Cop. 2

KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

VOLUME 65 MAY 28, 1927 NUMBER 22

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MAY 26 '27
LIBRARY

In the Holy Lands, Near Jacob's Well, Where Jesus Talked With the Samaritan Woman

Announcing the Master Farmer Judges, Page 3

Corn Planting Moves Fast

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Lebanon, Kansas

Corn planting seems to be the most popular farm occupation in this section of the state now, and will be for another week or so, depending, of course, on the weather. A large acreage of corn is being listed this season without the ground being disked first, as is customary. The reasons are that the ground is mostly free from weeds; it seems to be loose enough and contains plenty of moisture, and the season is late on account of the cold rains during the latter part of April and the first of this month.

We are trying out both methods here. We have a field that works pretty hard during the summer unless the ground is loosened up, and of course it had to be disked, first, but the other fields have soil of a little different nature, more easily handled, and we are listing them without disking.

Several farmers here are planting with two-row listers drawn by six head of horses or mules, listing from 10 to 14 acres a day. This is getting over the ground rapidly and it doesn't take very long to put out a crop of from 75 to 90 acres.

These double row farm tools do away with the services of an extra man, which makes quite a difference in operating expenses during the year.

Well do we remember, as a boy, how the farmers planted all their corn and row crops with a walking lister pulled by three horses, and later plowed the fields three or four times with a single row walking cultivator. It was a slow method of farming as compared with the two-row machinery of today, but it was the best they could do.

Later on when the riding tools were being tried out the owners were talked of as being somewhat lazy, but now since we have found out it is easier on the driver we are all riding, and using double row tools whenever possible, as it saves time and labor.

Some few men are trying out tractors of late with more or less satisfactory results, they believing that gasoline and oil are cheaper than feed for horses and mules. Just how they will come out on it remains to be seen.

A driverless tractor has been tried out in Nebraska lately, which proved to be successful. The machine being controlled by an electric device works unguided by human hands except when the first furrow is turned as a guide row.

We have used a 9-18 tractor on this farm for eight years, doing some plowing, but mostly belt work. As we quit raising wheat after the war we did not have much plowing to do. Our first belt work was filling the silo for ourselves and also for a few neighbors. It pulled an 18-inch cutter right along without much trouble, and kept the haulers and the cutter man busy. We have put from 25 to 28 feet of silage in our 12-foot silo in about 9 hours when everything went well, using five and sometimes six racks on the road from the field and two and sometimes three men in the silo, and kept them all on the go. We have shelled corn and sawed wood with it, and the last three years have done quite a bit of feed grinding.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Persecution! Do we know anything about that, now? Who is persecuted? Who is willing to be persecuted for his faith? Well, let us not be cynical. People are persecuted for their belief, even yet, and they are willing to endure it, rather than yield the inmost belief of their heart. General Feng is much in the international dispatches these days. Feng was a rough, unlikely recruit in the Chinese army, back in 1900, when the Boxer rebellion was at its height. He stood by and saw American missionaries and Chinese Christians endure torture and death, rather than give up their belief in Christ. There was something about these Christians he did not understand. He got to thinking. He made inquiries. He became a believer himself. He has spread the teachings of Jesus all thru his army, until, like Cromwell's Ironsides, it is a praying army. Perhaps that is why it is so hated and feared.

"We must obey God rather than men," says burly Simon Peter. No half way measures here. No sidestepping, for policy's sake. No wobbling. Straight ahead. "We listen to God. We obey Him, cost what it may," says sturdy Simon. "Go ahead, Sanhedrin, treat us as you will. We know but one Master." That is the heroic path, strewn with stones, broken glass, protruding roots, slippery descents, sheer drops, high, hard climbing. But it leads somewhere. Following it, you arrive! You are not forever on the way, finally arriving nowhere. And what trouble, disappointment, pain, despair, would have been avoided, these many generations past, if men had set out to follow that rule. Obey God. Is anything safer? You and I have simply got to obey somebody. No escape from that, even if it is no one greater than our own self-important little selves.

And how much trouble has followed from obeying self. It is a tricky and whimsical and cruel master. Obey God. It pays. It works. Such obedience brings the soul into the city of Heart's Desire, at last. Not without struggle, of course. Says Ruskin, in the "Seven Lamps of Architecture": "How frantic the pursuit of that treacherous phantom which men call Liberty: most treacherous, indeed, of all phantoms; for the feeblest ray of reason might surely show us that not only its attainment but its being is impossible. There is no such thing in the universe. The stars have it not; the earth has it not; the sea has it not. ... Compare a river that has burst its banks with one that is bound by them, and the clouds that are scattered over the face of the whole heaven with those that are marshaled into ranks and orders by the winds." "We must obey God," said Peter. There is no higher wisdom. Obeying God sometimes leads to trouble. But disobeying God leads to greater trouble.

Peter declared that he and his companions were witnesses of the truth they were stating. They knew from first-hand knowledge. They were not guessing. They were not relying on what they had been told, by someone who had heard it from someone else. It was the testimony of experience. Is that kind of testimony possible now? Jesus has been gone a good while, in a bodily and physical way, and none of us ever saw Him. But the experience of His spirit in our hearts is ours, if we will have it so. That is the kind of experience which has lighted the brightest lights of Christian history. Believe and know. "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself." "I felt my heart strangely warmed," says Wesley, and with that experience goes out to win England for God. "Read where I first cast anchor," the dying Knox says to his wife, and she reads to him from the seventeenth of John.

In one way, persecution is the badge of a live religion. A dead religion has not spark and force enough to arouse antagonism, but a living religion has. A man with a formal religious faith will not get anyone down on him on account of his activity, while a dynamic, forceful, aggressive believer will often arouse opposition. Dead people generate no antagonism, living people often do.

When the new preacher comes to the church he brings a few ideas with him (it is to be hoped) and these ideas are frequently brand new to the members of his church. To have a new idea in religion is highly irreligious to some people, and they set out to oppose the parson in all his doings. He is suffering persecution for having a bit of originality. By and by they may calm down and let him go on, but sometimes they are incapable of calm, and the preacher packs up his sermons and his Prince Albert coat and moves on. There are all grades of persecution. If a Christian has never suffered any he has missed some of the spice and flavor of his calling.

They rejoiced that they were counted worthy to suffer. That is the way to take it. It has been said that persecution never soured the early Christians. It ought not. It is the badge of a living faith.

Lesson for May 29—"Peter Undaunted by Persecution." Acts 5:27-35 and 38-42. Golden Text—Acts 5:29.

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Hal Shows Beth Treasure

INTERRUPTED in his story of exploration of a secret passage way leading from the basement of the House of the Lone Oak by visitors to the new home, Hal listened attentively as Beth and her new friend Juanita Fernandez chatted above. "What did your brother find?" asked the strange girl, and it seemed to Hal that there was veiled excitement in her voice. Beth's reply was careless and flippant as she replied, "Dirt, mostly. And a lot of it on his face and hands. Let's go out doors. Mother, you take Mrs. Fernandez into the living room. It's cleaner there."

Unnoticed, Hal slipped up the basement stairway, sneaked off to the old barn where he brushed the dirt from his clothing and at the well washed grime from face and hands. Then quite presentable he sought Beth and her friend, a lively curiosity awakened to see this daughter of the woman with a strange name and foreign accent. He found them in animated conversation, Beth's acquaintance evidently retailing gossip of the community. "We came here not long before the old Captain died," Juanita was saying, "but we hear much of the mystery. Jack Miller could tell, they say, but he won't tell me altho I am his friend. Perhaps he will tell you," and the strange girl laughed mischievously.

"Ahem," announced Jack as he strolled up, having no desire to appear as eavesdropping.

"My brother, Hal," introduced Beth. "And this is Juanita Fernandez. How jolly, Hal, that there will be four of us young folks right here in this neighborhood."

"Glad to know you," said Hal, clasping a warm, brown hand and looking down into sparkling, mischievous dark eyes. "I overheard you telling Beth about the mystery, Miss Fernandez. Go on. That's the most interesting topic we know. Perhaps you can help us solve it."

"Call me Juanita," laughed the dark girl. "We are to be great friends. I know little that you do not know but as I have told your sister your new friend, Jack, can tell you much. They say there is a treasure here and that if you find it, it is yours. I wish you luck."

"We have found friends," announced Hal, "and that is treasure worth coming for."

"Prettily said," cried the girl, tossing her black curls. "You might be a courtier of my race. We are Spanish, you know. We came here to grow grapes as on the vine clad hills of my father's land."

"No courtier in these clothes," laughed Hal, looking down at his overalls. "Come again soon, Miss Juanita, when we are better prepared for company. Here comes the truck with our goods. We must get ready to move in."

Refusing the neighbor's voluble proffer of help, Mother Brown and Beth began unpacking and setting things to rights. Soon the house began to take on a homelike appearance. "I am so glad you came," Mrs. Fernandez repeated effusively, "for it is good to have women here. The old captain, he was 'eh, what you call it, 'nuts?' He even drive my husband away with his shoot gun. Treasure? Ha, ha! He was what you call it 'eh, 'batty?' Well, you come over soon."

"Funny old girl," remarked Hal to Beth as they worked about the home. "But Juanita is a peach. 'She has such wonderful eyes!'" and Hal began to hum a popular song.

"For some reason she seemed mightily interested in what you found in the basement, Hal," observed Beth. "I couldn't tell her about the tunnel and there would have been no romance explaining that my brother went adventuring for gold and found a 'spud.' But, someway, I believe she knew more than she's told me. What do you think, Hal?"

"Come over here, Sis," replied Hal in a guarded tone. "I have my reasons for not wanting mother or dad to know. In the tunnel I found where some heavy object had been set down in the dust. And here's something I found." Into Beth's hand Hal dropped a coin, then hushed her startled cry.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Hal Meets Juanita, the Spanish Beauty Who Apparently is to Play a Large Part in the Gold Chest Mystery. And Beth Listens

Marketing the Broilers

What feed should incubator chicks have so they can be sold as soon as heavy enough? How much should they weigh before they are sold?—Mrs. R. A. B.

If you wish to raise chickens rapidly with a low mortality rate, one of the best methods is to keep a commercial dried buttermilk starting mash before the chicks in hoppers at all times. This is changed to a growing mash when the chicks are about 6 weeks old, and the early broilers are marketed when they weigh 1½ or 2 pounds.

Marketing broilers early is becoming a general custom. The price goes down as the season advances, and the increase in weight does not usually make up for the feed bill plus the lowered price. Selling the cockerels early gives the brooder house space and the range over to the pullets.

A good starting mash can be made of 80 pounds of yellow cornmeal, 20 pounds of white flour middlings, 10 pounds dried milk, 5 pounds of ground limestone, 5 pounds of meat scrap, 5 pounds of steamed ground bonemeal, and 1 pound of fine table salt. Buttermilk or sour milk also can be given as a drink. Brooder chicks like both milk and water to drink, as the warmth of the stove often makes them very thirsty.

A good all-mash ration for raising range pullets can be made of 70 pounds of yellow corn, 20 pounds wheat middlings, 5 pounds meat scrap, 4 pounds of bonemeal, and 1 pound of fine table salt.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65 — May 28, 1927 — Number 22

Outstanding Men in Agricultural Life to Be Master Farmer Judges

MAY 26 '27

KANSAS FARMER is proud to announce the names of the three men who will act as the committee of judges for the Master Farmer Award. They are F. D. Farrell, president of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Arnold Berns, Peabody, president of the Kansas Livestock Association and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture. These men will make the final decisions as to who shall be awarded the degree of Master Farmer.

Since the opening of the Master Farmer Award Project a good number of nominations have been received, and more arrive with every mail. This indicates that the judges and members of the editorial staff of the Kansas Farmer will have a big job thru the coming weeks, checking over all the candidates. Each person nominated will receive careful consideration, and each nomination will be acknowledged by letter.

If you haven't made a nomination yet, think over the farmers in your neighborhood whom you feel are outstanding in their work, in their home life and as citizens. Those men should have an opportunity to place on this agricultural honor roll. To nominate a farmer, simply fill out the Kansas Farmer score card for farmers which appears on another page in this issue. Or if you wish to make more than one nomination, additional score cards will be supplied on request.

How Nominations Are Made

No doubt you read the article in the May 7 issue of Kansas Farmer announcing the Master Farmer Award. Briefly, Kansas Farmer proposes to make the title of "Master" apply to those men who are outstanding in agricultural life. To the 10 who are adjudged best, using the score card as a standard by which they shall be measured, this publication will award the degree of Master Farmer, together with a gold medal suitably engraved, and a Master Farmer certificate for framing.

