

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

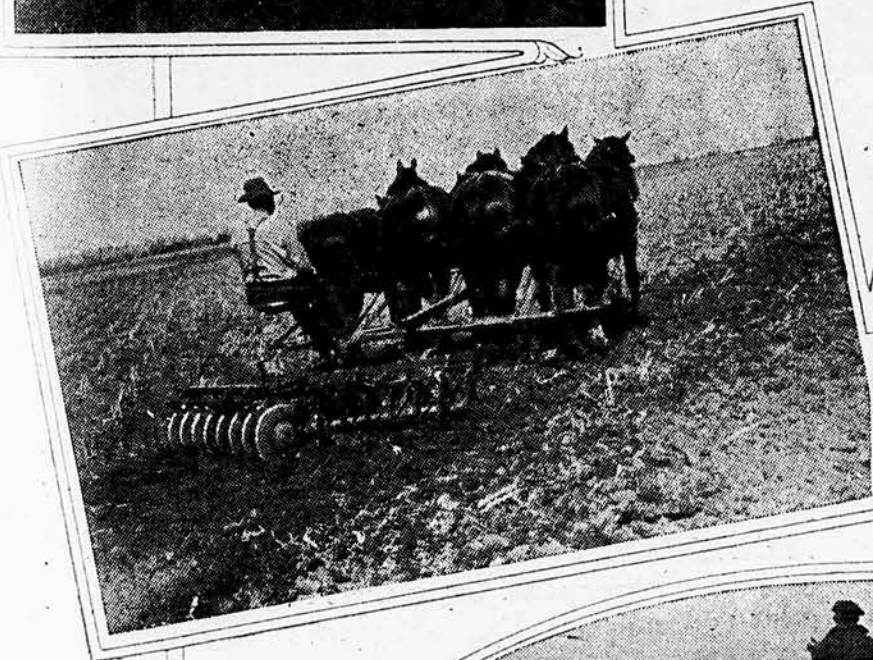
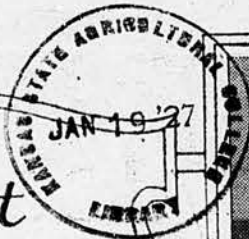
Volume 65

January 22, 1927

Number 4



But
What
Will the
Harvest
Be
?



Rye may look like wheat—but—



"Rye is the poorest grain you can try to feed a hen," says a prominent farm paper discussing the substitution of rye for wheat as an ingredient in mixed poultry feed. "It looks so much like wheat that it is often a temptation to try it on poultry. Hens do not like rye until starved into eating it, and as plenty of feed is required by hens that lay many eggs there is no economy in forcing them to eat a grain they dislike."

Many oils may look like Mobiloil—but



Appearance is no guide to low-cost running. Many farmers are tempted to use a cheap oil because it looks like Mobiloil. They accept "just oil" and forget that Mobiloil is a specialized lubricating oil. And with less than Mobiloil lubrication they get less than Mobiloil protection against wear, repairs, over-heating, and carbon troubles. The correct grade of Mobiloil often cuts oil consumption from 10% to 50%—proving the cheapest oil to use on cost alone.

An unmatched cold-weather record



THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below. The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B." Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"). If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.

| NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS | 1926 | | 1925 | | 1924 | | 1923 | |
|-------------------------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Buick | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Cadillac | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chandler | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chevrolet | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chrysler 4 | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Chrysler 6 | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Dodge Brothers | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Essex | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Ford | E | E | E | E | E | E | E | E |
| Franklin | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB |
| Hudson | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Hupmobile | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Jawett | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Maxwell | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Nash | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Oakland | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Oldsmobile (4 & 6) | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Overland | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Packard 6 | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Packard 8 | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Paige | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Reo | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Star | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Studebaker | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Vellie | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Willys-Knight 4 | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |
| Willys-Knight 6 | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. | A | Arc. |



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The 42 Mobiloil Engineers have studied the cold-weather operating problems of your car, truck, tractor and other farm engines. Their winter recommendations in the Mobiloil Chart are your scientific guide to low-cost winter operation. 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment approve these recommendations.

If your car is not included in the brief Chart at the left, see the complete Chart at any Mobiloil dealer's. It shows the correct grades for automobiles, tractors, trucks, farm lighting and stationary engines.

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

January 22, 1927

Number 4

New Equipment Halved Overhead and Trebled the Acreage

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

A NEW piece of equipment is responsible for giving the neighborhood in which Rollie Clemence lives a new source of income. That is in Dickinson county. The machine pulled one of Rollie's less important crops out of the mud and made it the surest and most profitable one he grows. More than that, it took the uncertainty out of planting, cut the overhead cost in half and made it possible to handle more than three times the acreage Rollie had been accustomed to, working under the old method.

"Sweet potatoes. That is my main crop now." Rollie looked up from his job of washing watermelon seeds to give that information. "I've been growing them for myself three years. But, of course, I've had considerable to do with them all my life, as father grew them at home. I had 35 acres that produced 5,000 bushels in 1926.

"We used to plant by hand," Rollie went on, "and the job had to be done in rainy weather. It cost \$5 a day for experienced setters, and they were hard to get at that price. Only a few of the boys knew how to plant right by hand, and they were not always available when they were needed. It took five men to handle our work. The fact that we

of my own production that is better than any I can buy. I'm selling considerable seed, too. In the storage house I have 250 bushels of certified Yellow Jerseys that will sell for seed, and I have 500 bushels of other varieties for seed.

"Before I got the new seed I used some I produced. I took the small potatoes only from the poor producing hills. Naturally there are more small potatoes in poor hills than in good ones, so in reality I was losing out rather than gaining.

"It is satisfactory to plow our soil shallow, or disk," Clemence explained. "After that we mark out our rows and use a little manure when necessary. Where manure is used it is put on with an attachment behind the spreader which regulates the amount and places it just where we want it. This fertility increases our yield on poor ground by at least a third. But we use manure only on the poor ground, because it will not help the good land, and it is inclined to make black rot worse there. Another thing manure will do on good ground is to make the potatoes grow too much to roots.

"Last year I used a roller to pack the seedbed, with some good results. This makes the potatoes develop into a shorter type, and that is what we are after. New seed, surface cultivation, planters and my new sweet potato house all have figured in changing a minor crop to the surest and most profitable one I have. If we had had this equipment three years ago we certainly would have cleaned up in cash. We were getting \$2.50 a bushel then. To show what machinery has done, I'll tell you that three years ago there were less than 100 acres of sweet potatoes planted around here. This year there are at least 350 acres in our territory. In other words, the planters and a few other things have combined to provide a very good new source of income for this neighborhood."

Usually a sweet potato crop is worth \$1 a bushel out in the field, according to Clemence. If the crop runs 150 bushels an acre, there is \$150. From the field the potatoes increase in value, of course, to cover handling charges. It costs about 15 cents a bushel to dig them, get them to the storage house and packed away in baskets. This doesn't include the cost of the baskets. Rollie's records always include \$8 an acre for rent, as quite a good percentage of the ground he uses actually is rented. He explains that sweet potatoes never should be grown on the same ground more than two years in succession, and it is better to get new ground every year, thus avoiding disease. Clemence beds his sweet potatoes in muslin covered hotbeds from April 1 to 10, and takes them up for resetting about May 10. He sells enough plants to pay for his seed, and incidentally he paid for his planters by putting out late plants. "Anyone can do this up to the middle of June," he said. "Dry weather is on about then, but that doesn't make any difference, as you can go right ahead planting with the machine, while you couldn't by hand."

A new storage house is regulating the marketing end of the sweet potato business for Clemence. It used to be that all the sweet potatoes would go on the market in the fall, and simply flood it. Then a few weeks later the merchants had to start shipping in potatoes to take care of their trade. Clemence started storing potatoes three years ago, and he distributes his selling along from September until the next May. In this way he gets the advantage of any advance in price. He never sells his crop on contract, but has an agreement with a wholesale house to deliver the potatoes as they are needed at current market prices. This has worked out nicely for all concerned. Rollie has found that he can depend on the wholesale house to take almost his entire crop, and the house in turn can depend on Clemence to make the two regular deliveries a week.

The storage house that now holds the seed and market potatoes from the crop of 1926 is 28 by 40 feet, and 18 feet high, having two stories. It is built in the side of a hill, and Rollie can drive into the first or second story with his trucks. The shoulder of the hill provides the incline to the second story. The house will hold 7,000 bushels of potatoes in baskets, but considerably more in bulk. It cost \$2,000, but it will soon pay for itself, the way Clemence figures. There is the regulation of marketing to consider for one thing, which means a better price for his product. But aside from that

Rollie gets an actual cash return. He stores potatoes for some of his neighbors, charging them 20 cents a basket. He figures, too, that storage is worth that much to himself. Seven thousand baskets at 20 cents apiece—that would be \$1,400 for the season. Within three years the house will have paid for itself and the home labor it took to build it, and will be returning a profit, so Clemence said.

The house apparently is ideal for storing sweet potatoes. The first floor, which is cut into the hillside, is constructed of hollow tile for warmth. By using tile it wasn't necessary to provide further insulation. The second floor, which does not have the protection of the hill, is like a building within a building. That is, there is a second set of walls and a secondary roof within the building proper, allowing a 6-inch space between the walls and roofs for insulation against cold. Heat is needed to cure the potatoes, and the temperature must remain constant or the tubers will not keep well. Both floors are heated with a furnace, which is installed in the basement.

The hot air pipes for the first floor, two of them, lead out under the potato bins and not into them. The hot air is thrown under the bin floors.



Rollie Clemence, Right, and His Full Time Hand, John Sauer. There is something to sell of their production from the time crops are laid by on thru the winter

couldn't depend on hired help and that we could plant only in wet weather attached considerable uncertainty to the crop. It used to be back-breaking work, too. Just try stooping over all day long, walking and planting, walking and planting."

That all has been changed now, however, as Rollie bought two sweet potato transplanters, costing \$125 apiece. Now he can plant any time he wishes without regard to dry weather, as the planter waters every plant as it is set. Another thing, the planter packs the dirt more closely than would be done by hand, and growth starts at once. "Last spring I couldn't have set more than 10 acres by hand because we didn't have the rain," Rollie said, "but with the planters I was able to handle 35 acres without trouble. You can handle any acreage you choose with the aid of these machines. And it costs only half as much to set the crop now, partly because we can work when we wish, and also because we make more speed and handle the job with cheaper labor."

Since the new equipment has been on the job, Rollie never has to worry about frost damage. Old Jack stole 6 acres of plants on two different occasions because they necessarily were set out too early. Clemence can wait now to plant his crop until winter's last breath has blown. The extra time allows him to get the seedbed in the best possible condition, and to have strong, healthy plants ready for use. With some of the rush and hurry eliminated, it is possible to make a little better selection of plants, and things of this sort mean something to the profit end. When set by a planter the sweet potato tops do not wilt so badly as when set by hand, Rollie has found. They are well set in a compact seedbed, and plenty of plant food and moisture are easily available for immediate growth.

Clemence grows five varieties, Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey, Nancy Hall, Porto Rico and Red Bermuda. The Big Stem and Nancy Halls are early varieties that he likes especially. He grows the Red Bermudas for plants and seed only. "I find that Yellow Jerseys and Big Stems are best to grow because of their high yield," Rollie said. They make 150 to 250 bushels an acre. I bought some new seed from a man who had been hill selecting to avoid stem rot and treating for black rot. The new Yellow Jersey, the short type, doubled my yield. I hill select and treat now, and have seed



The Sweet Potato Storage House Built Last Year. It Cost \$2,000. But Clemence Says It Will Pay for Itself and Be Returning a Profit Within Three Years

in other words. But when the floors were built a half-inch space was left between each board. Therefore the furnace heat can filter up thru the potatoes very easily. Space was left between the ceiling of the first floor and the floor of the second story, so the same system of heating can be carried out there. The hot air simply is thrown out into the space under the floor, and it filters up thru the second story bins.

To cure the potatoes, Clemence gets the temperature in the storage building up to 80 or 90 degrees. After there is no sign of moisture the temperature must be kept about 55 degrees for the winter. If the potatoes are too warm they will sprout too much, and if they get too cold they will rot. Thermometers are placed on both floors to show exactly what the temperature is. Clemence doesn't have much trouble keeping an even temperature. His building is constructed so it will hold heat.

Being able to drive right into the storage house has its advantages. For one thing, it provides shelter for trucks and the family car. Then, too, all the loading and unloading can be done under cover, so weather is not a limiting factor in this part of the work.

Clemence doesn't depend on this one crop for an income. He works it so he has something to sell from the time crops are laid by in the summer, on thru to the next spring. Watermelons, cantaloupes, tomatoes and sweet corn figure in these returns. Tomatoes and sweet corn are the first cash crops, and then for about three weeks, starting July 25, the cantaloupes pay the expenses. Watermelons carry on from about August 10 until the middle of September, when the sweet potatoes lend their support. And he finds that the potatoes are the most dependable and the most profitable of his crops. You have to pick the cantaloupes every day, he will tell you, and that increases the labor. This isn't true of the potatoes. The cantaloupes work in well, however, as they can follow on the potato ground, and can be grown on the same land for a good many years in succession without harmful results. He usually has 18 to 20 acres of them.

Fifty-five acres of watermelons has been the rule, but Clemence will cut this in half another year, because of the aphids. Incidentally, the sweet potato planter is used in setting out the two melon crops, so there is another point to mark up in its favor. A

(Continued on Page 14)

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NEBRASKA'S state bar association has brought down considerable feeling by its invitation to Clarence Darrow to address it, the Chicago criminal lawyer and atheist being objectionable to many Nebraska people, who dislike to see any respect paid to him. The secretary of the bar association has found it advisable to explain and defend its action. "The bar association," he says, "invites its own guests and permits them to say what they please. If Mr. Darrow's views are erroneous, their utterance will disclose the errors. If they are not erroneous, it is well that they be heard."

The secretary of the Nebraska bar association is a Daniel come to judgment, but his very clear exposition of the true policy of freedom of speech is, of course, nothing new. A famous declaration of the same principle was that of Gamaliel, a Pharisee, "had in reputation among all the people," reported in the Book of Acts as protesting against suppression of the doctrines of the new Christians, "for if this counsel or this work be of men it will come to naught; but if it be of God, ye cannot overthrow it."

It is still the true rule of free speech. John Stuart Mill in his great Essay on Liberty voiced the same principle, and in his exposition of it brought out that to suppress freedom of speech is to limit and rob the human mind, and halt human progress.

Whether Nebraska's bar association showed good judgment in inviting Darrow to make a speech is not the question. Bad judgment may be shown in this as in all things. But having invited him, it should certainly stand by its action in the interest of human progress. The free expression of error is as important as the free expression of truth, since if it is not brought out into open examination and discussion it is likely to do enormous harm. People suspect those who assume to judge for everybody else what is right and wrong or true and false, and are apt to be misled by the very errors that are made forbidden subjects of discussion. Discussion in any case cannot be suppressed, and there is no power that can absolutely silence it. If barred from open forums it takes to holes and caves, precisely as did the Christians under Roman repression. Fortunately the human mind remains free whatever happens, but efforts of suppression hamper the spread of truth and promote the spread of error. Free speech is as valuable a prophylactic as free sunshine.

Uncle Sam and Booze Fighters

UNCLE SHYLOCK is being roundly abused at home at the turn of the year for murdering booze-fighters by poisoning liquor. Even Secretary Mellon, who used to be financially interested in the whisky business, has joined the wets in denouncing methods employed of denaturing or de-beveraging alcohol. New methods may be adopted by which alcoholic concoctions will be rendered undrinkable, not by poisonous mixtures but by mixtures that are disgusting to the taste. This, however, will not pacify the wets.

Some 200 persons in the closing week of 1926 were poisoned in New York City by indulging their appetite for denatured liquor. At the same time a sharp difference of opinion developed as to whether sickness and death due to drinking were due to poisoning of alcohol by the Government or to the use of raw alcohol by bootleggers without any pretense of aging. While many people distrust the United States Government, nobody has faith in the honor of the bootlegger outfit. Even before prohibition distilleries made a practice of hurrying up the aging of whisky and other liquor, and we have good authority for the statement that good whisky was obsolete in the United States prior to 1918, with adulteration, hastening the natural maturing process and "blending." Some 20 years ago a battle was staged in Congress for the illegalizing of blended liquors, but under the able leadership of Senator Penrose, who represented a whisky-blending state, the blenders were saved. All the mischief of alcohol poisoning and adulteration has not occurred since national prohibition. For many years the ancient art of liquor making had become degenerate under a regime of commercialism.

William S. Gray, a New York manufacturing chemist, is reported by the New York Times as scoffing at the plea of the scofflaws against Uncle Sam. The quantity of wood alcohol used by the Government to denature grain alcohol would not kill anyone, says Mr. Gray. "The United States Government," he says, "has used the same method of denaturing grain alcohol for 30 years. It has added 2 per cent of wood alcohol. When a gallon of this denatured alcohol is used; there is, because

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

of the dilution, only about 1 per cent of wood alcohol. There is not enough poison in 1 per cent wood alcohol to kill a baby—any honest test will demonstrate that. When Doctor Butler or anyone else talks about legalized murder of citizens by the use of wood alcohol (by the Government) he doesn't know what he is talking about. That is the worst rot ever uttered."

According to this manufacturing chemist "the thing that kills the unfortunate, who in his craving will drink anything, is the alcohol itself in its raw state. Alcohol in the raw state is not fit for use and ought to be aged to get the fusel oil out of it; it is hard and raw and disastrous in its effect on the lining of the stomach. Every country in the world uses the same method to denature grain alcohol. It is the only method yet devised. And it doesn't matter what you put into raw alcohol; the result would be just the same. The wet propa-



gandists have got to have something to hang their hats on, and if a poor wretch who will drink anything to satisfy his craving is found dying with a smell of liquor on him, they shout, 'Wood alcohol.' The fact is it is raw alcohol."

