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KANSAS FARMER

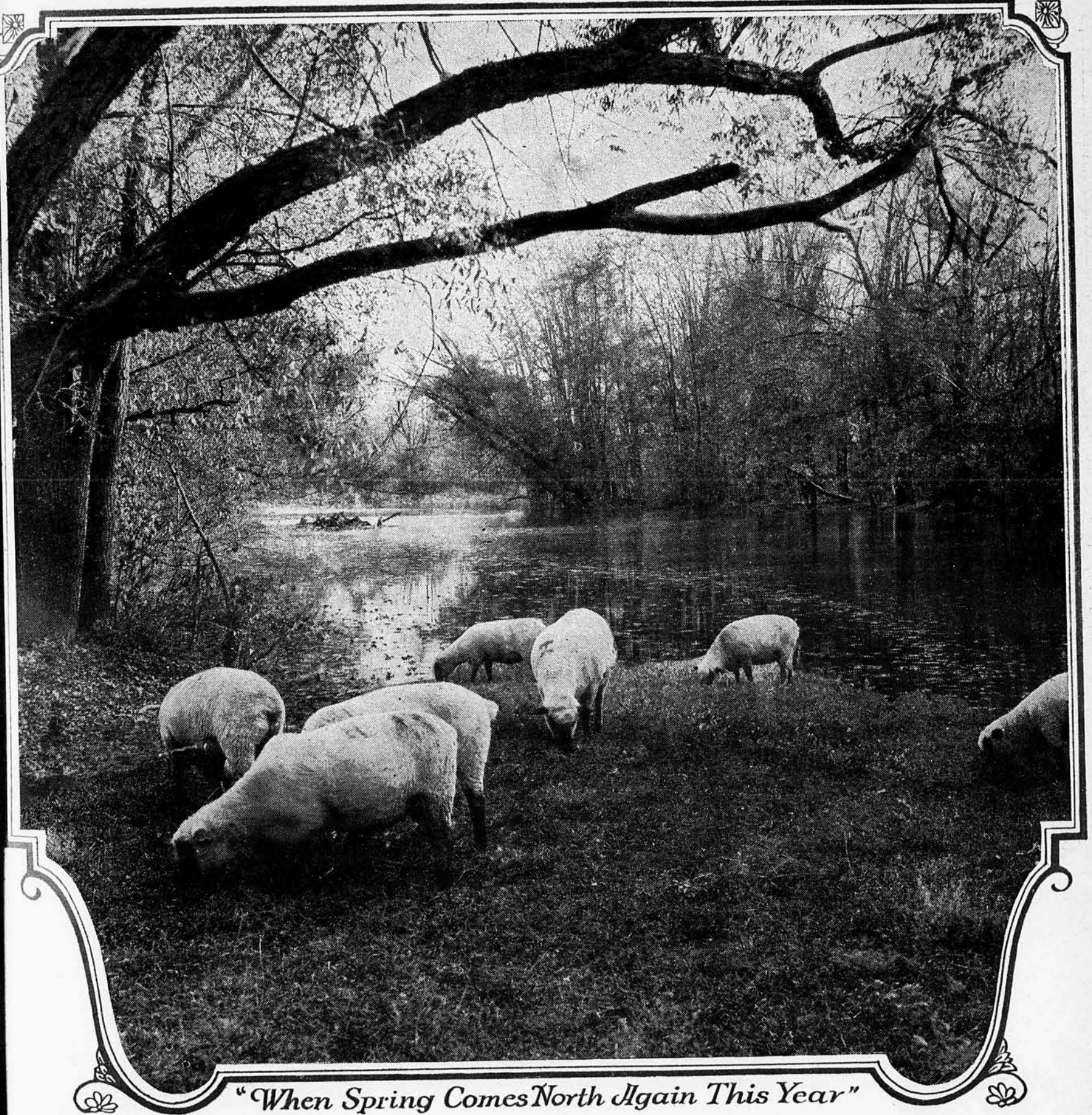
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 66

January 21, 1928



Number 3



"When Spring Comes North Again This Year"

CATERPILLAR

REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

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CHEAPER

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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Wilson Makes Wheat Help Potato Crop

Alfalfa, Hogs and the Tubers Are Equally Profitable for Him

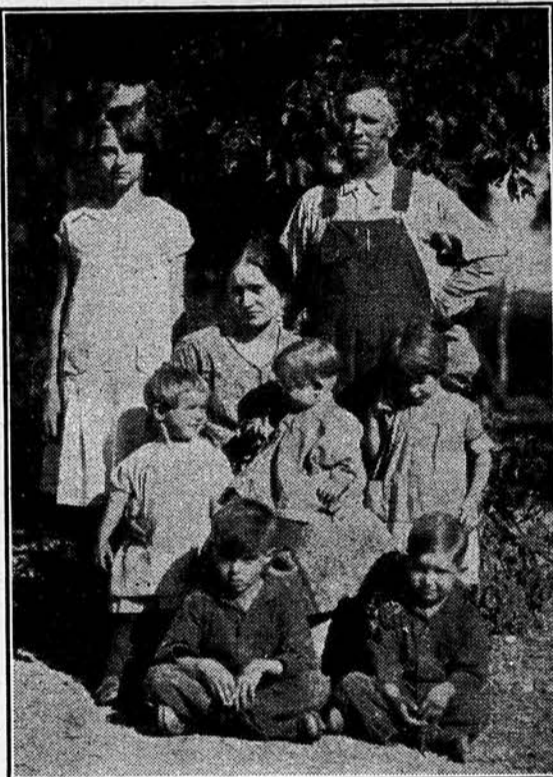
THREE cash customers drove down the lane to Otto H. Wilson's potato storage in the course of an hour, and each one pulled out with enough of the tubers to last all winter. A fourth customer drove off with a trailer load. That is the way Wilson's entire crop gets from producer to consumer.

It is more or less customary to think of the Kaw Valley when potatoes are mentioned in Kansas, but that is the wrong location this time. Wilson is in Jewell county. But he is doing a pretty good imitation of the "Kaw" in a section of the country where it is unusual to find potato machinery. It is just possible that he has the only complete line of potato equipment for a good many miles around him. He didn't say that. A visitor offered the information because he hadn't seen another layout like Wilson's. He has a two-row planter, four-row sprayer, digger and plenty of other equipment necessary to regular farm work. "An unusual crop here, and difficult to handle," Wilson remarked during the potato conversation. "But with the proper equipment there are some real possibilities in the crop." He is located on "White Rock Creek," from which a centrifugal pump, pulled with a tractor, draws water for irrigation purposes. This, with careful seedbed preparation and good rotation, produces acre yields that average 100 bushels over a period of years. That means that at times Wilson gets as much as 175 bushels an acre.

"Potatoes following wheat, for our conditions, make far better than after any other crop," he said. "I have our 36 acres of wheat this year, and I planted it largely so I could get plenty of that kind of potato land. The wheat likely will make a profit, but that is incidental. My big idea is to get the land in the condition I feel is best for the potatoes." He will average 30 to 40 acres of potatoes; probably the latter figure for 1928.

Last year Wilson planted 470 bushels of potatoes on 37 acres—all of them cut by hand, which is no little job. He uses only northern certified seed, and avoids trouble by putting the seed thru the hot formaldehyde treatment. And on the growing vines he sprays arsenate of lead, making from two to four applications as conditions seem to require. He used Paris Green back some years, but the formaldehyde gives better results. Wilson doesn't wear out one piece of land, or allow the potatoes to suffer, by running one crop of them right after another, year after year. He doesn't keep potatoes

By Raymond H. Gilkeson



One of the Happiest Families in Kansas, the Otto H. Wilsons, Jewell County. Mr. Wilson's Big Farming Combination Includes Potatoes, Porkers and Alfalfa

on the same land more than two years, "and I'd change every year if I had enough land to handle it that way," he assured. Besides other things, weeds get too heavy after the first year. The regular rotation starts with alfalfa, which is allowed to stand for about five years. This is followed by small grain—wheat or oats—for a year, then potatoes two years, corn two years and back to alfalfa.

The potatoes, if unusual for his location, pay as well as any crop he has. Since acquiring his 160-acre farm in 1913, Wilson has had to ship something less than 300 bushels of potatoes. All of the balance produced has been sold for spot cash right on the farm. Old customers return year after year, and new ones are added because Wilson produces what they want—a good, marketable potato. One for table size, if you please; and that factor of size has considerable to do with saleability of potatoes, if we are to follow some folks who look into the marketing end rather closely.

Some of Wilson's customers drive as much as 100 miles to get his potatoes. "We knew you were up here and we wanted to see the country," one recent visitor remarked; he hauled a trailer load of "spuds" back home with him. Wilson reached his customers, and still does, with advertisements in his local papers and thru mailing postcards to prospects and to old customers. He could sell more potatoes than he grows.

There are a lot of important things in the potato game in his country, according to Wilson—timely and adequate seedbed preparation, soil fertility, rotation, the best seed, disease treatment—but nothing is more important than keeping after your market. His system of marketing has made him a pretty successful retailer, as well as producer. And he finds that short-cuts can be made in handling the labor of producing the potatoes. Until last year, he had been pulling his digger with four horses, "and it was a big load for them," he said. "Last year I hooked on the tractor and walked right along with the job. We did a more efficient and more economical job from every standpoint."

Other crops, including hogs, poultry and alfalfa, get just as careful attention as the potatoes. Alfalfa, potatoes and hogs are Wilson's big combination. "It would be difficult for me to choose from these the crop that would prove most profitable over a period of years," he said. His profitable way to handle the alfalfa is to bale it out of the windrow and get it in the barn as soon as possible. "We used to pile the bales in the field," he explained, "but it pays to get them under cover. If it is dry enough not to stack burn it is all right to bale. But I leave plenty of space between the bales in the barn so there will be free circulation of air. Handling the alfalfa as I do, from windrow to baler, allows only a very small loss of leaves, and having it baled I can talk business to buyers that

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He Quit Guessing About Production

GIVING his note for two Jersey calves, altho R. A. Gilliland, Jackson county, didn't know it at the time, took practically all of the uncertainty out of his farming. He tried everything in the way of grain farming on the first 120-acre place he owned, and about all he got out of it was plenty of hard work. Like artists and law-

yers and doctors, who are just making a start for themselves, Gilliland had to go thru his "starvation period" in his chosen profession.

And Gilliland's career had its definite turning point. There again it is in harmony with the profession of medicine. It is generally supposed, you know, and probably true, that the young doctor drags along on pretty thin ice until he establishes a reputation; and if he is able to hang on long enough he gets his chance. Destiny, taking pity on him, conveniently has someone throw a fit right in front of his door, or otherwise incapacitates the "patient" so he couldn't possibly go farther without medical attention. Joy abounds in the heart of the young doctor. It proves to be a serious case but recovery is inevitable, or the story would be spoiled. Thereafter words of praise—advertising—are whispered everywhere. Naturally the starvation period is over and everyone lives happily ever after.

We might say that Gilliland's first patient dropped in on him in the form of an idea. Previous to its arrival he had worked and coaxed his grain crops into making some kind of start, but it was no use. In the end Gilliland saw that if his patients survived at all they would have to be nursed thru life in "wheel chairs," so to speak, so they just naturally expired. "I found out that I couldn't grain farm and make ends meet," he said. "I tried everything and couldn't make a go of it. The last four or five years all I could grow was something for silage."

Finally he gave his note for two Jersey heifers; that was 18 years ago, and his start. He had an idea dairying might pay. The starvation period ended and Gilliland made some real progress. Word passed around that he was doing something fine in the dairy business. Until the crash came in 1920 he

was selling \$3,000 to \$5,000 worth of breeding animals a year. At that time he had to reduce to 15 head in the milking herd, but he is increasing again. He has 40 head now of real quality animals.

For the six years just previous to 1920, Gilliland did intensive testing work, and he took it up again last year. As a result he probably has put more Jerseys in the Registry of Merit than any other man in the state. All of the young stuff on his place have Registry of Merit dams back of them. "I know the calves that are dropped on my farm are going to be producers," he said. And that statement shows what the cows have meant to him. Instead of working hard with grain crops, like he formerly did, and worrying about their likelihood of failure, he now works on with confidence and

(Continued on Page 20)



R. A. Gilliland, Jackson County, Boosts Everything Worth While in General, But Dairying in Particular. He Is a Jersey Enthusiast



A Glimpse of the Dairy Barns on "Tessoro Place," Owned by Mr. Gilliland. The Name Means a Place of Treasures

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Passing Comment

By T. A. McNeal

AS YOUR Passing Comment has been nearly neutral for several years I have not bothered you. In your last issue, however, in speaking of the Hickman case, you make my Irish blood boil. You expressed the fear that a mob would take and mutilate him. Then calmly you suggest that he be mutilated according to law and made to suffer as long as medical science could keep him alive in solitary confinement. Now, Mr. McNeal, I think any treatment accorded by a mob would be humane compared with what you suggest. I have always opposed capital punishment on the ground that it brutalized the public—but no more. It is more humane, less brutalizing and safer for the public because there is no chance of a tender hearted governor turning a desperate criminal loose on society. Believe me as ever,

Ben Bascomb.

I trust Ben's blood has cooled to normal temperature by this time. When the temperature of the blood rises to the boiling point the result on the health is not only serious but also positively dangerous.

My reason for suggesting the unsexing of Hickman in case of his confinement for life was to guard against the possibility of his being pardoned by some tender hearted governor or escaping from confinement and propagating his kind.

The objection to mob law is not that the mob is necessarily more cruel in the matter of punishment, altho the tendency of the mob is always to resort to the cruel and brutal, but because the mob breaks down orderly methods of dealing with crime and criminals. Every man, even Hickman, is entitled to a fair trial, and to be dealt with according to the method provided by law. That Hickman will be hung I have little doubt, but hanging him does not compensate for the crime he has committed.

It is utterly impossible for him to atone for the horrible crime he has committed. If he is to be executed, as I have little doubt he will be, it is much better that the execution be conducted according to law, if for no other reason than to convince others who have criminal tendencies that the law does punish the criminal. We certainly cannot depend on mob law; it is sporadic, it is almost as likely to inflict punishment on the innocent as on the guilty. It loosens the wildest passions of men and puts them in a frame of mind that makes calm reason impossible. It is better even that wrongs go unpunished than that orderly methods of punishment be discarded.

Mob law strikes at the very root of our system of government; it is a confession that government is a failure. While mob violence cannot always be prevented it cannot be justified except where orderly processes have broken down, as happened in the early days of California. In that case, however, it should be noted that mob law was not substituted for the orderly processes. The courts, such as there were, had become a farce—and worse. The legal machinery had fallen into the hands of thieves, murderers and general outlaws. The better element simply organized a government to take the place of this rule by outlaws. Their action was summary, but orderly and fair. The accused was permitted either to plead his own case and present his own witnesses, if he had any, or to be represented by counsel. That was not mob law. Under the circumstances it was entirely justifiable.

Those Pestiferous Taxes

GOSH DARN," writes a farmer's wife, "the tax receipt came yesterday. It was \$16 more than last year, and we only have an eighty. I've been figuring all night on how to meet the increase for 1928 if it keeps moving up.

"I've been planning for a new coat in 1928; I've had only one in the last 10 years, and Bill hasn't even had a new suit during the same period.

"First of all we'll raise more hogs for the packer buyers. Then I'll send a resolution to the governor and legislators, as the Farmers' Union managers did at Erie, saying that we are not in favor of the change in the Kansas road program such as a Kansas City paper advocates; it might raise the taxes. Oh yes; at the next school meeting we can vote to pay the teacher less—that's where folks usually begin to cut (God forbid that, for I'm one of the ex-school-ma'ams. I taught in the cotton stocking days at \$55 and \$60 a month, and one couldn't keep up their hosiery for that now.) Towser must go. We'll send him to the happy hunting grounds. That will cut off one dollar. Sh—don't tell the kids, for what is home without a

dog? Guess we'll have to go back to sunbonnet and wagon days, as the good man from Alma advocated a few weeks ago. The gas money saved might meet the increase in taxes. I've even considered cutting out the telephone, but we are 9 miles from a doctor and have a bunch of kiddies—no, that can't be done. Just one last economy—I'll cut on my lingerie and silk hose. The lingerie was made of sugar sacks last year and my silk hose money planted the rhubarb and asparagus beds. I was figuring that maybe I could save a tithe from the produce income, so I'd have my missionary dues, Sunday School money and a little to pay on the preacher's salary, but I'm wondering now if I can, for the taxes must be paid. Yours for tax relief, Sarah Sprague.

"P. S.—Speaking of our New Year's gift, just let me quote Harley Hatch; 'The week before Christmas brought the farmers of this part of Kansas a most unwelcome present in form of reduced prices for nearly every product of the farm; wheat, corn, hogs, cattle, sheep and poultry prices were all sharply lowered, in fact everything but taxes and hay. The only reason hay prices were not lowered is that the price of hay is so low now



that another reduction would make it so cheap that it would be more profitable to burn it in a vain endeavor to heat the whole country than to load it on to the cars and run the gauntlet of the Kansas City market.'

"Bill says this is rabid, but I feel as if I had had a big bite—no wonder I feel rabid."

Yes, the taxes are high, too high for the average income and perhaps not equitably distributed, but this farmer's wife demonstrates that even if she had the fixing of the taxes herself she would hardly know how to reduce them. Ninety per cent of the taxes are local. The people could quit voting them, but so far as I can see, there is no probability that they will.

Kansas Folks Have Nerve

WHAT is the prospect?" I asked a Western Kansas farmer and ranchman the other day. "Bad enough," he replied with great cheerfulness. "The wheat never looked better in the fall than it did two months ago, but now the estimate is that in the western third of the state, unless we have rains soon, at least 3 million acres will be abandoned. The top of the ground is dry and loose, and altho the wheat is not killed yet, if it continues dry and there is a windy March practically all the wheat will blow out of the ground."

Windy March; Well, it is a 10 to 1 bet that there will be plenty of wind in March out there if it continues dry. I have watched the weather in Western Kansas for more than 40 years, and have no recollection of any other kind of March than a windy March if the weather was dry.

Was this western farmer and ranchman downcast? Not so you could notice it. The fact is that the Western Kansas farmer and ranchman is the most cheerful and nerry gambler I have ever come in contact with. He knows from long experience that his chances of winning are at the very best not more than 50-50.

He also knows from experience that no rule works with any degree of regularity. There is no such thing in the farming line out there as an exception to the rule, for there is no rule. A method that seems to work remarkably well one year may not work at all the next. The best wheat I have ever seen grown in Western Kansas was put into the ground with no previous cultivation or preparation, just sown on the unbroken ground. As a result of that I have heard men declare that the best way to grow wheat was to sow it that way; however, the next year after this crop of wheat was gathered from uncultivated ground, wheat sown that way was a failure, while wheat sown on ground that had been carefully prepared grew a fair crop.

A man by the name of Campbell worked out a dust mulch system of farming which he called dry farming. It looked like a good idea and under any ordinary conditions of drouth it was a good thing, but often it did not work at all. In no other country I have ever seen could conditions change from good to bad or from bad to good as rapidly as in Western Kansas. I have seen a wheat field that appeared as if it would not yield a bushel to the acre become green and produce a good crop; on the other hand, I have seen fields which up to the middle of the winter promised a fine yield which were abandoned before the harvest time because the crop was an entire failure.

The professional gambler is a very undesirable citizen; he comes to have little if any regard for honesty and will cheat if he gets the chance, but the nature of his business does develop certain characteristics, or possibly they had better be called habits, that are rather admirable. When beaten at his own game he does not whine. If he loses he takes his medicine and optimistically considers that the next time he will win. He may be temporarily broke, but figures that it is only a question of time until he will recoup his fortunes.

The Western Kansas farmer and ranchman has developed the admirable characteristics of the gambler without, as a rule, having any of his disreputable methods and traits of character. He is gambling with nature and realizes that by no trick can he fool or take the advantage of nature. Nature deals most of the cards, but it also is true that Nature plays no favorites. The hand dealt to the farmer may be mighty poor at times, but the deal is fair. So the Western Kansas farmer and stockman learns to be a good loser.

There is a certain fascination in this thing of pitting his wits against nature, notwithstanding the fact that he knows that he cannot control the elements. Sometimes there is a long run of hard luck, as for example the case of Jim Fike of Colby, who played the wheat game for several bad years in succession, until he reached the end of his resources and died broke. If he could have held on just another year his luck would have changed and made him a rich man. And yet when the seasons were the worst, when one failure was following another, I never saw him without a smile and never heard him complain. He was a good sport, gambling with nature but standing his losses without a whine. There have been many of the same kind in Western Kansas, all of them cheerful gamblers in the best sense of the word, all of them dowered with splendid courage, all of them apparently cheerful under adversity. They were and are a fine type.

And Then Came the Dog

I HEAR, William," remarked Truthful James, "that Western Kansas and Western Oklahoma are sufferin' for lack of moisture and the wheat is liable to be a failure. It appears to me that you told onct that among your various lines of endeavor you once tried farmin' out in Western Kansas. Is my memory at fault or have you been a tiller of the soil and if so how did you come out?"

"Your memory is not at fault, James," replied Bill Wilkins, as he bit off another mouthful of navy plug. "I homesteaded as a matter uv fact and hev experienced all uv the vicissitudes uv that uncertain climate. This here word vicissitudes, James, is one that I seldom use. It is not a word

that ought to be tossed around promiscuous like, but when it comes to describin' climatic conditions in Western Kansas there is no other word that so completely fits the occasion. That, James, is the most vicissitudinous climate I ever experienced, and I hev hed considerable experience in climates. As I said before, I wuz induced as a young man to go out there and take up a homestead. I relled, James, on the representations made by the Government uv the United States that it wuz conferrin' a great favor on me; since then I don't take any official representations until I hev hed a chance to further investigate.

"At that time, James, I wuz young and trustin'—I figured that in no time at all, so to speak, that homestead and the timber claim I wuz also induced to take would make me a man rollin' in affluence. I hired a man to break up 80 acres uv that homestead. I managed to borrow the money to pay fur the breakin'. The friend I first borrowed it frum died uv old age quite a spell ago, and he willed my note to one uv his children. I may say, James, that I hev been doin' right well by that note; the principal isn't much larger now than when I first made it.

"Well, James, the first year I planted that eighty in corn. The crop run, as near as I could figure it, 3 bushels uv corn and 6 bushels uv worms to the acre. There would hev been more worms but that wuz as many as the corn would support. As it wuz some uv the more enterprisin' worms sort uv hogged things and didn't leave enough fur the weaker worms to eat. A good many uv them poor worms died uv starvation.

"That wuz more or less discouragin', but I said that I wouldn't be a quitter. I spit on my hands and puffed out my chest and said, 'William Wilkins Esq., is goin' to stay with this homestead until he conquers the wilderness and makes it blossom as the rose.' I hed heard a feller make that observation and it sort uv struck my fancy. So I sowed that 80 in wheat the next fall. And I will say that fur a spell things seemed to be comin' fine. There wuz a fine rain early in the fall and the wheat come up and grewed amazin'. I begun to figure on my profits. I figured that the wheat would be nearly certain to go 40 bushels to the acre and that it would be worth anyway a dollar a bushel; that would be \$3,200 which at that time, James, looked like all the money there was in the world.