The plan of selecting these Master Farmers is very thoro. In the first place, a farmer is nominated by someone who knows him personally. The person making the nomination scores his candidate, considering his ability as a farmer, business ability, activities as a citizen and also how successfully he conducts his home life. This score will be considered by the judges, together with information that will be supplied by the candidate himself. The outstanding candidates will be visited by a member of the editorial staff of the Kansas Farmer, and any additional information he may get will be considered by the judges. Candidates will be known to the committee of judges by number only. This plan is to be followed at the suggestion of the judges. President Farrell, President Berns and Secretary Mohler feel that withholding the names and addresses of the candidates from them will eliminate any possibility of favoritism. Naturally they have a very wide acquaintance in Kansas. However, the section of the state in which each candidate is farming, and the type of agriculture adapted to that section wil be taken into consideration.

Announcement of the Kansas Farmer's Master Farmer Award met with spontaneous approval thruout the entire state. A good number of nominations already have been received and others are coming in daily.

If you haven't made a nomination from your community thus far, please don't fail to do so this week. Instructions again are printed in this issue, and you will find a score card on another page that you may use. If you wish to make more than one nomination, additional score cards will be mailed to you on request.

The fact that President F. D. Farrell, of the Kansas State Agricultural College; Arnold Berns, president of the Kansas Livestock Association and J. C. Mohler, secretary of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture have consented to act as the committee of judges, surely indicates that the Master Farmer Award has real merit.

It is an attempt, if you please, to bestow upon the outstanding men of agriculture the honor which they have earned so well; recognition equal to that given to men in other lines of business for work well done. Here is an opportunity for you to have your community recognized in the Master Farmer Award.

Nominations for this degree of Master Farmer may be made by a neighbor, the county agent, banker, editor of the local paper, business man, teacher, friend, member of the family other than the nominee, or any other interested person. No farmer will be permitted to nominate himself. The number of nominations from any community is not limited.

Score your candidate, please, on the score card printed on another page of this issue. But before you attempt to do this, kindly read the instructions for scoring which appear a little farther along in this article. Every nomination must be accompanied by a score card properly filled out. The name and address of the person scoring the candidate must appear on the score card, but we shall regard this information as confidential. Names of nominees will not be printed. Only the names of those who finally are selected to receive the degree of Master Farmer will be published.

Only those men who live on farms in Kansas and who operate them as the principal source of income, are eligible to be nominated for the Master Farmer degree. This includes tenants and men who manage farms for others, as well as farm owners. The important thing is that they actually are responsible for the success of the farms, and the farm homes in which they live.

Please remember it isn't how much a man farms, but how well. It isn't how large his house is that counts; it's the kind of home he makes out of it. Quality alone should be your guide in nominating your candidates, and you shouldn't hesitate to nominate the best farmers in your community for this new honor.

The Master Farmer Award has been made a national project by the Standard Farm Paper group, which covers almost every state in the Union, and Kansas Farmer has the honor and privilege of conducting the work in this state. It isn't unlikely that there may be a national organization of Master Farmers, in time. Degrees of Master Farmer will be awarded at a special meeting called for that purpose. Announcement of this meeting will be made in Kansas Farmer sometime in the fall issues. A special article will be written about each Master Farmer following the selection.

So here is an excellent opportunity to help dignify agriculture, and render unto the good farmers of Kansas the honor they deserve. Please make your nominations without delay, so the judges will have sufficient time to consider every candidate. Nominations will be accepted until July 1. Please mail all nominations, requests for additional score cards and any questions you may have to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas.

Instructions for Scoring

You will notice the first five items under "Soil Management"—a, b, c, d and e—are for the Eastern Kansas farmer, so for him you should score these and skip the second group of five. When scoring the Wheat Belt farmer, you should skip these first five items and start filling his score card with the second group of five items—a, b, c, d and e. There-

(For Continuation Please Turn to Page 8)

F. D. Farrell, President
Kansas State Agricultural College

Arnold Berns, President
Kansas Livestock Association

J. C. Mohler, Secretary
Kansas State Board of Agriculture

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
T. A. McNEAL, Editor
RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager

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' Page
RAYMOND H. GILKESON
.....Manager, Capper Pig Club
PHILIP ACKERMAN
.....Ass't. Mgr. Capper Pig Club
T. A. McNEAL.....Legal Department

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

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

THE people of the United States cannot be accused of cowardice. They take all sorts of risk without any hesitation. Within the last five or six years 100,000 people in this country have been killed by automobiles, just about as many as were killed in all the battles of the Civil War on both sides. Probably during the same period half a million people were more or less injured by automobiles, more than the total number reported wounded during the Civil War; but these casualties do not stop anybody from buying an automobile and taking at least as much risk as if he had joined a regiment and marched to the front during the War of the Rebellion or the World War. Neither does the fact that reckless driving is responsible for most of the killing and wounding check reckless driving to any considerable extent. The rate of speed increases instead of decreasing. There are now somewhere between 20 and 25 million automobiles in the United States, one for every five persons. The mortality from this source will be greater next year than it was last year, and greater the next year after that than it will be the next year, but that does not make anybody pause and consider before buying an automobile. It is getting now so that people are not satisfied with one automobile to the family; 2,700,000 families now have two or more. The chances of meeting a violent death are daily increasing, but nobody seems to be much interested in that fact. At any rate we are not afraid.

Don't worry about excess population yet. With improved methods of cultivation the world might sustain several times its present population. In China, where it is not uncommon for a million people to starve to death in a year, there are vast areas of land not cultivated. If the lands of China were properly cultivated and the population properly distributed there would be no starvation in that country. In fact, more people could live there in comfort than are there now, a large share of them on the brink of starvation all the time.

If all the land in Kansas were cultivated as it ought to be cultivated it would sustain a population of 10 million people easily enough. We have considerably less than 2 million now. Topeka would have a population of from 300,000 to 350,000; Wichita probably would have 400,000, and Hutchinson 150,000, while there would be a hundred or more prosperous small cities of from 5,000 to 20,000 scattered about over the state. But farming would be conducted in an entirely different manner from what it is now.

A reader says that it seems to her to be a great pity that so many good people die comparatively young while so many utterly worthless people continue to live in good health, altho they are just a nuisance or worse. It does seem that way, sister, but then would you like to have the job of saying who ought to live and who ought to die?

This is a very complicated world, apparently. Most of us are able to see the faults of others, but not our own. We make laws regulating human conduct, but we do not get at the source of the trouble. We display a good deal of sense in managing the lower order of animals—or at least a good many people seem to have some sense about such things. We do not allow a horse to grow wild and unmanageable before we undertake to train him, and then proceed to punish him because he is not a good work animal. That is, however, the way we manage our vast herd of human animals, because we do not know any better way. We blunder along and wonder why things are no better. The wonder to me is that they are as good as they are.

I was invited last week to deliver the graduating address before a rural high school class—a fine, well-dressed group of boys and girls. What advice should I have given them? Frankly speaking, I do not know. The usual and easy thing to do on an occasion of this kind is to talk about the benefits of education. Now it occurs to me that whether education is a benefit depends on the kind of education. My opinion is that a good deal of so-called education is bunc. When I was a young man I spent about four years at various colleges trying to get what in that day was called a higher education. A good deal of the time was spent in the study of the dead languages, Latin and Greek. I will not say that I derived no benefit from the study of these languages. I think perhaps I did get some benefit, but I also am of the opinion that the time spent in toiling over translations and in digging out Latin and Greek roots might have been spent to much better advantage in the study of something that was more closely related to the practical affairs of life. I have forgotten almost all the Greek I ever knew and most of the Latin, and for a student I was called a pretty fair Latin scholar.

Looking backward over the years it seems to me that a good part of my time in college was wasted. I have just been reading an article written by C. E. Mason for McCall's Magazine in regard to modern education which certainly is not very flattering. He says: "If it were possible to build a vehicle which would be part ox-cart, part horse-drawn, part automobile, we would have a correct picture of education as it exists today."

Perhaps that is drawing it too strongly, but it does seem to me that our so-called higher education lacks a lot of being what it ought to be. I think it is safe to say that a considerable percentage of the young men and women who manage to get thru colleges and universities would have been better off if they had never seen a college, if the time spent there had been spent in gaining practical knowledge and experience of the new developments and discoveries of our age.

In the old times the higher educational institutions paid little attention to the physical development of the student, so little in fact that I have no doubt a good many students were worse off physically when they left college than when they entered. Now we go to the other extreme. Athletics in most colleges seems to be the big thing. The leader in athletics gets far more notice and applause than the student who makes a brilliant record in his studies. If this meant that the bodies

of all the students who go thru college were built up there could be a great deal to be said for athletics. It is really more important that the student go out of school with a perfectly healthy, well-developed body and just a moderate record as a student of books than that he go out with a vast store of knowledge of books and a wrecked physical body; but the trouble with our college athletics is that men who make up the football and other teams are those who need no physical development, while the students that really need the development stay on the sidelines and cheer and probably catch cold sitting on the cold seats. If the colleges could show that the students that enter the college course weak and underdeveloped come out at graduation made over, so to speak, and the weak made strong, that would be worth while, but I do not know of any college or university that tries particularly to make a record of that kind.

College education costs too much. Despite all the talk about students working their way thru, I am of the opinion that it is getting harder every year for the boy or girl with no help from parents or some good angel who is willing to put up for their expenses to get thru. There is a constant tendency toward a more expensive style of living at the colleges and universities, and it is human nature to keep up with the crowd. The poor boy who goes to college wants to live as well and dress as well as the students who have rich parents. That isn't easy to do, in fact it is almost impossible except in a few cases. The students who are supplied with plenty of money, automobiles and other luxuries learn extravagant habits. When they get out of school they think they must have jobs that will give them enough income so they can live in the style they lived while at school; such jobs are not plentiful. Some have rich fathers who make places for their children, and the boy goes thru life on Easy street because dad is his meal ticket, but the man of moderate means who has strained himself financially to educate his children hasn't the soft places to give them. He supposed that when they finished they would be able to earn their own living, and often he discovers that he was mistaken. There are practical business men who insist that they prefer to take boys into their business and let them learn by practical experience rather than employ college graduates and find that they have to unlearn a lot of things they learned at college before they are of much account.

Strong Has a Good Idea

CONGRESSMAN JIM STRONG, of the Fifth Congressional District, intends to introduce a bill in Congress providing for chains of lakes along the tributaries of the Mississippi River to impound the flood waters. My understanding is that his plan will provide for eight or nine of these lakes in Kansas, and many in other states, proportioned of course to the size of the state and the streams running thru it.

A few weeks ago, Dean Walker, head of the engineering division of the University of Kansas, wrote a very interesting article on the subject of flood control, in which he pointed out some of the difficulties that would be met with, but stating that the idea of impounding the flood waters is sound in principle. He pointed out, however, that in order to be of any great benefit these reservoirs would have to be comparatively empty at the beginning of the flood season in order that there might be room for the waters. In Kansas and in most of the region west of the Mississippi this condition of the reservoirs would be brought about automatically. During the dry season the lakes would be mostly emptied by evaporation.

Aside from stopping the flood waters at their source, these lakes would be of great benefit to Kansas and other western states in which they are located.

Congressman Strong estimates the first cost at perhaps 50 million dollars. I think his estimate is too low, but if the cost were 200 millions and it resulted in preventing such terrible calamities as the present flood along the Mississippi it would be the best investment our Government ever made.

A New Industry?

I PRESUME that comparatively few persons know that a new industry has been organized in Kansas not far from Topeka. A good many have read something about the raising of Silver foxes on Prince Edward Island, but they probably have the opinion, as I had, that such an industry could prosper only in a Northern climate. It seems that I was mistaken. Will J. Stewart, an old time resident of Shawnee county, is the pioneer in this business, and I will let him tell the story of the Silver foxes and the beginning of the business here in Kansas. This fox ranch was started last fall, and now has 15 litters of pups. Mr. Stewart tells me the average litter is four pups, and that the little chaps seem to be doing well. Here is his interesting letter:

Chauncey M. Depew has said, "The greatest person I ever knew was Gladstone." In modern times the greatest person is one who puts within our reach some necessity or luxury.