Before national prohibition, however, liquor killed its thousands, in the long run if not at a stroke, wrecked homes, corrupted municipal politics and filled alms houses. Under ineffective legal restraints it was always fighting the Government, and its record is not one to point back to with pride.

Mussolini is Ready to Go

ALL of fascist Italy's thundering has been only preliminary, according to the New Year's address of Premier and Dictator Mussolini. If anybody supposed that the new system was actually working, that was his own error; it was only getting ready to come into reality. In his address the Italian dictator states that "1926 saw the creation of the corporative state. In the course of 1927 it will begin to function."

A "corporative state" is something new in name, and what it may be perhaps nobody but Mussolini knows. Tyranny is the old-fashioned name of a state that is run by a single irresponsible head, and this is what the world supposes Italy has been for several years. A "corporative" state seems to be a mysterious if not highfalutin term. The Italian ruler revels in language in the sense in which a cynic once defined it as an invention to conceal thought. He is preponderantly a talker, but in his defense it may be said that no less an authority than Lloyd

George the other day declared that the widely accepted opinion that great men are silent men is a fallacy. In his experience he had found that great men are great talkers. Certainly Lloyd George is, as were Woodrow Wilson and Theodore Roosevelt. On the other hand, John D. Rockefeller has never talked much, while Henry Ford talks freely on all subjects, including history. It does not follow, even if Lloyd George is right, that if all great men are talkers, all talkers are great men. It remains to be seen what becomes of Mussolini's "corporative state," now that he affirms it is ready to begin functioning.

"We will proceed in full view," Mussolini promises in his New Year address, "always giving the world the proof of a great national organization raised on bases different from all others," which is certainly talking.

Isolation, and Nicaragua

AMERICAN isolation in the long run is the impracticable policy that its opponents have consistently described it, but it must be said for Senator Borah that he is one of a very few genuine isolationists, and is for it thru and thru. Probably the most famous isolationist was a Congressman from New York in the last century, Fernando Wood, whose grandiloquent remark is still remembered, "What is abroad to us?"

Speaking in strict terms of international law, however, Nicaragua is as much abroad to us as any other country. Senator Borah so regards it, and as a sincere isolationist denounces the action of the United States in supporting Diaz in Nicaragua. The Diaz government is on a shaky foundation, and has lost every battle so far with the revolutionists. Without the support of American marines and warships the Diaz government would no doubt collapse, or would have collapsed already. As an English statesman once said of English policy in Turkey, it may turn out in Nicaragua that Uncle Sam is "backing the wrong horse." Diaz may be sustained in Nicaragua, but judging from his apparent lack of support in his own country, it will be only by actual force exerted by the United States.

American relations with regard to Nicaragua, however, are on a doubly special footing. They come under the Monroe doctrine, for one thing, and for another they are complicated by the canal treaty by which the United States has the exclusive right to construct a Nicaraguan canal. The present intervention backing Diaz in his desperate efforts to maintain his government against revolutionists raises the question of the interpretation of the Monroe doctrine. It is a fundamental of American foreign policy, but just what it signifies is and always has been obscure. Technically all it amounts to is protection of Spanish America from European colonization and exploitation. But a vague statement of this kind is necessarily subject to wide disagreement in specific instances, as in the Nicaragua situation. The Monroe doctrine, however, has never been defined to justify American interference with South or Central American internal politics. And the Monroe doctrine has not as yet been appealed to by the administration as warranting its action in Nicaragua in the present crisis. Senator Borah would perhaps find it easy to puncture such a plea if it were set up.

The other justification, the canal treaty and the rights necessarily growing out of it, are another question. But the canal treaty cannot give this nation any other special interest in Nicaragua than protection of that treaty. If the opposition to Diaz succeeded in throwing him out, it would then properly remain to be seen whether a new regime would recognize the validity of the treaty. If it did not, this nation would have full justification in interfering to protect its legal rights.

Neither of these justifications, such as they are, is raised at Washington, but the support of Diaz is based on American private interests and investments, which the Government alleges are put in jeopardy by the revolutionary or so-called Liberal party in Nicaragua, and this is assailed by Senator Borah as Dollar Diplomacy. It is a recognized right of nations to protect the rights of their nationals abroad, but where Dollar Diplomacy becomes objectionable is in anticipating what is going to happen. There is an evident danger in forcible intervention to protect property that has not actually been attacked. This country would be in a correct position if it waited until a new Nicaraguan administration was installed and attempted to invalidate any rights that American investors possess in Nicaragua.

American isolation has altered the situation in the

last few years. Heretofore in such an affair as that of Nicaragua this nation could generally rely upon a sympathetic attitude by most European Powers. Today they jump at the chance to condemn the landing of marines and sending of warships as a case of American hypocrisy; and French newspapers, for example, are reported to be unanimous in their "disapproval and bitter criticism, reminiscent of their war unanimity." America is isolated, so far as European sympathies are concerned, in its whole foreign policy, including that on this hemisphere. A strict policy of American isolation is therefore seen to involve animosities against the United States, and may well lead to a return to competitive armament, which in itself is the most complete contradiction of isolation. What must be concluded is that in this age of world relations isolation is an impossible policy.

The Mortgage Comes First

A owns a Kansas farm with a mortgage on it. A firm in another state has a judgment against A, secured before he bought the Kansas farm. What will be the necessary action to collect the judgment? Will A have to be notified before action is taken to collect the judgment, and how much time if any will he have to satisfy the judgment before the farm is sold? What effect would the abstracting of judgment, also its collection, have on the loan company? Could the loan company declare the loan due because of a judgment? Can a judgment be executed on a farm if it is in litigation? B. O.

If this judgment was secured in another state then a transcript of that judgment might be sent to the court in the county in which the judgment debtor is located, and execution might be issued on it. It would be subject to the prior lien of this mortgage. If the party against whom the judgment was taken was residing on this land and the land was sold, the party would have the usual redemption period. The abstract would have nothing to do with the collection of the judgment. When the judgment is taken it is due.

Company Must Pay Damages?

My husband got a piece of slate in his eye a year ago. The doctor treated it. It healed over, but gradually the sight has gotten weaker, until now he can see just a blur out of that eye. In the sunlight or moonlight he cannot see anything. The company paid the doctor bill and for his time off. Has it been too long to get compensation for that eye? He doesn't work at that mine now. At the time of the accident he did not ask for compensation, for it seemed his eye was going to be all right.

Mrs. M. W. S.

The workman's compensation law provides that proceedings for the recovery of compensation under this act shall not be maintainable unless written notice of the accident, stating the time, place and particulars thereof, and the name and address of the person injured, has been given within 10 days after the accident, and unless a claim for compensation has been made within three months

after the accident, or in case of death, within six months from the date thereof. Such notice shall be delivered by registered mail, or by delivery to the employer.

This on the face of it would seem to bar recovery in this case, but I am of the opinion it does not. Assuming that the facts are as stated in this inquiry, the company waived notice if notice was not given. It paid the doctor bill and paid the injured party for the time he lost by reason of the



accident. At that time neither the company nor the person injured believed this injury was permanent. The miner was satisfied because he supposed his eye was cured. However, without any fault on his part the eye grew worse, and it developed into a permanent injury which means the loss of the eye. And as I understand it, this complete loss of vision has occurred only within a very

short time. If that is right my opinion is he has a right to a claim against the company for the loss of this eye under the workman's compensation law.

Wish an Early Marriage?

In what states can a girl marry under 18 years old and a boy under 21 years without the parents' consent? B. W. O.

Girls may marry without their parents' consent at 16 years old in Maryland, Nebraska, New Hampshire and Illinois. Males may marry without their parents' consent at 18 years in Colorado, Idaho, Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Nevada, New Hampshire, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and West Virginia.

C Must Herd 'Em

A rents a patch of ground to B for corn and reserves the meadow adjoining for his own use. After B husked the corn, he sold the stalks to C. If A does not want C's stock to run over his meadow whose duty is it to put up a fence between these two patches of ground? Reader.

If C desires to get the benefit of these stalks he would be required either to herd his stock on them or fence the field so that his stock would not trespass on A's meadow.

'Ras With the Chickens!

A has bought a square section. There was no water except near the section line. A put up his buildings on that corner. A's chickens went on B's land and ate a patch of wheat. Can B collect or sue A for damage on account of his chickens? C. D. H.

Yes. These chickens are trespassers, and B is entitled to damage for the amount caused by their trespass on his premises.

No Federal Tax, Either

Are the so-called tax exempt bonds, municipal, school, county and state bonds, subject to the federal income tax? E. W. D.

No.

No Legal Objection

What is the law in regard to shooting along public highways? G. J. N.

There would be no legal objection to firing a gun along a public highway, provided no damage was done to either person or property by its discharge.

Must Be 16 Years Old

How old does a child have to be before he can quit school in Kansas when he is not thru the grades? A. C. L.

Sixteen years.

Farmers Will Save Millions

MOST important of all farm relief bills before Congress, to the swine-belt states and to every farmer who raises hogs, is the measure to stop the packers from maintaining privately-owned packer stockyards alongside the central livestock markets. This evasion of the packer and stockyards act is costing swine raisers not less than 20 million dollars a year because of this breaking down of the public competitive markets.

In the open market, competition sets a fair price, fair to producer, fair to buyer. There is no danger that the seller will be able to fix the price, there are so many sellers. But with his privately-owned stockyard market adjacent to the public's central competitive markets, the packer is enabled to set the price below what the consumptive demand for hogs justifies and in defiance of the law of supply and demand.

The hog raiser suffers accordingly, especially the small raiser of swine who hasn't enough to fill a car and so obtain the carlot rate.

These private packer-stockyards place entire control of the weighting, grading and shrinkage in the hands of the packer's buyer.

They permit the packers to manipulate prices thru withdrawing their own buying demand from the public's open market, thereby depressing the price. Then this depressed price is in turn applied to their own buying of hogs shipped to their private yards.

With their selected and protected buyers or shippers, working in divided territory, this system makes it possible for the packers to put the co-operative livestock shippers out of business, leaving the local sources of supply entirely in control of the packers.

The hog raiser is entitled to sell his hogs in a competitive market in which the law of supply and demand—not the packer—sets the price. To insure him this right Congressman Tincher and I have introduced an amendment to the packer and stockyards act abolishing the private-yard evil at all public central terminal markets so designated by the Secretary of Agriculture.

I introduced this bill for the farm organizations, particularly the co-operative livestock shipping associations. It virtually has the support of every farm organization as well as their individual members. The measure stops up a loophole thru which the packers are evading the intent of the packer

and stockyards act. It preserves competition in the public's central livestock markets.

The situation is more acute at the Kansas City terminal market, where Armour has a private stockyards known thruout the Middle West as the "Mistletoe" yards, than anywhere else.

In 1925 there were 1,237,000 hogs bought in Kansas City's open market and slaughtered in Kansas City. That same year there were 1,669,000 hogs bought outside the open market and slaughtered in Kansas City. And Eastern order buyers also bought 837,000 hogs there during that year.

In other words, the packer demand in the Kansas City open market was less than one-half the number of hogs slaughtered there. The packers had more than one-half the hogs in their own hands, and off the market before they started to buy. They could "lay off" the market, not bid against the Eastern order buyer.

It is easy to see the effect of this. The Eastern order buyers, who want only about 40 per cent of the offerings of the open market with no competition from the packer buyers, get their hogs at a lower price than the consumptive demand justifies. The supply exceeds the market demand, but not the consumptive demand. Under this system the market price is based on the market supply and demand, which is not the actual supply and demand at all.

Eastern order buyers set the market price in this way and set it low. Then the packer with his private yards holding enough, or almost enough, hogs to run his plant to capacity, does not compete with the other packers, still holding the demand down in relation to the supply. This depressed market price is then applied to the hogs held in the private yards, under agreement with hog raisers thru the selected buyers.

It is really a simple little game, but at a conservative estimate it costs the hog raisers 20 million dollars a year. When it eliminates the co-operative shipping association, or any buyer-shipper who endeavors to compete with the packer's selected buyer, the small hog raiser is left more completely at the mercy of the packer.

The packer has one selected buyer in a community. No other packer has a buyer there. As the packers deny they allot territory this may be just a strange coincidence. But, it has the same effect as if they did allot territory.

Testimony before the Senate Committee on Agriculture is that these selected buyers are protected

by the packer. They get better prices for the hogs they ship than the co-operative shipping association, or a rival buyer, while this competition lasts. Of course, this brings the selected buyer into the trade of the raiser of a few hogs. This little fellow, for whose protection the bill chiefly was drawn, must ship thru a local buyer, or co-operative shipping association. He cannot afford to pay the less-than-carload rate, and hasn't enough hogs to get the carlot rate.

When the packer's selected and protected buyer puts his competitors out of business by outbidding them, and gets the field to himself, then the prices he quotes are no longer higher than the local market justifies, but lower, and the producer has to take what he is offered.

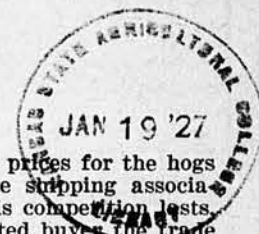
The private packer-owned stockyards make it easy to work this game. The fight to break it up has been going on for three or four years, inside and outside of Congress. For a week the Armour Company and other big packers have been here in force to fight the bill and representatives of every farm organization in the West are here to support it. It is a straight-out fight between packers and producers.

The Committee on Agriculture having reported the bill favorably, it now comes before the Senate. I shall do my utmost to get it passed by the Senate at this session, for the condition it is intended to remedy will grow worse until we correct the evil. That is why the National Farmers' Union asked me to introduce the bill, and why the National Grange, the American Farm Bureau, the co-operative shipping associations, the Kansas and Missouri livestock associations, the National Board of Farm Organizations, the American Farm Congress, and other farm organizations and shippers, are unanimously behind the measure. Secretary Jardine has approved it and declared its passage necessary to the future of the swine raising industry and to the effective administration of the packer and stockyards act.

Congress should enact this measure into law. The sooner the better.

Arthur Capper

Washington, D. C.



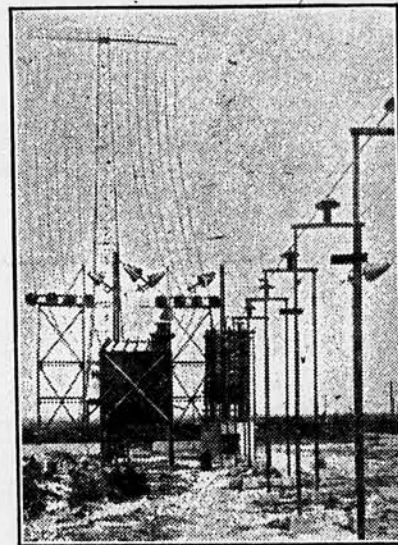
World Events in Pictures



"Baby June," Shown Here, Has Been Trained to Do Amazing Stunts at the Olympia, London. He Mounts and Rides the Tricycle with Agility and Skill



Not as Easy as It Looks. If You Have Any Doubt Try It. Photo Shows A. Anderson of the Nansen Ski Club; K. Moon, of the Three Rivers Ski Club, and L. P. Gingras of the Loyola Ski Club Coming Down the Toboggan Slide, Quebec, Canada



Rocky Point Transmitting Station, New York, of the Trans-Atlantic Radio Telephone Which "Unites" Old and New Worlds. It Requires Only .018 Seconds to Make "Connections"



The Arrival of Lilliputians, London, in Miniature Hansom Cabs Drawn by Tiny Ponies, to Attend the World's Fair, Created a Stir Among Shoppers. The Contrast Between the Cabs of These Lilliputians and the General Traffic Was Very Striking. Photo Shows the Little Folks with Cabs, and Ernest Woolf, an 8½ Foot Giant



"Margery" a Boston Medium in Glass Cabinet, Hands and Feet Tied, is Said to Have Produced Startling Results in Recent Seances. Her Husband Declares That Finger Prints Were Obtained, and That in Every Instance Finger Prints Were of an Individual Other Than Any One of the Seance Witnesses



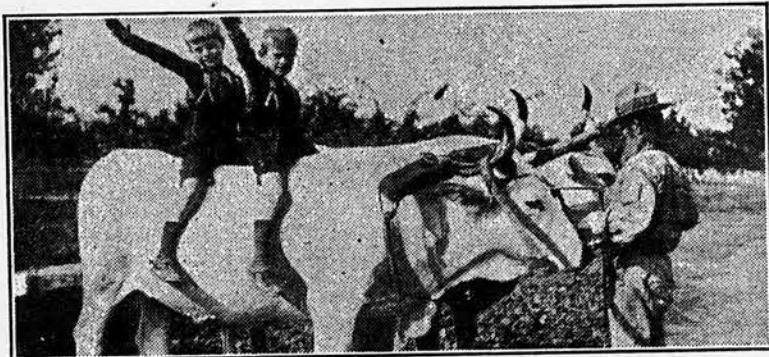
Maternal Affections of This Prize Irish Setter, "Champion Red Comet O'Shagstone," Are so Strong That He Complacently Mothers Two Cub Lions. The Cubs Are 4½ Months Old. The Setter Belongs to Mrs. N. L. Nannetti, Oakland, Calif.



Most Recent Photograph of H. R. H. Prince Mihail of Rumania, and Heir Apparent to the Throne



Photo Shows Miss Thelma McMillan, Auckland, New Zealand, Who Was Elected "Miss New Zealand" for 1927 at His Majesty's Theater Recently. Second Honors Went to Miss Isobel Wilson, of Wellington, Chosen Maid of Honor to Miss McMillan



Like Father, Like Children. The Photograph Shows Premier Mussolini's Youngsters, Rome, Italy, Following Their Father's Example by Going Back to Nature. What Does the Future Hold for Them? Will They Push Themselves to the Front After the Manner of Their Parent?



