris W. McCray

**N**O MATTER how excellent the flavor, a pie is not at its best if the filling runs all over the plate, and nobody likes a pudding that is too thick. Creamy pies and puddings should melt in the mouth. A perfect cream or lemon pie quivers when cut, yet holds its shape. A pudding can be turned from its mold, like a perfect jelly.

While I could make good salads by rule of thumb, my guesser simply wouldn't work when it came to dipping a spoon into the cornstarch. I found I could have good results every time if I used standard half pint measuring cups, and level spoonfuls.

When I found how much thickening was needed for 1 cup of liquid, I could multiply by two when



making filling for my small pie, by three for the large pie, or by four to make enough pudding for eight to 12 servings, or enough filling for two small pies. I could also have delicious chocolate, butterscotch, date or lemon pie or pudding, merely by changing the flavors.

## Easy to Mix Smooth

This type of starchy sauce is easy to make smooth, for it requires sugar. This mixed with the starch, separates the grains, making it much easier to add  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup cold liquid, to make a smooth paste, than if the liquid must be added to the starch by itself. To this cold paste, I gradually add the remaining  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup hot liquid, stirring. Thorough cooking eliminates any raw starchy taste. Allow 2 full minutes hard boiling and stirring for flour, and 3 for cornstarch. This longer boiling makes the starch more digestible, and a thicker finished product. When finished, the mixture is slightly cooled and 1 teaspoon flavoring added. For experimental purposes I used 1 cup water, 4 level tablespoons sugar, and 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Later I varied the flavor.

Four teaspoons cornstarch is exactly the right amount to thicken 1 cup water for a pie or pudding. Five teaspoons made it just a little too thick, but would be right if you expected to add more than the 1 teaspoon lemon juice. Two tablespoons was too much except in hot weather.

## For Using Flour

Three and a half tablespoons flour is exactly the right amount for thickening 1 cup water. If combining the two allow  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons flour and 2 teaspoons cornstarch for thickening each cup water.

Three tablespoons instant tapioca thickens 1 cup water to perfection, if cooked 25 minutes in a double boiler with cover on, and stirred occasionally. Three and one-half tablespoons tapioca can be used for each cup, if you wish it thicker.

## Eggs for Thickening

Using eggs alone, allow 1 egg or 2 yolks to each cup liquid. This makes a good boiled custard, but if it is to be turned from the mold, you will need to add 1 teaspoon cornstarch. If baked, either in custard pie or cup custards, the cornstarch is not necessary.

Egg added to any pie or pudding makes it better. It is moist, creamy and rich tasting, and is a big improvement, no matter how carefully the pudding is made.

## Economical Lemon Pie

Using 1 egg yolk to each cup of water,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  teaspoons cornstarch makes the consistency perfect. This is a splendid economical rule for lemon pie.

One egg yolk and 2 tablespoons tapioca thicken 1 cup water to perfection.

My favorite orange pie recipe calls for  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons each of flour and cornstarch and 1 egg yolk to each cup water.

The starch requires much longer cooking and a hotter fire than the egg, which curdles and toughens with too much heat. Therefore, make the pudding as usual, stirring the starch thoroughly before adding any egg. The yolk is beaten well, a little of the hot cooked mixture added, then a little more, thus heating the egg gradually. This is then turned into the sauce pan for 1 minute's cooking and stirring to let the egg set. If the egg were poured directly into the pan of hot mixture, you would find it stringy and tough—the same effect as breaking an egg into a hot frying pan. The mixture may be set into hot water after adding the egg, but this

is not necessary if the fire is low, and you stir the mixture constantly. An aluminum saucepan with extra heavy smooth bottom, and a wooden spoon are the best utensils to use.

## Good Flavors to Add

Most flavors owe their goodness to an oil. If added to a hot mixture, it quickly evaporates, losing much of its strength. Hence the mixture should be slightly cooled first.

Vanilla, almond, lemon or peach extract may be used. Grated lemon or orange rind add piquancy to the flavor of fruit pie. All fruit juice may be used in place of water, as cherry, raspberry or strawberry. If the juice is sweetened, reduce the sugar accordingly. For lemon pie, I use  $\frac{1}{2}$  cup lemon juice and water to make 2 cups. For orange pie I use 2 teaspoons lemon juice, fill the cup  $\frac{1}{2}$  full with orange juice, and bring it up to 2 cups by adding water.

The fruit juice is added last, after cooking the starch mixture for lemon pie. One crust cherry, cranberry or grapefruit pie is delicious. Simply follow these rules for thickening, using egg if you can spare it.

## Milk Puddings

Thickened milk was grandma's favorite for supper. It can be thickened with any of the starches or with egg. The proportions given above make the mixture thick enough to unmold, but for perfect results, increase the milk by 2 tablespoons for each cup.

We like cream pie best when cornstarch, flour and egg are used. Bananas, pineapple drained from its juice, coconut or dates, or maple and nuts can be used in this cream pie. We like our butterscotch pie best when flour and egg are the thickeners. Brown sugar replaces white, 1 teaspoon of butter and 1 of vanilla are added. Cornstarch and egg make the clearest lemon pie. For caramel pie, I brown the sugar carefully, using flour and egg for thickening, then butter and pecans for flavor. English walnuts improve butterscotch pie or maple pudding.

For chocolate pie, allow 1 square melted chocolate to each cup water. If using milk, use the 2 extra tablespoons in addition to each cupful. One quart of this mixture will fill eight individual pie crusts, or will make one large pie and three extra puddings. Cocoa has almost the thickening power of flour. Allow 2 tablespoons cocoa and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  tablespoons cornstarch to 1 cup milk, when using 1 egg yolk.

Tapioca date pie, a favorite of ours is made as the usual tapioca cream, using tapioca and egg as thickening agents, then adding  $\frac{1}{4}$  pound chopped dates to each cup. Make with milk and flavor with vanilla, or use water and flavor with lemon juice. This is covered with 2 stiffly beaten egg whites sweetened with 4 level tablespoons sugar, is baked 15 minutes in a slow oven at 325 degrees. Hot filling put into a hot crust, soaks into the crust, making it soggy. These recipes presume that the filling or pudding is to be served chilled.

When making these pies, pour a little of the mixture into a fancy mold, and serve in a pretty dish, unmolded and covered with cream, to the youngest member of the family. This saves bother of separating filling from crust for the baby, and his "pie" looks pretty. It can be put into a cup and covered with meringue.

Milk, cream, butter, eggs or fruit juices are healthful for baby, but the starch must be perfectly cooked to be digestible.

Remember the rules of the game, and you will be rewarded with tender, tasty desserts.

## My Sewing Plans Work

By Winnie Thompson

**A**FTER trying various ways and means, I now rely entirely upon the following plan of managing my sewing by which I can accomplish more with less fatigue and nerve strain than in any other way.

As soon as the Christmas Holiday season is past and things running along in the usual routine, I look over the things we have on hand, and the garments to be remodeled are ripped, cleaned, pressed and dyed if necessary. Then I make a list of the new things needed. Next I buy several spools of white thread, a few of black and any colors I am certain I shall need; replenish if necessary, my supply of pins, needles and tape, have my scissors sharpened and clean and oil the sewing machine.

After finishing the bed and kitchen linens, I start the family sewing, completing as far as possible, each individual outfit before commencing another. I save time by doing this, inasmuch as I can keep the measurements well in mind and it is as easy to cut two garments of one size, of such things as boys' blouses, under garments and aprons, at the same time as to cut one. Also all the long seams in both garments can be sewed on the machine at one sitting. Then if there remain buttonholes or any handwork, the garment is laid aside

to be finished later at odd moments or perhaps while spending an afternoon at a neighbor's. While sewing, I revise my weekly schedule to read like this:

Friday—Bake bread and do the weekly cleaning, except kitchen.

Saturday—Wash clothes, while the children are at home to assist, for even the boys help by turning the washing machine and wringer. With their assistance I can accomplish as much Saturday forenoon, as would require all of Monday, were I to do it alone. In the afternoon clean the kitchen and bake in preparation for Sunday.

Monday—Iron and mend, bake bread and cookies or fried cakes.

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday—By drawing on the supply of canned fruits and vegetables and planning one-dish or oven meals as much as possible, I have these three days, in succession, for sewing, with a minimum amount of housework to attend to and I can accomplish much more sewing three days in succession than I could, were I to sew haphazardly even tho I put in as much time.

## Short Cuts Around the House

By Our Readers

**A**LL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Include postage if you wish your manuscript returned.

## Looking to House Cleaning Time

**I**FIND in ironing plain curtains, the easiest way is to fold the material down the center like most material is folded in the store. This makes a narrow strip to iron and I do not have trouble with the curtains sagging. I seldom starch curtains and they hang softer and prettier that way. Barton County. Mrs. Claude F. Wright.

## Plaits That Stay

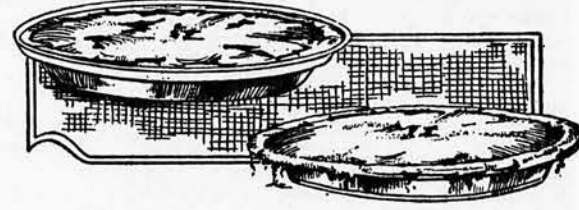
**P**LAIPTS stay plaited much longer if a row of stitching is run along the very edge of the inner fold of the plait. This saves much time when pressing, and the stitching is not detectable. Lyon County. Iva M. Dilley.

## New Pan Ends Oven Troubles

By Nell B. Nichols

**I**F YOU have trouble with cherry or other fruit juices finding their way out of pies and on to the oven floor during the baking, you will welcome the addition of one of the new pie pans to your kitchen. This is fashioned of durable aluminum and tinned metal. The distinguishing feature is a ledge. The juice never gets beyond this. To use: simply lay the lower crust on the flange of the pan. After the filling is added, place the top crust inside of the plate rim. Press it against the lower crust.

Another convenience which I saw recently, took my eye. It was a kitchen work table, painted white



and having an enameled top. Disguised beneath the top when not in use is an ironing board. This may be pulled out quickly and easily when needed. And mentioning tables reminds me that there are enameled tops on the market to fit old tables. Painting the legs and body of a favorite working surface, and adding one of these tops, certainly changes the appearance of one's kitchen.

## Big Brother's "Blues" Favorites

By Cheryl Marquardt

**F**AMILIES are often divided on this music question—and rightly. Little folks like their nursery rhymes and fairy stories. Little Brother likes stirring military marches and patriotic airs. Big Sister likes "sob stuff" and Big Brother likes the "Blues." Father likes the jazz of another day while mother may be inclined to classics.

This little item is for the "Big Brothers." There are four new "blues" records, that deep-dyed-Indigo blue—and the jazzy kind, you'll like. They're played by two orchestras, the first two numbers by Splitalny and his orchestra, the last two by Whiteman and his orchestra. The first are "Up and At 'Em Blues" and "Jackass Blues." The second are "St. Louis Blues" and "Bell Hoppin' Blues." If you're looking for "blues" for your music collection, "these are them."

I'll be glad to tell you where to get them, also to help anyone with any other music problem to the best of my ability. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, Topeka, Kan. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

# You'll Wear it Next Fall



**B**UYING materials at the mid-winter sales, to be made up for late spring and fall wear is one of the tricks of the woman who dresses well on a small income. It can well be recommended to others who do their own sewing, for material which ordinarily is much too expensive for consideration can be bought in short lengths, and toward the end of the season from the bolt quite reasonably.