Charles Dalton, a hunter and trapper of Prince Edward Island, performed that service for modern fur wearers, because he did the pioneer work in teaching Americans how to raise the Silver Black fox under domestic conditions. For 18 years he worked, deep in the woods of Prince Edward Island, to learn the habits and necessities of the Silver Black fox. So we have him to thank for the best purebred strains of this invaluable fur bearer.

The Sunflower Silver Fox Corporation now has 40 pairs of the best strains, tracing back to the Prince Edward Island foundation. Some failures have been made in the ranching of Silver Black foxes because the breeders did not appreciate the value of pure breeding or the importance of careful scientific mating. This is the only sound foundation on which fur farming can succeed as a livestock industry, and these are the methods that the Sunflower Silver Fox Corporation is using to build up a valuable herd on their farm just east of Watson.

It has been proved that a better pelt can be produced under domestic conditions than was ever grown by nature in the wild. The great value of this fur is due to the fact that it cannot be imitated. It is impossible to produce the black and white bands of the guard hairs by dyeing, on any other pelt, as dye cannot be applied to produce these bands. The Silver Black fox is the fur of fashion. Better foxes mean better furs, with higher prices and an unlimited market in Europe and America for the Silver Black fox is the fur of royalty.

Quality in fox fur means as much as quality in any other livestock. High class cattle and hogs have been produced by careful, pure breeding and good feeding. These methods are being practiced at the Sunflower Silver Fox Ranch, so that its already good foundation stock will be improved on in the future.

Livestock improvement has developed more rapidly in the United States than anywhere else in the world, thru the instrumentality of pedigrees and competitive shows. The Silver Black fox will be no exception to this rule, under the direction of the American National Fox Breeders' Association. The best Silver Black fox pelts are now selling for $1,000 apiece. With the improvement possible by using the best breeding methods and the unlimited demand for good and better furs, $1,000 will be the average prices very soon. Among the very rich a Silver fox fur costing $2,000 is not regarded as unusual, for the number desired cannot be produced. There is a market for 10 million Silver Fox pelts every year, and there are only 25,000 live foxes in America. Saturation will not be reached in the next 30 years.

Spring Fever a Real Disease?

"DO YOU think, William," asked Truthful James of his side partner Bill Wilkins, "that these doctors are right in claimin' that spring fever is a real disease and that there isn't such a thing as born laziness?"

"I do not, James. These doctor fellers air simply talkin' thru their hats, as the sayin' is. Of course I don't deny that there air cases uv individuals who air in a rundown condition physically and simply air not able to make any considerable exertion even when they look to the superficial observer (I will say here, James, knowin' that your education hez been somewhat neglected, that superficial in this here case means not pertic'lar) to be in tolerable fair health, but there air a lot uv people, James, that air born lazy, and a lot more that acquire laziness.

"I hev personally knowed a number uv such critters; there, fur example, wuz Ez Lukins, who used to live on the Wabash. There wuz positively nuthin' the matter with Ez's health. He could eat as much as a 2-year old hoss and never, so fur as his neighbors could discover, hed ary ache or pain. But when it come to work uv any kind he simply wuzn't there. His folks continued to feed and clothe him, altho he never did a bit to earn either his board or clothes. He wanted to git married, but it must be said to the credit uv the girls there in the Wabash bottoms that they wuz too smart to git hooked up with Ez. Some uv them wanted to git married pretty bad and would hev been willin' to do half the work and mebby more to support a family, but they knowed that Ez wouldn't help a mite, and none uv them wanted to undertake the job uv supportin' him. Ez didn't even hev industry enough to fish. He would lie down under the shade uv a tree and sleep till the sun drove him away from the spot where he wuz lyin', and then roll over till he got in the shade again. He wouldn't even wash himself or shave. Dirt gathered in his ears, and occasionally seeds would lodge there and sprout. At one time there wuz three or four stalks uv timothy and a clover sprout growin' out uv one ear and a couple uv mornin' glories comin' on vigorously out uv the other ear, while a field mouse made her nest in his whiskers and reared her family there.

When finally the county health officer took Ez in hand and shaved and washed him he found four baby field mice in a nest in his whiskers under his chin. They finally took Ez and dipped him in the tank where they wuz dippin' cattle and collected a pint bottle full uv ticks uv various kinds from different parts uv his body.

"You air wonderin' how Ez managed to keep healthy under such circumstances, and so did everybody that knowed him, but the fact is that he never seemed to be sick, but he finally met his death in a most peculiar manner. When they took the scales and ticks off him there were a number of sore places on his person where the insects hed fed on him, tho fur some reason Ez hadn't seemed to mind them. The health officer decided, however, that there wuz danger uv infection, and smeared Ez with a powerful mixture uv turpentine and creosote. That mixture wuz most searchin' when it got into action, and when it did fur the first time in his life Ez got a move on himself. He jumped up a yellin' and started off on a swift lope across the country. Before they could ketch him he hed run himself to death."

Prohibition in Norway

THE opponents of prohibition frequently refer to Norway as a country in which prohibition has been tried and proved to be a failure. This statement is amusing in view of the facts. Norway has never tried prohibition. During the World War the Norwegian government declared a ban on liquors containing more than 12 per cent of alcohol. To people in the United States liquor containing more than 12 per cent of alcohol would seem to be a decidedly vigorous beverage, to say the least. Before the Volstead act went into effect beer sold in this country probably contained as much as 5 per cent

A Lack of Harmony

of alcohol and opponents of prohibition here have been saying that if we will only restore the old-time beer and light wines that contain possibly a little more alcohol than pre-war beer contained, we will satisfy the drinkers.

In Norway it was demonstrated that any restriction was unsatisfactory to the opponents of prohibition. The question of whether a law restricting the sale of liquors containing more than 12 per cent of alcohol should be enacted was left to a referendum vote and lost by a majority of more than 100,000 votes. Evidently a majority of the voters of Norway do not want any restrictions on the sale of liquor. However, other considerations besides opposition to a restriction of the liquor traffic influenced the vote of the Norwegians.

France has a large economic influence on Norway. Great quantities of French brandy are exported to Norway. Even the slight limitation of 12 per cent alcohol in Norwegian drinks interfered with this French brandy export. The French government brought enough pressure to bear on the Norwegian government to force the raising of the alcoholic content from 12 to 15 per cent before the referendum vote was taken. Spain and Portugal are large importers of Norwegian dried fish and exporters of heavy wines to Norway. They wanted no interference with their trade, and when the mild restriction on alcoholic content was imposed by Norway they retaliated by increasing the tariff on Norwegian dried fish. Portugal also raised harbor dues on Norwegian ships, and both countries threatened a complete embargo on Norwegian fish if full prohibition were adopted. The increased duties were a serious blow to the Norwegian fishermen, and an embargo probably would have ruined their industry, or at any rate they thought so. So these fishermen voted against any sort of restriction more from business considerations than because they wanted their drinks to be unrestricted.

While prohibition has been at least temporarily knocked out in Norway, the sentiment in favor of it seems to be growing in other European and Asiatic countries. A bill has been introduced in the Japanese Diet which will raise the age of persons who may be permitted to sell intoxicating liquors from 21 to 25. It is expected that the bill will pass the lower house of the Diet, but there is uncertainty about the action of the upper house.

In Germany a local option bill has been defeated in the Reichstag Budget Committee by a narrow margin. Prohibition propaganda is being carried on thru the schools, temperance societies and students. The consumption of wine and beer is less in Germany than in 1913, but that may be because the German people haven't so much money as before the war.

MAY 26 '27

Here is the Law

Are the railroads of Kansas obliged by law to provide and keep in repair private road crossings when the land is divided by the railroad? D. S. C.

Section 301 of Chapter 66 of the Revised Statutes reads as follows:

Whenever any railroad, either steam or electric, shall run thru any farm so as to divide it, such railroad at the request of the owner of such farm shall construct, keep and maintain a crossing either on, over or under such railroad track at some convenient place, which crossing shall be so constructed as to permit ready and free crossing thereon by animals, farm implements and vehicles.

Section 302:

Thru the fences on either side of the right of way of such railroad, at such crossing, such railroad shall construct, keep and maintain gates so as to permit the passage of animals, farm implements and vehicles.

Section 303:

If upon such request being made such railroad shall fail, neglect or refuse to construct such crossing and gates, or to keep the same in repair, then the owner of such farm may, by appropriate action, compel such railroad to so construct, keep and maintain such crossing and gates, or such owner may construct or repair such crossing and gates, and then collect from such railroad the cost thereof.

Husband Would Get All

My fiance and I are having an argument and I am asking the lawyer of the Protective Service to settle our dispute. He says if we marry and have no children my brothers and sisters would come in and inherit one-half of my personal and real estate when I die. Wouldn't my husband be a closer relative than my brothers and sisters? B. D.

If you died before your husband, having no children, under the Kansas law he would inherit all your estate. You would have a right to will one-half of it away from him in whatever manner you chose but if you died without will he would inherit all of it. The Kansas law evidently considers the husband or wife as closer relatives than brothers and sisters.

An Economic Crime

LITTLE less than a dollar for every family in the United States is what taxes now average. This country's bill for all taxes has increased from 2 billions to 9 billion dollars a year in the last 15 years, the Census Bureau tells us. That is 350 per cent, and taxes continue to ascend, notwithstanding the tremendous reductions in the federal levy made by the national Government.

The hardest hit are the small home owner in town and the farmer in the country. The reason is that we have outgrown our simple tax system of earlier and more simple times. We have completely reversed our former rule of levying taxes according to ability to pay, the only just principle for the imposition of taxes. Instead, this most prosperous nation on the globe today is levying taxes according to inability to pay, and that is an economic crime. It is so grievous a wrong that it is an injustice from which no good can come; it is destructive.

In the early days of the country, when nearly all wealth was in land and improvements, we adopted the tax on general or real property. It was then a tax on those best able to pay, and it sufficed for generations. At that time immense wealth in securities was rare. Now more than 32 billions of intangible wealth escape the payment of any tax, because tax-exempt, and other billions of intangible wealth escape the assessor because he cannot find them and they are not reported. In Chicago and other cities, hundreds of millions of dollars of intangible personal property regularly escape taxation. Our personal property tax is a joke, and the burden of paying the country's taxes falls hardest on real estate; on the farmer and the small home owner, who are least able to pay.

When it comes to the percentage of net profits paid out in taxes by great occupations, the statistician, Babson, finds agriculture is taxed 86 per cent, mining 60 per cent, transportation 36 per cent, construction 32 per cent, banking 31 per cent and manufacturing 24 per cent.

Agriculture pays 62 per cent more than manufacturing; 26 per cent more than mining, which, next to farming, is taxed heaviest. And this, while farmers are carrying 4½ billion dollars of mortgage debt on lands which have declined 10¾ billions in value, thereby actually increasing their load of debt from 29.1 per cent to 41.9 per cent.

For the farmer struggling against debt, with his mortgage to care for, with more than his share of taxes to pay, with the necessity of buying high-priced labor-saving machinery and finding the price, of everything he must buy, high, and of everything he has to sell, low—here is taxation beyond ability to pay. It greatly wrongs even the debt-free farmer.

It is so rank an injustice it cannot be defended; so damaging a wrong that it is unhealthy. For no nation may truly prosper when less than two-thirds of its wealth-creating people, and far more than half, if we include the small home owner, are compelled to carry so much more than their share of our fast-growing mountain of taxes.

When it comes to levying taxes, pretty much all the states swat the land, the land-owner and the home-owner. Kansas is the greatest sinner, collecting 59 per cent of the cost of state government by taxes on general property—land and improvements—Nebraska 46½ per cent, Iowa 35½ per cent. By exceeding the general tax average of all other states, Kansas places Kansas farmers at a disadvantage not only with other occupations but with the farmers of other states.

In Michigan and Illinois, with even less cause than we have in Kansas, the farmer and home owner have been driven to ask relief from the disproportionate general property tax. And in Illinois, labor, which represents the small home owner, has shown its intelligence by joining the farmers in an appeal to the legislature for a state income tax on wealth, to lift some of the burden from over-taxed land. The corporations are opposing this righteous demand, their lobbyists declaring the farmers have become envious of Chicago's growing wealth and power.

Yet a greater equality of taxation must be the remedy. This may best be brought about by a state income tax and by production taxes on minerals yielded by our natural resources and perhaps thru some other sources.

