

Cop 2

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

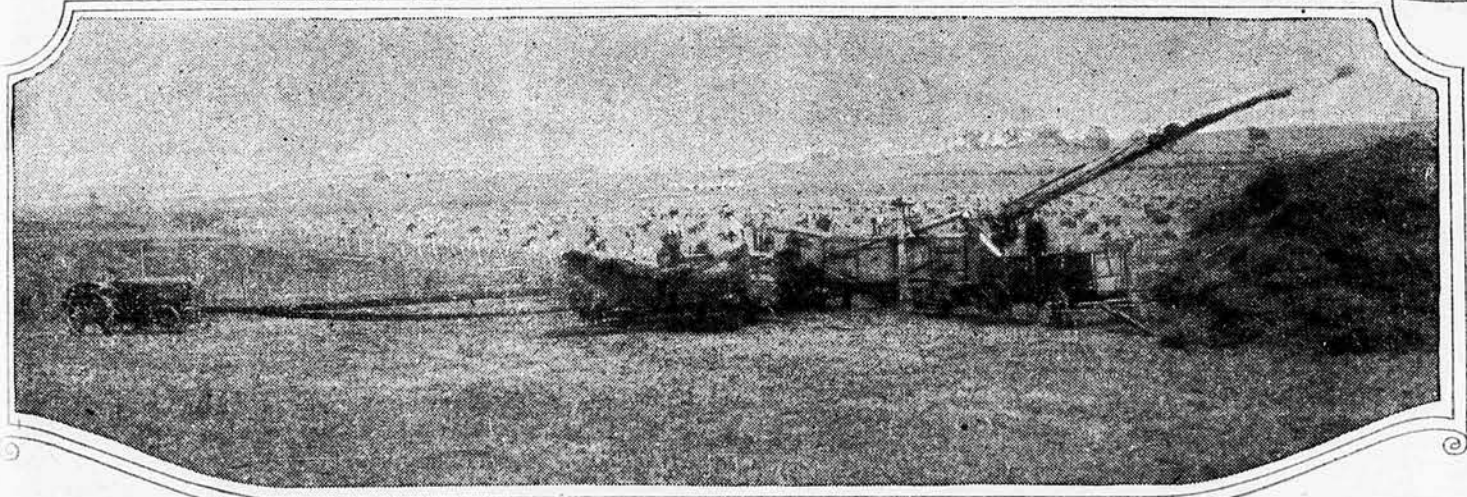
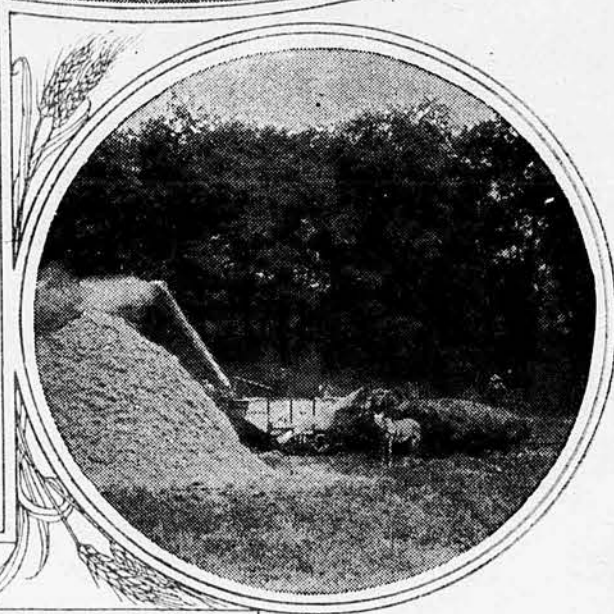
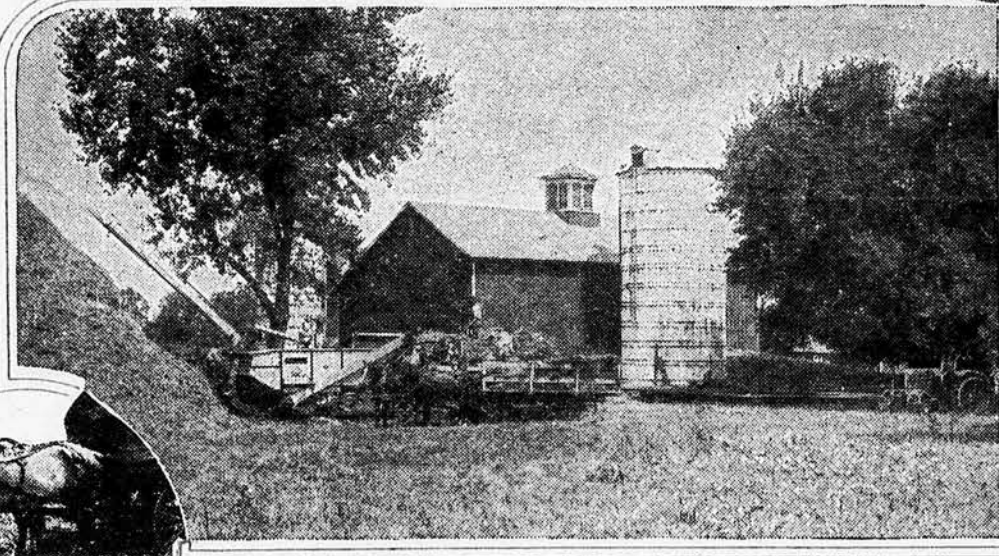
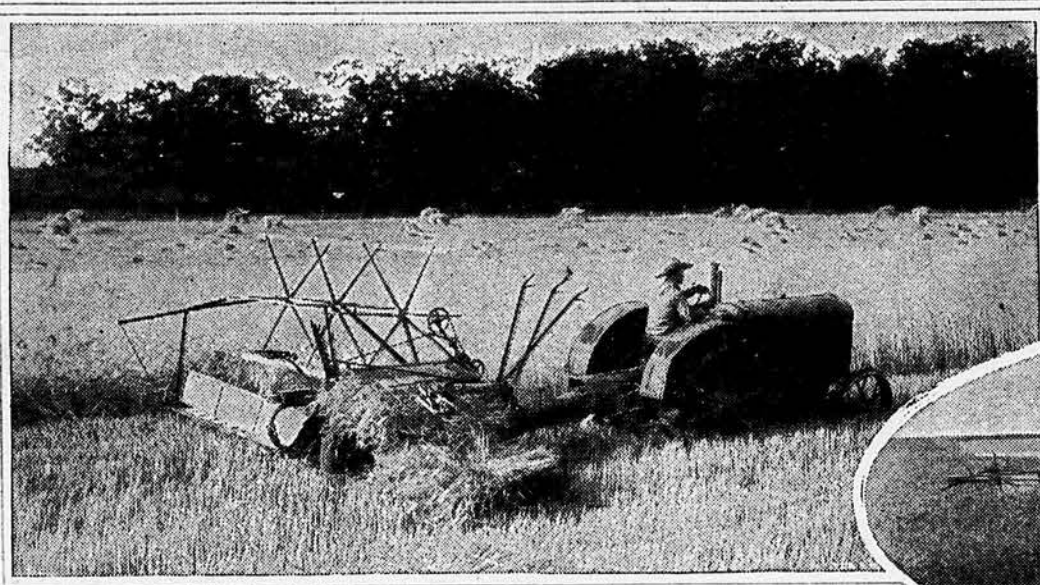
Volume 65

June 25, 1927

Number 26



## Along the Wheat Trail







# Mobiloil flies with Lindbergh

3700-mile flight gives lubrication  
its greatest test in history

## Capt. Lindbergh has cabled us as follows:

"Vacuum Oil Company  
New York

In my flight from New York to Paris my engine was lubricated with Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" and I am happy to say that it gave me every satisfaction. My engine functioned perfectly.

Charles A. Lindbergh"

**N**EVER before have the skill and daring of a single man gripped the world as did Captain Charles Lindbergh in his flight from New York to Paris.

In 33½ hours he flew 3700 miles—alone in a single-motored plane—through fair weather, storm and sleet—straight to his goal and to fame.

## Success!

Gargoyle Mobiloil "B" lubricated the engine of Captain Lindbergh's plane, "The Spirit of St. Louis." And what a test of lubrication! That single engine must func-

tion perfectly. The slightest mishap meant instant danger, perhaps the end of the flight in the waters of the Atlantic.

The engine did function perfectly. The flight was a success.

Thus another great adventure is written into the vivid history of American aviation in which Gargoyle Mobiloil has played its part.

When Commander Byrd flew to the North Pole—he used Mobiloil "B."

When the U. S. Army fliers flew around the World in 1924—they used Mobiloil "B."

When Lieutenant Maughan flew across the United States "from dawn-to-dusk"—he used Mobiloil "B."

When Capt. Lindbergh flew from San Diego to New York—he used Mobiloil "B."

And now when Capt. Lindbergh flies from New York to Paris he uses Mobiloil "B."

In a press interview shortly after his arrival in Paris, Lindbergh said, "We had the worst possible weather for over 1000 miles over the open sea. I cannot say too much for the way the ship and the motor stood up under all this punishment."

## Science wins!

The Gargoyle Mobiloil Engineers are constantly and directly associated with aeronautic developments just as they have been with automobile developments from the beginning. Their Chart of Automobile Recommendations is approved by 609 manufacturers of automobiles, farm tractors, motor trucks and other automotive equipment.

The Mobiloil "B" used by Lindbergh was not a special oil. It was the same Mobiloil "B" which is used today by thousands of farmers in their tractors and trucks. It was the same Mobiloil "B" which, with the other grades of Mobiloil, is for sale by good dealers everywhere.

Put this scientific margin of safety into the lubrication of your own motor. You will find Mobiloil the most economical as well as the safest oil to use.

**GARGOYLE**  
  
**Mobiloil**  
Make the chart your guide

**VACUUM OIL COMPANY**

MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas

Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country



# KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

June 25, 1927

Number 26



## Johnson is Making His Opportunity

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**I**N THE first place, Ralph N. Johnson is too busy to worry about whether there is any opportunity for a young man on the farm these days. Very likely he has heard the negative advice as often as the average young man, but he always has taken it with a grain or two of that most useful seasoning for foods. Maybe he is wrong—dead wrong—but Old Man Destiny has the big job of proving it before Ralph will give up.

Johnson is the type of man who likes to work out things for himself, and Mrs. Ralph has 50 per cent of the family supply of ambition. They stepped out to farm for themselves just last year, and they are changing some of Morris county's prairie acres into a real farm and home. Ralph worked at getting things started all last summer. He built a house, barn, poultry house and dug a well. He has 80 acres in all and his job is to make the farm finish paying for itself and add extra acres. He has had 40 acres of this land for four years. Farming paid for that much and allowed enough for the first payment on the second 40 acres. Ralph has been farming part of the first piece of land to alfalfa and Sweet clover, and he rented the balance out for corn ground, but now he will use the 80 acres himself.

He found the soil fertility low on the place and figured one of his first jobs would be to get a system under way to build it up. Sweet clover and alfalfa are being worked in to some extent and livestock will add its part. The manure spreader is one of the two busiest pieces of machinery on the farm, according to Ralph. On a hill that is blown badly he is seeding Sweet clover. This he figures will curb the transient tendencies of the soil at that point, and will build up fertility. The clover will be used in the rotation to a greater extent than alfalfa, according to Ralph, because he can rotate more rapidly with it. He doesn't like to think of breaking up a good alfalfa stand.

"We will build slowly," Ralph said, "because we aren't in position to spend too much money all at once. But we are trying to make everything count as we go along." If the barn is a sample of Ralph's ability to make things count we will admit he has an eye for efficiency. He built it after his own plans with the big idea being durability. It cost \$1,200 without his labor. Ralph did all the cement work with his mixer. The barn is 40 by 52 feet and every corner has been used to good advantage this first year. The foundation is cement, extending from 2½ to 4 feet high for part of the walls. Johnson said he has found the cement as cheap to use in construction work as lumber and that it is more substantial. "For example," he said, "where I use cement I'm not going to tear off a board with a singletree, the cows and horses aren't going to kick off boards, hogs can't root out the cement and manure piled against it won't rot it out."

Inside the barn there is cement for the cows to stand on, cement gutters and stanchions for eight milkers. This one building had to serve for a number of purposes because Ralph couldn't put up all the buildings he needed right away. Aside from room for the cows the barn will accommodate four horses and has four stanchions for calves. One-fourth of the barn has been used this first year for brood sows in the absence of regular houses for them. But another year they will be out in more suitable quarters. "But it was all right to keep the hogs there for the first year," Ralph said, "because it was all clean ground and there was no danger from disease." He is going to follow a system for worm-free pigs.

The older calves will occupy the hogs' part of the barn another year, and the younger calves will be kept in the pen assigned to them now. It is better to keep them separated according to ages, Ralph has decided, to prevent rough usage of the youngsters.

The barn is well-ventilated and lighting arrange-

ments are satisfactory. Bin arrangement is convenient. There is ample storage space for corn and oats connecting up with the grinding and feeding room, and all feeds are handy to the livestock. Hay is thrown down into the center of the barn and from there it is handy to all the mangers.

All grinding is done with tractor power. This particular machine, by the way, is the other one of the two busiest pieces of equipment Ralph has. In fact he is a tractor enthusiast. It is a simple matter to back it up to the grain room of the barn and do the job of grinding, and he does all of his plowing and sawing with it. On Ralph's farm you will find a good-sized woodpile. "Having the tractor to do the sawing will save me at least \$50 a year on my coal bill," he said. "And when it comes to plowing I wouldn't want to do without the tractor. I can do so much more work with it than I could with horses, I can get closer to the fences and do a nicer job all around. My tractor and the manure spreader are the two most important machines on the farm, I believe."

Not so long ago Ralph stood up as his name was called in a meeting at the Kansas State Agricultural

*There is an inspiration in meeting and talking with men who have made a success in the big business of farming. Men who can look back over their years of service with the soil and point out the things that have made them and the difficulties they had to overcome. It gives a younger generation to do better battle.*

*But no less of an inspiration is to be gained from men like Ralph N. Johnson, Morris county, who is at the other end of the job—a young man just starting to farm for himself. He is a farmer and has been right along, but it is a different proposition taking all the responsibility on himself.*

*Last year he and Mrs. Johnson started turning 80 acres of prairie land into a permanent farm and home. You will be interested in the progress they have made so far and in their plans for the future. Johnson's program includes soil building with legumes and livestock, marketing his products on the farm and efficiency in management.*

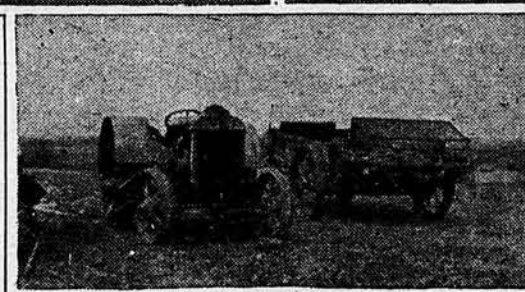
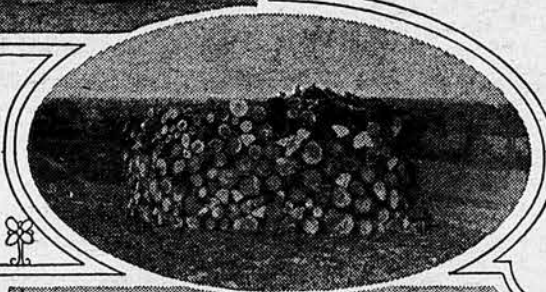
*Last year Mr. Johnson was one of the six farmers in Morris county to receive an Honor Roll Certificate from the National Dairy Association for a high producing dairy herd, which indicates that he knows something about what he is doing.*



In the Oval Appears a Likeness of Ralph N. Johnson and Family of Morris County. Below is the Convenient Farm Home They Recently Built



At the Right is Some Evidence That the Tractor Has a Number of Jobs to Perform. Because He Can Saw Wood at Odd Times, Johnson Says He Saves \$50 a Year on the Coal Bill



At the Left, Above, is the Barn That Housed All of Johnson's Livestock Last Year, and at the Right is the Straw-Loft Poultry House That Will Be Enlarged Soon. Immediately Above are the Two Busiest Machines on the Farm

College, to receive a certificate of honor awarded by the National Dairy Association for having a high-producing dairy herd. His was one of six such certificates to be given in Morris county last year. That might indicate that Ralph knows something about what he is undertaking; there seems to be some reason for his faith in farm life.

Ralph came well up in the Honor Roll Certificate group, as eight of his cows averaged 415 pounds of butterfat to the cow. He had the highest fat producing cow in the county for the year ending June 1, 1926. His herd numbers 15 registered Holsteins at present and he says he doesn't think he would care to have more than 20 head at the most. When he has more cows he is going to cut this end of his choring by getting a milking machine. He is selling cream, so he has a good quantity of skimmilk for the hogs and poultry. The hogs are purebred, too. He figures on raising 50 or 60 head a year as he has milk for that many.

Johnsons expect to keep an average of 200 layers thru the fall and winter and so far they have had very good success with this part of their farming. Mrs. Johnson apparently is a good hand with the little chicks. Out of a hatch of 243 White Leghorns she lost only two up to 2 weeks old, and chances for continued success with them were in her favor. The layers get a mash of equal parts of corn, oats, bran, shorts, a small amount of tankage, charcoal, salt, bonemeal, and, of course, they have access to oyster shell and skimmilk. For grain they get corn and wheat, with kafir worked in as a substitute for corn at times. The poultry house will be enlarged this year to accommodate more layers.

Ralph takes considerable pains with his calves because he wants good size.

He feeds them milk for about seven months to get them started right, giving each calf its mother's milk for the first month, gradually changing to skimmilk. When they are a month old he starts graining the calves with equal parts of oats, corn, bran and one-third as much oilmeal, but he feeds sparingly. At first the oats and corn are ground, but as the calves get older and their ration is increased, the grain is worked in a little coarser until finally it is fed without being ground at all. "I find that calves do better on whole grain," Ralph said, "as they must take time to chew it instead of gulping it like they do the ground feed."

"The ration I like for my cows is made up of 5

(Continued on Page 23)



DEPARTMENT EDITORS  
O. C. THOMPSON.....Protective Service  
M. N. BEELER.....Livestock Editor  
FRANK A. MECKEL.....Agricultural Engineer  
HARLEY HATCH.....Jayhawker Notes  
DR. C. H. LERRIGO.....Medical Department  
A. G. KITTELL.....Poultry  
M. N. BEELER.....Dairying

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

# KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher  
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor  
RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor  
ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager  
T. A. McNEAL, Editor

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

DEPARTMENT EDITORS  
FLORENCE G. WELLS.....Farm Home Editor  
MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON.....Farm Home News  
LEONA E. STAHL.....Young Folks' Pages  
RAYMOND H. GILKESON.....Manager, Copper Pig Club  
PHILIP ACKERMAN.....Ass't. Mgr. Copper Pig Club  
T. A. McNEAL.....Legal Department

Please address all letters in reference to subscription matters direct to Subscription Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

**D**URING the 25 years between 1899 and 1924 the population of the United States increased a little more than 50 per cent. During that time the production of mines increased 225 per cent; manufacturing increased 175 per cent. The one great industry which did not show a marvelous increase was agriculture; that only shows an increase of 40 per cent; in other words, it did not keep pace with the increase of population. This is pretty good evidence that there is something wrong with the farming business.

In 1899 we produced for our population about as great a volume of agricultural commodities as of manufactured goods, but 25 years later the production from the factories and mines enabled each person to have twice as much, while the productivity of the farms had decreased 7 per cent per capita. Agricultural production has not kept pace with manufacturing or population growth.

This quarter of a century was remarkable for the increase in big industries. In 1904 manufacturing establishments having an annual value of products of 1 million dollars or more comprised only 1.3 per cent of the total establishments; employed 26.1 per cent of the wage workers and produced 38.5 per cent of the total value of manufactured goods. Twenty years later these big concerns, producing more than 1 million dollars each of commodities, comprised 5.3 per cent of the total; employed 57.1 per cent of the wage workers and produced 66.4 of the manufactured goods. In 1904 manufacturing establishments producing from \$100,000 to 1 million dollars' worth of products annually comprised 15.3 per cent of the manufacturing establishments in the United States, employed 46.9 per cent of the wage workers and produced 41.8 per cent of the manufactured goods and merchandise. In 1923 this class of manufacturing plants employed only 32.5 per cent of the wage earners and produced only 26.8 per cent of manufactured output.

Now a manufacturing plant that produced more than \$100,000 worth of manufactured goods in a year is after all considerable of a plant, and if all the manufacturing plants of that size and greater are considered together, they employ 89.6 per cent of the wage workers of the country and manufacture 93.2 per cent of all the manufactured goods in the United States. This certainly is the day of big business.

## 'Tis a Great Industry

**T**HE people of the United States in 1925 consumed nearly 200 million cans of pineapples, and practically every can came from the Hawaiian islands. Twenty-five years ago there was no pineapple industry in the islands. A Boston man by the name of Dole is the founder of this great business. He went to Hawaii with the intention of engaging in the coffee business, but noticed that some pineapples were growing there and also discovered that they were of a better flavor than any other pineapples he had ever tasted. It occurred to him that he could build up a pineapple business. He could not, however, ship the ripe fruit to the American market successfully. It would not keep.

The thing to do was to can the pineapples and send the canned goods. The people who were already on the islands had not much faith. They either were not able or were not willing to furnish Dole with the \$20,000 capital required to start a factory. He went back to Boston and persuaded his friends to supply the \$20,000 he needed.

Twenty thousand dollars wasn't much to start a great business which needed plantations and a canning factory, but Dole made the start.

Now the company organized by this Bostonian owns 38,000 acres of pineapple plantations. Under the direction of the company 30 million plants are set out by hand annually. The business of the company now totals 35 million dollars a year. There are other pineapple raisers besides Dole and his company, altho his is far more extensive than any of the others. The combined output of all the canneries in 1925 was 8,728,000 cases of canned pineapples. It was more than that last year, but I do not have the figures.

The Dole company owns the entire island of Lanai, the sixth largest island in the Hawaiian group. The original price paid for the island was \$1,100,000, but since then the company has spent more than 5 million dollars for harbor facilities and other improvements.

It operates on the island of Oahu, the largest pineapple cannery in the world.

To go thru that factory is a revelation. Possibly nowhere else has efficiency been carried to a higher level, and perhaps nowhere is there less waste. The time consumed in sorting, inspecting, taking the outside skin off the pineapple, slicing the edible interior, cooking it, put-

## Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

ting it in the can, sealing the can with its contents, and then cooling it ready for shipment is 27 minutes and 58 1/2 seconds.

Perhaps the most wonderful machine used in the pineapple cannery is what is known as the Ginaca machine, which shells and cores the pineapples and scrapes the meat out of the shells, such as is left after the core is taken out, at the rate of 80 a minute when run at its full capacity.

The quicker the pineapple can be gotten into its can after the outside shell is taken off the better. If the exposed meat were left long outside it would lose its flavor. As a matter of fact the



Why Farmers go to Town and Work on Street Cars

total time the inside is so exposed is 1 minute and 31 1/2 seconds.

It is estimated that there are 80,000 acres in the Hawaiian islands suitable for growing pineapples, so there is not much more opportunity for expanding the acreage.

## Brief Answers to Inquiries

**Y. M.**—I presume that Y. M. stands for young man. You say that you think you would like to be a farmer and would like to have my opinion as to what qualifications are necessary to make a successful farmer. This is such an unusual request that I hasten to answer it. Most young men who have finished either high school or college do not seem to hanker much after farm life. Perhaps that is because so many of them here in Kansas have been raised on the farm and want to do something else. I take it that you have not had experience in farm life, otherwise you would not ask me this question.

In my opinion in order to be a successful farmer a man needs more brains than are required in most other lines of business. He ought to be something of a practical scientist; that is, he ought to know about soils, to what kind of crops they are adapted and when there is something wrong with the soil, what it is and what the remedy is. He ought also to be weather wise, so that he will understand when to plant. He needs to be a good judge of all kinds of stock, so that he will know what kind of stock is most profitable to raise.

He ought also to be posted on markets as they apply to his locality, so that he will not waste his time and energy raising stock that is not adapted to that locality. He ought to be an expert judge not only of beef cattle but also of dairy stock, of hogs, sheep and poultry. He ought to be a fair mechanic, so that he can keep his farm machinery in order with little expense or loss of time. He ought to be a first class business man, so he can run his farm in as business like manner as successful men in other lines run theirs. He needs to be industrious, cautious and at the same time willing to take a chance when his good judgment tells him that the chances are good to win. He

ought to be a good sport, for despite all he can do farming is considerable of a gamble, and he must take his losses without grumbling and without discouragement. He ought not as the old saying is, put all his eggs in one basket, or to use a gambling expression, he ought not to bet everything on one card or on one number of the wheel of fortune. He ought to love his business; one trouble with a good many farmers is that they farm because they have to and not because they take pride in their business and love it. He ought to be an expert horticulturist and florist; a farm without any fruit trees or small fruit is in my opinion lacking in one of the essentials: that does not mean that he must have a big orchard, but he ought to have a few choice trees and know how to care for them, and there ought to be some small fruit also properly tended. He ought to have an eye for beauty and love vines and flowers. The trouble with too many farm homes is that they are bare and unattractive.

I would not say that he ought to keep out of debt; sometimes it's good business for the farmer to go in debt, but if he makes money by going in debt he must have better than average good judgment. Now you may say that is an impossible list of qualifications, but it is not. I have known farmers who filled the bill, and when I have found a farmer of that kind he succeeds when other farmers fail. When I see a farmer of that kind I take off my hat to him because I know that he is a much smarter man than I am. I do not envy him, but I admire him. Farming ought to be the greatest of professions. It requires the highest kind of intellect coupled up with great energy, courage and perseverance.

## Bill Wilkins on the Cottonwood

**H**EV you ever had any experience with cottonwood lumber, James?" asked Bill Wilkins of his side partner, Truthful James "Uv course, William, I hev seen thousands uv cottonwoods, but my experience with cottonwood lumber I must say hes been rather limited; but why, may I ask, do you ask that question at this particular time?"

"Well, it just occurred to me fur no partic'lar reason. I got to thinkin' about Lafe Winkleton, who wuz a sort uv carpenter tho not no expert as he claimed. I wuz livin' down in Southern Kansas where there wuzn't no timber wuth mentionin' except cottonwood. We couldn't afford to buy reg'lar lumber frum the lumber yards fur two reasons; first, because it wuz a long way to haul and second, because we didn't hev no money to buy it with if we hed gone to the lumber yard. A feller, how-ever, come in there and set up a small sawmill and sawed cottonwood lumber partly in exchange fur work on his claim and partly to sell. We built our houses out uv that lumber. When it wuz first sawed and green the boards and scantlin's looked purty good, but when the sun got action on that lumber it beat anything warpin' I ever see.

"Nail a board uv that green lumber on the side uv a house and unless you druv the nails clear thru the studdin' and clinched them on the other side the boards that wuz put on in the morning would pull all the nails out before night and then curl up like a corkscrew. Lafe Winkleton wuz one uv the most slow movin' men I ever seed. I hev seed him pick up a cottonwood board and start to nail it on the side uv the house he wuz buildin' and before he got the nails thru, it warped round him. Several times we hed to saw him out. We tried layin' a sidewalk with this green cottonwood lumber. Two uv the residents, Deacon Sparrow and Gabe Withers, met on the walk just after it hed been put down and got to arguin' on the subject of baptism, the deacon bein' strong fur immersion and Gabe insistin' that sprinklin' wuz all that wuz necessary.

"The argument got mighty hot. Deacon Sparrow got so het up that he declared that any man who didn't believe immersion wuz necessary wuz a dum fool and no better than a infidel and an atheist and with that Gabe started to paste the deacon on the jaw, but just then the boards in the walk started to warp. One end uv a board flew up and hit the deacon on the back uv his head and knocked him off into the street and another board happened to warp the other way and tossed Gabe over into the Widder Smithers' front yard. He lit on a cactus that wuz growin' there and as a result couldn't sit down without considerable pain fur a week after-ward.

The cur'us thing wuz that the deacon thought Gabe hed hit him and likewise Gabe supposed at first that the deacon hed swatted him. Both uv them riz up and wanted to fight, but some other people that hed been gathered round to listen to the argument saw how it wuz and explained to them and finally got them quieted without further fuss. A happy thought come to Lafe Winkleton, about the only thought he ever hed that amounted to anything. He suggested that we put up buildin's



by lamplight, so that the sun wouldn't git a chance to warp the lumber before he could git it nailed together. Well, we tried that on a small buildin'. Got a number uv other fellers to work with Lafe and put up this here small buildin' in one night. Lafe wuz so tickled over it that he strutted round, blowin' about his idee.

"Well, the next day the sun come out blazin' hot. By 10 o'clock it wuz a hundred in the shade, and by noon the mercury stood at 130 in the sun. Then things commenced to happen to that buildin'. All the timbers in it commenced to warp at the same time. Lafe hed nailed the weather boardin' on with 12-penny nails and clinched most uv the nails to the studdin'. It looked as if each partic'lar board and stud and rafter and joist commenced to warp in a different direction. As a result, James, that buildin' commenced to hev a convulsion. When the rafters and shingles, which wuz also uv cottonwood, commenced to pull up the buildin' jumped 3 foot from the ground; then the sidin' commenced to git in its work and the buildin' bulged out on one side and caved in on the other. The floor bulged up and cracked agin the cellin', and then the hull buildin' jumped off the foundation and started to hop off acrost the prairie. Two cowboys who happened to be in town lassoed it and tied it to a cottonwood tree. They thought they hed it fast, but inside uv an hour it bust into fragments. As a house it wuz uv course a total loss, but we utilized some uv the boards that hed curled up by usin' 'em fur nailkegs."

"As lumber, James, the green cottonwood is not a success."