"But after the first rain nature seemed to forgit that the part uv the state where I wuz located needed any moisture. It got so blamed dry that I hed to quit chewin' tobacco, James, because I simply couldn't raise enough saliver to moisten the quid. That wheat held on well, I must say. It went thru January and February and still showed some signs uv life; but in March it hed to give up. Then the wind begun to blow. Fur two weeks it blowed steady night and day frum the west and carried the top 3 inches uv my soil over into the next county east uv me. Then it shifted to the south and blowed steady night and day fur three weeks and carried the next 4 inches uv my soil up into the county north uv where my homestead wuz. However, it didn't help that county none; it just mixed it up with the flyin' soil uv that county and carried it on into Nebraska and the Dakotas. It would hev blowed me along with the soil if it hedn't been fur my foresight. There wuz a cottonwood tree down in a draw. I hed chopped it down fur firewood, but the stump wuz left. When the wind rose to the pint where I felt myself bein' lifted frum my feet I took a lariat and tied myself to that stump. The wind carried me to the end uv the 40-foot rope and held me up there for six days and nights. If it hedn't been, James, that I put a few sourdough biscuits in my pocket and also hed the sense to provide myself with a canteen uv water I would hev starved to death or died uv thirst before there cum a lull in the wind and let me drop temporarily to the earth.

"I wuz also in serious danger durin' the time I wuz suspended there in the air. All sorts uv critters and farmin' implements come a flyin' thru the air. For instance, there wuz a breakin' plow come along right on a level with me 40 feet frum the ground. It wuz plowin' its way thru the dust and turnin' as beautiful a furrer, James, as I ever see. There wuz a jackrabbit passed by my head on the other side and right behind the jack wuz a dog; however, the air wuz so full uv dust that the dog couldn't see the rabbit. You may ask me how I could see it if the air wuz so thick with dirt that the dog couldn't see it. My answer is, James, that I didn't see it; I felt the hair uv the rabbit brushin' my face as it blew past me; the same thing with the dog.

"Finally the wind died down, James, but there wasn't any soil left on that 80 acres; that is, none uv the original soil, but instead that 80 wuz covered with boulders varyin' in size from stones the size uv my fist to rocks weighin' frum half a ton to 2 tons; they were granite rocks which had



been carried up there from mountains down in southern Oklahoma—Indian Territory they called it then.

"I hed a milk cow when the wind begun to blow, but when I went to look fur her I found her starved to death. The fact wuz that she wuz tied to a picket rope and the wind carried her up and kep her in the air till she died partly frum starvation and partly frum thirst. When I looked that field over I decided, James, to abandon my claim. It wuz too vicissitudinous a climate fur me."

Men of All Types

DO YOU think," asks an earnest reader, "that the men who accumulate great fortunes are all men of superior genius?" No, I think some of them are just lucky gamblers. They had no great foresight and no wonderful equipment of brains. Some of the men who have built up great industries and accumulated great fortunes have been men of great genius, but that cannot be said of all the multi-millionaires. Some of them are not even lucky gamblers—they are just lucky; they have not brains enough to be successful gamblers.

Court Action Is Needed

My mother bought a piece of property in Missouri without having the abstract examined. The person she bought it from is dead. There are no heirs, but the person before this grantor gave a quit claim deed, and

cannot show any recorded title. He claimed to have bought it under a deed of trust, but the trust deed was never released. I have nine years' tax receipts paid by my mother. She deeded the property to me before her death. What could I do to get a clear title? J. C.

The probability is your title will not be disputed, but in order to get a good title you should bring an action in the common pleas court in Missouri havin' jurisdiction of that territory in which this property is located. This would be an action to quiet the title. I apprehend that you would have no particular trouble in getting a court decree in your favor.

'Tis A's Business Entirely

A and B are mother and son. A owns land. B has rented it for several years and pays grain rent and cash pasture rent. Part of the time B buys a share of the grain and feed for his own use. B also buys material and repairs the property. A and B settle up yearly. B has no receipts to show for settlement. In case of A's death without will can the other heirs or the probate judge make B try to give an accounting? Should B get receipts frum A, and do they have to be made out before a notary public? There were losses part of the time. E. H.

So long as A lives she has an entire right to manage this property just as she pleases. She can rent it to B on any terms she desires, and she does not have to keep an accounting, nor does B, unless required to do so by his mother. This is a matter that is between themselves entirely. Perhaps as a business matter it would be well for B to keep books and take receipts, but there is no legal requirement that he should do so.

But Not for Husband's Debts

In Colorado if a woman has money before she married and her husband gives notes can they take her money to pay the notes or mortgage? L. R.

The separate property of a woman in Colorado acquired by her or left to her by devise or bequest of any person except her husband is not bound for her husband's debts, but is liable for the family expenses equally with her husband.

Apparently No Difference

Is there any difference regarding the law on corporations and co-operative associations in this state as to the stockholders being compelled to pay assessments in case of the company's liabilities being greater than the assets? E. M. J.

So far as the liabilities of stockholders is concerned there does not seem to be any difference between co-operative associations and other corporations.

Only Ordinary Care

A has a bunch of work horses and puts them in a pasture with a poor fence around it. The horses break out and get on a public road. B, coming along with an automobile, strikes two, killing them and damaging his car. Should B pay for the dead horses? Should A pay the damages on the car? P. P. W.

B was only required to exercise ordinary diligence in trying to avoid striking these horses on the public road. If he did that and is able to show that he did, that relieves him from liability, and in fact the liability in such case would shift frum B to A.

Can Make a Will

I am intending to marry a woman who has a farm and children. I also have a farm and children. Her husband and my wife are deceased. We want our children to share equally in both farms regardless of which dies first. What kind of procedure would be necessary so that this may be realized? I understand her children already own half of her farm. N. E. N.

This may be arranged by making a joint will, or you might make two separate wills, in which each would will his or her property to the survivor, and at the death of the survivor the property to be divided equally among the children of both parties.

A General Pruning Is Needed

RECENTLY I saw the record of a case at law. There was only \$500 involved in it. Yet the documents and court orders in this case made a thick book of folio size with almost as many pages as there were dollars at stake in the suit.

The amount of time and useless clerical labor expended on that case record was amazing. Also the money that was expended needlessly, which the parties to the suit sought to have distributed. Instead, the cost of this red tape and the fees of the attorneys absorbed the whole amount and would have taken more had there been more to take.

I cite this instance not to find fault with the wasteful processes of the law, but because it is rather typical of similar wasteful processes and of duplications still extant in our entire range of government. This is just as expensive in time and money and in efficiency and slow action, as is the multiplication of expensive and time-killing red tape in other channels. These things cry aloud for short-cut systems.

When government began in America, it began in simple leisurely times. There were not the myriad activities we have in this age, nor the necessity for getting business done promptly. Doubtless the officials of that time had so little to occupy them that to add to their dignity of office and to keep up a semblance of being busy they embroidered their jobs.

In a much later time, when jobs were created to supply political patronage to faithful party workers, it was often necessary, doubtless, to invent duties and employment for these patriots. We know it was done. Government also has a tendency to expand.

Probably this is as good an explanation as any of how we came to acquire our system of "whipping the devil around the stump" as a means of getting something done, or of going around Robin Hood's barn toward an object, instead of straight across lots.

In the last 15 years a good beginning has been made in reforming some of the evils of our cumbersome system. There is the budget system, and we now have city and state managers. Yet our entire system of government needs going over and pruning to eliminate wasteful, expensive and time-killing practices and duplications, to establish in their stead such short cuts of record-keeping and administration as highly efficient corporations employ.

Economy and efficiency in administering the public service means economy and efficiency in expending the taxpayer's money; in giving him a dollar's worth of service for every dollar assessed him in taxes.

Under the Coolidge economy program, much waste has been cut out of the departments here in Washington. Yet compared with what remains

to be done, a good beginning only has been made. For instance, there are 14 subdivisions with authority for receiving appropriations for the building of highways. This leads to ineffectiveness and expense.

There are numberless other examples of duplicated work and divided authority, of making work and creating red tape all thru our system of government from township to nation.

During the next 25 years no avenue of reform and economy will offer so fine a prospect for results as the operation of government. But it will have to be done step by step, and the public, thru its representatives will have to apply the prod and keep applying it. For it is the nature of governmental systems to become over-developed and expanded.

I know of no one thing from which greater benefits would flow to the American people than from a general reorganization of their entire system of government. Until we do this we have only begun to practice economy even tho we have a national administration devoted to this reform and a President who early and late is its spokesman.

Arthur Capper

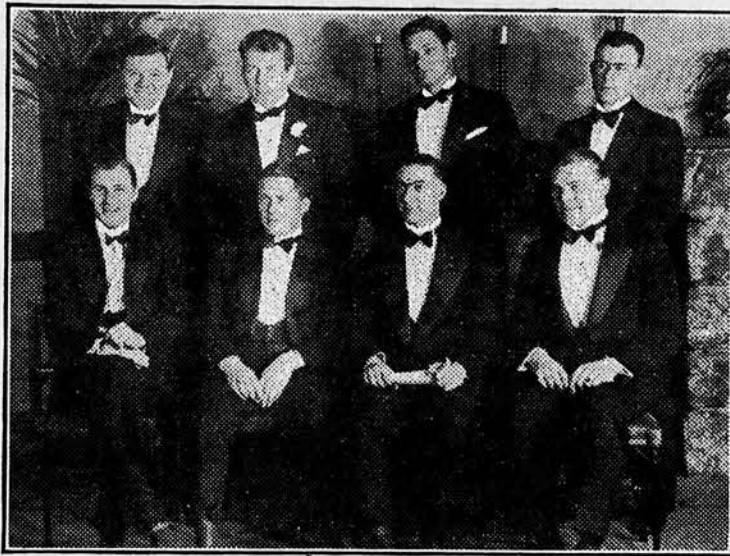
Washington, D. C.



World Events in Pictures



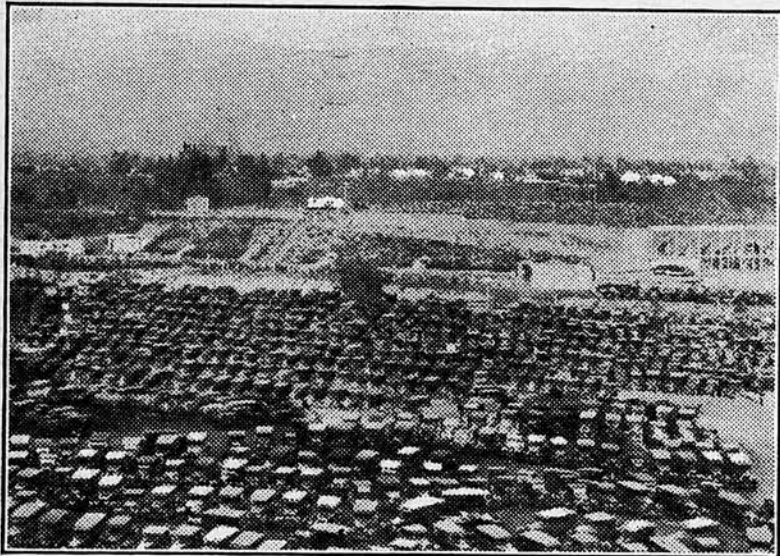
Florenz Tamara and Addison Fowler, International Dance Stars, Doing the "Shuffleboard," Their Latest Dance Invention, Intended to Relieve Monotony of Ocean Voyages



Outstanding Figures in the World of Sport Who Attended the World's Champions Dinner Sponsored by the Madison Square Garden Club, New York. Top Row, Left to Right, Babe Ruth, Gene Tunney, Johnny Weismuller and Bill Cook. Bottom Row, Bill Tilden, Bobby Jones, Fred Spencer and Charley Winters



A Real American Design, Based on the Feathered Headgear of the Indian Warriors of Old. The Scarf and Hat Are Made of Very Light Feathery Material



Thousands of Cars Dotted the Highways Just Previous to the Football Match Between Stanford and Pittsburgh, in Which the Westerners Won by a Score of 7 to 6. Here is a Glimpse of Part of the Cars Parked at the Famous Rose Bowl During the Game. According to the Speedometers, Folks Traveled Thousands of Miles to Witness This Game



A Detachment of Marines on the Bow of the S. S. Jefferson, Bound for Norfolk, Va., and Then for Nicaragua, Where Under the Command of Brig. Gen. Feland They Will Help Quell the Revolt Led by General / Sandino, Nicaraguan Guerilla Leader



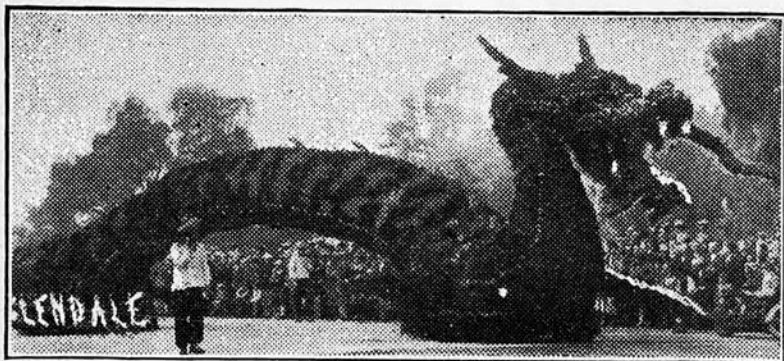
Felix Vergunia, Steward Aboard the Navy's Flagship, the U. S. S. Texas, Fixing up the Bed Which Was Reserved for President Coolidge on His Good-Will Mission to Havana, Where He Opened the Pan American Congress



Brig. Gen. Logan Feland, Commanding the Marine Barracks at Paris Island, S. C., Who Has Been Ordered to Nicaragua with 1,000 More Marines



Members of Naval Court of Inquiry Who Are Hearing Evidence Regarding the S-4 Submarine Disaster. Left to Right, Rear Admiral J. L. Latimer, Capt. J. V. Ogan, Submarine Expert; Rear Admiral R. H. Jackson, and Commander L. E. Bratton



The Annual Tournament of Roses, Pasadena, Calif., Always is a Gorgeous Affair. Here is a Photo of the Prize Winning Float Entered from Glendale. It is a Huge Dragon Made of Flowers. All Along the Route of the Parade the Dragon's Great Jaws Opened to Belch Forth Flames



The Brazilian Delegation to the Pan American Congress, Which Opened This Month in Havana. Left to Right, A. C. Costa, Oswaldo de Moraes Correa, O. N. Brito, Dr. Belisario de Souza, Dr. Eduardo Espinola, Dr. Raul Fernandes, President of the Delegation; Alarico de Silveira, Dr. Jose M. Sampaio Correia and Dr. H. Acciely

Shaw Cut Expenses With Power Farming

Now Puts Wheat in Bin for What It Formerly Cost to Stack It

WORK must be planned to save time in large scale farming, according to D. S. Shaw, who with his father handles 2,300 acres of broken land near Wilmore. His answer to the problem is power farming, and with it he has found an actual cash saving, as well as hours of labor.

"With the two combines we can put the wheat in the bin for what it formerly cost to get it in the stack," he said. And in time saving, "it used to take us until October to get the wheat in the bin. Last year it took 15 days to harvest all of the wheat and oats." Shaw had 250 acres of oats and runs from 800 to 1,000 acres of wheat.

He prefers the lister for wheat land and gets in right after harvest for early seedbed preparation. Usually he double lists. "It is work," he assures, "but it pays. You won't find a horse in the field for this job. We believe in power farming. The seedbed is prepared with tractors—we have four of them; the combines handle the harvesting, and trucks haul the wheat to market. Since we live 10 miles from town we have found it advisable to store the wheat. This not only regulates our work better, but it also gives us a chance to take advantage of better markets if there happen to be any. It is one way of regulating our marketing to some extent."

Shaw guards fertility and production by rotation and summer fallow. Wheat never is on the same land more than two years in succession. It is followed with corn for one or two years, another crop that will work in well, perhaps, and then back to wheat. But Shaw tries to summer fallow 250 to 300 acres a year, going all over the broken acreage. This, he says, gives a 30-bushel yield on fallowed land in the same year that non-fallowed land will not make more than 15 bushels. Whenever it is necessary the seed is treated.

Livestock plays an important part with the Shaws, as they put several hundred calves on the market every year. They maintain a large breeding herd. And to take full advantage of cattle feeding they follow them with hogs. They keep about 30 grade Durocs in this breeding herd, rather evenly divided between gilts and tried sows. They like this combination.

An Effective Taxpayers' League

THE California Taxpayers' Association is getting national advertising of a favorable kind as an organization of citizens that gets its money's worth from organizing. This association has made 18 separate investigations and reports on tax questions and problems in California, and has won so much respect for its work that it is being continually called on by municipalities in California, by school boards and associations and others for data on taxation or for special problem studies. It prints a monthly magazine, the January number of which publishes among other things a report for the Kern county committee on construction of an addition to the county hospital, the alterations in plans suggested by the taxpayers' association enabling a saving to be made of \$40,000.

The California Taxpayers' Association seems to be financially well supported, partly by annual dues of \$2 a member. It is non-political, even to the extent that it provides in its bylaws that it "shall not seek to change the present tax system," its whole effort being, as the bylaws state, "to bring about, thru non-partisan and non-political means, in the interest of all taxpayers in California, by mutual effort, the greatest economies consistent with efficiency in the collection and expenditure of public money." It therefore antagonizes nobody, having no tax theories and taking no sides in debates on taxation. But it seems to accomplish a good deal within the narrow field it prescribes for itself and claims to have educated California people in how money is raised and how it is spent for public purposes. While taxpayers in other states might profitably organize on the same lines as the California Taxpayers' Association, the fact about such organizations is that the results they get depend upon the executive personnel. In California it is effective because it has all-time employes on the job, secretaries, experts, legal counsel and others, and this calls for a large budget.

Would Reduce Freight Rates

SENATOR CAPPER has introduced in the United States Senate a resolution intended to bring about a reduction of freight rates on grain and grain products exported from the United States, so that American grain growers and milling interests may be placed in better position to meet Canadian competition.

The resolution directs the Interstate Commerce Commission to make an immediate investigation of the export grain rates of the United States and to adjust them to a basis that "will permit grain and grain products produced in the United States to move as freely as grain produced in the Dominion of Canada" to points of export.

The resolution has the approval and support of

various farm organizations, including the Farmers' Union, the Grange, the Farm Bureau, Farmers' Co-operative Association, Farmers' Co-operative Commission Company, Southwestern Co-operative Grain Marketing Association, and the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association.

Senator Capper, in explanation of the purpose of the resolution, said: "The wheat growers of the United States are confronted with a serious situation by reason of competition in world markets with Canadian wheat, which recently has been given an advantage of 8 to 10 cents a bushel in lower transportation charges. The handicap is a serious one and menaces the return to even a reasonable degree of prosperity of those states upon which the whole nation must rely for its staple foodstuffs. It involves a loss of many millions of dollars to American farmers.

"Unless the wheat and wheat products of the United States can compete on fairly equal terms in world markets with wheat from Canada, we shall have on our hands a surplus of grain that will disastrously depress the domestic price of wheat and again bring ruin to the grain growers of the Middle West.

"The principal competitor of the United States in the wheat markets of the world is Canada. In

grain grower; and thruout recent months the Canadian farmers have enjoyed price advantages of from 5 to 10 cents or more a bushel.

"Such a condition is bound to be disastrous to the great grain-growing section of the United States. The unjust burden of excessive transportation costs now resting on the farmer must be removed. The place to start is by reducing export grain rates to an equality with those of Canada. The purpose of my resolution is to correct an injustice to the farmers of the Middle West."

What Railroads May Earn

A DIFFERENCE of 11 billion dollars or more in the valuation of railroads was not the only issue in the trial before the United States Circuit Court at Kansas City of the valuation of the St. Louis & O'Fallon line, a miniature road but affording the test case. If the Interstate Commerce Commission rule in arriving at a basis of valuation is defeated in the courts, the "recapture clause" in the Esch-Cummins act of 1920 will in effect go by the board. No road will be able to earn in excess of 6 per cent on such a valuation.

The recapture clause is retroactive back to 1921, and under the commission rule of valuing railroad property some 350 millions of railroad earnings are already claimed by the Government, as one-half of excess earnings over 6 per cent on certain roads. In fact, the commission has actually collected some 7 million dollars of excess earnings in its fund to be lent to the needier roads, but this sum has come from a half dozen very small lines and one-half of the amount from a single road, the Duluth, Messabe & Northern. No important road has given up any of its excess earnings.

It is the belief of the commission that Class I railroads since the recapture clause went into effect have earned net some 700 million dollars in excess of the 6 per cent base, or at the rate of 100 millions a year during this time. In the last two years the earnings have been larger, and they promise to increase with the growing prosperity of the carriers.

While it is commonly said that under the law railroads are limited to earnings of 5 1/2 per cent on their valuation, this is not actually the fact, and the amount they may earn and keep is an indefinite amount over this figure. They are given rates by the commission calculated to earn 5 1/2 per cent, on the average for each of the great regional divisions which many roads fail to do. But if able to do so they may earn 6 per cent before the excess is recaptured by the Government for loans to weak roads. And after 6 per cent there is no limit to their possible earnings, depending upon management and circumstances, except that one-half of whatever excess over 6 per cent is earned must be given up to aid weak lines.

The final decision of the court in the St. Louis & O'Fallon case therefore is of importance. If railroad valuation is increased 11 or more billion dollars no railroad will earn 6 per cent.

Crops for Western Kansas

RESULTS of 12 years of experiments are reported in Technical Bulletin No. 14-T, "Cereal Experiments at the Fort Hays Branch Station, 1912 to 1923," just published by the United States Department of Agriculture, which co-operated with the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station in the experiments with cereals at the Fort Hays Branch Station.

From the results of comparative tests of wheat, the experimenters gathered evidence that in Western Kansas Kanred, Blackhull and Hays No. 2 (a selection of Kharkof developed at the Hays station) were the highest yielding varieties over a number of years. It is expected that Technical Bulletin No. 14-T will be of use not only to agricultural experimenters, extension workers and county agents, but also to farmers. While the supply lasts it may be obtained by writing to the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Glory for Those Who Died

A BERLIN dispatch says that the majority of a German submarine ex-commanders maintain that if the sinking of the S-4 had occurred to a German submarine, the men would have been rescued. Experienced sailors along the Massachusetts coast speak of this disaster similarly. The head of a wrecking agency with extensive experience is quoted by New York papers to the same effect. The country will know more about the question after the naval court of inquiry possibly, or after that of Congress. The Springfield Republican recalls Admiral Sampson's remark after the battle of Santiago that "there was glory enough for all" and contrasts it with the S-4 disaster. "Glory for those who bravely died," says the Springfield paper, "but not for those responsible for inadequate preparation for rescue work."



Her Children Are So Playful!