A Collapsible Life Boat of Rubber, Capable of Attaining a Speed of 12 Kilometers an Hour When an Outboard Motor is Attached, Has Been Invented by a German. It Can be Deflated When Not in Use, Rolled up and Carried Like Ordinary Luggage. Photo Shows Passengers Using the Boats

5 Cents a Quart More for Milk

By O. J. Woods
As Told to Julia G. Hill

I GET 5 cents a quart more for the White Star Dairy milk than other dairymen get in this territory, because I use only milk from my own small herd and guarantee its quality and purity. Other dairymen buy milk from various places. When I started in the dairy business four years ago, I decided to keep my own herd of purebred Jersey cows—we have four Holsteins for small babies' milk—and I now have 100 cattle, including 60 cows, and milk about 40 at a time. These cows have been given their sixth test, and were designated a Federal accredited herd.

While other dairymen sell milk for 10 cents a quart, and never more than 12 or 12½ cents, we are able to retail it at 15 cents a quart the year around. Customers are always on the waiting list. I aim to keep production to about 240 to 250 quarts a day, so I can handle it all in first class condition and guarantee its purity and quality.

My partner, J. W. Paton, one extra hand and I do all the dairy work. This is possible because we have a milking machine, which we installed about a year ago. I believe a small dairyman is fully justified in using a machine. It costs about 75 cents a day to run the machine and keep it up. Compared to this it costs \$2 a day and up plus board for every extra hired hand. Every bit of our milk is now handled and bottled by machine, except for the "follow-up" milking after the machine. In this way we keep down our bacterial count. The machine means a saving of about half the time it took us to milk by hand. This means that we can run our dairy on an exact schedule, rarely varying a minute on feeding, milking, cleaning the stables and delivering. Few dairymen realize the importance of prompt delivery. We find it easier to keep our patrons when they know exactly when to expect their milk delivery.

The White Star Dairy has been developed in the last four years. We had hard sledding at first. We bought our first purebred Jerseys from stock bred from a few Jerseys brought out here from Iowa, Tennessee, Virginia and other Eastern states by a wealthy farmer, I. W. Miller, who was interested in purebred cattle.

Platz "Runs" the Railroad

LIBERAL has a citizen that is surely an "all-around" man. He is D. W. Platz, and he has so many titles that he is required to carry them listed so as to be able to remember just what he is.

Platz is employed by the Kansas & Oklahoma Railroad, the road that O. P. Byers of Hutchinson built out of Liberal. The line was intended to run from Forgan, Okla., to Trinidad, Colo., but lack of money has stopped building for the present.

Platz is ticket and freight agent, train dispatcher, claim agent, section foreman, roadmaster, conductor, fireman and brakeman, and has time to play the fiddle for about all of the old-time dances conducted in the locality.

He has kept the railroad operating efficiently. When the farmers along the 15 miles of line need cars they 'phone to Platz. He stirs up Uncle Jimmie Hodges, a retired engineer of the Rock Island, who is driving the engine on this short line. Platz at the shovel gets up steam, couples up the train, gives the "high ball" as conductor, jumps into the cab, and the train pulls out.

If there is a rough place in the road Platz makes a note of it and on days when the train does not run he goes out on the handcar and repairs the track. He patrols the road when business at the depot is slack, and when he returns from a run he immediately takes his place at the station office and keeps the reports moving to the head offices in Hutchinson.

The short line has handled more than 400 cars of grain since July, 1926, and Platz has furnished the brains that managed the rolling stock and the muscle that supplied the steam.

He sends the proceeds of the road to headquarters regularly, with reports that have been gratifying to all concerned. The K. & O. extends from Liberal east to Woods. It passes thru Milner and Archer.

Farm Outlook is Improving

KANSAS farmers are in a better economic situation than American farmers, on an average, according to F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College, in an address delivered recently at Abilene, before the annual meeting of the Dickinson County Farm Bureau. He said, in part:

"While the purchasing power of farm products, in terms of pre-war values, was 69 per cent in 1921, it now is 81 per cent. This is due partly to the slump in cotton. That slump is helping the Kansas farmer, who buys cottonseed meal for feeding.

"Moreover, the figure of 81 per cent does not correctly picture the Kansas farmer's condition. His position is better because many of the products he sells rank above that figure. Wheat is 90, hogs 109, eggs 112, butter 108, potatoes 119, wool 117, as compared with the pre-war figure of 100. The

trend of purchasing power is upward for nearly everything the farmer sells.

"While some benefit conceivably might come from legislation, history teaches us that agriculture can benefit more from improvements within the industry itself than from attempts to improve price relation by legislation.

"The situation is so complex that legislation seeking to improve prices is extremely likely to harm one group of farmers or one section for the benefit of another group or another section. The best foundation on which farmers or groups of farmers can base their reliance is the law of the survival of the fittest—and the fittest always survive whether they be farmers, grocers or bankers."

At Manhattan February 8

MANY new features have been included this year in Farm and Home Week, to be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College at Manhattan February 8 to 11, and the folks at the college believe the attendance will break all records. Among the out-of-town speakers are Dean H. L. Russell of Wisconsin University, who will talk on the dairy industry, and C. C. Cunningham of Eldorado, president of the Kansas Crop Improvement Association. H. M. Bainer, of the Southwest Crop Improvement



Where the Ache Is

Association, will speak of good seed and the crop, while W. J. Fraser of Illinois University will talk on dairy farming.

Agronomy and animal husbandry programs will consist mainly of reports on specific farm problems, feeding livestock, wheat varieties, insects injurious to wheat and winter and spring markets for Kansas wheat.

In addition there will be meetings of 10 breed associations.

Organizations to meet in Manhattan during the week are: Kansas Sheep Association, Kansas Horse Breeders' Association, Kansas Spotted Poland China Breeders' Association, Kansas Chester White Breeders' Association, Kansas Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Association, Kansas Shorthorn Breeders' Association, Kansas Ayrshire Club, Kansas Jersey Club, Kansas Guernsey Breeders' Association, and the Kansas Holstein Breeders' Association.

College specialists will give reports or lead discussions on various phases of farming, while representative farmers will be called on to give their experiences in specific cases.

It is probable that reduced railroad rates will be offered.

Special events on the program are the Farm and Home banquet Friday night, the annual livestock show Thursday night, the open house in the engineering building, where special exhibits can be examined Thursday afternoon, and the amateur livestock judging contest and demonstration Wednesday night.

Prizes will be awarded to the champion wheat and corn growers of Kansas and to winners in the better farming contest. Dean Harry Umberger will be chairman, and the Horticultural club will be in charge of entertainment.

Programs of the week's activities may be obtained from your county farm agent or from Dean Harry Umberger, Division of Extension, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

Bank Deposits in Nebraska

NEBRASKA sticks by its guaranty law, which according to its friends, has worked more satisfactorily than the law in Kansas. Iowa, which has suffered severely from bank failures, is considering a deposit guaranty, and Nebraska authorities have

made some speeches in Iowa telling the Iowa solons how to proceed.

Nevertheless, it is admitted by Nebraska friends of the Nebraska law that it has a serious defect in resting the burden on the banks without adequate state supervision. This has been precisely the trouble in Kansas, where banks in a failing condition were permitted to continue in business in the futile hope that somehow they would pull thru. The state did not discharge the responsibility it assumed of keeping banks rigidly within the law. The fault was not entirely with bank commissioners, but partly that of legislatures. There was a timidity all around which stopped short of providing adequate supervision, an adequate force of competent examiners, and took chances.

In Nebraska it is proposed to have deposits guaranteed both by the banks in a guaranty fund and by the state itself. "This," the Lincoln State Journal quotes the friends of the law, "would do away with the chief weakness developed by the law. It would make the state interested in an early exposure of bad banking and the immediate punishment of dishonest bankers. It would not penalize sound banks to make up for the losses of those in incompetent or dishonest hands."

State guaranty, however, would be a step towards socialism that will find many opponents. Why would state guaranty of deposits be any better security than state supervision now assumed as a duty of all states? It is a question, after all, of supervision. Or why should all the people of the state assume the financial burden of guaranteeing all the risks of bank depositors? The risk should properly fall on the banks, and the state should insure sound banking by competent and strict examinations and enforcement of banking laws to the letter. If the state itself guarantees depositors against loss it might easily follow that banks would be less rather than more careful. And if the state does not exercise all its powers properly to insure sound banking according to its laws, state guaranty will mean nothing but loss to the state by bank failures. State guaranty, in other words, merely whips the devil around the stump. The state's duty is to supervise state banks and hold them strictly to observance of the law.

At Wichita February 22

SOME of the foremost authorities on highway construction in the United States are on the program of the Second Annual Southwest Road Show and School, which will be held in Wichita, February 22 to 25. Among the outstanding experts who will speak at these school sections are W. E. James, United States Bureau of Public Roads; T. J. Donahue, Wisconsin State Highway Engineer; H. P. Lee, a San Francisco Engineer; H. P. Clemmer, a New York Engineer; Prof. C. W. McNow, Kansas University; Prof. R. L. Conrad, Kansas State Agricultural College, and others. The Good Roads School program is arranged by the co-operation of the Kansas State Highway Commission and Kansas State Agricultural Engineering Division, with the co-operation of the Southwest State Highway Engineers and Bureau of Public Roads.

The United States Department of Agriculture will send its latest Good Road Exhibit to the Southwest Road Show and School, and manufacturers and distributors of machinery and equipment used in construction work will have at this show and school the largest array of exhibits ever displayed in the Southwest. No admission will be charged to the Road Show and School, and an attendance of 50,000 or more is anticipated by the management, from the Central and Southwest states.

Line Opens January 24

THE new Santa Fe branch line from Manter, Kan., to Joycoy, Colo., will be opened January 24. Mixed train service will be given at first. Several trains of lumber, grain and merchandise already have been handled over the line by the construction company which has been building it.

Gas Tax Produced \$4,327,601

THE tax on gasoline in Kansas produced \$4,327,601 for the year ending November 30. August was the heavy month, with an income of \$471,205, and February was the lightest, with a tax of \$267,168. Sedgwick county contributed \$289,749, Wyandotte 285,838, and Shawnee \$191,936.

6,000 Bushels of Apples

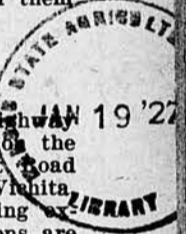
ABOUT 6,000 bushels of apples were produced last season by C. R. Hibarger, from a 20-acre orchard 2 miles south of Wichita.

Corn Show at Girard

THE Crawford County Corn Show will be held January 29 at Girard. R. T. Kirkpatrick of Girard is superintendent.

Bill Will Come Home

WILLIAM M. JARDINE, Secretary of Agriculture, will be the principal speaker at the Kansas Day Club banquet, January 29 at Topeka.



What Farm Bodies Talked

Center of Interest Shared With Six Conventions of Particular Interest to Agriculture

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE legislature had good company in Topeka last week. This body of man-made law specialists had to share the center of interest with folks who deal with laws that cannot be amended or repealed regardless of public opinion—those that nature has laid down for us all, and for agriculture in particular. There is one law in this latter group, however, that would poll a majority vote for repeal, if such a thing were possible. Or at least it would be approved for local option, and that is the "Eighteenth Amendment" to the constitution of nature.

We would like to set aside old Mother Nature's "Volstead Act," which seems to be especially effective along in the growing season when crops need moisture the most, long enough to regale a thirsty earth with that refreshing, growth provoking beverage, commonly referred to as rain. Still it may be well that we cannot dabble in such matters. Just think of the trouble it might cause if Mrs. Jones didn't want it to rain on her picnic, and of the commissions that would have to be appointed. Whoa, there! That's getting it into politics and is likely to raise taxes, so guess we better let things rest as they are.

But to get back to the legislature's companions for the week. There was the 56th annual meeting of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, the eighth yearly gathering of the Kansas State Farm Bureau delegates, several sessions of the State Association of Kansas Farmers, the second annual Creamery Field Men's Meeting, the annual get-together of the Kansas Agricultural Council, and if you please, problems confronting that group of men who alleviate the sufferings of canine and feline life, fight germs that endanger the dairy herd and encourage horses that are in poor health, were discussed in the 23rd annual meeting of the Kansas Veterinary Medical Association.

In his address, Ralph Snyder, Kansas State Farm Bureau president, said in part, "The financial support of the State Farm Bureau is nearly 20 per cent better than in 1925. This not only represents a larger membership, but a better one. Altho only 41 counties have this year contributed to the state and national work, with possibly one exception, every County Farm Bureau in the state has at least given its moral support. Our farm organizations now are practically united behind what is

known as the McNary-Haugen bill for obtaining an equality of bargaining power for agriculture. We feel that we are fully justified in expressing pride in the pioneer work the Farm Bureau has done in this case. This especially is true of the Kansas situation. The sentiment for this sort of legislation has steadily gained ground in the last 12 months. As sponsors of this program we have reason to feel especially grateful to our Kansas Congressional delegation for the loyal and constructive support they have given this measure." President Snyder further went on to review the work of the last year, speaking with keen satisfaction in regard to the ever increasing spirit of co-operation among the several farm organizations. And as for the year ahead, Mr. Snyder believes the Farm Bureau is facing its most wonderful opportunities.

The three day session of the Farm Bureau was replete with valuable information and good fellowship. The river situation was discussed by C. B. Steward, field secretary for the Missouri River Navigation Association. He sees in the development of the Missouri River an effective curb on discriminatory freight rates in which interior shipping points now bear the cost of cheap water transportation. S. H. Thompson, president of the American Farm Bureau Federation urged that farmers meet their problems thru organizing like the industrial lines have done. Mr. Thompson believes the farmers are capable of such action. And he points with pride to the striking qualities of rural folks. "If 6 million business men had worked as hard and under the discouraging conditions that have marked the efforts of the farmer during the last six years, this country would be in a state of chaos," he said. "They simply wouldn't have lasted nearly so long as the farmer has endured his mishaps and hardships."

Resolutions adopted by the Farm Bureau recommend an increased appropriation for extension work, reiterate faith in the principle of the McNary-Haugen bill, urge tax relief, oppose repeal of cigaret law, commend work of the Missouri River Navigation Association, pledge continued support of the Capper-Tincher amendment to the Packer-Stockyard Act, commend the work of the Shippers' Advisory Boards, urge co-operation to check the corn

borer, favor centralized control of state roads, and give attention to other things of equal importance. Ralph Snyder, Manhattan, was re-elected president; Andrew Shearer, Frankfort, vice-president; and Mrs. J. C. Russell, Devon, was re-elected treasurer.

Delegates who attended the fair association meeting approved a bill which will be presented to the legislature designed to authorize only one official county fair in each county, that particular fair to receive all the county aid. And too, that the aid to the county fair association be changed from a population basis to a premium paid basis.

I. D. Graham, president of the Kansas Dairy Congress, sketched the progress of dairying in Kansas. This was over in the dairy section. "The industry has grown 900 per cent since the founding of the state dairy association," he said. "It is the only industry in Kansas that pays for its capital investment with the product of a single year." He explained that the total of the surplus dairy products last year would buy the dairy population of the state at the assessor's valuation, and buy almost all the Kansas sheep besides. Or, as he said, "The Kansas dairy surplus last year would buy all the horses in the state, and then pay for all the soybeans, flax, broomcorn, all the honey and beeswax, and have enough to build a \$10,000 filling station on each corner of the farm besides. Aside from wheat and corn, the two big crops in Kansas are alfalfa and kafir, but the dairy products last year would buy both of those crops and leave a balance of \$37,573. These same surplus products last year would buy 36,708 automobiles worth \$1,000 each, and have enough to buy two cars at a lower price equipped with shock absorbers and spare tires." That at least gives some idea of the importance of the dairy industry of Kansas.

Improvement the Keynote

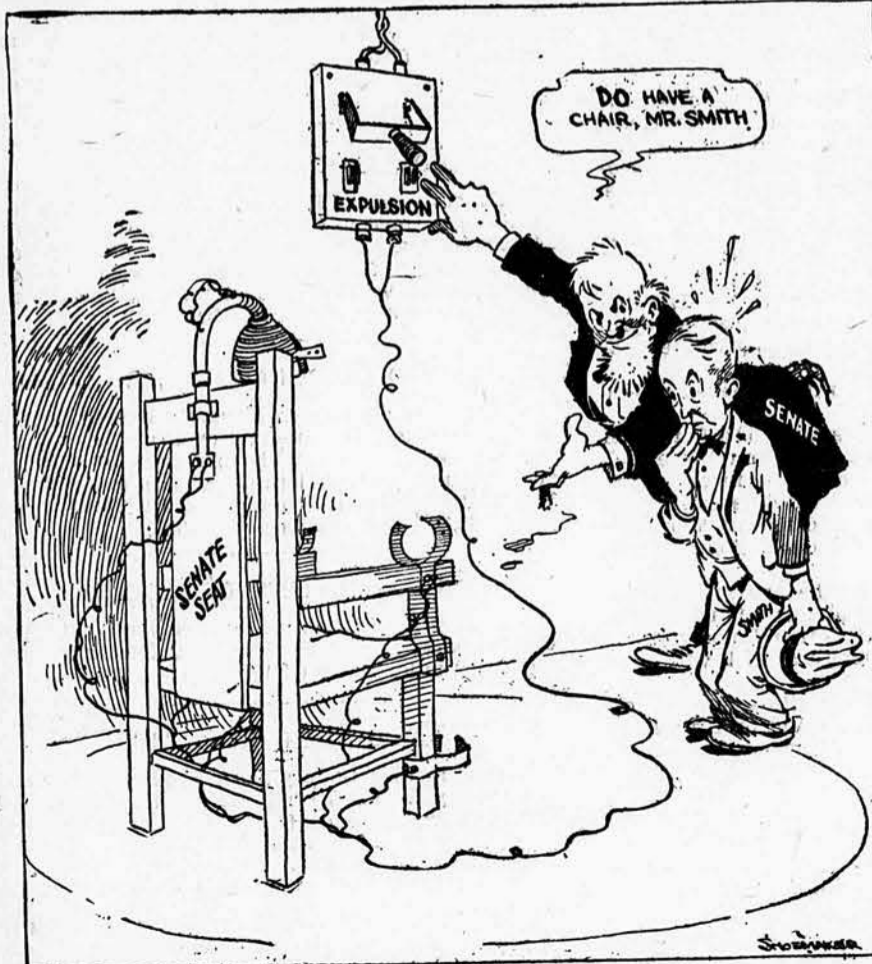
Advancement, improvement, efficiency—those were the keynotes of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture sessions, as a glance at the program will tell you. Albert Weaver, Bird City, discussed a successful system of wheat growing for Northwest Kansas; Dan D. Casement, Manhattan, talked on the business of farming. Other speakers and their topics were: Why We Should Breed More Draft Horses, D. L. Mackintosh, Manhattan; Accomplishments of the Shippers' Advisory Boards, Elmer Knutson, Washington, D. C.; Fundamentals of Co-operative Marketing, C. L. Christensen, Washington; Present Day Problems of Kansas Agriculture, E. R. Downie, Wichita; Horticulture in Kansas, J. N. Farley, Topeka; The Philosophy of Fellowship, Dr. D. W. Kurtz, McPherson; The Farm Electrification Problem, L. O. Ripley, vice-president Kansas Gas & Electric Co., Wichita; Electricity, the Housewife's Help, Mrs. J. M. Lewis, Larned; The Combine as a Factor in Wheat Production, H. B. Walker, Manhattan; Noxious Weeds of Kansas and Their Eradication, J. W. Zahnley, director of the State Seed Laboratory.