### Must Give a Bond

Can a man be appointed guardian of an insane person without giving bond? Can a husband who is not divorced hold any of her property? They haven't lived together for four years, but some of his belongings are still in the house.

C. H. N.

Every guardian appointed for an insane person before entering on his duties shall take and subscribe an oath to faithfully discharge his duties as such guardian, and shall give bond to the state of Kansas, approved by the court, in a sum fixed by the court, not less than double the value of the personal property and the rents and profits of the real estate of his ward, conditioned that he will take due and proper care of such person and properly manage and administer his estate, and in all things faithfully discharge his duties as such guardian, according to law. A new or additional bond shall be given whenever required by the court. When real estate is sold, a new bond shall be given to secure the further assets arising on such sale.

The power of appointing a guardian is discretionary with the probate judge. He might appoint this husband, altho if he is living away from this insane wife and is not there to take care of matters the probability is that the court would not appoint him as guardian.

### Taxes Are Too High

I own a half section of land. The assessed value is higher than the land is worth. It is rough and poor yet it is assessed as high as the good, flat land and it is 14 miles to town, mostly grass land. I went before the board of equalization last year. They just laughed about it and said they had to raise so much money and could do nothing. Is there a place in the state offices to which I can appeal?

E. P.

There is no state officer who would have any power to regulate this matter. I presume you might bring an injunction against the board of commissioners enjoining them from assessing this land of

yours at its present assessed value, but so far as I know no case of that kind has been tried in court, and I fear if it were the court would hold that it was within the discretion of the board of county commissioners to fix the assessment thru the county assessor.

### A Pearl of Great Price?

Can you tell me what a pearl found in an oyster looks like? Where can I send it to find out if it is a pearl and will they charge for the examination and if so how much?

R.

A pearl is usually round or nearly round in shape, is practically transparent and is of a pale bluish gray color. I believe if you will send this to the



Department of Geology or to the Department of Chemistry of the State University at Lawrence or of the Agricultural College at Manhattan, that they will give you the information desired and make no charge.

### Cows Ate Two Straw Stacks

A owns a half section. B has leased and farmed it for a number of years. B gives notice that he will vacate after the 1926 crop is harvested. This is a wheat farm, and it is customary to vacate September 1. However, B moves off in March preceding the 1926 crop and returns to harvest it, after which he hauls his grain and leaves for good. A then claims the straw stacks and gives B written notice not to remove them. B, however, hauls part of the straw, and then A agrees to take one-third of the straw and call it square. In the meantime C rents the farm and puts it into fall wheat, and his cows eat up two straw stacks. C has offered to pay for the straw. Is he compelled to pay for it, and if so should he pay A or B?

C. W. B.

If the terms of this rental contract were that B was to give A one-third of the wheat in the stack, then he is entitled to two-thirds of the straw, and would have a right to haul it off. If his contract was that he should give A one-third of the grain delivered at a certain place and nothing was said

about the straw, he would be entitled to all the straw.

However, when C rents the place with no contract about these straw stacks he is under no obligation to put a fence around them. It was the business of B to get his straw off of the place within a reasonable time after the harvest. If he did not do so and A rented the land to C and C's cattle destroyed this straw, B could not recover. B would be allowed as I suggested a reasonable time, but that would not mean six or seven months after he had moved off the land or after he harvested the crop.

Of course, if C pays for this straw voluntarily he should pay it according to the terms of the contract between A and B. That is to say, if the contract was such as I indicated first, then he should pay two-thirds of it to B and one-third to A unless A has already gotten his third. If he has he would not be entitled to one-third of the remainder.

### Tell It to the Judge

Just what has a wife to be guilty of before she forfeits the support of her husband? Can he turn a 15-year old boy over to the juvenile court for talking back to his father? The boy is continually threatened with being given over to the court and it makes him rebellious.

MRS. E. T.

I do not think I feel competent to say just what a wife must be guilty of before she forfeits the support of her husband. Of course, if she leaves his bed and board without fault on his part that would be one way in which she could forfeit his support. If she refuses to perform her wifely duties and cannot prove that she is justified in such refusal that would be another way.

The father must be the judge as to when he will turn his boy over to the juvenile court. If he is the right kind of father I think he can find some better way to handle the boy than this, but there is no law that would prevent him from making this kind of talk to the boy.

### Company Can't Collect

In 1923 I took out hail insurance in the American Hail Insurance company for the sum of \$600. I gave my note for \$24 to become due September 1, 1923. In June there was a hail storm which damaged my wheat. They made an adjustment, agreeing that there was a 5 per cent damage amounting to \$30. They never have paid this damage nor made any effort to pay it. Now the U. S. Commercial Adjustment Company is trying to collect on the note.

S. E.

They cannot collect this note unless it was sold before due to an innocent purchaser. If this collection company is representing the hail insurance company you need not worry about it. Simply refuse to pay the note. Instead of paying the note you really should undertake to collect from the insurance company if they have anything from which you can make the collection.

### Follow Your Own Wishes

I have four children. Three are married. The fourth one is at home with me. He has stayed at home and helped to make what I have. If I make a will and give him the largest part of my property can the other children break my will?

M. L.

You have a right to will him not only the largest part of your property but all of it if you so desire. And unless it can be shown that you were mentally incompetent at the time you made the will or that you were influenced to make it by unfair means the will cannot be broken, if it is properly made and signed. It must be signed by yourself in the presence of two witnesses, and signed by them.

## A Western Farm Boy's "Luck"

OPPORTUNITY is as busy knocking at front, back and side doors today as it ever has been. The world's need of character, intelligence, skill and industry grows greater with time. Especially and relentlessly is Opportunity seeking out the young man who has fitted himself for something useful. It is bound to find him sooner or later and rout him out, for find him it must. He is needed; needed more today than at any other time in the history of mankind. All kinds of places are waiting for him. His work is cut out for him.

A few weeks ago an unknown young man, with a sandwich or two in his pocket, jumped off the earth "in the dawn's early light," cleared disaster by a hair's breadth and winged his way thru 3,800 miles of trackless cloudland void, 1,000 miles in blinding sleet and fog, across, to him, an unknown ocean, to unknown shores and strange lands, to a great city and world capital he had never seen before—an innocent abroad in fact and deed. Today the world has no ruler, statesman or citizen so well and favorably known as this same modest, obscure young man.

Like a young Lochinvar, Lindbergh came riding out of the West in his little one-man, one-engine monoplane. He alighted in the same airport where two giant planes, and two carefully and expensively outfitted expeditions, had preceded him and were waiting for favorable weather to do what he had determined to do and be the first to do, alone, in his little flier.

News of his purpose also had preceded him and Lindbergh became the butt of much good-humored joshing. He was the joke of the camp. The papers called him "the flying fool."

The young knight of the air took this chaffing good naturedly, smiled a quiet smile and watched

his chance. At 2 a. m. of a cold, dark morning, a messenger brought him word that weather conditions on the European side of the Atlantic had begun to clear. His chance, as he saw it, had come. It was a mere chance—something less than the condemned man's last flickering hope of pardon. Lloyds, with a worldwide reputation for insuring anything and everything, had declined to risk a cent on "the flying fool." To step into the cockpit of his tiny plane was very grimly like seating one's self in one's coffin.

Knowing this, but also knowing his own powers and having confidence in them, Lindbergh persisted. This farm-raised Western boy, undaunted, got out his Western-made plane, climbed aboard, set its powerful 200-horsepower motor racing—and "the flying fool" was off, twice just missing death by the fraction of an inch in the take-off, because of his plane's heavily laden fuel tank.

Well, we all know the rest. It was "Lucky" Lindbergh after that.

However, I see no considerable element of luck in it. And here again is proof that wealth, position and "pull" are not component parts of real success. Opportunity had come to an average, clean American youth, brought up in a good American home and having an interest in engines and motors which had prompted him to study mechanics. He was ready to meet the fateful visitor. Young as he was, Lindbergh had prepared himself both by training and experience to carry out this hazardous enterprise, and while the outfitted expeditions waited, he seized the first favorable moment and was off. No wonder the world has roared with applause. It was as gallant and daring and knightly a deed as has been recorded in history or myth.

Then when feted in Paris, this clean, modest

youth from prohibition America merely touched with his lips the wine European hospitality and courtesy proffered, doing this in recognition of the spirit in which it was offered him—and set it down.

Could Europe have had a more eloquent and striking demonstration of what prohibition is doing in America or of its fruits?

Let those who despair of the younger generation take courage. The young man who goes about with a flask on his hip is scarce. He never sets the world afire. Burning a cigaret is about as near as he ever comes to it.

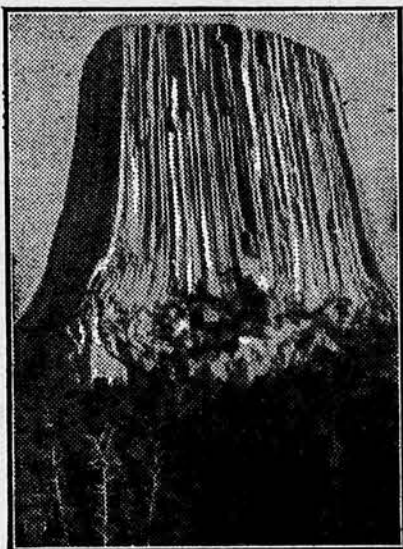
Young Lindbergh is the product of his bringing up; he had a fine father and a fine mother. In this respect he was well and nobly born.

I knew the father in Washington, and on one occasion he introduced me to his son who was then just verging on manhood. The elder Lindbergh, who died in 1924, was a sincere and able man in Congress. He was first a Roosevelt insurgent, then became a little extreme in his radicalism. For this he suffered political martyrdom as a candidate for governor in Minnesota in a mudslinging campaign in which he went down fighting fairly and gallantly for the right as he saw it, and he accepted the consequences as manfully. He didn't live to learn that in living he had given to America a son that any land and any home would be proud to claim for its own, a shining example of all that is fine, all that is best, all that is noblest in young manhood. And luck had little to do with it.

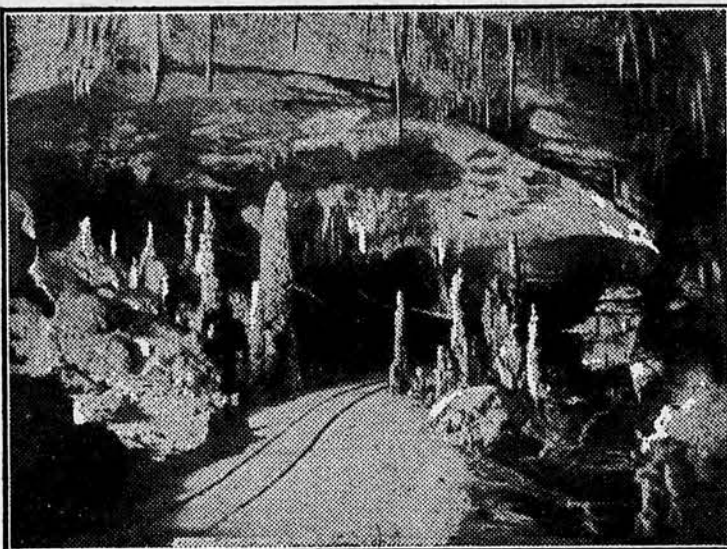
Arthur Capner



# World Events in Pictures



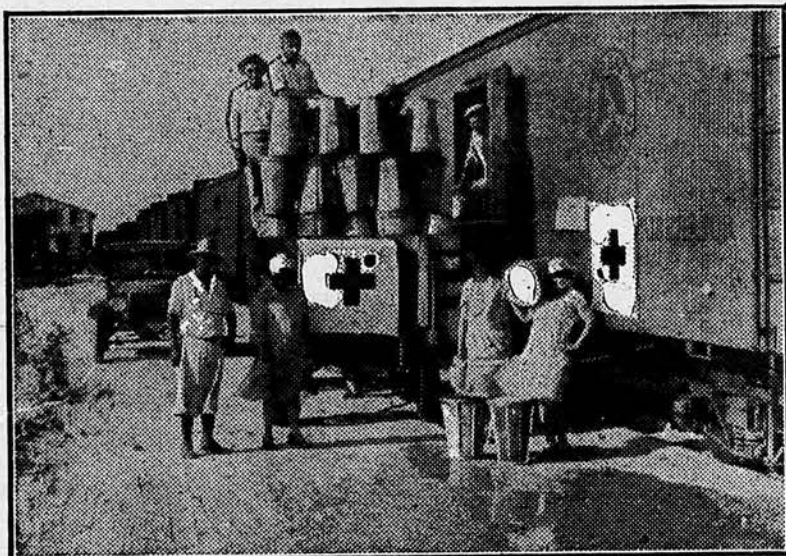
The Devil's Tower Which Stands High Above Timber-Line in the Black Hills, Near Where the President and Mrs. Coolidge are Spending Their Vacation



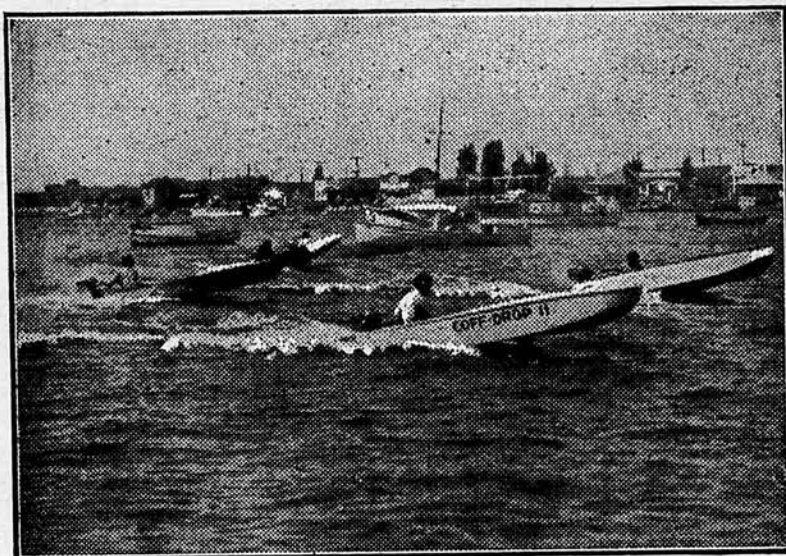
This is the Most Beautiful Underground Passage in the World. It is the Postumia Near Trieste, Italy, and is 25 Miles Long. A Small Railway Winds Its Way Thru the Stalactites and Stalagmites Which Lend a Very Unique Appearance to the Cave



The Old-Fashioned and Modern Sports Girl. At the Left, Ruth Oakes is Wearing the Costume of the "Ancient" Croquet Girl. Mrs. Hunter Dixon is the Modern Golf Enthusiast



The American Legion, the Red Cross and Farmers of Florida, Remembering Their Suffering in the Florida Hurricanes Last September, Rushed a Trainload of Mixed Vegetables to the Mississippi Flood Regions. Less Than a Year Ago Florida Folks Were Receiving Aid



Skippers of 20 Outboard Motorboats on the Pacific Coast Preparing for the 32 Mile Hazardous Ocean Sweepstakes from Catalina Island to Newport Bay for Championship Trophies. On a Trial Spin You See John Avian's "Pass't," Van Johnson's "Wrong Start," "Coff Drop," and Otis H. Robinson's "Goo-Bye"



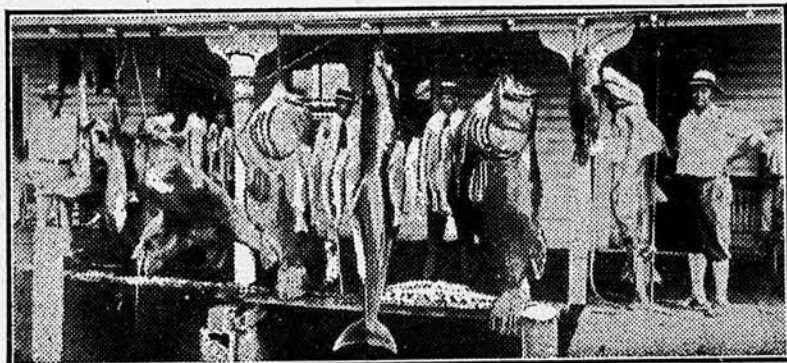
Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Chamberlin, Parents of Clarence D. Chamberlin, New York to Germany Flier, Being Congratulated by Clem Kimball, Lt. Governor of Iowa in Behalf of Governor Hammill



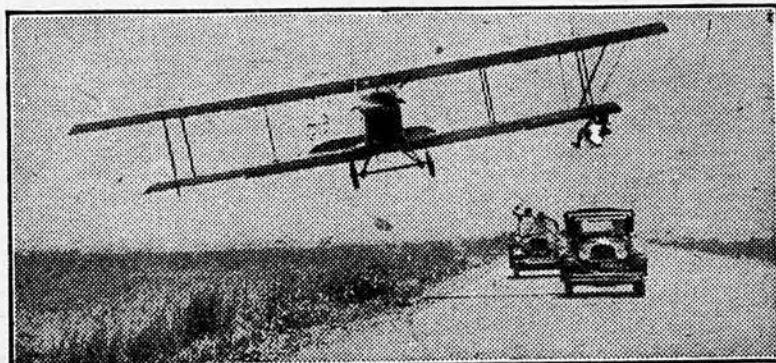
If You Want Excitement Try This. Major B. T. Merchant, U. S. A., on "Jack Snipe," is Shown Landing from a Table Jump with a 6-Foot Drop



The Tunnel Ball Game for Girls in Progress at the Marlborough School Sports at Battersea, England. This Game is Guaranteed to Keep the Young Healthy, Reduce the Portly and Make the Slender Pleasingly Plump



Six Hours of Fishing by F. B. Nordman, Jack Reed and William Goldenberg, Business Men of Daytona Beach, Fla., Netted 4,150 Pounds of Fish. The Photo Shows the Entire Catch. The Largest Fish is an 850-Pound Porpoise



One of the Most Spectacular as Well as Daring Tricks Was Performed When Al Wilson, Daring Aerial Stunt Performer of Los Angeles, Leaped to a Speeding Plane from the Top of an Automobile Traveling 80 Miles an Hour. The Plane Was Piloted by Art Gobel, Stunt Flier



# They Save \$100 a Car

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**M**IDDLEMEN profits of \$25,000 a year have been returned to farmers in Bourbon county who have enjoyed the privileges of the Bourbon County Shippers' Association. And this is the only organization of its particular kind in the state that is working on a county-wide basis, according to O. S. Kelley, manager.

Over a period of years the association has shipped on an average of 250 carloads of livestock every 12 months, and an actual saving of \$100 or more has been made to the men making the shipments on each carload. The biggest year for the organization was in 1923, when 345 cars of hogs, cattle and sheep were shipped. If shipments continue at the present rate this year will show up with 260 to 275 carloads. So it is very evident that the association is doing some good.

There are 11 shipping points over the county, with a local manager at each point. Mr. Kelley handles the shipments out of Fort Scott. Each manager keeps a book with the lists of livestock to be shipped, and when enough has been signed up for a carload notice is given to have the stock at the shipping point at a given time. All returns for livestock, however, come thru the central office, of which Mr. Kelley is manager, and he prorate all of the savings and mails out the checks. It is a common occurrence for a farmer to realize considerable more for animals he has shipped than he had anticipated. As it is, each man can ship any amount of livestock he may have, be it one animal or a dozen, and enjoy the benefit of carload rates. This means quite a saving. And the association itself is able to get the best prices. The managers get paid for their services out of a fund raised by an assessment on the livestock shipped.

## Every Man Gets Full Credit

Any member can ship wherever he chooses, but, of course, that always is from his nearest point if shipments are going out from there. But if he is in a hurry he can choose any point he wishes. This simply allows more chances for cashing in on livestock. All animals are marked, so each man gets credit for exactly what he ships. In case he fails to deliver stock listed, he is charged up with enough to pay the freight rate on what he was to have shipped to the central market. This ruling, however, never has had to be enforced. Records in the office show every animal that has been shipped during the last several years, its weight at the shipping point and destination and how much the owner received.

Business of the association, rulings, disputes and the like come under the scrutiny of a board of directors, composed of one representative from each community surrounding a shipping point. That makes it fair for all concerned. A charge of \$2 a year is made for membership unless a man is a member of the Farm Bureau. In that case there is no extra charge, as the shipping association is a branch of the Farm Bureau, but it is self-supporting. At present 800 Farm Bureau members and 300 non-members are using the association.

There is an insurance fund which is made up from a charge of 1 cent a hundred on cattle; 2 cents a hundred on hogs and 3 cents a hundred on sheep. According to Manager Kelley this just about pays the losses. When the insurance fund was first started a higher rate was charged, until there was a surplus of \$1,500 in reserve. Then the rate was cut just to cover losses. There also is an emergency fund to help out in a pinch. For example, one week Mr. Kelley had too much stock to ship. He had to hold over 10 head of hogs. Had there been a loss on those, figuring at the market price on the day they were to have been shipped, that would be paid out of the emergency fund. Odd savings always go into this fund.

Mr. Kelley has been doing considerable work to cut down shrinkage on shipments. "That depends on the condition of the animals when they are shipped," he said. "If a man will shrink his stuff before bringing them in they will hold their weight pretty well as we take it here. Keep them off grass, silage and too much water just before shipping. But the more hay and corn and dry feed they get the more water they drink at the central market. Shrinkage depends on the owner of the stock. He can make it what he wants to." As a result of Mr. Kelley's work the shrinkage on animals sent thru the association is comparatively light.

## 38.6 Per Cent of Tenants

**T**ENANT farmers in 1925 comprised 38.6 per cent of all the farm operators in the United States. Yet there is very little absentee landlordism. More than nine-tenths of the country's rented farms are owned by landlords who live nearby. Only 5 per cent of the rented farms are owned by landlords who live out of the state in which the farms are located. The number of farms owned by persons not living in the United States is insignificant. Moreover, most farm landlords are ex-farmers.

These facts are brought out in a study of farm tenancy by the United States Department of Agriculture. Apparently large numbers of men are still climbing the ladder from wageman to tenancy and eventually to farm ownership. Out of 24,000 farm landlord correspondents of the department, more

than four-fifths had obtained land by purchase. Only a small percentage, less than one-sixth, had obtained all their land by gift or inheritance.

The average American farm landlord has less than two tenant farms of about 100 acres a farm. About four-fifths of the owners of rented farms own only one farm. Significant of the fact that tenants frequently become owners is a table showing the ages of farm tenants. They are mostly young men. Apparently about three-fourths of our farmers under 25 years old are tenants, whereas only one-fourth of the farmers of 65 years and over are tenants. An investigation among tenant farmers showed that almost one-half of them had previously worked for wage. Tenants commonly become interested in buying land after a few years' experience as tenants.

Nevertheless, men slip down the ladder in considerable numbers. About one-ninth of our farm tenants once farmed places of their own.

Net change in tenancy was rather small for the country as a whole from 1920 to 1925. There were only 7,724 more tenant-operated farms in 1925 than in 1920, altho in the same period the number of owner-operated farms declined 56,756. This, of course, is one measure of the decline in the number of farms, resulting from abandonment or from consolidation of farms into larger units.

Tenants decreased in number in California, Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and in nearly all parts of the section east of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and Potomac Rivers, and increased in many parts of Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Louisiana and Missouri. Decreases in the percentage of tenancy from 1920 to 1925 were most conspicuous in New England and in the Pacific Coast states.

## Farming as a Handmaiden

**I**N THE discussion of agricultural depression nothing is more familiar than the statement that you cannot have industrial prosperity and agricultural distress, that agriculture is necessarily linked with the industries. If 6 million farms cannot buy freely, what must become of manufactures?

Yet this generally accepted relation of all industry receives something of a jolt from a report of an investigation by the United States Department of Agriculture into the relations that have existed in the past between urban and rural conditions.

The data show, according to this report, that relatively low agricultural prices have as a rule been accompanied by industrial expansion or continued industrial prosperity, precisely as now occurs, and that on the other hand high agricultural prices have been unfavorable signs for continued prosperity in the industries. "The last five or six years," says the department economist, L. H. Bean, conducting the survey, "are the most outstanding examples of a period in which industrial prosperity has not been accompanied by agricultural prosperity. Similar conditions existed in the years following 1878-9, 1884-5, 1896-7, 1914-15 and 1921-22."

The above were years of relatively low crop prices followed by industrial recovery.

## 'Tis a Real National Problem

Periods when crop prices were high, the report states, "have marked the close of periods of industrial prosperity, suggesting that a shortage of foodstuffs and agricultural raw materials may be an important factor in a business depression." It cites the present high rate of cotton mill activity as resting "almost entirely on a record cotton crop consumed at low prices."

While abundant farm production means large business to railroads and handlers of farm products, supplies industries with cheap raw materials and strengthens manufacturers in their contest for markets and is a powerful stimulus to many lines of business, it is at the cost of the farm producer and curtails the purchasing ability of farmers. Moreover, when food is cheap no great increase occurs in food consumption in this country and "what the consuming population saves on food is available for the purchase of clothing, phonographs, radio sets, automobiles and so on. There is little doubt that low food prices in the last few years have diverted considerable purchasing power from the country to the town." What the manufacturer, jobber, retailer lose in farmer purchase, they gain in the cities.

After all, the country at large profits by the farmer's adversity. And the farmer, who was once 80 per cent of American purchasing power is now less than 25 per cent. Nevertheless, the farmer cannot be regarded and treated merely as a heaver of wood and drawer of water for others' profit. What can be done to mitigate the evils of farm depression is a national problem. If neither industry nor Government have any suggestions to offer of practical benefit, there is nothing for it but that farmers should come together, counsel together and act together systematically for their own industry's welfare. Let them look into better marketing practice, and into the inequities of tax systems devised not by and for them, but others. The farmer has some power to make the farm forces tell in behalf of conditions less calculated to throw an unjust load upon agriculture and land.

## Prosperity Ahead?

**V**IRGIL JORDAN, chief economist for the National Industrial Conference Board, declares that general business is showing an improved tone. He says that business is getting away from the old "cycle" theory, and tending more toward an average level. In other words, there is no reason why there should ever be another large panic.

## A SOUND ECONOMICAL AND PRODUCTIVE BASIS FOR ALL WHEAT BELT FARMS

1. INSECT CONTROL BY 90% OF FARMERS.
2. SMUT OF WHEAT & SORGHUM CONTROLLED 80%.
3. MARKET REPORTS FOLLOWED BY 20% OF FARMERS.
4. WHEAT SOLD ON QUALITY & GRADE BASIS BY 80% OF FARMERS.
5. STANDARD VARIETIES OF ALL CROPS PLANTED BY 80%.
6. CROP ROTATIONS PRACTICED ON 15% OF FARMS.

GOAL	FOURTH PERIOD	THIRD PERIOD	SECOND PERIOD	FIRST PERIOD	WHEAT MARKETING	CROP STANDARDIZATION	SOIL MANAGEMENT	INSECT CONTROL	SMUT CONTROL
60% BUYING AND SELLING ON QUALITY AND GRADE BASIS.	15% USING MARKET FORECASTS	70% OF FIELDS IN STANDARD VARIETIES.	DEMONSTRATIONS IN CROP ROTATIONS LEGUMES.	75% OF FARMERS PRACTICING INSECT CONTROL METHODS.	60% CONTROL OF WHEAT & SORGHUM SMUT	DEMONSTRATIONS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, CORN & SORGHUM TILLAGE METHODS, CROP ROTATION & SWEET CLOVER DEMONSTRATIONS.	MOISTURE CONSERVATION METHODS, DEMONSTRATIONS OF FALLOW OR WIDE SPACING, CORN & KAFIR COMPARISON, AND RATE OF SEEDING KAFIR, WHEAT TILLAGE.	50% OF FARMERS UNDERSTANDING PRINCIPLES OF INSECT CONTROL	40% CONTROL OF WHEAT & SORGHUM SMUT DEMONSTRATIONS
SECTIONAL ADOPTION OF BUYING ON QUALITY AND GRADE BASIS.	10% OF GROWERS USING MARKET FORECASTS	SEED EXCHANGE, DEMONSTRATION FIELDS 60% IN STANDARD VARIETIES	DEMONSTRATIONS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, CORN & SORGHUM TILLAGE METHODS, CROP ROTATION & SWEET CLOVER DEMONSTRATIONS.	50% OF FARMERS UNDERSTANDING PRINCIPLES OF INSECT CONTROL	40% CONTROL OF WHEAT & SORGHUM SMUT DEMONSTRATIONS	SEED SUPPLY, SEED EXCHANGE VARIETY AND PURITY AND GERMINATION DEMONSTRATIONS.	MOISTURE CONSERVATION METHODS, DEMONSTRATIONS OF FALLOW OR WIDE SPACING, CORN & KAFIR COMPARISON, AND RATE OF SEEDING KAFIR, WHEAT TILLAGE.	50% OF FARMERS UNDERSTANDING PRINCIPLES OF INSECT CONTROL	40% CONTROL OF WHEAT & SORGHUM SMUT DEMONSTRATIONS
COUNTY WIDE DEMONSTRATIONS WITH MILLS & ELEVATORS BUYING AND SELLING ON QUALITY AND GRADE BASIS.	5% OF WHEAT GROWERS USING MARKET FORECASTS	SEED SUPPLY, SEED EXCHANGE VARIETY AND PURITY AND GERMINATION DEMONSTRATIONS.	DEMONSTRATIONS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, CORN & SORGHUM TILLAGE METHODS, CROP ROTATION & SWEET CLOVER DEMONSTRATIONS.	50% OF FARMERS UNDERSTANDING PRINCIPLES OF INSECT CONTROL	40% CONTROL OF WHEAT & SORGHUM SMUT DEMONSTRATIONS	SEED SUPPLY, SEED EXCHANGE VARIETY AND PURITY AND GERMINATION DEMONSTRATIONS.	MOISTURE CONSERVATION METHODS, DEMONSTRATIONS OF FALLOW OR WIDE SPACING, CORN & KAFIR COMPARISON, AND RATE OF SEEDING KAFIR, WHEAT TILLAGE.	50% OF FARMERS UNDERSTANDING PRINCIPLES OF INSECT CONTROL	40% CONTROL OF WHEAT & SORGHUM SMUT DEMONSTRATIONS
LECTURES AND DEMONSTRATIONS ON SELLING AND BUYING ON QUALITY AND GRADE BASIS.	ANALYSIS OF MARKET SITUATION, ISSUING OF MONTHLY MARKET TRENDS.	SUPPLY PURE SEED, SEED EXCHANGES, VARIETY TESTS, STANDARD VARIETIES AND GERMINATION AND PURITY TEST DEMONSTRATIONS.	DEMONSTRATIONS OF WHEAT, OATS, BARLEY, CORN & SORGHUM TILLAGE METHODS, CROP ROTATION & SWEET CLOVER DEMONSTRATIONS.	50% OF FARMERS UNDERSTANDING PRINCIPLES OF INSECT CONTROL	40% CONTROL OF WHEAT & SORGHUM SMUT DEMONSTRATIONS	SEED SUPPLY, SEED EXCHANGE VARIETY AND PURITY AND GERMINATION DEMONSTRATIONS.	MOISTURE CONSERVATION METHODS, DEMONSTRATIONS OF FALLOW OR WIDE SPACING, CORN & KAFIR COMPARISON, AND RATE OF SEEDING KAFIR, WHEAT TILLAGE.	50% OF FARMERS UNDERSTANDING PRINCIPLES OF INSECT CONTROL	40% CONTROL OF WHEAT & SORGHUM SMUT DEMONSTRATIONS



# Real Corn Weather at Last!

## And the Fields Are Clean and Well Worked This Year, Too

BY HARLEY HATCH

**R**EAL corn weather seems to have come at last and corn is growing well, and in most fields is clean and well worked. However, it is still close to two weeks later than normal, but moisture conditions are favorable and some catching up should be done in the next three weeks. A good rain has fallen this week and the ground was full of moisture at the start, so we are not lacking on that score. I believe the dry, sunny week was what the oats needed; the week before had been cloudy and showery, and some Red rust had developed in many fields. If this rust does no further harm we may look for an oats crop better than normal. Wheat is an average crop with an acreage much less than would have been sown had last fall not been so wet. The early wet spring produced a crop of native grass better than usual, and in most pastures there is a growth to carry stock over a rather long dry spell.