September of last year, the Board of Railway Commissioners of Canada drastically reduced rates on wheat shipped for export. In some cases, export rates on wheat were cut practically in half. The result is that the Canadian farmer now has not only the advantage of cheaper land, but also a transportation rate on wheat shipped to ports of export amounting to about half the freight rate that is in effect from Kansas to Lake or Gulf ports. The practical effect is to give the Canadian farmer a substantially higher price a bushel for his wheat than our own grain growers receive.

"A comparison of actual rates shows the Canadian wheat grower in Saskatchewan paying a freight rate of 18 cents on 100 pounds for a haul of 666 miles, while for hauls of almost identically the same distance the Montana wheat grower pays 31 cents and the Kansas farmer must pay 36 1/2 cents. On longer hauls the handicap placed on the wheat farmers of the United States is practically as great. For hauling his wheat 1,728 miles from Regina, Sask., to the port of Quebec, the Canadian farmer pays 23 cents a bushel. The Kansas farmer, for a shorter haul of 1,600 miles to Baltimore, pays 36 cents, and the Nebraska wheat grower who ships less than 1,500 miles to New Orleans for export is charged 38.4 cents a bushel. Numerous other instances typical of the unfairness of the whole export grain freight rate structure might be cited, but these are sufficient to show the heavy handicap placed on the American farmer.

"The Canadian railway commissioners in ordering reduced export rates to apply to wheat raised in Canada specifically stated that our own Interstate Commerce Commission has laid an undue share of the burden of general transportation costs on the basic product of grain, which in proportion as it gives purchasing power causes the movement of other traffic. The producer in the United States suffers material injury from the higher grain rates thus imposed."

"The advantage enjoyed by the Canadian wheat grower is evidenced by a comparison of the prices paid daily for wheat in the primary markets of Winnipeg and Kansas City. On December 1, for instance, the Canadian farmer could sell his wheat for 10 cents a bushel more than the Mid-West



**Nature
left that air space**

DO you know why there is a hollow space at one end of an egg? Nature has provided that air space so that the baby chick may have air to breathe from the time it comes to life within the egg until it is strong enough to break through the shell.

Eggs hatched in an incubator absorb the air from the incubator. If fumes from poor oil are present they will penetrate the egg shell, which is porous, and the little chick dies in the process of incubation.

The scientific refining process by which National Light Kerosene is refined eliminates all possibility of these poisonous fumes. It provides clean, uniform heat, producing a healthy chick from every fertile egg.

National Light Kerosene

**Better Than Ordinary
Coal Oil**

Best for Incubators, Brooders, Lamps, Stoves, Tractors, and Lighting Plants.

Buy it the economical way—Buy a barrel. If your dealer cannot supply you—write us.



At the Sign of the Boy and Slate

Ask Your Dealer For
En-ar-co
MOTOR OIL

Costs Less Per Mile

The
**National Refining
Company**

704 M-6 National Bldg.
CLEVELAND, O.

And Out Comes the Concrete!

The Folks in Burlington Are Taking a Course in Flood Prevention; Cost, \$88,000

BY HARLEY HATCH

IVISITED Burlington this week; a big force of men and machines are engaged there in taking out of the creek bed all the dirt, rock and concrete which has been put in for the last 40 years. The floods have been caused by this narrowing of the creek until the opening at Neosho Street, where all the water flows, was estimated by the engineers as being able to carry but one-sixth of the water that would flow thru there after a rain like that of March, 1922. I think that most folks in Eastern Kansas have come to the conclusion that there is no use in trying to get something for nothing from our creeks. When high water comes it will go over everything it can't go under. Burlington has found this out, but it is going to cost the people \$88,000 before they make an opening thru town as big as there was in days before the creek channel was "improved." Burlington is not the only one to suffer from these floods, however; the washing of farm land will make a bigger damage bill than Burlington will have to pay. The only remedy is to get the slope lands in grass or alfalfa, and that will not entirely insure against loss in seasons like that of 1927.

Let's Watch the Pipes

A 4-inch snow which fell a week ago has about left us today. It was a good thing for the wheat and alfalfa in that below zero weather, but what it did to the east and west roads will have to be seen before it can be known. The north and south roads are in fair condition nearly everywhere, but when the last of the frost leaves the ground the road leading to Burlington will be almost impassable for motor cars. Stock did not suffer during the zero weather, but little gain in weight was made. On this farm one broken water pipe was the only damage to the water system, and that was soon fixed by putting in a short new section of pipe. We have learned by past experience that a set of pipe cutters, a supply of unions and couplings and a good thread cutter are needed on every farm where there is a water system. Our water supply is 60 rods from the storage tank, and the pipe which carries the water is 2½ feet underground. It has been in almost 23 years, and it has never frozen.

Golden Delicious Does Well

I have received further letters regarding the merits of the Golden Delicious apple as compared with the red variety of that name, and all seem to agree that the Golden Delicious bears earlier and much more heavily than the Red. A friend writing from Chase county says that Golden Delicious trees set six years ago bore from 5 to 6 bushels each this last season. Both the Red and Golden have the same high quality; the only fault they have in this part of Kansas is that they are here a fall apple, and as such do not keep in ordinary storage beyond the holidays. For this reason I would not advise the setting of more than six or eight trees in the average small farm orchard. It is true that the Delicious apple always sells well, but it is not the idea for the farm orchard to raise much fruit to sell. When that is gone into one has to put more work into the business than the average farmer can spare. The apples of very best quality, such as Delicious, Grimes Golden and Jonathan, while classed as winter varieties in the North, are fall apples here, and half a dozen each are enough for the average small orchard. For apples to keep in farm storage during the winter one had better plant Winesap, Gano, Rome Beauty and two or three trees of the old standard, Rawles Janet.

Coal Creek Not Early

A friend writes from Labette county asking how our local variety of Coal Creek corn would do to plant there to raise early hog feed next year. Coal Creek corn is not to be classed as an early variety of corn. It ripens in medium season, right along with the variety called "Pride of Saline," which it much resembles. We have found, as

a result of a number of trials, that it does not pay to plant an extremely early variety of corn anywhere in Eastern Kansas, and especially if the seed is brought from the North. In an average season the yield of this very early corn will be little more than half that of the native varieties. It also matures so early that the weeds take the field after the corn has ripened. We have planted northern varieties of corn on this farm which were hard by July 20, while native corn planted beside it was 30 days later, but the native corn made almost double the yield. There is only one time in which a very early variety of corn might be profitable, and that is in a season like that of 1901, 1913 or 1918, when such corn would make some grain before the drouth "fixed it." It is better to go north rather than south for new seed, but at that I would not care to go more than 50 miles.

Few Hogs Are Fed

The week of storm and cold and the following bad roads largely stopped the movement of corn from the farms, both to feeders and elevators. The elevator price runs from 60 to 62 cents a bushel just now, with virtually none moving. In this locality there are enough cattle on full feed in a radius of 10 miles to take all the surplus corn which will be offered for sale. In fact, I think that the man who has a surplus of good corn will be able to sell it right at the crib door before next July at a price higher than will be offered at the elevators in town. Just as long as fat cattle remain high in price the feed yards of Eastern Greenwood and Western Coffey county will hold cattle eating corn. I do not believe I ever saw a feeding season before in which so few hogs were following cattle as is the case this year. Stock pigs were so high last fall that few feeders would buy them, as it seemed to be the general impression that hogs were to suffer a big slump in price. I don't know why this idea was so general, but it was, and subsequent results indicate that the "hunch" was a good one. Many folks also had the same hunch about fat cattle, but that didn't work so well.

Too Much "Town Business?"

Some men think it will not do to make farming or any branch of it very profitable for fear "overproduction" will follow. I know a few farmers who would be willing to chance a surplus in 1929 if they could only collect some of the long delayed profits in 1928. And speaking of overproduction, isn't every town business overdone? There are too many grocers, too many hardware dealers, too many barbers, too many cream and egg stations, too many banks, real estate agents, garages, motor car salesmen and newspapers. Yes, and how about insurance agents? Count up in your town the number of insurance agencies of the various sorts and then wonder no longer that insurance rates are often very high. Take Emporia! Emporia is a very thriving small city of perhaps 12,000 persons, over-supplied with most lines of business and especially insurance agents. Guess how many agencies there are in that town. Well, you didn't guess high enough; there were at last reports 84 insurance agencies in Emporia. Talk about overproduction of wheat and corn, what do you think of that as an overproduction of insurance agencies?

Lioness In the Path

Business Man—"Why did you leave your last position, Miss?"

Fair Applicant—"There was no future to it."

Business Man—"Indeed?"

Fair Applicant—"No; the boss was already married."

Perfumed Static

"Are you going to the flower show?"
"No, it's too much trouble. I think I'll stay home and get it over the radio."



Skating, skiing, coasting, hunting, ice fishing—just think of the many outdoor sports there are for winter days. It is this kind of fun that brings health, glowing cheeks and ravenous appetites. Don't let yourself get too old to enjoy them. To make them most attractive, and easier for you to get away from around the warm fire, you need only warm outdoor clothing and the right equipment to enjoy every spare minute that you can in these outdoor pastimes.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Man is ready to help you enjoy them. He has skates, sleds, toboggans, skis and sports goods of many different kinds that will just suit you. And for hunting and fishing you know that the "tag" store sporting goods department is one of the best places to get guns, ammunition and tackle. You will be surprised how much this outdoor fun will be worth to you both physically and mentally, and we suggest that you go to your nearest "tag" store tomorrow and get what you need to make the most of your favorite winter sport.

Your "Farm Service"
Hardware Men



Couldn't Change These Laws

So Delegates Were Eager to Discover How to Live up to Them More Fully

LAWS, laws, laws! Representative hall in the state house at Topeka is accustomed to hearing them discussed and amended; attempts made to repeal some of them and new laws proposed. But last week was different. Laws were discussed, to be sure, but no one attempted to have a single one stricken from the "records." Rather everyone seemed eager to learn how to live up to them to the letter. They were the irrevocable laws of nature under discussion, as related to the different phases of agriculture. And the occasion was the annual Kansas Agricultural Convention.

It was the best convention from the standpoint of attendance and interest that ever has been held. Topics for discussion were of present day interest and importance. L. E. Call, director of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at the college, was on hand to inquire, "Must We Learn to Live with the European Corn Borer?" And his knowledge of the subject was appreciated. After his talk, in which he explained about the ravages of the borer and the possibilities of its getting into Kansas, delegates to the convention had a good many questions to ask. That showed the wide-awake spirit of the convention. Every man was on his toes, eager to get the most benefit out of the meetings.

Curling Irons to Silo Filling

E. H. Hodgson, Rice county, explained the entire Wheat Belt program, and told of the progress that has been made. It will be remembered that Mr. Hodgson recently was selected as one of the 15 Master Farmers of Kansas for 1927. R. I. Throckmorton, of the college, discussed the problems confronting alfalfa growing; C. E. Huff, president of the Kansas State Farmers' Union, gave his view of the farmer as a business man; importance of dairying was presented by A. J. Glover, editor of Hoard's Dairyman; A. E. Aldous, of the college, talked on the improvement of our pasture lands. One of the most interesting subjects, judged by the discussion it elicited, was "Electricity in Kansas Agriculture," presented by H. S. Hinrichs, field engineer, in charge of the Rural Electrical Laboratory of the Kansas Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, at Larned. He discussed using electricity for everything from curling irons to silo filling. To round out this part of the program, C. L. Brown, president of the United Power and Light Corporation, Abilene, discussed "Electric Power in Prairie States." The big need, he assured, is for farmers, power companies and manufacturers of electric appliances to get together for supplying power, most efficient use of it and adequate motors and machinery. Another interesting talk was on water conservation and flood control, by G. S. Knapp, chief engineer of the water resources division.

One of the outstanding events of the convention was the annual banquet with Mrs. Papline Kuhrt, Sherman county, as guest of honor. Each year an outstanding farmer is invited as the guest of honor, and Mrs. Kuhrt well deserved the recognition she received this year. You may remember reading her story some weeks ago in Kansas Farmer.

And Jake Was Re-elected

Of course, J. C. Mohler was re-elected for another two-year term as secretary of the board of agriculture. W. J. Young, McPherson, was elected president. P. H. Lambert, Hiawatha, vice president, and F. W. Dixon, Holton, again was named treasurer. Dixon, of the first district; Paul Klein, Iola, second district; A. E. Millard, Burden, third district; S. H. Manning, White City, fourth district, and C. W. Taylor, Abilene, whose terms expired this year, were re-elected to the board for three-year terms.

Other meetings in Topeka last week included the State Association of Kansas Farmers, Creamerymen and Field Superintendents, Kansas Agricultural Council and the Kansas Poultry Association and State Poultry Show. Indeed, it was a week replete with inter-

est for farm folks. Would you guess that milk consumption last year in the United States, and of course, in Kansas, was greater than gasoline consumption? Cows beat filling stations by 25 per cent. That indicates the importance of dairying as brought out in last week's meetings.

Had you passed near the poultry show, the 2,000 birds exhibited would have impressed you more strongly than ever with the importance of their contribution to agriculture. J. R. Cowdrey, Topeka, was re-elected president of the Kansas State Poultry Breeders' Association for 1928; D. D. Colglazier, Hutchinson, was named vice president and Thomas Owen, Topeka, secretary-treasurer.

Full Speed Ahead!

From the New York World:

The opening of the business year 1928 has found the most honored prophets of industrial matters serene in the confidence that prosperity will continue. The debate is not quite stilled between those Cassandras who

argue from the past that recessions are overdue and those optimists who find nothing sacred in the theory of business cycles of depression. But there seems to be substantial agreement that the sustained purchasing power of the people due to fair wages and general employment is an element in favoring the stability of business.

Secretary Mellon cites the automobile industry as one that promises greater activity in 1928 than in 1927, with "a resulting effect on the steel industry." Secretary Hoover in his outline of business prospects makes the same observation; the new Ford car should be a heavy factor in decreasing unemployment in the automobile industry. Agriculture, while normal enough in its continuing bounty, does not yet give the farmer the balance he would like to see at the end of the year. The soft-coal industry is in a sad way; and textile industry in New England is confronted by difficulties not of a transient nature which have led to some shifting of specialties in that region. For the rest, Mr. Hoover, like Mr. Mellon, lays stress on the forces of stability in the business world.

Among these forces is the fair aspect of world harmony. "There is more peace in the international world," says Mr. Hoover, "than at any time since the war; the foreign world is recovering its economic strength and buying power"; our foreign trade is

steadily increasing. The phenomena usually accredited as premonitory of a slump are therefore absent." Not only is there no slump in business; there are not even any signs of it.

It is a matter for special gratification in the United States that we share in that bettered prospect for peace in the international world to which Mr. Hoover bears witness. The altered tone of reports from Mexico attests that the two nations are entering on an era of better understanding which is the subject of favorable comment thruout Latin America and creates the happiest of conditions precedent for the coming conference of Pan-American nations in Havana, which President Coolidge is to attend in person. Our exports to Mexico may look small compared with those to Great Britain or Canada, but they surpass in importance those to China, to which so much attention has been paid, and they need only settled conditions, to achieve which we can do so much in aid, to increase greatly and swiftly.

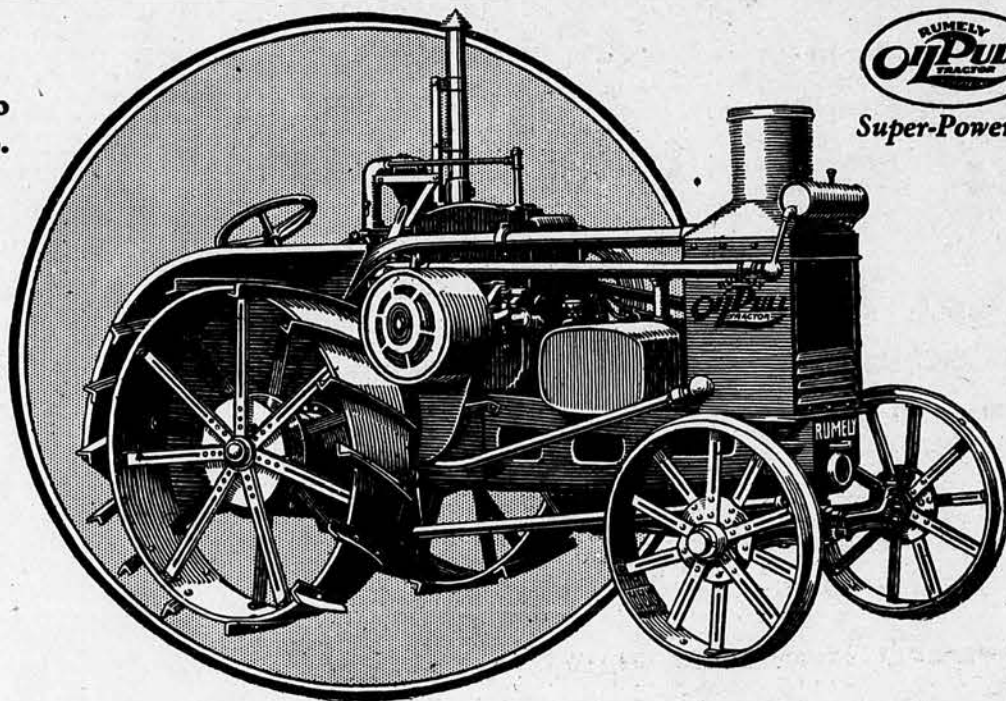
On the whole, business men in America can face the new year firm in the faith that conditions will continue to justify enterprise and reward confidence.

Soul of Discretion

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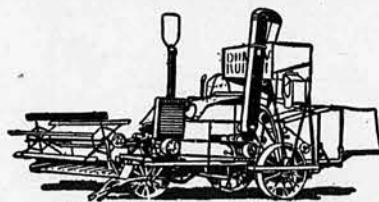
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Name

Address

Tophet at Trail's End

BY GEORGE WASHINGTON OGDEN

MORGAN was roused out of his brief sleep at the Elkhorn Hotel shortly after sunrise by the night telegrapher at the railroad station, who came with a telegram.

"I thought you'd like to have it as soon as possible," the operator said, in apology for his early intrusion, standing by Morgan's bed. Tom Couboy waiting just outside the door with ear primed to pick up the smallest word.

"Sure—much obliged," Morgan returned, his voice hoarse with broken sleep, his head not instantly clear of its flying clouds. The operator lingered while Morgan ran his eyes over the few words.

"Much obliged, old feller," Morgan said warmly, giving the young man a quick look of understanding that must serve in place of more words, seeing that Couboy had his head within the door.

Morgan heard the operator denying Couboy the secret of the message in the hall outside. Couboy had lived long enough in Ascalon to know when to curb his curiosity. He tiptoed away from Morgan's door, repressing his desire behind his beard.

Knowing that he could not sleep again, after that abrupt break in his rest, Morgan rose and dressed. Once or twice he referred again to the message that lay spread on his pillow.

Craddock wired Peden last night that he would arrive on No. 7 at 1:20 this afternoon.

That was the content of the message, not a telegram at all, but a friendly note of warning from the night operator, who had come over to the hotel to go to bed. The young man had shrewdly adopted this means to cover his information, knowing that Peden's wrath was mighty and his vengeance far-reaching. Nobody in town could question the delivery of a telegram.

Morgan had expected Craddock to hasten back and attempt to recover his sceptor and resume his sway over Ascalon. But he did not expect him to return so soon. It pleased him better that the issue was to be brought to a speedy trial between them. While he just as well cross the stream.

Couboy was sweeping the office, having had his feet wet, he reasoned, he might as well lay the thick of the dust with a sprinkling can. He paused in his work to give Morgan a shrewd, sharp look.

"Important news when it pulls a man out of bed this early," he ventured, "and him needin' sleep like you do."

"Yes," said Morgan, going on to the door.

Couboy came after him, voice lowered almost to a whisper as he spoke, eyes turning about as if he expected a spy to bob up behind his counter.

"I heard it passed around late last night that Craddock was comin' back."

"Wasn't he expected to?" Morgan inquired indifferently, wholly undisturbed.

Couboy watched him keenly, standing half behind him, to note any sign of panic or uneasiness that would tell him which side he should support with his valuable sympathy and profound philosophy.

"From the way things point, I think they're lookin' for him back to-day," he said.

"The quicker the sooner," Morgan replied in offhand cowboy fashion.

Couboy was left on middle ground, not certain whether Morgan would flee before the arrival of the man whose powers he had usurped, or stand his ground and shoot it out. It was an uncomfortable moment; a man must be on one side or the other to be safe. In the history of Ascalon it was the neutral who generally got knocked down and trampled, and lost his pocket-book and watch, as happens to the gaping non-participants in the squabbles of humanity everywhere.

"From what I hear goin' around," Couboy continued, dropping his voice to a cautious, confidential pitch, "there'll be a bunch of bad men along in a day or two to help Craddock hold things down. It looks to me like it's goin' to be more than any one man can handle."

"It may be that way," Morgan commented, lingering in the door, Couboy doing his talking from the rear. Morgan was thinking the morning had a freshness in it like a newly gathered flower.

"It 'll mean part closed and part open if that man takes hold of this town again," Couboy went on. "Him and Peden they're as thick as three in a bed. Close all of 'em, like you did last night, or give everybody a fair whack. That's what I say."

"Yes," abstractedly from Morgan.

"It was kind of quiet and slow in town last night, slowest night I've ever had since I bought this dump. I guess I'd have to move away if things run along that way, but I don't know. Maybe things would pick up when people got used to the new deal. Goin' to let 'em open to-night?"

"Night's a long way off," Morgan answered, leaving the question open for Couboy to make what he could out of it.

Didn't Believe in Craddock

Couboy was of the number who could see no existence for Ascalon but a vicious one, yet he was no partisan of Seth Craddock, having a soreness in his recollection of many indignities suffered at the hands of the city marshal's Texas friends. Yet he would rather have Craddock, and the town open, than Morgan and stagnation. He came to that conclusion with Morgan's evasion of his direct question. The interests of Peden and his kind were Couboy's interests.

"When can I get breakfast?" Morgan inquired, turning suddenly, catching

Fish's Anti-War Resolution

CONGRESSMAN HAMILTON FISH of New York has introduced an anti-war resolution practically identical with the Capper resolution, with the exception that he omits the matter of an aggressor nation. The Fish resolution, however, proposes acceptance of Minister Briand's offer for a treaty renouncing war between this nation and France, and treaties with like-minded nations to the same effect.

The New York Congressman is the grandson of Grant's Secretary of State. He had an honorable record in the World War, was a Harvard football star, is an officer of the American Legion in his state, and says: "If any one presents a better method or more practical plan to prevent war as far as it is humanly possible, I will gladly support it, just as I will support the Capper resolution in case mine is not adopted. The main purpose of any resolution is to outlaw war as an institution, as dueling and slavery have been outlawed. It is with war as a legal institution that modern nations have to deal, and it is the curse of humanity and the greatest menace of our civilization." He adds that "my record in Congress of having voted for three additional cruisers and in favor of the elevation of the guns on the battleships ought to be sufficient answer to any one who might consider this proposal as pacifist propaganda."