When it came to the resolutions the Kansas State Board of Agriculture tallied a majority of the votes favoring the submission of an amendment to the state constitution permitting the state to construct and maintain a state system of highways. The vote was 34 to 26. Other resolutions favor the largest practicable use of penitentiary and state reformatory inmate labor in the construction of buildings, improvement and maintenance of state-owned and state leased property, and that such labor shall be used to manufacture products that can be sold at a profit; favor the operating of nitrate producing plants owned by the Government, placing money received by the state from sale of school lands, and money from gas and oil leases, in the permanent school fund of the state; favor increased appropriations for extension work, and endorse the policy of Governor Paulen concerning flood control.

Officers of the board are, O. A. Edwards, Goodland, president; W. J. Young, McPherson, vice president; F. W. Dixon, Holton, treasurer, and J. C. Mohler, Topeka, secretary.

Getting Even

Guest—"Waiter, there is a fly in my ice cream!"
Waiter—"Let him freeze and teach him a lesson."



Why Feed Butter Fat to Pigs or Poultry?

THAT PAIL OF SKIM MILK HAS A BIG STORY TO TELL

A story of waste, extravagance, short profits, money fed to hogs and chickens that belongs in the bank account just because the separator used wasted Butter Fat. What is your separator doing? Find out by Babcock test. The result will show the amount of Butter Fat your separator is wasting, which can be saved with the IOWA Curved Disc Separator.

In thousands of tests by IOWA owners, dairy experts, at various demonstrations, the extra butter fat saved by the IOWA was just like adding another cow to the herd.

IOWA SEPARATOR

with Patented Curved Disc Bowl and the other 10 points of Superiority in construction, special features, improvements and performance which only the IOWA has put it in a class by itself—the nearest to being the most perfect separator money can buy at usual separator price.

11 POINT TEST FOR SEPARATORS

These points should be known and understood by all owners of old separators, and prospective buyers of separators. They are 11 important points to judge by. 11 Points to determine separator service, performance and satisfaction.

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The Sleeper of the Moonlit Ranges

BY EDISON MARSHALL

BUT soon his eyes were dry, and their surface lights seemed many times accentuated. He forgot the groping darkness of this black mass. The scene began to have an intense personal meaning for him. The wild figures, the rapt priestess in her white robe, the prancing holy man with his devil's head, and the old men who gesticulated and cried out with a fervor of religious ecstasy, no longer were utterly remote and foreign. As they danced on, the scene seemed more and more familiar. Its details fused, no longer fastening his senses here and there but permitting him to view the picture as a whole. This was not good for him. It dulled his critical faculties, by the exercise of which he remained aloof, and it took the every-day reality from the scene, its incongruous and mundane aspects, leaving it unearthly and enthralling. It became hard to remember that the awful figure leading the dance was just Nick Pavlof, a Russian half-breed; and it was impossible to recall the incongruity of that devil-mask of terror with the purity of priestly vestments. Oh, his robes were splendid! The sight of them lifted up the heart! The girl in the white robe was a prophetess, holy and inspired! Could the Evil One who lived in the white tepee of the mountain remain unswayed by her appeal? Watching her ecstasy, would he not forget to tend his fires? Would his rage not be assuaged by the dance she and her people did in his honor?

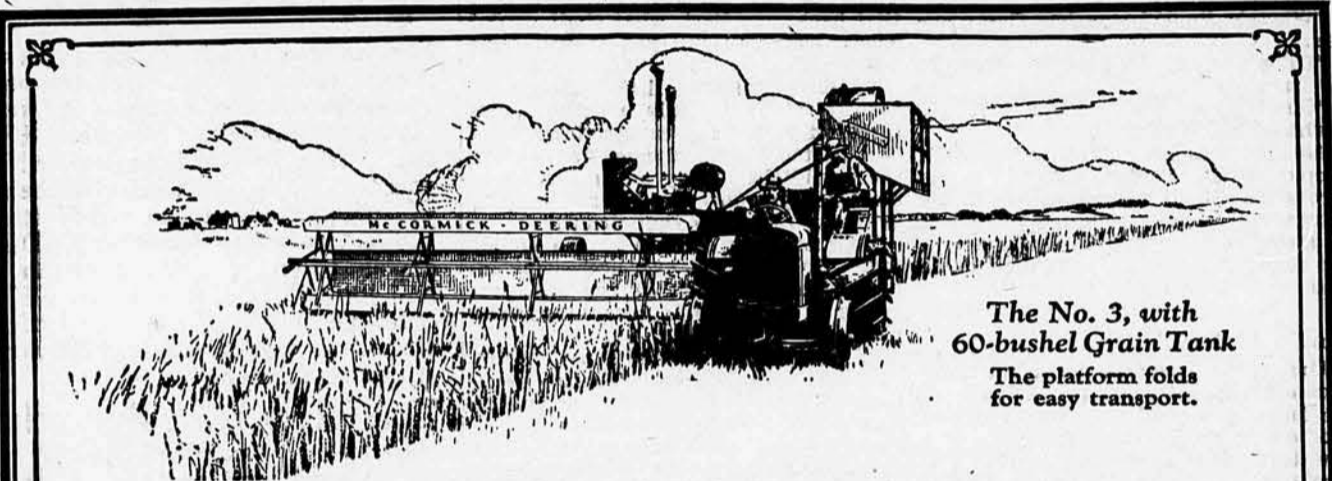
he almost cried out. Boom, bom. . . Boom, bom. . . Boom, bom. . . Boom! —with a slowly increasing tempo. The dance approached its apex of frenzy and madness. Backward and forward, up and down — Boom, bom. . . Boom, bom. . . Boom! The girl in the white robe fell screaming to the ground, and the dancers wove back and forth about her. The witch-doctor yelled in his transports. . . And now Paul, standing rigid at one side and watching with stark pale face and starting eyes, beheld the dawn of a miracle. Slowly he became aware of a growing shadow over the amphitheater. The moving figures were perceptibly dimming before his eyes. Their faces were not so plain; the devil-mask of the priest became a nightmare thing,

a symbol to crouch before and worship as the carmine glare upon it faded to a dull, angry glow. The volcanic light was not so vivid now. Lifting his worshiping eyes he saw that the flame, bursting out of Pavlof's crater, was noticeably less. The vengeful fire of the gods was burning down. No wonder the dancers yielded themselves to frenzy. They flung into a wild abandon awful to see. Was not the red glare dulling and dying? They were dancing away the Devil Fire! The fire-god had seen them, and was appeased. The village would not be destroyed and buried under ashes. He had heard their supplications, and he was letting the torch of death burn down. Their devil-dance had propitiated the Evil One.

"You'd Better Get Up"
Boom, bom! Boom, bom! Boom, bom, Boom! The drum beat in tune with Paul's heart. With a loud cry he left his place and sprang in among them. Backward and forward, up and down! They closed in about him, dancing in a climax of ecstasy. He

swung into the mad rhythm. Backward, forward, to the hollow roar of the drum, in the worship of the true but long neglected god. Hoping to protect him against an attack by stealth, Grace had induced Bert to sleep in Carter's tent, just to one side of hers, rather than on the open ground in front. Here he would be equally in readiness in case she had need of him, and he was out of reach of a knife-thrust from the darkness. Under the sheltering canvas he was not wakened by the radiance in the sky, and he did not discover the activity in the crater until the low beat of a drum aroused him from his heavy sleep. On opening his eyes he was immediately aware of some strange brightness outside. The ruddy glow came but wanly thru the canvas, yet he saw the florid sky thru a slit at the tent door. He got up, glanced once at the flaming mountain, then awakened Carter. Without pausing completely to dress, he went to the door of Grace's tent and called. "You'd better get up, Miss

Memories
The witchery of the scene grew with the passing moments. The sacred mountain with its torch of flame lit the ranges and the sea, and Paul thought it must be hurling its onyx glare clear beyond the sea and beyond the world and far into space. It was impossible to remember that millions slept and went about their dull pursuits in utter ignorance of this cosmic outburst, and that to millions more it was only a low gleam on the sky line, far to the north and west. To him this village and the craggy waste about it was the whole world. The caldron among the rocks where the brown folk danced gathered the ruddy light. The waste was steeped in diabolic fire. Old gods, for a long time neglected but never quite forgotten, stalked thru the land again. None of this was new to Paul. . . . Palsied areas of his memory were heated and stimulated, and now he knew that he had seen all this before. In dreams he hardly knew that he had dreamed he had seen this same red sky arching the red world. In the remote and infinite labyrinths of the germ-plasm out of which his being came the scene had lurked, unglimped; the high peak pouring its flame into the sky, the barren hills alight, the priest and his people dancing in atonement. . . . It had all been branded on his soul. It was all true. It had happened long ago. The vista had lurked forever somewhere back of his eyes. It was recorded indelibly on a racial memory that was his heritage. This was the land of the mountain-makers! The forges of the giants roared in their subterranean workshops. This was the country of the Dancing People, the inspired and wondrous folk who talked with gods! Backward and forward, up and down! The rhythm lived in the very warp and woof of his being. It was much more a part of him than his English speech or these strange clothes he wore. . . . The first beat of the kettle-drum rolled to his ear. He started, recoiling as if in horror, then waited frozen and inert. It came again. . . . This was more than sound; it was a veritable shock that surged and tingled to the last filament of nerve. This too was old; and the chords of an infinite memory echoed the low, deep, moving resonance. He heard it booming thru the ages. Boom! The beat was louder now, more compelling. In the little, breath-taking pause before it came he knew a suspense so racking and intense that



The No. 3, with 60-bushel Grain Tank
The platform folds for easy transport.

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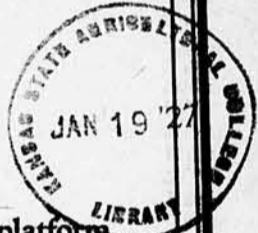
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Crowell," he told her quietly. "We may have to get out of here on a moment's notice."

She started violently, knowing a most real terror, but the mood behind his subdued tone steadied and calmed her. When she answered her voice was rather quiet. "Are the men coming?"

"No. I don't think we need fear them now. Pavlof is shooting off a little—nothing but fire and smoke as yet. I think we'd better get ready, tho, and pull out down the valley as soon as we can. You'd better dress for travel."

"I'll be ready as soon as I can."

"Good, but take all the time that's necessary. Get your warm things together and other things you absolutely have to have. I'll be with you in a minute."

Bert returned to Carter's tent to find the older man in a flurry of excitement, but he also was steadied by the sight of his guide's swift but quiet preparations. In a moment both men were completely dressed, and Bert had strapped on a light pack, containing a blanket or two, his axe, and a few other articles needed for travel in the waste country. The twain met Grace outside her door.

"Where's Paul?" was her first question.

"I don't know. He may be asleep in his barabara."

"One of you must go and see. He might be killed in his bed."

As Bert was busy packing the girl's simple outfit, Carter offered to go across the village and arouse Paul. He returned in a few minutes to report an unsuccessful quest. Paul was not in his house, nor was he anywhere to be seen.

"And Good Luck"

The confused sounds which all three had heard and no one had spoken of, the faint cries stealing thru the silence and broken by the rhythmic boom of a low drum were now made clear. "The whole village is having some sort of a jamboree in that place back of the church," Carter told them. "I could hear 'em plain when I was over at Paul's place—yelling and crying like crazy people. I couldn't see any of 'em, because they're down in a hollow. What do you suppose they're doing?"

"They're doing the devil-dance, I guess," Bert replied. "It is one of the tribal customs."

"You don't think—" Grace paused, fighting a bitter fight against her rising fear. "You don't think he's with them?"

Bert looked into her pale face, lit by spectral fire. "I shouldn't think so. But I can't imagine where he could be—"

"Oh, why doesn't he come!"

"If he doesn't come before I finish this little packing, we'll go look for him."

Carter turned a drawn face toward the fiery mountain. "If you don't mind, I'm going to start now," he told them. "It'll save time in the end—you know I can't travel as fast as the rest of you. Could I be of any help by staying?"

"Not the least, that I know of," Bert assured him. "I think it would be a good plan for you to start on." He looked to Grace for confirmation.

"Yes," she agreed. "Don't worry about us. We'll catch up with you."

"Follow straight down this river," Bert advised. "You can't get lost. At the river mouth you'll find a barabara, occupied by a half-breed trapper from one of the more civilized villages. He'll take you in and take care of you till we can pick you up. If there is a flood of lava down this valley, go up on the hills."

"Do you think there will be?"

"I don't know. All these mountains are potential volcanoes, and many of them puff up from time to time with-

out doing much harm. If it was another Katmai, tho, we'd have to run for our lives."

"Good-by then—and good luck!"

It was a sporting farewell, uttered rather cheerfully in the face of these Plutonic fires; and both of his friends paused in their thought to wish him well. They saw him start down the long, red gorge.

Bert finished his packing—rolling up a light outfit for Paul to carry—and now, except for the latter's mysterious absence—they were ready to go. Grace still maintained a semblance of composure, due partly to the suggestion of her companion's attitude, partly to the temper of her basic steel. She was a thoroughbred, and she never showed it more than now.

Little Danger?

"He doesn't seem to be coming," Bert told her. "I think I'd better go and look at the native dance. He might have been curious enough to go with them and watch them."

"Oh, you mustn't go near them—"

"How else are we going to find Paul?"

"I don't know. . . . We must find him, but yet I'd sooner—no, I take that back. . . . Bert, what shall we do? Those men will kill you if you come near—"

"There's mighty little danger of that, I think. I really believe they've forgotten about the candlesticks. They will be too busy trying to dance away the devil-light to pay any attention to me. They probably are lost in hysteria, by now. Listen to that drum!"

Both of them could hear the hollow sound, rolling in at ever-decreasing intervals as the spirit of the rite progressed. "Oh, let's do something!" she pleaded.

"I'm trying to decide what to do. . . . And now I know! They're dancing too fast and hard to be on the lookout for me. They are down in that rocky hollow behind the church. I can get up to them easy without being seen, and if Paul is there I can spot him. Then I'll try to get word to him. If you'll wait here —"

"I don't dare wait here, Bert. I'm going with you—"

"No. There's not much danger, but I believe it's safer for you here."

"Just the same, I'm going with you. Oh, don't you know that if anything happens to you I'm lost, anyway? They wouldn't spare me. Paul couldn't protect me—even if he'd try!"

For the first time since she had known him he reached and seized her hands. His eyes searched hers. "If that is so, why can't we go on and leave him?"

"Because I have to be sure. . . . I must know for sure. . . ."

He did not know exactly what she meant. Possibly she also did not know. One thing, however, he knew: his obligation to Paul was not done yet. Until she freed him, he must work for Paul as well as for her.

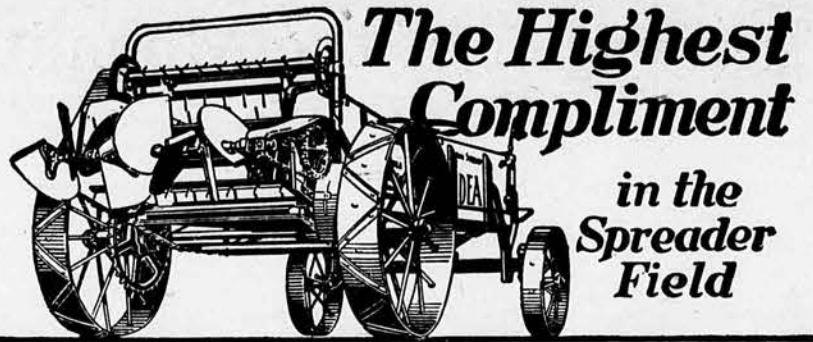
"You stay here, and I'll bring word at once," he said.

"No. If he is there with the others, you might need me to bring him. He hates you. He won't come for you. Anyway, where you go I'm going too. I'm safer with you than in this tent alone. I feel it, and I know it's true. You are my only hope."

"My People"

They went together thru the town, and presently they were making their way along the base of the mountain. Bert knew the lay of the land in every detail, and despite the garish gleam illuminating the village he was able to guide her in safety behind one of the crags on the farther rim of the amphitheater.