Farmers may obtain this relief if they will actively aid and support the intelligent leaders of their state farm organizations in demanding it. Notwithstanding the simple justice of their claim I fear they will have to fight for it. We shall make no progress toward levying taxes according to ability to pay until we correct the injustices of the general property tax.

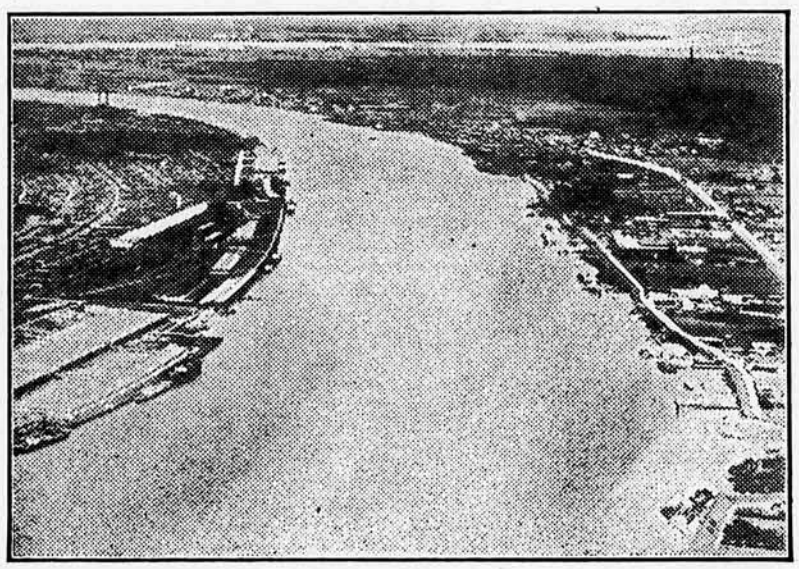
Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures

Alfred Mott, 91, The Dalles, Ore., is the Oldest Street Cleaner in the United States. Despite His Age He Still is at It Eight Hours a Day

The Red Cross Infants' Home in Wurzburg, Bavaria, Has Captured the Record for Having Two Groups of Triplets in the Home at the Same Time. The Babies at the Left Are 9 Months Old, While Those on the Right Are 7

The Latest Portrait of Princess Julianna, Taken on Her 18th Birthday, When She Automatically Became Crown Princess of the Netherlands, According to the Dutch Constitution

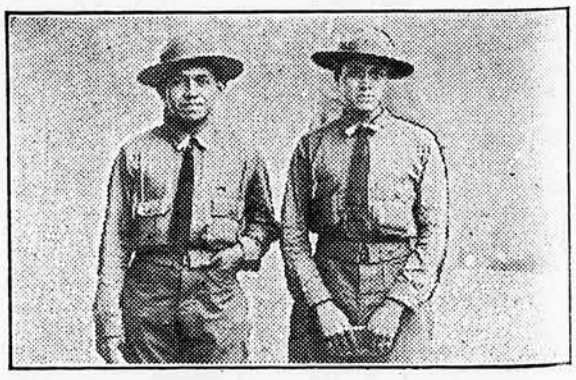


An Air View of the River Shipping District at New Orleans Which Has Been Threatened by the Great Flood in the Mississippi Valley. This Photo Was Taken by the Army Air Corps. Thousands of Acres of Farm Lands and Town Sites Have Suffered From This Flood

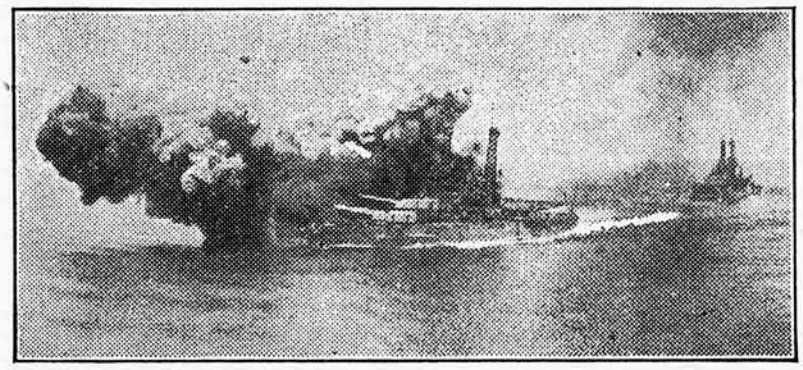
The Annual Fresno, Calif., Raisin Festival Held Recently, Was More Picturesque Than Any of Its Predecessors. There Were More Floats Than Usual and They Were Much More Elaborate. The Ceremony Was Ruled by King Monte Blue and Queen Blanche Gumes

A Lesson in Geography. Buck Expounds His Theory of the Universe When the Hour for Class Arrives. Adjusting His Spectacles and Fixing a Lofty Gaze Upon His Pupils, He Solemnly Tells of the Wonders of the World

An Approved Portrait Study of the Daring French Ace, Captain Nungesser, Who with Captain Francois Coli, Left Le Bourget Airdome Recently, to Attempt a Transatlantic Flight



Gregoria Garcia and Jose Escobar, Mexican Boy Scouts, Who Left the Mexican Capital December 31, and Walked to Washington, Carrying Greetings From the Scouts of Their Land to American Scouts. They Will End Their Long Hike at New York City



This Probably is the Best Photograph Ever Made of a Battleship Firing. Note the Face Outlined in the Smoke. This Picture Was Taken During the Naval Maneuvers in Panama

This Unusual Photo, Taken at the Risk of the Photographer's Life, Shows the Surging Waters of the Mississippi Between New Orleans and Baton Rouge. Additional Crevasses Have Made It Necessary to Evacuate a Dozen More Towns. Thousands of Lives Have Been Endangered by the Rushing Waters

Photographs Copyright 1927 and From Underwood & Underwood.

Quick Action Puts a Sedgwick County Chicken Thief in Jail For Six Months

B. A. JANSEN believes in quick action when it comes to catching chicken thieves. As a result of Mr. Jansen's speedy work Raymond Hoyle was sentenced to serve six months in the Sedgwick county jail for stealing W. E. Kennedy's chickens, and Mr. Jansen, Willis Morfitt and W. E. Kennedy received the $50 reward paid by the Protective Service for the capture and conviction of Hoyle.

Mr. Jansen and Mr. Kennedy own farms about 3 miles west of Greenwich in Sedgwick county, and Willis Morfitt works for their neighbor, C. E. Wilson.

Mr. Kennedy lives alone. He had been missing chickens from his fine flock of Rhode Island Reds, so he joined the Protective Service and posted the sign as a warning to thieves. He believed the birds were being stolen during the day while he was

W. E. Kennedy, Whose Chickens Were Stolen

away from the house working on the back part of his farm. He talked the matter over with Mr. Jansen and other neighbors, who are members of the local Anti-Horse Thief Association. They agreed to keep a watch for any strangers who might visit the Kennedy place during Mr. Kennedy's absence.

Drove at High Speed

On Friday, April 29, about 1:30 in the afternoon, while Mr. Jansen was working in a field between Wilson's and Kennedy's, he saw a strange car drive into Wilson's. The Wilson family was away. The driver of the car hurried into the chicken house and came out carrying some chickens. He threw them into the back of his car and drove away at high speed.

Mr. Jansen hitched his horses to the hedge and started to his house to get his car and chase the thief. Just then the thief turned into Kennedy's. He quickly grabbed two hens, threw them into the back of the car with Wilson's chickens and drove away. As Mr. Jansen passed Wilson's house he saw Willis Morfitt coming in from the field. The two jumped into Mr. Morfitt's coupe and started down the road in pursuit of the thief, who by this time was more than a mile away. They chased the thief for about 3 miles and lost track of him.

The thief had gone toward Wichita, which is about 8 miles from the Kennedy place. Mr. Jansen and Mr. Morfitt drove into Wichita and made a search of the poultry houses to see if the stolen chickens had been sold. They found no trace of the thief in Wichita, so they notified Sheriff C. E. Grove and gave him a description of the car used by the thief. The car was easily identified. It was a Ford roadster with a home-made wooden compartment on the rear.

When Mr. Kennedy was notified of the theft of his chickens that afternoon he and Mr. Jansen and Mr. Morfitt began working on some good clues. They remembered that Raymond Hoyle had been driving a car that fit the description of the one used by the thief. Mr. Jansen was assigned the job of checking up on the car. He drove to Raymond Hoyle's home about 3 miles south and 1 mile east of the Kennedy place on the Wichita road. There he found a car that resembled the one used by the thief. An examination of the car showed that chickens had been hauled in the rear compartment recently.

Sheriff Grove was called. He went to the Hoyle home at once and arrested Raymond Hoyle. At first Hoyle denied his guilt, but before he got to the jail he admitted that he was the one who stole the chickens from Mr. Wilson and Mr. Kennedy.

A Plea of Guilty

It was after 7 o'clock that evening when Mr. Jansen unhitched his horses from the hedge and started home. "I lost a half day's work," said Mr. Jansen, "but I got the thief. There is only one way to stop thieves from stealing from farmers, and that is to catch them and convict them. I think the Protective Service is doing good work, and I believe it is going to put a stop to thefts of farm property."

The next morning Hoyle, who is 16 years old, was taken before Judge Fred K. Hammers and entered a plea of guilty. Judge Hammers delivered a lecture to the young prisoner in which he made it very plain that the court is determined to stop chicken stealing. As this was Hoyle's first arrest Judge Hammers let him off with a sentence of six months in the Sedgwick county jail.

Hoyle told Sheriff Grove he became frightened when he saw he was being chased and threw the chickens from the car. A thoro search was made along the road for the stolen poultry, but no trace of it could be found. It is said by witnesses that it would have been almost impossible for Hoyle to have removed the chickens from the rear compartment while driving the car.

It is claimed Hoyle said he stole because he wanted extra spending money.

Here is a case where quick action got results. It also demonstrates the value of a local anti-thief association, and shows how members can work together for their mutual benefit. The Anti-Horse Thief Association to which Mr. Kennedy and Mr. Jansen belong is very active and members are constantly on the watch for suspicious characters.

"I am sorry to know that a neighbor boy stole my chickens," said Mr. Kennedy, "but there has been too much stealing from unprotected farms. There are two kinds of people who steal from farmers. There are the professional thieves, and the fellows who steal just to get extra spending money. The professional class is the worst, as its members usually are too lazy to work, but both classes should be punished for their crimes. I believe the Protective Service is going to be a big help in stopping thefts of farm property. Farmers certainly need this protection, and I believe every farmer should be a member of the Protective Service. It is the cheapest and best protection I have ever heard of. It will not be long until thieves learn it is not safe for them to steal from members of the Protective Service. They will have to quit stealing or steal from farmers who are not members."

O. C. Thompson

Tornado Takes Chicks

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Have you ever been in a tornado? Zelma Miller, a Capper Poultry Club girl of Barber county, lost her 20 purebred chicks in a tornado that swept over the Miller farm recently. It is too late for her to hatch other chicks for the club work this year. However, we still shall consider her one of our club folks, and she will receive the club journal.

Leota Harrell, a Coffey county pig club girl, helped arrange a club meeting for May 11. The Coffey County Capper Pig and Poultry Club was very active last year, and it plans to accomplish much in 1927. Leota invited the county agent to the meeting. She is preparing a club newspaper, and it will be issued once a month.

Carroll Wright, of Barber county, was fortunate with his contest litter. Nine pigs were saved and they all are doing fine, Carroll says. His brother Merle was almost as fortunate. There are seven pigs in Merle's contest litter. Both these boys have large Poland China sows. Watch for some good records in Barber county. M. F. Wright, these boys' father, is in the farm herd contest. He has been a club booster for several years.

We have a very fine letter from Niles Haworth, an Osborne County Capper Pig Club boy. He tells how he is providing for a profit by giving the little pigs good care. Here is his letter: "My sow has seven fine pigs. There were nine in the litter but two were lost. Now, she has six gilts and one male pig. They certainly are dandies. They were farrowed April 24. We put the sow in a small pen on new ground and have been very careful about her feeding until we get the pigs well started. I get her green feed in a pail, so that helps to make a good ration. I will have a picture taken with them soon and shall send you one. The pigs all are fine color and are large bone pigs." Niles has Durocs.

Capper club members are holding records with other good breeders of national fame. Mrs. Frank Williams, of Marshall county, tells us she just received her April report on her pen at the Iowa State Laying Contest, Des Moines. And she notes that her pen of S. C. Anconas won record for month by laying the highest number of eggs over all breeds for April. The pen has 129 eggs to its credit. One hen laid 28 eggs and two others laid 26 eggs each. She writes, "We certainly are proud of this result, since breeders of national fame have entries in the contest."