### Another Big Hay Crop

The prairie hay crop in this vicinity is so nearly assured that we this week sold all the stored baled hay we had to spare. This hay, like virtually all the native hay made here last year, grades No. 2, and we were paid \$9 a ton for it delivered on track. The buyer ships a car of prairie hay each day to the Omaha Stock Yards, and by the time it is distributed around to the feeders up there it costs them \$20 a ton. There is considerable expense connected with handling this hay in small lots in the stockyards, and so I am not kicking about the price charged there. To get this hay to the track will cost us \$1.75 a ton; we will have to hire it hauled as the press of farm work will not allow us to do it. There are many men here who make it a large part of their business to haul hay; this work is now largely done by truck. Not so large a load can be hauled on a truck, but the truck can make four trips to

one made by a team. Commercial haying on prairie meadows will start here about July 1. The outlook is for a good crop, good tonnage and quality with a rather low price.

### Corn at \$1 a Bushel

Corn is selling for \$1 a bushel out in the feeding territory in this part of Kansas. This price seems likely to hold for some time; corn is late and we cannot this year raid the fields for hog feed by August 1, as we have often done in former years. This year it will be close to September 1 before corn will be hard enough to make the feeding of it a paying proposition. In a year like this, when the coming crop seems almost certain to bring a high price, it will not pay to feed real green corn from the field; there is too great a loss in feeding value by so doing. To get at the real value of green corn take an ear at roasting stage and hang it up for a couple of weeks; you can then see what there really is to it. There also is some danger in putting hogs on a ration of green corn when the old has all been fed. Better mix the old in along with the new for some time; this will allow the hogs a chance to get accustomed to new corn while getting their real nutriment from the old. Hog growers just at this time are doubtful about getting market price next fall for the corn their hogs eat; this will result in cutting down fall breeding, and by next April packers will be hunting hogs again.

### But the Yield Declined

We have, in a few seasons in the past, when old corn was very scarce and high in price, sent North for seed of their early maturing varieties, enough to plant 10 acres or so. We always got early corn to feed by so doing, but the yield was always so much smaller than that made by native varieties that we have planted no Northern corn for years. The first year

we came to Kansas—1896—was the earliest season I ever saw here. We brought some early seed corn with us, grown in northern Nebraska. This we planted on April 4; it grew right along without a set-back, and we had hard corn by July 15, and it was fully ripe and dry by August 1. Again following the dry season of 1901 we sent to Northern Iowa for early maturing corn and, while it did not push along quite so fast as the 1896 crop, we had hard corn by August 1. Both these small Northern varieties made about 25 bushels an acre, while the larger native sorts made at least 40 bushels—both those years were good corn years—and were about three weeks later in maturing. In 1896 beside this Northern corn we had the rest of our acreage in Coal Creek, a medium variety, and so early did all corn mature that year that we began cribbing corn September 28.

### The Buyers Were Active

A rise in price of from 50 to 75 cents a hundred in grass fat cattle sent buyers out riding the country this week. So good is the price that we sold the culls from the herd, altho they had just nicely begun to gain in weight. It has been our experience for years that the early prices paid for grass fat cattle are enough higher to more than cover any gain in weight they may make. This may be one of the exceptional years, but I don't think so. We had a cow, 14 years old, that did not bring a calf this spring. She went on grass thin in flesh, but had just begun to gain; she went as a cutter for \$45; in former years she would have been classed as a canner, and would have sold for around \$25. I presume we will get some of her beefsteak back at 25 cents a pound, for it is commonly said here that meat dealers who buy from Kansas City get their steak and roasts from cutter cows. We sold but one heifer of any quality, letting the rest go because they were the culls of the herd, but the prices paid for them were greater than we usually get for the best grass fat stuff. I believe that when such prices are paid, then is the time to sell.

### Gas Prices are Lower

For some time we have been buying gasoline for the tractors for 14.7 cents a gallon, delivered at the farm. From this is to be taken the refund for all gasoline not used on the road, which is 2 cents a gallon. This leaves the actual cost of our power fuel at 12.7 cents a gallon. Yesterday we read in the Kansas City papers of another cut in price of 2 cents a gallon. At this price gasoline is a cheaper source of farm power than horses. We get some kick-back from this low gasoline price; we live right on the edge of the producing oil belt and with low-priced oil has come less land being leased for prospective production and lower prices paid for prospective royalties. These losses suffered by the oil producers and refiners will be made up later, so you might as well keep the old flivver going night and day; you will be doing it on cheap fuel and you will at the same time be helping to solve the over-production of farm products problem. I wonder which is the most profitable, burning up gasoline visiting every town in the Congressional district or burning it in a tractor, producing corn, wheat and oats.

### Tactics

Their boat was drifting idly, the sun shone above, and the sea was serene; while she was sitting snugly. Then he proposed.

From the opposite end of the craft she gazed at him calmly. Then she said:

"As a matter of common sense, realizing that we are in this boat, on water more than 50 feet deep, and if you were going to act as you should act if I accepted you, we would be capsized, I will decline your proposal at this moment—but, George, row as fast as you can to the shore and ask me again."

That girl will make a good wife.

### Pre-War Stuff

"Can you help me with my arithmetic lesson, Daddy? The first problem is: 'A carpenter was paid \$3 a day and'—"

"That sounds more like ancient history than arithmetic."

## YOUR BUILDINGS



### the ASSETS everybody sees

**T**HE appearance of farm buildings is the visible standard by which a farmer's customers and neighbors judge his good management. Your buildings, painted white or light colors with Eagle Pure White Lead in Oil, indicate careful attention to economy. They provide cheerful surroundings that add to the health and happiness of everyone on the farm.

Farmers who have painted with Eagle know its economy in first cost. When repainting time comes, they realize another economy of pure lead paint. It wears away evenly, slowly. It is tough and elastic—does not crack or peel off—leaves a perfect, deep-anchored foundation for repainting.

Leading paint dealers sell Eagle. The Eagle-Picher Lead Company, 134 North LaSalle Street—Chicago.

[You will appreciate the many helpful suggestions for mixing white lead paint contained in our "Tinting and Mixing Chart." Write today for your free copy.]

## EAGLE PURE WHITE LEAD

OLD DUTCH PROCESS



### BUCKEYE QUALITY GRAIN BINS

"The Crib with the Steel Rib"

Built double strength—reinforced inside with heavy steel angle frame. Storm proof and rat proof. Easily moved without twisting out of shape. Will last years longer than ordinary bins. WRITE TODAY for Complete Prices. THE PIERCE CO., 930D Wyandotte, Kansas City, Mo.



"SOLITUDE"  
(PORTRAIT OF 'RETIRED' FARMER  
AT 5:30 A.M.)

PARSONS



## Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG  
Lebanon, Kan.

Since the showers came recently we have been plowing up our old alfalfa ground in the hog lot, and expect to plant it to cane or Sudan grass or maybe some of both, for feed. We have had six head of December calves running on it since the grass was large enough to eat, and they have done pretty well, and we now have them in the large pasture with the older cattle. This hog lot has a good stand of what we call June grass that is making a nice green mulch when plowed under.

This June grass seems to be scattered all over this part of the country, in the pastures and old alfalfa fields where the ground isn't being cultivated. It comes on early, and until it heads out it is tender and stock relish it, and it affords quite a bit of feed for the livestock.

We are using four head of horses on a 16-inch sulky plow, putting the right hand horse on the plowed ground. The extra horse makes the load lighter, and the animals travel off faster and make better time than when we use three head.

As we are plowing up the entire hog lot we had to remove about 45 rods of woven wire that was a partition fence thru the middle of this 25-acre field. This fence had been there about 13 years, and I noticed that the Osage Orange posts were in as good a condition, apparently, as when they were put there in 1914. Some of the stakes we removed were split, so we can't use them again, as they were driven when the ground was dry and hard.

Since we built this partition fence we secured a steel axle shaft from an old wrecked auto, and use it to drive in the hard ground to open up a place for the stakes before driving them, and find it a great help, as the stakes go down better and don't split so readily as before. We find this method a great help in building and repairing woven wire fences, or in driving stakes to be used for any other purpose.

This is the season when every cattle owner should begin to think about a silo, if he doesn't have one already. A silo is a valuable improvement on any farm if it is used properly. It is not a very costly improvement to construct either, as a rule, and will soon save the owner its cost in feed saved. Information on silos and their construction can be obtained free from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C., or the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

## More Than 1/2 Million Silos

BY A. L. HAECKER

During 1926 American farmers added 9,240 silos to their equipment. The United States now has 531,696 silos. There was a greater increase in 1926 than in 1925, indicating that agricultural conditions are improving, especially in the livestock department. Reports to date show a substantial gain over 1926, and it is fair to assume that this percentage will increase as the season advances.

Wisconsin is the big silo state, and far outstrips all others in the number of silos in use. Wisconsin has 110,164 silos; the next state is New York with 56,240, so Wisconsin has over 50,000 more silos than any other state. The wide use of the silo in Wisconsin is a credit to the intelligence of their farmers, for practically every experiment station and agricultural college has proved by many experiments and demonstrations that the silo is an economical institution. It might be mentioned that Wisconsin has made a very fine showing in rural prosperity.

Nationally, dairy and stock conditions are very much improved. Especially is this true of dairying. The cow keeper during the last year has had a better return than any year since 1920. The future seems encouraging for the dairy farmer. He is protected with a substantial tariff against cheap importations. His product is in daily demand, and increasing in consumption.

More attention is being applied to the subject of economic production, and this is the most beneficial of all, for the unprofitable cow is the one which causes over-production, and certainly a loss. To use better cows and give them better care is the easiest way to increase the price and the profit in the

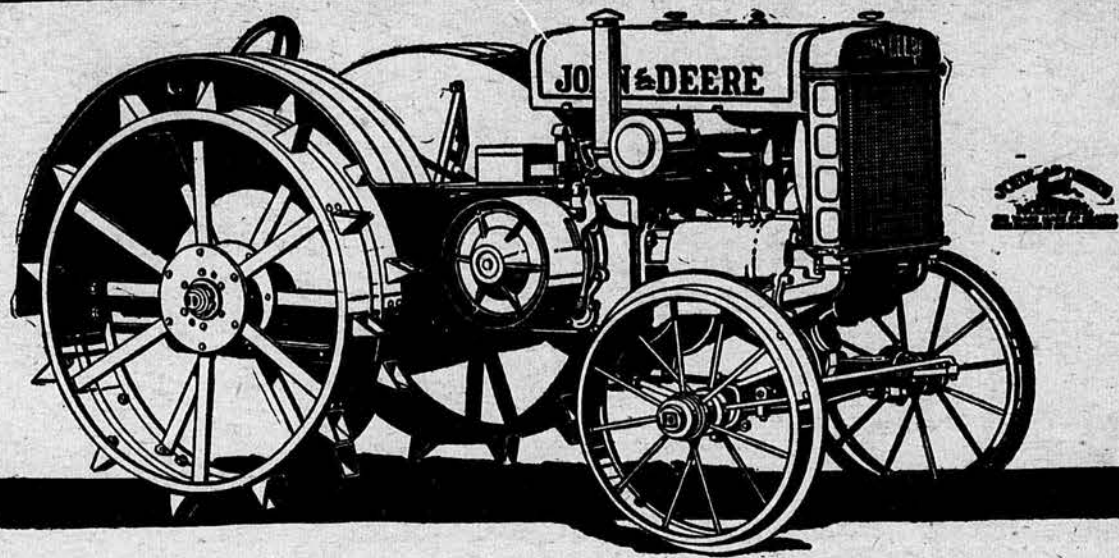
business. These improvements are being brought about rapidly by the cow testing associations, the calf clubs, and a desire to make a better profit in the business.

To feed with greater economy and less waste means a proper use of the silo, and the balancing of silage with

protein forage. Competition is keen, and in the end will weed out those who fail to keep pace with progressive, economic methods. Tho we are the greatest users of silos among the nations, we are still only one-sixth supplied, using Wisconsin as a base. Kansas has but 14,102 silos.

The opposition to a third term for Coolidge is as nothing compared to the opposition to a first term for some other fellows.

The cry "Back to the farm" would mean more if raised by those who wish to go.



## "I Saved \$120.00 in Plowing a Section of Land" says Mr. Ginter

*"My John Deere tractor plowed its section of land at a saving of \$120 over the cost of plowing with another make of tractor. This spring I bought my second John Deere and will buy my third John Deere as soon as I can get rid of my 20-35 tractor."*

*"For economy the John Deere has anything beat I ever saw."*

W. H. Ginter,  
Elmwood, Okla.

The good opinion of the John Deere Tractor formed by Mr. Ginter is the opinion of thousands of other John Deere Tractor users. This is substantiated by letters on file.

Owners have found from experience that the John Deere Tractor has power to operate both field and belt machines of an economical size with an amazing surplus to meet emergencies.

They have found that it supplies its great power at a surprisingly low cost for fuel, for oil, for upkeep and repairs.

—that its light weight permits the operation of this tractor under field and weather conditions that keep heavier tractors idle.

—that its simple automatic oiling system prevents wear by protecting with

a film of oil all of the working parts, which are enclosed in a dust-proof case, and reduces to a minimum the time required to get the tractor ready for work.

These owners have also found that its simplicity of design makes it easy for them to make all adjustments and repairs on the farm at no extra expense for the services of a mechanic.

The fact that the John Deere Tractor meets the power needs on the farm at such remarkably low costs has spread its popularity far and wide.

Have your John Deere dealer prove the merits of this powerful light-weight tractor in the field. Ask for a demonstration. It will be most convincing. If your dealer cannot supply you with the information you want, write us.

### Get This Free Booklet Written by John Deere Tractor Owners



Reading this booklet is the next thing to actually talking to 101 users of the John Deere Tractor. It contains 101 letters of the many hundreds that have been received from its enthusiastic users. Many of these owners are farming under conditions similar to your own. Their experience is worth money to you. You will also get a folder that illustrates the John Deere in its actual colors and that tells all about it. Use the coupon or write for booklets TW-111.

JOHN DEERE, Moline, Illinois: I want to know all about the John Deere Tractor. Send me booklets TW-111.

Name..... Town..... State..... R. F. D.....

# JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS



# The Sea Bride

By  
BEN AMES WILLIAMS

NO ONE spoke of this necessity for choosing another officer until the last bit of blubber from the two whales had been boiled; the last drop of oil stowed in the casks, the last fleck of soot scoured from the decks. Then it was old Tichel who opened the matter. It was at dinner in the cabin that he spoke. Cap'n Wing was there, and Faith and Dan'l and Roy. Willis Cox was on deck; Mr. Ham's chair was vacant. Old Tichel looked at it, and he looked at Noll Wing, and he said: "Who's to set there, cap'n?"

He pointed toward the empty chair as he spoke. It was at Cap'n Wing's right hand, where Mr. Ham had been accustomed to sit. Dan'l Tobey had not yet pre-empted it. Dan'l was always a discreet man.

Cap'n Wing looked across at Tichel. "Mr. Tobey, o' course," he said. Tichel nodded.

"Natural. I mean—who's goin' to be the new officer? Or don't you figure to hev one?"

Noll had been drinking that day. He waved one of his big hands from side to side, as if to brush Tichel away.

"Leave it to me," he said harshly. "I don't call for any pointers, Mr. Tichel. Leave it to me, I tell you!"

James Tichel nodded again; he got up and wiped his mouth with the back of his hand and went on deck. Dan'l and Roy, Faith and Noll Wing, were left together. Dan'l wondered whether it was time for him to speak. He studied Noll's lowered countenance and decided to hold his tongue. He followed Tichel to the deck.

Noll said nothing of the matter all that day. At night, when they were going to bed, Faith asked him:

"Whom have you decided to promote to be an officer, Noll?"

"You heard what I said to Tichel?" he replied harshly. "Leave it to me."

"Of course," she agreed. "I just wanted to know. Of course—"

She hesitated, seemed about to speak, then held her peace. Brander was the only man aboard who had the training; Noll must see that, give him time.

Faith wanted to see Brander in the cabin. She admitted this to herself quite frankly. She did not even ask whether there was anything shameful in this desire of hers, for she knew there was not.

The girl had come to have an almost reverential regard for the welfare of the Sally, for the prosperity of the cruise. It was her husband's charge; the responsibility lay on him. She wanted matters to go well; she wanted Noll to keep unstained his ancient record. Brander, she knew, would help him. Brander was a man, an able officer, skilful and courageous; a good man to have at one's back in any battle. She was beginning to see that Noll would need a friend before this cruise was done; she wanted Brander on Noll's side.

## An Official Conference

It may be that there was mingled with this desire a wish that Brander might have the place that was due him; but there was nothing in her

thoughts of the man that Noll might not have known.

She watched Noll next day, and more than once she caught him looking toward Brander as he aided with some routine task, or talked with the men. There was trouble in Noll's eyes; and because she had come to understand her husband very fully, Faith could guess this trouble. Noll was torn between respect for Brander and fear of him.

Brander, on the day of Mr. Ham's death, had faced Noll unafraid. The captain knew he was no coward. By the same token, he had sworn to have Brander whipped, and had not done so. He recognized the strength and courage in the man; and at the same time he hated Brander as we hate those whom we have wronged. He was afraid of Brander!

But Noll was no fool. No man who is a fool can long master other men as Noll had mastered them. He set himself to consider the matter of Brander, and to decide what was to be done.

That night, when dark had fallen, and the Sally Sims was idling on a slowly stirring sea, Noll called the mates into the cabin. Faith and Roy were on deck together, and Roy, with a boy's curiosity, stole to the top of the cabin companion to listen to what passed. Faith paid him little attention; she was astern, watching the phosphorescent sparks that glowed and vanished in the disturbed water of the Sally's wake. The whaler was scarce moving at all, there was no foam on the water behind her but the little swirls and eddies were outlined in fire.

Noll looked around the table at the mates.

"We've got to have a new officer," he said heavily.

They knew that as well as he; the statement called for no reply. Only Dan'l Tobey said:

"Yes, sir—a man we know and can count on."

Noll raised his big head and looked at Dan'l bleakly.

"Mr. Tobey," he said, "you know the men. Who is there that measures up to our wants, d'you think?"

Dan'l started to speak; then he hesitated and changed his mind.

"I'm senior officer here, sir," he said at last; "but I've not the experience that Mr. Tichel has, for instance. Perhaps he has someone in mind."

Noll nodded.

"All right, Mr. Tichel. If you have, say out."

James Tichel grinned faintly.

"I have; but you'll not mind me, so no matter."

"Out with it, any fashion," Noll insisted.

"Silva, then," said Tichel. "Silva," he repeated, looking from one of them to another. Noll's face was set in opposition; Dan'l's was neutral; Willis Cox was obviously amazed. "Silva," said old Tichel, for the third time.

"He's a Portugee, but he's a good man; he knows the boat; he's worked with Mr. Ham. He can take the boat and make a harpooner out of one or the other of the two men in her." He

stopped, unused to such an outbreak. "That's my say, leastwise," he finished.

For a moment no one spoke. Then Noll looked toward Dan'l again.

"Now, Mr. Tobey," he said.

Dan'l leaned forward, resting his elbows on the table.

"I've nothing against Silva, he said quietly. "He's a good man—the best man in the crew, I'm thinking; but the man I have in mind is Roy Kilcup."

Noll's eyes widened.

"He's never been in a boat," old Tichel snapped.

"I know the boy," Dan'l insisted. "I'll undertake to teach him 'all he needs to learn in a week. He knows boats well enough; he has guts and heart. All he needs to know is whales."

"Aye!" said Willis Cox scornfully.

"Aye, that's all; but who does know them?"

Dan'l smiled.

"You might well enough ask, Mr. Cox."

Willis flushed painfully.

"He's just a kid," he protested.

"You were almost three months older when you struck your first whale, if I mind right," said Dan'l pleasantly.

"That's enough," Noll Wing interrupted harshly. "Silva and Roy. Who would you have, Mr. Cox?"

"Only one man aboard," said Willis.

"And that's who? I've no mind for conundrums."

"Brander," said Cox.

Noll seemed to slump a little in his chair; he smiled wearily. Dan'l Tobey thought the captain had never looked so old. His big fist on the table moved a little from side to side, then was still.

In the silence that followed they all heard the voice of Roy Kilcup from the deck above. The lad was crying to Faith in a trembling whisper:

"Dan'l wants to make me mate, sis! He wants to make me mate!"

His voice was so tremulous, so obviously the voice of a boy, that every man of them save Dan'l Tobey smiled.

"He's overyouthful yet, Dan'l," Noll said slowly. "Teach him the trade. Some day, we'll see—"

Dan'l was betrayed by anger into indiscretion.

"Overyouthful, that may be," he exclaimed; "but not a Portugee, and not a beach-comber!"

Noll held up his big hand, silencing Dan'l. He looked from man to man, and said slowly, as an old man speaks:

"I've no liking for Brander. He dared me to my face, t'other day. But there's this—he holds the crew. They like him. He's a man; he knows the job; and he does not know how to be afraid. Also, he has a right to the place. If we don't give it to him, he might well enough make a bit of trouble for us. Leastwise, that's the seeming of it to me."

"I never heard that Cap'n Wing feared any man," Dan'l said harshly.

Noll smiled.

"Age brings wisdom, Dan'l. I'm learning to fear; so—"

"Come to the Cabin"

Dan'l Tobey found Brander on the foredeck ten minutes later. Brander

was smoking with three of the men. Dan'l touched his shoulder; Brander stepped aside. The two men faced each other in the darkness for a moment; and it was as if an electric spark of hostility passed between them. Their eyes clashed; but Dan'l spoke pleasantly.

"Get your traps and come aft to the cabin, Brander," he said.

Brander chuckled softly; he tapped out his pipe in his palm and tossed the glowing ember over the rail.

"Thank you, Mr. Tobey," he said. "I'm pleased to accept your kind invitation."

As Brander spoke there was a mocking light in his eye that Dan'l, even in the dark, could see. Another man might have struck; but Dan'l was never one for blows. He turned on his heel and went aft; and Brander dropped into the fo'c's'le to collect his belongings.

Thus Brander came into the cabin. He and Willis Cox shared a small compartment off the main cabin, while Dan'l and tigerish old Tichel shared another. The four mates, Roy, Noll Wing and Faith, all lived in a space not much more than 25 feet square.

This intimacy that could not be escaped served to intensify the clash of man and man. Brander and Dan'l Tobey became, within the week, open and avowed enemies. They made no great show of their enmity, but each understood. Dan'l by virtue of his position as mate, gradually gathered into his own hands the authority that old Noll Wing was letting slip. He assumed many of the small prerogatives of the captain; and he took advantage of his power to give Brander irksome tasks, to make his work unnecessarily hard.

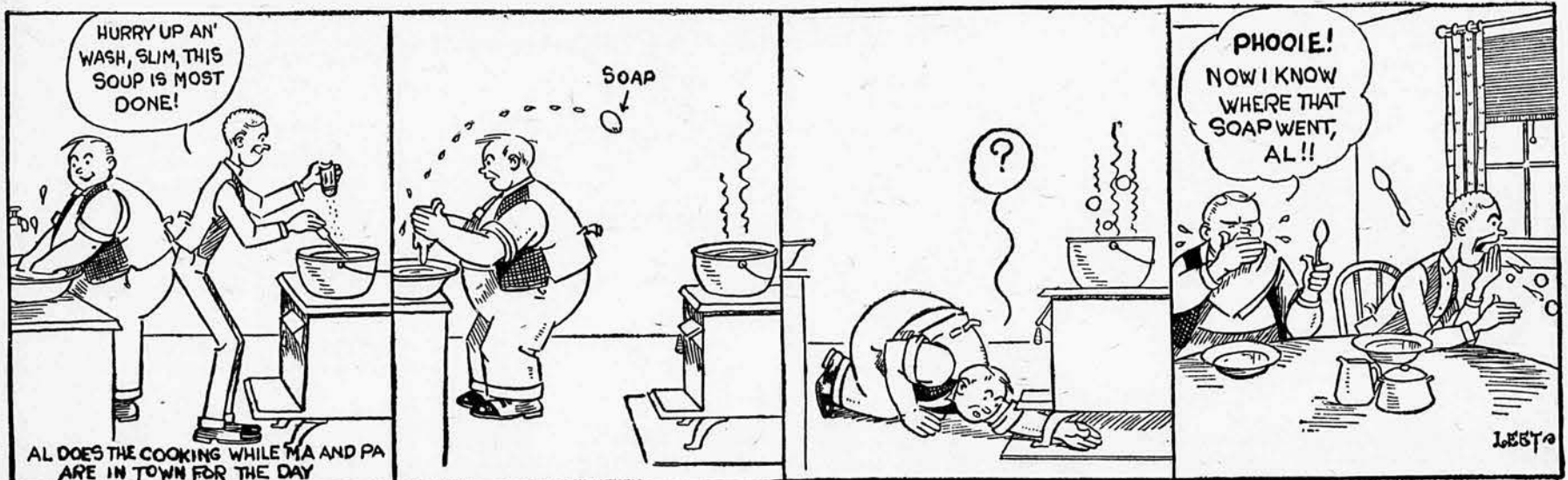
Noll saw nothing. He had fallen into something like a stupor; he was rotting at the heart, like a great log that lies prone in the forest. He played with his authority; he had days when he liked to fancy that he was the Noll of old; but most of the time he spent in the cabin below, sleeping, or perhaps drinking, or reading the Bible and musing over his own past sins.

A wholesome interest in the Bible is a good thing for any man; but Noll's interest was not wholesome. He was morbidly absorbed in the Book; he read it and mourned to think how wicked he had been. He complained to Faith, as if she were to blame for his ancient crimes.

It came to pass that little by little he flooded Faith with the details of his own misdemeanors. His orgy of self-depreciation led him to decide that he was not worthy of her. He told her so; and when Faith sought to hearten him, the man—to prove his point—recited tales of the hot blood of his youth. Faith was sickened.

He begged her to forgive him, and she did. She forgave without rancor. He was her husband; she was his wife.

She set herself to serve him, to protect him against himself, with all the loyalty that was in her. And more than all, she set herself to uphold Noll as the master of his ship. He must bring the Sally home with bursting



The Activities of Al Acres—A Little Domestic Episode Entitled, "Soap in the Soup"



tasks—that was Faith's creed and prayer. He must fight the good fight; he must meet his responsibility; he must be master.

She worked to this end unceasingly; but on the whole her efforts were without avail. Noll steadily degenerated. His strength fled from him.

#### Brander Was Cheerful

Faith was so concerned with Noll that she gave little heed to the hostility between Dan'l Tobey and Brander. These two fought their fight without her interference.

The struggle between them was a curious thing. On Dan'l's side, it was a constant and persistent effort to harass Brander and discredit him; on Brander's side it was a good-natured opposition to this effort. When Dan'l gave Brander two men's work to do, Brander smiled—and did it. When Dan'l blamed Brander for what was another's fault, or no fault of any man, Brander silently and cheerfully took the blame. Now and then he looked at Dan'l with a blue flash of anger in his eyes; but for the most part he was good-humored; he seemed amused by his enemy's maneuvers, nothing more.

Dan'l chose, one day, to take Brander to task at dinner in the cabin. Noll and Faith were there, and the four mates. Brander, as was his duty, came down last; he sat at the foot of the board. The Sally was cruising idly, watching for a spout. Brander and Willis Cox had been on deck before dinner. There was little for either of them to do, save watch for any chance of harm, or wait for word of a whale.