"The light's dying down a little," he told her as they crept up to the edge. "If Paul's here, we may be able to get hold of him and take him away



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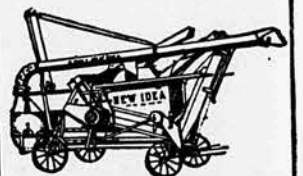
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—From the Chicago Tribune
The First Casualty After the St. Lawrence Waterway is Opened

without showing ourselves. . . . It's quite a little darker."

Together they peered thru a cleft in the crag. And at what she saw, as she looked down at those ghost-ridden, darkened souls, she sobbed.

Bert did not speak. No gesture or movement showed that he had seen. With a poignancy of longing a lesser man could not feel, he wanted to take her in his arms, to close her dry, wide eyes with his kiss, to warm her chilled breast against his—but like her, he must be sure. . . . He was not a superman, but a faltering human being, and he dared not stretch out his arms. The only soul that he knew was his own, and it was timid and lonely, and it was not in him to know that hers might be lonely too.

It racked the man to see her heart draining empty before his eyes. He longed for the relief of her tears. . . . At last her stiffened body relaxed, and she met his eyes, themselves deep creases filled with fire.

"Bert—is he—one of them?" she whispered. He read her trembling lips, rather than heard her.

"Can't you see?"

"Yes. . . . It is clear enough now. I should have known, long ago."

There was a second's portentous pause. "Shall we go?" he asked softly.

"Yes. We may as well go."

He turned to lead her back the way he had come, but now a new madness in the throng below froze them in their places. Paul, prancing in ecstasy between the two weaving lines, suddenly stopped dead-still with lifted arms. His mood flashed to the others like lightning, and every moving form grew fixed under his rapt gaze. To a curious spectator this would have been a wonderful example of the power of suggestion. The dancers were already close to a hypnotic trance, and they were keenly sensitive to this Priest who had returned from beyond the seas. . . . But it was not curiosity that looked a girl's gaze upon him. It was horror.

The drummer held his hand. A profound silence fell over the amphitheater, broken at last by Paul's exalted voice.

"My people!" he cried. "It is I, your Chief from far away, who will tell you why this evil has come upon us!"

An old man straightened in his place. "We hear you, Great Chief Long-Journey Paul!" Sleepy Owl replied, speaking for all this straining, wide-eyed throng.

"The Girl Too?"

"A voice has spoken in my ear," Paul went on, his voice ringing with self-belief. "Were not the holy emblems stolen from the altar just to-night? My people, the Great Spirit is angry. That is why his flames leap into the sky. We cannot drive them away with dancing! They die down, but they leap up again. See, they are leaping high again now! Bert, your foe, has brought this upon us. Chase him down, my brothers. Only the thief's life can save us from the flames. Destroy him or the Great Spirit will destroy us."

The tribesmen understood the spirit if not the full meaning of the dramatic words. It was a curious fact that even those who spoke no English seemed to leap to the idea without translation by their fellows; perhaps thru some psychic gift which finds its fullest expression during mass-frenzy, perhaps simply because they had heard Bert's name. No doubt a strange, perverted sincerity ran thru Paul's charge. In some exiled consciousness he knew

Bert had not stolen the sacred emblems, and indeed he knew the full story of that theft better than any man in the tribe, but in this mad hour such knowledge was lost to him. His self-bias could lie to him at will, and he would believe it. His hatred, superseding all other emotion, could actually burn out and eradicate the truth from his mind, blinding him to all he did not wish to see.

"The girl too?" a woman's voice cried. This was the most terrible voice that had been lifted up so far, and the zeal behind it sealed Grace's doom with the tribesmen. Bert heard the voice above the stream of his thoughts, and he recognized it as Veda's. In it was that unearthly fury with which a primitive woman will fight for her lover or her child, and it was charged with venom. "Bert steal'm candlestick, give to her. He her fellow. Grace—she die too!"

Paul hesitated, but Nick Pavlof answered for him. "Death to the whites!" he proclaimed in English. He stood up on one of the smaller crags and shook his clenched hands toward the village. "Bert—the girl—the old man!" Then, in the vernacular: "He speaks true—they have brought this trouble on us. She has betrayed you, Long-Journey Paul, and us too. Death to all the whites."

The crowd took up the cry. Overborne by their fervor, their pseudo-religious hysteria which can be one of the most deadly emotions known to humankind, Paul gave up hope of saving Grace. It was a small price to pay if the red curse were lifted. He had lost her anyway—she was an alien and a stranger—and the Devil Fire was leaping up again.

Bert Was Busy!

It was cheap enough if those fire-spirits, leaping ever higher in dread and awful splendor, were driven back into their rocky vaults. He would sacrifice her freely to his remembered deity—the Fear-God who ruled his people. Besides, it would mean full feeding for the Fear-God of hate in his heart.

"Death to the whites!" he echoed, because he was a brown man. He had no idea what he was saying. The men reached and seized their rifles.

While the fanatical throng below was condemning himself and his companion to death, Bert was busy counting his chances. It was apparent at once he could not lead back the way he had come. The natives cut off the open end of the valley, and standing on a rocky eminence, Nick Pavlof had most of the immediate territory under surveillance. Except for the fact that they were lying in a depression in the hill he would have already spied the twain and set on his dogs. To steal by unnoticed was out of the question. The mounting flame from Pavlof's crater lit up the hollows and dispelled every friendly shadow that might have concealed their flight.

Bert counted up his chances, and he found but one. This one chance looked to him rather favorable, so he played it for all he had. He and his companion would not attempt to leave their hiding-place for the present. He thought it probable that the entire, pious crowd would rush out the natural exit of rocks at the opposite end of the amphitheater and swoop down upon his house. While they were searching for him he might lead Grace across the village and over the divide to Otter Creek. There were good reasons why he would refrain from giving them a race up the mountain behind him. He was a fast runner, but he wanted an open trail. After a short climb he would encounter a barrier which human beings cannot ordinarily cross—the deep snow that enfolds the higher reaches of the Aleutian range. Those trackless drifts, softened now by a thaw, might conceivably be passed with the aid of snowshoes and superhuman effort, but the former were out of reach in his barabara, and the latter came and went by the will of the gods. Besides, he would not choose to flee toward the flaming crater.

Grace was watching his face for a signal; and he simply touched his lips. Then both lay flat in the little hollow. The event seemed to be working out as he had anticipated. All the tribesmen were running back thru the village on the man-hunt. Very likely they would discover evidences of packing and flight, and would sweep on a short distance down the valley, giving him-

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self and the girl a fighting chance to cross the village and climb the perilous but comparatively low divide to Otter Creek. Once there, he could lose his pursuers in the hills. Of course they would see him on the naked, fire-lit cliffs and give chase, but he would not begrudge them this. They could not follow as fast as he could fly, provided he kept out of range of rifle-bullets, and tracking him, they would not encounter and destroy Rufus Carter, on his way to the river mouth. If a few of the more stout-hearted natives ran Bert down in the caverns of the cliffs, he would be glad to give them satisfaction. In the close work on the rocks Paul's pistol might prove useful after all. . . .

Toward the Divide

But he was only dreaming, and he knew it. The trail was not open yet. Surely the tribesmen were making a thoro and conscientious search! And now he saw two of the villagers moving off in what he considered a most alarming direction. They had gone just where he had hoped no one would think of going—toward the divide on the opposite side of the village.

One of these two was Sleepy Owl, the chief; the other was Veda. Bert feared them in his heart above all others in the tribe. Had these two, working separately, arrived at tactics which he could not combat? They were a dangerous pair, the wisdom of one complementing the jealous hate of the other.

He had been grim and cold before, but now his iron look gave way to a profound tenderness for the girl at his side.

"Miss Crowell," he whispered, gravely, "I think our chances are fading."

"I'm not sure, but it looks to me like that she-devil is leading him up the hill so they can look over the village. If they do that, they'll see us sure. Then we'll have to fight."

"We couldn't fight against them all," she told him soberly.

"Not here, anyway. . . . We'll play the game as long as we can. Lie perfectly still. They may overlook us—"

Bert's fear was now proved a certainty. The two began to climb up the cliff, and in her dreadful zeal, the squaw took the crags like a mountain-ewe. In the vivid, awful light from the crater the two in hiding could see her every motion. Presently she paused, and turning around, looked down over the village. The fugitives were in plain sight of her now. The old chief crawled up and stood beside her. . . . They seemed to be looking everywhere except directly toward the hollow where their prey crouched. Soon they climbed down and made their way leisurely toward their fellows.

"They didn't see us," Grace whispered.

"I can't see how they missed us," Bert muttered. "I wish I could be

sure they weren't pretending. These are a treacherous people—"

Risking exposure, he lifted his head above the hollow to watch. He saw the two spies disappear behind a barabara, and presently a number of the villagers ran to join them, summoned by a secret signal. Others followed, and a good part of the tribe were seen assembled around their chief.

Knowing what lay before him, Bert waited to be sure. He saw the tribesmen begin to deploy in a long, crescent that is the time-honored battle-line of the Indian; and the chief, excited past restraint, pointed an arm in toward the amphitheater. And now Bert knew that the waiting time was done.

He had already slipped off his pack, retaining his camp-axe, knife, and pistol. Now he reached a hand and lifted Grace to her feet. Thrusting her before him as a she-bear thrusts its cub, he began the race up the mountain.

The instant that he showed himself upon the crags a triumphant cry went up from the villagers. Bert had known all the wilderness voices, some of them sweet but many fearful and cruel, and he had listened to the fierce cries of the beasts of prey, but he had never heard a sound like this, that of a people changed to wolves. The horror it wakened could easily cost him the last vestige of his falling chance, bewilder him and cast him helpless into their hands.

Because they were busy with firing, the men's cries echoed in the rocks and died away, but the squaws clamored in increasing excitement. Presently the rifles added their spiteful voices.

Up the Mountain

The fugitives could not hope to reach the cliffs leading to Otter Creek. Their foes would cut them off or bring them down with rifle fire. They must take the direct course up the mountain. Bullets whistled about them, cracking on the rocks on all sides, and regarding these Bert had but one consolation. This was unutterably grim: that any bullet which struck her must strike him too, running in front of him as she was, and that any bullet felling him would also destroy the girl, not leaving her to the mercy of the howling savages.

Like Charles IX, who stood at the casement of his castle on an unspeakable day of an all-but-forgotten century and cried, "My God, they are escaping!" Paul could not hold aloof from the murder-madness. He also emptied his rifle at the fugitives. Fortunately he was an indifferent shot, and the cruel dumdums in their jackets of steel whistled harmlessly by. If Bert lived, he would never again fire in sport at a fleeing animal.

The distance was about two hundred yards at the start, not a difficult range if the tribesmen took careful



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... The frenzy of the latter was now the couple's salvation. As usual in a crisis, the natives fired more or less at random, at times actually forgetting to sight at all. Their befouled pieces were none too accurate, the red light was deceptive, and they were clumsy shots to start with. The range increased as Bert and his charge raced up the mountain.

Many of the braves were close to exhaustion from the devil-dance, and soon dropped in the rear. The others lost time as they paused to fire, and what was more important, not one of them possessed the physical prowess and stamina to race on such a course with Bert. Helping Grace did not seem to retard him. He had strength to spare, and since her movements were swift enough to keep her on her feet, his hand at her waist swept her along as if a kindly Providence had given her wings.

Victory Was Certain

As the chase was prolonged the tribesmen dropped farther and farther behind, because all of them were now carrying a burden far heavier than the beloved weight which Bert thrust before him up the steep slope. This was the burden of their fear. They had not left the Fear-God in their rocky crypt below. The devil-mask that symbolized him had been dropped off and forsaken, but he ran with them still. His hand was upon them, just as Bert's hand was upon Grace, but it held them back rather than hurled them on. Its cold touch on their hearts checked their strongest exertions. It was not Bert whom they dreaded now, his eye or his hand or his dream. He was only one, unarmed for all they knew, and they were many with rifles. But they did dread, with a deathly, revouring dread, the Fire-God dancing on the mountain.

Bert and the white squaw climbed straight toward him, but the Aleuts did not follow with good spirit. The Fire-God was a mystery to them, a weird and awful specter beyond their wit to know. They could never look him in the face. He was Satan in garments of flame. . . .

Besides, the hunters could afford to be patient. Their prey might not conceivably escape. Let the mad squaw, Joe's sister, shriek at them—they need not follow her into the blood-red drifts. Rather would they call their victims down with singing bullets. If these failed, a little waiting would win for them in the end.

They had virtually won already. The white people were trapped. Beyond them lay the impassable snow, extending over Pavlof's shoulder on the peaks beyond, and neither fuel nor food grew upon the mountain. Even Bert, the White Wolf, could not survive here, nor could he break thru and escape. When the flames died down or when the cold set in, the tribal victory was certain.

The men lingered in nests of rock and tried their hands at sharp-shooting. Their quarry had doubled the original distance from them now, and this range demanded the most careful sighting, yet because some pains were taken with the rifles Bert and Grace were actually in more danger than before. A high-powered bullet carries almost point-blank for four hundred yards, and tho this is a long shot, even for a good marksman, out of so many bullets one was likely to go true.

With never a glance behind, the two climbed steadily on, trusting to distance to scatter the hail of lead. They reached snow-line in less than a half-hour's climb; and here, sheltered behind a large boulder, they took their first rest.

Close to Collapse

Sorely needed it was. Even Bert was suffering acutely from the long climb, his heart drumming and his lungs aching as he gulped the thin, cool air. Grace was dangerously close to collapse. Stark pale, her temples wet with cold drops, she tried to speak, but her breath failed, and she wilted in his arms. These were her only haven now. They would hold her from the chill enmity of the snow. She lay a long time in silence, and Bert peered down at his foes.

"Bert!" she whispered at last. "Yes, Grace." He called her so. "I can't go on. My heart's pounding to shreds. You give me the pistol and go on."

His arms trembled and tightened; and his eyes smiled even tho his lips were grave. "Grace, we'll play this thing thru together," he told her.

She smiled too, in ineffable bravery; and he knew that the gayety that was the soul of her was only sleeping, not dead. "But you mustn't hang back—for me," she went on. "I mean it, Bert. Somehow, it has come to mean a great deal—whether you come thru. There's no use of throwing away your life when you can't save me anyway. . . . Maybe you can push thru and out, if you go on and leave me. . . . Your life is very dear to me—"

"Grace, we'll play it thru together." The iron of the man was in his rapt, still tone. "Dear, I want you to understand. When I loved you, I gave myself to you, wholly and utterly, and I kept nothing back. My life is yours. I'm not a child, to go from one thing to another. You saved my soul as surely as a holy priest ever saved the soul of a heathen, and it's yours to keep or throw away, then and now and forever—but I won't throw it away for any man's life, mine or any other.

"My life doesn't mean a great deal to me, but this other thing does. Up here alone, where I've had a chance to think, I've thought out how little and fleeting and unimportant life is. This dream of mine is important. It is the one thing that is mine, that can never be taken away from me. A germ can take my life, but God alone can

take away my dream. . . . What a man dreams maybe doesn't make any difference, as long as he is steadfast in it. . . . You are my dream, and I can never have another.

"Do you suppose any number of years on this earth could pay for throwing it away? I'd rather be with you, in this last hour, and see it thru at your side, than live a whole lifetime of riches and glory somewhere else. . . . Those men down there can't hurt me. They can't take away anything I value, except as they hurt you."

"Then—then if they can't hurt you, they can't hurt me either!" She reached up her arm and drew his head down to hers and kissed the mist out of his eyes. "We'll laugh at 'em in the end."

For a long time she held him thus. He knew the glory of her lips. Her kiss was chaste and sweet like the rest of her, imaging her, conveying her to him, never wholly to be lost again by any disaster life might heap upon him. Indeed, no evil or man could ever harm him now. All debts were paid. Life itself, until lately the great insolence, was atoned for.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Little Boy: "Look, Ma, the circus has come to town; there's one of the clowns."

Ma: "Hush, darling. That's not a clown. That's just a college man."—The American Boy.

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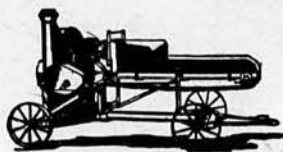
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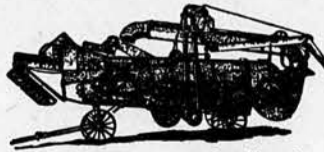
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And Then Came the Oysters!

But at the Next Grange Meeting the Folks Will Discuss the Banking Laws

BY HARLEY HATCH

WE HAD one of the best meetings of the season last night at Sunnyside Grange. The newly elected officers were installed, and the new Master had taken his place when he was interrupted by two of the younger members of the Grange, who came up to his station and deposited two big pressure cookers full of hot oysters, informing the Master that not only was he now holding the highest office in the local Grange, but that it was, in addition, his birthday. This was one time when he was really and completely surprised. Then followed a time of enjoyment for the oyster lovers and a good evening visit for all present. The program for the next meeting includes a discussion of the bank guarantee question, the speakers on both sides having been instructed to dig out everything they could both for and against the law. I find that most depositors feel they should have more protection; that they should be placed on an equality with the county and state in having security for their money. Most of them know that Nebraska, with total losses of 27 million dollars, has pulled the guarantee thru intact, and that not a dollar has been lost to any depositor in any Nebraska state bank since 1910.

Easy Weather on Feed

Another of the best winter weeks I ever saw has passed, and we, as yet, have made no draft on our stored roughness, either from shock or stack. Such weather is worth much to the farmers of Kansas; it is saving of both feed and fuel, besides being the best weather of the whole year in which to live. For the benefit of our readers living in other states, I will say there is no frost in the ground or ice on ponds and streams. Plows are going on many farms, largely to prepare ground for early oats sowing. Ground so plowed often can be worked two weeks earlier in the spring than ground covered with stalks and trash. Our livestock is still on the same routine the animals have followed all winter, a feed of cottoncake in the morning, a run around the straw stacks until noon, and then the afternoon in the corn stalks.