Kansas Needs More Lakes

Approval of artificial lake and pond building and of levee and dike construction for localities subject to overflow was voiced by the water resources committee of the State Board of Agriculture following an all-day session last week at Topeka.

It is pointed out, however, in a statement issued at the close of the meeting, that actual work will have to be done by individuals and by local benefit and taxing districts. The state can take no part in works of internal improvement.

"We do hope to work out in the next few years, however, general plans for assisting in flood control for each of the Kansas river watersheds," said J. C. Mohler, secretary of the board.

"We can't do much along that line right now, owing to lack of funds. But George S. Knapp, thru getting the cooperation of the county engineers and the railroad and utility engineers, in

B. A. Jansen, Who Took a Leading Part in the Capture of Raymond Hoyle

KANSAS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAY 26 '27 LIBRARY

connection with his work as state irrigation engineer, will gather a lot of information and data that later can be used for the development of a plan for each watershed."

The commission issued the following statement, outlining its policies:

The water resources committee of the state board of agriculture, looking forward to a long-time program of water conservation, development and river control, desires to outline herewith the principles on which it feels such program should be based.

It is our hope that this program will be characterized by continuity of effort and purpose and be affected to a minimum degree by those periods of flood and drouth which have caused spasmodic and enthusiastic discussion during their occurrence, followed by periods of relative indifference and inactivity when such crises are past.

(1.) The Division of Water Resources looks with friendly interest on and desires to encourage the construction of reservoirs for the conservation, control and utilization of the waters of the state, whether such waters are to be used for recreation, municipal or industrial uses, water power or irrigation. We realize that while the construction of reservoirs might not be feasible or economical if built primarily for the control of floods, their effect on floods, if any would be helpful and the impounding of such waters for beneficial use will add much to the water resources and natural wealth of the state.

(2.) Flood conditions on those sections of Kansas streams passing thru localities where the population is relatively dense and values are high, and where overflows may cause loss of life and great damage to property, should be corrected by channel improvement and levee systems to prevent such overflows.

(3.) It is our opinion that stream gaging work should not only be continued, but should be extended; wherever adequate funds are available to cover streams in the state on which there is now no information regarding the flow. It should be borne in mind that stream flow measurements are the basis of all hydraulic calculations in so far as they affect the water problems of the state. Since, however, we now have records covering periods of 10 years or more on some of our streams, it is our opinion that the time has come when particular effort should be directed toward the utilization of such records for the solution of pressing problems of river control and water conservation, rather than for the immediate extension of the present scope of stream gaging.

We feel that any comprehensive project of water conservation and flood control must eventually embrace an entire watershed if real and lasting accomplishments are to be achieved. To that end we urge the mobilization of all available engineering ability, in a co-operative effort, as a step toward attaining desired results.

—From the Philadelphia Public Ledger

As Mr. Hughes Sees It

Perhaps it is the knowledge that so many gunmen are available that causes Big Bill Thompson to strike that militant pose against the king of England.

Outstanding Men as Judges

(Continued from Page 3)

after, please score for every item you can.

A. Operation of the Farm—Total of 285 points.

1. Soil Management—75 points.

For the Eastern Kansas Farmer

a. If he applies manure regularly as it is produced, or provides storage so it doesn't lose its fertilizing value, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, deduct 10 points. If he makes no use of manure, score zero.

b. If he feeds or plows under his straw, score 15 points. If he burns or otherwise wastes straw, score zero.

c. If his soil washes and he uses Mangum terraces, soil saving dams, tile, crops or other means to prevent soil washing, score 15 points. If he makes no effort to prevent soil washing, score zero. If his soil doesn't wash, allow full score of 15 points.

d. If 25 per cent of his crop acreage is in legumes, score 15 points. Deduct accordingly as acreage of legumes falls below this percentage.

e. If he follows a definite system of crop rotation, score 15 points. If he does not follow a rotation system, score zero.

For the Wheat Belt Farmer

a. If he returns straw to the land directly or in manure, score 15 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he practices control of soil blowing, score 15 points. If not, score zero. If soil doesn't blow, score 15 points.

c. If he practices summer fallow in lieu of crop rotation, score 15 points. If he practices alternate row cropping in lieu of summer fallow, score 10 points. If he practices neither, score zero.

d. If he grows legumes, score 15 points. If he can, but does not grow legumes, score zero. If he is beyond the legume territory, score 15 points.

e. If he follows practices equivalent to crop rotation, such as growing row crops, alternate row cropping, summer fallow, score 15 points. If he grows wheat continuously without fallow, score zero.

2. Farming Methods—25 points.

a. If he diversifies his crop production and follows a rotation; or in Western Kansas, if he follows practices equivalent thereto, score 5 points. If he fails to do this, score zero.

b. If he sows pure seeds, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

c. If he sows seeds of varieties adapted to his section of the state, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he practices early preparation of the seedbed, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

e. If he practices insect, pest and disease control, score 5 points. If not, score zero.

3. Man, Horse and Machine Labor—25 points.

If he has enough man, horse and machine power to do his farm work, score 25 points. If his power is deficient in any branch, such as men, horses, machinery, tractors, engines, trucks or other equipment, deduct points accordingly. If he has an excess of any power units, deduct points in accordance with what he should have.

4. Crop Yields—40 points.

If his crop yields are better than, or as good as the best in his community, fertility of his soil considered, score 40 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

5. Feeding and Care of Livestock—40 points.

a. If he maintains the proper balance between livestock and crop production, score 8 points. If the number of beef cattle, dairy cattle, sheep, hogs or laying hens is deficient in any way, deduct points accordingly.

b. If the maximum proportion of his feed crops is fed to his livestock, score 8 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

c. If he feeds balanced rations to all classes of livestock, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

d. If he has proper housing for all classes of livestock during bad weather, score 8 points. If not, score according to what he has.

e. If he practices control of livestock parasites and diseases, score 8 points. If not, score zero.

6. Quality of Livestock—20 points.

a. If all sires are purebred, score 10 points. If not, deduct points according to the per cent of grade or scrub sires he has. Example: If he has two sires and only one is purebred, deduct 50 per cent, allowing him only 5 points.

b. If he is receiving a net return from his milking herd, beef herd, hog herd, sheep flock, poultry flock, score 10 points. If any of his livestock projects are failing to make a profit, deduct points accordingly.

7. Tools, Machinery and Equipment—20 points.

a. If he has adequate tools, machinery and equipment to do his work efficiently and on time, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly. If he is over-equipped, deduct points accordingly.

b. If he has a well-equipped repair shop, score 3 points. If not, score zero.

c. If his machinery is housed when not in use and is kept in good repair, score 7 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

8. Field Arrangement—20 points.

If his fields are so arranged as to conserve time and labor in tilling, cultivating and other operations, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

9. Farmstead Arrangement—20 points.

If his farm buildings are arranged so as to save time in doing chores, located so as to save time in going to and from fields, and arranged so as to insure sanitation, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

B. Business Methods—Total of 285 points.

1. Accumulative Ability—100 points.

If his operations since he has been farming have enabled him to accumulate a satisfactory surplus, score 100 points. (This surplus does not need to be in cash. It may be expressed in discharge of indebtedness contracted thru sickness or misfortune, the purchase of more land, improvements or education.) If his accumulative surplus has not been satisfactory, deduct points accordingly. Note: It is understood that you do not know the candidate's personal financial affairs, and that your score for him under this heading of "Accumulative Ability" will be your personal opinion gained thru observation.

2. Accounting Methods—50 points.

If he uses a system of accounting for his farming, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

3. Safety Financial Practices—100 points.

a. If he invests his surplus money safely in sound securities or more farm land, score 25 points. If not, score zero.

b. If all his farm buildings, household goods, implements, crops and livestock are fully insured against insurable losses, score 25 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

c. If his life is insured to the extent of his farm mortgage and other indebtedness, score 40 points. If not, score according to coverage.

d. If his life is insured to provide a cash fund for his family beyond his indebtedness, and educational fund for his children, income for his wife and minor children, score 10 points. If not, score according to coverage. Note: It is understood that you do not know the details about your candidate's "Safety Financial Practices," but you should score him to the best of your ability from observation and from any information he may have given you in the past.

4. Marketing Practices and Production Program—35 points.

a. If he uses market information in buying supplies and in selling farm products, score 15 points. If not, score zero.

b. If he adapts his production program to market forecasts and probable demands, score 20 points. If he does this in any measure, score him for what he does.

C. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep—Total of 90 points.

1. Upkeep of Buildings—25 points.

If his buildings are kept in good repair, score 25 points. If not, score accordingly.

2. Condition of Fields—25 points.

If his fields and fence rows are neat and reasonably free from weeds, score 25 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

3. Fences, Ditches and Roads—20 points.

If fences, ditches and roads are in good repair and free from rubbish, score 20 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

4. Lots and Yards—10 points.

If his lots and yards are free from weeds and rubbish, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

5. Lawn—10 points.

If his lawn is well-kept and has an attractive selection of shrubs and flowers, score 10 points. If not, deduct points accordingly.

D. Home Life—Total of 325 points.

1. Convenient House—50 points.

If his house is convenient and comfortable, score 50 points. If it is lacking in these points, score accordingly.

2. Labor-Saving Equipment in the Home—75 points.

If he has a water system, sewage disposal system, furnace, lighting system, power washer, provision for an ice supply in summer or some adequate method of refrigeration, a radio, and any other labor-saving conveniences, score 75 points. Otherwise, score according to the equipment he has.

3. Character as Husband and Father—100 points.

If he has done everything within reason to increase the happiness and comfort of his family, such as providing companionship, recreation, entertainment, music, etc., score 100 points. If not, score according to what he has done.

4. Education and Training of Children—100 points.

If he has given his children proper training and schooling, and has encouraged or helped them to obtain a high school and college education, score 100 points. Otherwise, score according to what he has done.

E. Public Spiritedness—Total of 260 points.

1. Neighborliness—50 points.

If he is neighborly, score 50 points. If not, score zero.

2. Interest in Schools and Churches—60 points.

If he takes an active interest in schools and churches, score 60 points. Otherwise, score according to the interest he does take.

3. Interest in Other Community Enterprises—50 points.

If he takes an active interest in other enterprises for the good of his community, such as farm organizations and civic organizations, score 50 points. Otherwise, score according to his activities.

4. Interest in Local, State and National Government—100 points.

If he votes regularly at all local and general elections, score 100 points. If not, score according to the way he exercises his voting privileges.

The Kansas Farmer's Score Card for Farmers

	Points	Possible Score	Candidate's Score
A. Operation of the Farm		285	
1—Soil Management	75		_____
2—Farming Methods	25		_____
3—Man, Horse and Machine Labor	25		_____
4—Crop Yields	40		_____
5—Feeding and Care of Livestock	40		_____
6—Quality of Livestock	20		_____
7—Tools, Machinery and Equipment	20		_____
8—Field Arrangement	20		_____
9—Farmstead Arrangement	20		_____
B. Business Methods		285	
1—Accumulative Ability	100		_____
2—Accounting Methods	50		_____
3—Safety Financial Practices	100		_____
4—Marketing Practices and Production Program	35		_____
C. General Farm Appearance and Upkeep		90	
1—Upkeep of Buildings	25		_____
2—Condition of Fields	25		_____
3—Fences, Ditches and Roads	20		_____
4—Lots and Yards	10		_____
5—Lawn	10		_____
D. Home Life		325	
1—Convenient House	50		_____
2—Labor-Saving Equipment in the Home	75		_____
3—Character as Husband and Father	100		_____
4—Education and Training of Children	100		_____
E. Public Spiritedness		260	
1—Neighborliness	50		_____
2—Interest in Schools and Churches	60		_____
3—Interest in Other Community Enterprises	50		_____
4—Interest in Local, State and National Government	100		_____
TOTAL		1245	_____

Name of Farmer Scored.....

Address ..... Date.....

Name and Address of Scorer.....

This Score Card is to be Used, Please, in Nominating Candidates for the Master Farmer Award Which is Being Sponsored by the Kansas Farmer. Fill It Out According to the Instructions That Are Given in Connection with the Article Announcing the Master Farmer Judges, Page 3 of This Issue and Mail It to the Master Farmer Award Editor, Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka

The Sea Bride

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

"MARRY them tight and marry them hard and true, doctor. By God—" old Jem Kilcup whispered harshly into the minister's ear.

Dr. Brant nodded. "No fear, my friend; Faith is a woman."

"Aye," said Jem. "Aye, and she's made her bed, God help her!"

Thus they were married—Cap'n Noll Wing, of the Sally Sims, whaler, and Faith Kilcup—while poor, moon-faced, freckled Dan'l Tobey, second mate, who, too, had loved her, stood looking on with misery in his heart.

Faith had always worshiped Cap'n Noll, even while she was a schoolgirl in short skirts. Noll was a heroic figure, a great man who appeared at intervals from the distances of ocean, and moved majestically about the little world of the town, and then was gone again. Noll Wing was a master hand for sperm oil; a master skipper as ever sailed the seas.

Dan'l Tobey laid siege to Faith's heart when she was nineteen. No need for women had Noll Wing then; but on this last cruise he passed the great divide of life. Now there was stirring within him a pang of loneliness. He was weary; he hungered for soft ways, for gentler things—and at last he knelt down before Faith, his eyes filled; and she knelt with him.

For their honeymoon they sailed away on the Sally Sims to where the whales sported in the South Seas. Faith's brother Roy went as ship's boy, and Dan'l Tobey as second mate, Captain Wing's officers were Henry Ham, mate, a hard man; then Dan'l, who proved to be the brainiest of them all; acrid old James Tichel, third mate, and Willis Cox, on his first cruise in the cabin, fourth mate. The crew was a nondescript lot—greenies, men who must be made strong. There is no place for weakness on a whaler.

There was little privacy; Faith and Noll shared two small rooms, and tho she had prepared for disillusionment, the pitiless intimacies of their life together in the cabin were hard for her.

Once on the high seas, it seemed that all the men had changed in subtle ways. There appeared new strength, but also new manifestations that were puzzling and disquieting to Faith. Noll changed with the rest. Noll who walked among men as master, could fret at his wife like a child. But she was as loyal to him, even in her thoughts, as to herself. For this was Faith; she was Noll's forever.

She thought that what she felt was hidden; but Dan'l Tobey had eyes to see. And now and then, when in crafty ways he led big Noll to act unworthily before her, he watched for the shadow that crossed her face, and smiled in his own sly soul.

Mauger Was a Greeny

There was, in Dan'l Tobey's boat, a little man named Mauger. It was he whom Dan'l ruled by a superior tongue, deriding the man and scorching him with jests that made Mauger crimson with shame for himself. Mauger was a greeny; he was a product of the worst conditions of the city. He was little and shrunken and thin, and his shoulders curled forward to hug and shelter his weak chest. Nevertheless, there was a ratlike spirit in the man, and a ratlike gleam in his black, little eyes. He was one of those men who inspire dislike, even when they strive to win the liking of their fellows. The very fo'c's'le baited him.

It was thru Mauger that the first open clash between Cap'n Wing and Faith, his wife, was brought to pass; and the thing happened in this wise:

Dan'l Tobey knew how to handle Mauger; and he kept the little man in a continual ferment of helpless anger. When they were off in the boats after a whale, or merely for the sake of boat-drill, Dan'l gave all his attention to Mauger, who rowed tub-oar in Dan'l's boat.

"Now, if you'll not mind, Mauger," he would say, "just put your strength into the stroke there. Just a trifle of it. Gently, you understand, for we must not break the oars. But lean to it, Mauger. Lean to it, little man!"

And Mauger strove till the veins stood out on his narrow forehead and his black, little eyes gleamed. And within him boiled and boiled a vast revolt, a hatred of Dan'l. Again and again he was on the point of an open outbreak; he cursed between his teeth, and slavered, and thought of the bliss of sinking his nails in Dan'l's smooth throat. The wrath in the man gathered like a tempest.

But always Dan'l pricked the bubble of this wrath with some sly word that left Mauger helpless and bewildered.

He set the man to scrub the decks, amidships, one day after an eighty-barrel bull whale had been tried out. There were other men at work scrubbing; but Dan'l gave all his attention to Mauger. He leaned against the rail and smiled cheerfully at the little man, and spoke caustically:

"Not used to the scrub-brush, Mauger. That's plain to see. But you'll learn its little ways. Give you time." And: "Here's a spot, here by my foot, that needs attention. Come. No, yonder. No, beyond that again. So." Or: "See, now, how the Portugee there scrubs," And when Mauger looked toward the Portugee, Dan'l rasped: "Come—don't be looking up from your tasks, little man. Attention, there!"

This continued until Mauger, fretted and tormented and wild with the fury of a helpless thing, was minded to rise and fling himself at Dan'l's round, freckled face. And in that final moment before the outbreak must surely have come, Dan'l said pleasantly:

"So. That is nicely. Go below now, Mauger and rest. Ye've worked well."

And the kindliness of his tone robbed Mauger of all wrath, so the little man crept forward and down to his bunk and fairly sobbed there with rage and nerves and general bewilderment.

Dan'l was the man's master fair.

This was one side of the matter; Cap'n Noll Wing was on the other side.

Noll Wing had been harassed by the difficulties of the early weeks of the cruise. It seemed to the man that the whole world combined to torment him. He was, for one thing, a compound of rasping nerves; the slightest mishap on the Sally Sims preyed on his mind; the least slackness on the part of the mates, the least error by the men, sent him into a futile storm of anger. Even toward Faith he blew hot, blew cold. There were times when he felt the steadfast love she gave him was like a burden hung about his neck; and he wished he might cast it off, and wished he had never married her, and wished —a thousand things. These were the

Massey-Harris

Combined Reaper-Threshers Handle *More Kinds* of Crops

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAY 26 '27 LIBRARY

Successfully Harvest and Thresh Wheat, Rye, Barley, Oats, Soy Beans, Flax, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, etc.

MASSEY-HARRIS Reaper-Threshers have a greater range of usefulness than other similar machines. For this reason they make the best investment for the farmer who grows a variety of crops. Indeed, they are the most profitable equipment he can employ.

The Corrugated bar type of Cylinder and Concave, together with the unusual capacity of the MASSEY-HARRIS Reaper-Thresher make possible the successful harvesting and threshing of wheat, barley, oats, rye, flax, sweet clover, alfalfa, etc. The same features also enable harvesting and threshing larger seed crops like soy beans.

The MASSEY-HARRIS Cylinder is not affected by end play. This feature permits both the larger and the smaller seeds to be threshed without being cracked or broken. Such range of usefulness and precision of threshing would be impossible with a cylinder of the peg-tooth type.

A Size Suited to Your Farm

You can select MASSEY-HARRIS No. 9 with either 15 ft. or 12 ft. cut. If you use a Fordson or other light tractor, you will find the No. 6 just right—a BIG-LITTLE machine with a 10-ft. cut, but with the same cylinder capacity as the No. 9.

Write for Our Special Reaper-Thresher Booklet

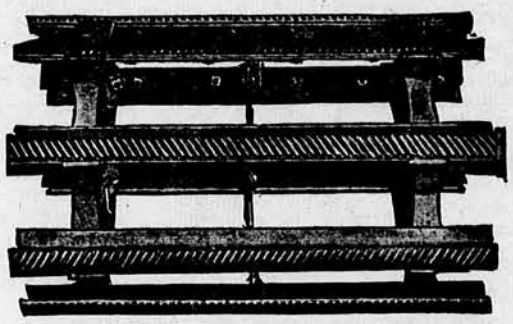
Succeeds Where Others Fail

GORDON, NEB.

Massey-Harris Harvester Co., Inc.

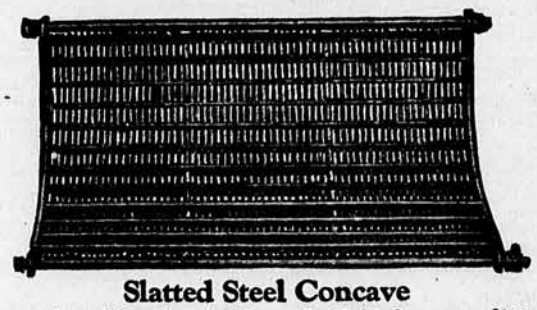
Our Massey-Harris Reaper-Thresher, purchased in 1926, from the Gordon Tractor and Machinery Co., Gordon, Neb., sure was a winner for us. We harvested 465 acres of wheat, 505 acres of FLAX, 40 acres of Rye, 140 acres of Oats, and believe us, there was no comparison in this vicinity in the good clean work the machine did in FLAX. When we purchased the machine we were dubious about the harvesting of FLAX, and saw the spike cylinder machine of other makes trying to do the job but making a failure of it. Our machine harvested our above crop at a total cost of 43½ cents per acre, measured acres and accurate figures on gasoline, oil, for the machine and tractor and the wages of ourselves at $5.00 per day.

Yours truly,
QUERY & GORENSON



Famous Massey-Harris Corrugated Bar Cylinder

handles the heaviest and lightest crops without cracking the grain or breaking the straw. No peg-teeth to break or become loose.



Slatted Steel Concave

can be adjusted to or from the Cylinder according to the crop and conditions.

Assembling Plants at Kansas City, Mo. & Hutchinson, Kan.

Massey-Harris Harvester Co., Inc.

Builders of Warranted Reaper-Threshers Since 1903

Dep't B-27, Batavia, N. Y.

Stocks Also Carried at These Western Branches:

Kansas City, Mo. Hutchinson, Kans.
St. Louis, Mo. Minneapolis, Minn.
and by Oliver Chilled Plow Works, Dallas, Tex.

Massey-Harris No. 9 Combined Reaper-Thresher, 15 ft. cut, with Grain Tank. No. 9 may also be had with the 12 ft. cut.

No. 6 with 10 ft. cut is practically identical in build with No. 9. Has the same size cylinder.

"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"

days when the old strength of the man reasserted itself, when he held his head high, and would have defied the world.

But there were other hours, when he was spiritually bowed by the burdens of his task; and in these hours it seemed to him Faith was his only reliance, his only support. He leaned on her as a man leans on a staff. She was now a nagging burden, now a peaceful haven of rest to which he could retreat from all the world.

An Officer Must Command

If he felt thus toward Faith, whom, in his way, the man did love, how much more unstable was his attitude toward the men about him! Now, it is a truth, which every soldier knows, that a commanding officer must command. When he begins to entreat or to scold like a woman, or to give any other indication of cracking nerves, the men under him conspire maliciously to torment him, in the hope of provoking new outbreaks. It is instinctive with them; they do it as naturally as small boys torment a helpless dog. And it was so on the Sally Sims. The more frequently Noll Wing forgot that he was master, the more persistently the men harassed him.

His officers saw the change in Noll, and tried to hide it or deny it as their natures prompted. The mate, Mr. Ham, developed an unsuspected loyalty, covering his chief's errors by his own strength; and young Willis Cox backed him nobly. Dan'l Tobey, likewise, was always quick to take hold of matters when they slipped from the captain's fingers; but he did it a little ostentatiously. Noll himself did not perceive this ostentation; but the men saw, and understood. It was as if Dan'l whispered over his shoulder to them:

"See! The old man's failing. I have to handle you for him."

Once or twice Dan'l bungled some task in a fashion that provoked these outbreaks; and whether or not this was mere chance, Faith was always about on these occasions. For example: at dinner one day in the cabin, Dan'l looked mournfully at the salt beef that was set before him, and then began to eat it with such a look of resignation on his countenance that Noll demanded:

"What's wrong with the beef, Mr. Tobey?"

"Nothing, sir," said Dan'l pleasantly. "Nothing at all. It's very good fare, and almighty well cooked, I'd say."

Now, it was not well cooked. Tinch, the cook, had been hurried or careless. The junk he had brought down to the cabin was half raw, a nauseous mess. And Dan'l knew it, and so did Noll Wing. But Noll might have taken no notice but for Dan'l and Dan'l's tone.

As it was, he was forced to take notice. And so he bellowed for Tinch, and when the cook came running, Noll lifted the platter and flung it, with its greasy contents, at the man's head, roaring profanely.

Faith was at the table; she said nothing. But when Noll looked at her and saw the disappointment in her eyes—disappointment in him—he wished to justify himself, and so complained:

"Damned shame! A man can't get decent food out of that rascal. If I wasn't a fool, Faith, I'd have stayed ashore."

Faith thought she would have respected him more if, having given way to his anger, he had stuck to his guns instead of seeking thus weakly to placate her. And Dan'l Tobey watched Faith and was well content with himself.

It was Dan'l, in the end, who brought Mauger and Cap'n Wing together; and if matters went beyond what he had intended, that was because chance favored him.

It was a day when Mauger took a turn at the awkward steering apparatus of the Sally Sims. The Sally's wheel was so arranged that when it was twirled it moved to and fro across the deck, dragging the tiller with it. To steer was a trick that required learning; and in any sea the tiller bucked, and the wheel fought the steersman in eccentric and amazing fashion. This antiquated arrangement was one of the curses of many ships of the whaling fleet. Mauger had never been able to get the trick of it.

Dan'l's watch came on deck and Mauger took the wheel at a moment when Cap'n Wing was below. Faith was with him. Dan'l knew the captain would be entering the log, writing up his records of the cruise, reading. He also knew that if Noll Wing followed his custom, he would presently come on deck. And he knew—he himself had had a hand in this—that Noll had been drinking more than usual.

That Faith came up with Noll a little later was chance no more. Dan'l had not counted on it.

Mauger, then, was at the wheel. Dan'l leaned against the deckhouse behind Mauger, and devoted himself amiably to the task of instructing the man. His tone remained, thruout, even and calm; but there was a bite in it which seared the very skin of Mauger's back.

"You'll understand," said Dan'l cheerfully, "you are not rolling a hoop in your home gutter, Mauger. You're too impetuous in your ways. Be gentle with her."

This when, the Sally Sims having fallen off her set course, Mauger brought her so far up into the wind that her sails flapped on the yards. Dan'l chided him.

"Not so strenuous, Mauger. A little turn, a spoke or two. You overswing your mark, little man. Stick her nose into it, and keep it there."

A Cowardly Act

The worst of it was, from Mauger's point of view, that he was trying quite desperately to hold the Sally's blunt bows where they belonged. But there was a sea; the rollers pounded her high sides with an overwhelming impact, and the awkward wheel put a constant strain on his none-too-adequate arms and shoulders. When the Sally swung off, and he fought her back to her course, she was sure to swing too far the other way; when he tried to ease her up to it, a following sea was sure to catch him and thrust him still farther off the way he should go.

He fought the wheel as if it were a live thing, and the sweat burst out on him, and his arms and shoulders ached; and all the time Dan'l at his back flogged him with gentle jeers and seared him with caustic words.

The ratlike little man had the temper of a rat. Dan'l knew this; he was careful never to push Mauger too far. So, this afternoon, he brought the man, little by little, to the boiling point, and held him there as delicately in the balance as a chemist's scales. With a word, he might at any time have driven Mauger mad with fury; with a word he could have reduced the helpless little man to smothering sobs.

He had Mauger thus trembling and wild when Noll Wing came on deck, Faith at his side. Dan'l looked at them shrewdly; he saw that Noll's face was flushed, and that Noll's eyes were hot and angry. And—behind the back of Mauger at the wheel—he nodded toward the little man and caught Noll's eye, and raised his shoulders hopelessly, smiling. It was as if he said:

"See what a hash the little man is making of his simple job. Is he not a hopeless thing?"

Noll caught Dan'l's glance; and while Mauger still quivered with the memory of Dan'l's last word, Noll looked at the compass, and cuffed Mauger on the ear and growled at him:

"Get her on her course, you gutter-dog!"

Which was just enough to fill to overflowing Mauger's cup of wrath. The little man abandoned the wheel—Dan'l caught it before the Sally could fall away—and he sprang headlong, face black with wrath, at Cap'n Wing.

He was scarce a third Noll's size; but the fury of his attack was such that for a moment Noll was staggered.

Then the captain's fist swung home, and the little man whirled in the air and fell crushingly on head and right shoulder, and rolled on the slanting deck like a bundle of soiled old clothes—rolled and lay still.

Cap'n Noll Wing, big Noll, whom Faith loved, bellowed and leaped after the little man. He was red with fury that Mauger had attacked him, red with rage that Mauger had, for an instant, thrust him back. He swung his heavy boot and drove it square into the face of the unconscious man. Faith saw.

The toe of the captain's boot struck Mauger in the right eyesocket as he lay on his side. At the blow the man's eye literally splashed out.

Some women would have screamed; some would have flung themselves upon Noll to drag him back. Faith did neither of these things. She stood for an instant, her lips white. Her sorrow and pity were not for Mauger, who had suffered the blow. They were for Noll, her husband whom she loved and wished to respect, sorrow and pity for Noll, who had done this thing.

She turned quickly and went down into her cabin.

Noll came down minutes later, after she had heard the feet of running men, the voices of men upon the deck. He came down, found her in the cabin which served as his office. She was standing, looking out one of the windows in the stern.

"That damned rat won't try that on again!" he said thickly.

She turned and her eyes held his.

"That was a cowardly thing to do, Noll, my husband," she said.

"Sluice Him Off"

When Noll Wing kicked the unconscious man, and Faith slipped quietly away and went below, the life of the Sally Sims for an instant stood still. Yella' Boy and Loum, two of the boat-steerers, were lounging at the forward end of the boat-house, and saw. Dan'l Tobey, who had gripped the wheel, saw. And three or four of the men amidships saw. For a space they all stood still, watching, while Noll growled above his victim, and Mauger, limp and senseless, rolled slackly back and forth upon the deck with the motion of the vessel.

Then Noll looked around and saw them all watching him with steady, hard, frightened eyes; and their silence irked him so that he broke it with a cry of his own.

"You, Yella' Boy, sluice him off!" he shouted.

Yella' Boy grinned, showed his teeth with the amiability of his dark race; and he took a canvas bucket and dropped it over the rail, and drew it up filled with brine, and flung this callously in Mauger's crushed and wounded face. The water loosed the clotted blood, washed it away in flecks and gouts. The salt burned cruelly. Mauger groaned hoarsely and slumped back into unconsciousness.

"Douse him again," Noll Wing commanded. "The dog's shamming!" He looked around, saw Dan'l at the wheel. "You, Mr. Tobey, look to him."

Dan'l was one of those men whose hands have a knack for healing. He knew something of medicine; he had gone so far upon a former cruise as to trim away a man's crushed fingers after an accident of the whale fisheries had nipped them. He hailed one of the men in the waist now and gave the wheel to this man, and then crossed to where Mauger lay, and knelt beside him and dabbed away the blood upon his face.

Cap'n Wing, leaning against the rail, his knuckles white with the grip he had upon it, watched Dan'l, and swayed upon his feet. And Yella' Boy, with his bucket still half full of brine, stood by and grinned and waited.

Mauger came slowly back to life under Dan'l's ministrations; he groaned and he began to twitch and kick. And of a sudden he cried out, like one suddenly waking from sleep. Then consciousness flooded him, and with it came the agony he was enduring, and he howled. After a time his howls grew weak and weaker till he was sobbing. Then Dan'l helped him to his feet. He had put a rough bandage about the man's head, and from beneath this bandage one of Mauger's eyes looked forth, blackly gleaming, wild with the torment he endured. This eye fixed its gaze on Noll Wing.

Dan'l stepped a little nearer Noll and said in a low voice:

"His eye is gone, sir. It'll never be

Concrete Dams Save Soil and Prevent Gullying

Millions of acres of valuable land are rendered useless by erosion each year, according to the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Dams, properly built at the right location, will save and restore much of this wasted land.

Build your own Dam where needed

Gullying of your land can be prevented permanently by building a concrete dam according to simple instructions clearly written and illustrated in our booklet "Soil Saving Dams." Plans are included.

Ask today for your copy of "Soil Saving Dams." It is free.

PORTLAND CEMENT ASSOCIATION

A national organization to improve and extend the uses of concrete

Gloyd Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Concrete for Permanence

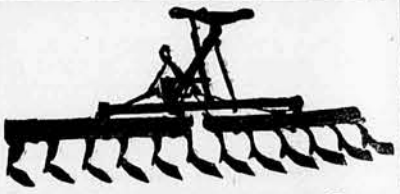
$20 for your old Separator

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.



Not a Weed Escapes an Acme XL Surface Cultivator

It's easy to keep volunteer wheat and other weed pests under control.

After you plow or disk your grain stubble, cultivate intensively before seeding with an Acme XL Surface Cultivator.

Not a weed is left to grow and multiply. For every weed is cut clean—not one can escape the sharp, extra long, overlapping coulters of an Acme XL Surface Cultivator.

At the same time the coulters turn and re-turn the surface soil, breaking it up, forming a mulch that holds the moisture.

Acme XL Cultivators are very popular in orchards. They work close to the trees without injury to low branches. And the penetration is not deep enough to damage small feeder roots.

Horse drawn and tractor models 3 to 17½ feet wide.

Mail coupon for FREE catalog which includes "Bigger Crops from Better Tillage," also letters from farmers telling of their experience with Acme Coulter Harrows and Surface Cultivators.

Nash Acme Harrow Co., 954 Drexel Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.
Send me your FREE catalog.

Name.....

Address.....

any good. It ought to be trimmed out—cleared away."

That shocked the liquor out of Noll; his face went white beneath the brown; and Mauger heard, and suddenly he screamed again and leveled a shaking finger at Noll Wing and cursed him shrilly. Dan'l whirled and bade him be silent; he signed to Yella' Boy, and the harpooner half dragged, half carried Mauger forward. But as they went, Mauger, twisting in the other's arms, shook his thin fist at Noll Wing and swore terribly—cursed Noll, called death down upon him, vowed that he would some day even the score.

Yella' Boy cuffed him and dragged him away. And Dan'l watched Noll to see what the captain would say. Noll said nothing. He took off his cap and rubbed his bald head and looked for an instant like an old man; his eyes shifted furtively from Dan'l to the cursing man.

Abruptly he turned and went aft to the stern of the ship and stood there by himself, thinking. He sought reassurance; he abused Mauger under his breath, and told himself the little man had been well served. The Sally fell away; he turned and cursed the new man at the wheel, and got relief from the oath he spoke. It gave him a blustering sort of courage. He wished Dan'l Tobey would tell him he had done right. But Dan'l had gone forward to the fo'c's'le. Mauger was howling. And Noll shuddered. He was, suddenly, immensely lonely; he wished with all his soul for friendly support, for a word of comfort, a word of reassurance.

He went down into the cabin, thinking to speak with Henry Ham. Mr. Ham was always an apostle of violence. But the mate was sleeping; Noll could hear him snore. So was tigerish little James Tichel.

Noll went into the after-cabin and found Faith there. Her back was turned, she was looking out of the stern windows. He wished she would look at him, but she did not. So he said, his voice thick with anger, and at the same time plaintive with hunger for a reassuring word:

"That damned rat won't try that again!"

Then Faith turned and told him:

"That was a cowardly thing to do, Noll, my husband."

He had come for comfort; he was ready to humble himself; he was a prey to the instinct of a wrong-doing man which bids him confess and be forgiven. But Faith's eyes accused him. When a man's wife turns against him—he said, bitter with rage:

"Keep your mouth shut, child. This is not a pink tea aboard the Sally Sims. You know nothing of what's necessary to handle rough men."

Faith smiled a little wistfully.

"I know it is never necessary to kick an unconscious man in the face," she said.

Helpless With Shame

He was so helpless with fury and shame and misery that he raised his great fist as if he would have struck even Faith.

"Mind your own matters," he bade her harshly. "The dog struck me. Where would the ship be if I let that go? I should have killed him."

"Did you not?" Faith asked gently. "I thought he would be dead."

"No; hell, no!" Noll blustered. "You can't kill a snake. He'll be poisonous as ever in a day."

"I saw," said Faith; she shuddered faintly. "I think—his eye is gone."

"Eye?" Noll echoed. "What's an eye? He's lucky to live. There's skippers that would have killed him where he stood. For what he did—"

Faith shook her head.

"He's only a little man, weak, not used to sea life. You are big and strong, Noll. My Noll. There was no need of kicking him."

The man flung himself then into an insane burst of anger at her. He hated the whole world, hated Faith most of all because she would not soothe him and tell him never to mind. He raved at her, gripped her round shoulders and shook her, flung her away from him. He was mad.

And Faith, steadfastly watching him, tho her soul trembled, prayed in her heart that she might find the way to bring Noll back to manhood again; she endured his curses; she endured his harsh grip on her shoulders. She waited, while he flooded her with abuse. And at the end, when he was quiet for lack of words to say, she went to him and touched his arm.

"Noll," she said.

He jerked away from her.

"What?"

"Noll—look at me."

He obeyed, despite himself; and there were such depths of tenderness and sorrow in her eyes that the man's heart melted in him.

"It's not Mauger I'm sorry for," she told him. "It's you, Noll. That you should be so cowardly, Noll—"

His rage broke then; he fell to fretting, whining. She sat down; he slumped like a child beside her. He told her he was tired, weary; that he was worried; that his nerves had betrayed him; that the drink was in him.

"They're all trying to stir me," he complained. "They take a joy in doing the thing wrong. They're helpless, slithering fools. I lost myself, Faith."

"The King Can Do No Wrong"

He pleaded with her, desperately anxious to make her understand; and Faith understood from the beginning, with the full wisdom of woman, yet let him talk out all his unhappiness and remorse. And because she loved him, her arms were about him and his great head was drawn against her breast long before he was done. She comforted him with touches of her light hands upon his head; she soothed him with murmurs that were no words at all.

The man reveled in this orgy of self-abasement. He groveled before her until she began to be faintly contemptuous in her heart at his groveling. She bade him make an end of it.

"I was a coward, Faith!" he cried. "You're right. I was a coward."

"You are a man, Noll," she told him. "Stronger than other men, and not in your fists alone. That is why I love you so."

"I know, I know," he told her. "Oh, you're a wonder, Faith."

"You're a man—always remember that," she said.

He got up abruptly. He started toward the main cabin, and she asked:

"Where are you going, Noll?"

"Forward," he said. "I've wronged Mauger." He was drunk with this new-found joy of abasing himself. "I'll tell the man so. I'll right things with him." And he added thoughtfully: "He cursed me. I don't want the man's hate. I'll right things with him."

She smiled faintly, shook her head.

"No, Noll."

He was stubborn.

"Yes. Why not? I've—"

"Noll, you're the master of this ship," she said thoughtfully. "Old Jonathan Felt put her in your charge. You are responsible for her. And that puts certain obligations on you, Noll. An obligation to be wise, and to be prudent, and to be brave."

He came back and sat down beside her. She touched his knee.

"You are like a king aboard here, Noll. And—the king can do no wrong. I would not go to Mauger if I were you. You made a mistake; but there is no need you should humble yourself before the men. They would not understand; they would only despise you, Noll."

"Let them!" he said hotly. "They're sneaking, spineless things."

"Let them fear you; let them hate you," she told him. "But—never let them forget you are master, Noll. Don't go to Mauger."

He had no real desire to go; he wished only to bask in her new-found sympathy. And he yielded readily enough at last.

(Continued on Page 17)

Let's Open 'er Up, Uncle

Now You Can Hold Your Wheat For Better Prices

It is no longer necessary to market your wheat direct from the combine and lose money because of low prices.

With the John Deere small grain elevator you can store and cure all of your grain on the farm and hold it for highest prices.

John Deere Small Grain Elevator

This way of storing and curing your wheat involves no heavy work and is accomplished in minimum time. As the grain is hauled from the combine to your storage plant the John Deere does all the work of unloading. In a few minutes time the biggest load is stored in your highest bin. Saves one or more men, teams and wagons during your busiest season.

In the curing process which requires moving the grain from one bin to another this elevator does the work fast and economically.

The grain from full bins can be directed into the elevator hopper and elevated into empty bins until the curing process has been completed. If steel bins are used they can be grouped to permit the satisfactory and profitable use of a John Deere elevator.

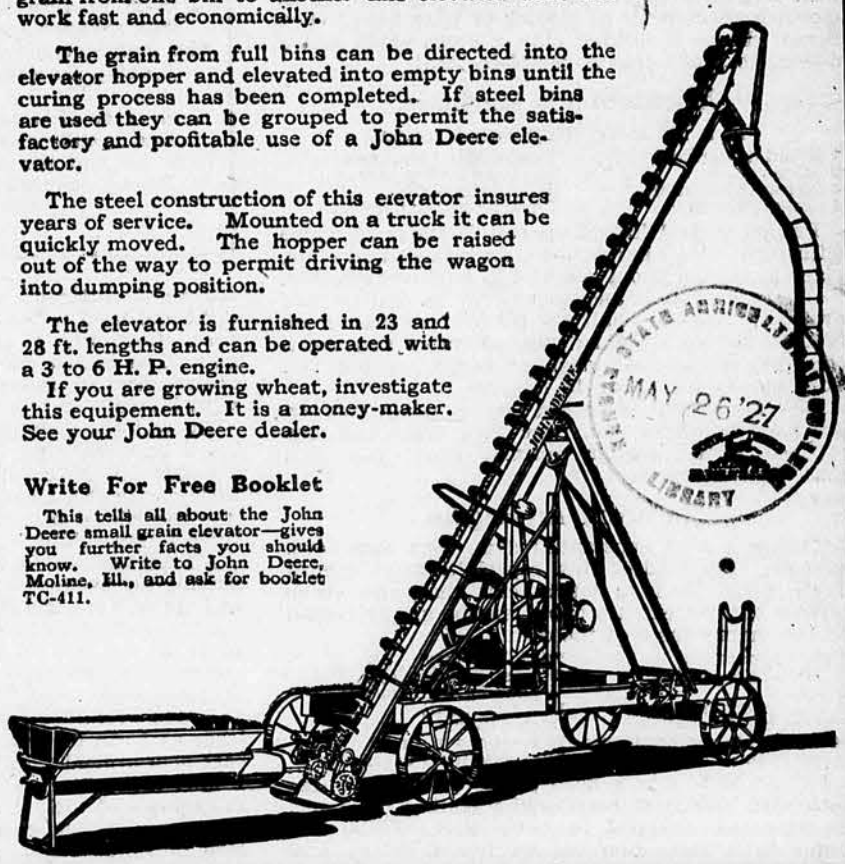
The steel construction of this elevator insures years of service. Mounted on a truck it can be quickly moved. The hopper can be raised out of the way to permit driving the wagon into dumping position.

The elevator is furnished in 23 and 28 ft. lengths and can be operated with a 3 to 6 H. P. engine.

If you are growing wheat, investigate this equipement. It is a money-maker. See your John Deere dealer.

Write For Free Booklet

This tells all about the John Deere small grain elevator—gives you further facts you should know. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklet TC-411.

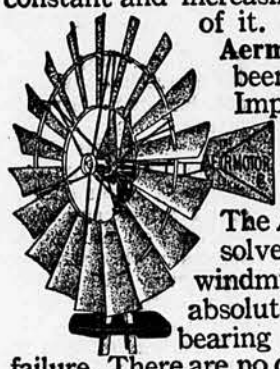


JOHN DEERE — JOHN DEERE MOLINE, ILL.

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

"Nothing succeeds like success," they say, but where success is constant and increasing there must be some unusual merit back of it. The continued success of the **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** is based entirely on merit. It has been made better and better year after year. Improvements have been added as experience has shown the way. The **Auto-Oiled Aermotor** of today is a wonderfully durable and efficient windmill.



The Aermotor Company, more than 12 years ago, solved the problem of complete self-oiling for windmills in such a way as to make the system absolutely reliable. The oil circulates to every bearing and returns to the reservoir with never a failure. There are no delicate parts to get out of order. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case.

CHICAGO KANSAS CITY **AERMOTOR CO.** DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

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. Insist upon DAISY FLY KILLER from your dealer.

HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn, N. Y.

Capper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS

ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT-M TOPEKA-WICHITA

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE MAY 26 '27 LIBRARY

Macaroni With Frills

By Rosa Zagnoni Marinoni

YES, there is more than one way to prepare macaroni. Perhaps it may be of interest to some to know a few of the varied and a bit out of the ordinary ways in which Italians serve this dish.

Macaroni is more often found on the table of the Southern Italian than the Northern, but even in the north, from chef to housewife, macaroni sauces and trimmings are more than a dressing for the paste strips or tubes. Frequently it is an art.

Let us first take the more simple recipes.

Macaroni al Burro

This is macaroni with butter sauce, and is prepared when a simple and quick recipe is desired.

½ pound macaroni (preferably spaghetti)
4 tablespoons butter
2 teaspoons salt
¼ pound cheese, grated
Dash of pepper or paprika

Put 2 quarts of water on to boil in a deep pan with salt. When it boils furiously, place spaghetti inside, full length, and stir.

Place butter in a shallow pan, let bubble slightly. Grate cheese. When the spaghetti is tender, drain thoroly and put back in empty pan. Pour in melted butter, add dash of pepper and mix. Place in a flat dish, sprinkle the grated cheese over it. Garnish with sprigs of parsley or hard boiled eggs. Serve. There is lacking only a green salad and a desert, to make this a complete meal.

Macaroni a la Marinara

(Is a bit more complicated recipe.)

1 pound macaroni
2 onions
4 tablespoons butter
2 slices of bacon
1 cup canned tomatoes
¼ pound grated cheese
3 teaspoons salt
Dash pepper or paprika

Put on to boil in a deep pan 3 quarts of water with salt. When it reaches a furious boiling state, place in the macaroni snapped in half lengths. Stir.

Chop fine onions and bacon, put in shallow pan over slow fire with half the butter. Let cook slowly until brown. Add balance of butter and tomatoes, bit of salt and dash of pepper or paprika. Cook slowly for about 15 minutes.

When macaroni is cooked tender, drain thoroly, put back in empty pan, pour over sauce and stir.

Place in flat platter, sprinkle generously with grated cheese. Serve.

Macaroni Au-Ragout

This is a most substantial dish, very nutritious. Men are very fond of this, especially after a hard day's work. It is a bit fancier than the above recipes but the extra trouble will be amply repaid by the savory taste of the dish.

1 pound macaroni
½ pound ground beef
2 onions
4 tablespoons butter
2 slices bacon
½ cup tomato puree or 1 large cup canned tomatoes
*1 stalk celery
*Few sprigs parsley
½ pound grated cheese
1 teaspoon salt
Dash pepper
¼ teaspoon paprika
*Not absolutely necessary

Put on to boil in a deep pan 3 quarts of water with salt. When it reaches the boiling point put in macaroni, snapped in half. Stir. While the water boils chop fine onions, bacon, celery and parsley. Place in a shallow pan with half the butter. Let cook slowly until golden brown. Add salt to taste, pepper, paprika, ground beef and balance of butter. Cook slowly about 5 minutes. Add tomatoes and cook 15 minutes more.

When the macaroni is cooked tender, drain, pour back in pan and pour over it the above mixture. Stir. Place in platter. Sprinkle with grated cheese, and serve.

To the above sauce may be added 1 can sifted peas, in which case the peas must be a bit salted and added to the mixture about 5 minutes before taking away from the fire.

Cassa di Macaroni

This is a macaroni pie and is often served in Italy at Christmas and feast days. It is made in the following manner:

Line a deep pan, previously buttered, with rich pie dough. Place in it Macaroni Au-Ragout (just as you have prepared it ready to serve.) Pan should be large enough to hold the full amount. Sprinkle with cheese and bits of butter, then crisscross strips of dough over the top, brown in oven at about 400 degrees. See that the bottom is browned as well as the top. Serve in pan with white towel wrapped around it.

We've Never Too Many Rags

BY MILLICENT E. BROWN

AS WE are always rich in rags, for we are a busy family of nine, I am going to write down my various uses for them, hoping it may prove helpful to other mothers of large families.

Stockings and underwear are the greatest source of good, substantial rags, I think. The dresses these days are inclined to be somewhat flimsy for further use. So these are the uses I make of the different kinds:

Linen, which is always scarce, I put away carefully for polishing glassware and windows, as it leaves no lint and produces a high polish.

Old pillow cases and soft old handkerchiefs I boil thoroly, then heat in the oven to sterilize more thoroly. These I tear in bandages, large and small, pack in rolls in sterilized glass jars and screw the tops on tight. Thus in an emergency I find my bandages all ready in the first aid cupboard.

Wool rags, especially old kiddie bloomers and pants, I use for polishing the stove and for polishing shoes.

Stockings are numerous, and very often the tops are in excellent condition after the feet can no longer be mended. This is due to the fact of the boys wearing overalls that protect, and my family is mainly boys. Generally I cut these round and round to be braided for rugs. I prefer them to anything else for they do not fray. I keep wool rags separate to use in wool rugs. Then the black rugs I brighten with stripes made of the brighter socks and children's stockings. Underwear could be dyed and used for this, but I have plenty of small hose. