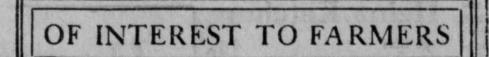
U'NEILL FRONTIER



KINDNESS PAYS

An experienced sheepman and his ignant went into the barnyard to ook over a band of ewes. The ten-ant gently kicked a ewe that lay directly across their path. "My man!" exclaimed the owner. "Walk around them Never make a ewe pat around them. Never make a ewe get up unless it is necessary. That costs you in gain both of flesh and of wool and if it is a milking ewe, it will reduce the milk flow. It will pay you well to always walk around them." Some weeks later when lambing time was at hand, the owner again dropped in on the tenant. Seeing a lamb which no ewe seemed to claim and which looked weak and wabbly, the owner asked: "Which ewe does that lamb belong to?" "I ton't know," replied the tenant. "You've got to know, if you're go-ing to make a success with this

"You've got to know, if you're go-ing to make a success with this flock." was the reply. The two sentences contain mighty lessons for the sheepmen. "Walk around them" and "You've got to know." Many a young ewe will not own her lamb and if the shepherd does not know where it belongs and see that it gets a supply of milk, it will soon grow wabbly on its legs and the lamb flock will lose a member. A dry ewe in the band is a disad-vantage in every way. She will be vantage in every way. She will be stronger and more active than the ones which are giving milk and mothering lambs and in consemothering lambs and in conse-quence will be among the leaders in the flock as they graze across the fields. She will crop the best of the herbage, while the milk pro-ducers, which need it most, take a soiled lot of herbage. In autumn such a ewe may sell better to the butcher, but the experienced sheep-man will avoid her in selecting ewes for a breeding flock. He will spot her as either a barren ewe or one her as either a barren ewe or one that has lost her lamb through failure to care for it or through a lack of milk. The percentage of lambs is often raised 20 per cent by means of gread care over ordinary means of good care over ordinary care. If you have any doubt about what 20 per cent more lambs means to the sheep owner, speak to any business man of adding even 10 per cent to his output and see how quick you get his interest.

SECURING FERTILE EGGS Practically all eggs laid 48 hours after mating are iertile and a big percentage of fertility continues for about two weeks, according to re-cent experiments. It was found that an accassional fertile egg was pro-duced within 24 hours after mating, while practically all eggs laid 48 hours after mating were fertile. During the remaining days of the first week 38 per cent of the eggs were fertile, during the second week 70 per cnt, whil in the third week only 12 per cent of the eggs proved to be fertile. One fertile egg was obtained 30 days after mating. Are the fertile eggs produced two or three weeks after mating as viable, percentage of fertility continues for three weeks after mating as viable, and the embryos as vigorous, as those laid immediately after fertility begins? The experiments indicate that they are. A 55 per cent hatch from the fertile eggs laid dur-ing the first week was obtained as compared with a 58 per cent hatch

vitamin D, will impart to the eggs an abundance of this material; birds fed a scanty allowance of vitamin carrying feeds, and fed in rooms where they are never exposed to direct sunlight, will show a definite lack of it. In line with recent investigations we are coming to be-lieve that the poultryman should pay more attention to the fat content of his rations and from the standpoint of health, quality of pro-duct and economy of feeding, a preference should be shown for ra-tions containing higher quantities of fat.

THE PROGENY TEST

Poultry keepers are each year paying greater attention to improving production. Increasingly high egg records are being reported by egg-laying contests each year which would indicate that we are which would indicate that we are learning really how to breed for higher egg production all the time But it is doubtful whether average poultrymen appreciate the methods making these lew high egg records making these lew high egg records possible. While selection, trap-nesting, feeding and proper mating al. play an important part, the one secret used by all successful breed-ers is the progeny test. This is a method in which the performance of on-spring is taken as a true indication of the parents' breeding val-ue. 'Ine breeder makes up his mat-ings and retains for breeding year by year only those individuals which produce exceptional offspring, and then in future years the exceptional offspring will be mated and they themselves, in turn, will continue to produce exceptional offspring. In this development of high-record birds, many fall by the wayside and a considerable number will not even equal the performance of their par-ents, but the few superior individ-uals which are developed hold the key to future improvement. The common practice of selecting breeders on the basis of number of eggs laid in a year is all right so far as it goes, but the second step is to find out which of these high-record hens transmit this desired quality to their progeny. That is what we call progeny testing.

THE MILK SCALES

Advocating the use of milk scales one county agent states that the average cow in his county produced 3,431 pounds of milk in 1920, 4,655 pounds in 1925, and that with 3,000 fewer cows in 1925 the total milk production for his county was some 15,000,000 pounds greater in 1925 than the output recorded in 1920. It would be difficult to enumerate al! the factors combining to influence this progress. Cow-testing associ-ations, feed and milk prices and the selection of better bulls and cows undoubtedly are the prime ones. To make these possible the Babcock test and the common milk scales have played their part. Much has

been justly written in praise of the Babcock test for butterfat. Toc little has been said for the milk scales hanging up in the stable or milk room where, after milking each cow's milk can be easily weighted and credited to her. Comparatively few men have access to a Babcool tester where they can get a monthly check-up on the butterfat content of their individual cows. There seems to be no good reason why every farmer should not have a milk scale and record sheets where at the end of the year he can summarive the total production of each cow in his herd. For the market milkman this is even more important than the butterfat test.

PLANS TO FLY FROM EARTH TO MARS IN FIVE MINUTES



Everett Hunt is shown here with the queer pear-shaped machine in which he hopes to fly to Mars and other planets. It hasn't been built yet-but that's a mere detail.

BY NEA SERVICE

EVANSVILLE, IND .- Everett Hunt, 34-year-old professor of science and mathematics in the high school at Oakland City, Ind., is about to begin building a machine that he believes will take him straight to the planet Mars.

While he may not be the first man to feel this ambition, he at least has a new idea about locomotion. The rocket-like contrivances which others have proposed for such inter-stellar journeys have been discarded by him; in their place he is developing a car which, he says, will take him to Mars in something like five minutes and will bring him back again when he is ready to leave-something that the rockets would not do.

His proposed super-flying machine is to be a big pear-shaped affair of duralumin, with a complicated motor on the top where the stem ought to be

186,000 MILES A SECOND

This motor, according to his ideas, would look something like a radio op aerial. It would depend on

Business Profits Frittered Away In Wild Speculative Operations

From the Chicago Journal of Commerce.

In nearly every small town ranging in population from 30,000 down to 10,000 there is a little group of men who have made so much more money than their competitors that they are pointed out as the rich men of the town. Two gentlemen were discussing friends and relatives recently, and what happened to their money, with philosophical comments on the conservation of small fortunes earned in business in prosperous towns.

One told of a man now about 50 who accumulated around \$250,000 in the meat business. He knew meats and what his trade wanted. His store grew to the point where it provided for practically all the meat buyers of the better class in a town of 30,000. The money rolled in until his surplus grew very large. Then he was bitten by the chain store idea, and opened half a dozen meat stores in other localities, each fitted out elaborately in every town he selected. In a year or two every one of them went bad but the one he started in. A great chain store company put them out of business, and his losses totaled \$100,000 when he disposed of his little chain, including the store where he had made his fortune. With \$150,000 he went to speculating in ollwells, and dropped \$120,000 in less than a year. Now with a nest-egg of only \$30,000 he is working for another man.

That reminded the other man of the career of a man who quit the insurance business to become an oil prospector. He was fortunate enough to clean up \$200,000 in a few years, only to lose it all later. But the oil bug had him and he kept at it for 10 years in little ventures that turned out so poorly that he had no credit anywhere. Finally he went to the Oklahoma fields, where he was able. as an "experienced" oil man to stake his experience with another man's cash in a new venture. It went over with a rush, and he is now rated as a millionaire.

Another small town merchant was mentioned. He prospered for 33 years in his business, and his surplus grew so large that he invested it in a partnership in a much larger town, left his home town store to manage the new one, and in a few years of steady losses worked himself to death to get it on an even keel, worth less, presumably, than when he expanded his business cares.

Why do prosperous men do such things? The two men sitting before a big grate fire tried to answer the question. The meat man, with his \$200,000 surplus over his money-making business might have invested it in gilt-edge securities that would have yielded him \$3,000 or \$10,000 a year for life, with the principal intact for his family. The insurance man, cleaning up the same amount in his first oil ventures, might have done the same thing and saved himself 10 lean and heart-breaking years. His present million, which may or may not continue his, is not compensation for the 10 years of plenty he might have enjoyed in his home town doing a good insurance business. The other merchant might have saved himself years of exhausting and pressing financial anxieties , and remained in his home town, the richest man in it, surrounded by the friends of his youth, and perhaps would have lived 10 or 15 years longer than he did.

Hindsight is better than foresight, for moralizing, but one fact stands out in these actual experiences. It is that when a man wins financial security he should guarantee it by sound investments, and never hazard that security in new ventures. Life has many joys that exceed piling up money when one is safe.

For Efficient Snooping. From Nebraska City News-Press. If snooping is to be a Nebraska state activity, such as is indicated by a house of representatives bill authorizing the inspection of public and private schools, hospitals, homes for aged, orphans' homes and the like, let it be so thorough, so devastating in its effect, that an enraged public opinion, final umpire, will ask for a referendum on the law and give it what it needs and where Lucy has her goitre.

Snoopery is a national characteristic, especially with people who, jealousy, envy and

downright meanness, seek to dis-

cover how the neighbors live. It

is growing apace, just as the agita-

tion for the old fashioned puritani-

cal blue Sunday is finding adher-

ents in every locality, chiefly be-

cause a good natured majority is so

busy doing a useful work that it

has neither time nor inclination to

Carried to a olgical conclusion, snoopery will eventually enter the

private home, override the consti-

tution, dictate domestic manage-

ment of bedroom, kitchen and

bath, haul into court any house-

holders who hangs blue instead of

red curtains, lays rugs instead of

carpets, teaches the children this or that instead of that which is pre-

scribed by the lovers of the stand-

scription, it might be said that cer-

tain ladies and gents of the right

who have a yen for cultural perfec-

tion have already suggested that

federal inspectors visit the great

American home to chart a course

of education for the young. Unless

the average citizen rises to his

hind legs and emits a raucous pro-

test, that very thing will be done

under the direction of some super

Anti-Saloon league or board of tem-

perance, morals and anti-some-

So let Nebraskans urge all the

snoopery that can be engendered

by the 100 per centers of the pres-

aches full of it now rather than

have it come gradually, like an in-

sidious disease to rob us of self re-

Partly Civilized

From Indianapolis News

There is a rather interesting dis-

cussion going on as to whether

America is a civilized country. Writing in the Hibbert Journal,

Western Reserve university, lays down certain tests by whch it may be determined whether a country

is civilized, and argues that Amer-

ica meets most of them-probably

three fourths. Brother Mencken, on

the other hand, serves well as ad-

Perhaps the truth lies somewhere

between the two extremes. All will

we suppose, agree that there are many civilized, some highly civilized people in "these states." On the

other hand, it can hardly be denied

that there are some-more than we lil: to think-whom civilization has

It is pretty much so with all

countries. Things are done in all of

them that it is impossible to rec-

She Can Wreck It

of

President Emeritus Thwing,

meet as well as freedom of life.

ent session. Let us get our stom-

That this is no overdrawn de-

by

lobby for its rights.

ardized life.

thing-or-other.

vocatus diaboli.

barely touched.

inspired

as human nature in America, as elsewhere, that is at fault. It does seem as though we are living in an area of low pressure. It is no easy matter to define the word civilization in such a way as to be satisfactory to all who are parti-cipating—or even passively inter-ested—in the discussion.

To some of those who deny it to America, civilization means that which prevailed in the brilliant days of the renaissance. Yet, as a sound and wise critic has pointed out, the renaissance "dead" because of its lack of moral qualities, To some we are uncivilized, not so much because we have no Raphaels

from those laid week after mating. It was also found that the percentage of em-bryo mortality in the first 18 days of incubation was closely alike for the three lots of eggs. These facts show clearly the necessity of segregating the breeding flock for at least three weeks, preferably month, before saving eggs hatching, if the hens have for previously been allowed to mate with unselected males. Also the desirability of mating each hen at least every two weeks, as the percentage of fertile eggs falls off rapidly dur-ing the third week after mating. hewtotileyThewhichs hatch-ao