When Brander came down, he caught Faith's eye from the foot of the companion-ladder, and Faith nodded and said:

"Good morning!"

Brander smiled. Dan'l looked at Faith, and at Brander; and he gripped his chair to hold back a hot word that would have ruined him.

Brander sat down at the foot of the table. Noll seemed scarce to know that he had come, and Faith nodded to Brander to pass his plate. Brander did so, and Faith served him. The plate went back to Brander.

"Mr. Brander," Dan'l said slowly, "the main hatch was not fast when I came down. Did you secure it?"

Brander looked up quickly and smiled.

"No, sir," he said. "I—"

"Why not?" Dan'l demanded acidly. "Are you waiting for a squall to tear it off?"

"I had it made fast, sir, before Mr. Brander came on deck," said Willis Cox.

Dan'l crimsoned in spite of himself. Old Tiebel grinned unpleasantly. Brander smiled. Faith looked at Dan'l and waited for his word of acknowledgment. Dan'l saw her eyes.

"Then, of course," he said to Brander, "you couldn't make it fast. Why didn't you say so, since it was done before you came on deck?"

"Sorry, sir," Brander replied soberly; but his eyes were twinkling.

What use to explain? Dan'l could not be in a worse light, and Dan'l knew it.

"What is so funny?" he said hotly. Noll Wing rumbled from the head of the table, where he had seemed concerned only with his food.

"Let be! Let be! The thing is done. That's all that's needful, Mr. Tobey." Dan'l got hold of himself.

"Right, sir," he said respectfully. The matter dropped there. A small thing, but an incident very typical of the tension which was growing in the cabin of the Sally Sims. Dan'l, jaundiced by his own hatred of Brander, by his disordered passion for Faith, was not good company. Save Roy, all those in the cabin avoided him. Roy was fiercely loyal to Dan'l; and he hated Brander the more because Brander had been given the mate's berth to which Roy himself had foolishly aspired. That was Dan'l's doing, that aspiration; he had taken care to tell Roy that he had proposed his name.

"Brander does not belong in the cabin," he told Roy. "He is rag-tag and bobtail, from God knows where. If I'd been Noll Wing, you'd be fourth mate today!"

He fed Roy's sense of wrong; for the boy might some day prove a useful tool. Dan'l was full of venom in those days, but he had not yet formed his ultimate plan.

He still loved Faith with some faint

traces of the old decency. He knew in his heart that she would never love him; yet he would never be content till he got this from her own lips.

The inevitable happened one evening when a new moon's thin crescent faintly lighted the dark seas. Noll had gone early to a sodden sleep; Faith was not sleepy, and went on deck. Dan'l, from his cabin, heard her go; he arose and followed her.

There was little wind; the sea was flat; the Sally scarcely stirred. Dan'l told the man at the wheel to leave her and go forward; he made the wheel fast and let the Sally go her own gait. Her canvas was all stowed; her yards were bare. When the man was gone, Dan'l turned to the after rail where Faith was sitting. The man's mouth was hot and dry, and his pulse was pounding. He came to her.

"Hello, Dan'l!" Faith said softly. Dan'l mumbled huskily: "Faith!"

He stood beside her, and they looked out across the water, where the star light played. Dan'l was trembling, and Faith felt the trouble in the man as she had felt it for weeks. She and Dan'l had been boy and girl together; she was infinitely sorry for him.

#### "Unhappiness is Poison"

In the end, while he stood rigidly beside her, she laid her hand on his arm.

"Dan'l," she said, "I wish—you would get over being so unhappy!"

He looked at her thru the dark; his voice was like a croak.

"Unhappy!" he repeated.

"It's not good for you, Dan'l," said Faith gently. "Unhappiness is—it's like a poison. It burns."

"Aye," said Dan'l. "That's true, Faith—it burns!"

"Why not forget it?" she urged. "You're actually growing thin on it, Dan'l. Your face is lined."

Dan'l tried to laugh.

"For one thing," he said, "the ship's on my hands, now. Noll Wing—he's aging. He's an old man, Faith."

Faith turned her head away from him quickly; she bit her lip in the darkness.

"The Sally's on my hands, Faith," Dan'l repeated. "I'm master—without the name of it."

"Noll Wing is master here, Dan'l," she replied quietly. "Never think he is not!"

Dan'l turned abruptly away; he stood with his back to her. And as he stood there, his jealousy of Brander and all the rancor that was poisoning the man gave way for a moment to his tenderness for Faith. He swung back sharply, gripped her shoulders.

"Faith," he said harshly, "Noll is master. So be it! But, Faith—I may still love you. I do! Nothing on earth can stop it. It's all there is in me, Faith. I would worship you; he

kicks you with every word as he kicks a dog. Faith! Faith!"

She faced him squarely.

"Dan'l you are wrong. You are wrong to tell me this—to speak so. It is not—manly, Dan'l!"

The reproach in her voice made him shrink; it fired him. He caught her by the shoulder, and would have swept her into his arms.

From the top of the companion came Brander's voice.

"Mr. Tobey, shall I set a man at the wheel? There's wind coming."

Dan'l cursed, flung loose from Faith, and whirled on Brander. The two men faced each other tensely. Dan'l crouched with bared teeth, while Brander was erect, and the starlight showed a little smile on his face. Abruptly Dan'l straightened.

"Set a man at the wheel—and be damned, Brander!" he said.

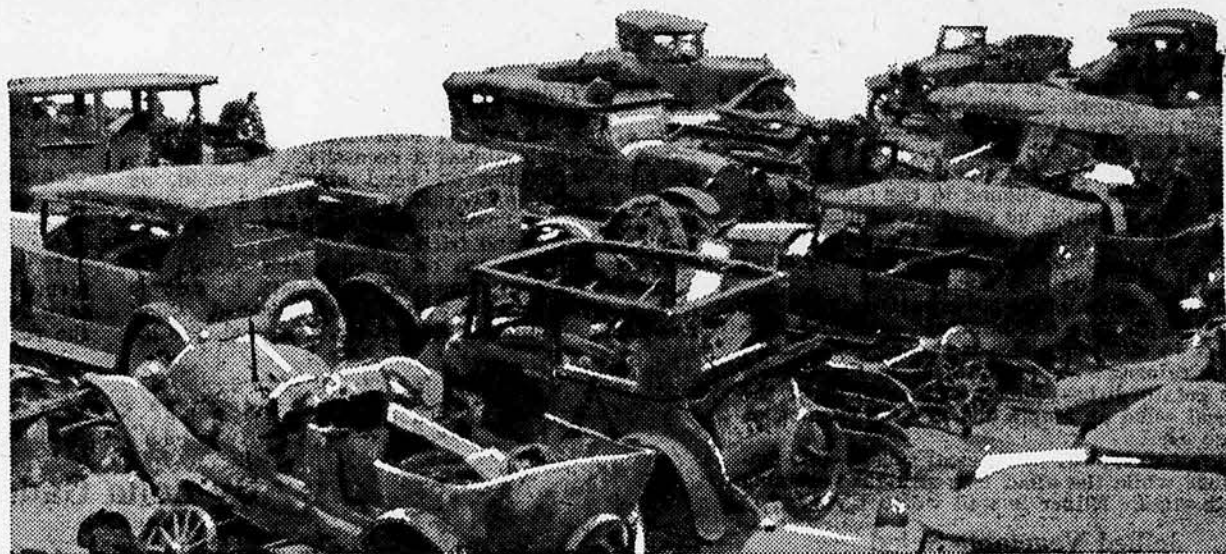
He brushed past the fourth mate without a glance, and went below. Brander called thru the darkness to a knot of men on the deck, forward, and one of them came aft. Faith still stood by the rail; Brander paid her no heed. The man took the wheel. Brander leaned against the forward end of the deck-house.

After a little, Faith stirred, came to the companion to go below. At its top she paused.

"Good night, Mr. Brander," she said.

"Good night!" he called pleasantly.

(Continued on Page 16)



## The High Cost of Cheap Oil!

Sold for junk—most of them long before they should have deserved this fate. Many millions of dollars are lost by car owners this way every year.

Probably at least eighty percent of these cars came to a premature end through lack of oil or through imperfect lubrication. Good oil, always, would have added thousands of miles of service.

Ask Your Dealer For  
**En-ar-co**  
MOTOR OIL  
Costs Less Per Mile

En-ar-co Motor Oil keeps a perfect, unbroken film between moving parts under the terrific heat and pressure in the motor, where an oil of lesser quality would thin down and let metal rub metal.

Get your En-ar-co by the drum at the sign of the Boy and Slate. Always have it on hand. Your car, tractor or truck will last longer and cost less for upkeep.

**THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY**  
Producers, Refiners and Marketers of Quality En-ar-co Products for Nearly Half a Century. Branches and Service Stations in 120 Principal Cities of the United States.

Send for the EN-AR-CO Auto Game FREE!

The National Refining Co., 704 F-6 National Bldg., Cleveland, O.

I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.

My Name is \_\_\_\_\_ St. or R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_

Post Office \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

My Dealer's Name is \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

**En-ar-co Gear Compound**  
For Differential and Transmission of Automobiles, Trucks and Tractors

**En-ar-co Motor Oil**  
Light—Medium—Heavy  
Extra Heavy

55 Gal. Steel Drums 80c Per Gal.  
30 Gal. Half-Drums 85c Per Gal.  
2-5 Gal. Drums . 95c Per Gal.  
5 Gal. Drums . \$1.00 Per Gal.  
1 Gal. Cans . . . \$1.15 Per Gal.

Prices subject to change

**Special En-ar-co Motor Oil for Ford Cars, Medium—Light.**

Buy at the Sign of the Boy and Slate



# More Salads For Summer Weather

ONE of the wisest moves ever made by the American housewife en masse, was when she decided to make the salad an every-day dish. Years ago the salad was reserved for state occasions. Few thought of serving it daily. Gradually, however, the public became aware of the value of fresh green vegetables and fresh ripe fruits—and the salad came into its own.

In cold weather it is very desirable. In warm weather it is more so. In hot weather it becomes almost an essential. Most of us eat too much meat, too much bread, and too many potatoes. In winter we may be able to stand this overloading of the stomach, due to the fact that so much fuel is required in the body to withstand the chill of winter. In summer, however, our portions of these heavy foods should surely be cut down.

And yet we insist that we must eat a certain amount or we do not "get enough." Here is where the salad fits in. A heaping dish of salad will go

**R**IGHT dress is, that which is fit for the station in life and the work to be done in it, and which is otherwise graceful, becoming, lasting, healthful and easy; on occasion splendid, always as beautiful as possible. Beautiful dress is chiefly beautiful in color, in harmony of parts and in putting on and wearing. Lightness of mind is in nothing more shown than in the mode of wearing simple dress.

far toward filling that empty space, but it will not overload the body with fuel calories as will a dish of potatoes and meat. It will, however, furnish an abundance of necessary minerals, salts and vitamins—and these are the food constituents that few of us secure in sufficient quantity.

Cabbage, raspberries, tomatoes, oranges and lemons are five foods that abound in the famous vitamin C—without which no child or adult may obtain complete nutrition. All of these foods are salad foods. Of course, they may be used for other courses, but as salads they surely shine.

The whole-meal salad is comparatively new. In such a salad we have our minerals, salts and vitamins, but in addition there is a generous amount of fuel or calories—not as much as in the heavier meat or potato dishes, but sufficient to make the whole-meal salad an ample dish for the evening or noon-time meal.

Here are two typical whole-meal salads—one featuring fish, while the other is a straight vegetable and fruit salad. Either is well worth trying:

## Jellied Vegetable Salad

1 tablespoon granulated gelatine	1 teaspoon salt
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup shredded cabbage
$\frac{1}{4}$ cup boiling water	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup diced celery
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup canned peas
6 tablespoons lemon juice	$\frac{1}{2}$ cup small cucumber cubes

Soak gelatine in cold water 5 minutes and dissolve in boiling water. Then add sugar, lemon juice and salt. Strain, cool, and when mixture begins to thicken, add vegetables. Turn into cold mold and chill. Serve with boiled dressing, made as follows:

$\frac{1}{2}$ cup lemon juice	2 tablespoons sugar
4 tablespoons flour	$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard
1 teaspoon salt	$1\frac{1}{2}$ cups boiling water
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika	2 eggs

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Add water gradually, stirring constantly. Cook in double boiler until thick and smooth. Beat eggs slightly; pour cooked mixture slowly over them. When well blended, return to double boiler; cook 2 minutes; add lemon juice; remove from stove, beat well.

## Tuna Fish Salad

$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon salt	$\frac{3}{4}$ cup water
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon mustard	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup cold water
$\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon paprika	1 cup tuna fish
1 egg	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup chopped celery
1 tablespoon melted butter	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup pimento-stuffed olives
1 tablespoon granulated gelatine	$\frac{1}{4}$ cup lemon juice

Make salad dressing by mixing salt, mustard and paprika and stirring in egg and melted butter. Add  $\frac{3}{4}$  cup water and lemon juice and heat over hot water to boiling point. Add gelatine which has been softened in  $\frac{1}{4}$  cup cold water. Cool and add shredded tuna fish, celery and finely sliced olives. Turn into individual molds and chill. Remove from molds to nests of lettuce leaves and garnish with celery tips. Serve with mayonnaise.

These salads may seem a little complicated, but you must remember that they are whole-meal salads. When other dishes are served, the salads may be very much simpler.

## Banana and Orange Salad

Sliced oranges and bananas are served with lemon juice and sugar—the juice of 1 lemon being mixed with 2 tablespoons either granulated or powdered sugar.

## Celery, Apple and Orange Salad

Peel oranges and remove all white skin. Cut into  $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch slices and cut each slice into halves. Dice

By Betty Barclay

celery and apple and mix with mayonnaise. Arrange a circle of half slices of oranges on a lettuce covered salad plate, fill center with apple and celery mixture, and garnish with celery tips.

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

### Paper Sacks Save Ice

**I**N KEEPING iced drinks I have found the use of the large heavy paper sacks excellent. Just slip one over the pitcher and fold in under the bottom. This keeps the air out so the ice does not melt so quickly. Mrs. R. H. Roseberry. Miami County.

### Do You Try to Keep Lemons?

**H**AVE you ever tried keeping lemons in a glass jar with the lid tight? I never knew how to keep them from spoiling until I tried this and it has saved me lots of expense in trying to keep lemons perfectly until I was ready to use them. Pottawatomie County. Mrs. A. Rawson.

### When Dinner Must Be Hurried

**M**ANY times when one must be away in the morning or has something to do that takes up most of the forenoon, a noon meal that can be prepared quickly is almost a necessity. I always like to have something on hand already cooked, as beans, for such an occasion. Sweet or Irish potatoes are good to have cooked also, as they can very easily be sliced and fried.

Beans that are put on to cook and cooked for about an hour in plenty of water will be soft at noon and can then be warmed and seasoned. Cook rice about 20 minutes, add water, if needed, and let

set. When ready to use add a beaten egg, a little salt and sugar. Adding a little cocoa moistened with water will make a new dish of this.

Baked beans is another variation that we relish. I take a small pan of cooked beans and add to them about half a cup of tomato juice, salt and a little sugar. Pour this in a baking dish and put a piece or two of bacon on top. Bake from 30 minutes to an hour. When you go away in the morning just leave them in the oven, taking care that all drafts are closed, and they will be ready to serve at noon.

Meat loaf is also one of my favorites. To make it I buy a quarter's worth of hamburger and add half a quart tomatoes, 2 cups bread crumbs, 2 eggs, and bake half an hour.

Fresh fruit is hard to get here, even in summer. To partly take its place I use dried fruit. If allowed to cook slowly for several hours it is excellent served with milk or cream. For next day's dinner the best plan is to put the fruit, raisins, prunes or cooking figs, on the back of the stove in the evening and allow to swell up "to their heart's content." No one can resist big, fat raisins, swelled so much they have hardly a wrinkle. I seldom put sugar on this kind of fruit, as we like it better without.

Hesston, Kan.

Mary Alice Kauffman.

## Let's Have Some Music

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

**W**HEN there's bread to be baked and butter to churn and the kitchen is hot as they make 'em, and the cat and the children are all under foot and you're scared that you'll step on and break 'em; and the bread gets too high and the cream is too warm and the kids and the cat are a-crying, just turn on the radio—stop and tune in—and you won't feel so much like you're dying.

If you haven't a speaker, sit down for a minute and put the ear phones on your head; perhaps there's some music, a dance or a song, or a speaker is talking instead; but whatever you hear, you're transported afar from the butter, the bread and the cat, and when you come back how different they look! You don't mind them at all—and that's that!

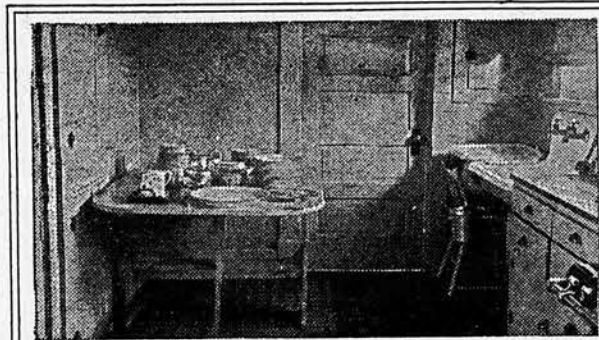
If those who are the enemies of innocent amusements had the direction of the world, they would take away the spring and youth. The former from the year, the latter from human life.—Balzac.

# A Table For All Occasions

By Leila Gaddis

**T**HE dress for all occasions" is very common, but we have a table that measures up. This table was made by a husband during the rainy season when little could be done on the farm. The table is used in a small kitchen, and when the leaves are dropped the width does not exceed 8 inches, and the price did not exceed \$10, besides the pleasure in making it, and a bit of sentiment connected with it.

The walls and trim of the kitchen in which this table is used, are an egg shell ivory and the same color was used, with an additional coat of varnish, which proved most satisfactory.

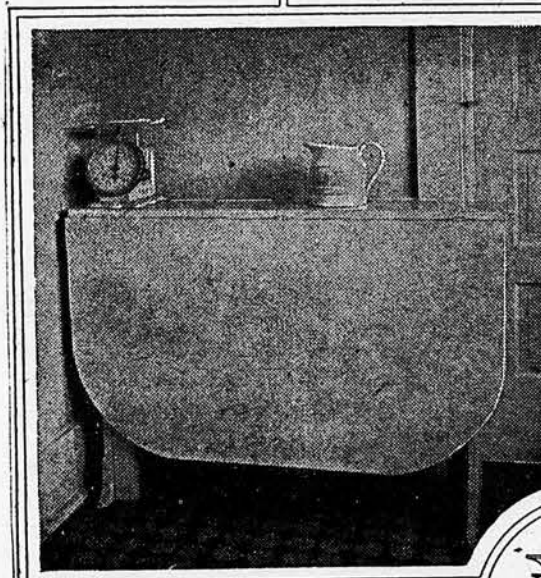


At breakfast time, a leaf is raised, and two or three people can be comfortably seated. When there are additional people to be served, both drop leaves are opened, thus giving an abundance of serving space.

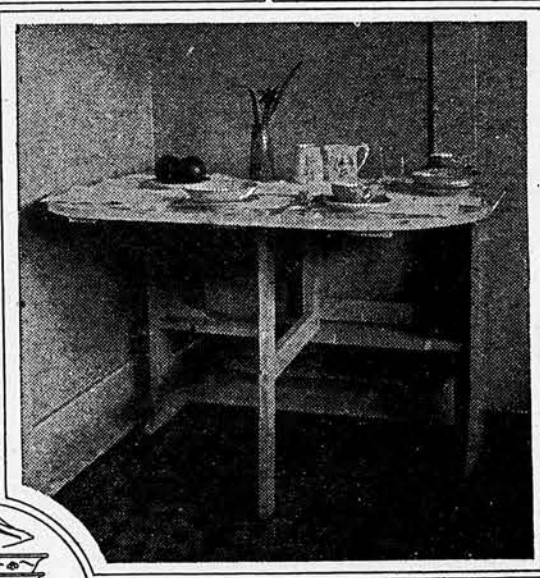
This table has been used in the yard for garden suppers, seating eight people nicely. With a basket of garden flowers, gay napkins and good food, the hostess flatters herself that she "entertains beautifully" with little effort.

Another point in favor of this type table is that when opened out, it is firm, yet is not too heavy to be moved easily.

Below: Drop Leaf Table Opened and Laid for Breakfast



Home Made Drop Leaf Table Takes Up Little Room When Not in Use. This Has Been Valsparred, and is Very Satisfactory. It is Painted to Match the Woodwork



Top: When Extra Guests Are Being Entertained, and Table Space for Serving is Needed, the Table is Moved Farther Away From the Wall and Both Leaves Opened



## Fashion's Practical Modes



2489—Pockets Furnish the Most Important Decoration for This Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2997—The Jacket Effect is Much in Favor. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

2334—Slenderizing Lines. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50 and 52 inches bust measure.

2461—A Housewife's Favorite. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2804—A Favorite for Warm Afternoons. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2984—Simple Sports Frock. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2769—Costume Slip. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2767—Pantalets. Sizes 16 years, 28, 32 and 36 inches waist measure.

2932—Comfortable Apron. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

2901—What the Junior Chooses for Her Summer Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

2954—Utility Dress. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

### 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 External Reducing

I am beginning to develop a double chin. The rest of my body is of normal size and consequently I do not think that I should try to diet or reduce my whole body. Is there some way to reduce just my double chin?—Jane A.

There are several reducing creams, soaps and salts that are recommended for reducing double chins or parts of the body that seem too fleshy. I will be very glad to send you the list if you will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope with your request. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

#### To Remove Leather Stain

I have a white silk skirt which I wore to a neighbor's one hot day. The leather upholstery of the chair stuck to the back

of it. Is there any way to remove the leather or is the skirt ruined?—Mrs. J. W. B.

You can remove the leather stain from your skirt by rubbing it with a cloth saturated with a solution of equal parts of turpentine and ammonia. It will take a very little rubbing.

#### Cocoanut Macaroons

I would like to get a recipe for making cocoanut macaroons. Would you please print such a recipe?—Mrs. J. N.

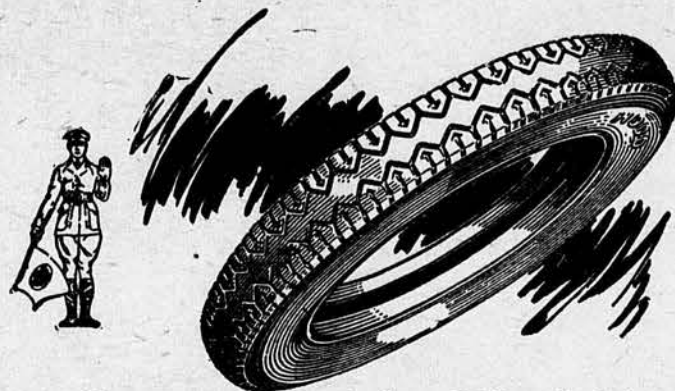
We have had several requests for this recipe so we are glad to print it.

6 egg whites 2 cups powdered sugar  
1 cup shredded co- coconut

Beat the egg whites stiff then gradually add the sugar, beating constantly while adding. Fold in the cocoanut. Drop by teaspoonfuls onto an oiled paper. Bake about 15 minutes in a slow oven. When taken from the oven place the paper on a slightly damp cloth for a moment then remove the macaroons.

A low bowl of fruit is an attractive centerpiece for the dining room table.

A stiff brush makes a good duster for wicker furniture.



### Specially Designed for Work Trucks

THE Hood Heavy Duty Tire (32 x 6) will add to the efficiency and life of your truck. Save you the grief of under size tires and cost less in the end.

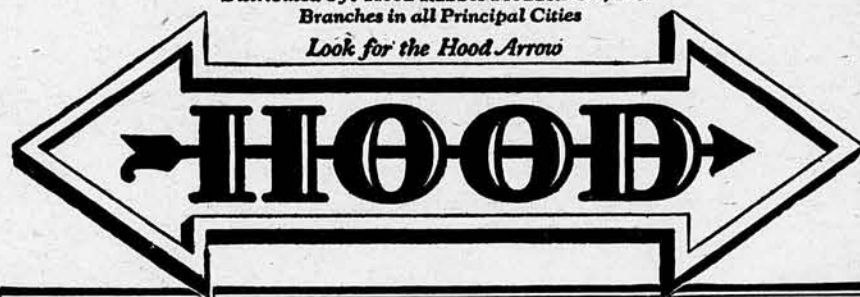
Hood tires put more rubber on the road—where it is needed.

If you figure cost per mile you will use Hoods.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.  
Distributed by: Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.

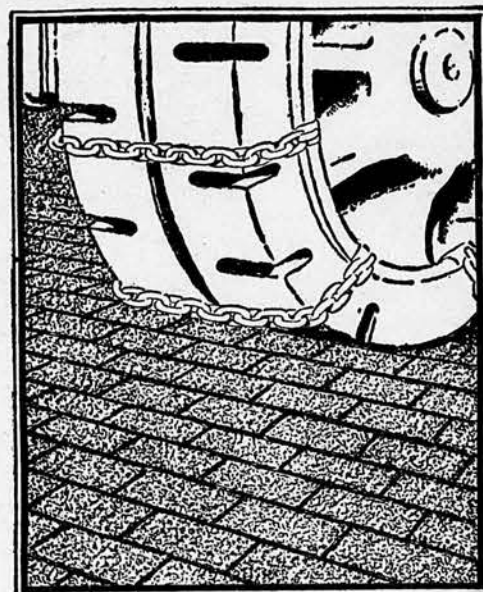
Branches in all Principal Cities

Look for the Hood Arrow



BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES

## MAIN HIGHWAYS OF BRICK Save Money



Thirty years severest punishment does not wear out modern highways surfaced with paving brick. Tire chains, tractors, heavy machinery do not scar it. Of all wearing surfaces, brick is the toughest man has ever made.

Laid over any good base, with sand cushion and bound with asphalt, paving brick makes a surface not only water-tight, but resilient beneath the shocks of heavy traffic. It resists the two destroyers of roads—the weather and traffic.

Thus, year after year, brick roads cost little to maintain. They are the cheapest of good roads. Travel over them is permanently trouble-free. Records in many state and county highway departments will verify these facts.

"The A. B. C. of Good Paving," a taxpayer's manual, tells in words and pictures how engineers today build ever-wearing, low cost, brick surfaced roads and streets. Address your request to National Paving Brick Manufacturers Association, 332 South Michigan Boulevard, Chicago.

## VITRIFIED BRICK PAVEMENTS FACE THE FUTURE • PAVE WITH BRICK

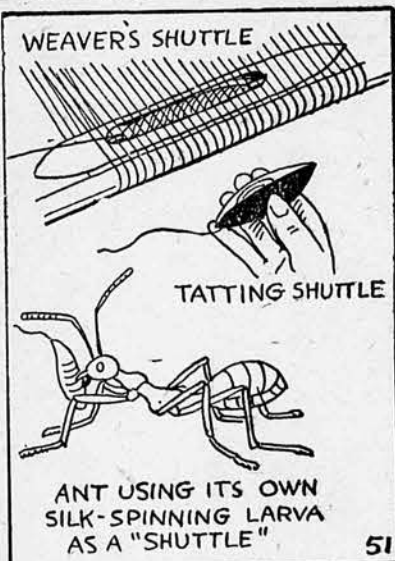
### Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

The latest and best in merchandise and all farm and home equipment are announced every week.



# Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Ant's Weaving Shuttle

Spinning and weaving are among the very oldest human crafts. Their origin is lost in the mists that hide prehistoric civilization, yet still more ancient was the invention of both these sister arts by Mother Nature, and so well did she teach them to the immature moth which we call the silkworm that its spinning and weaving is of enormous commercial value.

But while the silkworm was learning to spin and weave, there were many other, more obscure pupils in the class. For example, Mother Nature taught spinning and weaving to the larva of the ant, in order that it might also make itself a cocoon in which to spend the marvelous sleeping period which precedes its transformation into the mature, six-legged insect.

But before the ant-larva of a certain kind of African ant is allowed to spin its sleeping bag, it is put to a most amazing use by its grown-up relatives. These clever adult ants, altho themselves lacking the power to spin silk, actually use their babies as shuttles with which to weave the fabric which holds their nest together.

This structure is built of tree leaves,

so the edges of several must be drawn together and united. To accomplish this, a number of ants unite in holding the leaf-margins in contact, while others, each holding in its jaws a larva for a shuttle, pass back and forth, crisscrossing the threads drawn out of the living shuttles, until the leaf-edges are firmly joined together, and the nest is finished.

### Has Plenty of Pets

I am 9 years old and in the sixth grade. I live 2½ miles from school. I have two cats, a dog, a duck, a chicken, a calf and a pony. I live on a 160-acre farm. My teacher's name is Miss Roberts. Margery Force, Palco, Kan.

### Enjoys Young Folks' Page

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Burgmeyer. I have three brothers. Their names are Robert, George and Edwin. I enjoy the young folks' page and wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Alice Bruey, Caldwell, Kan.

### TURN-AROUND TALES TWO-IN-ONE STORIES FOR THE KIDDIES BY NELSON WHITE

Little Billy Bullfrog says to himself: "I guess I better hurry!"—Let's turn him upside down and see



### Baby and Shep Are Pets

I am 9 years old and will be in the fifth grade this fall. My teacher's name last year was Miss McKim and Miss Tomas will be our teacher next

year. I like to go to school. I belong to the 4-H sewing club. I give readings. I have a sister named Ethel. We have a pony named Baby, a dog named Shep, five cats and four little kittens. Marguerite Corfman, Furley, Kan.

### There Are Eight of Us

I am 10 years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. My teacher's name last year was Mrs. Searles. I have six brothers and one sister. Their names are Merle, Lawrence, Glenn, Gale, Donald, Beth and Leonard. They all go to school except Beth and Leonard. I would like to hear from some of the girls my age. Wetmore, Kan. Ruth Woodall.