For these dresses plain models with straight lines which follow the lines of the body are to be recommended, for no matter what the decree of fashion, natural lines are always beautiful and in good taste. It is for this reason that I am recommending these models to you as patterns that bid fair to be as good next fall as this spring.

2812—Delightfully stylish, with lines that add height. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2913—Simple tailored model. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2956—Becoming model for the general service dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2010—Boy's Blouse. Sizes 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.

2932—Coverall apron for house wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2951—A very smart model for one of the younger set. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2959—Bloomer dress for the very young lady. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers of patterns desired.

Our spring Fashion and Dressmaking magazine is now ready for you. I know you will be delighted with it for it comes to you fresh from our New York designers and is brimming with delightful suggestions for your spring wardrobe.

In it you will find any type of garment you may wish, including lingerie, house dresses, street dresses, children's clothing and party dresses and patterns may be obtained at very reasonable prices for each model. In addition there are special sewing helps and instructions for making the more difficult types of clothing. The price of the magazine is 10 cents, and it may be ordered from the Pattern Department.

## Women's Service Corner

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

### Meat Canning Chart Again

I believe that I saw a notice in the Kansas Farmer that you had a meat canning chart which you would be glad to send to any of your readers. If you still have any of the charts left I would be very glad to receive one as I would like to try canning some meat.—Mrs. J. Smith.

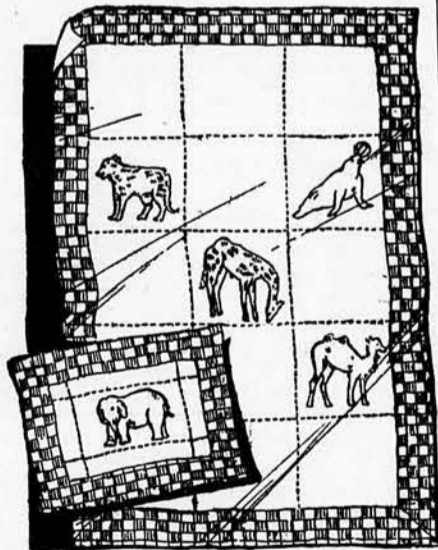
Yes, we still have a number of the meat canning charts left and will be very glad to send you one if you will write us again inclosing a 2-cent stamp and your complete address. Send your request to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. We would be glad to send the chart to any of the other readers who would like to have it.

### Dress Up Baby's Crib

**I**F YOU could see this little crib spread, with its camel, bear, zebra, wild cat and acrobatic seal. I am sure you would be delighted with its possibilities for young son's or daughter's bed. The border which looks in the picture like blocks of dark and light is really a procession of the little one's favorite nursery animals in rows of four, on durable print material all around the spread.

The spread which I have has a blue border and the hand work is to be done in blue but the same pattern can be

furnished in pink. The animals are very simple to work, some being in outline stitch, others in running stitch, and still others in darning stitch. The



lines which hold each animal in a pen are running stitch.

You can order this little spread from the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The order number is 1465, and the price is only \$1.70.

When the knife is not needed at a meal, it may be omitted and the forks placed on the right instead of on the left of the plate.

Toes stubbed in the dark cellar and a scramble for matches in the middle of the night won't happen if a little electric flashlight is kept handy.

# 1¢ per bar



## and easier than making a batch of candy!

Make pure, home-made hard soap this easy way—

**NO BOILING**

You know there's nothing like pure, home-made soap for washing clothes. They seem to always get cleaner and whiter and with so much less rubbing. And of course home-made soap is easy on your hands. That's because the soap you make yourself is free from injurious chemicals and fillers, and because all the beneficial natural glycerine is left in.

And then consider what you save. You can make wonderful hard soap with Lewis' Lye and it will only cost you about one cent per bar! That's real economy.

It's so easy with Lewis' Lye, too. Just send for the interesting and valuable recipe book, shown at the left. It will tell you exactly how to make fine hard-soap without boiling; how you can quickly make floating soap and soap chips. There are 36 prize soap recipes in this book.

In addition, our free book will open your eyes to the amazing number of ways by which Lewis' Lye will make your housework easier, how it will safeguard the health of your family and increase farm profits.

When you buy Lye, be sure its Lewis' Lye. Then you'll be certain of perfect results every time. Lewis' Lye is always exactly the same strength. It is the only lye that is given 15 separate tests in the making. Seventy-five years of manufacturing experience are behind it. It is guaranteed pure and is packed in improved friction-top cans, which are more convenient and which keep the lye in perfect condition.



The favorite brand of the world's best soap makers

Your grocer has Lewis' Lye now or he can easily get it for you. To safeguard your own interests, be sure you get Lewis'. 15 separate tests before packing insure its wonderful strength and purity, and your certain success in making soap.



This Book Tells How

- to make hard soap without boiling.
- to make hard water soft.
- to keep outside toilets odorless, clean and sanitary.
- to use Lewis' Lye for clearing clogged or frozen drains, for removing paint.
- to use Lewis' Lye for keeping hogs and poultry in a healthy condition.
- to use Lewis' Lye for cleaning automobile radiators.

These valuable suggestions and many others are yours for the asking if you will just send in the coupon below. Fill it out now before you forget it.

THE PENNSYLVANIA SALT MFG. CO  
Dept. 39, Philadelphia, Pa.

You can't be sure of success unless you get

# LEWIS' LYE

---SEND THIS TODAY---

The Pennsylvania Salt Mfg. Co.  
Dept. 39, Philadelphia, Pa.  
Please send me a Free copy of your book, "The Truth about a Lye" containing the secrets of soap making.

Name.....  
Address.....  
State.....

# For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

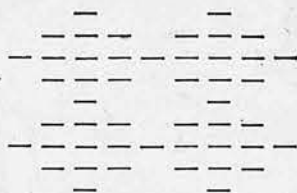
I AM 12 years old and in the eighth grade. I live on an 80-acre farm 2 miles from school. I walk to school every day. For pets I have a dog I call Prune. We have two horses we call George and Pansy. I go to Nicodemus school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Wilson. I like to go to school. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Elwood Vanduvall, Bogue, Kan.

We live nearly 1/2 mile from school and about 3 miles from town. I would like to have some of the girls that read the Kansas Farmer write to me. Marjorie Lou Heldrig, Madison, Kan.

acre farm. Our teacher's name is Miss Grave. We have four cats. Here is our picture taken with our pets. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. We like to go to Sunday School. Esther Gray, Dorrance, Kan.

seeding mechanism, for it is relatively small, affording little grip on the soil. When the ground becomes dry, at summer's end, the wind easily pushes the large plant over and pulls out its root. Then away it goes, rolling bumpily along, scattering its seeds just as well as any of man's farming inventions could.

## Connected Diamonds



- Upper left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Wicked; 3. Flavor; 4. Domestic animal; 5. A consonant.
- Upper right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Juice in trees; 3. Wireless; 4. A fastening; 5. A vowel.
- Lower left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Negation; 3. Wild West show; 4. Boy's name; 5. A vowel.
- Lower right diamond: 1. A vowel; 2. An insect; 3. A vegetable; 4. Part of the foot; 5. A consonant.

From the definitions given, fill in the dashes correctly so that each diamond reads the same across and up and down and so that the diamonds fit into each other as indicated. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

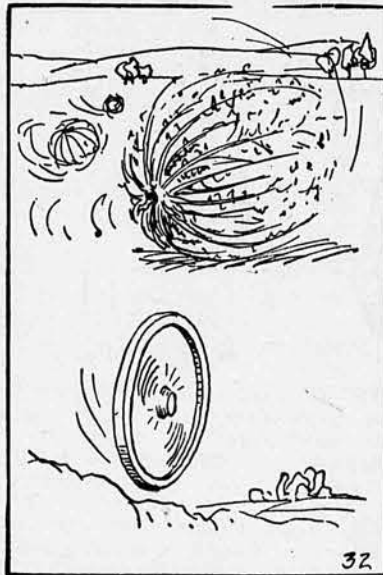
## Spotty and Laddie Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. For pets we have a pony and a dog. The pony's name is Spotty and the dog's name is Laddie. I have one brother but no sisters. My brother's name is Harry. He is 8 years old and



is in the third grade. We go to the Crab Tree school. We live on a 100-

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Tumble Weed's Wheel

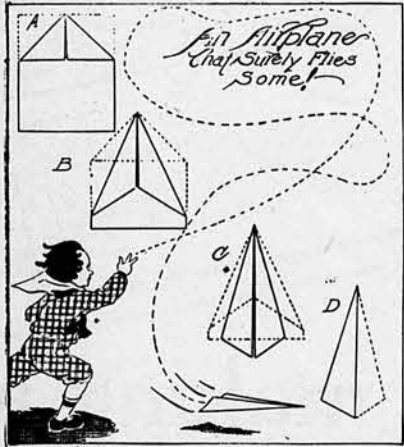
The prehistoric mechanical genius who first made a wheeled cart doubtless thought he had invented something entirely new, and looked for his device to revolutionize transportation—which it promptly did.

But Nature had already developed rolling into a means of transportation, with a definite object in view. Any one who has seen dry "tumble-weed" rolling across prairie land before the wind cannot help but realize that these bushy, spherical plants were deliberately planned to roll just as far as possible, thus shaking out their dried seeds over an immensely larger area. Thus the tumble-weed becomes not only a natural "wheel", but is also the primitive type of the modern mechanical seedplanter, or "drill."

The very root of the plant is well adapted to play its part in this self-

## The Lion and the Mouse

A lion asleep in the sunshine lay When a mouse touched his paw and waked him, they say. "I'll eat you," he cried, "if you do not take care." "Oh please don't do that, my life you must spare. Some day when in trouble I'll come to your aid, And then for your kindness you'll feel well paid," Said the mouse in one breath to the lion bold, And the big beast quietly loosed his hold. A few days later the mouse heard a roar And ran as he'd never run before. There, tugging and pulling with all of his might The lion for freedom was making a fight. "Dear lion, I've come as I promised, you see, I'll gnaw the rope and set you free." With his teeth so sharp he set to work And tho a slow job he did not shirk, "You laughed at me once because I was little You now owe me your life," said the mouse with a giggle.



Take a piece of paper, oblong shape, about 8 inches by 10 inches. Fold down the corners of one end until the edges meet, like picture A. Fold over the sides again until the edges meet, like picture B. Make another fold, making the edges meet in the center, like picture C. Now, fold it in the middle, like picture D. Take it in your hand and sail it with wind. If you will paste A and B fold, you will find that you will have no trouble with your airplane coming apart.

## My Dog's Name is Rex

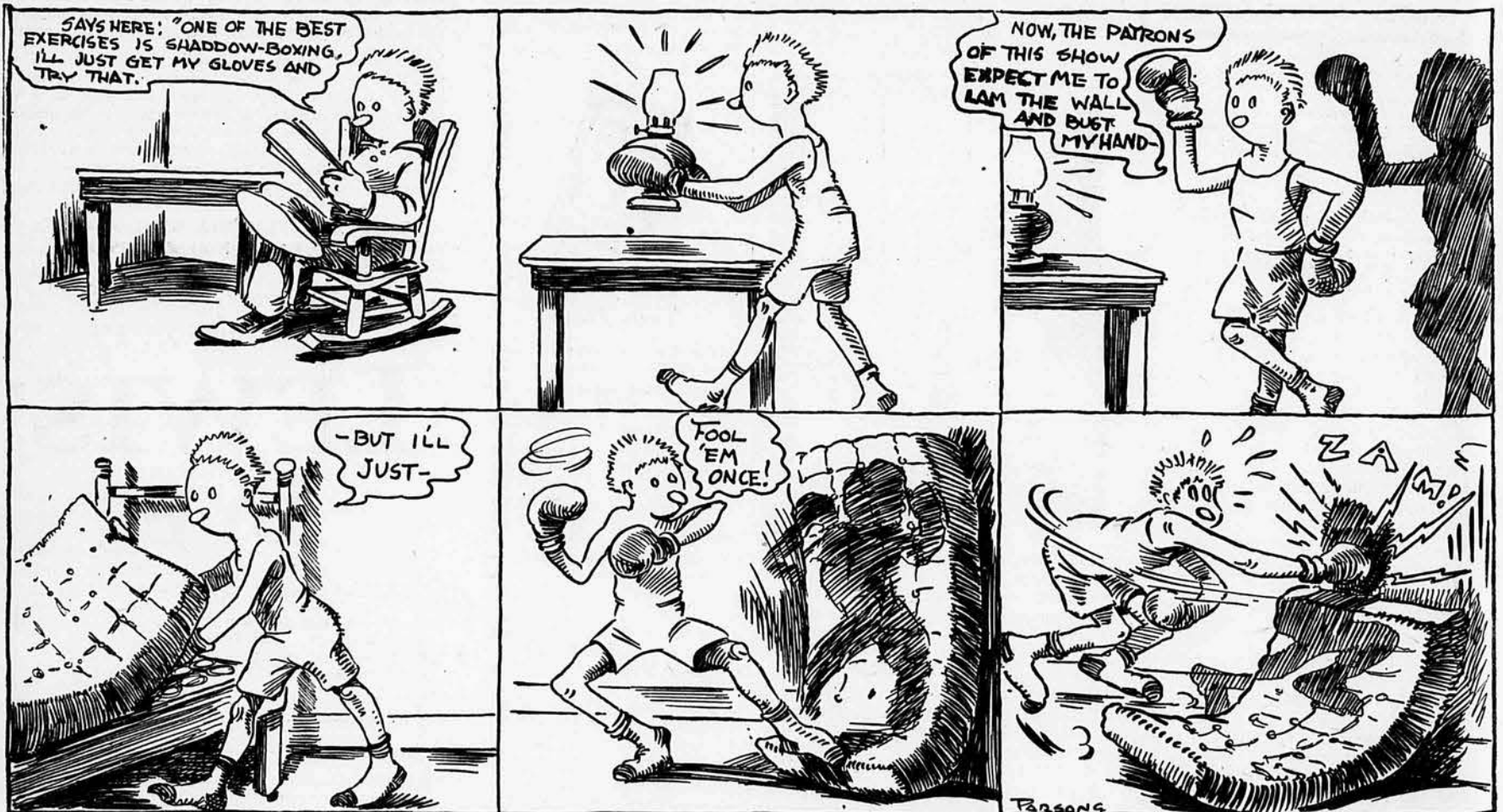
I am 8 years old and am in the third and fourth grades. We live 1 1/2 miles from school. I have two brothers. Howard is 9 years old and Stanley is 2. I have a black and white dog named Rex. Marie Keyes, Russell, Kan.

## Buster Is My Pet Dog

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. There are 17 in our school. Our teacher's name is Miss Burnham. My brother and I go to school together. I have four brothers and one sister. My sister is married. For pets we have three cats and a dog named Buster.



Freddie the Terrible



The Hoovers—There's Many a Slip!

### An Expensive Illness!

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

My neighbor has just had her husband brought home from the hospital because of the expense. He is a sick man—so sick the doctors give little hope of recovery. At the hospital two nurses relieved each other in looking after him. They were graduate nurses, and the cost of each was \$35 a week, plus \$20 a week board, making for the two the sum of \$110 a week. It was a lot more money than the family could hope to pay, and a few weeks of it could throw them into bankruptcy. So they brought the man home to the care of a practical nurse, helped out by the family.

I'm telling you about this without any wish to do injustice to nurses or hospitals. A nurse has to be well educated before she can begin training, and then spend three or four years in hospital training. She puts in as much preparation as most school teachers, and ought to get as good pay. The hospitals have their financial problems, too. None of them pay dividends. There are so many charity cases that they cannot afford to cut prices on any person who can by any possibility pay. Yet the fact remains that when a person who is not an object of charity, yet has only moderate means, is obliged to call for hospital aid the expense is a terrible burden to add to the many other griefs of the occasion.

I am putting the matter into print with the sole thought that when matters that seem beyond repair are agitated, an improvement often comes from unthought of sources. Perhaps the improvement will come by way of the practical nurse. There are hundreds of intelligent women in Kansas who need but a short course of instruction to qualify them as helpers in sickness. They would not know all of the fine points of nursing, but they could take temperature and pulse, change bedding, prepare simple diets, keep the sick room and patient clean and follow the doctor's instructions in general. The graduate nurses would still be kept busy on more intricate cases.

The problem of what to do when the highest skill and equipment is imperative would not be solved in this way. Perhaps there is another. Possibly it will mean a reversion to the days when the care of sick people was the highest expression of religious duty. Perhaps organized religious bodies will assume the duties of caring for sick bodies as well as sick souls and will train workers to whom the service will be a religious duty that has in it no thought of recompense. The church that goes back into the past and rehabilitates this function will not lack response.

### See a Good Surgeon

I have a big blood vessel that shows very prominently on my upper lip, and I am often asked if it is a cancer. Would radium remove it?  
D. R. S.

Very likely it would yield to radium, but the treatment would be both experimental and expensive as compared with a surgical operation. A good surgeon probably can remove the growth in a satisfactory way without putting you under a general anesthetic. He will inject medicine, with a needle, that will deaden the pain, so you will feel nothing.

### Needs 20 Pounds More

I am a young farmer 28 years old and 67 inches tall. I weigh 126 pounds. How much am I underweight?  
B.

At your age and height you should weigh at least 20 pounds more. If it is a family trait to be thin and you feel well, you need not worry about underweight. But it is worth giving the matter a little thought. Very often a man can gain in weight by some simple change in habits, such as getting more sleep, drinking more water, taking more time to meals, or cutting out tobacco. Your looks will be improved if you get up to the normal standard, and it may add a great deal to your efficiency.

### Might be All Right?

My daughter is getting engaged to a young man who seems like a very nice boy, only he has tuberculosis in his family. Two sisters have died of it. What can we do? What have we to expect?  
K. M.

I would not advise that any effort be made to stop the match if the young man is now in good health. If he is not in good health, persuade him to go to a sanatorium and get into normal

condition before thinking of marriage. Tuberculosis is contagious rather than hereditary, but tuberculous parents may transmit a physical makeup that yields more easily to the contagion. Such a young man should live with his eyes wide open to this fact. At the slightest sign of ill health he should drop his work and give all his time and energy to getting well. If your daughter is a strong, healthy girl, without any tendency to tuberculosis, she is a good mate for the young man.

### Foreign Trade Prospects

(Continued from Page 3)

that the disparity between the price movement of export goods and that of import goods is largely responsible for the diminished balance, it should be borne in mind that in times of high prosperity, when business is active and the income of the people large, our imports tend normally to increase more than exports. We demand more tropical foodstuffs for our tables and more rubber, silk and other foreign raw materials for our factories. Except for 1926, the lowest balance since the war was in the highly prosperous year 1923; on the other hand, the biggest excess of exports was in the depression year 1921.

Notwithstanding the diminution in our excess of merchandise exports, which usually indicate the flow of funds available for investment abroad, the new investments in 1926 probably were the largest in any year since the war. They totaled more than 1 billion dollars.

Moreover, tourist travel, for which we must make payments to foreigners, was unusually heavy.

It might perhaps have been expected that the large payments thus made abroad would result in an outflow of gold. Such, however, was not the case. We actually imported considerably more gold than left the country; the excess was between 80 and 100 million dollars.

The explanation seems to lie partly in the increased receipts of interest and dividends from our previous investments in foreign countries, but more largely in a heavier investment of European capital in the United States. The soundness of our business conditions has led many Europeans to buy American stocks and bonds. Moreover, it appears that a considerable fraction of the bonds of foreign countries, municipalities and corporations sold in the New York market have been subsequently re-purchased by foreigners themselves. In addition to these balancing factors, there probably have been some shifts of banking and commercial credits as an offset to the reduction in the merchandise balance.

It is to be expected that the large volume of investments made by Americans abroad will result in steadily increasing receipts of interest and dividend payments, which will be augmented by re-payments on the principal of the Allied debts. Since these inflowing funds constitute a means of paying for imports, a tendency toward a smaller excess of exports over imports must appear except so far as continued large new investments offset this inflow.

However, these investments serve to increase production in the countries where they are placed, to raise the standards of living, and thus to create a greater demand for American goods as well as greater ability to furnish goods to us. Foreign investments tend to build up trade in both directions.

So taking it altogether our foreign trade in 1926 was highly satisfactory. The statistics show clearly the further strengthening of our position in world markets for manufactured goods, and the high general prosperity of the country as reflected in increased imports. The only weak spot in the situation is the relatively low price of some of our major agricultural exports.

### To Boost Better Seed

The annual Colorado Pure Seed Show, held recently at Colorado Springs, displayed samples of 4½ million pounds of seed, for sale at the homes of the growers, and which has a value of \$200,000. About 20,000 people attended the show. The Arthur Capper Trophy for the best exhibit of potatoes, any variety, grown by a club member, was awarded to Kenneth Lutz of Mosca, Colo.

Just as soon as we get thru with our mail bandits, we'd better shoot in another stiff note to Peking about order in China.

Sleighs built to track with standard tread wagons and automobiles would be a big help in keeping roads open in the winter.

# This land makes Two Profits

Its crops pay big returns and each year it is worth more money per acre

If it didn't do more than produce its wonderful crops, land would be cheap at present prices in the Edmonton District. It would be a profitable investment if it produced no crop at all, but just increased in value as it does.

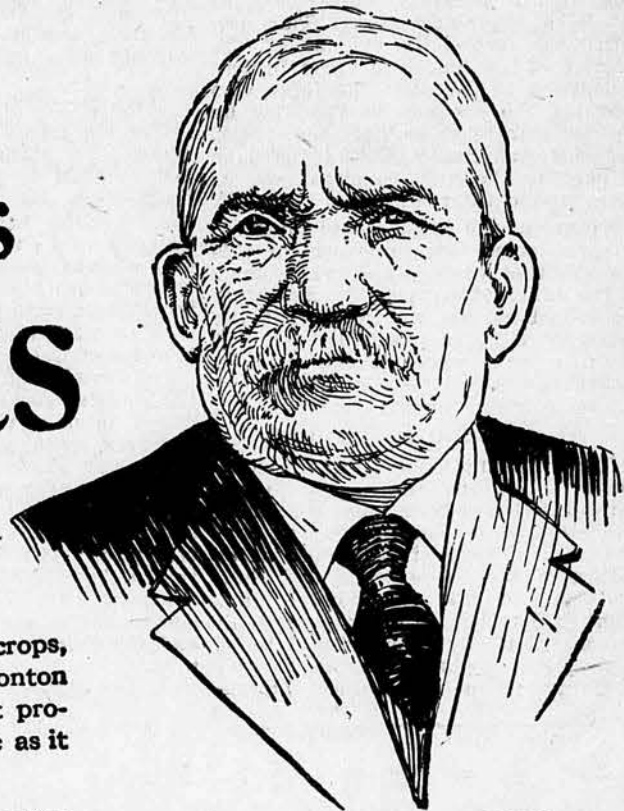
But this land does both. It pays for itself with a few crops and continues year after year bringing sure and satisfactory profits to its owner. And each year it increases in cash value per acre.

Many farms which were secured free from the Government 20 years ago are worth \$75 to \$100 an acre now. They have been raising bountiful crops ever since they were broken.

This land is partly open prairie and partly rolling country. It grows the greatest grain crops in the world and at the lowest cost per bushel. It offers great opportunities to the cattle raiser, the dairyman and the mixed farmer. Come over and see us. We will assist you in looking over our country and will welcome you as a neighbour if you settle amongst us. Don't decide to move anywhere till you know what the Edmonton District offers you.

## THE EDMONTON DISTRICT CENTRAL ALBERTA, CANADA

Address JOHN BLUE, Secretary Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce, EDMONTON, Canada  
Edmonton District Chamber of Commerce is a voluntary public body. It has no land to sell. It gives impartial and reliable information. It will welcome your inquiry and answer it completely.



MR. JOSEPH TESSIER  
Grande Prairie, Alberta

Came to Alberta from Nebraska in 1906. Original capital, \$700.00 cash. Now worth \$75,000 to \$100,000. Would not trade land for much larger holdings in United States. Says climate not surpassed in North America from a mixed farmer's viewpoint. Finds schools good, roads fine, taxes lower. Says if right type of farmers come to Alberta willing to work they are bound to succeed.

Write for this Booklet  
—it is FREE

If you're looking for a better chance for yourself or your boys send for our book on the Edmonton District. It is FREE. Just write your name and address on this ad, tear it out and mail it. We'll send the book by return mail.

## In the Wake of the News

THE Government export corporation bill has again been introduced into Congress, and it is giving the more or less appreciated Solons something to think about. It is backed by the enthusiastic suggestion from farm leaders and the folks generally that "something should be done." At the minimum the bill will receive more attention than it got at the last session, and it may pass.

A part of the additional support, from farmers and the public generally, comes from an increasing belief that agriculture is in a position of hopeless economic inferiority, in the race with the industrial life of the cities, and that the situation is not going to improve materially until some new factor of importance is injected into the situation. Champions of the export corporation point to the declining price levels for farm products which prevailed in 1926 up until October as indicating that the situation is worse than ever. Certainly this carried the purchasing power of the farmer's dollar down to about 82 cents.

On the other hand, there is not generally the same cocksure belief among the farm leaders that they know just how to cure the ills with which agriculture is afflicted that prevailed two or three years ago. This change in attitude has come along with the increasing demand that something should be done—and it has been marked by more of a willingness to co-operate in putting thru a program which most of the folks apparently favor. This new spirit was especially evident at the meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation in Chicago; the folks who attended the sessions in the City by the Lake insisted on only one thing, and this was that something be done to improve the average price level of farm products darned quick.

We are of the opinion that Congress will put some sincere effort on this problem this winter—and while some of the other effort may be mostly of a political nature, we suspect that the major part of this will be run out into the open where it can be seen for what it is.

### An Election is Coming

The whole national political situation is full of dynamite, and no one knows this better than those gentlemen who meet in solemn sessions to consider the welfare of both the major political parties. One bright and shining light in the situation is that Frank O. Lowden is more popular with farmers than any other candidate of either political party who can be put up. Many of the Southerners attend-

ing the International Live Stock Exposition at Chicago declared that if he were nominated the South would go Republican, and especially if the Democrats nominate Al Smith, who certainly would be a heavy load to carry in the South and Middle West.

Now we do not have a child-like faith in those Southern colonels which would lead us to believe that they would vote Republican, even if this was common talk in the Windy City, but we do think that the huge decline in cotton prices has awakened a keener interest in the farm situation in the South than has existed since the World War ended. This leads us to suggest that if the Democratic camp has a desire to lick the boots off the Republicans in the next general election it would be well for the leaders in that party to keep the folks in the "solid South" reasonably happy, and also to see to it that the members of this party who sit in Congress do a better job of supporting the just rights of agriculture than at the last session.

### What About Muscle Shoals?

The South is "all worked up" over the problem of Muscle Shoals. There is a demand down there, which in general is backed by the farm organizations, that this huge plant be placed in condition so it can give a maximum production of nitrates in war times, and of fertilizer in days of peace. This was the purpose for which it was built. We can't for the life of us see why Congress should not settle the matter on this basis, and at once.

### Taxes—Front and Center!

Our old friend George J. Stauff of Dodge City thinks the intangible tax law is "full of prunes," or words to that effect. He says the law benefits the "wealthy tax dodger." He also declares that "why this class of property should be listed at a very low rate and other property at a high rate is difficult to understand.

"The idea that the intangible tax law has reduced interest rates is all 'moonshine,'" he continues. "It was the Federal Land Bank Act which reduced interest rates. All owners of property subject to taxation should bear their share of taxes."

He also suggests that this law should be considered by the next legislature, and it no doubt will be. Certainly there is some objection to it. Governor Paulen thinks the rate should be doubled. The whole problem is of course involved deeply in the matter of farm taxes—and there is no doubt but what farm property in Kansas has been carrying more than its share of the tax burden.



—From the Chicago Daily News  
And Something Should be Done!

## Should Rates for Luxury Travel Be Reduced?

A persistent and serious effort is being made to get Congress to pass a law abolishing the "surcharge" that passengers now pay the railways when they ride in sleeping or parlor cars rather than in day coaches.

There are at least three unanswerable reasons why farmers should urge their senators and representatives in Congress to vote against this legislation.

First, the passenger in a sleeping or parlor car should pay the railway more than the passenger in a day coach, because it costs the railway more to carry him and he is given luxury service.

Second, the railways get \$40,000,000 a year from the "surcharge," of which the western lines receive \$16,000,000. If they are deprived of the money from this source, they will have to get it through freight rates.

Third, the Interstate Commerce Commission first authorized the "surcharge" and later has upheld it as reasonable. It has said "whatever capacity the railroads may have for rate reduction should be utilized for the benefit of other forms of traffic." For Congress to pass a law abolishing the "surcharge" would be for it, under political pressure, to overrule a deliberate decision of the commission fixing rates. Rates should be fixed by the Commission, not by Congress. It was because the public did not want regulation to be subject to political influence that it caused an expert and judicial investigating body such as the Commission to be created.

It is respectfully suggested that it will be to the interest of farmers to let their senators and representatives know what they think about this matter.

### WESTERN RAILWAYS' COMMITTEE ON PUBLIC RELATIONS

740 Transportation Building, Chicago, Illinois

## When Kansas Was Young

By T. A. McNeal

The book "When Kansas Was Young" by T. A. McNeal enables the reader to see Kansas life as it was in the '70s and '80s. Each chapter is filled with humorous, tragic, unusual, but characteristic episodes and incidents. Among the characters are "Sockless" Jerry Simpson, Boston Corbett, Carrie Nation and others. Every citizen of Kansas should read this book.

### Special 15-Day Offer

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But it is an extremely involved matter. This was brought out clearly in the fine row which developed at the American Farm Bureau Federation meeting at Chicago when the delegates got to the taxation plank. After many heated words the organization finally made these suggestions:

Taxation is most burdensome as a local issue. Any permanent solution of taxation problems cannot be reached wholly by devoting all study to federal issues in taxation. There is herewith submitted for the consideration of our state federations an outline on local and state tax research and activities, the thought being that all state federations should work toward the same general ends in their tax program.

As a basis for a state tax program constant attention should be directed to four fundamental facts, the first two being the causes of our increase in taxation, and the second pair being the suggested remedies therefor.

(a) Government, both local and state, has progressed in cost factors beyond the ability of the older tax methods to meet, unless substantial confiscation of property is suffered.

(b) The costs of government may not be expected to recede within those boundaries of expense which formerly laid no undue burden on tangible property.

(c) Sources of revenue other than the property tax must be made available to meet government costs.

(d) Ability to pay taxes should be the major consideration in deciding what methods of taxation to put into operation for the future.

The above fundamentals are constant factors in all our states. Details of state tax programs necessarily will differ, but the following schedule is recommended for earnest consideration by each of our states as a specific way in which "c" and "d" above may be put into effect.

**Income Tax**

1. An income tax as fair and equitable and complies wholly with the Farm Bureau measure in tax matters, viz., ability to pay.

**Classification of Property**

2. Classification of property for purposes of taxation deserves closer study. Care should be exercised that classification is not made a cloak to avoid income taxation. Whether or not intangible property can best be reached by classification or by income methods of taxation is to be decided according to state conditions. Classification is a study in governmental ethics; it is partly a moral issue.

**Not on Real Property?**

3. The state government might well be supported wholly by taxes other than those on real property, leaving such real property for support of purely local governments. This plan is working now in several states.

**Amortization**

4. The principle of amortization must come into vogue so that debts will be liquidated gradually from the time of their creation and not to exceed in length the life of the improvement provided thereby. Serial bonds in various states are the nearest approach to amortization principles now noticeable. Sinking funds and refunding of debts are farthest removed from those principles.

**Debt Liquidation**

5. Absolute debt limitations for both local and state governments as a check on increasing taxes is necessary. This may prohibit or delay at times seemingly needed improvements, but will result in the long run in benefits to society. "Pay as you go or don't go" is coming to be a farm bureau slogan in matters of taxation.

**Equalization**

6. Equalization of the tax burden by lessening the value or rate on farm land and increasing values or rates on other properties is perhaps the most immediate benefit which can accrue to farmers from a state tax program; but equalization, if must be recognized, does not fundamentally solve tax inequities. It merely alleviates them.

**Inheritance and Corporation Taxes**

7. Inheritance, corporation, luxury and consumption taxes all are means of discovering other sources of revenue than property tax and of avoiding the difficulties encountered when additional revenue is sought by classifying property for purposes of taxation. Where taxation on our farm lands is deemed inequitable or excessive, the above forms of taxation are recommended as replacement taxes.

**Earning Value of Land**

8. The earning value of land versus the sales value as a basis for taxation is in keeping with all arguments which advocate ability to pay as being the proper basis upon which taxes should be levied.

**Less Exemptions**

9. Exemptions from taxation are a growing evil in local and state tax programs. Among others may be mentioned such exemptions as club headquarters, certain personal property, property of co-operatives, benevolent and charitable associations when operated for profit, and factory sites with buildings and equipment to induce construction.

**Tax-Free Bonds**

10. The elimination of municipal and state tax-free bonds may be found necessary whenever income, inheritance, corporation and similar taxes are put into effect.

**A Budgetary System**

11. Budgetary systems for local and state governments may be expected to reduce taxes in two ways. First, they require a careful analysis of tax income at the beginning of a fiscal year. Second, they prohibit operation of any unit of government after the budget is expended.

**Efficient Organization**

12. Efficient organization and administration of local governments have proved to be factors in lessening tax levies. Larger units of administration, the manager system

in administration affairs, the elimination and combination of offices, watchfulness on the part of tax payers in budget making and budget expenditures, and similar features, are means to accomplish more efficiency in local governments. Care should be exercised, however, in developing this item that our features of representative democracy be not lost in the effort to reduce taxation.

**A New Epic of the Wheat**

(Continued from Page 10)

note date. Eighty per cent of their customers took advantage of the discount. This meeting of obligations was of course influential in forcing much combined wheat on the early market. If marketing of combined wheat is delayed and properly distributed it is apparent that more and better farm storage will be needed, especially in Western Kansas.

The experience of individuals in the use of combines may mean more than statistical records to some people. Frank R. Kraft of Barton county offers permission to use his statement. He says, "I have used a harvester-thresher since 1920, having harvested seven crops with it. It is entirely satisfactory. I raise all the way from 175 to 350 acres a year. This year I harvested 6,160 bushels of wheat and 600 bushels of oats with my machine. The oats was too short to cut with a binder or header, but I got it with the combine. I have no trouble in storing grain on the farm, and never yet lost a bushel from heating in the bin. It cost me this year an outlay in cash of \$4.90 a hundred bushels of wheat to put my crop in the bin, and that is one big thing." In figuring this cost of harvesting Mr. Kraft apparently does not calculate the interest on his investment or the depreciation on his machinery. Part of such cost would be offset by similar costs on any other machinery for harvest. Certainly his saving in harvest and threshing bills, and the elimination of waste, would carry a considerable portion of such charges.

The experience of no single individual or community should be considered a safe guide as to the utility of the combine. The experience of Mr. Kraft was quoted because it was rather typical, and because of his early and long use of his machine. As to his cost of harvesting and delivering wheat with the combine, it would seem to be conservative. One correspondent in Sumner county writes that up to 1926 his cost of harvesting with a combine since 1922 had averaged about 3 1/2 cents a bushel, but in 1926 because of high yielding wheat he put his wheat in the bin for less than 1 cent a bushel. This correspondent claims that the old method of binding and hiring custom threshers cost him from 15 cents to 25 cents a bushel. Another correspondent in Central Kansas reports that in the last season three men and one small boy, two of the men on the combine, one on a truck, and the boy with a wagon, cut and delivered at the elevator 2 miles from the farm an average of 1,538 bushels a day. It is fair to state that some farmers in North Central Kansas report difficulty in some seasons when the wheat is weedy, or the weather damp, or when wheat ripens unevenly. In such cases it seems that binders must be held in reserve to insure safety.

The opinion among many farmers is that the combine will eventually eliminate the header, with its large force of men and horses, rather than the binder. They insist that binders will eventually be used in greater numbers farther west in Kansas. As old headers are displaced with combines, they argue that binders will be used for wet periods during harvest, and that this grain later will be run thru the combine.

**5 Million Tons of Coal**

Kansas produced more than 5 million tons of coal last year, as compared to 4,813,088 tons in 1925. The low ebb of production in recent years was in 1922, when the output was 3,518,243 tons.

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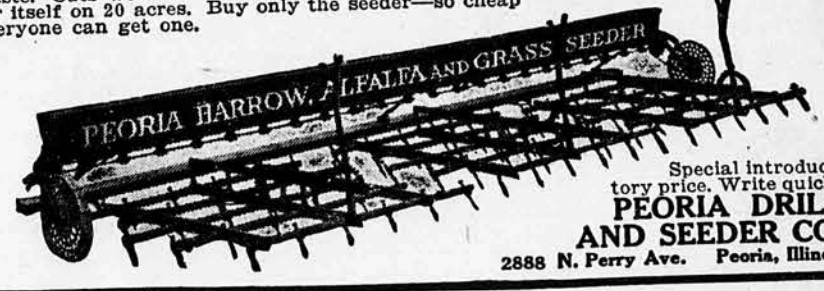
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## Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

A year ago, a copy of the Bible was sold in New York for \$106,000 cash. One can think of some folks in New York who might profitably read the Bible for their own good, who would not be obliged to pay that much for a copy. The one that brought so much was a copy of the Gutenberg Bible, the first to be printed in movable type, and is one of 45 copies known to be in existence. Somebody seems to want the Bible. Let's look at it from two sides.

Thomas L. Masson, humorist writer, says he reads the Bible because it is a great time saver, and makes so many other books superfluous. He mentions, among present-day notables who make or made a practice of reading the Book, Roosevelt, Franklin Lane, Lord Balfour, John Wanamaker, George H. Lorimer, editor of The Saturday Evening Post (he reads the New Testament in Greek, as well as English), and President Wilson, who read a chapter every night before retiring. William Lyon Phelps says that to know who reads the Bible among the leaders of the world, copy down all the names in the English Who's Who, and then copy all the names in Who's Who in America, omitting only the clergy. (But I have known quite a few clergymen who read the Bible). Japan's millionaire philanthropist says, "I am a Confucianist. There are a lot of things about Christianity that I do not understand. But there are two things in your program that are outstanding and appeal to me. One is your Bible. One was given me years ago, and I have read some of it nearly every day since. It is the greatest book ever written. I wish there were a copy in every home in Japan. The other thing is the Sunday School where young and old gather to study this book." The first Protestant convert in Japan found a book floating on the water, the property of a European who had lost it. The Jap learned that this book was to be had in Chinese, got a copy, read it, and accepted Christianity.

But there is the other side that we agreed to look at. This is not so pleasant. A Missouri professor got reports from 2,000 high school and normal students of that state, with the following grievous results: 16 per cent did not know where Jesus was born, nor the name of his mother; 70 per cent did not know what to call the Sermon on the Mount; 60 per cent did not know what Christ said about loving one's neighbor; 12 per cent did not know the first clause of the Lord's Prayer. In the following quotation from Lowell's "Irene," "No want of faith that chills with side-lone eye hath she; no jealousy, no Levite pride that passeth by on the other side," 80 per cent did not know what story is here referred to in the Bible. Some thought that Paul and Pilate were the names of books of the Bible, and others that Herod and Agrippa were the names of apostles. Quite a number thought that Revelation and Ephesians were the names of provinces. It is comforting to learn that the high school pupils that had attended Sunday School regularly got an average grade of 84 in this examination, while those who had not, received an average of 35.

At the University of North Dakota the results were similar; 8½ per cent could not name a single book in the New Testament, and only 33½ per cent could name 10 books of the New Testament. The New York Herald comments on this bit of amazing ignorance and says that youth will surely find the Bible again, adding that "the realism of the Bible is one of its sources of strength. The biographer of Solomon lost no chance to make him appear the

greatest man of his time, but did not gild him over. Nothing is more nearly certain than that youth will find the Bible again. No other work has the same vitality. The book of Ruth will be read when the pyramids are dust."

A lot of us are not descendants of those who came across in the Mayflower, and it is too late to remedy that defect in our ancestry. But we admire the Puritans, and what Puritan stock has meant to America. It was the vitality of the Bible that made them strong. I have wandered up and down the cemeteries of old New England, as very likely some of you have, and read the quaint epitaphs. Here is a common one:

Stop here my friend, and cast an eye;  
As you are now, so once was I;  
As I am now, so you will be;  
Prepare for death, and follow me.

It was a bit gloomy, the religion they had, but it was resolute and it stood every kind of weather. Nathaniel Mather mourns in late life that he whittled one Sunday. Sewell wrote in his diary that it was so cold that the sacramental bread froze on the plates, yet he adds "It was a very comfortable meeting. Laus Deo!" He also states that, despite the cold, John Tuckerman was baptized.

They were men of present valor,  
Stalwart old iconoclasts,  
Unconvinced by axe or gibbet,  
That all virtue was the past's.

How are we to reproduce in our own modern way, and for our modern day, this same loyalty to principle? Well, for one thing, do what Tom Masson does—read the Bible. Read it regularly. Read it prayerfully. Prayer clears the mind, and gets it ready for the message of the printed page. Think about what you have read. Stop and think about some verse, and let it soak in. "All Scripture is divinely inspired, and useful for teaching, in reproof, in correcting faults, and in training in uprightness." Goodspeed's translation.

Lesson for January 16—The Christian's Use of the Bible. Deut. 6:4 to 9, and 2 Timothy 3:14 to 17.  
Golden Text: Ps. 119:105.

### 'Ras With the Bachelors

It doesn't pay to be a bachelor these days in Italy, land of sunshine, spaghetti and song.

For the bachelor tax has gone forth from the one and only Mussolini. He argues that citizen-begetting is the worthy citizen's big job, and that he who renigs must pay for it.

There is rich food for thought in the bachelor tax. It is not the world's first bachelor tax by any means. History is full of the experiment of penalizing non-progenitors as tried by various races and nations.

But the very fact that these experiments are so old that they have been forgotten or perished with the nations that created them proves their lack of success in the past.

A dozen ideas lurk in Italy's new law. But the one which the male of the species probably appreciates most of all is Mussolini's declaration that he is not unjust in taxing bachelors and not spinsters, because—hark ye well—

Spinsters can't help being single. Bachelors could wed if they would. All the married males who found themselves that way without knowing much about it wonder just how bachelors keep that way, whether they will to do so or not.

### Adam and Eve

BY EDGAR A. GUEST

Said Eve to Adam: "All fruits we've tried Except the ones of the tree denied. I can't for the life of me understand Why the good Lord issued that strange command."

If one of those apples we choose to take What possible difference could it make? "I wouldn't," said Adam, "the Lord said not." Eve answered: "We'll tell Him that we forgot. Besides, if we leave it that fruit will rot."

"Forget it!" said Adam. "We've fruit to waste."

"I know," answered Eve, "but I want to taste Of the tree denied, be it sour or sweet, It's that one apple I want to eat. I'd never have given it a thought if He Had not forbidden us that single tree." "Apples are apples," said Adam, the same. "Why bother for one when they're all the same?"

Said Eve: "Let's try it; I'll take the blame."

Whatever on earth could poor Adam do? His wife was set on the fruit, he knew. He could argue against it both day and night. But he knew he was doomed for that fatal bite.

He could show her fair apples on every side, But she'd still insist on the fruit denied. That act forbid she was bound to do. She would eat of that fruit tho she died, he knew.

And I fancy the good Lord knew it, too.

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ven in the 1925 Census. They show about the same relative changes, however. More importance is attached by the department to these relative changes than to the absolute values indicated. It is pointed out that the Census figures represent an enumeration of all farms, whereas the bureau's index is based on sample data.

Figures for some of the key states reflect shifts that have taken place in different regions. In Massachusetts the average value of farm real estate increased from \$109 in 1920 to \$109 between 1920 and 1926. In the other hand, there was a decrease in the same period of from \$255 to \$25. In Georgia there was a decline in the same period from \$57 to \$45; in North Carolina from \$75 to \$45; in Montana from \$42 to \$25, and in California from \$40 to \$180. In some of the Mountain States the apparent decline in average acre values was accentuated by an addition to the farming area of much low-grade land. Exceptionally severe declines in some of the Mountain states are attributed mainly to boll weevil damage.

At the crest of the 1919-20 "boom," according to the department's figures, farm real estate values averaged \$107.89 an acre for the country as a whole. The decline since then has been at a lessening rate and, although there is as yet no assurance that the bottom has been reached. An encouraging feature of the situation is that farm incomes and the prices of farm products have shown, in the main, an upward trend since the low point of the depression period. Farm land values are in large degree a function of farm earnings, and the increase in the latter has been reflected in a progressive check in the rate of decline of land values.

**A Change in Relationships?**

In addition, farm land values may possibly bear a different relation to this changed income than before the war. It has been observed that prior to the slump of 1920, there was in some areas a progressively increasing capitalization of anticipated future increases in farm earnings, with the result that in some regions net land incomes represented a return of less than 2 1/2 per cent on farm valuations at the close of 1919. After the disastrous experience of the last few years, more emphasis may be placed on the importance of a more ample ratio of earnings to farm values. To the extent to which this is done, land values may be expected to remain out of line with the post-war general price level.

The influence of farm earnings on farm real estate values is well illustrated by the relationship that has existed in the last half decade between farm earnings and farm land values in different regions. Average farm real estate values in the principal cotton states, for example, although showing a greater percentage decline than values in the dairy, poultry and truck states of the Northeast, fell less than average farm real estate values in the grain and livestock raising states of the Middle West. The connection is obvious. Cotton prices and cotton incomes, after the decline of 1920 and 1921, recovered to levels lower than those of the dairy, poultry, fruit and vegetable industries, but higher than those of the grain and meat animal group. The grain and livestock raising states of the Middle West suffered the heaviest decline in farm valuations. The same principle was illustrated during the war-time boom. Cotton prices then increased greatly, prices of

meat animals and grains increased in a lesser degree, and prices of dairy and poultry products least of all. Farm real estate values for the Cotton Belt, the Midwestern grain and livestock states, and the Northeast dairy states increased in the same way.

In addition to data on farm land values, the department gives for the first time some figures indicating the varying degree in which different states have seen changes in farm ownership thru various types of mortgages, bankruptcies, defaults of contracts, and transfers to avoid foreclosures but not forced sales for taxes, the department estimates that for the country as a whole the number of farms a thousand farms changing ownership by these methods was 17.27 for the 12 months ended March 15 last. Massachusetts, with 4.94 farms a thousand, had the lowest proportion. Figures for some other states are: New York, 10.76; Virginia, 13.75; California, 14.23; Washington, 20.98; Georgia, 22.29; Wisconsin, 22.41; Oklahoma, 24.07; Minnesota, 26.78; Iowa, 26.91; Nevada, 30.89; Idaho, 39.58; North Dakota, 46.25; Arizona, 48.08; and South Dakota, 52.49.

Divisional defaults showed the lowest rate in the New England and Middle Atlantic groups of states, and the highest in the West North Central and Mountain sections. Defaults in the Dakotas and Montana ran from 6 to 7 per cent of all farms. In the South, Georgia and South Carolina had the largest percentage of forced sales and similar defaults.

**A Record Year in Lambs**

With the exception of 1921 more lambs were slaughtered in 1926 under federal inspection than in any year since 1914. Lamb and wool prices have been relatively high compared with other farm products from 1922 to the present time. This stimulated an increase in production and resulted in large receipts in 1926 and a decline of more than a dollar in average prices compared with 1925.

Wool has been selling at lower prices than in 1925, which helped reduce lamb values, although wool prices worked slightly higher in the last half of 1926. Corn belt feeders loaded up to the limit with their lambs during the last fall, and the marketing of their holding depressed prices in the last two months of the year. Western feeders greatly reduced operations, particularly in Colorado, normally a heavy feeder of lambs, because of the unprofitable results from the fat lambs they marketed last winter and spring.

In the early part of 1926 prices averaged comparatively low, and a weekly average of \$12.50 was recorded in April. The early spring lamb crop met a good demand, however, and prices advanced rapidly, making a weekly high of \$17.70 in June, from which level there was a precipitate decline. From July on the market declined rapidly, and the downward trend continued virtually to the end of the year. Market receipts were abnormally heavy, and while receipts of only 139,000 head were recorded at the seven principal markets one week in May, those for the same markets rose to 475,000 head in October, when the movement of western lambs was at its height.

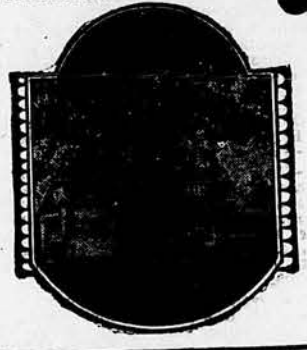
Due to expansion in the industry, it is probable that values will work irregularly toward lower levels, although lamb prices late in the winter and next spring should prove attractive owing to the curtailment of western feeding operations. The public seems to be developing a stronger appetite for lamb than was evident a few years ago.

**Barber**—The weather has been favorable recently for farm work, which has been of great advantage to the folks who wished to thresh kafir. Wheat is making an excellent growth. Some stock is going to market; there is a big demand for hogs, which are scarce. Wheat, \$1.21; eggs, 30c; butter-fat, 41c; kafir, 50c.—J. W. Bibb.

**Butler**—We have been having some mild weather recently, which has been mighty helpful so far as the feed situation is concerned. Some road work is being done over the county. Not many cattle and hogs are



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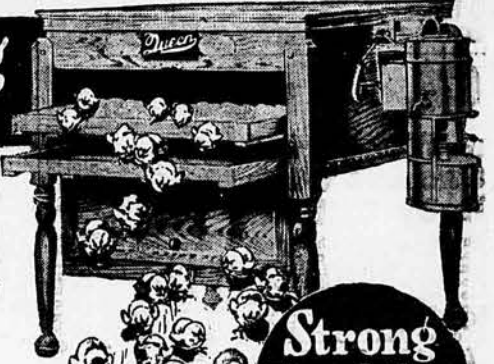
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with poor incubators Remember, it's not how many chicks you hatch that counts, it's how many you raise. Chicks that hatch out weak and wobbly, and live but a few days, mean nothing to you except trouble and loss. Most of the chicks you lose in the first two weeks die because they did not hatch out with enough vitality or strength for a good start.

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have been famous for 20 years for big hatches of strong, healthy chicks—the kind that come out kicking and quickly grow into broilers and layers. Read what Queen users say: "Finest healthy chicks you ever saw—180 of them. Did not lose one."—Mrs. B. T. Buckley, Dakota City, Neb. "I never lose any of my chickens with White Diarrhea that are hatched by the Queen."—Mrs. Bessie Taniges, Herrick, Ill.

**QUEEN COLONY BROODER** keeps chicks comfortable—automatically turns heat on and off as needed. Sizes 1200 and 1600 chicks. If interested in Incubators or Brooders, send for Free Catalog. **QUEEN INCUBATOR CO.** 1169 N. 14th Street, Lincoln, Nebr.



**Strong Healthy Chicks**

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A booklet telling how a number of our friends are making money raising chickens. It might be helpful to you. Ask for "Making Money with Chicks."



—From the Chicago Tribune

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for new implements and farm equipment. Then write the advertisers for catalogue and don't forget to say that you saw their ad. in KANSAS FARMER.



## Winter Poultry Notes

BY R. G. KIRBY

Judging from the amount of sunshine recently, the discovery of cod liver oil as a sunshine substitute for chickens did not arrive any too soon. Many poultrymen feel they are buying about all they can afford to feed to the hens. But if the pocketbook can be stretched a bit to provide a present in the form of a few gallons of cod liver oil, it will be a paying investment. One handy way of serving the cod liver oil is in a grain mixture. Add a quart of oil to about 25 pounds of scratch grain and mix thoroly. Do not throw the sticky mixture in the poultry litter to pick up dirt, but place it in a clean trough long enough so all the flock can obtain some of the oil and grain. A quart of cod liver oil a week for 100 hens is enough.

### Preventing Scaly Leg

The scaly leg parasite which burrows under the scales of a hen's leg makes the bird an inferior market fowl. When you cull the flock and sell hens for meat, the dealer will want clean, smooth-legged birds, and not the kind with rough, crusty legs.

This mite spreads from one bird to another along the roosts, and when the roosts are treated often with oil to kill the red mites, it seems to retard the spread of the scaly leg mite at the same time.

Individual hens with scaly legs can be improved in appearance by washing the legs in warm, soapy water to loosen the crusty material. Then take an old tooth brush and rub kerosene or coal tar disinfectant up under the scales. When treating hens for lice with a mixture of equal parts of blue ointment and lard, a bird may occasionally be found with rough legs. Rub a little of the lard and blue ointment mixture up under the scales and see if it does not improve the appearance of the legs in a short time. Do not leave any of the mixture where it can be picked off by the hens.

Young hens are less likely to show scaly legs than old birds, and some buyers seem to judge the age of a hen by the appearance of the legs, altho it may not be an accurate way to judge. But scaly legs on hens will not give a poultryman the reputation for selling high quality poultry.

### Damp Poultry Houses

When a poultry house is damp, the floor construction promptly receives the blame. There are other common causes of damp walls and tough, moist litter. Sometimes the house is overcrowded. The straw receives more manure every day than it has the capacity to absorb readily. If the litter is not changed often, it is soon damp, even on the best concrete floors.

A lack of ventilation causes damp floors. Too much glass in a poultry house makes the house very warm on a sunny day. At sundown the outside air cools rapidly, and the moisture in the warm house gathers on the walls and ceiling. The next day the moisture drips into the litter.

A house with no other ventilating system than a partially open front can be kept dry by keeping enough of the front open to permit the dry outside air to absorb much of the moisture in the house. Sometimes the opening of one more window in the front of the house will almost immediately dry off the side walls and absorb the moisture from the litter.

Promptly removing the droppings is a help in keeping poultry houses free from excess moisture. Just lift a metal bushel basket of fresh poultry manure and compare it with the weight of a bushel of dry manure. The difference in weight is due to the moisture which has evaporated into the air beneath the roosts, and helped to make the house damp. If the dropping boards cannot be scraped every day during the winter, try and do it as often as possible, and never let a thaw arrive with much manure on the dropping boards. The more cleaning a poultry house receives, the greater the chances of keeping the birds healthy.

### Ample Hopper Space

A poultry house on the general farm is often neglected because the cattle and horses have to come first. Hang a metal bushel basket and a scraper just inside the poultry house door and see if it is not helpful in keeping the

dropping boards clean. When you have to hunt for the tools to do a job, it is always easier to put off the job until another day.

The amount of dry mash hopper space for 100 birds has an influence on the amount of laying mash consumed every day. A heavy consumption of dry mash is necessary to keep egg production at about 50 per cent. Some houses will have only one small hopper for 100 hens. Some pullets are shy, altho of good laying ability if they receive the raw material. Such birds may remain away from a small hopper rather than take the pecks of cross old birds. A few hens with mean dispositions can almost control the mash hoppers during much of the day.

About 8 or 10 feet of dry mash hopper space for 100 birds seems to give good results. Even then, it often pays to keep a crock or a small, low box in every section of the laying house. Every day fill this small measure with mash from the large hopper. Many hens will see the mash readily and immediately start eating from the small dish, altho they have not been feeding from the hopper. A long wooden trough can be used to make the laying mash visible to all the flock.

If you have no time to make a moist mash for the flock, try pouring a little water from the drinking pail over the dry mash in a crock. The hens will immediately begin eating the moistened mash, and that method also stimulates the consumption of egg-making materials.

### Straw Lofts Are Popular

In 62 farm-bureau counties of Kansas the county agricultural agents report 2,092 new or remodeled poultry houses in the last year. The plans for more than half of these buildings were drawn and sent out at a small charge by the rural engineering department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. Figures compiled by W. G. Ward, in charge of this department, show that 603 laying houses were remodeled, 532 new straw loft houses constructed, 281 other types of houses built, and 595 portable brooder houses constructed.

"Hen houses built in accordance with the new straw loft principle are the most popular in Kansas today," reports Mr. Ward. He points out that the 8 to 10 inches of straw, put on wire netting in a hen house where the ceiling is of the ordinary type, acts as an insulation for the whole building. This straw loft cuts off moisture from the roof and aids in keeping the humidity of the poultry house at a low point. Such a loft also shuts out the air between the loft and the ceiling and keeps the room temperature more nearly even.

Experience has shown that it is best to build hen houses facing the south, with much of the front open. It is better to have coarse muslin over these openings than windows, and the muslin should be raised except in inclement weather. Scientists at the Kansas State Agricultural College have found that sunshine which comes thru window glass has but very little health-giving qualities. They have found that window glass strains out the ultraviolet, or health-giving sun rays. Therefore, it is best to use muslin which may be raised, the undiminished sunlight thus is allowed to shine into the poultry house.

### Better Cull 'Em Now

BY L. F. PAYNE

Like begets like. It is important, therefore, in this period which precedes the hatching season, to eliminate from the poultry flock all birds showing undesirable traits. Females which have not paid for their feed and care during the winter may transmit this trait to their offspring. Birds which are not true to color and type for the breed which they represent should be eliminated as breeders.

### \$2,000 From Melons

C. F. McQueen of Holcomb, produced \$2,000 worth of melons last year from 40 acres of sandy hill soil, without irrigation.

Theodore Roosevelt gave this splendid definition of an educated man: "One who knows everything about something, and something about everything."

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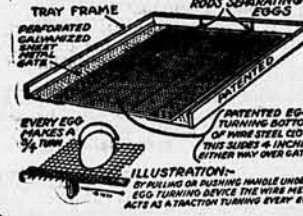
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### Sectional View - Side Removed



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Every chick carries Dr. Hatcher's personal guarantee—your best assurance of highest quality and greater profits. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Prepaid anywhere. Send for catalog and price list now. Reference First National Bank in Wellington. Order early and be sure of prompt delivery.

**DR. A. R. HATCHER, Dept. A, WELLINGTON, KANSAS**

## THE OLD RELIABLE

You Know What You Are Getting

The best that can be produced and with official approval—State Certified Chix with finest egg breeding combined with outstanding vitality. They cost no more—no need to raise any but the best. Barred, Buff and White Rocks; White Wyandottes; White, Buff, Brown Leghorns; Anconas; Buff and White Orpingtons; White Langshans; S. C. Reds. Write for our catalog and low prices.

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What you don't need some other farmer does, and you may have just what the other fellow wants if he only knew where to get it. The cost is small and results big.

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That's what you should say when writing to advertisers. It gets quick action for you and also helps KANSAS FARMER.











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**ENGLISH AND BIG TYPE**  
Spotted-bred combined. Putting sows in the R. M. class. Best of breeding with type to match. Stock for sale at all times.  
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and raise your own herd boar, from large litters and leading families. Liberator, Aristocrat, Spotted Giant, Spotted Dude and Valley King.  
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Headed by Eldorado Giant. For sale bred gilts and pigs, either sex. Reasonable prices.  
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For sale Spring Gilts of leading families, including Singletons and Pickets. Giant Wildfire, Spotted Ranger, Big Munn, Decision and Aristocrats.  
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**BRED SOW SALE FEB. 12**  
All sold out until our bred sow sale Feb. 12. A fine lot of bred sows and gilts in this sale.  
Henry B. Miller, Rossville, Kan.  
Write for sale catalog now.

**CHOICE GILTS**  
Model Ranger and Singleton's Giant breeding, bred to a son of Wild Fire and Imperial Commander.  
\$4 to \$60. DALE KONKEL, Cullison, Kansas.

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Ready to ship. Size combined with quality and breeding. A number of popular blood lines for old customers. We please.  
Lynch Bros., Jamestown, Kan., Cloud Co.

**GILTS BY VICTOR RAINBOW**  
Bred to The Paragon, the great son of Monogram, the Missouri 1926 champion. Good ones priced worth the money.  
AL M. KNOPP, Chapman, Ks.

**CHOICE BRED GILTS**  
Bred to a grandson of Wildwoon. Also some of them to a son of Fay's Designer. Two new herd boars. Write at once for prices. Choice bred gilts priced reasonable.  
L. E. ACKER, Chapman, Kan.

**BRED SPOTTED GILTS**  
My tops, winners 1-3-4 State Fairs. None better in state. Bred to my new Spotlight boar. \$60 to \$75. Leaving farm. Reason for selling.  
Grover Wickham, Arlington, Kansas

**40 Choice Bred Gilts**  
by The Target, first prize futurity boar, Topeka, 1925. Some by The Auditor, a son of Spotted Ranger. All out of dams that are daughters and granddaughters of Arch Back Rainbow King. Bred to a son of Wildfire. Will sell in lots to suit. Close price on the entire bunch.  
LOREN M. WILLIAMS, Baldwin, Kan.

### Hereford Section

**Shady Lawn Herefords**  
Choice bull and heifer calves for sale. Sired by Grassland Domino.  
CLARENCE HAMMAN, Hartford, Kan.

**40 HEREFORD CALVES**  
bulls and heifers. Sired by Regulator 12th out of Anxiety and Fairfax cows.  
C. C. SANDERS, PROTECTION, KAN.

**ANXIETY BRED HEREFORDS**  
son of DON PALADIN in service. Choice young bulls and heifers for sale. Inspection invited.  
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**POLLED HEREFORDS**  
**MODERN POLLED HEREFORDS**  
"Anxiety" and "Polled Echo" blood lines. Stock of all ages for sale. Special prices on bull and heifer calves.  
W. W. Trumbo, Rt. 3, Peabody, Kan.

**Polled Hereford Bull Calves**  
Sire, "The Sheik" representing the blood lines of Polled Plato and Excellent Ion. Dams of Anxiety blood. Priced to sell.  
EARL SCOTT, WILMORE, KANSAS.

**BULLS BY WORTHMORE JR.**  
Others by Wilson. Some by Perfect Bonnie. Bred cows and heifers and open heifers. Tell us your wants, let us make prices.  
Jess Riffel, Navarre, Kan., Dickinson Co.

**Sons of Worthmore**  
of serviceable ages and females. Can ship over Santa Fe, Rock Island, Union Pacific and Burlington.  
Goernadt Bros., Aurora, Kan., Cloud Co.

**Bar H H Hereford Ranch**  
300 head in herd both horned and Polled. Anxiety 4th and Polled Plato blood. All ages from calves up. One or a car load for sale.  
HERB J. BARR, Larned, Kan.

**SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**2 Good Young Bulls**  
One a Red Marigold 12 months old and the other a dark roan Golden Drop. Both have excellent Scotch pedigrees. Also a few females of good Scotch breeding.  
S. B. AMCOATS, CLAY CENTER, KANSAS

**POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE**  
**Quality Polled Shorthorns—Established 1907**  
Grandsons of Imported \$5000 and \$6000 bulls. Blood, quality, beef, milk and butter. A nice pair of calves \$125, yearlings \$160. Three delivered within the state. 1/2 price for first calf. Nearly 200 in herd. Reds, whites and roans. Bulls \$60 to \$200.  
J. C. Banbury & Sons, Pratt, Ks.

**MILKING SHORTHORNS**  
**MILKING SHORTHORN**  
Roan bull, ready for service. Son of White Goods, sire of more R. M. cows than other Scotch bull in America. Calf's dam a R. M. cow.  
C. R. DAY, PRETTY PRAIRIE, KAN.

million dollars a year in the application of scientific knowledge to industrial uses, Herbert Hoover told the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Philadelphia at the close of the year, in an appeal for more fundamental research in pure science, "the whole sum we have available to support pure science is less than 10 million dollars a year." With perhaps 30,000 inventors, mechanics and engineers converting science into new utilities, or improvement of utilities, fewer than 4,000 men are engaged in pure scientific research. American banks, said Mr. Hoover, cannot assemble the values, with all their billions of money and credit, that pure science has added to the world's material wealth in the last hundred years. Shortly before his death Dr. Ernest R. Nichols, one of the leaders in pure science, remarked that students of the sciences are going into industrial rather than research work, with the result that the large margin of unutilized scientific knowledge was fast disappearing.

This seems to be the key to permanently maintained high-scale prosperity—research in pure science. Many leading industrial corporations are alive to the need, and with extensive laboratories in connection with their own factories are encouraging a reverse trend of scientific workers into this branch of their work. At that, as Mr. Hoover points out, the capital invested in pure science is meager in comparison with the immediately utilitarian investment and personnel. Perpetuation of prosperity depends on original discoveries in the unknown realms of the physical and other sciences.

### A Year of Democracy

From the New York Times  
On the threshold of the new year it is the feeling in financial London that the vision of a restored and prosperous Europe is not a mirage, but "the beginning of a picture which is taking actual shape." London is corroborated by Berlin, Rome and Brussels and, with reservations, by Paris. Financial opinion naturally is concerned with production, consumption, currency and the budget. It has not paused to take notice of the political symptoms accompanying the process of economic recovery. The last year has been a highly favorable one for the democratic system. In the early months of 1926 popular government in Europe had attained the crest of unpopularity. Dictatorships were functioning in Russia, Italy, Spain, Greece, Hungary and, by the month of May, in Poland. It was freely predicted that the leaders of European civilization, Great Britain, France and Germany, would not escape the necessary and salutary ordeal of autocracy. British labor disturbances of the first magnitude, French finance and German internal politics would compel recognition of the fact that democracy, never impressively efficient, was totally unable to cope with the problems of crisis.

Today it may be recorded that the number of European dictatorships has shown not an increase but a falling off. Greece has definitely returned to the ways of democracy. Poland presents a curious picture of dictatorship mitigated, on the part of Marshal Pilsudski, by a distinct hesitation to break with democratic forms. But the most significant contribution comes from other European nations. Great Britain has outlived a difficult, at moments a desperate, year, without abandoning the democratic technique. France has balanced her budget and gone far toward stabilizing her currency without calling in the man on horseback. In Germany the recurrent rumors of dictatorship have been recognized as petty partisan talk. In all three nations democracy has justified itself by the supreme test—the capacity to pull itself together in an emergency. In the face of crisis parliamentarism has risen above factionalism. Men of all parties, with the exception of the furious Rights and Lefts, have revealed a sense of responsibility to the basic national welfare.

Europe has been doing at least as well under democracy as under autocracy. If Mussolini and Primo de Rivera have rendered useful services to their country, so have Baldwin and Ramsay MacDonald, Briand, Poincare and Herriot, Stresemann, Luther and Hindenburg. A year ago, under the spell of Mussolini, there was not enough inclination to apply to the Mussolini method what the scientist in the

laboratory calls "control." If a certain serum cures a certain guinea pig, it must yet be determined whether another guinea pig will not get well without that serum. If Italy has been doing well under Fascism, it does not establish Fascism as a panacea. The greater part of Europe has been recovering without the Fascist serum. The real test would consist in comparing progress in Italy, Spain and Russia under dictatorship with progress in Great Britain, France and Germany under democracy.

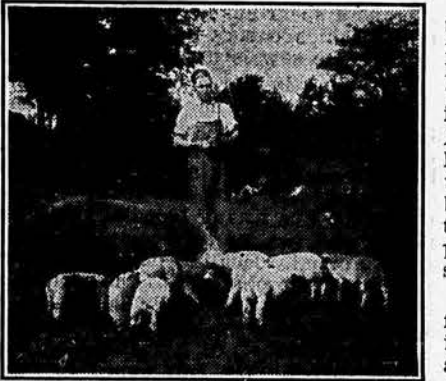
### Made Pork at \$5.56

He couldn't expect to get more for his hogs than other folks, but he did believe it was possible to cut production costs. That was where he'd have to out-general the packers, the market, economic conditions or who ever or whatever he was pitted against in making pork.

That's the way Lloyd Henick, 18 years old, vocational agriculture student in the Lawrence High School, appraised the situation. A Chester White sow and litter comprised his laboratory material for learning arithmetic, balanced rations, practical economics, better farming, marketing and everything else involved in modern high school education. William R. Essick, instructor in vocational agriculture, tells what happened to Lloyd's pork producing project.

The sow farrowed 11 pigs, February 20, 1926. The weather was bad and the sow saved only seven of the litter. It was Lloyd's idea to produce a ton litter, but the loss of some of the pigs forced him to change his plans. The cost of the sow was \$40.

On July 31, 5 months and 11 days after the pigs were farrowed, they were sold at \$12.65 a hundred weight. The seven weighed 1,575 pounds or an



Lloyd Henick With His Sow and Litter

average of 225 pounds. The hogs brought \$165.25, or \$24.03 apiece.

The sow was properly fed at all times both before and after farrowing. Early in the spring the sow and pigs were placed in a good bluegrass pasture, where they had plenty of fresh water, shade, grass and range. The pigs were kept growing and when the grass became short and dry in summer they were fattened and sold. The corn used to fatten the hogs was figured at 60 cents a bushel and had been grown by Lloyd the previous year when he had a corn project.

The sow and pigs were kept in a healthy condition, free from lice and worms, two of the worst enemies of hogs. Cheap feed was provided in the pasture. Good frames and bone were developed in the pigs, and when ready to fatten they responded readily to the feed.

The cost of producing 100 pounds of pork was \$5.56. The net income from the project was \$80.55. The feed bill amounted to \$52.40, labor to \$31.10 and other expenses such as use of buildings, interest on investment and breeding, \$4.20.

There is no better pasture than bluegrass for brood sows and growing pigs. The bluegrass produced more milk for the young pigs than any other pasture.

The sow farrowed a second litter in September, and the pigs are thriving. Lloyd hopes to show a profitable gain with the second litter, but it will not be so good as that on the spring pigs.

### Co-operation Gains

Altho agricultural co-operative marketing in the United States from 1915 to 1925 increased considerably more in some parts of the country than in others, 10 states that were well in the lead at the beginning of the period

held approximately the same positions at its close. These were Minnesota, Iowa, California, Wisconsin, Illinois, North Dakota, Kansas, Nebraska, New York and Michigan.

In the 10-year period the 10 states had an average of 63 per cent of the number of active associations in the country. Their association membership averaged 49 per cent of the national total. About 70 per cent of the co-operative business in the decade was done by associations in these states. This appears the more remarkable in view of the great increase that took place from 1915 to 1925 in co-operative activity in the South. Eight South Central states, where comparatively little co-operative marketing was done in 1915, increased their association membership more than 700 per cent in the 10-year period.

In the 10 years ending with 1925, agricultural co-operation increased in every section of the country, except in a few remote corners. In nine groups of states co-operative association membership more than doubled, the greatest gain being recorded in the South Central states and the least in the Pacific Coast states. Approximately 31 per cent of the country's co-operative membership at the close of 1925 was in the West North Central states, 21 per cent was in the East North Central states, 11 per cent in the East South Central states, and 10 per cent in the South Atlantic states.

Volume of business, as measured in dollars, increased even more than membership. Business handled co-operatively for farmers in 1925 in the West South Central states, the East South Central states, the South Atlantic states and the New England states, was more than 1,000 per cent greater than in 1915. For the East North Central states, the recorded business gain was 520 per cent, and for the Mountain states 246 per cent.

Grain marketing associations were the most important commodity group in 1915, and still held that rank in 1925, altho their relative dominance was less. Their volume of business increased 150 per cent in 10 years. Associations marketing dairy products handled 500 per cent more business at the end of the 10 years than at the beginning. There was an increase for the 10-year period of more than 1,000 per cent in the number of active livestock shipping associations.

Altho there were fewer cotton and fewer tobacco co-operative associations in 1925 than in 1915, the membership and business of these organizations increased enormously. Each of the two groups had a gain in membership of more than 1,500 per cent. Business handled by cotton co-operatives increased 9,887 per cent in the 10-year period, and that of tobacco marketing associations increased nearly 1,300 per cent.

### But Cows Always Pay!

Jersey cows have played a major part in the fortunes of D. M. Rosenquist, a farmer living 1/4 mile southwest of Neosho Rapids, in Lyon county, since he started building up a milking herd 15 years ago. Mr. Rosenquist bought his first Jersey cow in 1902, for \$30. At that time most Jerseys in his neighborhood were mixed with Durham. Mr. Rosenquist has lived on the present farm since 1902. In 1904 he bought two more cows, not registered but of good stock.

"Farmers would be better off if they milked more cows," says Mr. Rosenquist. "Some years wheat will make lots of money and other years it will lose, while something else makes money. But I have never lost money on dairy cows."

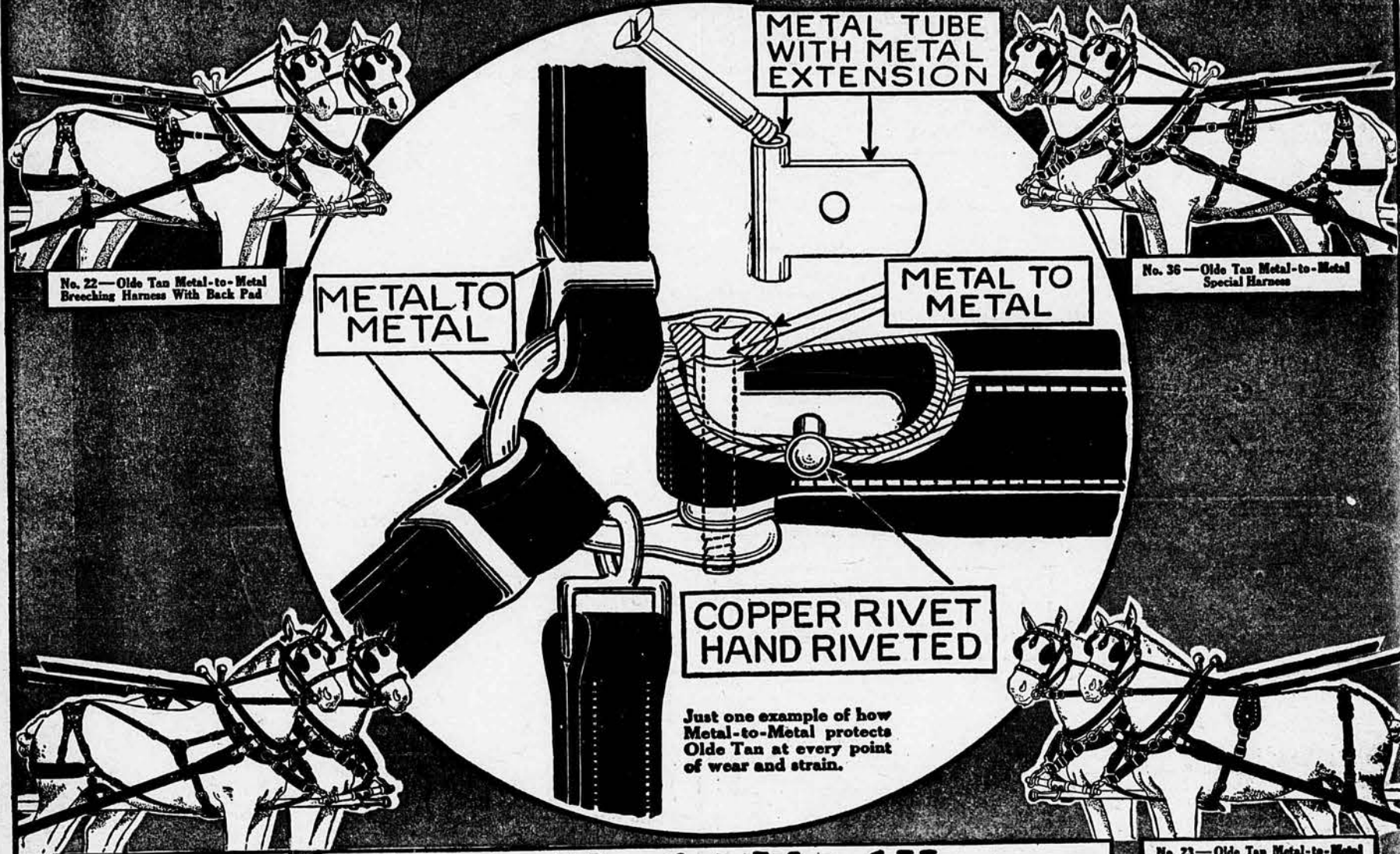
During the last 15 years, when Mr. Rosenquist has been definitely building up his herd, he has used nine herd bulls, some registered and some only eligible for registration. He never has bought a cow or heifer, but has raised them from cows on his farm. Besides butterfat the owner finds a good market for cows and calves. In 1925 he sold \$909 worth of butterfat and \$636 worth of cows and calves.

"I have always kept records on all my produce, altho before the war they were rather slipshod sometimes," says Mr. Rosenquist. "They enable a man to see where he is making and where he is losing money."

During 1926, \$646 worth of cows and calves were sold. Butterfat amounted to over \$700. Six cows are now being



Five Other Models to Choose From



No. 22—Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Breaching Harness With Back Pad

No. 36—Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Special Harness

No. 21—Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Breaching Harness Without Back Pad

No. 23—Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Lead or Hip Strap Harness

## Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness

# Don't Pay for 4 Months After You Get the Harness!

We will ship you an Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness and you need not pay us until 4 months after you receive it. We give you a 30-day free trial, after which the harness may be returned to us at our expense if you do not want to keep it.

Above are shown four Olde Tan models, all with Metal-to-Metal construction and made from old fashioned Olde Tan leather. This Metal-to-Metal construction is carried out, not

only at the point pictured above, but in every other part of Olde Tan where there is great strain, wear or pull. Olde Tan also has the famous "Buckleless Buckle." This buckle stands far greater strain than the ordinary buckle and positively cannot slip.

Here is the harness for the man who wants absolute dependability—long life—and no repairs! *Just read what users say!*

### "If I Were to Buy 100 More Sets, They Would All Be Olde Tan"

That's what Lewis Hunter, of Prescott, Kansas, writes. And he adds: "My work is most trying on harness, such as logging and strip pit work. In my 3½ years of use, I have not been out a cent for repairs

and my harness still looks like new. I bought another make at the same time of a local harness shop and they are now pretty well shot to pieces."

### New Olde Tan Models at New Low Prices

Write for Complete Information!

### After 4 Years' Use— "Olde Tan Can't Be Beat!"

I bought a harness from you four years ago, and believe me it can't be beat. I have used it to pull roots and it stands the test. I cannot praise Olde Tan too much—for it's the best harness today!"  
Clinton F. Stolker, Box No. 73, Mill River, Mass.

"Not One Penny for Repairs"  
"Olde Tan has been in use 5 days a week on the same team ever since I bought it. I have used it nearly two years and have not paid out a penny for repairs. I bought another make of harness the year before I bought one from you, and it went to pieces, so I had to do something."  
Clyde Mellinger, La Grange, Ind.

"4 Years and No Repairs"  
"My Olde Tan has been in use 4 years and I have never spent a cent for repairs."—R. H. Grady, RRI, Wall, S. D.

### A Poor Harness Is Dear at ANY Price!

Why wait until your old harness breaks down? The delay caused in your spring work by a broken harness may easily cost you MANY times the price of Olde Tan. Get an Olde Tan—and get it NOW!

**BABSON BROS.,** 2843 West 19th Street  
Dept. 29-81 Chicago, Ill.

Please send me your Olde Tan Harness Book telling all about your "Don't Pay for 4 Months" offer on Olde Tan Harness.  
(Print your name and address plainly)

Name .....

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