LIGHT FOR CHICKS

During the last two or three years c few poultrymen have been using lights in the pen of chicks to induce a greater feed consumption and thereby get a quicker growth. A visit to the northeastern states revealed several men who were burning dim lights all night in the room where chicks were being brooded in batteries, and a few who were doing the same thing with chicks brooded on the floor. These The men reported good results. chicks will go under the hover for a while, then come out and eat for a time. One man kept figures on a six weeks' test he ran on the use of lights with chicks. He found an increase in food consumption of two pounds per 100 chicks, with a gain in weight of three pounds per 100 chicks in the pen that was lighted over the pen that was not lighted. He used a 10-watt Mazda lamp equipped with a reflector that was 12 inches in diameter and three "Chicks under lights inches high. made weight more quickly and made better broilers," he said. "The pulbetter broilers," he said. lets feathered quicker and were full of vigor." It is quite likely that the use of a dim light burning all night in the chick pen will be of practical value to many commercial poultrymen, particularly in the growing of broilers.

FOR BETTER EGGS

It is impossible to change materi-ally the general quality of the egg by feeding. The yolk will continue to show about the same proportion of fat and the albumen about the same content of nitrogen. But we can do two or three definite things to improve egg quality. The color of the yolk can be materially influenced. Plenty of yellow corn and a lot of green feed will produce a rich yellow yolk, while the absence of these ingredients will tend to leave the yolk light yellow or lem-on color. Forcing of birds to extremely heavy production is apt to influence the density of the albumen, causing it to be watery and thin where the eggs are produced with great rapidity and insufficient egg building material is supplied. Birds low in vitality and suffering from poor nutrition usually lay eggs of poor quality. Food materials rich in the common vitamins, especially

PREPARING THE SOIL

It pays to disk-harrow the stubble field before plowing it, because this insures finer tilth at the bottom of the furrows. Especially in any dry season is benefit seen from this good practice. The plow pulls easier as a result of disking, too.

CARE ALWAYS PAYS

Cows show their appreciation of good care by increased production. Provide plenty of bedding, balanced and abundant rations, a supply of salt, and water with the chill removed. It is cheaper to heat water by means of a tank heater than to require the cows to warm it.

STARTING THE PIGLETS

Getting the new litter off to a good start is most of the kattle Young pigs should have a place to play in the sun every day the sun shines, and those days will be more frequent from this time on. By the time the pigs are three or four weeks old they should have a place by themselves where they can get some milk or some thin slop or mid-dlings and later some shelled corn. so they can learn to hustle for feed for themselves. Most important of all to begin with is to feed the sow so she will have a full flow of milk and give them the start to which they are entitled. Good milking strains of sows are as important as good milking strains of cows and come mostly from hereditary tendencies, and should be made a part of the program of selecting brood sows and gilts in the fall. Good even udders with 10 or 12 sections are the first essentials, then the ability to turn almost every ounce of feed into the life giving fluid for her young. A sow that stays in high flesh while suckling her litter should be discarded for she is not doing the best for her pigs.

ESTIMATING SILAGE

On many farms there is occasion about the first of March to determine how much silage still remains in the silo.

Any farmer can make his own computations. It must be remembered that a cubic foot of silage toward the bottom of the silo will weigh approximately 50 pounds.

It is now simply a matter of determining the cubical contents of the remaining silage. First, one must determine the area of the surface, which is done by multiplying the square of the radius by three and one-seventh. Then multiply this area by the depth of the remaining silage to get the cubical contents. An example: There are 12 feet of silage in the bottom of a 16-foot silo. The radius of the silo is 8 feet. The souare of the radius is 64 feet -8x8. This multiplied by three and a seventh gives an area of the surface of approximately 201 square fect. This times the depth of silage -201x12-gives 2.412 cubic feet of silage. Multiply this by 50. The silage left amounts of 60.3 tons.

TREATING ROUPY FOWLS

As soon as any fowl is known to be sick, put it at once to itself as far from the flock as possible and give it one full teaspoonful of epsom salts to remove cold and fever from the system. If the bowels have not moved by the following day, repeat the dose. Wash the affected eyes. nose and mouth once a day with a solution made by mixing one teaspoonful of dip and disinfectant in one quart of warm water. Souse head, oyes and all into this solution each time. Roup will often vield to treatment if caught in time, but each case must be handled in. dividually

neither gasoline nor oil, but would grab, out of infinate space, energy from the all-pervading ether waves to carry the machine slong. Out of it, he believes, he will be able to get a speed approximating the speed of light-186.000 miles a second.

Just how these waves will be used to make the thing go will have to remain a mystery to the general public, for the present, Hunt says he has his scheme all worked out, but cannot describe it until he has it perfected and patented.

"It is hard for me to believe," he says, "that God would create this vast universe and place us on this insignificant earth without some means of interplanetary travel to other worlds. Some day we will know how to get back and forth from one planet to another."

Will Rise Vertically

his flying machine will have no landing gear, as it will arise and descend vertically, thus requiring no special landing field. It will be able to travel in the air either straight up or horizontally, or at any other angle, the motor at the top being pivoted so as to be upright no matter what the angle of the car below.

When the machine gets half way to Mars, he believes, it will pass out of the region of the earth's gravitational attraction and would become pulled toward Mars. Then it will gradually swing 'round, and eventually will land on Mars right side up. Oxygen tanks will have to be in-

stalled, of course, as there is no air at all in the vast region between the earth and Mars. Oxygen masks probably will have to be carried, too, so that the passengers can explore Mars after they get there, as scientists report that the atmosphere on Mars is much thinner than on this planet.

Might Broadcast Power

There are objections to his plan, Hunt admits; but he does not think they are very serious.

"Certain scientists claim," he says. "that there prevails, about 200 miles from the earth, a zone in which there is a total absence of ether waves. I haven't considered this as a problem, for I don't agree with them. The mere fact that waves of energy come from the sun in the form of light and heat would disprove this theory, to my mind."

However, if this condition should really exist, Hunt believes it could be surmounted by having a radio station on the earth broadcast power to him.

When his machine is completed, Hunt plans to take several persons along with him He believes it

Burning Answer.

From Life.

Cop (to motorist): Hey! You can't park next to that fire hydrant!

Motorist: Oh yes, I can. This car is on fire.

Q. What kind of dogs bark the most? E. C. S.

A. It is impossible to say what breeds of dogs bark most. It de-pends, generally, on the tempera-ment of the breed. Individuals in breeds vary. Terriers and Pomeranians are generally more high strung than most dogs and therefore would be ant to bark more

Memphis. Tenn., leads in the num-ber of murders in proportion to pop-ulation. "Time's" tally of this coun-try's murders in 1928 is based upon figures compiled by Dr. F. L. Hoff-man, statistician of the Prudential Insurance company. "Memphis Tenn., as usual, had the lead in rate-60.5 homicides per 100,000 population. Chicago, as usual, had the lead in numbers-498. But Chi-cago's rate per 100,000 was only 15.8 letting it out of first place among the six largest United States citics Big Detroit committed 16.5 murders for each 100,000 of its population. for each 100.000 of its population. Across the river. Windsor, Ont., had an estimated rate of only 9.

would be just as well to have a

competent astronomer in the crew

to act as a pilot while flying around

Later, he says, he could build ma-

chines to carry 100 passengers-ma-

chines that would not only be fit to

travel to other stars, but that would

be very useful for ordinary air trav-

el on earth, since they would have

a speed so much greater than that

The Murder Rates.

From Time. Memphis. Tenn., leads in the num-

among the planets.

of any existing airplane.

"In the south whites did not let negroes handicap them in this curious competition. Both races com-mitted practically the same number of murders. In 10 southern cities there were last veer 731 killings, an average rate of 38.6 murders per 100,000. In the country's six largest communities the number was twice as great (1.513), the rate one fourth as high (10.0).

Six Largest Cities

R	late per
Murders	100.000
Detroit	16.5
Chicago	15.8
hiladelphia	8.8
vew York	6.7
os Angeles 70	4.7
Ten Leading Southern C	ities
Iemphis	60.5
Birmingham122	54.9
acksonville	52.6
tlanta	45.1
ittle Rock	37.9
facon 22	35.9
avannah 31	31.0
Iashville 39	27.9
Iouston	26.2
lew Orleans111	25.9

Women as Inventors

From Trade Bulletin

That the tremendous accumulation of wealth in the hands of women has already reached startling figures, and is proceeding at a rate not generally realized by bankers and investment experts, is revealed figures just compiled by the statistical department of Lawrence Stern and company, investment bankers of Chicago and New York. This study, based on data from

governmental and private sources made possible an estimate that approximately 42 per cent of the in-dividual wealth of the country is already controlled by women.

Many facts of outstanding intere.t indicating the financial importance of women were revealed as follows

Women are beneficiaries of 80 per cent of the \$95,000,000,000 of life insurance policies in force in the United States.

Women new taxes on more than three and a quarter billions of individual income annually.

Women by the thousands are investing in stocks and bonds; collecting dividends and voting prox-Women comprise the actual ma-jority of stockholders in the larg-

est corporations in America. Women constitute from 35 to 40 per cent of investment bond house

Women millionsires, as indicated by individual income tax returns,

are as plentiful as men. Women are also receiving 64 per

women.

In all of them there is a barbarism or savagery that is shocking. Perhaps it is not so much Americanism

> From Cedar Rapids Gazette If the improbable occurs and Mrs. Willebrandt is made prohibition commissioner, it will be interesting to follow the vicissitudes of prohibition under her direction. Her appointment would cause intense rejoicing among the wets. In conjunction with the Jones act she would iiflict more injury on prohibition than its most virulent en-

Q. Why does a gas jet pop when the gas is turned off? B. F. W. A. A gas jet pops because of the

much because we have no Raphaels, Dantes, or Lorenzos, as because we do have Babbitts, So it is not altogether easy to know just what is meant. Babbitt is a better man than Cellini, and sounder material out of which to construct a society or state.

But lest this should be construed as an apology for commonness and dullness, we would say that just to the extent that these prevail there is lacking a "gracious somewhat" that must be present in any civili-zation if it is to be truly fine, and nobly elevated. Here there does seem to be a real lack in our American life.

White House Designer. From Kansas City Star.

The New York Times last Sunday published a story by a Paris correspondent, who blandly stated that the Whit eHouse in Washington was copied from the Hotel de Bourbon-Conde in Paris, now owned by the noted Chambrun family; that Major L'Enfant, the designer of the city of Washington, "copied minutethe Bourbon-Conle house when planning a house for the president, and reproduced the Blue Room, the East Room and other rooms now used for White House receptions."

If the New York Times is correct, it is in possession of information that has never found its way into the encyclopedias or histories. Major L'Enfant, true enough. laid out Washington, and the radiating system of streets from the capitol and the White House is his. But the man who designed the White House was a young Irishman, James Hoban, who recently had come to America and whose home was in Charleston, S. C. He received a \$500 congressional prize for submitting the winning design, which was copied, not from the Hotel de Bourbon-Conde, but from Leinster House in Dublin. According to Andrew W. Mellon, secretary of the treasury, in a speech last year, as published in the New York Times, President Washington ordered the building constructed on a scale onefifth larger than that submitted by Hoban, Washington's wisdom having been proved in the years that saw the nation grow and require larger quarters for its chief executive. Major L'Enfant has received due credit for what he did. Let's not give him the credit that belongs to Hoban.

Q. What is a rajah? E. H. A. Originally rajah was the title given in India to a king or prince. In later times, says the Oxford dictionary, the title was extended to petty chiefs or dignitaries or con-ferred as a title of nobility on Hin-dus and adopted as the usual designation of Malay and Javanese rulers or chiefs

Italian Style. From Judge.

"Give me a sentence with the word 'megaphone." "You think you megaphone of

me, eh?"

Q. When were carpet sweepers invented? V. U.

A. Carpet sweepers of a crude pattern were made in England hundreds of years ago but not until 1876 was this device seriously considered as a time saving, labor saving, household article. To Mr. M. R. Bissell is due the credit of producing the first carpet sweeper that did the work properly

Lady: Are you sure that this orchid will bloom every 100 years? Florist: Yes, but if it doesn't do so, I will take it back without con-

ditions.

than 8,500,000 are r infully employed. Yes, He Will, From Kikeriki, Vienna,

Q. Please give me simple defi-nitions for the terms typhoon, wa-terspout, and gale. W. L. G.

A. Definitions of these terms are given as follows by the National Geographic society: Gale, a strong, straight wind; typhoon, a hurricane in the tropical waters of the Pa-cific; waterspout, a tornado or violent whirlwind over water.

lomen to the number of more

customers.

cent of the estates left by other

oncile with civilized standards, and America is no exception to the rule.

emy.

accumulation of air in the pipes.