The distinction between pacifism and peace probably is as indicated by Congressman Fish. Pacifists would disarm whether others disarmed or not and would oppose a declaration of war in any circumstances or refuse to fight, on the ground of conscientious scruple. But others can work to prevent or to abolish war. Congressman Fish is for peace and not for pacifism, in the sense that he is for war so long as it is legal, but at the same time for making it illegal by any means that are handy. These are the only classes of persons who are in fact for peace instead of war. Others may idly talk for peace but are for perpetuating war's legality, are against treaties with any other nation renouncing resort to it and put their trust wholly in preparedness for war, and in war.

COMPARISON

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"Galvannealed"—Copper Bearing

will help you do it. Without good fence J. R. Rasberry, Cushing, Texas, says he could not have raised \$50 worth of pork where he raised \$500 worth with good fence. And without good fence how could J. E. Rush, Bonilla, S. D., have topped the Sioux City market with fat lambs that were never fed a mouthful of grain except what was left in the fields after threshing.

No other fence is like RED BRAND. We put copper in the steel, like old time fence. This adds many more years of wear. Our patented "Galvannealing" process welds on an extra heavy coating of zinc. This keeps rust out far longer than plain galvanizing. Stiff, picket-like stays, wavy strands and Square Deal cant-slip knots keep RED BRAND hog-tight and bull-proof.

WHAT has been your experience with or without good fence? We will pay \$5 or more for each letter that we use. Write for details, catalog and 3 interesting booklets that tell how others have made more money with hog-tight fences.

That kind of fence may make it possible for you to duplicate Arthur Tauberg's, Wallace, S. D., experience when he topped the hog market by 10 cents on 87 head that netted him \$2300 out of a sweet clover pasture planted with barley and a 40 acre cornfield laid flat by wind.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
2117 Industrial Street Peoria, Illinois

Conboy with his new resolution in his shifty, flickering eyes, reading him to the marrow of his bones.

"It's a little early—not half past five." Conboy returned, covering his confusion as well as he could by referring to his thick silver watch. "We don't begin to serve till six—the earliest of 'em don't begin to come in before then. If you feel like turnin' in for a sleep, we'll take care of you when you get up."

Morgan said he had had sleep enough to carry him over the day. Dora, yawning, disheveled, appeared in the dining-room door at that moment, tying her all-enveloping white apron around her. She blushed when she saw Morgan, and put up her hands to smooth her hair.

"I had the best sleep last night I can remember in a coon's age—I felt so safe," she said.

"You always was safe enough," Conboy told her, not in the best of humor. "Safe enough! I can show you five bullet holes in the walls of my room, Mr. Morgan—one of 'em thru the head of my bed!"

"Pretty close," Morgan said, answering the animation of her rosy, friendly face with a smile.

"Never mind about bullet holes—you go and begin makin' holes in a piece of biscuit dough," her father commanded.

"When I get good and ready," said Dora serenely. "You wouldn't care if we got shot to pieces every night, as long as we could get up in the morning and make biscuits."

"Yes, and some of you'd be rootin' around somebody else's kitchen for biscuits to fill your craws if this town laid dead a little while longer," Conboy fired back, his true feeling in the matter revealed.

"I can get a job of biscuit shooter any day," Dora told him, untroubled by the outlook of disaster that attended upon peace and quiet. "I'd rather not have no guests than drunks that come in stagger blind and shoot the plaster off of the wall. It ain't so funny to wake up with your ears full of lime. Ma's sick of it, and I'm sick of it, and it'd be a blessin' if Mr. Morgan would keep the joints all shut till the drunks in this town dried up like dead snakes!"

"You and your ma!" Conboy grumbled, bearing on an old grievance.

Morgan recalled the gaunt anxiety of Mrs. Conboy's eyes, hollow of every emotion, as they seemed, but unrest and straining fear. Dora had gone unmarked yet by the cursed fires of Ascalon; only her tongue discovered that the poison of their fumes had reached her heart.

"I'd like to put strickenine in some of their biscuits!" Dora declared with passionate vehemence.

"Tut-tut! No niggers—"

"How's your face, Mr. Morgan?" Dora inquired, out of one mood into another so quickly the transition was bewildering.

"Face?" said Morgan, embarrassed for want of her meaning. "Oh"—putting his hand to the forgotten wound—"about well, thank you, Miss Dora. I guess my good looks are ruined, tho."

Dora half closed her eyes in arch expression, pursing her lips as if she meant to give him either a whistle or a kiss, laughed merrily, and ran off to cut patterns in a sheet of biscuit dough. She left such a clearness and good humor in the morning air that Morgan felt quite light at heart as he started out for a turn around the town.

Late Breakfast the Rule

He was still wearing the cowboy garb that he had drawn from the bottom of his trunk among the things which he believed belonged to a past age and closed period of his life's history. He had deliberated the question well the night before, reaching the conclusion that, as he had stepped out of his proper character, lapsed back, in a word, to raw-handed dealings with the rough edges of the world, he would better dress the part. He would be less conspicuous in that attire, and it would be his introduction and credentials to the men of the range.

Last night's long vigil, tramping around the square in his high-heeled, tight-fitting boots, had not hastened the cure of his bruised ankles and sore feet. This morning he limped like a trapped wolf, as he said to himself when he started to take a look around and see whether any of the outlawed had made bold to open their doors.

Few people were out of bed in Ascalon at that hour, altho the sun was

almost an hour high. As Morgan passed along he heard the crackling of kindling being broken in kitchens. Here and there the eager smoke of fresh fires rose straight toward the blue. No stores were open yet; the doors of the saloons remained closed as the night before. Morgan paused at the bank corner after making the round of the square.

Ahead of him the principal street of the town stretched, the houses standing in exclusive withdrawal far apart on large plots of ground, a treeless, dusty, unlovely lane. Lawn grass had been sown in many of the yards, where it had flourished until the scorching summer drouth. Even now there were little rugs of green against north walls where the noonday shadows fell, but the rest of the lawns were withered and brown.

Morgan turned from this scene in which Ascalon presented its better side, to skirmish along the street running behind Peden's establishment. It might be well, for future exigencies, to fix as much of the geography of the place in his mind as possible. He wondered if there had been a back-door traffic in any of the saloons last night, as he passed long strings of empty beer-kegs, concluding that it was very likely something had been done in that way.

Across the street from Peden's back door was a large vacant piece of ground, a wilderness of cans, bottles, packing boxes, broken barrels. On one corner, diagonally across from where Morgan stood, facing on the other street, a ragged, weathered tent was pitched. Out of this the sound of contending children came, the strident commanding voice of a woman breaking sharply to still the commotion that shook her unstable home. Morgan knew this must be the home of the cattle thief whose case Judge Thayer had undertaken. He wondered why even a cattle thief would choose that site at the back door of perdition to pitch his tent and lodge his family.

A bullet clipping close past his ear, the sharp sound of a pistol shot behind him, startled him out of this speculation. Morgan did not believe at once, even as he wheeled, gun in hand, that the shot could have been intended for him, but out of caution he darted as quick as an Indian behind a pyramid of beer-kegs. From that shelter he explored in the direction of the shot, but saw nobody.

A Fool, Maybe?

There was ample barrier for a lurking man all along the street on Peden's side. From behind beer cases and kegs, whisky-barrels, wagon, corners of small houses, one could have taken a shot at him; or from a window or back door. There was no smoke hanging to mark the spot.

Morgan slipped softly from his concealment, coming out at Peden's back door. Bending low, he hurried back over the track he had come, keeping the heaps of kegs, barrels and boxes between him and the road. And there, twenty yards or so distant, in a space between two wagons, he saw a man standing, pistol in hand, all set and primed for another shot, but looking rather puzzled and uncertain over the sudden disappearance of his mark.

Morgan was upon him in a few silent strides, unseen and unheard, his gun raised to throw a quick shot if the situation called for it. The man was Dell Hutton, the county treasurer. His face was white. There was the look in his eyes of a man condemned when he turned and confronted Morgan.

"Who was that shot at you, Morgan?" he inquired, his voice husky in the fog of his fright. He was laboring hard to put a face on it that would make him the champion of peace; he peered around with simulated caution, as if he had rushed to the spot ready to uphold the law.

"I don't know who it was, Hutton," he replied, with a careless laugh, putting his pistol away. "If you see him, tell him I let a little thing like that pass—once."

Morgan did not linger for any further words. Several shock-haired children had come bursting from the tent, their contention silenced. They stood looking at Morgan as he came back into the road, wonder in their muggy faces. Heads appeared at windows, back doors opened cautiously, showing eyes at cracks.

"Some fool shootin' off his gun," Morgan heard a man growl as he passed

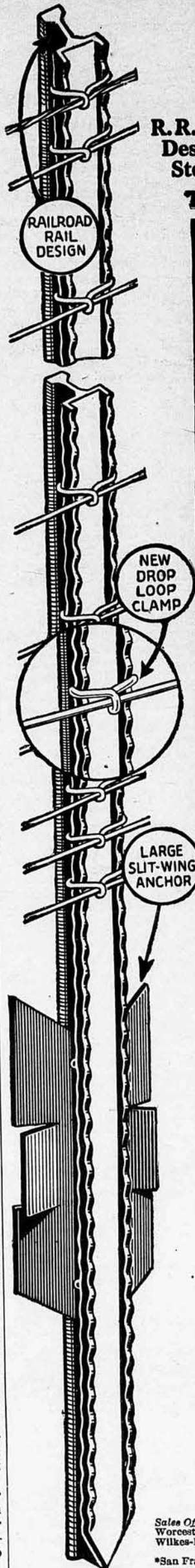
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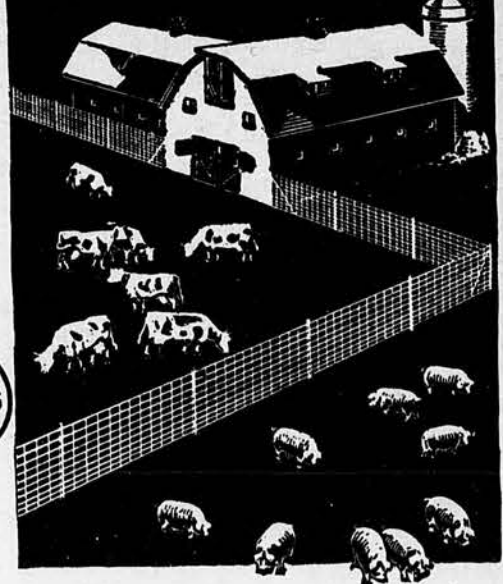
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Protective Service



Quack Doctor Who Has Been Defrauding Folks in Rural Kansas Fined in Nemaha County

RESIDENTS of Nemaha county apparently have found a satisfactory way of dealing with quack doctors. When one of these fakers appears in a neighborhood, Sheriff C. A. Carman is called; the quack is arrested and taken before a court where he is charged with practicing medicine without a license. That is what happened to a quack from Kansas City, Mo., who has been traveling over Kansas and taking hundreds, or perhaps thousands of dollars from folks by means of fake diagnoses.

This quack gives the name of R. W. Burgess and claims to be representing the United Specialists Company, whose office address he gives as 505 Olive street, Kansas City, Mo. An investigation showed this address to be a rooming house. A search of late editions of Kansas City telephone and street directories failed to show either an R. W. Burgess listed as a doctor, or any firm or organization known as the United Specialists Company.

He Wants Your Money

On November 22, Burgess was in Nemaha county. He was doing a big business with his fake diagnoses. But he made the mistake of calling on one man who was not afraid to prosecute him. Burgess called at the farm home of this man and after going thru his usual preliminary smooth talk about the joy of good health and the dreadfulness of sickness and disease, he proceeded to make a so-called diagnosis for the father and other members of the family, including the two daughters. After a so-called examination of the father of the family, Burgess said he found the father much in need of treatment. The quack claimed the father had biliary obstruction, malnutrition, diabetes, catarrh, and complications. It is said Burgess claimed the "United Specialists Company" could cure the father. The charge would be \$35. He produced one of his printed contract forms and proceeded to fill it out. In this form he wrote the names of the diseases from which he claimed the father was suffering. The treatments were to cover a period of four months and Burgess wrote in the contract that his company would cure the diseases or refund the \$35.

Here is the Contract

Here is a copy of the contract used by Burgess:

ORIGINAL CONTRACT
Issued by the
UNITED SPECIALISTS COMPANY
OFFICES 505 OLIVE STREET
KANSAS CITY, MO.
Kansas City, Mo.,....., 192..

This is to Certify that..... has this day paid \$..... cash for medical treatment for..... months, for the treatment of..... and complications, and in consideration of said payment the United Specialists hereby guarantee to furnish the said patient the best treatment known to them and such as are indicated from physical examination and diagnosis in the treatment of the above named disease and complications and to furnish the said patient with treatment until cured and satisfied without further fee, other than the amount paid as above stated.

WE ALSO GUARANTEE that the drugs used in the treatment of this case are fresh and pure and contain no alcohol, opiates or mineral poisons and are compounded especially for the treatment of the case for which this contract is given and.....

The said patient hereby agrees to accept all medicines and appliances furnished by the United Specialists and to use them as directed and to comply with the directions of the specialists in regard to the use of tea, coffee, opiates and tobacco and to give one week's notice before out of medicine so as to enable us to furnish the same on time.

The United Specialists Co.,
by.....
Diagnostition.

The father gave Burgess a check for \$35 in payment for the so-called diagnosis and treatments. The quack must have been pleased at making such a large haul at one place for he made

"diagnoses" of the two daughters of the family and agreed to treat them without charge. It is interesting to note that in the contract form Burgess filled out for one of the daughters he stated she had a form of goiter which it is said seldom can be cured except possibly by a serious operation. But he guaranteed to cure this so-called condition of the daughter and another disease from which he claimed she was suffering. It is noted in the contracts made out by Burgess that he could not properly spell the names of many of the diseases he claimed his diagnoses showed, also that a number of words were misspelled in the printed contract. Following the line in the contract on which he writes the names of the so-called diseases is printed the words, "and complications." Evidently Burgess believes he is safe in stating in the contract that all of his victims are suffering from complications, whatever that may be.

The following day, November 23, the father decided Burgess must be a faker so he called Sheriff Carman and gave him the facts in the case. The sheriff learned that Burgess was to be at a bank that day to cash a check. A deputy was stationed at the bank. When Burgess appeared he was placed under arrest and taken to Seneca, where he was charged before Justice of the Peace W. R. Jacobs, with practicing medicine without a license.

Sheriff Got the Evidence

Sheriff Carman was so much interested in the case that he began an investigation of the quack's operations in Nemaha county. It was learned this clever swindler had sold treatments to many other folks in the county. Sheriff Carman had most of these folks in Justice Jacobs's court when Burgess's case was set for trial. When the case was called Burgess saw the court room crowded with witnesses, and decided the evidence against him was too much. He pleaded guilty. Justice Jacobs fined him \$75 and costs on condition that Burgess return to his victims the money he had collected from them. The money, which it is said amounted to \$150, was returned and the fine of \$75 was paid by Burgess. Sheriff Carman advised Burgess to get out of Nemaha county and stay out.

This quack has been operating in many other Kansas counties, according to reports that have come to the Protective Service. He does not have a license to practice medicine in this state and it is doubted that he ever attended medical college. It is his custom when calling on a family to inquire about neighbors and friends of the family. In that way he learns something about the history of these other families and when he calls at their places he is able to direct the conversation in such a way that he soon has them telling him of all their aches and pains. That is just what he wants. When folks get to talking about sickness he manages to make many of them think they are in a serious condition and that their only hope is his quack treatment.

Worse Than Chicken Thieves

It is an old game of quacks like Burgess, to claim great cures for some so-called new discovery which they say they have made. They will claim to cure most any known disease—and often they claim they can cure diseases unknown to reputable physicians. They also profess to have great sympathy for their victims, and in a very sly way they try to discredit reliable doctors. These quacks, such as Burgess, are just another type of thief. In the opinion of many folks the quack is a lower type of thief than the fellow who steals chickens. About all you lose to a chicken thief, in most cases, is good poultry, but the quack, in addition to robbing you of your money, can quickly rob you of your good health.



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the Receiving Set



Make sure that your new radio set is equipped with RCA Radiotrons throughout. Manufacturers of quality receiving sets specify RCA Radiotrons for testing, for initial equipment and for replacement. They are recognized by experts as the standard of performance.

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You can make back your money, but good health is a precious thing which when once lost, is not so easily regained.

All Burgess and quacks like him care for is the money. They are not educated in medicine and are not interested in their patients. They talk about guarantees to cure, or refund the money they collect but their guarantees are not worth the paper they are written on. They look their victims over and then decide how much they can get. That is what they charge. It is said Burgess gets from \$15 to \$50 or more from each of his victims. One of his favorite plans is to agree to make a cure for a high fee then tell the victim he will take half the fee in advance and no further charge will be made until the case is completely cured. That plan often seems to the victim to be a bargain, but the quack treatments Burgess gives are never bargains at any price. Sheriff Carman said he knew that Burgess collected more than \$150 in one day in Nemaha county. If he does that well every day for 300 days in the year he is robbing folks of \$45,000 a year. Quite a sum to pay a quack for quack treatments with pills that could be bought for a very few dollars.

It is safe to say that these quacks never really cure anyone, and the chances are very much in favor of them doing decided harm to those who take the so-called treatments. Health is about the most precious possession of any man, woman, or child. If you or any member of your family should be attacked by disease or other sickness the best thing to do is to consult your local doctor. If he cannot help you he will be glad to advise where you can receive treatment of reliable men who really are trained medical or surgical specialists. If you cannot be helped by men who have spent years and years studying the best methods of surgery and medicine that science has discovered, then it is certain that no quack on earth can do you any good. You will be much better off in any case to let the quacks alone and save your money and what health you may have.

Under our present laws there is only one way to stop the operations of quack doctors in Kansas, and that is to have them arrested and tried for practicing without a license. It is too bad there is not a law in this state that will permit the courts to send these quacks to jail or prison for their fake treatments. The penalty for practicing medicine without a license in Kansas is a fine of not less than \$50 nor more than \$200. Fines have little effect on these fakers for when they are fined in one county they go to another and soon make back the amount of the fine and often more.

They Should Be Arrested

When one of these medical fakers calls at your house you will be doing a service to the community and state if you will notify the sheriff to come after him at once. You should watch for this man, Burgess. He is a clever worker and will get your money for his so-called diagnosis if you give him a chance. Here is his description as furnished by Sheriff Carman of Nemaha county: Height 5 ft., 10 in.; weight 160 or 170 lbs., age 60 to 75 years; gray hair, gray mustache, which is worn clipped. He wears shell rim glasses, a light gray overcoat, and dark suit. He travels in an automobile and often has a driver with him.

This man has no right to practice medicine in Kansas. When he makes a so-called diagnosis or prescribes any kind of medicine and accepts money, or a promise to pay money for such so-called services he is violating Kansas laws. In such cases he should be arrested and taken before the courts and charged with practicing medicine without a license. If this man has defrauded you, you should report the case to your county attorney and sheriff and have him arrested as soon as they can find him. You can help to drive the medical quacks out of Kansas by seeing that they are taken into court and dealt with according to law every time they are found working their cure-all grafts.

O.C. Thompson

Tophet at Trail's End

(Continued from Page 11)

under a window of a thin-sided house, from which the excited voices of women came like the squeaks of un-nested mice.

"What was goin' on back there?" Conboy inquired as Morgan approached the hotel.

"Some fool shootin' off his gun, I guess," Morgan replied, feeling that the answer fitted the case very well.

He gave Dora the same answer when she met him at the blue door of the dining room, trouble in her fair blue eyes. She looked at him with keen questioning, not satisfied that she had heard it all.

"I hope he burnt his fingers," she said.

Dora escorted Morgan to a table apart from the few heavy feeders who were already there, indicating to the other two girls who served with her in the dining room that this was her special customer and guest of honor.

A plain breakfast in those vigorous times was unvarying—beefsteak, ham or bacon to give it a savor, eggs, fried potatoes, hot biscuits, coffee. It was the same as dinner, which came on the stroke of twelve, and none of your six o'clock pretenses about that meal, except there was no pie; identical with supper, save for the boiled potatoes and rice pudding. A man of proper proportions never wanted any more; he could not thrive on any less. And the only kind of a liver they ever worried about in that time on the plains of Kansas was a white one.

Dora was troubled; her face reflected her unrest as glass reflects firelight; her blue eyes were clouded by its gloom. She made a pretense of brushing crumbs from the cloth where there were no crumbs, in order to stoop and bring her lips nearer Morgan's ear.

"He's comin' on the one twenty this afternoon. I thought maybe you'd like to know," she said.

Morgan lifted his eyes in feigned surprise at this news, not having it in his heart to cloud her generous act by the revelation of a suspicion that it was no news to him.

"You mean—"

"I got it straight," Dora nodded.

"Thank you, Miss Dora."

"I hope," she said, for it was their manner to speak ardently in Ascalon in those days, "you'll beat him to it when he gets off the train!"

"A man can only do his best, Dora," he said gently, moved by her honest friendship, simple wild thing that she was.

"If I was a man I'd take my gun and go with you to meet him," she declared.

"I know you would. But maybe there'll not be any fuss at all."

"There'll be fuss enough, all right!" Dora protested. "If he comes alone—but maybe he'll not come alone."

A man who rose from a near-by table came over to shake hands with Morgan and express his appreciation for the good beginning he had made as peace officer of the town. Dora snatched Morgan's cup and hastened away for more coffee. When she returned the citizen was on the way to the door.

Wanted to Get Married

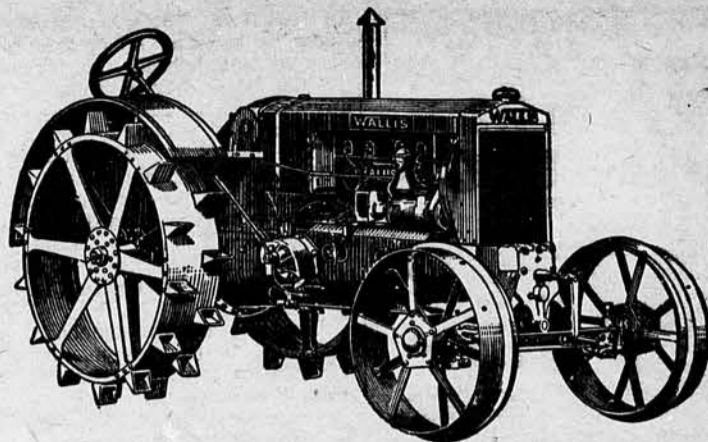
"Craddock used to come in here and wolf his meals down," she said, picking up her theme in the same troubled key, "just like it didn't amount to nothing to kill a man a day. I looked to see blood on the tablecloth every time his hand touched it."

"It's a shamé you girls had to wait on the brute," Morgan told her.

"Girls! He wouldn't let anybody but me wait on him." Dora frowned, her face coloring. She bent a little, lowering her voice. "Why, Mr. Morgan, what do you suppose? He wanted me to marry him!"

"That old buffalo wrangler? Well, he is kind of previous."