But Cottoncake Helps

One of the jobs on this farm during the last week has been the taking up of all temporary fences. Part of this fence has been moved to a 30-acre field of corn stalks which has not yet been pastured. The cattle have a 30-acre field of stalks pretty well eaten down, and this afternoon we will shift them to the new pasture, where weather permitting, they should find feed in plenty until February 15 at least. Other farmers report a great saving of feed, and, with January half gone, there should be rough feed in plenty to last until grass comes. We have hauled up some of the corn fodder which we cut last fall, and find it in much better condition than we expected. We often have had much better feed, it is true, but it is not nearly so discolored as we expected to find it, and there is virtually none of it rotten. Those farmers who have been feeding such fodder say their stock is doing well on it, if a little cottoncake is fed in connection. Probably as much credit for the good condition of the stock is due the weather as the feed, however.

A Heavy Corn Movement

All elevators and grain dealers in this part of Kansas report the receipt of much more corn than they expected. Elevators in this locality fully expected to be shipping in corn before this time; instead, they are shipping it out, and much is yet coming to market. One elevator man who expected to ship in corn to fill his feeding orders told me this week that he had nearly 9,000 bushels of corn in the elevator, and plenty still coming. The yield of corn here was larger than expected, but the quality is about as poor as this part of Kansas ever puts out.

The sopping wet condition of the entire fall greatly damaged not only corn, but kafir as well. Virtually all the corn sold grades around No. 4; the price is around 58 cents a bushel, although feeders are paying much more. Most kafir matured a seed crop early; then came the tremendous rains which blackened the ripe seed and started out another crop of heads on the same stalks. Many of these heads nearly matured, but the grain has a green cast, which, with the high moisture content, makes our local kafir poorly fitted to go up against the good grain of Oklahoma and Texas. For this kafir local elevators are paying from 46 to 48 cents a bushel.

Plenty of Cane Seed

Some time ago I received a letter from a farmer at Norcatur, who stated that the folks there had raised no good kafir or cane seed in their locality, and he wished to know if I could find some farmer here who had such seed, especially cane, for sale. I have lost his address, but if he will write again I think I can put him in touch with plenty of farm raised cane seed in Southern Kansas. I also have received a number of letters from Northwest Kansas from farmers wishing to buy seed in less than car lots. I took the matter up with our local elevator man, and he says not to try to get kafir seed from this part of the state, owing to damage by continuous rain. He advises buying seed in South Kansas or Oklahoma. As for kafir for feed, there is plenty of it for sale here in car lots. As I said in a foregoing paragraph, it is not of the highest grade, but it will make good feeding grain. It is being sold by growers here at less than 50 cents a bushel, but the elevator man who buys it could not, of course, put it out at that price. The price of kafir is a great disappointment to farmers here who have raised a large amount to sell. They fully expected 75 cents a bushel, but are forced to take less than 50 cents.

'Rah for the Amateurs!

The boy on this farm is highly elated because his homemade broadcasting set works. It took two or three days of adjusting before he could pick up other amateur stations, but he kept at it until one noon he announced that he had been talking 9DHE at Neosho Rapids. Since then he has talked with a number of other stations within a

radius of 30 to 40 miles. He has not battery power to get outside of Eastern Kansas at present. As he sat for hours calling into his set before getting a response, he reminded me of Whitcomb Riley's tree toad that "got up soon and hollered 'til noon." But like the tree-toad, he finally "fetched 'er," and was one pleased lad. There is an amateur world of radio of which we, with our radio sets tuned from 200 to 500 meters, know nothing. It takes a low wave set to get them, and then you will hear them talking among themselves for distances of 500 to 700 miles. One of these amateurs in Iowa picked up a radio message for me from Vermont, wrote it down and sent it to me by mail. These amateurs pass such messages along from station to station as my message was passed. Don't write me anything about how to make these sending sets; this radio lingo is all Greek to me; I don't know an ampere from a volt.

Hearing is Important!

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

When you see a child who is "deaf and dumb," remember that 9 times in 10 he is only dumb because he cannot hear, and therefore has not learned speech. Such a child can be taught to speak and also can learn lip reading, so that he eventually may be able to mingle with his fellow men without serious handicap. But how much better it would have been had he not lost his hearing!

Very few children are born deaf. There are many diseases of infancy that cause a loss of hearing, the chief being scarlet fever, which is accountable for 10 per cent of the deaf mutes in this country. If scarlet fever or measles should attack your child, bear well in mind that hearing is one of the things to safeguard.

How to do it? Simply by following the doctor's instructions in every respect, not only while the disease is active but until full recovery is made. Ear troubles in these diseases are most frequent when the worst of the attack is over and the child seems to be convalescing. He is hard to manage, begs to be up, and wants to run outdoors. The discipline of the mother must back up the doctor's orders very strictly at this time. Ear complications are serious. They may lead to death from brain involvement, and at the very least they imperil hearing and speech. If a young child who has learned to talk becomes deaf, great vigilance is needed to help the little one to retain such habits of speech as have been acquired.

Let no parent consider a "running ear" a matter of light importance. If it results from scarlet fever the discharge is contagious, and it may infect other children long after the quarantine has been removed. No matter what

its cause, it is dangerous to the child and requires expert treatment. Home care may only aggravate it. I know of a case in which the mother applied peroxide of hydrogen so persistently that she washed away all the healthy granulations, and destroyed an eardrum that might have been saved. Get expert treatment for such troubles and get it early.

Build Up the Body

I am a mother of three children, the eldest 9 and the youngest 4. I have never been sick and am strong, but I am so forgetful! I can't remember things very long or think clearly or quickly much of the time. It worries me, and I wonder what could be the cause of it. I have lots of housework to do, and feel tired and worn out much of the time. As I am so forgetful that causes me more work. Is there any help for me, or am I likely to end up in the insane asylum? L. E. D.

It is a curious thing that folks who really have symptoms that may lead to the insane asylum seldom recognize them. This writer is suffering dullness and discouragement from overwork and a lack of sleep. It may be that she also has obstinate constipation, or some other form of body poison. If she gets this cleared up, takes plenty of rest and receives a little encouragement she will laugh at her fears.

An Operation is Needed

My little daughter, 7 years old, has had a protruding navel since birth. I fear it will be a weak spot as she grows older. Is there a belt made that she can wear? A. C.

If this is a real hernia the only effective treatment at her age is to have it repaired by a surgical operation. Not infrequently I have found that such a protrusion is only skin deep. The tissues beneath are sound, and the bowel is not involved. In such cases no treatment is needed. It is unwise to condemn a young child to the lifelong nuisance of a truss or belt.

Are Women Inferior?

Is a girl's mind either different or inferior to that of a boy's? Are all letters as those, asking for information kept on record? E. G.

It depends entirely on what you mean by mind. Woman's brain averages less in weight than man's, but woman's intelligence is in no way inferior. Yet there is a difference so marked that recognition is readily made of "womanly traits" and "manly traits." You are asking a big question that cannot be answered in a brief sentence.

Letters written to this department are destroyed as soon as answered.

Equipment Cut Overhead

(Continued from Page 3)

tractor does a profitable bit of work with the watermelons. It is necessary to have new ground every year for them, and Clemence likes to break sod ground whenever it is possible to get such land. Of course, he rents for the most part, and to get new ground every year he has to go several miles from home at times. "If I had a drive a team back and forth I wouldn't get much done," he said. "But as it is I can have my tractor on the ground all rigged up ready to go, and I get there in a hurry in the car."

Clemence makes his tractor do a maximum amount of work in tending the melon crop. First he goes the rounds with the disk, disking over other middle. He then fastens a planter a 2 by 8, on top of the disk and hooks up a cultivator to each end of it. In this way, when he starts around again he is disking one middle and cultivating two rows in the one operation. He uses extra rims on the tractor. It takes a man to run it and one man on each cultivator. Clemence has one man all the time and hires extra hands as they are needed. It costs him about \$2,500 a year for help. Figuring out other expenses he finds that on the average about one-third of the gross income is profit. What he is doing is working up a fine business in plants and seed. Right now he has three incomes from the sweet potato business—the plants, seed and market potatoes, and storage money. Clemence doesn't try to handle livestock in connection with his 110 acres of truck. It would be necessary to neglect the stock, especially during planting and harvesting, and he says he wouldn't have a very clear conscience if he did that.

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—no other tobacco is like it!



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

Brute Strength

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

The "U.S." Blue Ribbon Walrus slips right on over your shoes. Its smooth rubber surface washes clean like a boot. Made either red or black—4 or 5 buckles



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

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

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

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

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

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

"U.S." Blue Ribbon Boots

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

United States Rubber Company

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

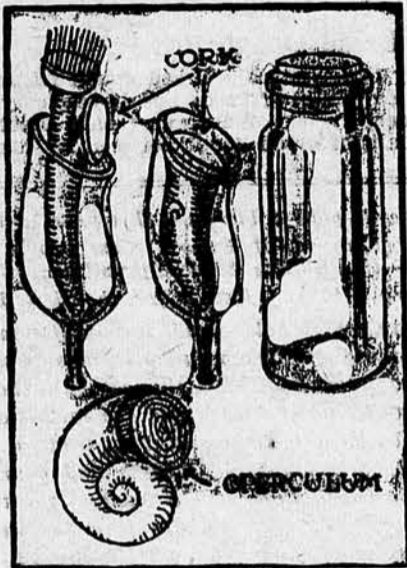


Trade Mark



Here's Fun For Every Boy and Girl

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Pyxicola's Glass Bottle

If you were to be offered a prize for naming some invention of man's which had not been already invented by Nature, what device would you mention?

Surely, you might think that anything as artificial as a glass bottle and its cork would be entirely original with man! Yet even here, Mother Nature's ingenuity has already anticipated human cleverness.

Long before anyone on earth had discovered the secret of making and blowing glass, a tiny microscopic creature, barely one hundredth of an inch long, was living in a glass bottle of its own manufacture. This little primitive animal, called a Pyxicola, is still found, attached to water plants in ponds and pools. Its foot is attached to the bottom of its transparent "bottle" as shown in the picture at the left. When its bristle-surrounded mouth is fishing for food, the "cork" of the bottle is in the position first illustrated. But when "Pyxicola" is alarmed, it retreats within its bottle, drawing in the "cork" after it, as made plain in the second picture.

This tiny creature illustrates the way in which Nature carries on her

experiments. After this Pyxicola idea proved a success, on a small scale, she developed the idea further, curling the hard bottle into the spiral snail shell, and allowing the snail to keep the cork or "operculum" in the form shown in the picture.

My Pony's Name is Babe

I am 10 years old and in the fifth grade. I go to Weldona school. My teacher's name is Miss Scott. I like school very well. I live 9 miles north of Weldona. I have two sisters who go to high school there. My sister who is next older than I drives my father's car and we all go together. For pets I have two dogs and a pony. I have to feed and water my pony. My dogs' names are Ring and Brownie. My pony's name is Babe. I read the puzzle page every week. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.

Murel Marie Mendenhall.

Weldona, Colo.

We Hear From Erma

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. There are only three in my class. I go 1 1/4 miles to school. The name of our school is Good River. I like to go to school. I have one brother. His name is Verne. For pets we have a pony, a dog and several cats. I would like to hear from some of the girls and boys my age.

Erma Miles.

Clearwater, Kan.



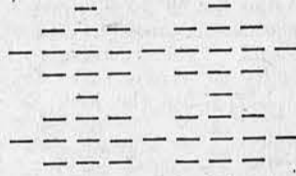
Fill a glass almost full of water and sprinkle a little talcum powder over the water. Then place your finger in the water, but be careful not to push it down into the water too fast or too slow. Pull your finger out of the water

the same way and then blow the powder off your finger. It will be just as dry as a bone.



Did you ever awaken in the wee still hours of the night and hear the "honk! honk!" of the wild geese, in flight southward? The next morning grandfather would say, "It's going to turn cold, because I heard wild geese flying overhead last night; they are always about 24 hours ahead of cold weather." Would you like to draw a picture of these weather prophets? It is very easy and interesting to do. Try it.

Connected Diamonds



Upper left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Fifth month; 3. A bet; 4. Still; 5. A consonant.

Upper right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. View; 3. Rule; 4. Article of diet; 5. A consonant.

Lower left diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. Label; 3. A black bird; 4. Acquire; 5. A consonant.

Lower right diamond: 1. A consonant; 2. A jewel; 3. Not ever; 4. Converged; 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

To Keep You Guessing

What is the difference between one yard and two yards? A fence.
 When does a farmer act with cruelty to his corn? When he pulls its ears.
 Why is a rich farmer like a man with bad teeth? Because he has a good many achers.
 What is it that is a cat and not a cat, and yet is a cat? A kitten.
 What is the difference between a cashier and a school-master? One tills the mind, while the other minds the till.
 When does a caterpillar improve in morals? When he turns over a new leaf.
 What is the difference between a cat and a match? The cat lights on its feet, and the match on its head.
 Why is a cat like the world? It's fur from one end to the other.
 What is a man like who is in the middle of the Hudson River and can't swim? Like to be drowned.
 What is the difference between an organist and his influenza? One knows his stops, and the other stops his nose.

There Are Nine of Us

I am 11 years old and in the sixth grade. I have two sisters and six brothers. I walk 1 1/2 miles to school. My teacher's name is Miss Pitts. I like her very much. We live on a 140-acre farm but farm other land, too. For pets I have two cats and two dogs.

Clyde Garland Richards.
Augusta, Kan.



Freddie the Terrible



The Hoovers—There's a Flaw in the Evidence!

What's Doing on Our Farm

By Dora L. Thompson

THE mother of a large family gave a good suggestion for serving meals, especially when appetites are jaded by holiday feasting. "I try to make the table look as well as possible," she said. "Clean linen, clean butter dish and salt and pepper shakers. Then I have just one main dish for the meal, like scalloped ham and potatoes. Bread and butter, a horseradish dressing or pickles and a glass of jelly; for dessert a plain cake and a dish of sauce—these make up the meal. Of course, milk is served as a drink. The table looks quite empty with the one dish in the middle and bread, jelly and butter at the ends. The very emptiness is inviting, however, to a surfeited appetite.

"To make the scalloped ham and potatoes, I place a slice of ham in the bottom of a roasting pan, then sliced and seasoned raw potatoes and on top, an-

this organ played old favorites, new numbers and Mormon hymns.

Now we can hear the organ, even tho we cannot go to the great Mormon Mecca. There is at least one record from this pipe organ available. It is the "Lost Chord" and "Great is Jehovah," and it's well worth buying. Two later pipe organ numbers—recorded from organs in the East—that are also "hyacinths in the wintertime," are "Barcelona" and "Hello, Aloha, How Are You?" played by Jesse Crawford. This organist also offers us: "Meadow Lark," and "Stars Are the Windows of Heaven." Any of the numbers are well worth the price and are real soul food.

If I can help you with any music problems, or help you to secure these records, I'll be glad to do so. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Farm Women Hold Convention

MR.S. EDITH WAGAR, Chairman of Home and Community for the Middle-West, who spoke before the Kansas Home and Community conference held in connection with the Farm Bureau confer-



ence, the week of January 10. Mrs. Wagar is a farm woman from Monroe county, Michigan, and knows both from experience and observation, what farm women need and want. She says, "I find that the things farm women want most are better educational facilities, and a rebirth of community life with the goal of making their children want to stay on the farm."

The program which she suggests for the Middle Western states covers control of the screen thru the censorship of public opinion, health education, and taking a definite stand in matters of civic welfare.

other slice of ham. Cover the whole with milk and bake. The ham seasons the potatoes while cooking tender." Doesn't that sound like a palate tickler and easy too?

AKITCHEN tool that promises to be useful came in a box of gifts. It resembles a pair of sugar tongs but is much larger. There is a spring in the hinge end that keeps the other ends apart. The box contains pictured the tool as useful in turning a dish cloth in fruit jar, picking up hot lids, collecting baked potatoes in the oven and similar ways of saving fingers.

WE HAVE been greatly interested in the descriptive material that has been printed in a few incubator catalog. The new kind of oil burning brooder stove differs from most oil stoves. The flame is within a steel barrel and the fumes are carried off by a pipe. The oil is piped to the burner from a barrel or tank. When the flow is regulated by a thumb screw and the hover is removed, the stove may be used to heat a workshop or room. When the steel barrel is removed, the heater may be placed in a cook stove. We have not tried this stove but the illustrations suggest such a stove to be an improvement over open flame oil stoves.

Hyacinths in Winter

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

THERE'S a poem which tells us that no matter how little coin we may have, we must use some of it to buy "hyacinths to feed the soul." Truly these souls of ours—whatever they may be—need food and I've found two places in my city where I may obtain it in a most delightful form. One is a cathedral. The other is a theater. Both have good pipe organs and I enjoy especially this—and the violin music.

The best pipe organ I have ever listened to, however, was in the Mormon Tabernacle in Salt Lake City. The tabernacle is a monstrous circular building, made without a single nail. I have listened spellbound while

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

ALL 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.

Use Pressure Cooker for Mush

THE pressure cooker is fine for cooking cornmeal mush. When you have thickened the water, place the mush in the pressure cooker. Raise the pressure to 15 pounds and let set on the back of the stove for about an hour. Aside from saving the long tiresome siege of stirring which the old method of making mush necessitates, the long cooking at high temperature renders it much more nutritious.

Sherman County. Mrs. S. S. Starbuck.

To Protect the Cook Book

IHAVE a square piece of glass with the edges bound, which I keep in the cabinet to lay over the cook book which I use in preparing anything by recipe. This protects it from becoming stained and spotted as often happens when it is left unprotected on the table. Mrs. Fred V. Beiser. Garfield Co., Oklahoma.