### Connected Word Squares

Upper left square: 1. Not succeed; 2. Capable; 3. Sicknesses; 4. Smaller amount.

Upper right square: 1. To trim with a knife; 2. Betimes; 3. Highway; 4. Concludes.

Middle square: 1. Part of a shoe; 2. Nearly round; 3. Boys; 4. Otherwise.

Lower left square: 1. Vend; 2. Space; 3. Stare; 4. Deserve.

Lower right square: 1. A piece; 2. Pain; 3. Pal; 4. Sews.

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

### Dortha Takes Music Lessons

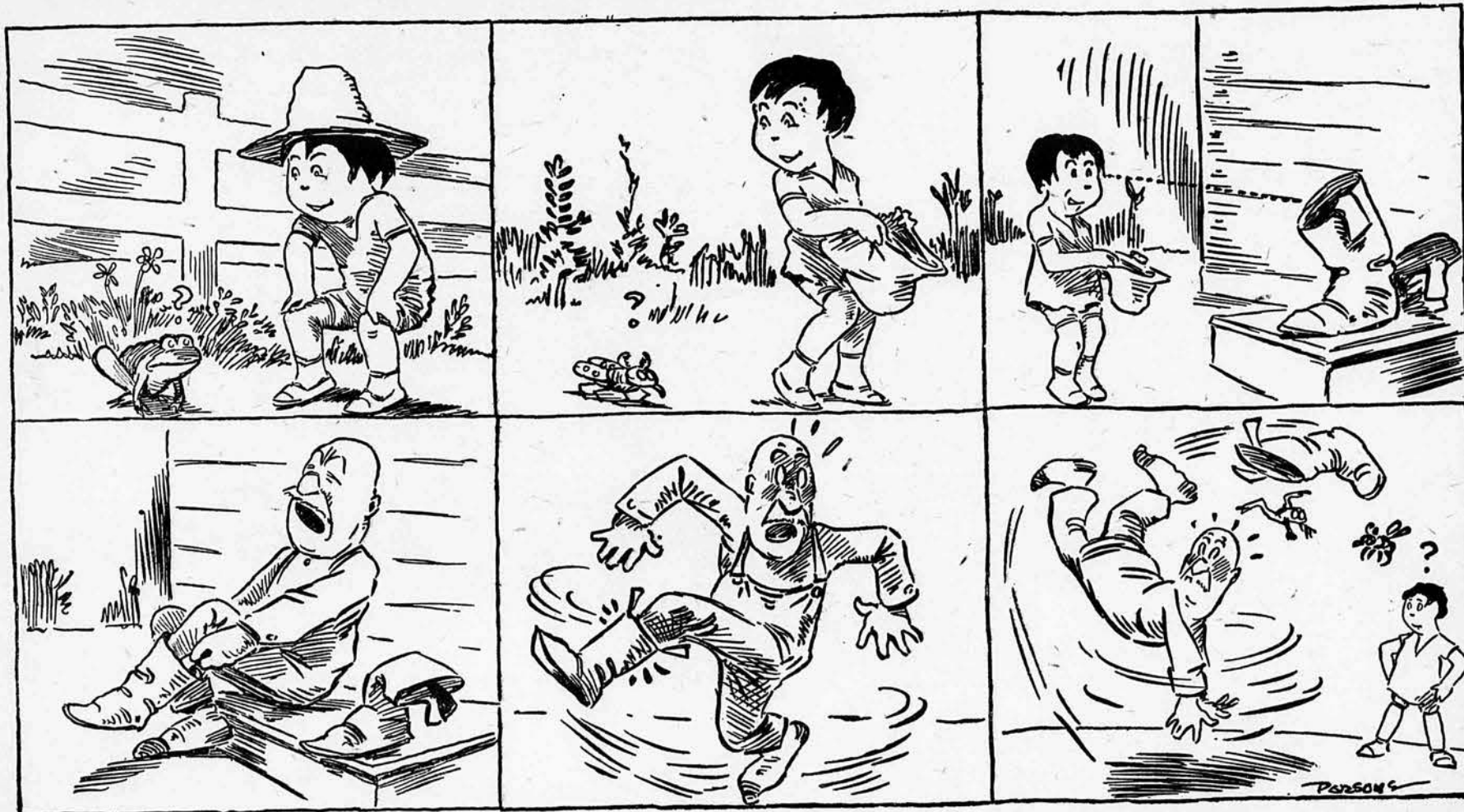
I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I live on a 160-acre farm in the southeastern part of Colorado. I like farm life. For pets my brother and I have a dog named Gene Tunney, a pig named Ginger Giant and two lambs named Bob and Jim. We also have a Shetland pony. His name is

Rex. I take music lessons from my school teacher. Her name is Miss Hobbs. I would like to hear from some of the boys and girls my age. Lamar, Colo. Dortha Keithly.

### Let's Remember

That we may succeed when others don't believe in us but we'll never succeed when we don't believe in ourselves.

If the library table should cry would the oak



The Hoovers—A Story Without Words—(Fit to Print)



## Insulin For Diabetes

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

One reason I like to write pieces about the care of diabetes is because it is one of the diseases that intelligence and care really do help. Some 20,000 Kansas people have the disease. I have no right to promise a single one that he may ever get well. But I can safely say that the majority will live happy, comfortable and even long lives if they will exercise intelligence and self control.

Insulin! If we apply the term to the insulin that we manufacture in our own pancreatic glands as well as to that artificially manufactured for the use of physicians we are safe in saying that Insulin is the word of magic in diabetes. But that does not mean that every patient with diabetes requires the administration of Insulin.

The term Insulin is now popularly used to describe the digestive agent of the pancreas. Every person in normal health constantly manufactures his own insulin and uses it in digesting his carbohydrate foods. This person may have an illness which destroys or impairs the cells of the pancreas that produce insulin. He is a diabetic. Then he must call on his doctor, who secures from the manufacturing chemist the insulin taken from animals, and injects this artificial product into the patient to do the work of digestion of which he is incapable.

Does every diabetic person need artificial insulin? By no means. The patient's cells may be injured but not destroyed. He may yet manufacture enough of his own product to digest all the carbohydrate food needed for life, or a goodly portion of it. The important thing is to find out his capacity and thereby determine how much, if any, artificially manufactured insulin he will need each day to digest his food. He must have enough food to nourish his tissues and give him power for his work. But perhaps he can get most of this from varieties of food that do not require insulin for their processes of digestion. It is a delicate problem.

The best plan for the patient is to go to school and learn how to study his own case, control his own diet, and administer his own insulin if it is needed. In every large city there are doctors who will take a patient under their special care for three or four weeks' instruction. The diet is experimental at first. The doctor has to see just how it affects the patient, which he does by careful tests of blood as well as analyzing the excretions. Perhaps he can arrange for the patient a diet which can be digested by his own limited secretion of insulin. That is highly desirable. If not, the next aim is a diet that can be digested by the minimum artificial insulin dosage. It will have to be kept up, day after day, so it is highly important to keep to the minimum.

### Watch the Food Carefully

Can you tell me what will take black heads and pimples off my face? Ed A.

Treat the skin of the whole body instead of the face alone. Take a sponge bath and a vigorous rub with a brisk towel over the whole body every morning. Do not eat a lot of sweets and fats. Chew all your food thoroughly. Drink an abundance of water. Eat fruit and leafy vegetables as much as possible. Keep the bowels in regular action by a laxative diet. Follow this program day after day and you will soon improve.

### Free Use of Vaseline

My husband has been bothered with catarrh a good many years, but is much worse lately. He contracted a cold about two weeks ago, and lumps are forming in his nose several times a day. They are very large and dry and bloody. Mrs. L. B. S.

The patient will get much relief from this condition by the free use of borated vaselin, which he should snuff up into each nostril several times daily, and especially at bedtime.

### Case is Serious

Please tell me what to do for my baby, who is 22 months old and has spasms or fainting spells. She got a fall last spring and hit the top of her head on a concrete floor. She seemed just to faint, and next day had the same thing and has had two since. I took her to a doctor. He examined her and said all he could see that would cause her to have them would be worms. Could you tell me what to do?

Mrs. H. C. L.

I don't think worms is a good diagnosis in this case. An examination of

the skull by a good surgeon is needed. Perhaps an X-Ray picture would disclose something. One the other hand, it may be a nervous condition. It is so important that I urge you to lose no time in consulting a first-class doctor, who will give the case the serious consideration it deserves.

### See a Specialist

What causes a pain in the ears (mostly in one?) It has bothered me for several months. The canal of my ear is irritated and itches, and it seems as if there is something in it. Do you think it is caused from my tonsils? They are red and burn most of the time, especially the one on the side where my ear bothers. Mrs. G. F.

You have a general catarrhal condition affecting the middle ear and tonsils. From the fact that the external ear is irritated it may be that you have suffered a ruptured ear drum and have had a discharge from the ear. This is so serious that it threatens the loss of hearing. Do not attempt home treatment but consult a specialist in ears and throat troubles at once.

## Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

I. Peter enrolls as a scholar. The little school that Jesus taught, of 12 adult pupils, was the most significant school in the history of the world, if results are the measure of greatness. This school changed the course of history. It made things different by making them better, and nothing more could be said of any school. Think, too, of the method employed. To go aside in the halls of learning and recite before professors is all right, and has produced many thousands of well-trained men and women. But that is not the only method. Socrates did not use that method. And Jesus was even more practical than Socrates. He took his pupils right out into the midst of people, and let them see him work, let them hear him teach. Then, privately, he taught them more in detail. So from town to town they went, walking, talking, teaching, healing, lecturing. And the 12 men heard and saw it all. That would knock the foolishness out of teaching. It would straighten out any crooked theories, if any were crooked. They would soon know whether his teaching worked or not. Note that this very method is being adopted in some modern schools. Educators, at least some of them, are beginning to feel that the schools and colleges are top-heavy with theory and light in real life. So here, for instance, is Antioch College, Ohio, with a civil engineer as president, who strikes out in a new way. The students go to college for six weeks, then go out into factories and business houses for six weeks, to do actual work. Then they return to college to their classes for six weeks, then back again into the world of real life. Thus they get some of the kid-dishness and foolishness knocked out of them, and the program of education is kept balanced. Jesus' method was a balanced method. His students were never top-heavy with theory, which is a big, big point. It is right to have one's head in the clouds providing one's feet are on the ground.

II. Peter has a private lesson in faith. Jesus gave his students personal attention. That is everything, if the teacher is a strong personality. Some of the universities are so large now that teaching has to be done in the mass. What can an instructor do with a class of 200 or 500? He can do a good deal, of course, but he is at a

very great disadvantage, and so is the pupil. Happy the student who can snuggle up to some large-minded teacher, and drink in his spirit and purpose. That is genuine education. The 12 disciples did just that, and it made them over forever, all but one. To lose only one out of 12, 8 1/2 per cent, is a very high average. Of the average class graduating from high school how many amount to much? A much lower percentage than in Christ's school. It is not always the pupil's fault, either. Judged from the standpoint of education, Christ was the greatest teacher of history.

III. Peter's confession. The teaching begins to show results. The other day a man told me about his son. The son had been brought up in a Christian home, and was away from home at work, his first job. The father wondered how he would react to the teachings of home. One of the first things he did was to refuse to lie, in selling goods. Said he to the manager, "I will tell the truth about my goods, I will not misrepresent." He lost the job and got a better one. It did the father a world of good. The teachings of years were beginning to show up. Don't you imagine that Christ felt that way, when Peter answered up, and said, "Thou art the Christ"? It sounds like it. He went so far as to say that against that attitude the gates of hell should never prevail. He was not teaching in vain.

IV. Peter at the transfiguration. Whatever else one may say about this man Peter, he had adventures. He went where something was going on. Do you, I, want a bit of excitement about our church life? An occasional thrill or two? We will get it, if we get in line for it. We won't have to go over Niagara in a barrel, as one man did, in the search for thrills, and we won't have to shave a man in a lion's den. Deeply interesting things will come our way.

V. Peter gets into trouble. Did you ever think of it, that the world wants to believe in people's honesty? It does. It is always shocked when a man of good reputation goes wrong. We are always hurt when that happens. We say, "I would not have thought of him, in a hundred years." When Peter denied and played the craven that night, many a man must have felt as if the very bottom had dropped out of things. A few years ago one of the best known ministers in America stood up in his pulpit and confessed that he had defaulted, in the effort to make money. People could not believe it, but they stood by him. He did what was right when he confessed. There is only one way out of a bad deed: confess to man and God and go out to live it down. If restitution is necessary, make restitution. Peter did the best he could to straighten matters out, and atone. What was past was past. From that he went on to a life of highest service and honor.

VI. He heals the cripple. What he had seen the Master doing, he now began to practice. This is the privilege of being a student at the feet of the Great Teacher. We get some of his power and are able to engage in helpful service.

Lesson for June 26—Review: Life and Letters of Peter.  
Golden Text: Matt. 4:19.

## Strength Depends on Water

"Water used in the mixture determines the strength of concrete. Experiments show that the less water used the stronger the concrete," says Walter G. Ward, in charge of extension division of rural engineering at the Kansas State Agricultural College.

The old practice was to mix the cement, sand, and coarse aggregate in a dry condition and then thin with water. The new method is to take a bag of cement, add the required amount of water for the strength of concrete wanted, and then add the sand and aggregate until the concrete is thick enough. All the sand and aggregate may be added that can be worked in and the concrete worked long enough to make it a quaky or jelly-like mass with no excessive water.

Mr. Ward says the best concrete for farm use is made when clean sand and aggregate are used. One bag of cement used with 6 to 7 gallons of water, mixing the cement and water thoroughly and then adding the aggregate necessary to give a thick quaky concrete, will make a good concrete for farm use. The material must be mixed thoroughly for at least 1 1/2 minutes.



PLAN to get away from the farm

home troubles and cares over the 4th of July holidays. There will be two days, during which you can make a fishing or camping trip that will give you great fun and a rest from everyday routine. For camping equipment, fishing tackle and sporting goods drop into the nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store for you will find there the necessities for such a trip and the little extra luxuries that will make your holidays more pleasant.

Be sure that you have a vacuum jar or jug, a camp cook stove, flashlight, and plenty of fishing rods, lines and hooks to pack into your car before you leave. You will be more certain to find the good kinds, those that are never an extravagance, at one of these "tag" stores.

Here's wishing you a lot of fun on this holiday, commemorating the signing of the Declaration of Independence.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Make it your store!

Your  
**Farm Service Hardware and Implement Store**  
Pledged to Render a Real Farm Service.  
as advertised in  
**KANSAS FARMER**



Big Sister



## The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 11)

She went below. Dan'l, writhing in his bunk below old Tichel, who snored above him, heard her cross the cabin and go into Noll's; and the nails on his fingers bit his palms.

The second day after, Dan'l came down into the cabin to find Noll.

"Would you mind coming on deck for a moment, sir?" he asked.

Noll was reading; he looked up resentfully.

"What now, Mr. Tobey? Can't you handle the ship?"

"I want you to see something."

There was a hint of evil in Dan'l's tone. Faith was there, heard, wondered. Noll looked at the mate and bestirred himself.

They went on deck together; and Dan'l pointed forward. Brander was there, by the try-works. Facing him, grouped about him, were four of the crew. Mauger was among them. Brander was talking, and the men were laughing at what he said.

### "I'll Do as You Say"

One of the men looked aft, and saw Dan'l and Noll Wing watching them. The man's face sobered instantly, and he backed away from the group. Brander turned around and saw the captain. Noll called to him:

"Come aft, Mr. Brander!"

Brander came, without haste, yet quickly. Noll Wing and Dan'l Tobey waited for him in silence; they kept silent when he faced them. He met the captain's sullen and angry eyes. His own were unashamed and unafraid.

"What is it, sir?" he asked at last. Noll lowered his big head like a bull.

"What was your talk with the men, there?" he demanded.

Brander smiled.

"The man Hatch tripped on a coil of line and fell. That minded me of a thing that happened on the Thomas Morgan, and I told them of it. A fat greeny caught his foot in the rigging and dived thirty feet overside into the sea. It was a comical thing, sir; and they laughed at it."

"I do not want my mates consorting with the crew," said Noll sulkily; and there was more complaint than accusation in his voice.

"It does no harm to be friendly with the men, sir," Brander replied. "Liking is as good a handle as fear to hold them with."

Old Noll tried to beat down Brander's eyes with his own; but his own were the first to shift. He shrank, the vigor of his anger passed; he was an old man again.

"Damn it, if you'd rather be forward, go there and stay!" he fretted. "Do you want to go back to the fo'c's'le, man?"

"No, sir," Brander said respectfully. "I'll do as you say."

"For God's sake, do," Noll whined. He turned back to the cabin, brushing past Dan'l. "And you, Mr. Tobey—don't bother me with such matters."

Dan'l darted a look at Brander, his eyes glinting.

"I thought it important, sir," he said.

Noll grunted and went below. Dan'l, with a triumphant grin at Brander, followed him. Faith was in the main cabin; she looked at the two seriously.

"What was it, Noll?" she asked.

Noll shook his head fretfully; he stumped past her toward his own cabin.

"The man Brander currying favor forward," he said. "I guess I put a bee in his bonnet!"

"He meant no harm, sir," Dan'l said. "I'm sure of it."

Noll whirled on him.

"Then why did you run to me?"

"So that you might set him right, and put an end to it," said Dan'l. "He's a bit too friendly with the men. It was time he was told."

"Oh, aye!" said Noll wearily. "Come, Faith!"

The door of the after cabin shut behind them; and Dan'l, left alone, smiled at his own thoughts and was content.

There was one circumstance that counted against Brander in the eyes of James Tichel, of Mr. Cox, and of some of the crew. This was the fact that for close on a month after he was made an officer the Sally Sims sighted not one loose whale.

There were fish all about them. During the interval they raised three other whaling craft, and stopped to "gam" with them. Two of the three were cutting in when the Sally sighted them; the third had just finished trying out the blubber of a ninety-barrel bull. But the Sally saw not so much as a spout. Old Tichel, who had the superstitions of the sea in his blood, began to look sidewise at Brander, and whisper that he was a Jonah.

That new moon in whose light Dan'l tried to plead with Faith was another ill omen. Noll Wing, coming on deck the first night the moon appeared, saw it first over his left shoulder when Faith called to him to look. He swung his head to the left, saw the moon, and old Tichel's cry was too late to stop him. Faith laughed at the second mate; Noll grumbled at him. But Tichel clung to his doubts and suspicions; and Willis Cox was converted to belief in them by the indisputable fact that the Sally sighted no whales.

The men on a whaling-vessel have an interest in the cruise. They are not paid for the work they do, nor for the time they spend, but according to the earnings of the vessel. Their salary, or wage, is called a "lay." This ranges from the captain's lay down to that of the greeny. The captain's is

one-twelfth; or at least this was Noll Wing's lay. The greenies on the Sally Sims were on a hundred-and-seventy-fifth lay. Which, being interpreted, means that out of every twelve barrels of oil the Sally brought home, one would belong to the captain; out of every hundred and seventy-five, one would belong to each of the green hands. The captain got one in twelve, the mate one in eighteen, and the second mate got one in twenty-eight, and so the shares ran down the scale.

### An Incentive to Effort

The lays were so arranged that out of every hundred and seventy-five barrels, some fifty-five went to the officers and crew, while the remainder went to the owner to pay the expenses of the voyage and give him his profits—three per cent, or six, or a hundred, as the luck of the cruise might decide. The men of the crew were sure of their money, such as it was, before the owner got his; for it was the custom of old Jonathan Felt to pay off his men at the current price of oil before figuring his own profit or loss.

The effect of this arrangement was to give the mates and the men an incentive to effort. They were acutely interested in the success of the cruise. And by the same token, the ill luck which now beset the Sally tended to fret their tempers and set them growling about their tasks. Some blamed Brander; some blamed Noll Wing; some blamed their luck.

Brander felt the strain as much as any of them. He was, in addition, an untried man; he had not yet had his chance to strike a whale, and that is the final test of a whaler's officers. When he was taken into the cabin and given a boat, he was forced to be content with the poorest material aboard. That is the fourth mate's luck. He had Mauger, the one-eyed man; he had Loum as his harpooner; and to fill out the crew he had three others who were weak hands at the oars and slack at every task.

He set himself to whipping his crew into shape. In the luckless days when the Sally idled with double watches at the mastheads, he used to take his boat off and push the men to their work, training steadily, striving to put pith into them. He was not a man given to the use of his fists, neither had his tongue the acid bite of Dan'l Tobey's; but he had a way of railing at the men good-naturedly, abusing them with a smile, that made them laugh and tug the harder at their oars. He won from them more than they had ever given before. He inspired in them a distinct loyalty, which gave birth, in time, to a pride in their boat that pleased Brander and promised well.

Mauger, in particular, was Brander's shadow and slave. The one-eyed man, who had been turned into a chuckling and harmless nonentity by the captain's blow and kick, found Brander kindly; and he repaid this kindness with a devotion that was marked by every man aboard.

Mauger's devotion was marked, above all, by Noll Wing; and the captain, in whom fear of the one-eyed man was growing like a cancer, dreaded Brander all the more because of it.

One night Noll and Faith were playing cribbage in the after cabin, and the door into the main cabin was open. Faith sat on the seat across the stern, while Noll was in a chair, his back to the door, his knees supporting the board they used as a table. Brander came down from the deck with word that one of the men had cut himself with his clasp-knife; he wanted to go to the medicine-chest in the after cabin for materials to care for the wound.

The sea was turbulent; the Sally was rocking on it; the rigging was creaking, and the timbers of the old craft groaned aloud. This tumult drowned the noise of Brander's footsteps as he came down the ladder and across the main cabin. When he appeared in the doorway behind Noll, Faith saw him. Noll neither saw nor heard till Brander said quietly:

"Sorry to bother you, sir, but—" Noll, whose nerves were shaky, whirled up from his chair. The board slid from his knees, the cards were spilled. His face was ghastly with fright. When he saw Brander, his fright turned to rage.

"Damn you, Brander!" he cried. "Don't you sneak up on me like that again!"

## for a Real Good Bath —



Since '78

Plenty of lather, even in the hardest well water. The pleasant scent of soothing pure pine tar makes a bath with Grandpa's Wonder the finest you've ever taken. A wonderful shampoo. Lasts a long time. At your Dealers', or send 10c for big cake.

Beaver-Remmers-Graham Co.  
Dept. KF-62 Dayton, Ohio

**GRANDPA'S WONDER**  
PINE TAR SOAP

## THE NEW "HEAVY DUTY" Midwest Grain Bin

Rigid All-Steel Construction!



Here's the type bin you have always wanted—the best bin built at any price—now easily obtainable. Rat proof, mold-proof, fire proof, wind, rain and weather safe. Heavy gauge steel, factory fitted and extra heavily braced.

**Hold Your Grain for Highest Market**  
The MIDWEST "Heavy Duty" enables you to store grain and hold for peak prices. Actually improves quality of grain. Pocket this extra profit. We pay freight, **FREE** Send name today for descriptive literature, complete details and low price of this modern MIDWEST bin.

**MIDWEST STEEL PRODUCTS CO.**  
332 Am. Bank Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

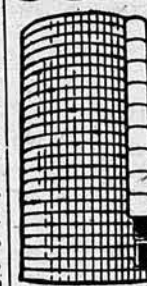


100 Bales Every Hour are a regular occurrence with

## Ann Arbor Hay Balers

Famous everywhere for more and better bales. Patent roller feeder, easy feeding, simple and strong construction. Ask your dealer or write for full information. **Birdsell Mfg. Co., Dept. B, Kansas City, Mo.**

## CONCRETE STAVE SILOS



Erected complete on your farm before we ask you for money. Ask for circular and price list.

**CONCORDIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY**

W. A. Dehner, Mgr.  
Concordia, Kansas

## PLAYFORD CONCRETE STAVE SILOS



and Blizzard Ensilage Cutters

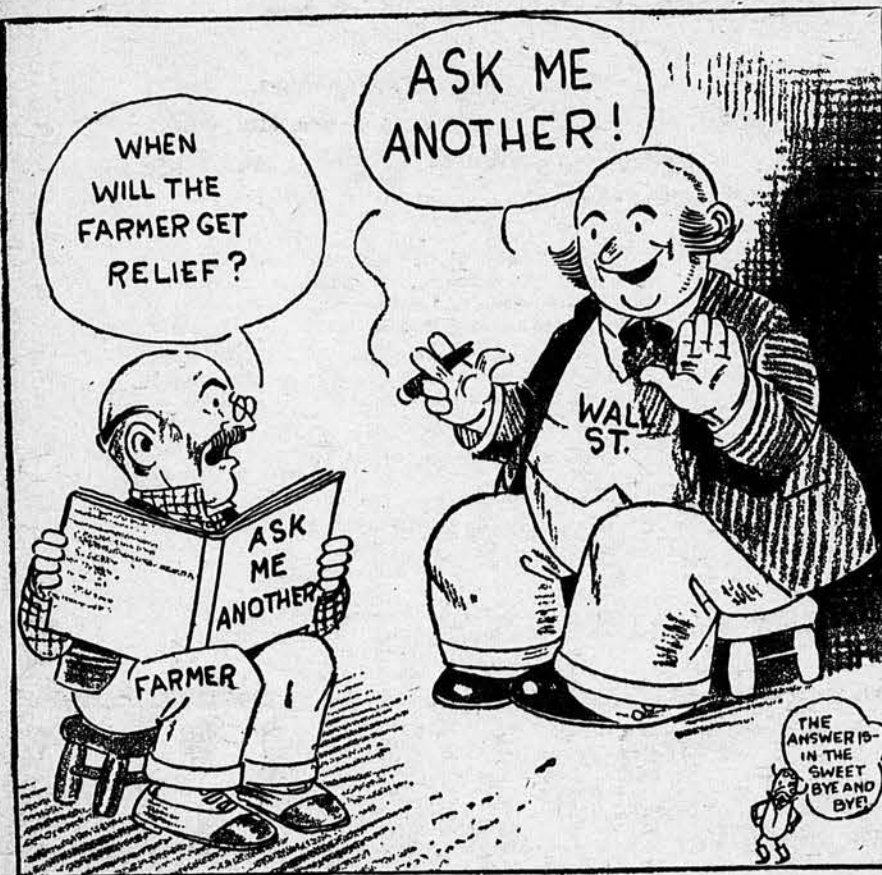
Every stave power tamped and steam cured. The only Concrete Stave Silo with a 15 inch lap at the joint and a glazed stave. Priced right and erected by our experienced men. Material and workmanship fully guaranteed. The Blizzard Ensilage Cutter has many features that you will not get on any other type machine. All gears running in oil and adjustable to insure perfect working after years of use. Heavily built and light running. We personally guarantee the machine to do the work satisfactorily. See this machine before you buy elsewhere. Catalog on request.

Write us for prices and terms on silos and cutters. **Concrete Products Company, Salina, Kan.**

## NATIONAL Hollow TILE SILOS Last FOREVER

Cheap to Install. Free from Trouble. Buy Now. No Blowing in Snowing Down. Immediate Shipment. Steel Reinforcement every course of Tile. Write today for prices. Good territory open for five agents.

**NATIONAL TILE SILO CO.**  
1400 N. A. Long Bldg., KANSAS CITY, MO.  
Get prices on National Metal Grain Bins.





"I'm sorry," Brander said respectfully. "I should have—"

"What do you want?" Noll barked. "Get out of here! Get out of my sight! Don't stand there gawping!"

"I want to get some—"

"I don't give a damn what you want!" Noll cried. "Get up on deck, where you belong—sharp!"

Brander stood his ground. "One of my men has cut his hand pretty badly, sir," he said. "I want some stuff to fix it up."

Noll wavered. He threw up his hands.

"All right! Get what you want. I can't get rid of you any other way. But don't come sneaking up behind me again. I don't like it, Mr. Brander!"

Brander made no reply; he crossed to the medicine-chest and found what he needed. Faith had picked up the fallen board and the cards.

"Sit down, Noll," she said quietly. "We'll deal that hand over again."

Big Noll sat down, watching Brander sidewise. When Brander was gone, Faith asked:

"Why were you startled?"

"I don't like that man," Noll said. "He's too thick with Mauger for me. Mauger'll stick a knife in me some night. He will, Faith!"

Faith shook her head.

"Don't be foolish, Noll! Mauger's not worth being afraid of."

Noll laughed mirthlessly.

"I tell you there's murder in that man," he protested; "and Brander's with him. I've a mind—"

"It's your crib," said Faith, and played a card. "Three!"

Noll mechanically took up the game; but Faith, watching, saw that his eyes were furtively alert for half an hour thereafter.

#### A Dead Whale

On the twenty-fifth day after the death of Mr. Ham, at about ten o'clock on a warm and lazy morning, the man at the foremast head gave tongue to the long hail of the whale fisheries: "Blo-o-o-w! Ah-h-h-h blo-o-o-w!"

The droning cry swept down thru the singing rigging, swept the decks of the Sally, penetrated in to the fo'c's'le, dropped into the cabin, and brought Dan'l Tobey and Noll Wing from sleep to the deck. Faith was already there, sewing in her rocking-chair aft by the wheel. When Dan'l reached the deck he saw her standing with her sewing gathered in her hands, the gold thimble gleaming on her middle finger, watching Brander. Brander was half-way up the main rigging, his glass leveled to the southward.

"Where away?" Noll Wing bellowed to the masthead man.

The man swept a hand to point. Noll climbed up toward Brander, shouting to Mr. Tobey to bring the Sally around toward where the whale had been sighted. The men from the mastheads and the fo'c's'le and all about the deck jumped to their places at the boats to await the command to lower. Brander took the glass from his eye as Noll's weight pulled at the rigging below him, and looked down at the captain, and started to speak; then he changed his mind and waited, glass in hand, while Noll scrutinized the far horizon.

Noll saw a black speck there, and focused his glass and stared. He watched for a spout—watched for minutes on end. None came. The black speck seemed to rise a little, sluggishly, with the swell. He looked up to Brander.

"D'you make a spout?" he asked.

Brander shook his head.

"No, sir."

Noll looked again, and Brander leveled his glass once more. The Sally was making that way now; the speck was almost dead ahead of them, far on the sea. Tiny bits of white were stirring over the black thing, like bits of paper in the wind.

"What do you make of it, Mr. Brander?" Noll asked at last. "A boat? Or a derelict?"

"I make it a dead whale," said Brander.

"No whale," Noll argued. "Rides too high."

"It will be rotten," Brander insisted. "Swollen—full of gas."

They watched a while longer, neither speaking. The light wind that urged them on was falling; the Sally slackened her pace bit by bit; but her own

momentum and some casual drift of the surface water still sent her toward the floating speck. It bulked larger in their glasses.

They were within a mile of it before Noll Wing shut his glass.

"Aye, dead whale," he said disgustedly, and began to descend from the rigging.

Brander dropped lightly after him. Noll stumped past the men at their stations by the boats till he came to Dan'l Tobey.

"Only a dead whale," he told Dan'l. "Let it be!"

Brander, at Noll's heels, asked:

"Do we lower?"

Noll shook his head.

"No," he said sharply.

The disappointment coming on the heels of the hope that had been roused had made him fretful and angry.

"I was thinking—" Brander began.

Noll turned on him querulously.

"Some ships have truck with carrion and dog-meat," he snarled. "Not the Sally! I'll not play buzzard."

Brander smiled.

"It's not pleasant, I know, sir; but aboard the Thomas Morgan we got a bit of ambergris out of such a whale. This one was lean, you saw. It died of a sickness. That's the kind!"

"A man 'd think you like the smell of it, Brander," said Dan'l Tobey with a grin.

"Ambergris is fool's talk," Noll growled. "I've heard tell of it for thirty year, and never saw a lump

bigger than my thumb. Fool's talk, Mr. Brander! Let be!"

He turned away; and Brander and Dan'l stood together, watching as the Sally drifted nearer the dead whale. They could see the feasting sea-birds hovering; once or twice they caught the flash of a leaping body as sharks tore at the carcass. Here and there the blubber showed white where great chunks had been ripped away. They watched, and drifted nearer; and so there came to them presently the smell of it—an unspeakable smell.

#### "Worth \$300 a Pound"

The men caught it first in the bow. Dan'l and Brander heard their first cries of disgust before the slowly drifting air brought the odor aft. Five minutes later it had engulfed the ship, penetrated even into the cabin. Noll got a whiff of it; he stuck his head up out of the companion and bellowed: "Mr. Tobey, get the Sally out o' range of that!"

"Not a breath of wind, sir," Dan'l replied. He went toward the companion as Noll stepped out on deck; and he grinned with malicious inspiration. "Mr. Brander likes the smell of it, sir. Why not send him off to tow it out of range?"

Noll nodded fretfully.

"All right, all right! Send him!"

When Dan'l gave the order, Brander assented briskly.

"I'll take a boarding-knife with me, if you don't object, sir," he said.

Dan'l chuckled. He was enjoying himself hugely.

"I'd suggest a clothes-pin, Mr. Brander," he said.

He stood aft and watched Brander and his men drop their boat and put away and row toward the lean carcass of the dead whale, a quarter-mile away. The jeers of the seamen forward pursued them.

Dan'l got his glass to-enjoy watching Brander and his crew tow the whale out of the Sally's neighborhood. The men worked hard, and Dan'l said to Cap'n Wing:

"They're in haste to be thru, you'll see, sir."

Once the tow was under way it moved swiftly. Men on the Sally breathed again. Then, after a time, they saw that Brander and his men had stopped rowing and brought their boat alongside the whale. Dan'l's glass revealed Brander digging and hacking at the carcass with the boarding knife.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

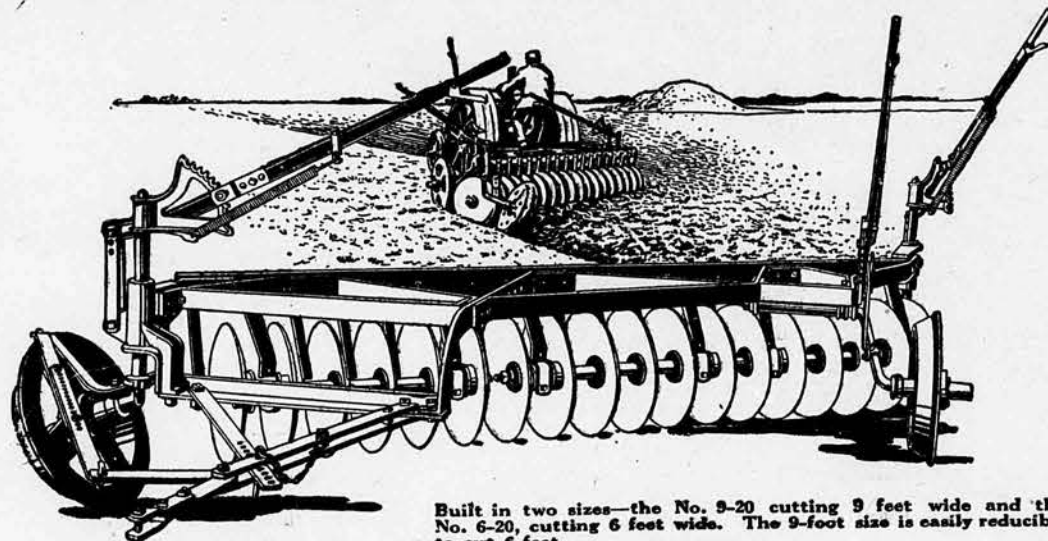
#### A Family Problem

A boy and his sister were on their way to Sunday school. They were met by their teacher, who inquired about the size of their family.

The boy said: "I have as many brothers as I have sisters."

The girl said: "I have twice as many brothers as I have sisters."

From these facts the teacher could tell how many boys and girls there were in the family. Can you?



Built in two sizes—the No. 9-20 cutting 9 feet wide and the No. 6-20, cutting 6 feet wide. The 9-foot size is easily reducible to cut 6 feet.

## It's a John Deere

### The High-Quality Disk Tiller That Prepares Wheatland at Low Cost

It is built in the John Deere way that every farmer likes. It is built to give better results for those wheat-growers who like the time-saving, disk-tilling method of preparing wheatland. It's a real, high-quality, big-capacity John Deere money-saver.

Be ready with this John Deere Disk Tiller this year.

Get into the stubble with it, right after the harvester, before the hot sun has caused excessive evaporation.

Put the ground in the right condition to conserve moisture, prevent soil-blowing and make plant food available for the next crop.

You will prepare from 20 to about 40 acres every day, the amount depending upon which size of the John Deere Disk Tiller you use.

Think of the labor costs you can save by getting that capacity. You know that producing at lower cost means just as much to you as selling at a higher price.

You will like the way the John Deere Disk Tiller bites down into hard ground, cuts its full rated width and works all the soil at uniform depth.

You will like its light-draft, its easy handling, its great strength and its adjustability to hard or loose ground.

Be sure to see the John Deere Disk Tiller at your John Deere dealer's.

Write for free booklet telling all the facts about the John Deere Disk Tiller. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for Booklet TE-311.

**JOHN DEERE**  
MOLINE, ILL.  
**THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS**



O.C. THOMPSON  
MANAGER

## Protective Service



Membership in the Protective Service is confined to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze subscribers. Free service is given to members consisting of adjustment of claims and advice on legal, marketing, insurance and investment questions, and protection against swindlers and thieves. If anything is stolen from your farm while you are a subscriber and the Protective Service sign is posted on your farm, we will pay a reward of \$50.00 for the capture and conviction of the thief.

### Stock You Buy With an Insurance Policy Will Never Make You Rich

**H**AVE any insurance agents called on you recently and told you that all you have to do to get rich is to buy an insurance policy and take a few shares of stock in the company? If you have bought insurance stock with a policy and expect the stock to make you rich within a few years I am afraid you are going to be sadly disappointed.

One agent representing a Kansas insurance company which sells stock in the company with policies had the nerve to tell a member of the Protective Service recently that 10 shares of the company's stock, which now has a par value of \$1 a share, will be worth \$7,000 to \$15,000 within 10 years, according to a letter received from the member. Any agent who makes a statement of that kind knows he is not telling the truth. If the men who control this insurance company had any idea the stock of the company will be worth 700 to 1,500 times its present value within 10 years or even 25 years, you may be sure they would not be offering any of the stock for sale.

Most newly organized companies making more than 8 per cent are considered good investments, and there are many that are not making 8 per cent. One of the oldest and most successful companies in Kansas that sold stock with its policies started in business in 1919. When the company began business the stock had a par value of \$10 a share. It is said the stock now has a value of approximately \$13 a share. The company is operated by experienced insurance men, and is said to be sound and unusually successful. If the stock of this company has increased only \$3 a share in eight years you can see how absurd it is to believe the stock of a new company can increase in value 700 to 1,500 times in 10 years. If the new company, whose stock now has a par value of \$1 a share, does as

well as the company which started in 1919, the \$1 stock will be worth approximately \$1.35 a share at the end of eight years. Instead of being worth \$7,000 to \$15,000 at the end of 10 years the 10 shares of stock are more likely to be worth about \$13.50.

It is said there are five Kansas Life Insurance companies now selling stock with insurance policies. The plan is to sell the policyholder one share of stock for each \$1,000 of insurance. If you buy a \$5,000 policy, then you can take five shares of stock in the company. The agent may tell you the stock will cost you nothing, but that is not true. The stock usually is sold to policyholders at from two to three times its par value. If the stock has a par value of \$10 you probably will have to pay from \$20 to \$30 a share for it. When the policy is issued the shares of stock are put in trust to be paid for out of the premium dividends on the policy. When the dividends have reached a sufficient amount to pay for the shares the stock is issued to you, and you continue to pay the premiums on your policy for its full term.

#### How Stock Is Sold

The insurance issued by the companies selling stock with their policies is no doubt just as good as insurance in any other company with the same financial resources, but any man who buys insurance stock with his policy and expects the stock to make him rich is very apt to be greatly disappointed. Instead of buying stock with the premium dividends they can be used to increase the amount of insurance carried or to reduce the amount of the premium each year.

Many insurance agents have caused an endless amount of trouble for themselves, their companies and policyholders by misrepresenting facts about their companies and the policies issued

by the companies. The large number of letters received by the Protective Service asking for facts about insurance companies and statements made by their agents are substantial evidence that Kansas must be full of insurance agents who have little regard for the truth. Conditions became so bad that the 1927 legislature put a special section in the new insurance law requiring every agent selling insurance in Kansas to be licensed by the commissioner of insurance. The law provides that when an agent misrepresents facts about his company or policies issued by the company, or misrepresents facts about other companies or policies issued by those companies, the commissioner of insurance may revoke the agent's license and stop him from doing business in Kansas.

This law will not hurt the honest and reliable agent, but it will put the crooked agent out of business. Agents who have been selling insurance by making misleading statements will have to tell the truth about the companies they represent and the policies issued by the companies, or quit selling insurance.

#### Law Protects Policy Buyer

The new insurance law went into effect June 1, 1927. Many agents who have been in the habit of getting business by making misleading statements probably will find it hard to change their ways suddenly and begin telling the truth, but every agent will have to tell the truth and conduct his business honestly or lose his license. Commissioner Baker has told the Protective Service that he is going to see that the law is strictly enforced. "This law was needed for the protection of the citizens of Kansas who buy insurance, and I am sure it soon will put a stop to misrepresentation by dishonest agents," said Commissioner Baker. "Agents who are doing business honestly should have no fear of the law. Of course, it is impossible to prevent misunderstandings, as insurance is a very complicated business. We have found that where an honest agent has a misunderstanding with a policyholder, the agent is always ready to correct the error. The honest agent considers the policyholder as his customer and friend and wants to help him in every way possible.

Every man with a family should carry some life insurance, and every farmer will find fire, accident and crop insurance valuable protection. The important things are to know you are getting the kind of insurance you pay for and that the company is reliable. When you take insurance be sure you understand all the terms of the contract and the policy. A complete understanding will save you time and worry and may save you much money.

No doubt many folks who have wanted insurance have hesitated to buy because of a feeling that they did not know which agents to trust. It is best to check up on statements made by insurance agents, for despite the new law there will be some agents who will continue to try to make sales by misrepresentations. When you doubt the statement of any agent let us check up for you and get the facts. The Protective Service wants to help you. Send us your questions on insurance and we will answer them for you without cost.

*O.C. Thompson*

#### Premium Books Ready

Premium books of the Kansas Free Fair, to be held in Topeka, September 12 to 17, are available. A large premium list is offered for exhibitors of crops and livestock. Copies of the premium book may be obtained by sending a postcard request to A. P. Burdick, Secretary, Kansas Free Fair, Topeka.

#### Our Best Three Offers

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

Wonderful creatures! This summer they keep cool in the same skimpy clothes that kept them warm last winter.

## HASTINGS Metal Grain Bin

Most Durable Bin Money Can Buy



Hastings Bin No. 1 still new after 17 yrs. continuous hard use. Good for 17 yrs. more.

**FREE Book**

Repay Cost First Season. Often earns its cost within the first year used. Improved grain, saved grain and getting peak prices does it. When your wheat is sold, shell corn into it—get DOUBLE profits. See the Hastings before you buy. Capacities 600 and 1000 bu. Ask your dealer, or write us for FREE BOOK and prices. Hastings Equity Grn. Bin Mfg. Co., Dept. 351, Hastings, Neb.

### Easy Way to Get Rid of Rats

Inexpensive Home System Knocks 'Em Winding—Easy to Use—They Leave Overnight

Rats are more dangerous than disease! They kill livestock, spread disease germs and eat their weight in gold! At last a chemist has discovered a simple remedy that works like magic. You can rid your whole premises of these dangerous pests overnight. Rats seek this delicious remedy, eat it greedily—and leave the house to die outdoors! No offensive odors. Users say it gets amazing results.

The discoverer of this new remedy is so sure that it will quickly rid your place of rats that he offers to send a full size \$2 package at the wholesale price of only \$1.30. Send no money; simply mail your name and address to Bam Chemical Co., 464 First Ave., Columbus, Ga., and the remedy will be sent immediately. After a week's use, if your rats haven't disappeared, the remedy costs you nothing. This guarantee is ironclad. Write now.

### \$20 for your old Separator

Trade in your old machine on an improved Sharples Tubular. Why worry along with an old separator that is losing cream when this improved Sharples will give you heavy, uniform cream and as clean a skim as ever accomplished?

New positive jet, leak-proof feed. All the best features of the old Tubular with many new improvements. Before you repair or buy, investigate our liberal trade-in offer and new low prices. Write today.

THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Dept. H West Chester, Pa.

Leading Hotel of Lincoln, Neb.  
250 Rooms, 200 Baths  
\$1.50 to \$3.50  
**Hotel Lincoln**  
"Unchanging Rates are Posted in Every Eppley Room"

**Iceless Refrigerator**  
Keeps food fresh and sweet without ice. Costs nothing to operate—lasts a lifetime. Lowers into well, basement or special excavation. Easily and quickly installed. Costs less than a season's ice bill. Every home needs it. Two types—windless and evaporation. Write for free folder. Agents Wanted.  
**EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY**  
601 N. 7th St., Washington, Iowa

## LUMBER 25% or More Saving

to you. Don't even consider buying until you have our estimate by return mail. Send us complete list of your needs. No money down. We ship quick and pay the freight.

**FARMERS LUMBER CO.**  
24th and Boyd Streets OMAHA, NEBRASKA

### Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over, will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed. Inset upon

**DAISY FLY KILLER** from your dealer.

**HAROLD SOMERS** Brooklyn, N. Y.

### LIGHTNING HAY BALERS

**HORSE POWER BELT POWER**

Combined Press and Engine

Write us

**KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.**

KANSAS CITY, MO.

**SPECIALISTS in Attractive Farm Letterheads**

Write for Samples

**Copper Engraving** Artists. Engravers. Dept. M. TOPEKA-WICHITA



An Ounce of Clean-Up is Worth a Pound of Swatting



## Lyon Has a Club Meet

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Despite the showers of Saturday afternoon, June 11, Lyon County Capper Pig and Poultry Club members and several of their friends got together at the home of Mrs. Lottie Parsons. Mrs. Parsons is doing contest work with her farm flock, and her children, Ramon and Carol, are in the pig club. There are nine pigs in the litter Carol entered in the contest, and Ramon's sow has eight. The children care for the pigs themselves, and they keep records of their expenses, income and profit. Besides doing this they watch the market reports, and already have a plan of procedure which they believe will make them the best profits in their pig club work.

Members of the club living at Olpe were unable to come to the meeting, but another meeting will be held near them July 4. The club manager attended the meeting at Allen and will attend the one at Olpe, if possible. On his visits to the clubs, the club manager explains the contests, outlines the work for new members, and enrolls many of the guests at the meeting.

A light shower Saturday afternoon cooled the air, and Oh, how fine we felt when we gathered out on the lawn at the Parsons home! Everybody had a piece to speak, and the rest of us just sat on the lawn and listened. Then Mrs. Parsons served ice cream in cones. Folks, it wasn't one of that kind of meetings at which a polished member can show his clubmates their errors in etiquette. But it was one of that kind of good times farm folks have, and everybody is free of fear of making a break. Did you ever slide down the hay in a hay loft? We did that, and swung in the rope that draws the hay into the mow. Somehow that was different from the games boys and girls play at school, and at most of their parties, and we enjoyed it.

Enrollment has closed for all departments except the small pig club. Every boy or girl between the ages of 10 and 18 years is eligible to join the Capper Pig Club. The entry for the small pig contest is a registered gilt pig. The pig may be taken at weaning time. Boys and girls will not find it difficult to purchase a small gilt for club work this summer, because they are not selling high. Then the gilt will be raised for sow and litter club work next year. Many of the gilts from spring litters soon will be weaned. Say, boys and girls get some of these pigs, and be ready for a sow and litter contest next year. Besides in the Capper club you can earn prizes while raising your gilt.

Club members might make their clubs grow by selling some of their finest gilts to boys and girls in their communities, and by asking them to join the small pig club now. That will be keeping good stock you raise right at home, and will give many more boys and girls an opportunity to be members of the Capper Pig Club. I feel certain that it was not made clear that enrollment in the small pig club will be open all summer, so we are announcing it here.

## Increasing the Output

Nothing in economics in the United States recently has had more favorable comment than the increase generally in manufacturing industries and public utilities, particularly railroads, of product a man. The railroads in the last two or three years in this respect have made a remarkable record, not only getting their operating ratios down to pre-war levels and in many cases lower, but also in doing more work with actually fewer employees.

A bulletin just issued by the Census Bureau on manufactures is devoted to this subject of increased output a worker. It confirms the general fact of remarkable recent progress, but at the same time in its analysis of the facts and reasons for them does not hold out the theory that American industrial organization and management have got to the place where this improvement can be counted on as a constant factor. The bureau points out that "in times of depression, curtailment in production generally exceeds reduction in employment, and therefore output a person is small." This happened in the violent reaction of 1920-21, but the bureau remarks that "because of the post-war readjustments under way in 1919 the efficiency

of industry in that year, likewise, was lowered, with a consequent reduction in output. For this and other reasons," it states, "the increase noted since 1919 is abnormal."

In fact, two sets of factors are cited as causing a larger product in proportion to employment, the first relating to changes within given industries and plants, and the second to changes in the industrial structure taken as a whole. The first includes more mechanical power and machine work, new labor-saving devices, mass production of standardized articles, as in the automobile industry, and economies in methods and management. The other is due to shifting of capital from industries dependent chiefly on labor to others "more susceptible of mechanization and of mass production." Motor vehicles and oil refining are especially mentioned, and the substitution of new

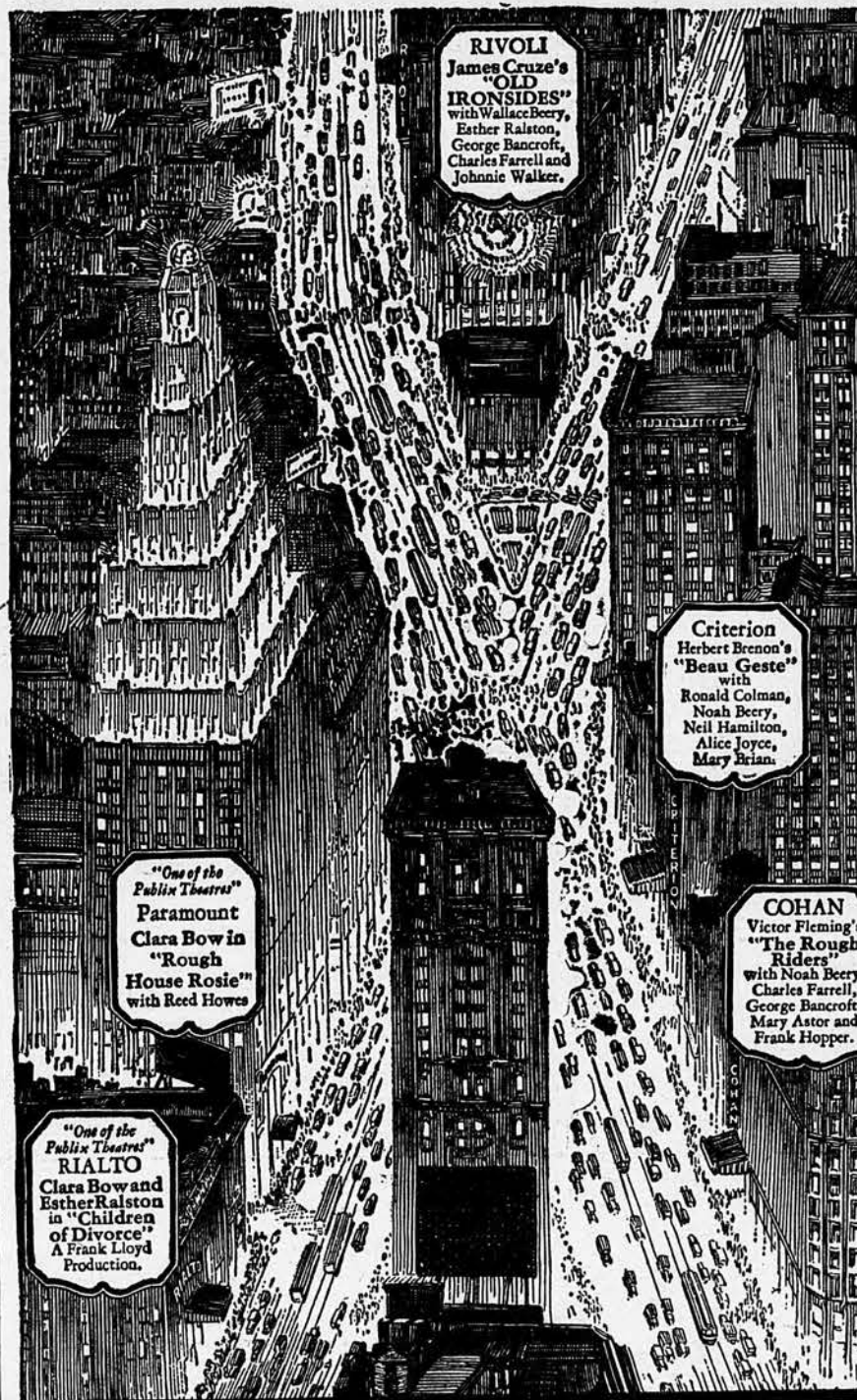
products for old, as cement for lumber, brick and stone, by-product coke for bee-hive coke, cigars for cigars and canned goods and baker's bread for household products.

Tables printed in the bulletin show in the case of lumber that other articles are rapidly displacing it. Its gross output is less today than 20 years ago, according to the bulletin, as well as the number of persons employed and the mechanical horsepower. Iron and steel products, on the other hand, have increased 75 per cent in this time in output, horsepower has nearly doubled, while persons employed increased a little over 60 per cent. The greatest increase is in chemicals and chemical products, which has been uninterrupted for the last 30 years, showing increases from 1899 of 117 per cent on persons employed, 365 per cent in output and 571 per cent in primary horse-

power. In tobacco fewer persons are employed than 30 years ago, while horsepower has increased 89 per cent and output 169 per cent. Naturally motor vehicles have made the greatest advance, being new, but while since 1899 the mechanical power used has grown by 1,262 per cent and output by 4,686 per cent, numbers of persons employed have increased only 326 per cent.

Taking all manufactures, the bulletin reports that their product since 1899 has grown 180 per cent, while persons employed have increased 90 per cent. In this time output a person has expanded 50 per cent, and the remarkable fact in this increase is that 40 of the 50 per cent occurred since 1919.

An advertisement for a lecturer says he "speaks straight from the shoulder." Too bad some of these talks can't originate a little higher up.



## Paramount lights Broadway —and the Broadways of the World!

"Broadway welcomes you to New York." In Times Square, gateway to the great white way, a giant electric sign welcomes you to the most famous street in the world. The Paramount Theatre, luxurious home of Paramount Pictures, echoes "welcome" and four times more in this lane of pleasure the great lights of a theatre showing Paramount Pictures only blazon their message of cheer—"Abandon care all ye who enter here." Paramount lights Broadway!

Like moths to a flame come thousands, drawn to these theatres by the lure of the Paramount name and the great Paramount stars whose names shine over them. But for these thousands there are millions who never see Broadway who thrill to the same pictures and the same names without even leaving home.

"Broadway welcomes you to New York." But even if you never come, its pleasures are yours to enjoy no matter where you are because Paramount—the name that lights Broadway, lights the Broadways of the world!



## You Will Enjoy These Paramount Pictures

It  
Stranded in Paris  
Man of the Forest  
Blonde or Brunette  
Paradise for Two  
The Potters  
Let It Rain  
Love's Greatest Mistake

A Kiss in a Taxi  
The Mysterious Rider  
Casey at the Bat  
Blind Alleys  
Evening Clothes  
Cabaret  
The Telephone Girl  
Fashions for Women

The Quarterback  
The Eagle of the Sea  
So's Your Old Man  
The Great Gatsby  
Everybody's Acting  
We're in the Navy Now  
The Popular Sin  
The Canadian

# Paramount Pictures

PARAMOUNT FAMOUS LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., Paramount Bldg., New York

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's  
the best show in town!"



## Farm Crops and Markets

### The Coming of Warmer Weather Has Put Pep Into All Kansas Farm Crops

**T**HE coming of warmer weather has done much to put more pep into the growth the crops are making. At best this has been a late season—at the worst, especially farther east in the Corn Belt, it may bring a real debacle along in the fall with soft corn. But it has been favorable generally for grass and the legumes, except where dry weather has been the rule. The growth of grass in the Flint Hills has been ideal.

Despite all the grief which the wheat crop has encountered, it seems certain that Kansas will produce a crop of way over 100 million bushels. And as the prospect for a huge yield declined the price went up. Evidently the boys who were talking of "another year of 80-cent wheat" have a new guess coming.

The general business outlook over the country appears to be substantial, although the volume is off as compared to a year ago. In the opinion of the chief economist of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, seasonal recession is the dominant note in business, with most records indicating about the normal summer decline. What the fall will bring is becoming a matter of broad interest, but the current situation contains so many complications that one guess is about as good as another. Corporate earnings for the first five months of the year compare unfavorably with those of the corresponding periods of 1925 and 1926. Very marked improvement in general business accordingly will be necessary thru the second half if the returns for the year as a whole are to afford favorable comparisons with two preceding years.

The automobile industry, which up to the present time seems to be running about 10 per cent behind last year, expects a substantial increase in activity in the next month or so, and production in the second half larger than that in the first. This presupposes a substantial enlargement in production schedules of Ford and Dodge, and the maintenance of prevailing operating rates in plants which have been on near-capacity bases most of the year to date. The exports demand for motor cars is increasing with the progress of European reconstruction.

A sharp decline in the unfilled orders of the United States Steel Corporation has carried its forward business down to the lowest figure since 1910, but the changes which have come over buying methods in the meantime make this figure a poor indicator both of the trend of events in the steel industry and in business in general. Steel ingot production in May made a decline of about 2 per cent from April, leaving the industry as a whole at the beginning of this month on an operating basis of perhaps 75 per cent of capacity. The feature of the current steel demand is the predominance of small orders. The price situation is still uncertain with concessions in some fields and advances in others. The Iron Age composite price of pig iron and finished steel showed no change for last week, while that of the Iron Trade Review, based upon 14 leading iron and steel products, advanced from \$36.40 to \$36.72.

The cotton manufacturing industry reports improvement, with second quarter earnings certain to show a substantial gain over those of the first. The low price of the raw material combined with introduction of a broad list of economies in production accounts for its improved position.

#### More Money For the Southwest?

Government crop reports for June are not encouraging, but the recent advance in the price of cotton and corn is hailed as a constructive business factor in the South and West. The failure of crop prices, however, to advance upon publication of the adverse reports was a fairly clear indication that the sharp increases of the preceding week were largely speculative. And since the data upon which the Government report was based were collected, the condition both of wheat and corn has improved.

The mercantile reviews are more optimistic with the arrival of warm weather. Retail trade has been somewhat below normal in some sections, is expanding in spite of recession in important manufacturing industries and continuance of the coal strike.

The stock market has seen an admixture of advances and declines and no real change in the position of the price level. Another increase in brokers' loans carried that form of borrowing close to its peak. Extension by the Treasury of the conversion date on Second Liberties was accepted in the market as a bearish sign, and as indicating, perhaps, that the Treasury has overestimated the easiness of the current credit situation. Money rates remain steady, with call funds fluctuating between 4 and 4½, and time funds between 4½ and 4¾ per cent.

From many points of view the Baltimore & Ohio stock offering of almost 67 million dollars is the most interesting financial announcement of the year. Ever since the close of the war the railroads have been urging the importance of a broad market for their shares as a means of rehabilitation, and now that time the B. & O. will offer this large block of stock at \$107.50. The response to this offering will indicate not only the position of the rails in the mind of the investment public, but also is likely to throw new light on the general credit market, which up to the present time this year has absorbed 3½ billions of new capital issues.

#### Fewer Eggs From China?

Lack of transportation facilities has handicapped greatly the delivery of eggs to the Chinese egg factories in Shanghai,

Hankow and Nanking, and as a result the operations of these concerns have been reduced considerably, according to a report just received in the United States Department of Agriculture from Agricultural Commissioner Nyhus at Shanghai.

Railways are not operating, Yangtze River vessels are few and the hazard of being commandeered by the military keeps junk boats from sailing on the canals. Some Shanghai firms have rented vessels to bring to Shanghai eggs they had collected at Yangtze River ports. Supplies for Shanghai now are coming mainly from ocean ports, as interior transportation is too uncertain to warrant collection of cargoes at river ports. No improvement is in sight prior to closing down for hot weather.

Frozen egg products are made almost exclusively in large factories in the port cities of Shanghai, Hankow, Nanking, Tientsin and Tsingtao. Production in Shanghai probably has been cut in half, from information at hand, and for all China, likewise, the production of frozen goods for 1927 may not exceed 50 per cent. The United States takes about 15 per cent of China's output of frozen products, with Great Britain taking most of the remainder.

The largest frozen egg producing concern in China is not operating at present in Hankow or Nanking. The Nanking plant of this firm was looted and reported wrecked to such an extent that it could not run even if supplies were available. The Tientsin unit is working at normal capacity. A few German factories in Shanghai are running, while all plants in Shanghai are handling what eggs they can secure.

Dried albumen and yolk are made chiefly in native factories in the interior. As a result of an agreement among the people in the trade, only a small part of these factories are working. Lack of transportation facilities to bring in coal stopped the operation of many factories that had not procured fuel supplies before February 1. Troops are occupying some of the heaviest producing areas. Some opinions give lower figures, but 50 per cent approximates the 1927 prospect for production of albumen and yolk. The United States takes about 25 per cent of China's exports of dried albumen and yolk, with Great Britain taking about 50 per cent.

Prices for dried albumen, as reported by Mr. Nyhus, during the second week of May were 70 to 71 cents a pound c. l. f. New York, June and July delivery, but prospects for getting stocks were so poor that firms having dried albumen were holding for higher prices. When accumulations in Europe and New York have been worked off, traders feel that albumen quotations to the United States will approach \$1 a pound. Spray yolk was quoted at 45 cents a pound and native dry yolk at 40 to 42 cents a pound c. l. f. New York. The market in Europe was reported distinctly stronger than in the United States. Frozen whole egg prices were 16½ to 17 cents a whole egg c. l. f. Atlantic ports. European prices were expected to improve in view of the short production in China and the dependency of Great Britain upon Chinese exports, Mr. Nyhus's report states.

Exports of frozen and dried egg products to the United States from China in 1926 amounted to about 14,613,000 pounds, valued at \$5,118,000, according to figures compiled in the Department of Agriculture. No later Chinese export statistics are available, but United States import figures indicate that the imports of egg products from China during the first four months of the present year amounted to 6,777,000 pounds, as compared with 3,682,100 pounds in the corresponding period of 1926. The United Kingdom, which is the largest taker of Chinese eggs, imported about 28 million pounds of egg products from that country

during the first four months of 1927, as against 19 million pounds in 1926. Germany imported 5 million pounds of egg products from China in the first three months of 1927, as compared with 2,800,000 pounds in 1926. These figures indicate that the Chinese trade in egg products during the first part of the present year was on a considerably higher level than in 1926, but in view of the decreased production indicated by Mr. Nyhus, it seems likely that there will be a considerable reduction in exports during the remainder of 1927.

**Atchison**—Cool and wet weather has been a drawback for corn. There is some rust in the grain crops. We have had too much rain. Corn, 82c; wheat, \$1.32; cream, 40c; eggs, 16c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. A. Lange.

**Barber**—We had a much needed rain recently, which was of great advantage to spring crops. Good progress has been made with harvest; the yield is about equal to that of last year. There has been some hail damage. The weather has been cold for spring crops. Pastures are in fine condition.—J. W. Bibb.

**Brown**—We have been having too much rain recently. But corn is in fairly good condition. Oats should produce excellent yields. Wheat is doing fairly well, but some rust is reported. Pastures are fine. Hogs, \$8.25; eggs, 18c; cream, 36c; corn, 85c; oats, 45c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Cloud**—Farmers have been busy planting fields to corn which had been in oats, that crop having been destroyed by hail. Frequent rains keep the soil in good condition for the germination of seed. The harvest likely will be light. Pastures are good, but feed for teams and hogs is scarce and high-priced. New potatoes are being used.—W. H. Plumly.

**Cowley**—Harvest has started—wheat was injured somewhat by the winds and storms of April. Oats will give good yields. Row crops have not made a good growth, and they are late. Pastures have made a fine growth, and livestock is doing well. Fruit will not be very plentiful this year.—E. A. Millard.

**Crawford**—We have been having good rains. Fine progress has been made with harvest. Corn is growing rapidly. Butterfat, 35c; eggs, 14c.—W. Blair.

**Douglas**—Farmers have been getting their binders ready for harvest. Mice have been doing considerable damage to sweet corn; some folks have replanted this crop two or three times. Cherries are unusually large, and are selling for \$3 a bushel. Eggs, 15c.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—A fine rain fell here recently, which was of great help to the feed crops. Wheat was helped some by the additional moisture, but most of the crop was too far gone to develop much. Harvest will start soon. Wheat, \$1.36; corn, 95c; cream, 35c; eggs, 14c; hens, 12c to 15c; springs, 18c to 20c.—W. E. Pravel.

**Finney**—The weather has been cool and cloudy, with some rain, which has supplied considerable moisture that has been of real help to the growing crops. Grass is green, and cattle are doing well. Harvest is just starting. Early fruit is beginning to ripen. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, \$1; kafir and milo, \$1.70 a cwt.; butter, 35c; hens, 15c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Ford**—We had a heavy rain recently which will delay harvest for some time. Hail did considerable damage to the crop—some fields were almost destroyed, and in these farmers are now listing and plowing the land in preparation for next year's crop. The weather since the rain has been cool and cloudy. Feed crops are now making a better growth; potatoes and gardens also are doing well.—John Zurbuchen.

**Harvey**—We had a good rain recently, which gave the growing crops some needed moisture. Wheat harvest is starting. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, \$1; kafir, 94c; oats, 48c; butter, 35c; eggs, 12c; potatoes, 90c a peck; cabbage, 12c a pound.—H. W. Prouty.

**Jewell**—We have had considerable rain in this county recently; almost all of it went into the soil, and this is where it will be of great benefit to crops. Wheat and oats have made an excellent recovery, and will produce more than a half crop. The second crop of alfalfa has made a fine start. The

alfalfa sown this spring is doing well, and most of the fields have a good stand. There is a fine prospect for a high potato yield, although the bugs have been causing considerable trouble. With corn more than \$1 a bushel and hogs under \$8 the hog raisers and feeders are not so optimistic over the future.—Vernon Collier.

**Lyon**—We had two good rains recently, which supplied some moisture which has been mighty helpful. Most of the first cutting of alfalfa has been baled; the second cutting will be ready to harvest about July 1. Most of the corn fields have a good stand. Pastures are in fine condition, and livestock is doing well. The wheat fields should produce an excellent yield.—E. R. Griffith.

**Marshall**—Wheat and oats are headed and give every indication of producing large crops—there are some wheat fields in the county that should make 40 bushels an acre. We have had plenty of moisture, but the weather has been too cool for corn, so it is likely that the crop will be rather late. Perhaps the wet weather will "do away" with the Chinch bugs—at least we all hope so. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 90c; cream, 38c; eggs, 14c; oats, 40c; cherries, 7c a lb.—J. D. Stosz.

**Ness**—We have had plenty of rain recently; the yield of wheat will be light, however. Oats are poor. Corn has a good stand and the crop is doing nicely. Much of the kafir was replanted. The alfalfa is making a rank growth. Some of the wheat fields were plowed under for other crops.—James McMill.

**Osage**—We have had considerable rain recently, which has delayed corn cultivating a good deal. The crop is 8 inches high and the plants have a fine color; there is a good stand of kafir. Prairie hay is farther advanced than usual, and some has been cut for immediate needs. The first cutting of alfalfa was large, and of good quality. The cool weather has done no injury to wheat, oats and potatoes; with favorable weather from now on it would yet be possible to produce satisfactory yields of corn and kafir.—H. L. Ferris.

**Phillips**—Crop conditions are good, as the soil contains plenty of moisture—we had more than 6 inches of rain in the last month. The weather has been cool, however, and warmer weather is needed to allow the crops to make a rapid growth. Farm prices are high, but the folks have little produce to sell. Pastures are doing well, and cattle are making an excellent growth. Wheat is in good condition. This probably will be a good season here from the agricultural standpoint.—J. B. Hicks.

**Pratt and Kiowa**—Wheat yields will be about normal and it is likely that the quality will be good. There should be enough labor to take care of the harvest properly. Much of the barley has been harvested. Spring crops are doing well. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is making a fine growth.—Art McAnaney.

**Republic**—We have been having some heavy rains recently, which have caused some of the wheat on the low land to lodge. Corn is doing well and the second growth of alfalfa is coming along rapidly. Sudden showers have been hard on the young chicks, and have resulted in some losses. Wheat is maturing rapidly, and with favorable weather the harvest will begin about July 1.—Alex E. Davis.

**Rice**—Recent rains thru the county have been of great help to the wheat crop, and it has filled well; these have delayed harvest somewhat, however. All crops are in fine condition. There is one of the best prospects in years for a big potato yield. The 4-H clubs of the county attended the annual roundup recently at Manhattan. Livestock is doing well, except that flies have caused more trouble than usual for so early in the season. Wheat, \$1.30; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 15c; hens, 14c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Riley**—There has been plenty of rain recently, but the temperatures have been rather low for June. Corn is mostly free from weeds, but it has been making only a slow growth—part of the crop, on the lower fields, had to be replanted. Pastures, meadows and alfalfa have been making an excellent growth. Insects have done little damage to crops. Corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.30; eggs, 13c; hogs, \$8.25.—P. O. Hawkinson.

**Rush**—What wheat is left for harvest is filling well. Oats and barley are doing well. Corn and grain sorghums have rather poor stands. Pastures and livestock are making satisfactory progress. There is an abundance of moisture for present needs. A few public sales are being held. There is no scarcity of labor as yet. Wheat, \$1.40; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 13c.—William Crotinger.

**Russell**—Wheat has been doing better since the recent rains came. The Smoky River has been high, due to the heavy rainfall farther west. Pastures are in fine condition, and cattle are doing well. There is an increasing amount of activity in the oil fields. Wheat, \$1.34; eggs, 14c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

**Sedgwick**—We have been having plenty of rain recently, which was of real help to the growing crops. Wheat is making good yields—considerable progress has been made with harvest. There is no harvest hand problem this year; we have plenty of help. Corn is making a slow growth, and the stand is very uneven. The second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. The stand of Sudan grass is poor. Corn, \$1; kafir, 90c; hens, 15c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 35c.—W. J. Roof.

**Wabunsee**—We have had plenty of moisture, but the cool weather has delayed the growth of crops. A large amount of corn and kafir has been replanted. Wheat, oats, alfalfa and wild hay are doing well. Potato bugs and Chinch bugs are doing some damage. Corn will be very late this year. Cattle are doing well on pasture. Eggs, 14c; hens, 14c; corn, 82c.—G. W. Hartner.

**Washington**—The first cutting of alfalfa has been harvested; the crop on some fields was rather short. Wheat and oats have been making a fine growth. We had a good rain recently, which has been helpful with all growing crops. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 85c; eggs, 14c; butterfat, 40c; hens, 15c.—Ralph B. Cole.

#### More Cattle in Flint Hills

A survey of the Flint Hill-Osage Pasture territory in Kansas and Oklahoma, by the Kansas and United States Department of Agriculture, indicates that there are 8 per cent more cattle in the Flint Hills and 13 per cent more in the Osage Territory than a year ago.

(Continued on Page 23)



Uncle's Boy



## Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

### No Trace of the Missing Child

**L**ITTLE JOE, youngest and best loved of the Brown family, had disappeared. Hours before Hal had returned from the field where Little Joe had accompanied him, the child had started home, and now as they searched wildly in the darkness of the night, Hal, Beth and their parents were oppressed by the fear that Little Joe had been kidnaped by the midnight marauder who had been fired upon by Hal as he entered the basement.

"It's no use," finally admitted Father Brown as he stopped to wipe the sweat from his brow. "Wherever he is Little Joe is beyond call. We must get someone who knows the country better than we do. Don't worry, mother. He's just wandered away. We'll soon have him safe home again."

"Oh my God!" sobbed Mother Brown as Beth comforted her. "There are wild animals in the woods; wolves, Mrs. Fernandez says. And the creek is deep enough in places so that he may have fallen in and drowned. Poor Little Joe, poor Little Joe."

"There, there mother," soothed Hal, but his voice was husked and tears stood in his eyes. We'll find him. I'll

strayed away from home to return safe and sound in a few hours. By the time the Fernandez family had arrived, Mrs. Fernandez voluble and excited, Juanita warm in her expressions of sympathy, even Mother Brown to a degree had thrown off the mantle of fear which had enveloped her. Yet the most badly needed member of the party could not be reached, for as was not unusual the "party line" leading to the Miller homestead was out of commission, and ring as he might Hal could not get thru.

"I'll hop into the flivver and run over after Mr. Miller and Jack," announced Hal. "Dad, you and Mr. Fernandez can follow the creek in that direction and I'll bring the Millers and meet you on the big bluff. Take the shotgun and begin firing every few minutes. Little Joe may hear you and come." The starter whirled and Hal was off at racing speed. Fernandez and Father Brown, guns shouldered and lanterns in hand went off into the night, the roar of Hal's motor coming faintly as they hurried along.

"We hadn't intended to say anything about it, neighbor," remarked Father Brown, "but the facts are I'm more worried about the possibility of Little Joe having been kidnaped than being lost. We had a visitor one night a few weeks ago." And then as Fernandez listened attentively Father Brown told of the strange intruder.

"Did Hal get a good look at him?" inquired the Spaniard, whose speech betrayed nothing of his ancestry.

"Not enough so he could identify," answered Father Brown. "The fellow dived for his hole the minute Hal's light flashed. We can't imagine who it could have been."

"Strange," mused Fernandez. "By the way," he questioned, "did you have a visitor some time back? A stranger stopped at our farm and inquired where you lived?"

"No," answered Father Brown. "What did he look like?"

"Tall, thin and 'seedy' looking," answered the neighbor. "Had a scar on his left cheek."

"My heavens!" exclaimed Henry Brown stopping short. "That must have been 'Slippery Sam' Jacks. Hal kicked him out of the house a few weeks before we came here because he tried to bribe us to throw a race. He swore then he'd get even. Maybe he heard some rumor of the chest of gold on this farm and followed us here. He may have kidnaped Little Joe for revenge." A new element of mystery was added, increasing Father Brown's anxiety. As yet no trace of the missing child had been revealed.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Receipts Show Good Gain

Receipts from the operation of the National Forests of the United States during the first three quarters of the current fiscal year showed a gain of more than \$90,000 over those of the corresponding period of the last year. The eight districts, which include all the National Forests of the United States and its territories, took in a total of \$3,369,568.59 during the period from July 1, 1926, to March 31, 1927, as compared with \$3,278,558.03 in the first nine months of the preceding fiscal year. This showed a net increase of \$91,010.56.

Sale of timber on the National Forests, to be cut by private lumbering concerns or local settlers under Forest Service supervision, accounted for the major portion of the receipts, bringing in a total of \$2,303,324.93 over the nine months' period. The next most important source of revenue was grazing, fees for grazing, permits for cattle and horses amounting to \$385,333.74, and those for sheep and goats, \$281,349.17.

Other receipts were: Timber settlements, \$19,864.68; timber trespass, \$4,326.08; turpentine sales, \$15,043.88; grazing trespass, \$7,611.73; fees for special uses, \$255,363.19; occupancy trespass, \$241.96; water power, \$92,164.84; fire trespass, \$4,894.39; and property trespass, \$50.

The Cantonese apparently have their minds set on a look-in at Pekin.

**WHAT** do you think of the Adventures of the Brown Family? Do you like the type of story which Mr. Case has written? Should the installments be longer? Please write us and give your opinion as to whether you would like to have us continue this type of story. The reaction we get from subscribers will determine what the future policies along this line will be. Please address your letters to The Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

get Jack Miller. He knows the hills and woods from A to Z. Little Joe's a smart kid. He's just got lost and he'll climb a tree and stay there until daylight. We haven't seen any wild animals. Mrs. Fernandez imagines things."

"But there are wolves," said Mary, who had cried unceasingly since the hunt began. "Jack Miller told me so and he knows. We'll never see Little Joe again."

"Hush, Sis," said Hal, and now he was the resolute and dependable Hal of old, "you'll just make it worse for mother. We'll find Little Joe in a few hours and then we'll all realize how silly it's been to take on so. I'll phone the Millers. Dad, you call Mr. Fernandez. Beth, help clean up and fill the lanterns. Mother, you see there's something warm for Little Joe when he gets home. He'll be hungry. As soon as the others come we'll organize a real searching party. We've just been running around in circles, no wonder we haven't found him. Everyone busy now. Let's go!"

"There's nothing like work to dispel doubt and fear. As all the members of the Brown family hurried about their appointed tasks doubt gave way to renewed hope. Why, many a child had



No Way to Treat Her Children



Chinch Bugs Can't Pass

**CYANOOGAS**  
REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

**DON'T** let chinch bugs destroy your corn. A poison barrier of Cyanogas Flakes will keep them out. Simply sprinkle Cyanogas in a furrow along the edge of the corn field in the path of the migrating insects. They are killed trying to pass through its deadly fumes.

Cyanogas is recommended by the U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Experiment Station of your State. Its use means certain death to chinch bugs.

"It's the gas that kills them"

Write or wire for complete information about Cyanogas and where to get it.

AMERICAN CYANAMID SALES COMPANY  
INCORPORATED

420 Board of Trade Building

Kansas City, Mo.

## RUNNING WATER WITHOUT WORK

With a good Well and a good Windmill you can have all the water you want without work, worry or expense. Water from a well costs you nothing. The cost of an Auto-Oiled Aermotor is moderate. The expense for maintenance is so small that it need never be given a thought.

An Aermotor runs in the lightest breeze. It will also work safely and steadily in the heavy winds.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is completely self-oiling. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case which holds a year's supply of oil. When the mill is running the oil circulates through every bearing. Every moving part is constantly and completely oiled. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Auto-Oiled Aermotors have behind them a long record of successful operation. Their merits are known the world over. For further information write

CHICAGO  
KANSAS CITY

**AERMOTOR CO.**  
DES MOINES OAKLAND

DALLAS  
MINNEAPOLIS

## Cut Plowing Costs 34%

with the original Clark "Cutaway" Right Lap Plow. No other machine plows fallow land and grain stubble as quickly and as cheaply. Used for over 30 years. Left-hand gang is equipped with coulter disks to break crust for plowing disks on right hand gang and to counteract their side draft.

Disks heat-treated and FORGED sharp. They will not crack, bend or chip. Cutout or solid disk—same price. 10 sizes for horse or tractor. Latest tractor models have heavy steel frame and large steel weight box as regular equipment.

Don't buy a stubble land plow until you investigate the Clark "Cutaway" Right Lap Plow. Remember—it has made good for over 30 years.



THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,  
491 Main St., Hingham, Conn.  
Please send me your FREE catalog and a copy of your book "The Soil and Its Tillage."  
Name.....  
Address.....

GET OUR PRICES, TERMS AND FREE BOOK. USE COUPON



## FARM WORK IS LATE

Your time is valuable and so is your feed. An extra half hour now in the field each day is worth two hours in the feed lot. Your hogs will feed themselves from a

**DES MOINES "ECONOMY" FEEDER**  
Saves feed and chores. Handles any feed. New "Non-Choke" Agitator. 12,000 sold last year. Pays for itself now, but lasts a lifetime. 4 sizes: 20 bu., \$25; 45 bu., \$42; 60 bu., \$50; Junior, \$10. Order direct or write for circular.  
**DES MOINES SILO & MFG. CO.**  
462 New York Ave. Des Moines, Iowa

## Used Machinery

Can be sold or traded by using classified advertising in KANSAS FARMER AND MAIL & BREEZE which is read in over 60% of the farm homes of Kansas.

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





Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

**RATES** 8 cents a word each insertion if ordered for four or more consecutive issues; 10 cents a word each insertion on shorter orders or if copy does not appear in consecutive issues. Display type headings, \$1.50 extra each insertion. Illustrations not permitted. Minimum charge is for 10 words. White space, 50 cents an agate line each insertion. Count abbreviations, initials as words and your name and address as part of advertisement. Copy must reach us by Saturday preceding publication. **REMITTANCE MUST ACCOMPANY YOUR ORDER.**

Buy thru our Farmers' Market and save money on your farm products purchases.

#### TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$1.00	\$3.20	26.....	\$2.80	\$8.80
11.....	1.10	3.52	27.....	2.70	8.64
12.....	1.20	3.84	28.....	2.80	8.96
13.....	1.30	4.16	29.....	2.90	9.28
14.....	1.40	4.48	30.....	3.00	9.60
15.....	1.50	4.80	31.....	3.10	9.92
16.....	1.60	5.12	32.....	3.20	10.24
17.....	1.70	5.44	33.....	3.30	10.56
18.....	1.80	5.76	34.....	3.40	10.88
19.....	1.90	6.08	35.....	3.50	11.20
20.....	2.00	6.40	36.....	3.60	11.52
21.....	2.10	6.72	37.....	3.70	11.84
22.....	2.20	7.04	38.....	3.80	12.16
23.....	2.30	7.36	39.....	3.90	12.48
24.....	2.40	7.68	40.....	4.00	12.80
25.....	2.50	8.00	41.....	4.10	13.12

#### DISPLAY Headings

Display headings are set only in the size and style of type above. If set entirely in capital letters, count 15 letters as a line. With capitals and small letters, count 22 letters as a line. The rate is \$1.50 each insertion for the display heading. One line headings only. Figure the remainder of your advertisement on regular word basis and add the cost of the heading.

#### RELIABLE ADVERTISING

We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

#### AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

**AGENTS MAKE BIG MONEY SELLING** "No. 13 Unlucky for Weeds." Pulls all weeds. Weight one pound. No moving parts. Anyone can operate. No backache. Sells cheap. Write W. N. Jennings, Moberly, Mo.

**AGENTS—NEW PLAN, MAKES IT EASY** to earn \$50.00 to \$100.00 weekly, selling shirts direct to wearer. No capital or experience needed. Represent a real manufacturer. Write now for free samples. Madison Corporation, 566 Broadway, New York.

**WANTED: COUNTY DISTRIBUTORS AND** service men to represent and sell Fairbanks Morse Home Electric Power & Light Plants in unassigned territories in Kansas. We will furnish the best of training and assistance to men with sales inclination, interested in mechanics and willing to work hard. An honorable, pleasant and profitable business opportunity is offered. Address Fairbanks Morse & Co., Sta. A, Kansas City, Mo.

#### PAINT

**GUARANTEED PAINT, \$1.69 GALLON.** Barn paint \$1.25. Varnish \$2.75 gallon. Venetian Red 5c. Freight paid \$10.00 orders. Four inch brush, \$1.00. Syndicate Paint Co., Wichita, Kan.

**SAVEALL PAINT, ANY COLOR \$1.75 A** gal. Red Barn Paint \$1.35. Cash with order or C. O. D. Freight paid on 10 gal. or more. Good 4 in. brush \$1.00. Varnish \$2.50 gal. H. T. Wilkie & Co., 104 Kan. Ave., Topeka, Kan.

#### BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**HATCHERY FOR SALE, THIRTY THOU-** sand capacity, Bluehen, Buckeyes. Three acres, buildings, equipment. A. W. Hornbeck, Great Bend Kan.

**HARDWARE AND IMPLEMENT STORE** for sale—Will take part cash and balance to suit. A good business never on the market before and will be snapped up quickly. Box 194, Geuda Springs, Kan.

#### TOBACCO

**TOBACCO: POSTPAID, GUARANTEED.** Best mellow, juicy, red leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10-\$2.50. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

**GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO:** Chewing 5 lbs. \$1.00; 10-\$1.75. Smoking 10-\$1.50. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

#### TOBACCO POWDER

**STERLING TOBACCO POWDER MAKES** poultry raising profitable. Free literature. 10 lbs., \$1.50 postpaid. Mineral Products Company, 2014 Virginia, Louisville, Ky.

#### KODAK FINISHING

**PER ROLL, SIX HIGH GLOSS KODAK** prints 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan. **TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS,** 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

**TRIAL OFFER: ONE KODAK FILM DE-** veloped and one print each for 25c. K. & E. Photo Kraft Co., Davenport, Iowa.

#### MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

**LIGHTNING HAY BALER, BELT POWER.** Price \$125.00. Ed Wegman, Hoxie, Kan.

**ONE NEW 12-25 WATERLOO BOY TRAC-** tor, \$550.00. FOB Seneca. John H. Kongs, Seneca, Kan.

**FOR SALE: 20-40 RUMELY OIL PULL** in good condition. Herman Fischer, Ellinwood, Kan.

**BARGAIN: ADVANCE-RUMELY SEPARA-** tor, 30x48, reasonable. W. M. Dice, Burlingame, Kan.

**LARGE MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, AULT-** man Taylor separator, Kirby extension feeder, good. King Motor Co., Pratt, Kan.

**FOR SALE: USED HARVESTER THRESH-** ers, used Twin City tractor, just overhauled; used headers; new Miami truck trailers. Kysar & Sons, Wakeeney, Kan.

**FOR SALE: USED MACHINERY: DIP-** ferent sizes—Rumley, Case, Aultman-Taylor, Hart-Parr and Fordson tractors. Also Rumley and Case separators. Write for list. Abilene Tractor & Thresher Co., Abilene, Kan.

**TRACTOR BARGAINS: WHEEL TYPE** tractors, all kinds, some brand new. Cletracs, Model W, \$250.00 and \$300.00; Model K, \$400.00 to \$750.00. H. W. Cardwell Company, 300 South Wichita, Wichita, Kan. "Caterpillar" Tractor Dealers.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE: THRESHING RIG** complete. Russell steam engine, 30 horse Nichols & Shepard separator, 40 inch cylinder, Garden City feeder, Hart weigher, extension. Rig ready to run. Ernest Peters, Lorraine, Kan.

**TWO 30-60 OIL PULL TRACTORS, FIRST** class. Will take small steam engine or tractor part payment. One 24x36 Avery Separator. One 20 horse Advance Rumely steam engine, like new. One 22 horse Russell steam engine, first class. Campbell Lachenmaier, Miltonvale, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE: ONE 32 RUMELY** thresher with extra long humane extension feeder. This machine was bought three years ago. One 18-32 Rumely tractor. Both these machines are in first class condition and ready to go to the field. One 15-25 Rumely tractor, late model, sold new last year. One 22-45 Aultman Taylor tractor in first class condition, has had very little use and looks like new. For prices and details write to J. W. Graber, Kingman, Kan.

**MACHINERY PRICED TO MOVE. SEP-** arators, 28 in. International run 10 days, \$450; 20, 28, 32 and 36 Case from \$185 to \$485. Tractors: 30-60 and 18-36 Rumely old style, 15-27 Case, 12-25 Waterloo, 12-25 Avery, 13-30 Plowboy, 16-30 International and Fordson. Steamers: 25 Reeves, 18 Minneapolis, 16 Aultman Taylor, 16 Russell, 16 Peerless, 12 and 9 horse Case. Stationary oil and gas engines: 12 Weber, 12 Mogul, 15 Fairbanks, and 30 Horse Stover. Also good used repairs from 22 tractors, separators and steam engines. Will Hey, Baldwin, Kan.

#### SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

**CABBAGE, TOMATO PLANTS, SWEET** Potatoes; Nancy Hall, Big Stem Jersey, postpaid, 50c-100c; \$1.75-500c; \$2.75-1,000c. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

**NANCY HALL, YELLOW JERSEY, RED** Bermuda, Porto Rico: 50c-100c; \$4.00-1,000c. Tomato, Bonnie Best, \$1.00-1.00. Cabbage, 50c-100c; \$4.00-1,000c. All postpaid. T. Marion Crawford, Salina, Kan.

**SELL THE BEST NURSERY STOCK—** hardy, vigorous Ozark Mountain grown fruit trees, roses, shrubs; national advertising brings leads; healthful, pleasant outdoor work; good money for spare time. Write for new sales plan. Neosho Nurseries, Desk J, Neosho, Mo.

**ALFALFA SEED \$6.50 BUSHEL, PURITY** about 96%. Bags free. Other grades \$8.40 and \$10.20. Scarified White Sweet Clovers \$4.80 and \$6.15. Bargain prices, Timothy, Red Clover and Alsike. Write for Free samples, prices and catalog, "Seed News." Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

**CANE SEED 2 1/2 CENTS, RED TOP (SU-** mac) 2 1/2c, Shrock Orange, 2 1/2c, Darso Orange, 2 1/2c, Coleman's Orange, Red Orange, and Texas Seeded Ribbon 3 1/2c, Pink Kafir and Black Hull White Kafir 2 1/2c per pound. Copper carbonate smut treated 1/2c more. Heavy jute bags 20c, seamless bags 35c. Samples on request. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

#### PATENT ATTORNEYS

**INVENTIONS FINANCED. DESCRIBE** fully. Floyd Clymer, 706 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

**PATENTS, BOOKLET AND ADVICE FREE** Watson E. Coleman, Patent Lawyer, 724 9th St., Washington, D. C.

#### CORN HARVESTERS

**RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, POOR** man's price, only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

#### HONEY

**THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB.** can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

#### CHEESE

**FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE AND TEN** pound size. Thirty cents per pound. Send check for amount wanted. F. W. Edmunds Cheese Co., Hope, Kan.