"He's too fresh to keep. I told him. Marry him! He used to come in here, Mr. Morgan, and put his hat down by his foot so he could grab it and run out and kill another man without losin' time. He never used to take his guns off and hang 'em up like other gentlemen when they eat. He just set there watchin' and turnin' his mean old eyes



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all the time. He's afraid of them, I know by the way he always rolled his eyes to look behind him without turning his head, never sayin' a word to anybody; he's afraid."

"Afraid of whom, Dora?"
"The ghosts of them murdered men!"
Morgan shook his head after seeming to think it over a little while. "I don't believe they'd trouble him much, Dora."

"I'd rather wait on a dog!" she declared, scorn and rebellion in her pretty eyes.

"You can marry somebody else and beat him on that game, anyhow. I'll bet there are plenty of them standing around waiting."

"Oh, Mr. Morgan!" Dora was drowned in blushes, greatly pleased. "Not so many, as you might think"—turning her eyes upon him with coquettish challenge—"only Mr. Gray and Riley Caldwell, the printer on the Headlight!"

"Mr. Gray, the druggist?"
"Yes, but he's too old for me!" Dora sighed. "Forty if he's a day. He's got money, tho, and he's perfectly grand on the piano. You ought to hear him play 'The Maiden's Prayer'!"

"I'll listen out for him. I saw him washing his window a while ago—a tall man with a big white shirt."

"Yes"—abstractedly—"that was him. He's an elegant fine man, but I don't give a snap for none of 'em. I wish I could leave this town and never come back. You'll be in for dinner, won't you?" as Morgan pushed back from the repetition of that standard meal.

"And for supper, too, I hope," he said, turning it off as a joke.

"I hope!" murmured Dora fervently, seeing no joke in the uncertainty at all.

Excitement was laying hold of Ascalon even at that early hour. When Morgan went on the street after breakfast he found many people going about, gathering in groups along the shady fronts, or hastening singly in the manner of men bound upon the confirmation of unusual news. The pale fish of the night were out in considerable numbers, leaking cigarette smoke thru all the apertures of their faces as they grouped according to their kind to discuss the probabilities of the day. Seth Craddock was coming back with fire in his red eyes; their deliverer was on his way.

There was no secret about Seth's coming any longer. Even Peden leered in triumph when he met Morgan as he sauntered outside his closed door in the peculiar distinction of his black coat, which the strong sun of that summer morning was not powerful enough to strip from his broad back.

None of the saloons or resorts made an attempt to open their doors to business. The proprietors, on the other hand, appeared to have a secret pleasure in keeping them closed, perhaps counting on the gain that would be theirs when this brief prohibition should come to its end.

Opposed to this pleasurable expectancy of the proscribed was the uneasiness and doubt of the respectable. True, this man Morgan had taken Seth Craddock's gun away from him once, but luck must have had much to do with his preservation in that perilous adventure.

Morgan had rounded up the Texas men quartered on the town under Craddock's patronage, also, but they were sluggish from their debauch, and he had approached them with the caution of a man coming up on the blind side of a horse. Yesterday that looked

Motion Pictures Are in Demand

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE motion picture, "The Corn Borer and What to Do About It," issued last winter, has proved so valuable in the corn borer campaign that 85 copies of the film already have been put into circulation. "This fact alone," says C. W. Warburton, Director of Extension Work for the department, "might be cited as good evidence of the value of informational motion pictures as a medium for education." Pointing out that motion pictures are now requisitioned as a matter of course in emergency educational campaigns, Director Warburton goes on to say that the steady growth in demand for films for such campaigns, as well as for routine educational work, "would seem without question to establish the motion picture as a valuable aid in speeding up the work of putting the results of the department's research at the service of those who need it."

"Informational motion pictures planned to aid extension work were first put into circulation by the department about 10 years ago," according to Director Warburton. "By 1922 the service had become well established. During the fiscal year more than 2,000 shipments of film were made to borrowers, and the circulation has risen annually since then till in the last year shipments reached a total of 8,266.

"Perhaps there is no better indication of steadily increasing confidence in the motion picture as a means of extending agricultural information and stimulating interest in agricultural needs than the varied department enterprises it has been called on to present this year.

"The European corn borer, co-operative marketing, the influence of the automobile on the development of American highways, the bearing of the forest on water supply, summer camps for farm women, forest fires, brooding chickens, boll weevils and cattle ticks are a few of the subjects covered in 19 educational motion pictures completed during 1927 by the Office of Motion Pictures.

"At the same time field work has been done on over a dozen other forthcoming pictures than have taken the department cinematographers to locations in 20 states, ranging from Maine to California, from Mississippi to the Sawtooth Mountains of Idaho. Among the subjects to be covered in these pictures, to be completed during the coming winter, are hog cholera, tuberculosis in poultry, better sires, barnyard sanitation, gopher control, rats, the forest with reference to wealth and to human health, gypsy moths, boys' and girls' clubs, and foreign plant introduction.

"Among the most important of the new pictures already released are a group of three on the European corn borer. Because of their timeliness for use in the corn borer control campaign, these pictures have been in great demand. 'The Corn Borer and What to Do About It,' a two-reel picture which covers the life history of the borer and tells the farmer how to keep it under control, has been the most useful and popular of the three, 68 copies having been put into circulation, more copies than have ever been available of any other Department of Agriculture film. In addition to prints circulated by the department, various states and other agencies have bought 17 copies of this film. 'Corn and the Borer,' a one-reel companion picture, covers the history of the infestation in the United States and quarantine and inspection methods employed to check the spread of the pest. 'Old Jake Wakes Up!' is a story picture, designed to supply a measure of comedy relief for corn-borer campaign meetings. Photography for these pictures was made in Western New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Michigan and Southern Ontario.

"'Wheels of Progress,' a two-reel film, portrays the revolution wrought in transportation methods and highway improvement since the advent of the automobile, 30 years ago. This picture, made for the Bureau of Public Roads, begins with the days of the tandem bike and the barouche, introduces the 'one-lunger' automobile, and follows the interlocking development of motor transportation and good roads down to the present day.

"The subject of co-operative marketing in general is covered by a film entitled, 'Co-operative Marketing in the United States.' This picture touches briefly on the history of co-operative marketing in this country, with illustrative scenes showing the handling of various commodities that are now marketed thru producers' organizations.



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like a big, heroic thing for one man to accomplish, but in the light of reflection today it must be admitted that it was mainly lucky.

Would Luck Hold?

Yes, Morgan had closed up the town last night, defying even Peden in his own hall, where defiance as a rule meant business for the undertaker. But the glamour of his morning's success was still over him at that time; Peden and his bouncers were a little cautious, a little cowed. He could not close the town up another night; murmurs of defiance were beginning to rise already.

And so the people who had applauded his drastic enforcement of the law last night became of no more support to Morgan today than a furrow of sand. Luck was a great thing if a man could play it forever, they said, but it was too much to believe that luck would hold even twice with Morgan when he confronted Seth Craddock that afternoon.

Morgan walked about the square that morning like a stranger. Few spoke to him, many turned inward from their doors when they saw him coming, afraid that a little friendship publicly displayed might be laid up against them for a terrible reckoning of interest by and by. Morgan was neither offended nor downcast by this public coldness in the quarter where he had a right to expect commendation and support. He understood too well the lengths that animosities ran in such a town as Ascalon. A living coward was more comfortable than a dead reformer, according to their philosophy.

"They don't deserve it, the cowards!" she burst out, after a greeting too serious to admit a smile.

"Deserve what?" he inquired, looking about in mystification, wondering if something had happened in the post-office to fire this indignation.

"The help and protection of a brave man!" she said.

Morgan was so suddenly confused by this frank, impetuous appreciation of his efforts—for there was no mistaking the application—that he could not find a word. Rhetta did not give him much time, to be sure, but ran on with her denunciation of the citizenry of the town.

"I wouldn't turn a hand for them again, Mr. Morgan—I'd throw up the whole thing and let them cringe like dogs before that murderer when he comes back! It's good enough for them—it's all they deserve."

"You can't expect them to be very warm toward a stranger," he said, excusing them according to what he knew to be their due.

"They're afraid you can't do it—they're telling one another your luck will fail this time. Luck! That's all the sense there is in that bunch of cowards."

"They may be right," he said thoughtfully.

"You know they're not right!" she flashed back, defending him against himself as tho he were another.

"I don't expect any generosity from them," he told her, gentle in his tone and undisturbed. "They're afraid if my luck should happen to turn against me they'd have to pay for any friendship shown me here this morning. Business is business, even in Ascalon!"

"Luck!" she scoffed. "It's funny you're the only lucky man that's struck this town in a long time then. If it's all luck, why don't some of them try their hands at rounding up the crooks and killers of this town and showing them the road the way you did that gang yesterday? Yes, I know all about that kind of luck."

Too Much Gloom

Morgan walked with her toward Judge Thayer's office, whither she was bound with the mail. Behind them the loafers snickered and passed quips of doubtful humor and undoubted obscenity, but careful to present the face of decorum until Morgan was well beyond their voices. No matter what doubt they had of his luck holding with Seth Craddock, they certainly were not of a mind to make a trial of it on themselves.

"I think the best thing to do with this town is just let it go till it dries up and blows away," she said, with the vindictive impatience of youth. "What little good there is in it isn't worth the trouble of cleaning up to save."

"Your father's got everything centered here, he told me. There must be a good many honest people in the same boat."

"Maybe we could sell out for something, enough to take us away. Of course we expected Ascalon to turn out a different town when we came here—the railroad promised to do so much. But there's nothing to make a town when the cattle are gone. We might as well let it begin to die right now."

"You're gloomy this morning, Miss Thayer. You remember the Mennonites that wanted to settle here and were afraid?"

"There's no use for you to throw your life away making the country safe for them."

"Of course not. I hadn't thought of them."

"Nor any of those cold-nosed cowards that turn their backs on you for fear your luck's going to change. Luck! The fools!"

"They don't figure in the case at all, Miss Thayer."

"If it's on account of your own future, if you're trampling down a place in the briars to make your bed, as pa called it, then I think you can find a nicer place to camp than Ascalon. It never will repay the peril you'll run and the blood you'll lose—have lost already."

"I'm farther out of the calculation than anybody, Miss Thayer."

"I don't see what other motive there can be, then," she reflected, eyes bent to the ground as she walked slowly by his side.

"A lady asked me to undertake it. I'm doing it for her," he replied.

"She was a thoughtless, selfish person!" Rhetta said, her deep feeling stressed in the flush of her face, her accusation as vehement as if she laid charges against another. "Last night she thought it over—she had time to realize the danger she'd asked a generous stranger to assume. She wants to withdraw the request today—she asks you to give it up and let Ascalon go on its wicked way."

"Tell her," said he gently, holding her pleading, pained eyes a moment with his assuring gaze, "that a man can't drop a piece of work like this and turn his back on it and walk off. They'd say in Ascalon that he was a coward, and they'd be telling the truth."

"Oh! I oughtn't have argued you into it!" she regretted, bitter in her self-blame. "But the thought of that terrible cruel man—of all he's killed, all he will kill if he comes back—made a selfish coward of me. We had gone thru a week of terror—you can't understand a woman's horror of that kind of men storming the streets at night uncurbed!"

"A man can only guess." "I was so grateful to you for driving them away, for purifying the air after them like a rain, that I urged you to go ahead and finish the job, just as if it were a great favor! I didn't think at the time, but I've thought it all over since."

"You mustn't worry about it any more. It is a great favor, a great honor, to be asked to serve you at all."

"You're too generous, Mr. Morgan. There are only a few of us here who care about order and peace—you can see that for yourself this morning—no matter what assurance they gave you yesterday. Let it go. If you don't want to get your horse and ride away, you can at least resign. You've got justification enough for that—you've seen the men that promised to support you yesterday turn their backs on you when you came up the street today. They don't want the town shut up—they don't want it changed, not when it hits their pocketbooks. You can tell pa that, and resign—or I'll tell him—it was my fault; I got you into it."

"You couldn't expect me to do that—you don't expect it," he chided, his voice grave and low.

"I can want you to do it—I don't expect it."

"Of course not. We'll not talk about it any more."

They continued toward her father's office in silence, crossing the stretch of barren in which the little tree stood.

Rhetta looked up into his face. "You've never killed a man, Mr. Morgan," she said, more as a positive statement than as a question.

"No, I never have, Miss Thayer." Morgan answered her, as ingenuously sincere as she had asked it.

(TO BE CONTINUED)



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for sure traction**



You are much safer with WEED Chains on your tires, for their good size steel cross chains give you pulling power in all kinds of going. WEED Chains keep your wheels from spinning and side slipping—they keep you on the road.

Be sure you buy genuine WEED Chains—they have red connecting hooks, gray galvanized side chains and brass plated cross chains with the name WEED stamped on every hook.

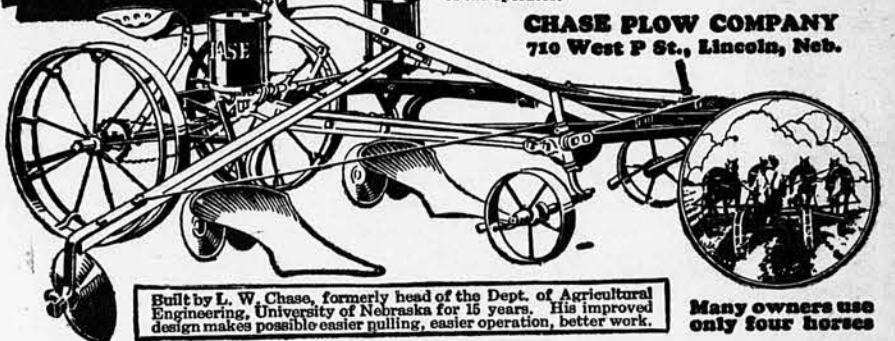
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So easy to pull that many owners use only 4 horses. Five horses or a light tractor pulls it ANYWHERE. Dynamometer tests prove the remarkably light draft. A 14-year old boy easily operates the single lever control. Fewer parts give lighter weight. Added strength gives great durability. Only lister with automatic marker. Improved planting mechanism, carried between front and rear wheels, insures uniform planting depth. Better stand and yield. Discs cover the seed with fresh soil from furrow bottom. Large wheels mulch and pack this soil perfectly. Retains moisture. Seed sprouts quicker. The soil is left in fine condition for cultivation. "Everything is in front of the operator."

SEE YOUR DEALER, or WRITE FOR CIRCULAR
Learn how the new Chase 2-row Lister insures a better corn crop. Attractive 4-color circular tells of the many advantages. Send a card for Lister Circular.

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Built by L. W. Chase, formerly head of the Dept. of Agricultural Engineering, University of Nebraska for 15 years. His improved design makes possible easier pulling, easier operation, better work.

Many owners use only four horses

A Little Reading—

Will sometimes save a lot of money. Look on the Farmers' Market page for bargains in used machinery.

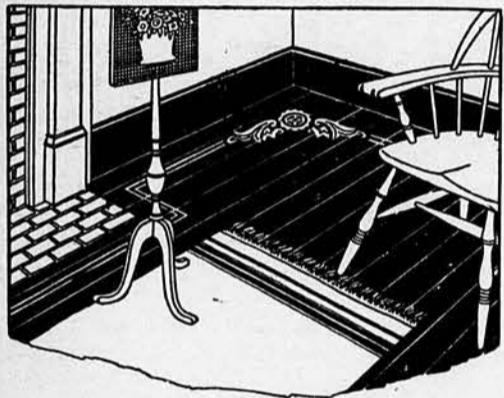
Old Floors May Be an Asset

Painter Comes to Rescue With Colors and Tones That Veil All Blemishes

WHEN it comes to household problems, most women agree that old-fashioned floors present the most trying difficulties. Worn, splintery floors look badly and are hard to keep clean. And then, some statistically minded gentleman has added to our misery the estimation that farm women spend 156 million hours a year scrubbing these same offending surfaces. How to make old floors meet the requirements of beauty, cleanliness and easy cleaning is an almost universal problem.

Nowadays, smooth, shining floors with a few scattered rugs are dictated by fashion and good taste. Yet it is a remarkable house that can expose all of its floors. Even in newly built houses you will often find that while choice hardwood has been used in the downstairs rooms, for the bedrooms not so choice flooring has been selected, in the interest of economy. In older houses the wide board floor is very common. To the unknowing eye it presents an insurmountable problem in modernizing the home, for how can floors that obviously are neither parquet, hardwood, nor laid in narrow boards look well with the new rugs or furniture? It is impossible to make these floors imitate modern floors, besides, imitation is not desirable.

Linoleum is one solution for old-fashioned floors and it is a good one, especially where boards are unevenly matched. So many attractive and colorful patterns are on the market that the average woman has little difficulty in selecting one that will suit her home. Here is a hint for making it last longer and wear better. As soon as it is laid,



clean it off carefully, being sure that no wax or oil is left on the surface. Then give it a coat of good clear varnish. This makes a transparent finish that is tough and easy to clean, and which will take the brunt of wear and tear. It is far cheaper to wear out varnish than to wear out linoleum so as soon as the varnish shows signs of wearing thru give it another coat.

But it is no longer necessary to hide wide board floors if they are in fair condition. For floors of the type being considered, paint can hide a multitude of flaws. Paint also gives a smooth, even finish that is easily mopped or dusted and wears well. While brown paint is sometimes used, more colorful and unusual treatments are becoming popular.

Creams, grays and black are widely used for the downstairs rooms, while gayer colors, such as yellow, blue or light green can be used in the sun-parlor, breakfast room or kitchen. Upstairs a gayer choice presents itself—yellow, coral, green, Chinese gold and wistaria, are some of the shades that might be used. Imagine a bedroom with ivory woodwork, pale gray walls and a coral floor, or a living room with a black shining floor.

The process of painting floors is not complicated. First remove wax or oil with alcohol or benzine. This is very important. Then wash the floor carefully with warm water to which household ammonia has been added. Drive all nail heads below the surface of the wood and fill in all holes with putty and all cracks and crevices with a good crack filler. The next step is to sandpaper the places just filled so that they will be smooth and even.

When purchasing the paint, be sure to ask for floor paint. If the wood is porous the first or priming coat should contain an excess of linseed oil. If the wood is close grained, however, an excess of turpentine is necessary. Give the priming coat plenty of time to dry and then add the second coat. For a really good, permanent job, a third coat may be added, although many people prefer to do a two coat job at first and freshen it up a year or so later with a third coat.

The latest development in floor finishes is decoration. Stenciled borders, stripes and spatter effects are delightful and are widely used. The stenciled border is, perhaps, the most popular finish. If you have ever done any stenciling it will be easy to adapt the methods you have used, to floors. Designs can be purchased at any paint or art store or you can make one up yourself. If you are buying the design you probably will get it already cut into what is known as a stencil board. If you plan it yourself you will have to purchase some

By Gertrude Woodcock

stencil board and transfer it. When the design is finished, select a color to be used on it. Then lay it on the newly painted floor about 6 inches from the baseboard and apply the paint thru the openings in the stencil board. The best results are obtained if a darker shade of the floor color is used. For example, if the floor is gray, a stenciled border in dark gray is advisable. With a black floor, however, a light color might be used, tan, light gray, or even green. The result is a border that follows the baseboard line all around the room and gives a really decorative finish to the floors. Of course only one or two scattered rugs are needed on a floor of this type.

Another way to enhance wide-boarded floors is to stripe them. This is recommended for hallways and large living rooms. When the new paint has dried on the floor, dip a small artist's brush in a color that contrasts or harmonizes with the paint used on the floor. Very carefully apply this color in a single line to the floors, following the cracks between the boards. On a green floor, stripes of lavender, dull orange or blue would be effective. Lighter or darker shades of the floor color are also excellent for striping. By this method the wide boards, which we have usually considered an insurmountable obstacle become very attractive.

Spatter finishes are a little more difficult, but offer very interesting and handsome effects. After the floor has been painted and well dried, take a large paint brush and dip it into paint of a lighter or darker shade than the floor. The idea is to make the paint fall in small particles in a more or less even pattern. A good plan is to practice on an old board or on the cellar floor for awhile until you have perfected the technique. It gives a slight color contrast to the floors and breaks up the large surface of one color.

There are many other ways of painting floors. They may be painted in checks, in wide stripes or in all over designs. Braided, hooked or rag rugs look very well on painted and decorated floors and only a few of them need be used.

Editor's Note—Because there are so many varieties of floor problems and they have become such a vital part of home making problems, I have prepared a leaflet on treatment and care of floors that I shall be glad to send you on request. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., and inclose a stamped self addressed envelope with your request.

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.

A Measuring Cut

SSOLID fats such as lard and butter are measured accurately with difficulty, especially when a fraction of a cup is required. I find that par-

tially filling the measuring cup with cold water and then adding the fat until the cup is level full, takes much less time, the fat is measured accurately and the cup is not lined with fat to be washed away. For example: If $\frac{3}{8}$ cup of fat is required, fill the measuring cup $\frac{1}{8}$ full of cold water and add solid fat until the cup is full. Drain the water off the fat. Mrs. Ralph R. Rader. Greenwood County.

Mittens of Old Stockings

YOU can make mittens from old woolen or cotton stockings or sweaters. Lay the hand on paper with fingers close together and draw an outline of the hand with the thumb a little outstretched. Then cut the pattern on the line drawn.

BUTCHERING time need no longer be a time when the family is overfed on meat in order to keep the parts that cannot be cured from spoiling, for there is now a tasty way to preserve every part. In her leaflet on curing meat Nell B. Nichols gives a generous list of recipes for curing special parts, beside general helps on cutting the carcass, rendering lard and various methods of curing and smoking pork. This leaflet will be sent on receipt of a 2-cent stamp and your request. Address your letters to Florence G. Wells, Farm Home Editor, Kansas Farmer.

When cutting the mitten allow plenty of room for a seam all around. Commence at the outside of the wrist and sew around the mitten. These mittens can be changed and used on either hand. Labette County. Mrs. J. F. Farrington.

Lessons in Using Milk

AGNES Pearson and Effie Carter are here showing interesting ways of serving a quart of milk a day, the demonstration by which they won the title of state champion dairy demonstration team.



Both of the girls are enrolled also in the clothing project and are doing third year 4-H club work. These girls are from Cherokee county.

What's Doing on Our Farm

By Dora L. Thompson

BUDGETS for farm households must generally be made with an if before each plan. If the corn is a good crop, if the wheat turns out well—we may do something more than provide necessities. Personally, I think the New Year is a good time to definitely decide what improvements in the home or equipment are most needed and the work toward securing them. If the items are agreed upon, all parties in the household will sacrifice minor wants in favor of the plan. Without a plan, we buy little things, not always needed, and the big things are always just a ways ahead of us.

One farm woman I know, who made up her mind to raise enough chickens to "buy a new flivver" refrained from using her chicken money until she actually did as she planned. That's about as far as I think a farm woman can budget under the existing uncertainty of prices.