When Chimneys Get Afire

ALONG in the winter chimneys are very likely to get on fire from an accumulation of soot. Such a fire can be put out in just a few minutes if common baking soda is sprinkled over the fire in the stove. It should be put on plentifully—several handfuls of it. The soda causes a gas to

form, which as it passes up the chimney puts out the fire there.

This is a very important thing to know, for many a house has been set on fire in winter from fire in the chimney. Zelta Matthews. Scotts Bluff Co., Nebraska.

Instant Preserves Children Like

FOR variety in school lunches beat powdered sugar into apricots or any well stewed fruit until it is the consistency of fruit jam, and see how the children will relish it. Mrs. J. H. Doyle. Smith County.

Bread Dough Fritters

DOES any one ever make bread dough fritters? I use a great deal of bacon and have plenty of grease for deep frying. Whenever I bake bread I mold little balls of bread dough between my hands

WOMEN will play a big part this year in the annual gathering of Kansas farm people to their Mecca—the Kansas State Agricultural College February 8 to 11. Except for the first day—Poultry Day, which holds equal interest for men and women, there will be separate programs for women. At these programs, which will deal with school problems, health, better homes and recreation, addresses will be by well known women's leaders.

There will be community features and county features, a livestock show and a banquet for the whole Farm Home crowd. But far from the least important aspect of your visit will be the better understanding of your boys' and girls' college life which you will get from having spent a few days on the campus.

Plans are being made to secure reduced railroad rates for the trip and you will be able to get rooms at very reasonable rates for your stay there. You may obtain a program by writing to L. C. Williams in charge of program and arrangements, K. S. A. C., Manhattan, Kan.

then lay them quite far apart on a greased cooky sheet. When they become very light, I fry them in deep fat and serve them with sirup. If any are left they may be warmed over in the oven. They are better made of sweet dough which has an egg, butter and extra sugar added in kneading. Greenwood County. Jean S. Scott.

My Children Raise Bouquets for Teacher

BY FERN BERRY

MOTHER, may we take the teacher a bouquet? This request made almost daily and the subsequent raids upon my choice dahlia and gladiola bed decided me in favor of the children's flower garden. A nice, sunny, fertile spot was chosen for the bed and the ground well worked.

Occasional hints were dropped as to what should go into this garden. As they would want to carry flowers to school they chose autumn bloomers and something that would last for a few days. Giving flowers loses half of its joy if they soon wilt and become draggled looking.

The zinnia is a fine choice and a free bloomer with a great appeal to childish fancy, altho my own daughter considers them too coarse. The aster under normal conditions is also a fine flower for cutting. The worst enemy the aster has is the disease known as the yellows. Marigolds of the old fashioned kind and snapdragons are both beautiful and interesting. A few "glad" bulbs will make plenty of flowers for a "dress up" bouquet.

Remember when sending flowers to school that they must have containers. We would not like to see our mantles and tables decorated with flowers in a quart fruit jar or a broken handled cup. Children must spend about six hours at school and if forced to look at something we do not approve of in the home, are pretty liable to form the opinion that "it doesn't matter what we kids have so long as dad and mother are comfortable at home."

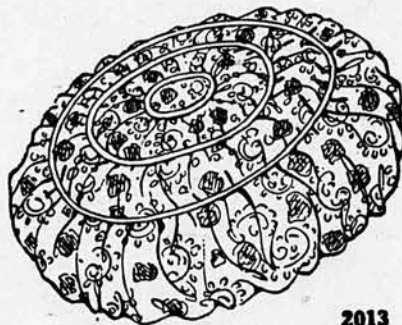
The bottles in which relishes, olives or vinegar come are often very pretty and with the addition of a bit of gilt paint or enamel paint, will make fine looking vases for school use. Squatty bottles may be used for the short stemmed flowers and the taller ones for the longer stemmed.

If the glass is clear and flawless, the paint may be poured into the bottle and run around until every spot is covered and the excess poured out again.

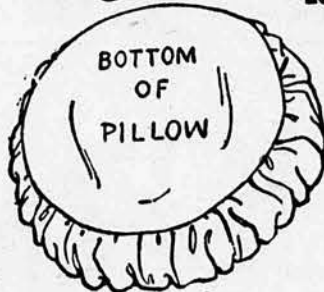
For Service and Ornament

JUST now cushions are about the most important thing in household "furbelows." They make the window seat inviting, fit into the corners of the davenport and can be tucked here and there and everywhere about the bedroom. They offer such an excellent opportunity to add the right touch of color to your room along with the coziness that only pillows can give, that you cannot afford to be without them now that they have fashion's approval. Scraps of cotton and cretonnes or discarded silk dresses may be used effectively, and tapestry and velvet combined make a beautiful ornament when used in a cushion, especially from pattern No. 1780. Both patterns pictured here are favorites. When made as illustrated, No. 1780 requires 5/8 yard of 31-inch light material with 3/4 yard of 40-inch dark material. Pattern No. 2013 requires 1 1/4 yards of 36-inch material with 1/2 yard contrasting material for the bottom.

The patterns may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Capper's Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents apiece.



2013



1780

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.

Finishing Touches to Make-up

I would like to know how to apply rouge. My face is quite colorless and needs a little rouge but I don't seem to be able to get it on so that it will look natural. I would also like to know the names of some of the good brands of rouge.—Dorothy K.

I will be very glad to send you our form Finishing Touches to Make-up which gives directions for using rouge and a list of the different brands of rouge and of lipsticks, also several preparations for darkening the eye-lashes and brows, if you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Barbecued Ham

I have been trying to find a recipe for barbecued ham but have been unable to do so. I would be pleased to get such a recipe.—D. A. B.

I am very glad to print a recipe for the barbecued ham. Soak thin slices of ham 1 hour in lukewarm water; drain, wipe, and cook in a hot frying-pan until slightly browned. Remove to serving dish and add to fat in pan 3 tablespoons vinegar mixed with 1 1/2 teaspoons mustard, 1/2 teaspoon sugar, and 1/2 teaspoon paprika. When thoroughly heated pour over ham and serve at once.

Manicuring the Nails

I would like to know how to manure my finger nails. The cuticle grows fast to the nails and when I try to press it down it tears and makes hang nails. Would you please send me directions for caring for the nails?—H. G.

If you will send a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., I will be very glad to send you our directions for manicuring and caring for the finger nails.

Stylish Staples

2795—This model is charming for the fashionable soft silk materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2790—With its long straight lines this dress gives a delightful tailored



The patterns described on this page may be ordered from the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents, or 25 cents for a pattern and our new fashion catalog. Be sure to give sizes and numbers.

From Bin and Jar

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

SEARCHING for ways to cook vegetables becomes quite a popular pastime during the winter when the garden's offerings are not as tender and fresh as they might be. Here are some recipes I find helpful in avoiding meal monotony.

Turnips Delicious

Use 3 medium turnips, 2 tablespoons each of butter and flour, 1 teaspoon salt, 1/2 teaspoon pepper, 1 1/2 cups milk and 1/2 cup grated cheese. Peel turnips and cut in slices. Boil about 15 minutes in salted water. Make a sauce of the milk, butter, flour, salt and pepper. Pour this over the turnips which have been placed in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with grated cheese. Bake 30 minutes in a hot oven. Serve very hot.

Stuffed Onions

Use 6 medium to large onions, 1/2 cup chopped ham, 1/2 cup bread crumbs (soft), 1/2 cup milk, 1/2 teaspoon salt, 1 tablespoon butter, pepper to taste and fine dry bread crumbs. Remove a slice from the top of every onion. Par-

boil the onions until almost tender. Drain and scoop out the centers to make six onion cups. Chop the onion that was removed and mix it with the ham and soft bread crumbs. Add seasoning and use this mixture to fill onion cups. Place in a baking dish, sprinkle with dry bread crumbs and dot with butter. Add milk. Bake until tender.

Tomatoes with Corn

Arrange alternate layers of canned corn and tomatoes in a buttered casserole. Season with salt and pepper, and if available, with bits of green pepper. Spread bread crumbs over top, dot with butter and bake 30 minutes.

Warmed-Over Potatoes

BY MRS. W. E. GROSE

WHEN I have a quantity of potatoes—whether fried, mashed or served in jackets—remaining after a meal, I exercise a little kitchen economy and at the same time utilize remnants in making a dish that is a big favorite with my family. They call them "Mother's Warmed-Over Potatoes," and relish them more than when served first.

A quantity of dry bread at least equal in bulk to the amount of leftover potatoes is cut up into small particles. The bread is then put into the skillet with hot fat and allowed to fry until thoroughly browned. The potatoes are then added, the whole being stirred

together with the addition of 1 or 2 eggs.

The mixture is seasoned with salt and pepper and a bit of hot water is added to soften the bread, after which the mass is fried to a tasty brown.

A Tasty Dessert

BY FERN BERRY

AVERY nice dessert which has the added virtue of being easily and quickly prepared can be made from pears. Served with plain sponge cake it is very good.

A small can of pears, the half pears are best, place them in a glass or enamel baking dish. Cover with 1 generous cup brown sugar, a very small lump butter and sprinkle ground ginger sparingly over them, or add a fair sized piece of ginger root.

Place in a fairly hot oven and bake until sugar has melted and formed a caramel over pears. Serve either warm or cold.

The ideal to which we should strive is that there should be no child in America that has not been born under proper conditions, that does not live in hygienic surroundings, that ever suffers from undernourishment, that does not have prompt and efficient medical attention and inspection and that does not receive primary instruction in the elements of hygiene and good health.

—Mr. Hoover in "The Child's Bill of Rights."

773 STORES
FROM COAST TO COAST

Unexcelled VALUE from January to December

Where Some of Our 773 Stores Are Located

KANSAS

- | | |
|---------------|-------------|
| Abilene | Kansas City |
| Arkansas City | Lawrence |
| Atchison | Leavenworth |
| Chanute | Liberal |
| Clay Center | McPherson |
| Coffeyville | Manhattan |
| Columbus | Newton |
| Concordia | Ottawa |
| Eldorado | Parsons |
| Emporia | Pittsburg |
| Fort Scott | Pratt |
| Great Bend | Salina |
| Herington | Topeka |
| Hutchinson | Wellington |
| Independence | Wichita |
| Kola | Winfield |

COLORADO

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| Aguilar | Grand Junction |
| Alamosa | Las Animas |
| Boulder | Loggmont |
| Canon City | Loveland |
| Colorado Springs | Monta Vista |
| Delta | Montrose |
| Denver (3 stores) | Sterling |
| Durango | Trinidad |
| Fort Morgan | Walsenburg |
| Glenwood Springs | Wray |

MISSOURI

- | | |
|----------------|--------------|
| Boonville | Kirkville |
| Brookfield | Macon |
| Cape Girardeau | Marshall |
| Carthage | Maryville |
| Chillicothe | Mexico |
| Clinton | Moberly |
| Columbia | Nebraska |
| Hamilton | Poplar Bluff |
| Hannibal | St. Joseph |
| Independence | Sedalia |
| Jefferson City | Springfield |
| Joplin | Trenton |

FOR twenty-five years the definite purpose of J. C. Penney Company Department Stores has been to supply unexcelled VALUE for every shopping dollar—not in so-called "sales", but every day throughout the year!

People often ask us, "How can you offer such high quality merchandise at such low prices?" The answer lies in Volume Buying, in intelligent selection of the things we know are wanted by farm families and then in being satisfied with a Reasonable Profit.

Large savings can be effected when shoes, for example, are bought by the million pairs or when clothing, dry goods and

furnishings are bought in similar large quantities. We buy in just such large quantities—for CASH! We effect proportionate savings—and then pass them on to you!

But these modern Department Stores offer you something more than mere savings. Convenient locations bring Personal Shopping within reach of millions of farm families. Thus, when you shop at one of these stores you can examine quality, you can judge color and texture and satisfy yourself on the important details of workmanship, style and fit. All these features, plus our low prices, are your assurance of unexcelled VALUE for every dollar you have to spend.

J.C. PENNEY Co.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

effect. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2786—Charming Shirred Frock for the Junior. Sizes 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
2420—Serviceable One-Piece Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.

And a Big Stick is Needed!

More Co-operation Would Help in Getting Real Surplus Legislation Thru Congress

BY CLIF STRATTON

SPEAK softly and carry a big stick." Theodore Roosevelt once enunciated this as a proper diplomatic policy for the United States in keeping and getting its rights in world politics. To be sure, certain Senators and others today seem to believe that the manner to deal with a foreign policy is for every one to talk at the top of his voice and carry a small slap stick for wrist striking purposes—but that is aside from the subject.

Farm organization leaders are beginning to believe that the late Colonel might have changed his wording slightly in suggesting how they should deal with Congress—

"Speak firmly and wield a big stick."

Also the farm leaders are learning the lesson that they will have to get together and carry the same big stick. Each organization carrying a little stick of its own places the leaders in a position to shout loudly—but only wave a little swagger stick. Congressmen are used to shouting, and no Congressman is afraid of a swagger stick. Most of them have seen too many of these little instruments carried by second lieutenants.

On what is known as "farm relief" legislation proposing to deal with surpluses in such a way as to make these work for the advantage of the farmer, instead of threatening him with ruin at frequent intervals, it seems to a side-line observer this session as if the farm organizations are each carrying a little stick of its own. Some are speaking softly, and some are shouting—but so far they have not shown a big stick, to say nothing of wielding one.

The Corn Belt group, including the Farm Bureau and considerable Farm Union strength, is back of the McNary-Haugen measure. The Grange has its export debenture bond plan. The Cotton Belt wants direct action that will take its surplus off the market at once and raise the price of cotton. The Jardine group—for W. M. Jardine is as sincerely in earnest in desiring to help agriculture, and as vitally interested in the matter as any of the other farm leaders—has a plan probably best expressed by the Curtis-Crisp bill of this session.

If these groups could ever agree on one of these measures, or on a compromise measure embracing some of their features, then the farmer would have a big stick to show—the united backing of the millions of farmers comprised in these several groups. Not being united, each of these groups is carrying a small or medium sized stick, and is in no position to wield these effectively on Congress or the administration as a whole.

All the major plans of this session, except that of the Grange, propose a board to handle the disposition of the surpluses and either administer or supervise to some extent the quarter-billion dollar fund the Government would put into the pool. The Grange, thru a statement from L. J. Tabor, national master, has set its face firmly against giving any man or group of men the job of handling a government fund for the purpose, or the creation by name of such a fund.

Stripped of the body, fenders, windshield, and various minor accessories, there is only one major difference between the chassis of the McNary-Haugen and Curtis-Crisp measures. But that difference is fundamental. There is another difference, but it probably could be compromised with comparative ease.

Both would operate thru co-operative marketing associations to handle surpluses. Under the McNary-Haugen plan the farm board created would keep the administration of the fund largely under its own control, the co-operative associations really handling each basic commodity as agents of the board. Under the Curtis-Crisp bill, the Drummond plan of the co-operatives, each commodity organization would form a holding company with a free rein in handling the Government money lent to the holding company.

The Drummond school says this means that the Government does not go into business at all; the McNary-Haugen folks say their plan gives the Government better control of the situation. There is quite a difference here, but one that probably could be ironed out by the two groups.

The equalization fee of the McNary-Haugen measure strikes deeper, however, and a compromise would be harder to effect. In fact, there apparently is no common meeting place on the equalization fee.

The McNary-Haugen plan would limit production by taxing back against the next year's crop in a basic commodity the loss sustained in disposing of the surplus by exporting it at the world market price. This excise tax is called the equalization fee. It really isn't as simple as that, but for present purposes explains the fundamental principle involved. Supporters say this would automatically discourage overplanting in that commodity.

The Curtis-Crisp measure carries no equalization fee or excise tax against the commodity affected. Its proponents declare that the holding companies, thru the threat of loosing the stored surplus if the acreage recommended by the Government is exceeded by the growers, could hold down overproduction as effectively as the equalization fee would, and that the equalization fee is an impossible proposition in operation.

The Curtis-Crisp measure generally is believed to have the backing of the Jardine Administration group. In other words, it could be passed if the McNary-Haugen group would drop the equalization fee feature of their bill. The McNary-Haugen folks point out,

of course, that if the Jardine Administration group would accept the equalization fee, the McNary-Haugen measure could be passed.

As a result, the passage of either measure is possible, but not highly probable at this session. And in the next few years the equalization fee may become as much of a political issue as the Gold Standard once was.

The Capper-Tincher packer stockyards bill, on the other hand, practically has the unanimous support of the farm organizations. Once the measure gets on the floors of the Senate and House, and comes to a vote, it will pass by large majorities in both branches.

The farm organizations have the big stick on this bill to prevent the packers manipulating the hog prices on the big terminal markets thru holding enough hogs in the adjacent private packer yards adjoining to diminish the demand in the public yards.

The Senate committee was the big stumbling block on this measure. Senator Kendrick of Wyoming, a good scrapper, held up the measure in subcommittee and main committee all thru the long session and well into the short session, before the farm organizations were able to get the friends of the measure to the point of overriding Kendrick and his objections.

The bill came out of the Senate last week with a favorable report, and more teeth in it even than the farm organizations asked. As recommended it prohibits a packer who buys on any public market designated as a terminal market from buying hogs any place other than a terminal market, except direct from the producer.

John Tromble, president of the Kansas Farmers' Union, left Washington as soon as the committee agreed on its report, wearing a smile that was almost a grin.

"This is the first time we have ever really got anywhere at all on this bill," he said. "Now that it is out on the floor, the farm organizations can see that it is passed."

Other supporters of the measure are equally hopeful.

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Car Shortage Overcome by Co-operation

The Santa Fe gives this a practical demonstration in 1926. You are invited to read this account of an achievement which saved Santa Fe patrons millions of dollars.

Five years ago one of the most serious transportation problems was the handling of very heavy freight traffic resulting from unusually large production and requiring prompt movement to secure favorable markets.

Even though the railroads did their best, car shortage and congestion were the natural results of such peak movements. And because of this slowing up everybody suffered. Such losses involved not only large sums of money, but partial paralysis of business. These transportation enemies now have been overcome.

To illustrate, the Santa Fe in June and July, 1926, had an enormous wheat crop to handle from Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas to the big markets. To provide for prompt handling 12,500 box cars in first-class condition had been distributed on sidetracks in the territory where they would be needed.

The demand for cars, however, resulting mainly from the use of "combines",—which converted wheat standing in the field in the morning into wheat ready for loading in the afternoon,—was largely in excess of what had been anticipated.

For fifty days the average wheat loading was 1,050 cars per day, exceeding all previous records by 84 per cent, with one single day's maximum loading of 1,569 cars.

This huge crop, notwithstanding the new and rapid method of harvesting, was moved

with a negligible car shortage, without congestion, and with little or no delay, something never before accomplished under similar car-loading demands.

What made such a result possible? Co-operation of everyone interested and the loyal and efficient work of Santa Fe employes.

To meet the crisis the Car Service Division of the American Railway Association, with the consent of other railroads, diverted to the Santa Fe every available box car at Chicago regardless of ownership.

The Santa Fe also had the most hearty and helpful co-operation of Regional Advisory Boards, Terminal and Port Committees, State Grain Inspection Departments, State Railway Commissions, and the United States Shipping Board. Shippers and receivers of wheat also helped. And there was the whole-hearted support of its own employes.

This is a practical and convincing proof that co-operation can meet every transportation demand, eliminate car shortage and congestion, and save producers and shippers hundreds of millions of dollars annually.

The Santa Fe wishes to express its sincere appreciation of this co-operation and of the efficient and loyal service of its employes.

W. B. STOREY, President
The Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway System

Pig Club Prizes Are Awarded

William Sterbenz Wins First in Open Competition; Merle Crispin Gets the Profit Cup

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

EVERY record sent in by club members in 1926 has been considered carefully. While we were judging their work according to the reports they sent in, club members have been waiting patiently for the announcement of the winners. Here we have a list of the winners in the Capper Pig Club; the Poultry Club contest results will be announced soon.

William Sterbenz, Lyon, \$20; Delton Holway, Linn, \$15; Merle Crispin, Jewell, \$10; Roy N. Harrell, Coffey, \$7.50; Carroll Wright, Barber, \$6; Maurice Hall, Decatur, \$5; Milton Kohrs, Dickinson, 4; Clair Cantwell, Marshall, 3; Ramon Parsons, Lyon, \$2; Dean Reddick, Osborne, \$1.

Following next in line is Raymond Howell, Marshall county, and he plans to do his best in club work again in 1927. He will have his experiences of last year to help him in the new contest, and perhaps he will rank with the best at the end of another year's work. The leading girl in Pig Club work is Gertrude Hartzell, who is a member of the Shawnee county club. Her profits were \$171.28, and she is starting a fund for a course in college.

Several boys made more than \$200 with one litter of pigs in Capper club work in 1926. Some whose net earnings are more than \$200 are Ramon Parsons, William Sterbenz, Loy N. Harrell, Merle Crispin, Milton Kohrs and Maurice Hall.

Durocs, Poland Chinas, Chester Whites and Spotted Polands were used as contest entries, and there were pigs representing each of these breeds that made good records.

Wins Profit Trophy

Merle Crispin's net profit was \$281.60. He wins the silver cup given for the highest profit made by a member of the pig club. Merle is a Jewell county boy, and is the leader of the club in his county. He has had several years' work in the Capper Pig Club, and some work in the 4-H club of his county. His record in the 4-H club won for him a trip to Chicago as a club representative of Jewell county. Merle says, "I give a large part of the credit for my record to my Chester Whites, because I believe they are the thing for club work." However, the club manager knows that Merle is an industrious boy, and believes that his careful management should get credit.

Joe P. Sterbenz and William are first in father and son contest prize winnings. They kept a record on the farm herd, and 8,245 pounds of pork were produced. A net profit of \$980.01 was made on this herd. M. F. Wright & Sons produced 12,750 pounds of pork, and their net earnings on the farm hogs were \$1,030.65. Mr. Sterbenz had less invested in his hogs than Mr. Wright. So when percentage profit according to investment is figured, the \$980.01 profit was made at a higher rate for the money invested.

The winners in the farm herd contest work are as follows:

Joe P. Sterbenz and William, Lyon, \$15; H. F. Hodges and Elmer, Franklin, \$12.50; M. F. Wright and Merle, Barber, \$10; J. K. Mansil and Joseph, Marshall, \$7.50.

A certificate of achievement will be sent to every club member who completed the club work, whether or not

a prize was won. Some boys and girls who are not prize winners worked mighty hard, and every bit they did is appreciated by the club manager. They will be glad that they learned something about caring for pigs, and nearly all of them have a fine profit to show for their work.

Every boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 18 is invited to join either the Capper Pig Club or the Capper Poultry Club. Applications are made by carefully filling out the coupon that accompanies this story. Send it to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. He will tell you about the club work and how to enroll.

Let's Give 'Em Sunshine

BY WILLIAM PAYNE

I once went into a sheep barn, and the owner pointed out lambs 2 months old that he termed not a bit ahead of lambs only 1 month—and they weren't. March had been a shut-up month, and this man's methods were pretty much shut-up-in-the-barn, besides.

Data produced by the Kansas State Agricultural College indicates that the longer a dam has been off vitamin-rich feed in her gestation period the weaker the offspring is likely to be; it also shows that the longer a dam and the offspring are without direct sunshine the worse it is for them both.

Last summer I had to pull a large squash vine off a high fence, and many of the leaves had to be left upside down and "every which-way." But, don't you know, by sundown of one bright sunny day those squash leaves had turned over, and their stems had come around to meet the sunshine-hunger that the leaves had shown! When we know that a squash vine and squash leaves will do so much in one day to absorb sunshine, we ought to know that 1 hour of sunshine on a dark winter day may be worth more to the pregnant animal than her feed trough is worth.

A farmer once told me that if he could have as good "luck" raising pigs as his cats had raising kittens he would get along fine—and yet he probably never caught on to the reason his old cats climbed up in the sun on the barn roof and could always be found sprawled out in a spot of sunshine on a bright winter day.

When a fat ewe in the spring dies just at lambing time and likely was ready to drop twin lambs besides, quite a few veterinarians term a case like that "auto-intoxication." That causes us to believe that the fat ewe had a lot of deadly poisons in her digestive tract, due to her sluggish, unnatural way of living while shut up in a fodder yard all winter.

If this ewe had gotten out every now and then to nibble some winter grazing, and to catch a lot of first hand sunshine it is likely that there would have been no "auto-intoxication." Many winter weeks are just a bit stingy for sunshine, and when they are let's get the ewes out in sunshine more freely and save the veterinarians describing our dead sheep by such outlandish, jaw breaking words.



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ter feed than usual. Sheltered hens which have been fed properly are laying well. Loose alfalfa, \$12; eggs, 34c; cream, 41c.—H. L. Ferris.

Pratt and Kiowa—Wheat is making a good growth. Corn husking is nearly all completed, and most of the kafir, cane and milo has been threshed. Livestock is doing well; there will be plenty of feed her to last until spring. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 82c; hens, 18c; springs, 17c; turkeys, 25c; butterfat, 32c; hides, 6c.—Art McNary.

Republic—The mild weather which came before last week was of great help in saving feed, which is scarce. There is plenty of moisture in the subsoil, and wheat is doing well. Milk cows are in demand—butterfat has been selling at good prices. Farmers have been busy burning the weeds in the fence rows, to kill insects: Eggs, 30c; corn, 80c; oats, 55c; wheat, \$1.15.—Alex E. Davis.

Riley—Livestock is doing well. Wheat fields are in good condition, and the crop is supplying considerable pasture. Farmers are busy doing chores and chopping the year's supply of fuel. Corn, 75c to 80c; wheat, \$1.22; hogs, \$10.50; eggs 32c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rooks—Some ice has been harvested. Incubators have been started on many farms. Eggs, 26c; butterfat, 41c; bran, \$1.45; shorts, \$1.75; corn, 90c; wheat, \$2.20.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat is doing very well. Livestock is going thru the winter in good condition. Wheat, \$1.22; eggs, 31c; butterfat, 37c.—William Crotinger.

Reno—Some wheat fields in this locality have been slightly damaged by blowing. There is sufficient moisture and the recent snow has helped. More stored wheat is moving to market than before the holidays. Butterfat, 41c and eggs, 30c.—T. C. Faris.

Smith—A little snow fell on January 12. Very mild weather since November. Wheat has greened up some, and farmers have all their cattle pasturing on it. Plenty of feed for stock this winter. Everyone is cutting wood and mostly wood is burned in towns here. A few sales and prices good. Chickens just beginning to lay. Cream, 39c; eggs, 25c; corn, 80c and oats 50c.—Harry Saunders.

Sedgwick—Farmers were plowing and disking for spring crops, up until the storm came last week. Wheat is greening up and taking on new life. Some farmers along the creeks are selling walnut trees as they stand for \$5 apiece. Livestock is doing well; the mild weather was of great advantage here, as the country is short of feed. Wheat, \$1.21; corn, 73c; oats, 43c; eggs, 30c; butterfat, 43c.—W. J. Roof.

Thomas—Wheat is in good growing condition. Livestock is doing well, but there likely will be a shortage of feed here before spring. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 85c; cream, 35c.—Harry Hanchett.

A Glance at the Markets

Steady mid-winter markets have been the rule lately. Not much has happened thus far in the new year. There were sharp declines in butter, partly offset by later advances. Grain seems to go up more easily than down, the price of most kinds of grain being very low at the start. Cotton is cheap but holds the price rather well. Apples are doing a little better. Egg markets seem in more satisfactory condition than a year ago. Hay markets are quiet. The supply is moderate and likewise the demand. Feeds are in good request, especially the low priced cottonseed meal. Potato markets have not changed greatly for two months past.

The opening weeks of the new year in the Chicago livestock market were featured by healthy trade conditions despite a tendency to increase supply. Trade has been stimulated by the brisk winter weather. Beef cattle of all weights, hogs, sheep and lambs have been selling well with an upward price tendency in January bringing the top price of hogs again above \$12 a 100 pounds and lambs above \$13. Sentiment in the livestock industry seems more confident than in most groups of crop producers.

Egg markets in winter are so largely a matter of weather that it is difficult to tell when the market really is changing and when it merely responds to the weekly variations in the supply. Anyhow the prices have been holding better than they were a year ago, but it seems that production is a little heavier judging by the receipts at the large markets and by rather scattering reports from producing sections. Demand for fresh eggs has been good. Lower grades used by bakers meet increasing competition from imported frozen and dried eggs.

The butter markets have recovered partly from the weakness which was noticeable near the first of the year. Some price recoveries have occurred and the situation appears better sustained. The underlying situation still is supported by the light receipts which are little, if any, heavier than a year ago, but stocks in cold storage are considerably less this season. Recently there has been some evidence of a tendency for production to increase, possibly because of the fairly wide margin between feed costs and the price of butter. Imports are no longer heavy because of slight advances in foreign markets and slight declines here which make the trade unprofitable for the time being at least, also considerable quantities of foreign goods previously bought are on the way to this country.

Wheat markets have been supported by good buying demand for export. The crop of Europe being considerably under that of last season, demand continues brisk for the surplus production of the United States and Canada. The large crop of Argentina may affect the situation later, but shipments have been delayed by the ocean freight conditions. Corn, oats, barley, and the other grains have shown a disposition to advance slightly under leadership of wheat.

About the only feature in the feed market is an advancing tendency in cottonseed meal because of the active demand from feeders and dairymen, stimulated by prices lower than for most other concentrated feeds.

Potatoes have been in fairly settled position marketwise for the last two months. Changes have been in response to the weather interference or to accumulation of supplies. The price has not varied much from previous country-wide range of \$2 to \$2.50 a 100 pounds in producing sections and \$2.25 to \$3 in city markets. New potatoes from Texas and Florida have started at rather moderate prices, around \$9 a barrel. There is some increase in acreage in both states, also in Southern California. The rise in sweet potatoes early in the year brought increase in shipments and prices declined again. Demand for this vegetable seems hard to expand even when white potatoes are high.

Apple markets, especially those of the Middle West, show a slowly rising tendency.

Some varieties in some markets are selling close to the level a year ago, at which time the price was declining, while the trend this year has been upward. Most varieties still are selling low in Eastern markets. Activity of the export trade improves the outlook.

Just 3 Tons Extra

Man-made rain is winning a place in the heart of agriculture. Year by year instances are sighted in which irrigation has been used, profitably, to relieve thirsty crops. It is the case of P. H. Gfeller, Geary county, we would picture this time.

Mr. Gfeller's farm is located along the Republican River, and he used this source to supply water for about 20 acres of alfalfa last year. The main ditches and laterals were constructed during spare hours, requiring in all three or four days with a tractor and grader, and a day or two of slip work, so Mr. Gfeller and his son Elmer agree that the labor charges were nominal.

Ditching was started too late to get water on the first crop, but it didn't need it anyway. "Every time the water was turned on the land it reached out to cover a little more of the 20 acres," Elmer said, "and you could tell from a distance where the water stopped. The alfalfa that didn't get water simply wasn't worth cutting and raking. But the alfalfa that was irrigated made an excellent crop."

The ground was flooded three times,

with 3 to 4 inches of water just after a crop was taken off. Rapid growth followed, the alfalfa making 3 3/4 tons an acre for the second, third and fourth cuttings, while the portion of the field not irrigated, due to extremely dry weather, made a scanty 3/4 ton, allowing only two cuttings. Thus the irrigation during the dry part of the summer increased the alfalfa yield 3 tons an acre. With alfalfa selling at \$15 a ton in the stack, the irrigation charge of \$4.50 an acre, or \$90 on the 20 acres, gave a return over the cost of water of about \$1,100. That happened under irrigation at the same time the "dry farming" acreage produced \$12 worth of hay to the acre, or \$240 worth on 20 acres.

The cost of getting the water on the land was very low because a local power company, having a centrifugal pump already located in the river, forced the water into the Gfeller irrigation ditches. A charge was figured for this of 50 cents an acre-inch. But it would pay big, according to Elmer Gfeller, had this arrangement not been possible for him, to install his own pumping equipment. Next year the alfalfa under irrigation will be increased to 40 acres, and 5 or 10 acres of potatoes also are scheduled for an extra drink when it will be appreciated the most.

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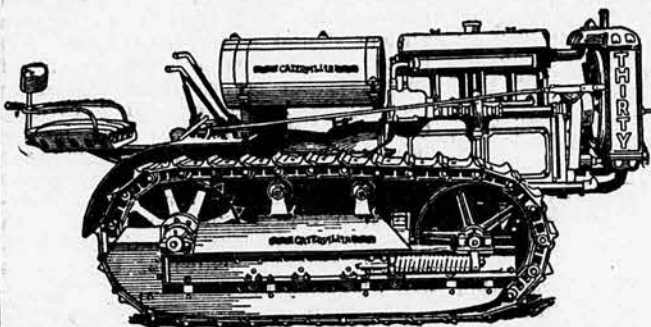
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BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

FARM wanted. Deal with owners only. Describe, give price. Fred Kerst, Crete, Neb.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

RHODE ISLAND REDS
EGG HEN! GET EGGS FROM HER! Write quick! R. Miller, College Springs, Ia.

WHEAT LAND in the new wheat belt. Snaps. E. E. Nelson, Garden City, Kan.

SUTTER LAND AUCTION CO. Salina, Kansas, will sell Monday, Feb. 14, the Wade Ranch, 2180 A. located 25 mi. southwest of Topeka, in Wabaunsee Co., Kan., on Santa Fe Trail, 880 A. in cultivation, bal. choice blue stem pasture and mow land. Subdivided into 12 tracts from 80 to 320 A. Very liberal terms, 25% cash, bal. 20 years amortized payment plan. For descriptive folder address above.

MINNESOTA

GET A MINNESOTA FARM while prices are still low; let us help you. State Immigration Dept. 641, State Capitol, St. Paul, Minnesota.

WONDERFUL clover and alfalfa land where clover seed goes ten bu. to the acre. Beautiful country. Partly improved farms close to schools, etc. \$8 an acre and up. Write Wm. Rullen, Baudette, Minn.



Quality and Progress

WHAT pride Kansas must feel when she looks upon her wonderful wheat-growing records and the fact that Kansas farm people have won for their State the reputation of growing the best wheat in the world. Through quality you have made progress.

It is with similar pride that we look upon the fact that Folger's Coffee is the largest selling brand of coffee in Kansas. We appreciate the part Kansas farm people have played in making this record possible because more Kansas farm people drink Folger's Coffee than any other brand.

Because you successfully produce quality products, it is natural that you should use quality products for your table. That is why Folger's Coffee is your favorite. It is sold by nearly every

grocer in Kansas and is vacuum packed in these convenient sizes—1, 2 and 2½ pounds.

We could tell you that Folger's Coffee is the supreme of the world's coffees. How it has a marvelous, unmatched flavor. How each grain of coffee in Folger's is the highest grade, highest type and highest priced coffee that the world produces in its respective countries of growth.

Instead, we ask you to compare Folger's Coffee with the brand you are now using by making the famous Folger Coffee Test.

The Folger Coffee Test: Drink Folger's Coffee tomorrow morning; the next morning drink the coffee you have been using; the third morning drink Folger's again. You will decidedly favor one brand or the other. The Best Coffee Wins. That's fair, isn't it?

The first thought in the morning

FOLGER'S
Coffee
 Established 1850



See that the name Folger's is on the can. Make it your buying guide for coffee. It is the mark of distinction.

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