#### DOGS

**FOR SALE: COONHOUND PUPS, CHEAP.** Write Earl Odle, Glade, Kan.

**PURE BRED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, HER-** man Stohs, Bremen, Kan., Route 1.

**FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH** Shepherds. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Neb.

**SHEPHERD PUPS, MALES \$5.00, FE-** males \$2.50. Tom Evans, Hartford, Kan.

**WANTED ESKIMO-SPITZ AND FOX** Terrier puppies. Reagans Kennels, Riley, Kan.

**FOR SALE: WOLF HOUNDS, ALL AGES,** from trained dogs to puppies. Dallas Bundy, Sterling, Kan.

**BEAUTIFUL PURE BRED WHITE COLLIE** puppies and Chinchilla Rabbits cheap. Waters Store, Levant, Kan.

**POLICE PUPPIES, ELIGIBLE REGISTER,** excellent breeding, tried females, price to sell. L. J. Trichter, Altoona, Kan.

**GERMAN SHEPHERD AND COLLIE PUP-** pies. Males \$5, females \$3. From good workers. H. Duwe, Freeport, Kan.

**2 SCOTCH COLLIE MALE PUPS, SABLE** with white markings, \$5 each pedigree furnished. Clarence Lacey, Meriden, Kan.

**ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, BLACK** and Browns, guaranteed. Shipped C. O. D. Send stamp. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

**PURE BRED WOLF GRAY GERMAN** Shepherd (Police) puppies. Real working farm dogs. Females \$15; Males \$25. Herbert Elliott, Hiawatha, Kan.

#### POULTRY

**Poultry Advertisers: Be sure to state on your** order the heading under which you want your advertisement run. We cannot be responsible for correct classification of ads containing more than one product unless the classification is stated on order.

#### ANDALUSIANS

**PURE BRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN HATCH-** ing eggs, \$4.00-10c, prepaid during June. Roy Lanning, Sabetha, Kan.

#### BABY CHICKS

**QUALITY CHICKS, LEGHORNS, \$7.50;** large breed, \$8.50. Jenkins Accredited Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

**YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, GUARAN-** teed, for less money from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

**ACCREDITED CHICKS 6c UP. LOWEST** prices in 15 years; 12 varieties. World's best laying strains. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

**BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORP-** ingtons and Wyandottes, \$8.00 per 100. Leghorns \$7.00, Left-overs \$6.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**BEST QUALITY CHICKS: LEGHORNS \$7;** Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes \$8; White Langshans, Rhode Island Whites, \$8.50; Brahmas \$9; Assorted \$6.50. Postpaid. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

**NEW PRICES. QUALITY CHICKS. AC-** credited, 100: Leghorns \$10, Barred Rocks \$11; Reds, White Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Anconas \$12; Brahmas \$15; Assorted \$8. 100% alive. Catalog free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

**CHICKS AT WHOLESALE: ALL VARIE-** ties, No less than 500 sold. If you want 500 or more, get real wholesale prices. Direct from hatchery. Write number and kind wanted. Wholesale Chickery, Pleasant Hill, Mo.

**CAPPER SHIPS C. O. D. WHITE, BROWN,** Leghorns, Heavy Mixed 100, \$8; English White, Buff Leghorns, Anconas \$8.50; Reds, Barred, White Rocks, Black Minorcas \$9. Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes \$10; Assorted \$7.50. Capper Hatcheries, Elgin, Iowa.

**PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY** laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns \$7; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Anconas \$8; Assorted \$6.50, 90% alive, prepaid arrival guaranteed. Catalogue. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

**25,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK DURING** June, July, August. Immediate shipment, 100% live delivery prepaid. From Certified, heavy producing, culled, tested, inspected flocks. Terms cash. Order direct today. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, 100-\$6.25; 500-\$30.00. Single Reds, Barred Rocks, 100-\$8.25; 500-\$40.00. Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White, Buff Rose Reds, Buff Orpingtons, Silver Laced Rocks, Black Minorcas, White, Silver Laced Wyandottes, 100-\$9.25; 500-\$45.00. Mixed assorted, 100-\$5.25. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

#### Superior Chicks: 7c Up

We deliver on agreed date or refund money. 13 accredited varieties. Heavy laying types. 8 years' reputation. Free catalog. Superior Hatchery, Windsor, Mo., Box 8-18.

#### BABY CHICKS

#### Tudor's Superior Chicks

Greatly reduced prices for our Superior quality Smith hatched chicks. All large breeds \$10.00 per hundred; Leghorns and Anconas \$9.00; fifty same rate; 25-\$3.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

#### Accredited Chicks

White Wyandottes, White Rocks, Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rose and Single Comb Reds, \$11.00 per 100. Same varieties not accredited \$9.00 per 100. White Leghorns and Sheppard Anconas \$8.00 per 100. Accredited. Shipped prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

#### Standardized Chicks

Prices, but not quality, cut for June and July. White or Brown Leghorns, 7c. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, 8c. Discount of 1c a chick on orders over 200 on above. Mammoth Light Brahmas, 10c. White Minorcas 10c. Assorted Heavies, 5 1/2c. Odds and Ends, 5c. We guarantee 100% live arrival and pay postage. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

#### Co-operative Chicks

Cost less. Co-operation does it. All flocks State Accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular free. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns 7c. Barred or White Rocks, White Wyandottes 8c. R. C. Reds, Buff Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes 9c. Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas 9c. White Orpingtons 10c. White Langshans, White Minorcas 11c. Heavy Assorted 7c. Light assorted 6c. Prompt, live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

#### LEGHORNS—WHITE

**TANCRED LEGHORN COCKERELS,** Royal and Imperial matings, \$1.00 each. Highland Point Poultry Farm, Mound City, Kan.

#### LEGHORNS—BUFF

**SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORNS; BABY** cockerels 60c each or ten for \$5.00. Irl Snyder, Effingham, Kan.

#### LANGSHANS

**TRAPPED SPAIN WHITE LANGSHAN** chicks, prepaid, guaranteed. Stock, Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

#### MINORCAS

**MINORCAS. PRICES REDUCED, QUAL-** ity maintained. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

#### MINORCAS—WHITE

**APRIL HATCHED WHITE MINORCA** cockerels, Colwell Poultry Farm, Osborne, Kan.

**1,000 WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS 50c** each. Baby chicks \$9.00 per 100. Three more hatches. Walter Howell, Abilene, Kan.

#### PIGEONS

**PIGEONS—HOMERS, ITALIANS, TUMB-** lers. John Becker, Buhler, Kansas.

#### TURKEY—EGGS

**PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEY EGGS 40c** postpaid. Mrs. E. Maxedon, Cunningham, Kan.

**MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35** cents, postpaid. Ferd Kemmerer, Man-kato, Kan.

#### POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

**HEAVY SPRINGS, LEGHORN BROILERS** wanted. Coops loaned free. The Copes, Topeka, Kan.

**PREMIUM PRICES PAID FOR SELECT** market eggs and poultry. Get our quotations now. Premium Poultry Products Company, Topeka.

#### SEVERAL VARIETIES

**PULLETS FOR SALE. SEVERAL VAR-** ieties heavy breeds. Write for prices. Matthias Strahm, Sabetha, Kan.

#### No Impediment

Sent for a pint of beer by his father, a boy was told to take it back because there was so much sediment in it. The boy told the barman the beer contained too much element.

"Sediment, your father meant," said the barman, and the boy retorted, "I don't know what the element, but I know what he sediment."



# The Real Estate Market Place

**RATES—50c an Agate Line**  
(undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

There are other Copper Publications which reach 1,446,846 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising.  
**Write For Rates and Information**

## MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

**ATTENTION, Farm Buyers, anywhere. Deal direct with owners. List of farm bargains free.** E. Gross, North Topeka, Kan.

**OWN A FARM** in Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington or Oregon. Crop payment or easy terms. Free literature; mention state. H. W. Byerly, 81 Northern Pacific Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

**FREE BOOKS** on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. **LOW ROUND TRIP RATES. IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT.** E. C. Leedy, Dept. 200, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

## ARKANSAS

**OZARK Farms, Boone Co., Ark.** Free printed list. Woodard-Redden, Harrison, Ark.

**80 ACRES, house, barn, spring, \$700.** 80 acres, timber, \$300. H. W. Stone Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

**40 ACRES, one mile city limits, 9 room modern home, \$8,000.** Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

**AT SPRINGDALE, nice little 10 acre tract of land for poultry, fruit, dairy with good spring.** Concord Rlty. Springdale, Ark.

**36 ACRES, \$350.** Well located, springs, timber, good improvements. Terms; other bargains. Baker Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

**IMPROVED 120 only \$650, part cash down.** 60 tillable, 3 rm. house, handy markets. Free list. King, Bx 78-KF, Fayetteville, Ark.

**SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS; Center of Ozarks.** Apples, berries, grapes, poultry, stock farms. Free lists. S. W. Hawkins Rlty. Co.

**COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples.** Buy small farm, Benton County. Original Ozarks. Free Lists, Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

**FOR white people only.** Valuable land at low prices. Sold on reasonable terms. Fine fruit, truck and farming land. Send for free list of bargains. Mills Land Company, Booneville, Ark.

## COLORADO

**WHEAT LAND—Have 6,000 acres in the wheat and corn belt of Eastern Colorado and Western Kansas.** 1,500 acres broke. Want 3 reliable farmers to farm my land, and will let each one buy a farm on crop payment plan. Write C. E. Mitchem, Harvard, Illinois.

**160 ACRES** near R. R. town—Grand county, Colorado—reached thru Moffat Tunnel. Fenced, 5-room house, stable, chicken house, garage, root cellar, 100 acres plowland, rich soil, irrigated from fine trout stream. \$2500 cash. Owner, Christ Ritschard, 314 Franklin St., Denver, Colorado.

**TRADE YOUR CAR FOR LAND.** GOOD 440 ACRE FARM, BACA COUNTY, COLO., \$12.50 PER A.

Dark chocolate loam, Artesian well, 4 room house, Small barn, 4 mi. N. Bartlett Station. 320 acres smooth, 120 rough. Will take late enclosed car up to \$1,200.00 first payment and balance \$200 per year 4%. Good title. Write for full description, free illustrated booklet and list of other land. E. J. THAYER.

No. Main St., Holly, Colorado.

## IDAHO

**IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A GOOD 625 A.** diversified farm, close to good town, railroad, highway, open range, forest reserve, dependable ample water right, good soil, drinking water, fencing, bldgs. Moderate altitude, ample natural rainfall, good community at half its value, on liberal terms. Write Occidental Life Insurance Co., Boise, Ida.

## KANSAS

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

**320 A. LEVEL** black wheat land in wheat, \$25 per A. C. H. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan.

**CHOICE WHEAT** land \$20 to \$50 A. Southwestern Land Co. Realtors, Dodge City, Kan.

**800 A. fine wheat** land. Good terms, \$17.50 per A. J. R. Bosworth, Garden City, Kan.

**SOUTHWEST KANSAS** wheat lands, 10 to 40 bu. \$10 to \$40. Established 17 years. Avery & Keesling, Cimarron, Kansas.

**TEN ACRES** adjoining city, one block from campus of Sterling College and paved highway. Talmon Bell, Sterling, Kan.

**FOR SALE—Good hardware merchandise, fixtures and new building, good town. Best wheat crop. Ready to harvest.** Address P. E. P. care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

## LIVESTOCK

### CATTLE

**FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES,** write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

**FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES,** write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

**LIVESTOCK SUCCESSFUL REPRODUCTION.** How to avoid losses from abortion and breeding disorders. Folder free. Write Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebraska.

**GUERNSEYS—TWELVE FANCY HIGH** grade heifers, eight weeks old, \$20 each, shipped C. O. D.; the heavy milking kind. Wildwood Farms, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

**HOLSTEINS: VERY FINEST, BEAUTIFULLY** marked, choice 8 weeks old heifers, tuberculin tested, from big, high producing dams, shipped C. O. D. \$20 each, eight for \$150. Ed. Howey, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

### HOGS

**THREE FINE BERKSHIRE BOARS, \$25.00** each. Weanling pigs \$10.00. Derral Campbell, Box 270, Plainville, Kan.

**SPOTTED POLAND CHINAS, BRED SOWS** and gilts; spring pigs, either sex. Prices reasonable. C. C. Wiley, Hadley, Mo.

## KANSAS

**THE OPPORTUNITY** for buying bargains in Land is here. Write me for prices and tell me your wants. N. Smith, Quinter, Kan.

**FINE wheat** land, up against big irrigation section. \$29.50 per acre, \$7.50 cash, bal. 19 yrs. or crop pay. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

**545 ACRE** stock, grain and alfalfa farm near Kansas University. Good improvements, consider income or land part pay. Hosford Investment Co., Lawrence, Kan.

**PRICED TO SELL, 4 room** house with 2 lots, also half interest in general blacksmith shop and building.

A. M., Care Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

**800 ACRES** in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

**FOR SALE—76 A. 4 mi.** from Longford, Ks. Well improved on Chapman creek, 13 A. pasture, bal. cult. and fine bottom land. Price \$9,000. Mfg. \$4,000.

**280 A. 4 mi.** from Longford, well impr. about 55 A. pasture, bal. cult and fine bottom. Price \$28,000.00. A fine home. Write O. Marty, Longford, Kan.

## MISSOURI

**BARGAINS, improved farms, suburban tracts** Write. Free list. H. A. Lee, Nevada, Mo.

**BARGAIN—80 acres** close in \$1,200. Good improvements. Also big list free. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

**DAIRY, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS,** paved highways; use clear city property in exchange. Joe Roark, Neosho, Missouri.

**POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly,** buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.

**100 A. improved, 8 mi.** Neosho, close to Highway, spring water, 70 A. cult. Price \$4,000 terms. H. G. Embrey, Neosho, Mo.

**OZARKS: 90 A. farm, 60 A. cleared, house,** barn, fruit. Price \$1,800, terms. List free. Ward, Citizens Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

**POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly** buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-C. Carthage, Mo.

**OZARK BARGAINS—1760 acres** fine timber. 205 acre fine farm. 20 acre cheap farm. 20 acre poultry farm. Send for lists. Wheeler & Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

**OZARKS—480 acres, \$6,000; 275 cleared,** well improved, close to markets. R. R. village, school, 200 acres pasture, well watered. Other bargains, list free. Terms. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

## TEXAS

**208 ACRES** between Falfurrias and Alice, 70 in cultivation, 4 room house, well, out buildings, in the citrus and dairy country. \$55 per acre. Box 757, Alice, Texas.

## VIRGINIA

**FOR SALE—Farm 110 acres, 10 acres** woodland, 100 acres cleared, flowing stream through pasture, new cattle shed, stable, hen and ice house, 1 1/2 miles from station at Louisa, Va. 20 acres of clover and summer crops planted. E. E. Rowell, Greenwich, Conn.

## SALE OR EXCHANGE

**BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—** Sale or exchg. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks.

**HIGH CLASS** apartment building, Kansas City, Missouri. Well rented. Price \$50,000. Want ranch or wheat land up to \$35,000. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

**FOR SALE OR TRADE—260 acre** irrigated ranch, \$6,000. Assessed \$5,900; tax \$150. Crops over \$4,000; rented for 1/2. Mortgage \$1,500 1930. Want clear for equity. S. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

## INCOME EVERY MONTH

You can own a steady monthly producing income property in hustling, growing Kansas City. Your investment grows as Kansas City grows. Tell us what you have and what you want. We will try to meet your requirements. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

## REAL ESTATE WANTED

**SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY** for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

## Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 20)

Contrary to early expectations more cattle were shipped into the Kansas Flint Hills for 1927 grazing season than were received in the spring of 1926. A very complete check of the railroad movement into the counties comprising this district shows that 8 per cent more cattle were unloaded at receiving points in the bluestem pastures from January 1 to June 1, 1927, than in the same period of 1926. Total receipts for the five month period this year are estimated at 251,000 head, compared with 232,000 in 1926; 248,000 in 1925; 229,000 in 1924; 219,000 in 1923; and 270,000 in 1922.

The movement in 1927 was decidedly earlier than in 1926. About 76 per cent of the cattle were unloaded this year prior to May 1, as compared with 68 per cent by May 1, 1926. Receipts during January, February and March were almost twice as large as in 1926.

Texas supplied a smaller proportion of this spring's receipts than usual. The ordinary sources of supply in the Southwest were supplemented by purchases from droughty regions in Western Kansas and offerings in the open markets at Wichita and Kansas City. A check of more than 100,000 head loaded at Texas points for Kansas pastures shows that this year's purchases were comprised more largely of steers than a year ago. There were only

about 65 per cent as many cows, 50 per cent as many heifers, and 40 per cent as many calves shipped in this spring as were purchased for grazing last year.

Early on the grass usually means early to market. The grazing in the bluestem has been unusually good, and considerable wintered stuff can be expected to move to market soon if prices are attractive. Last year the pastures were late and the peak of the Flint Hills movement reached the market in September. Two years ago with early grass the peak came in August, but attractive prices in 1925 called out a clean-up, and the movement continued very heavy in September and October.

The six months movement, from July to December inclusive, out of the 14 counties of the Flint Hills to the central markets, in recent years has been as follows: 1926, 345,000; 1925, 353,000; 1924, 339,000; 1923, 372,000; and 1922, 338,000. This year's marketings from July to January 1 may be expected to amount to about 362,000 head from this section.

The number of cattle grazing on the Osage pastures of Oklahoma this year is about 13 per cent more than the number last year. A survey and check of railroad movement in the Osage Country as of June 1 indicates that there are 181,000 head of cattle grazing this year, as compared with 160,000 head in 1926, 190,000 head in 1925 and 130,000 head in 1924.

The movement this year is earlier than last year. Shipments from South Texas were smaller in proportion than usual, but increased shipments were received from West Texas, Western Oklahoma and the open markets at Wichita. Shipments show a decided increase in steers and calves on Osage pastures and a decided decrease in cows and heifers. Osage cattle will be ready for market this year much earlier than last year. A few early shipments of grass-fat cattle can be expected to move soon if prices are attractive, but the general movement will not start until about the first of July.

Pastures are in excellent condition, being rated at 100 per cent normal on June 1, compared with 94 per cent of normal last year. Cattle are putting on flesh rapidly. No complaint is heard of flies.

## A Glance at the Markets

Field products have been selling better during June than the output of the herds and flocks. Prices of grain and cotton have tended upward, because this kind of a season has caused some anxiety about the supply now and later. Potatoes and some other vegetables have been selling higher than a year ago, because drought and a backward season affected the shipments. A late, cool spring has favored the dairy interests, with good conditions for fodder crops and pastures, but the market has been inclined slightly downward recently because this is the time of heaviest supply. Receipts of poultry, also, have been increasing, thus unsettling the markets. Eggs fully held their own in the market.

The reduction of about 57 million bushels in the prospects of the winter wheat crop during May was practically all in the hard winter states, particularly Kansas, Oklahoma and Texas. Soft winter wheat in the principal producing states, according to present indications, will be about 38 million bushels smaller than was harvested in these states last year. The spring wheat crop on June 1 was in better condition than last year. The crop is late, but moisture conditions are favorable. New-crop wheat is being marketed in increasing quantities in Texas and Oklahoma. Mills are good buyers of high protein wheat, and there has been some export buying of both old and new-crop grain. European supplies are low, and considerable wheat will be required before the new crop, which is about two weeks late, will be available.

Corn lost some of the recent gains on the arrival of more favorable weather in the Corn Belt. Prices of rye tended to advance with wheat because of light receipts, but oats went down a little in sympathy with the corn market.

A good hay crop seemed assured with so much cool, moist weather, but more hay-making sunshine is needed. Western wild hay is reported in far better than average condition of the growing crop, but western alfalfa is rather below the usual average. Excellent conditions are reported in the clover and timothy producing areas. Pastures are good in most parts of the country. Mill feeds have lost some of the advance, and prices incline downward, with declines in corn and oats. Cottonseed meal is about the only feed showing a rising tendency lately. Prices of wheat feeds have been tending downward. Linseed prices and prices of gluten and hominy feed have been rather unsettled because of variations in the supply.

The downward tendency of hog prices seemed the result of higher prices of feed causing holders to cut short the feeding period. Hog prices in western markets have been mostly below \$10 a hundred pounds lately. Cattle markets continue to give a comparatively good account of themselves as contrasted with last season. Top prices on heavy steers at Chicago approached \$14 a hundred pounds frequently. Lambs advanced sharply at Chicago the second week of June. Veal calves have been selling from \$11.50 to \$13 in western markets.


Domestic wool markets are reported fairly active with an upward tendency in prices for fine domestic combing wools and a steady demand for half-blood and medium grades of domestic stock.

Prices of dressed poultry held their own in early summer owing to temporary shortages in supply, but holdings of poultry in cold storage are reported 50 per cent heavier than a year ago in the country as a whole, altho the surplus was not quite so heavy in the principal distributing markets. The price tendency is slightly downward in live poultry, owing to larger receipts and warmer weather.

A slightly upward tendency in the egg market is the result of seasonably decreasing production. Conditions have been favorable for storing, and 9 million cases were reported in storage warehouses June 1, an increase of one-fifth over last season and well above the five-year average. Fresh supplies continue liberal for the season, but demand is active.

Good pasturage and rather moderate prices for mill feeds favor butter production. Supplies have been heavy and a large surplus has gone into cold storage. The tone of the market has been rather weak, but without any sharp decline in price. Buyers seem to be waiting for slightly lower levels before taking large quantities. The result is a tendency to pile up stock in the market and to cause some uncertainty regarding the price trend.

## HOLSTEIN CATTLE



**HOLSTEIN—The Farmers Cow**

Ability to consume large quantities of roughage; regularity in calving; great production; monthly cash returns—these qualities fit Holsteins profitably into all farm programs.

Write for literature  
Extension Service  
**The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN**  
ASSOCIATION of AMERICA  
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

## JERSEY CATTLE

### REG. JERSEY BULLS

ready for service from the highest producing butterfat cows in Northeast Kansas Cow Testing Association records. \$75 to \$125 each for quick sale.

F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

## DUBOC HOGS

### Duroc Boars on Approval

Reg. Immuned, Guaranteed breeders. Write for prices. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kan.

### Boars Shipped on Approval

Reg. Immuned, Best breeding and individually obtainable. Kansas' oldest established herd. Write for descriptions, prices and photos. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas.

## DUBOC SOWS AND GILTS

by Waltemeyer's Giant, Major Stills and Super Col. Bred to the whole of a boar, W. R. Leader for Sept. farrow. Also good boars. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

## Making His Opportunity

(Continued from Page 3)

parts corn-cob meal, 2 parts ground oats, 2 parts bran and 1 part oilmeal. This oilmeal is changed to cottonseed meal at times, entirely or half and half, depending on the roughness fed. For example, when cows are on clover pasture I change to cottonseed meal as it is cheaper and is a constipating feed, while the clover is loose. Oil meal has somewhat of a laxative effect, so naturally it is more of a winter feed." There is a set of scales in the barn, hanging close to the cows that is used to check up on production. Ralph isn't going to allow any boarders to bring down the average production of his herd. The eight cows that earned the Honor Roll Certificate for him have set the pace for production. They have given him something to work to. If an individual doesn't respond to his best knowledge of feeding she will have to give up to some animal that can produce.

It may seem that a cement mixer wouldn't have a lot to do on an 80-acre farm after the major part of the building had been done for the present, but Ralph has a job for his. He is going to use it to treat corn and kafir seed. He will use Bayer dust on the corn and copper carbonate for the kafir. "Treating kafir is a great help," he said. "Last year I didn't have any smut because I used treated seed. But the year before I didn't treat and half of the crop had smut in it."

Things are being worked out for convenience on the Johnson farm. Electric lights lend their help in home and barn, water is pumped into the house and does a double duty. Ralph constructed a cement tank in the kitchen having two compartments. One section is for drinking water and the other for a cooling tank convenient for cream cans and the like. The overflow from the drinking section goes into the cooling compartment and the overflow there is piped out to the stock tanks. Down in a large, convenient basement a gasoline engine supplies power for separator and washing machine. In the living room a radio is ready to bring in entertainment. One of the next improvements will be an implement shed.

Perhaps there isn't any chance for a young man on the farm, but if Ralph is wrong he wants first hand information on the subject. Building as he is with an eye for soil improvement, healthy purebred livestock that provide a market for what he grows and the like, it will take a real argument to make him change his mind.

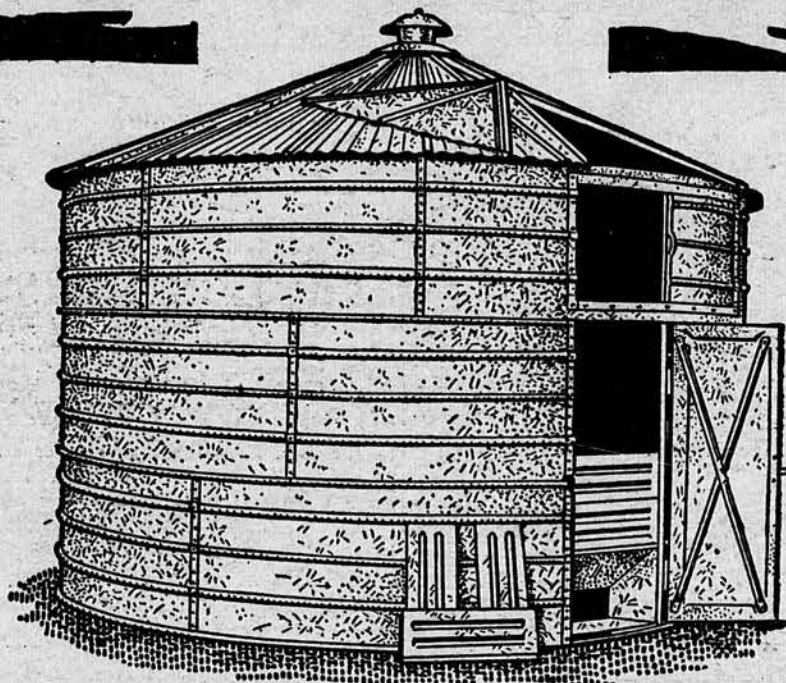


# VIO-RAY ALL STEEL

*Lifetime*

## GRAIN BINS

**We Pay  
All the  
Freight**



**Surprising Low  
Prices**

MANY NEW IMPROVEMENTS  
SEE THE NEW ROOF  
SIDE WALLS  
VENTILATOR AND  
DOOR CONSTRUCTION

**Write Us**

FOR FULL DETAILS  
AND ACTUAL PHOTOS

## Store Your Grain for Higher Markets

Our owners and government figures prove beyond any doubt that this is the biggest money making investment on the farm today. Just think what it means to you in increased profits to safely hold your grain until the high markets. Government wheat figures for the past five years show an average of 32c per bushel higher price in the fall. Our bins assure you of absolute protection, and a life time of service, yet you will actually more than pay for your bin the first year by being able to sell when the market is right. The grain you actually save from rot, damage, rats and shrinkage, to say nothing of holding it for higher prices will more than pay for your bin the first year. Think this matter over seriously, it means money to you, and furthermore, when a Vio-Ray bin is not being used for the storage of grain it can be put to many other uses, giving you year around service. Act now! Drop us a line, a post card will do and let us show you the new Vio-Ray bins with full proof of Vio-Ray superiority.

# Free

**LET US**

**SEND OUR STACK OF FACTS  
AND FULL DETAILS**

We are proud to say we have the best grain bin on the market, and due to the quantity production and sales we are able to offer you these bins at extremely low prices. Write for full information, and see for yourself why our bins are preferred. Don't put off—write today—get these facts.

**THIS COUPON BRINGS THE FACTS**

<b>VIO-RAY CO.,</b>		DESK E
608 East 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.		
Gentlemen: Without cost or obligation on my part please send me full particulars concerning your Vio-Ray grain bins. This places me under no obligation whatsoever. Send to		
Name.....		
Address..... R. F. D.....		
Town..... State.....		

## Vio-Ray Bins Are Lifetime Bins

**EVERY FARM  
NEEDS ONE**

Vio-Ray bins are solidly constructed, heavily reinforced. They are made to stand severe strains, and will stand up year after year. Special ventilating improvements assure ample ventilation. Vio-Ray bins are absolutely rat proof, lightning proof and non-combustible. Special roof construction with easy man hole access. All seams are beaded to prevent drafts. We will send you an actual picture showing the many new features and improvements. Special sidewall construction assures strength and rigidity. Just drop us a line with your name and address, and we will give you full details together with our amazing low prices. Hundreds are now learning why Vio-Ray bins are in such great demand. Write today.

**WE GUARANTEE**

**“THE BEST BIN MADE AT ANY PRICE”**

**—And if For Any Reason Our Bins Disappoint You We Will  
Gladly Pay the Freight Back and Refund Your Money**

You know we could not make any such liberal offer if we were not sure of the superiority of our bins. We have spared no effort, time or money to produce the best bins possible, and we stand back of every word we say. Many of our customers have re-ordered. That is the best evidence of satisfaction. Let us tell you more about Vio-Ray bins, how they save and make money for you. Compare for yourself the superior construction of Vio-Ray bins and the amazing low prices. Cut out the coupon and mail it today, or if not convenient just drop us a post card. There is no cost, no obligation—just send your name and address to

**VIO-RAY COMPANY**

**608 East 10th Street Desk E, Kansas City, Mo.**