AFEW days before Christmas the mothers of the school children in our district met and organized a little club that will meet with the teacher at least once a month. The aim is mainly co-operation. Hot lunches have been successfully served in our district for more than six years. Often, however, we did not know what the dish

would be for a given day and we were quite likely to send a bar of chocolate for dessert on the day cocoa was served. For January we have a schedule of lunches so we know what to send to make a balanced lunch. Our schedule calls for cocoa, potato soup, spaghetti and tomatoes, cocoa and tomato soup for the five school days, in the order named. We take turns in preparing the potatoes ready for the soup. The district pays for the other ingredients—an average of about 2 cents a child a day.

QUITE willingly we sweep the sawdust from the linoleum when it has been caused by the making of a new feeder. One sub-zero day, a very simple feeder for the hen house was made to replace a more bulky one. The new one is mainly a trough set on a table. It is about 10 inches wide and 6 inches deep. Ends are about 5 inches higher than sides. A notch or slit is made in center of each end to support a big spike nail that is driven into each end of a 6 inch board. This prevents the hens from getting into the trough or roosting upon it. Some substitute a reel or four smaller pieces on an end circle of wood to prevent roosting. Many find it convenient to make a round opening in one end of the table in which to set a pail of milk or water.

Trim Lines for Spring



2889—Graceful Straight Lines in This Being Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, and 44 inches bust measure.
 3193—Flared Sides and Low Waist Line. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 730—Featuring Slenderizing Full Length Skirt. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 915—The Popular Dance Set. Sizes 16, 18 and 20 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 730—Two Piece Frock for Junior Miss. Sizes 8, 10, 12, 14 and 16 years.
 2953—Delightful Coat Effect Morning Dress. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 inches bust measure.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The price is 15 cents each.

The Baby's Corner

By Mrs. Inez R. Page

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

How I Spend the Day

is about 9:30 in the morning a fine bright day and I'm ready for a nap. I am sleepy but I'm going to watch the leaves of the big tree play a little while before I go to sleep. My nice day at the same time I am wheeled out here on the porch for a nap. When the weather isn't nice I have to sleep inside at this time.



I am 4 weeks old now and my mother is very busy. She has my sister and little brother to take care of besides the house-

chickens, milk and dozens of things that have to be done out on the farm, so she has me on a hule. One day when I was fussing attention she said to me, "Mary, so, you might as well stop crying use it isn't time for you to eat and st can't give you all of my time." I sort of peevd me but I said to self, "Maybe mother is right and I don't need anything." Now I like my schedule for I have to know when my mother will come to me. I'll tell you about it. I ate at 6 in the morning and after I've been made dry and comfortable my mother feeds me and puts me in my bed again. I play with my hands some then sleep a little. Just before

Today

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI
 Cross wide spaces my dreams drift
 away from me.
 My dreams are birds with strong white wings.
 They will not nest in me.
 At my feet a white bird lies.
 It cannot fly away.
 This is the dream for ever mine.
 A new born hope—"Today."

9 I have my nice warm bath and get weighed and dressed in fresh clean clothes. At 9 I am all thru with my bath and mother feeds me again.

You see she feeds me every three hours, but I haven't been gaining too much on a three-hour schedule. I sleep from about 9:30 until 11 when I fret a bit and my sister brings me a drink of tepid water in a bottle. Mother had to teach her how to hold the bottle for me and one day she put her hand on the rubber nipple and mother said to her, "Now I'll have to scald the nipple. Your hands are never clean enough to touch the nipples on the baby's bottle." Sister also brings me a drink about 4:30 in the afternoon. She talks to me and holds my hand sometimes. Someday soon I think I'll smile for her. Baby Mary Louise.

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.

For Winter Breakfast

I enjoy the recipes in Kansas Farmer very much and try out a good many of them. I have been watching for a recipe for graham muffins but have not found one so far. Could you print one for me in the Service Corner column? Mrs. G. R. T.

Cold weather and muffins go so well together that I am sure many others will be interested in this recipe which I am printing.

Bran Muffins

1 cup bran
 1/2 cup flour
 1/2 teaspoon salt
 2 tablespoons sugar
 1/2 teaspoon soda
 3/4 cup sour milk
 2 tablespoons fat, melted

Sift the dry ingredients together. Add the milk to the egg. Combine the mixtures. Add the fat. Beat only enough to mix. Longer beating makes muffins more compact and inclined to form tunnels. Put the batter into oiled muffin pans filling them about 3/4 full. Bake in a moderate oven for 25 minutes. Remove from the pans at once.

Except a living man there is nothing more wonderful than a book! A message to us from the dead—from human souls we never saw, who lived, perhaps thousands of miles away. And yet these, in those little sheets of paper, speak to us, arouse us, terrify us, teach us, comfort us, open their hearts to us as brothers.—Charles Kingsley.



Wonderful New Milking Method

Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before

At last something really new in machine milking history! The wonderful new SURGE Milker!

A machine that is making records for Breeders who never dared use a machine before. A machine that produces low count, premium priced milk—and does it with no more work than you now give to washing milk pails. The Surge is sweeping everything before it!

Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have tried to keep old fashioned milkers clean—mark this! Only 4 simple pieces of rubber to wash. No long tubes. No claws. No places for the milk to lodge and breed bacteria. Easy to produce Grade "A" milk and get premium prices.

Mail Coupon For FREE Demonstration Offer

Just mail the coupon below—now—and we will install The Surge Milker complete in your barn—Free—and show you what it will do on your own cows. No cost or obligation on your part.

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 2843 West 19th Street, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me without cost or obligation, Free Surge Catalog and tell me all about your special Free Demonstration Offer on the SURGE Milker. (Please give this information)

Number of cows milked..... R.F.D.....

Name.....

Address..... State.....

Which is easier to keep clean?

With The Surge Milker the milk travels ONLY 4 inches from Teat to Pail. With other milkers it travels through 4 feet of curling rubber tubes and twisted claws—where bacteria breeds and contaminate the milk. To produce CLEAN milk any milker must be thoroughly washed EVERY DAY. The Surge is so easy to clean that there is no temptation to slight the job.

You Get
double
action

First in the Dough—Then in the Oven
 in using

KC BAKING POWDER

Also Finer Texture and Larger Volume in Your Bakings. Use less than of higher priced brands

Same Price for Over 35 Years
 25 ounces for 25¢

Millions of Pounds Used By Our Government

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

Teacher- "What are the three most vital organs?"

Pupil- "Mouth, Pipe, and

If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a strand of beads for the first five girls who send in the correct answer and a harmonica for the first five boys who send the correct answer.

Try to Guess These

- What would give a blind man the greatest delight? Light.
- What must be done to conduct a newspaper right? Write.
- What islands are good to eat? The Sandwich Islands.
- If a man should give one son fifteen cents and another ten cents, what time would it be? A quarter to two.
- A farmer had twenty sick sheep and one of them died. How many had he

left? Nineteen. In giving this riddle speak the word sick so quickly that it will sound like six.

How many bushels of earth can you take out of a hole that is three feet square and three feet deep? None, it has all been taken out.

Why is a plowed field like feathered game? Because it's part-ridges.

Why is a farmer guiding a plow like a steamship in mid-ocean? Because one sees the plow while the other plows the sea.

Why is a bad pin like a broken lead pencil? Because it has no point.

How many sides has a pitcher? Two, inside and outside.

What thing is it that is lower with a head than without one? A pillow.

What benefit can be derived from a paper of pins? It will give you many good points.

Why is a man lifting a side of bacon off a hook to be pitied? Because he is a poor creature (pork reacher).

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. A tree; 3. Plural of Pine; 4. A bright color; 5. South (abbreviated).

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

When Jack took Whizz, the
To visit on a farm,
That little dog sights
That filled him with alarm.

There were some little
Their tails did curl and kink,
When Whizz first heard them squeal,
He knew not what 2 think.

He jumped about and barked
At the big old mother hog,
You see, he really thought
Twas some new kind of

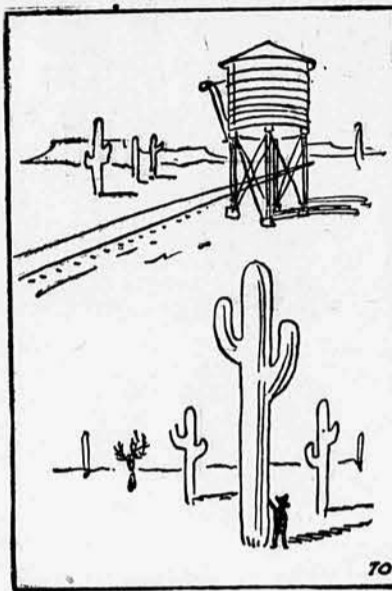
Goes to Silverlight School

I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. The name of my school is Silverlight. My teacher's name is Miss Car-

stens. For pets I have two cats and one Fox Terrier dog. My cats' names are Pussy and Mickey. My dog's name is Bobbie. I want to get a guitar and learn how to play it. I like to read the letters in the Kansas Farmer. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls.

Edward M. Veeh.
Phillipsburg, Kan.

Living Inventions



The Cactus' "Water Tank"

The lone water-tank beside the railroad in the desert seems to be an exclusively human invention, yet even here in this arid country Nature has anticipated the idea, built a tank of her own and even managed to fill it with several barrels of water!

That tall cactus over there, as thick as a man's body, and perhaps 30 feet high, is Nature's finest example of a water-tower. Taking in moisture whenever it can get it, this remarkable plant stores the precious fluid inside its thick green walls against the time of drouth. So well is the storage done, that a large cactus is said to be able to live and blossom for a year without receiving any more water at all, while the upper branches sometimes live and bloom upon their stored water after the main trunk is dead. A large cactus may even act as a water-tank for man's benefit; parched desert travelers have often saved their lives by tapping its reservoir.

The trick of storing water has also

been learned by many other plants, among them the common potato and beet, but these, having their reservoirs under ground, should probably be called cisterns.

But we need not go to the desert to find a perfectly good example of Nature's water-tank invention, for the common watermelon is a splendid reservoir.

Jackie and Goldy Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the third grade. I go to Orion school. We drive the horse and buggy 3 miles to school. Our teacher's name is Mrs. Beougher. I like her very much. For pets I have a pet coyote named Jackie, a pony named Goldy and a Bantam. She is 5 years old. I have a cat. Her name is Spot. I wish some of the boys and girls my age would write to me.

Luella Clayton.

Orion, Kan.

The Clouds and I

We saw some soft, white clouds, today,
And mother said, "Oh my,
Why don't you keep as nice and clean
As clouds up in the sky?"

I said, "If I were just a cloud
And only sailed the blue
And didn't make mud-pies and things,
I s'pose I'd keep clean, too."

But I would rather be a child
Than any cloud I've seen.
I'd rather run and skip and play
Than keep my dresses clean.



Panel 1: "I DON'T THINK I EVER WILL GET MARRIED!"

Panel 2: "WOMEN ARE SUCH UNREASONABLE CRITTERS. WHAT I HAVE HERE IS JUST AN INFANTILE SPECIMEN; BUY SHE IS JUST LIKE A GROWN-UP ONE."

Panel 3: "THE FACT THAT EVERYTHING IS MUD INSTEAD OF SNOW DOESN'T MEAN ANYTHING TO HER."

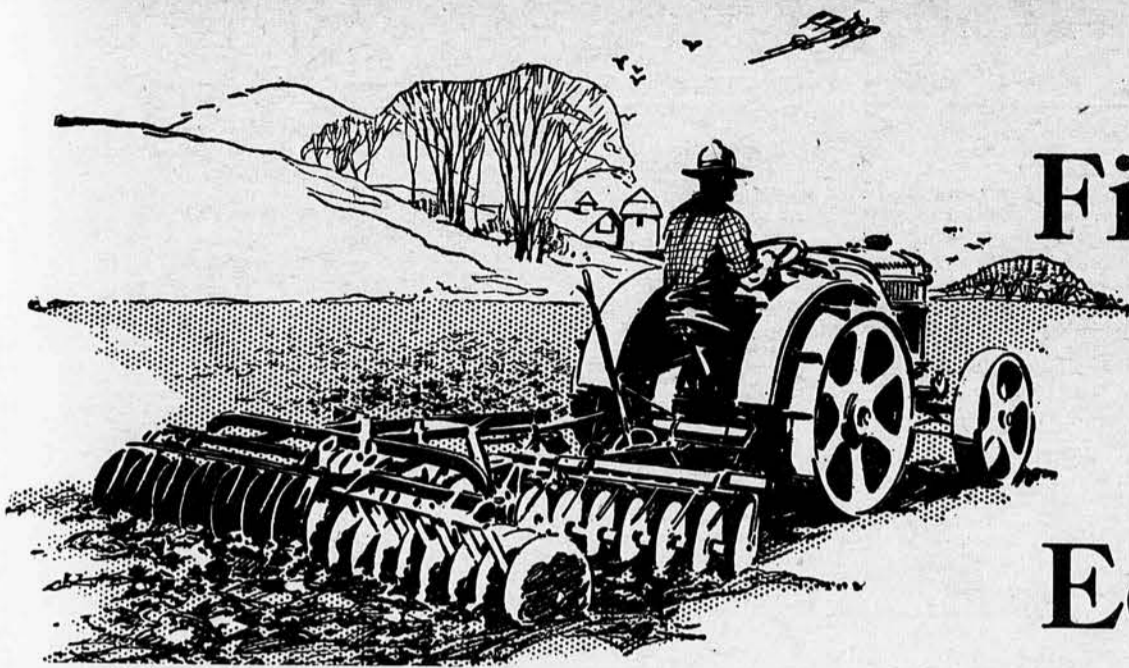
Panel 4: "SHE ORDERS A SLED-RIDE AND THE ONLY THING I HAVE TO BE THANKFUL FOR IS THAT SHE DIDN'T INSIST ON SNOW TO GO WITH IT."

Panel 5: "UNKA BUDDY, NOW WE WILL DO IT ALL OVER AGAIN, AND—"

Panel 6: "YOU WEAR YOUR SNOW SHOES!"

PARSONS

The Hoovers—The Female of the Species!



Spring Field Work Requires New Equipment

IT'S TIME to check over your farm implements and all the equipment that you will need for spring work in the fields. The farmer who takes care to replace worn out implements now will be free of these worries and ready for work when Spring—which is just around the corner—opens up. That "good equipment makes a good farmer better" is now generally recognized. Your Farm Service Dealer will help you choose your line and service it for you afterward.

The Farm Service Dealers of Kansas feel they have done a mighty thoro job of putting Kansas at the top of the list when it comes to farm machinery and equipment. If you have not already done so, it will pay you to get acquainted with the nearest "tag" store. These men are farm equipment specialists—ask their advice.

HERE'S YOUR NEAREST DEALER—TRADE WITH HIM

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| Abilene.....Kugler, H. R. | Abilene.....Shoeker & Landes | Alden.....Taylor & Sons | Alexander.....Olson Lumber Co. | Alta Vista.....Wolcast Hardware | Altona.....E. A. DeBolt Hdw. Co. | Andale.....Horsch Hdw. Store | Arcadia.....Dunton Hdw. Co. | Argonia.....Ruse Hdw. & Sup. Co. | Arkansas City.....A. A. Downing Co. | Ashland.....Mull Hardware Co. | Assaria.....Assaria Hardware Co. | Attica.....Stith & Larmer | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
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Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

An Attempt to Wreck the Zinc Mine

A WAKENED from sleep in time to put out an incendiary fire which threatened their home, the House of the Lone Oak, Father Brown and Hal, after summoning Jack Miller by 'phone, hurried toward the Lone Oak zinc mine on the farm. Father Brown had recalled the hazy memory of a sound like exploding dynamite which his sleep-clouded mind had told him was only a dream. But after the attempt at arson was discovered the owner of Lone Oak Farm felt sure that it had been no dream.

First at the mine, Hal's flashlight ray shone on a scene of destruction. A heavy charge of dynamite had closed the mine shaft, and upflung scattered timbers at the mine's entrance showed that the attempt had been well planned. As Hal picked his way about, uttering savage imprecations, Jack Miller joined them. He was breathless and his face was scratched and bleeding. "Cut thru the timber," panted Jack. "There's certainly been the devil to pay here. Tell me what happened at your house, Mr. Brown, and how you came to suspicion this."

Making his account brief and to the point, Father Brown told his young partner of the night's happenings, and as he concluded Hal broke in. "And there not far from the house, Jack, was Fernandez. He started to run when I saw him but I collared him and brought him back."

"What did he have to say for himself?" Jack wanted to know. "Looks mighty suspicious that a man would be out this time of night."

"Hunting his cows," observed Father Brown, dryly. "But you can't prove anything on a man because you catch him on your premises. Let's keep mum about that and see what turns up. I never have liked Fernandez, but I can't believe that he'd be guilty of an attempted murder, and that's what it amounted to. I wouldn't consider 'Slippery Sam' Jacks above such a trick. He may have joined forces with Fernandez. Or again it still may be some of the devilish crew that pursued the old Captain. Sometimes I wish we'd never have seen this accursed place."

Henry Brown's tone was bitter, and as Hal moodily poked in the upheaved dirt he echoed the words of his father. It was Jack Miller, erstwhile enemy of Hal's who put new courage into the hearts of his friends. "Don't you worry, Mr. Brown," cried Jack. "This does look like a tough break but so far as the mine is concerned it's as much to my interest and Miss Isobel's to get it going again as to yours. We'll put the men to work digging out this shaft and it won't be long until we'll be running full blast again."

"Yes, until another shot wrecks the whole works," replied Hal gloomily.

"I'll be responsible for that," announced Jack grimly. "Big Judd goes on tomorrow night—no, tonight—as mine guard with instructions to shoot to kill if he sees anyone prowling around. Anyone hunting cows around this mine had better wear bullet proof clothes. I'm more concerned about the attempt to burn your home. That's more serious. I'll take turn about with you, Hal, for awhile in guarding the house, and in the meantime we'll run down every clew."

"That's mighty white of you, Jack," replied Hal gratefully. "But I warn you," Hal continued, "that I'm still of the same mind regarding your lady friend. Some day the real heiress—if there is any such person—will turn up and you'll be out of luck. So may we be for that matter, but I'll take a chance."

"We'll all be out of luck," said Father Brown, "if Fernandez should be able to prove his claim. Well, let's get on back home. We can't do any good here. Of course this and the attempt on the house will soon be public property, but as I said, 'mum's the word' about our estimable neighbor. I'd feel better if 'Slippery Sam' was behind bars again. He's a hard customer."

Excitement and indignation swept the community when it became known that the Browns' home had narrowly escaped destruction. Delay of work at the mine seemed a small matter, for

after all the ore was there and could not be destroyed. Big Judd and his hill mates swore vengeance and summary action if the miscreant was caught, for all felt assured that the same man or men were responsible for both crimes. "Ef we git our hands on 'im," announced Big Judd, "thar won't be any cost to the county. These hyar Brown folks air our kinfolk now and we all will fight for 'em." It was true. The Browns had won the affections of their clannish hill neighbors, and woe betide the individual who crossed their paths.

When Isobel Sanchez, coming first to the mine and then to the House of the Lone Oak, expressed a veiled hint that Father Brown and Hal might know something about the affair themselves, Beth was so furious that to use her own words, "I felt like scratching her black eyes out." "The longer you have the delay at the mine," said the Spanish girl, "the longer of course you stay here. Is it not so, Miss Brown?"

"Perhaps we will be here longer than you like," said Beth pointedly. "And one isn't likely to burn down his own home. What do you mean by making such insinuations?"

"I insinuate nothing," replied Miss Sanchez as her black eyes gleamed. "But there is such a thing as insurance, eh? And this house is old?"

"What's that, Isobel?" demanded Jack Miller who had just entered the room. "Are you intimating that our friends here had anything to do with this unfortunate affair?"

"Ah! So you are their champion!" cried the dark beauty, tossing her head. "You come at night to watch and to make love. I will have nothing more to do with them. Not one penny more of my money shall you spend on the mine and I shall drive them away from here. This house is mine. No longer you come to see me; you come here!"

The Spanish girl's voice had risen to a shriek. Beth Brown flushed crimson as pointing her finger, Isobel Sanchez cried out, "You love Jack but he is mine, mine. You shall not have him."

"Hush, Isobel," said Jack as, red and embarrassed, he tried to calm his angry ward. "Beth is my friend and your friend. She'd do anything for you; wouldn't you, Beth?"

But Beth Brown, goaded beyond endurance by the accusations of her enemy yet failing to deny that last charge of Isobel's, cried out, "Take her away, Jack. I don't want ever to see her face again. She hates me and I hate her. I'll never touch anything that her old money buys if I starve." And Beth, in tears, rushed from the room.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

He Quit Guessing

(Continued from Page 3)

resultant profit. Testing has been one of the big factors in his success, he agrees. Another thing is the fact that he grain feeds the cows winter and summer to keep up production. Practically all of the grain feed is bought, but Gilliland watches the corners in this. He has plenty of storage room



which he fills with mill feeds along in September. As a rule this early buying saves him—or earns him—25 to 75 cents a hundred for the feed.

For another important link in his progress, Gilliland points out his Duroc hogs. He grows 40 to 50 head a year for the market. "I'm not keeping many," he said. "Just enough to follow the cattle, but they are necessary if a man is going to get the most profit out of his operations. I can raise hogs for 4 to 6 cents a pound, where just a few are kept."

Poultry gets just about as careful care as the Jerseys. Gilliland keeps 300 to 500 White Leghorns, and is carefully breeding up the flock. He culls close and often. "We have only 100 acres on our present place," he said, "but we make more from it than we did on the first 120 acres I owned. This place had been used for a dairy farm for 10 years before I got it, and it was in a high state of fertility. My cows have kept it in good condition the six years I have been here. The larger part of my land is kept in Sweet clover and alfalfa. I use the clover for pasture and rotation. Sweet clover surely is a godsend for Kansas as a soil builder and pasture."

Fewer Meat Animals Now

Altho there are 35 million more people in the United States now than 25 years ago, there are about 22 million fewer beef cattle, sheep and swine to provide meat for them, according to Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture. There are, however, about 8 million more dairy cows, so the net loss in the number of food-producing animals is about 14 million in 25 years. Ten years ago the corn fields aggregated about 107 million acres. Last year they amounted to less than 98 million acres, according to the latest estimates, representing an average shrinkage of nearly a million acres a year.

These and other changes, in Doctor Mohler's opinion, are evidences of a growing industrialization of the United States. "This country," he says, "is undergoing much the same change that occurred during the last century in Great Britain. At that time the British Isles were agriculturally prominent. Agriculture, in turn, was largely a livestock enterprise. I need not dwell on the excellence of British livestock, for it ranks with the world's best. Yet for many years it has been overshadowed by industrial development, such as manufactures, mining and the acquisition of a world-wide commercial trade. The United States is undergoing a similar change. We may point with pride to our 173 million domestic animals. We may assert that the livestock population of the country, not counting poultry, exceeds the human population by 50 million head. We may call attention to the large meat consumption of the United States and the progress made in improving the quality of animals and in reducing the risks of production. But if we are honest with ourselves we must accept other facts. We must consider the livestock relation to other developments."

Doctor Mohler admits there are partial substitutes for many of the products of meat animals, but he says these are not adequate substitutes. Two duties involve on the livestock producer, he believes. First, they should increase the biological efficiency of their livestock to the highest degree. Second, they should "convince and inform the public that livestock raising in this country is an essential industry, which, along with its various products, deserves consideration in proportion to the service it renders."

Wheat Helps Potato Crop

(Continued from Page 3)

come. It has been more satisfactory for me than promising to bale out of the stack."

As for hogs, Mr. Wilson doesn't choose a favorite and swear by it. He has crosses between Durocs and Chester Whites and Chester Whites and Polanders. The porkers have the advantage of good rations, clean quarters, pasture and vaccination. One rule Wilson holds to with his hogs and any other livestock he may have from time to time is, "to keep enough feed on hand at all times to fit the stock on hand in order not to have to sacrifice the stock because of feed shortage."

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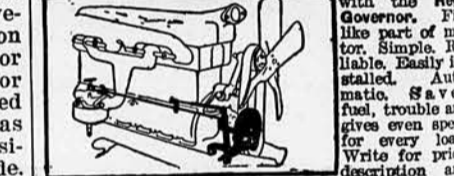
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Rural Health

Dr C.H. Lerrigo.

Many a Good Eye Has Been Lost to the Owner Because of a Cataract

Age

BY M. D. TURNER

Twilight has brought me her gifts,
Silver where once was gold.
For the song of youth is sung,
And the last tale is told.
And nothing of hope is left,
No dream to take home at the last,
For pain and pleasure are dead
And passion is past.
Over the whispering woods
The curve of the moon sails by,
Like a silver ship in the gray
Of a darkening sky.
No wind in the waiting trees,
No stir of a bird's swift flight,
But the lost sun over the hill
And the creeping night.

REMEMBER very well the woe-gone looks of Uncle Abner when he was threatened with cataract. He was not entirely unprepared, for his father had spent the last 10 years of his life in darkness because of a double cataract. Abner supposed he was in for the same thing. I cheered him as well as I could, and took him to the best eye surgeon in the state. Now, fitted with special spectacles, Abner can see as well as most men of his age, and regretfully declares that his old father might have been spared some very dreary years had this eye surgeon been available.

"Why, he didn't even put me to sleep," declares Abner. "All he did was to put some drops in my eyes, make a few little slits in the eyeball which I did not even feel, and squeeze out the useless dead things that were keeping me from seeing."

Cataract comes when the crystalline lens no longer receives its proper nourishment and becomes dead to light. It may come from an apparently trifling matter such as diseased teeth, or it may come from such serious diseases as diabetes, Bright's disease or syphilis.

It is asserted that it may come from overstraining the eyes, and certainly it may come from accidental injury to the eyes. In some families the tendency is hereditary. There is no reliable non-surgical treatment of cataract. In many cases are helped every year by skillful surgery; so many that no cataract sufferer should despair until that step has been tried.

The outcome will depend greatly on the cause of the cataract. If a serious disease of the whole body is back of it, the disease that is incurable, the removal of the cataract does not promise such good results. Even then you must be guided by your surgeon's judgment in each case. This also is true in reference to the decision as to time of operation. Most surgeons prefer to wait until the cataract is "ripe." It is of greatest importance to secure a doctor of excellent judgment and skill. In the treatment for cataract the consideration of chief importance is not the price of the operation but the honor and skill of the operator.

Find a Good Doctor

I have a combination of a weak heart and constipated bowels. Feel very bad most of the time. What can I do? T. S. R.

I cannot give information of much value from a few scattered symptoms in this way. Taking a snap shot would guess that the faulty heart would be a congestion of the abdominal vessels and the whole thing depended on getting the heart relieved. But snap shots are not much to go on in such an important matter as health. The very best advice that I can give in a case like this is to get a personal examination by a first class doctor. The objection may come that no such doctor is available. In that case I advise that you use all your resources to find such a doctor even tho it entails much travel and great expense. The one most important thing is health.

Watch the Diet Carefully

I have a 6-year-old girl who never has a movement without taking physic. Can I do? A. R. G.

A child of 6 should never be given cathartic medicines excepting by the order of a doctor, and then the medicine would be something special. Stop

all cathartic and laxative medicines. Give her coarse bread (whole wheat or graham); a tablespoonful of bran at breakfast; stewed and raw fruit; green leafy vegetables, such as lettuce, cauliflower, cabbage, chard and spinach; and see that she drinks six glasses of water or more every day. Above all, be very particular to have her go to the toilet at a regular time each day and stay at least 10 minutes.

National Tasks of 1928

From the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

Many of the national problems of 1928—of the industrial, economic, social and political questions of America—were outlined in the President's message to Congress. Not many of them are new. Most of them are perennial problems not likely to find a permanent solution this year, or the next, or the next.

These questions have an amazing range. They include subjects as dissimilar as flood control and prohibi-

tion, and as unlike as Muscle Shoals and the future of the Philippines. In the long and growing list are farm relief and railway mergers, the trend of aviation and the waterpower problem now hammering on the doors of Congress.

This promises to be a critical year in our relations with Latin America. Fortunately, an excellent start has been made in Mexico, and everywhere from the Great Lakes to Cape Horn hopes run high for the Pan-American conference in Havana. American interest in foreign affairs has for the time, and it was high time, shifted from the Old World to the more pressing problems of the New World.

First on the domestic calendar come the issues of flood control, tax reduction and farm relief. The nation must decide whether it will assume forever the entire burden of flood control or whether it will ask the states more of that burden. In tax reduction a choice must be made between a probable surplus and a possible deficit.

The farm problem is always before Congress in one form or another. It never has been solved. Possibly it never will be, yet the pressure for its solution was never so determined as it is now. It has become a political issue in not less than 20 states and has colored the political thinking of not less than 40 million Americans for these 10 years past.

There are other hardy perennials blooming in the national garden of issues. What is to be done with Muscle Shoals? With the Great Lakes - St. Lawrence Water-way? With the Boulder Dam project? All of these have been before the country and the Congress for years. All of them are a part of the great and coming battle that must be fought over the national problem of waterpower, its development, its ownership, its distribution and its control and regulation.

This year a further effort must be made to shape the naval policy of the country and to fit this policy definitely into the

needs of a defensive armament. With the naval program is involved the problem of the American merchant marine, for American merchant ships are necessary for national defense as well as for American foreign trade.

As in every year, the Nation must choose between national economy and national extravagance in 1928. It must decide whether there shall be "less Government in business" or "more business in Government." By the acts of its officials and of its individual citizens, the country will reveal its mood toward its growing criminal class and an increasing lack of respect for the law.

There are signs that the national temper is changing. The post-war period may be ending. Conservatism is hardly so powerful and dominant as it was 12 months ago.

We may be at the beginning of a new era, bringing with it social and political changes and raising new problems. For this year, however, two of the greatest national tasks must be the election of the next President and the maintenance of the national prosperity. Important as other problems may be, these are of supreme importance for the year 1928, and for the next 10 months the shadow of the Presidential year will fall across most of America's questions and issues.

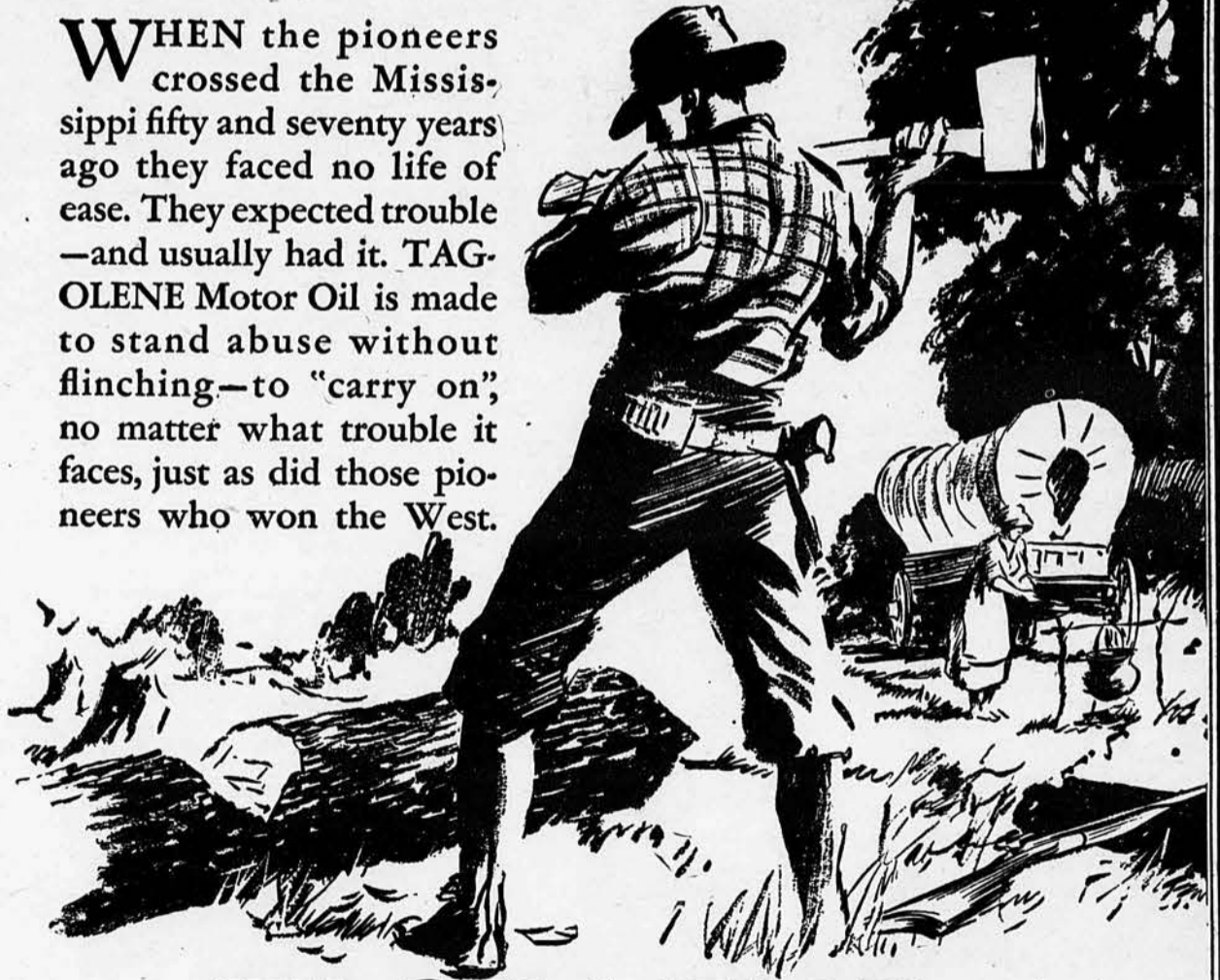
'Twas an Early Hatch!

I set 260 English Barron White Leghorn eggs for a neighbor November 28, and from these I got 163 strong chicks. I think that perhaps this was the earliest hatch in this part of Kansas. Considering the extremely cold weather which prevailed during the time the eggs were gathered and hatching it seems to me that this was a "good hatch." Mrs. Henry Kannarr. North Topeka, Kan.

Without Flinching



WHEN the pioneers crossed the Mississippi fifty and seventy years ago they faced no life of ease. They expected trouble—and usually had it. TAGOLENE Motor Oil is made to stand abuse without flinching—to "carry on", no matter what trouble it faces, just as did those pioneers who won the West.



TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

MADE TO STAND ABUSE



2800

MADE by the REFINERS of SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE

Sunday School Lesson

By the Rev. N.A. McCune

THE Sabbath was made for man," said Jesus, "not man for the Sabbath." Can we write a revised version of that? The movies are made for children, not children for the movies. Automobiles are made for people, not people for automobiles. Recreation is intended for young people, not young people for recreation. Golf was made for men, not men for golf. When one is reminded that 10 million people in the United States visit the movies each day, and leave 3 million dollars behind them, to receive "a torrent of thrills," "inside stuff from filmland," and to hear "tum-tum music that beats with your heart-beat, entices a faster pulse that keeps your feet tapping," and more of like rot, one is not so certain whether the movies were made for folks, or folks for the movies. To see some men play golf, carefully scheduling their week-ends and Sundays to get in the fullest amount of time with their favorite sport, is to conclude that they were made for the game, as well as the game for them. When you read the number of children killed by automobiles every year by drivers drunk and drivers sober, it appears as if the car has become a huge juggernaut, which requires its quota of human sacrifices.

It is so easy to reverse the meaning of things! To make means into ends, to make the holy into the horrible, to change liberty into license, the lawful into the lawless. Robert Owen once came to see Emerson. He declared that the world's troubles were due mainly to "money difficulties, disappointment in love, intemperance, and anxiety for offspring." Said Emerson, "You are too external with your evils, Mr. Owen. Let me give you some real mischiefs: Living for show, losing the whole in the particular, indulgence of vital powers in trivialities."

The Jews of Christ's day were very particular about the Sabbath. The rules were many and strict, and some of them were unbelievably silly. For instance, if a man wished to move a sheaf from a field, which was labor and therefore unlawful, he had only to lay a spoon on it, which was in common use. To move the spoon, he also might move the sheaf on which it lay. It was forbidden to stop the hole in a flask thru which the fluid was running out, or to wipe a wound. All applications to the outside of the body were forbidden. A person suffering with the toothache might not gargle the mouth with vinegar, but he might use tooth brush and dip it in vinegar. Any injury that endangered life might be treated.

When the man with the withered hand came into the synagogue that day, the jealous doctors of the law seemed to sense the fact that Jesus might possibly heal him. They whisper, the Lord overhears. He takes up the challenge. Which is right, He asks, to do good on the Sabbath, or to do ill? To save life or to kill? Naturally they had nothing to say. Who would? Then, a few words, the helpless hand was restored to usefulness, and so enraged were these teachers of religion that they go out and plan to take the healer's life. The man's life, of course, was endangered from having the useless hand. But here was an opportunity to help somebody who was in great need. No doubt he was poor, and poor largely because he could not work at his trade. He needed that hand, and needed it then. A good hand would not be of particular service to him after he was healed. "Stretch forth thy hand!" "He looked round about on them with anger." They deserved worse than that.

Do good on the Sabbath. A better one never was stated. How shall we do the Sunday? In any way that does not make us better able to carry on the week's work; that builds the body, rests the mind, lifts the soul toward God; renders life sweeter, purer; that makes us think more kindly of our fellow men. Does the modern man's use of Sunday do that? Often no, or at least sometimes! The general motoring on Sunday is not getting any nearer the kingdom of heaven. It requires no prophet to see it. The long day at the wheel, with youngsters in the back seat; dodging around cars ahead; annoyed because one can't get ahead; exasperated

because of the carelessness of other drivers; the picnic lunch some place where hundreds of others are gathered. The merry-go-rounds go round but aren't very merry; loopers loop the loop, and fishermen tell of the fish they almost caught; then the long drive back, with irritable children behind, a scolding father in front, and a patient mother who acts as peacemaker. Is the family better prepared to face the coming week? Has strength of body come to them, or of mind, or spirit? Are they thinking more kindly of their fellows or of God? Has Sunday put something into them, or taken it out?

Of course one does not want to be unreasonable in his attitude toward Sunday. That would be the same mistake the Pharisees made. On the other hand, it has been well asked whether religion can remain a force for righteousness if Sunday as rest-day and worship-day goes. The institution rests on a solid foundation of biology. It has often been remarked that people who habitually violate the spirit of Sunday do not prosper in the long run. Unless principles change, that will continue to be true.

Lesson for January 22—"Jesus Teaches the Higher Law." Mark 2:18-22; 3:1-6.

Killers of 1928

Statisticians have figured that during 1928 there will be 23,500 persons killed in traffic accidents. More than 700,000 will be injured.

Sooner or later we shall realize that our traffic problem is something that must be tackled in a big way. Twenty-three thousand deaths in one year! As many lives as were lost in the battle of Gettysburg! When are we going to wake up and do something about it?

All of these deaths, of course, will be accidental. Barring some that will be caused by drunken or mentally deficient drivers (perhaps we should say "and" instead of "or") they will all be caused by people who have the best intentions in the world—people who, today, would give their automobile away if they knew they were going to take a life sometime this year.

The speeder will cause some of them—the man who is in such a hurry to get wherever he is going that he forgets that pedestrians, little children especially, can suddenly appear on a highway without warning.

The road hog will cause others—the driver who wants to stick in the middle of the road, the driver who makes it a point of honor not to give an inch more space to the other motorist than he has to.

The "take a chance" idiot will cause many more—the driver who zips by another car on the wrong side and trusts to luck that the other driver won't happen to pull over toward the curb until he gets by.

The slow-poke, who usually thinks he is a very careful driver, will be responsible for quite a few. This driver, you know, plods along in the middle of the street at 20 miles an hour, forcing other cars into the wrong traffic lanes when they pass him.

The "in-and-outer"—the driver who weaves a cork-screw track thru heavy traffic, tooting his horn and scraping fenders—will have plenty to answer for, too.

And, last but not least, there is the man who loses his temper—which is likely to include any of us. When another car spurts by you and cuts in pretty close in front of you, you get sore, don't you? You have an impulse to dart ahead and cut in close to it to get even, don't you? Well, don't do it. Ninety-nine times out of a hundred it would be all right; but the hundredth time might cause a wreck that would take several lives. You can't afford to lose your temper in an automobile.

Don't be one of the killers of 1928.

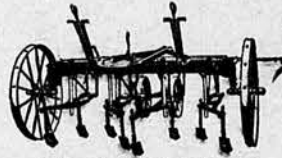
Corn Made 96 Bushels

George Brown, who lives 2 miles west of Oskaloosa, produced 96 bushels of corn an acre in 1927 on a 10-acre field.

Plant only hardy varieties in cultivated ground, prune properly each year and spray—these are three factors that lead to successful fruit growing.



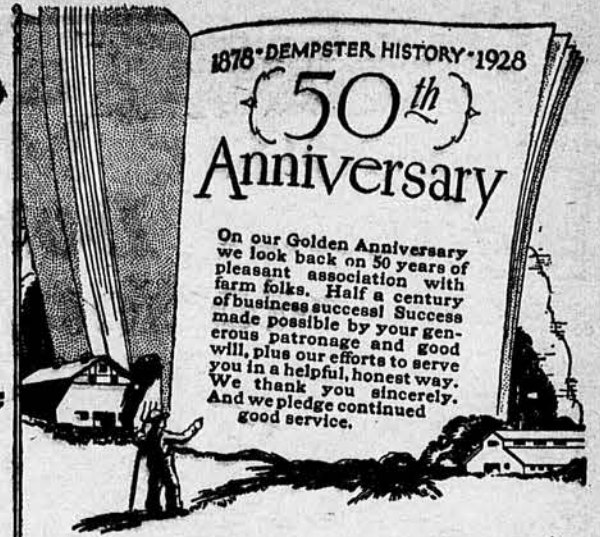
New DEMPSTER Two-Row Lister
—An exclusive feature is the perfect control of bottoms with two side levers. Operator makes any necessary adjustment without leaving seat. Entire weight of machine and driver is carried on the wheels, giving even planting depth. With either flat or edge drop plates, planting is positive and accurate.



The DEMPSTER Two-Row Cultivator
—A feature of the Dempster No. 19 Two-Row Cultivator is its ease of operation. Easy, natural action on the foot-control pedals shifts the wheels to the right or left and at the same time shifts all the gangs instantly, giving quicker, more positive action in following rows. The gangs can be made to remain stationary independent of the wheel dodge, if the operator desires. A control lever shifts the beams in pairs, narrowing or widening the gangs.

Other Dempster Products

- Windmills
- Two-Row Cultivators
- Two-Row Listers
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- Steel and Wood Tanks
- Feed Grinders
- Self-Heating Hog Waterers
- Pumps and Pump Jacks
- Irrigation Engineering Service and Supplies



1878 • DEMPSTER HISTORY • 1928
50th Anniversary

On our Golden Anniversary we look back on 50 years of pleasant association with farm folks. Half a century of business success! Success made possible by your generous patronage and good will, plus our efforts to serve you in a helpful, honest way. We thank you sincerely. And we pledge continued good service.

Built to Make Your Work Easier

FOR fifty years we have been building the kind of farm equipment we would want if we were farming. We take special pains to make Dempster Implements easy to operate and of rugged, long-life construction. They make it possible to do more work easier and better.

That is why our customers are satisfied. That is why each year more Dempster cultivators, listers, hay tools, windmills and other products are in use on farms everywhere. No matter how exacting your requirements may be, Dempster products will meet them.

See the Dealer Near You — Dempster farm equipment and implements are sold only through dealers. If your dealer is not supplied, write us for particulars. (281)

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MILL MANUFACTURING COMPANY
BEATRICE, NEBRASKA

Branches and Service Stations: OKLAHOMA CITY, OKLA. OMAHA, NEBR. DENVER, COLO. KANSAS CITY, MO. AMARILLO, TEXAS. SIOUX FALLS, SO. DAKOTA

"Stop Our Ad!"

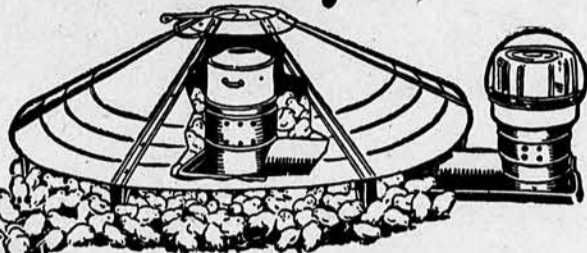
This is a common request received from classified advertisers in Kansas Farmer who have been swamped with orders. Scores of voluntary testimonials state that classified results far exceed expectations.

Kansas Farmers Read
Kansas Farmer Classifieds

Watch the Advertising Columns

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

Choosing a Good Brooder Means Actual Dollars -to You!



PRICES
(3 sizes)
300 CHICK \$12.50
500 CHICK \$13.50
1000 CHICK \$15.00

ACTUAL DOLLARS—more profit than you are figuring—if you raise your chicks with an Up-to-Date Brooder. One Up-to-Date owner writes that 95% of his chicks lived. Think of it—practically all of them lived and his profits were almost doubled. Many other enthusiastic owners of Up-to-Date Brooders report equal results. And in each case *more profit was made*.

The Up-to-Date Brooder is simple and sturdy—that is why it raises so many big, healthy chicks. No complicated parts—no complicated valves. Ventilation is perfect, heat is very steady and even—just light it, set it and let it burn. Day in and day out, month in and month out, it will radiate never-failing warmth and protection equalled only by the wings of a mother hen. Choosing an Up-to-Date Brooder will mean a flock you will be proud of and *more actual dollars* in profit.

ORDER NOW

Don't delay—send us a check or money order TODAY (see prices above) and receive an Up-to-Date Brooder all ready to operate. Or see your dealer. At least write for our 1928 Poultry Manual and Catalog of Poultry Yard Equipment.

MIT-SHEL STAMPING MFG. CO.
426 Payson Ave., Quincy, Ill.

The **UP-TO-DATE BROODER**
Builds Big, Healthy Chicks

Farm Crops and Markets

Many Feeders in Kansas Are Holding Their Hogs for the Coming of Higher Prices

LITTLE change is reported in the winter wheat crop outlook in Kansas. An ample supply of soil moisture is present only in southeastern counties. However, wheat in eastern counties generally has sufficient moisture to carry it well into the winter period of dormancy in good condition. Surface soil in the central areas is becoming dry. Wheat in the western half, especially in the western third of the state, is suffering badly from lack of moisture. The danger of damage from blowing is increased by the extremely dry, loose condition of surface soil in all western counties.

ers fear that the wheat has been damaged by cold weather; there has been little snow, and the temperatures were quite low in December. This month the weather has been almost too mild. A great deal of home butchering is being done. Eggs, 30c; cream, 42c; corn, 66c; wheat, \$1.22; hogs, \$3.20; oats, 45c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—Wheat needs moisture quite badly; the crop is in poor condition, and unless we get snow or rain soon the "winter loss" in acreage will be large. Livestock is wintering fine, and there is ample feed.—J. W. Bibb.

Butler—Corn husking is all finished. Farmers are "getting up" some wood. A good many hogs and cattle are being fed here this winter. The recent snow was beneficial to the wheat. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 70c; oats, 48c; eggs, 33c; butterfat, 45c; heavy hens, 16c; flour, \$1.90; shorts, \$1.30.—Aaron Thomas.

Cherokee—We have had some extremely cold weather this month, with the temperature as low as 7 degrees below zero; there has been much freezing and thawing recently. Wheat fields are brown. Livestock is in good condition, and there is plenty of rough feed. A few public sales are being held; cattle and hogs are selling high, horses and mules low. Hay is a slow sale at \$3 a ton. Corn, 65c; eggs, 32c; butterfat, 45c.—L. R. Smyres.

Cheyenne—We have been having spring-like weather, and the frost is nearly out of the ground. We have had enough moisture in the form of snow to wet the ground to a depth of 4 inches. This will benefit the wheat that is still alive. There will be an abundance of feed to carry all livestock thru until grass comes. Considerable short feed livestock is being shipped to market. Fat hens, 17c; eggs, 28c; butterfat, 37c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Dickinson—We have been having fine spring weather the last few days. Farmers are killing their summer's supply of meat. A few of the folks are plowing, altho the soil is rather dry. Wheat is not doing well; the crop needs more moisture. There is plenty of feed for stock. Very few public sales are being held.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—The weather has been fine, following the cold "spell," but we need more moisture. Corn shelling and kafir threshing are the main jobs now. Livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 68c; kafir, \$1.25 a cwt.—W. E. Fravel.

Ellis—The soil is still rather dry, altho we have had 2 inches of snow. The weather is very pleasant now. Farmers are wondering whether any of the wheat was killed by the below-zero temperatures of a few weeks ago. Wheat, \$1.28; corn, 70c; eggs, 33c; butter, 45c.—William Grabbe.

Finney—The weather is very nice, but we have had no moisture recently. Wheat is at a standstill, and the hard freezing doubtless injured it somewhat. Corn shelling is about finished; corn is yielding from 10 to 30 bushels an acre. Livestock is in good condition, and there is plenty of feed. Corn, 67c; kafir, 56c; eggs, 33c; butter, 47c; hens, 20c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Harvey—The weather has been very fine recently, following the zero temperatures. Livestock is doing well, altho practically no feed can be obtained from the wheat fields. Roads are good. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 75c; oats, 48c; butter, 45c; eggs, 34c; heavy hens, 17c.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—We have had a good deal of freezing and thawing recently, with temperatures rather mild. Roads are in bad condition. Bran, \$1.70; eggs, 35c; hens, 20c.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

McPherson—Wheat is still in fairly good condition; that is especially true of the early plowed fields where the seed was planted early. But more moisture is needed for all fields. Livestock is doing well. Hogs are scarce. Not many renters are moving this year. Wheat, \$1.15; corn, 80c; hogs, \$7.75 to \$8; eggs, 33c; butter, 40c.—F. M. Shields.

Marshall—We had another light snow a few days ago, which was helpful so far as the wheat was concerned, but the crop needs even more moisture. Farmers are filling their ice houses; the ice is from 12 to 14 inches thick. Corn, 62c; cream, 47c; eggs, 31c; wheat, \$1.12; milk cows, \$100 a head on an average.—J. D. Stosz.

Higher Prices for Wool?

"The numbers of lambs may increase this spring, and so we may have a somewhat lower price level for lambs. The wool outlook is for at least as high prices as prevailed during 1927, and possibly somewhat higher levels.

"The best opinions favor an upward trend in business for 1928 as a whole. There is uncertainty as to whether we shall see an increase in employment immediately, but taking the year for its entire 12 months there are good reasons for feeling that it may exceed 1927 in business activity, and especially should 1928 be an improvement over the last three months of 1927.

"The ups and downs in hog breeding in the last eight years have kept the business in a state of uncertainty, which has made it a series of highly profitable times for those who have been fortunate enough to have hogs when hog prices were unduly high. But when most farmers had hogs the business has been very unprofitable.

"Prices will never run entirely without fluctuations, but no business can stand up under as violent changes as have occurred in the hog industry of recent years. As a result of these violent reversals in profits feeders and especially breeders have been compelled to give entirely too much attention to market trends and the like. They should be giving their attention more to methods of production and feeding and management of their farms so as to obtain the largest net profits.

"It is well to repeat the statement of recent months that cattle prices may have already attained the peak because the peak in beef prices seems to have been reached. The public seems unwilling to take all the beef offered at still higher prices. Beef prices have been rather unchanged for a number of weeks, which may indicate that the top has been reached."

Achison—The weather is ideal; the weather is becoming dry fast. Some farm-

REX QUALITY CHICKS from BLOOD-TESTED FLOCKS

WINNER AT KANSAS STATE BABY CHICK SHOW

ARE A SAFE INVESTMENT

They are bred from carefully selected, heavy laying flocks—each flock has passed the rigid Kansas State Accredited Ass'n requirements—each flock has been annually blood tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. THESE TESTS PROTECT YOU. They insure you of husky, healthy chicks that will live and pay you a profit. All popular breeds. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. **EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.** Our Money Saving Early Order discounts make big savings for you. You cannot get better chicks at any price. Don't order chicks from anyone until you get your copy of our **BIG FREE Poultry Book.** Gives many important Poultry Facts. Write today, or a postcard will do.

\$280.87 Net Profit With 97 White Wyandotte Hens
Here are the figures on our White Wyandotte flock for the past year. Laying flock averaged 97 birds:
Total Receipts.....\$683.06
Total Expenses..... 402.19

Net Profit.....\$280.87
For the 9 months just passed we have 6 birds that have laid from 183 to 190 eggs. Mrs. F. A., Blue Rapids, Kan. **\$452.00 Net Profit With 150 White Rock Hens**
During the past year the total earning of my flock of 150 White Rocks was \$877.87; expenses, \$425.87. Net Profit \$452.00. Mrs. W. H., Bigelow, Kan.

FRANKFORT CHICKERIES, BOX 20, FRANKFORT, KANSAS



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

A Bread Knife That Cuts Both Coming and Going!



It Cuts a Slice That's Twice As Nice

Here's a knife you have been wanting for a long time—one that will cut bread without tearing or making crumbs even though your loaf may be fresh and soft. The tang or blade is 12 inches long, has a Cocobolo handle with brass rivets. The blade with its serrated edge cuts with each motion of the hand and will last for years. It can be re-sharpened by rubbing the smooth side of the blade on a whetstone. The portion of the knife under the magnifying glass shows how the edge is prepared. It is not in the class with ordinary cheap bread knives, but an article of merit that you will appreciate.

Send us four one-year subscriptions to **Capper's Farmer** at 25 cents each, or two two-year subscriptions at 50 cents each—\$1.00 in subscriptions, and the knife will be sent you all charges prepaid.

CAPPER'S FARMER, TOPEKA, KANSAS

(Continued on Page 29)

ONE of the most successful farmers in Brown county, Harlan Deaver, owner of Clover Crest farm, tells in the following letter why he and his family like Kansas Farmer—

Why Folks Like Kansas Farmer

I READ the Kansas Farmer because it is a practical farm paper, especially for Kansans. The articles by Arthur Capper, published every week, are always interesting and give valuable information on National affairs.

The special stories about farm folks over the state and some of the things they are doing in their own particular way, are worthwhile and instructive.

The work done by the Kansas Farmer in selecting the Master Farmers in the state was very commendable. It will be an inspiration to other farmers to be able to qualify in future years as those Master Farmers did in 1927.

Another feature that is worth dollars to farmers, and is helping to discourage the get-rich-quick and sticky-fingered artists who menace man and property, is the Protective Service. The Sabetha Anti-Thief Association, of which I am proud to be president, is with you in this work and appreciates your co-operation.

The women's department in Kansas Farmer is always welcome in our home as it is very helpful.

With the addition of the discussion of the Sunday School lessons, Kansas Farmer has recognized the necessity of developing the most vital part of our lives, the spiritual.

Other features and articles in the paper are just as good as the ones mentioned, but these are of special interest to me.

You, too, will find something of value for you and your family in Kansas Farmer each week. We suggest you make sure you get every issue this year.

HATCH YOUR OWN


Clip this Ad for Free Safety Hatch Incubator Book

The Safety Hatch Incubator will hatch every egg a hen will, and many more at a time.

If you owned a Safety Hatch, you too could write us of your success and added income, as thousands of other Safety Hatch owners have.

Our Free Book tells you why and how. Mail this ad today for "The Evidence," and name of nearest dealer.

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



Nest Box Notes

Poultrymen who intend to buy chicks for the coming spring will find it very much to their advantage to do so now. In the first place, they can have the chicks shipped at whatever date is most suitable, and in addition, save considerable money. Many hatcheries offer a considerable discount for orders placed now accompanied by cash. In some cases this may be as high as 20 per cent. Of course, it is true that many poultrymen may be a little short of ready cash just now, on account of the pullets not laying heavily yet, or for various other reasons, but anyone whose credit is good can go to the bank and borrow the money there, if he will just explain matters to the cashier. It is very good business to borrow \$80 for three months at a cost of \$1.20 and pay for the chicks now to be shipped in March that would cost \$100 then. The buyer would be sure of his chicks and save \$18.80 beside. Business men in town take advantage of such opportunities by using the banks all the time, and there is no reason why farmers should not avail themselves of the same privileges. That is what banks are for.

there is no means of disinfecting, liming or plowing soil so as to kill or bury these eggs, and the only way to get around the difficulty is to move the colony houses.

We are bringing up these points at this time because we believe they are vital to every poultryman who has been in business for any length of time. Right now there is a good opportunity to move colony houses to a new location when the ground is bare and frozen, and to have the work done where practicable before the spring mud or the spring rush interferes. It isn't such a great while until then. Before moving all such houses should be thoroughly cleaned and the dirt spread out where no chickens can get to it, to avoid moving germs and dirt to the new location. It is also a good time to make plans for any changes along the lines mentioned, and then make the changes.

Sprouted Oats and Poultry

BY E. A. WILLIAMS

As a feed for poultry, oats probably rank next to corn and wheat. Owing to the extensive demand for oats in the preparation of foodstuffs for man, the price is rather high when based on true feeding value. Oats vary widely in weight and in quality. The proportion of husk to kernel for poultry feeding should be low, since the sharp fiber shell is objectionable. The oat grain possesses a higher proportion of protein than is found in corn, while the fat content is greater than that found in wheat and nearly equals that found in corn.

Oatmeal is a commercial preparation designed primarily for human food, but valuable for poultry. The price is high, but a slightly inferior grade usually can be purchased relatively cheap in bulk. Oatmeal is very digestible and is a good feed for baby chicks, supplying nutrients in small bulk and in a form the birds can readily see. It is used extensively in fattening poultry for market, and is suitable in wet mashes during the finishing period. Rolled or crushed oats with hulls may take its place, but if hulls are present, the advantage is entirely with the purer oats. Oatmeal should be used in chick rations in small quantities.

The feeding of sprouted oats when they are from 4 to 6 inches high is a very economical method of supplying green feed to all classes of poultry. The cost is slight, the time required for growth short, and the amount of succulent green feed large. The following method generally is followed in the sprouting of grain, the idea being to incorporate as much water in them as possible during the sprouting period.

Only the best grade of plump heavy feed oats should be used, and handled in such a manner that they will reach maximum growth quickly. Six quarts of clean oats are placed in a 10-quart galvanized pail, which is then filled with water at a temperature of not over 100 degrees F., to which are added 10 drops of formalin to prevent mold. The oats are allowed to soak in this in a warm room for 48 hours. Next they are poured on a tray of the sprouting rack to a thickness of 1 inch. The sprouting rack used can be home made. It is built 7 feet high and 2 feet square, with seven trays, each being about 2 feet square. The rack is kept in a room where the temperature is not less than 60 degrees F., and the sprouting oats are thoroly sprinkled with water twice daily.

In from seven to 10 days, depending on the temperature of the room, the sprouts reach their best development, which is from 4 to 6 inches. After this if they are not fed quickly, they go backward, owing to lack of nourishment in the seed. It is found on the seventh day, with the temperature at 75 degrees F., the oats are in the best condition to feed, having taken up during the sprouting period 3 1/2 their original weight of water. The best way to feed them is in open, flat troughs, placing as much of the green feed in the troughs as the birds will clean up immediately, leaving none to be scratched out or wasted. Under average flock conditions 1 square inch of feeding surface a bird a day is sufficient to satisfy their appetites and supply the succulence necessary without causing diarrhea. The sprouted oats are very palatable, being relished by every bird in the flock. It has been tried in some cases with sick birds which would not eat grain and has helped.

Mash makes eggs and grain makes flesh. Start off the pullets that have been fattened on grain by cutting down the quantity of grain fed, giving free access to laying mash, and perhaps by feeding a moist mash of milk and laying mash at noon. When the pullets get to laying 30 or 40 per cent, start giving a moist fattening mash of equal parts cornmeal, rolled oats and buttermilk instead of the other, and feed a little more grain besides. Make all changes gradually. This advice applies particularly to Leghorns and other nervous breeds. Individual judgment counts here, as it is possible to overdo either the fattening process or the other.

This is the season when roup and colds play havoc with flocks. There seems to have been an unusual lot around this year, and while a good many folks say that the unseasonable and damp weather causes disease, it isn't the cause, altho such conditions no doubt affect the general health of the birds and make them more susceptible to ailments. Remedies are not always dependable. The latest recommendations are in the nature of prevention rather than cure. We are now patting after the Chinese, who are said to pay the doctor while they are well, but who stop paying when they get sick. This is not such a bad idea after all.

In applying Oriental philosophy to the poultry business, in-so-far as disease prevention is concerned, the idea is to raise the pullets out of contact with contaminated soil and away from older birds that may be carriers of disease, feed them a properly balanced ration and all they will eat of it, house them properly without crowding, and get them into clean and disinfected laying houses as soon as they mature and show signs of laying. It is not a good idea to put pullets in with older birds, not only on account of disease, but from other standpoints as well. It probably is inadvisable to put them in the same buildings, even. There is evidence that roup is a dust borne disease, and is taken into the system thru the respiratory tract rather than thru the digestive system, so that a flock of old birds apparently healthy but carriers of disease might infect pullets in an adjoining pen thru dust or dirt getting from one pen to the other, and being breathed by the pullets. Now this may seem far fetched, but on the contrary is right in line with recent discoveries, and goes a long way to solve some of the mysteries connected with disease.


Another phase of the problem of disease concerns worms. In most sections tapeworms are not prevalent, but roundworms are very common. Tapeworms are fly borne, and we are not going to say much about them now, but roundworms are present in the egg stage in the soil from which they get into the chicken while it is feeding. It seems that worms do a great deal of damage to the intestines of chickens, so that even if the parasites are eliminated by tobacco the intestines are so injured that the digestive system does not function properly, and the bird is not right even if there are no more worms there. Unfortunately

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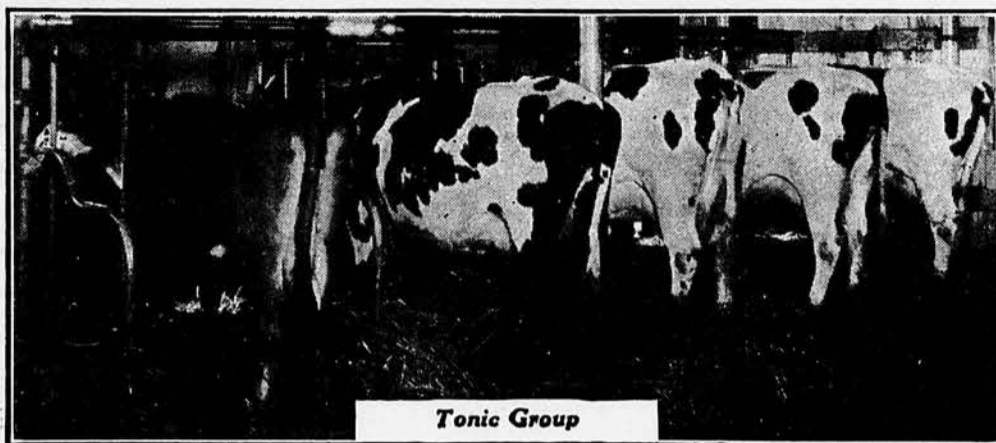
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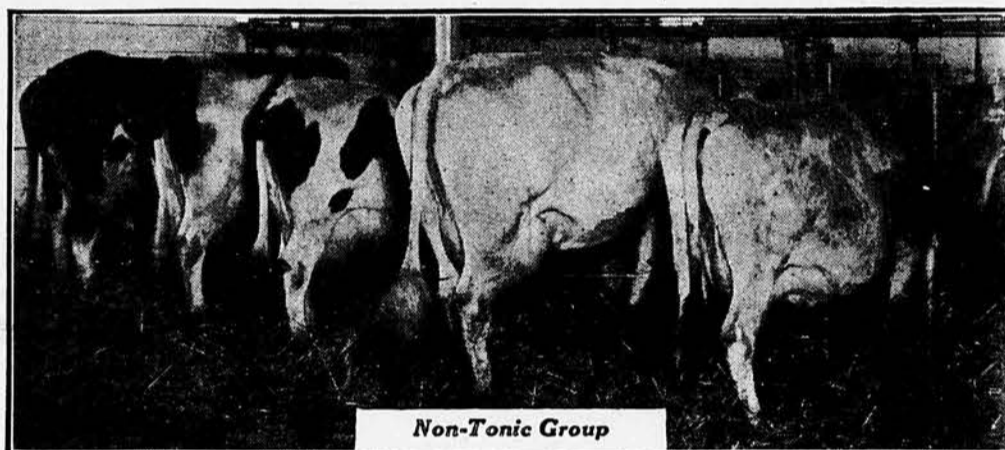
Weekly Milk Records on 10 Cows for 42 Weeks Research Farm—Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio



Tonic Group

These five ordinary-grade cows were on pasture in August when they freshened. In September they received a common dairy ration of ground oats, corn, bran and oil meal. Beginning October 1st Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to their ration and they were placed in competitive test with the five other cows shown below.

These five cows are as nearly like the cows above in grade and condition as possible. They also freshened in August while on pasture. During the month of September they received the same ordinary ration and care as the cows above. However, during that month these cows gave more milk than the others on the same feed and care. After October 1st they were continued on the same feed with the exception that they did not receive any Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic.



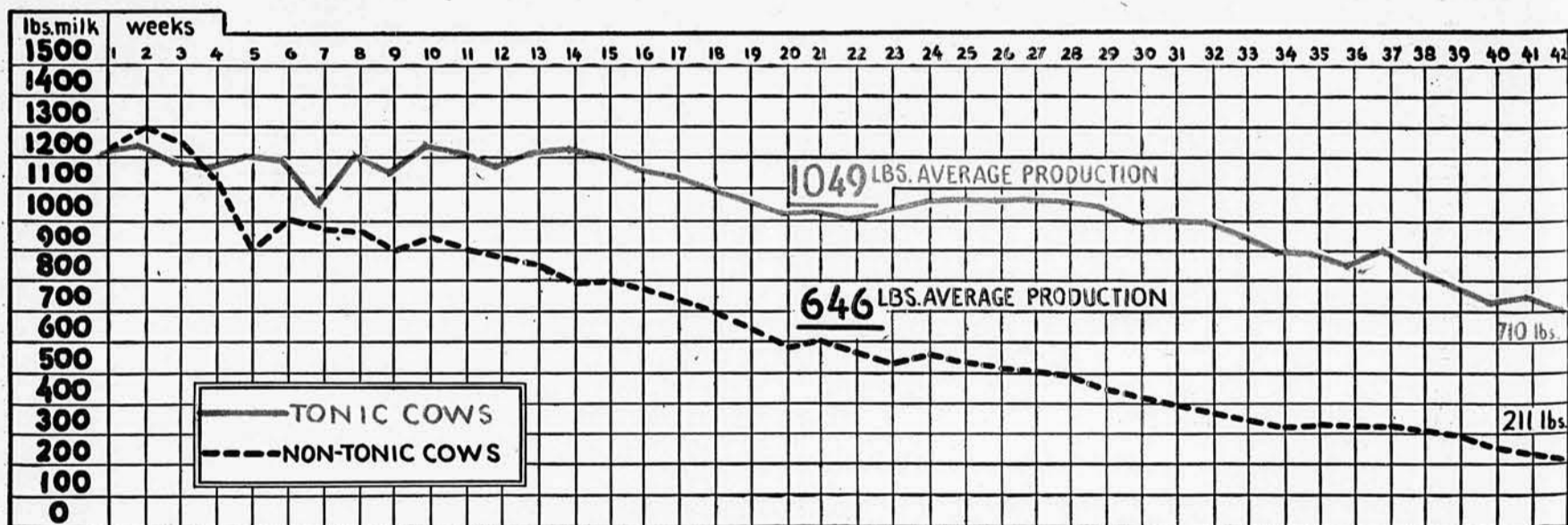
Non-Tonic Group

We give below a graph showing the milk production by weeks of the above two groups of cows. Follow carefully these two lines which tell a very interesting story. They demonstrate the effect of Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic on milk production.

Remember this is purely a comparative test between two groups

of ordinary grade dairy cows both receiving an ordinary dairy ration, and ordinary care. No effort was made for high production.

Note: The cows in both groups were on pasture until the end of the 10th week. Returned to pasture at the end of the 36th week. In the meantime ensilage and hay were substituted.



OBSERVATIONS—In the above graph note a sustained milk production by the Tonic cows. These cows started at 1209 lbs. per week and averaged 1049 lbs. for the 42 weeks. During the same period the Non-Tonic cows averaged 646 lbs. per week.

While the Non-Tonic group decreased in their production at a normal rate of approximately 9% per month the Tonic group lost approximately only 3% per month.

As a result of this sustained production the Tonic group gave 16,900 lbs. more milk than the Non-Tonic. Tonic used cost \$22.50.

The Non-Tonic group were irregular eaters, off their appetites occasionally, four of the five cows were gargety at times.

The Tonic group were regular eaters; steady every-day producers. While associated with the other cows in the barnyard and pasture not one of these five showed any symptoms of garget.

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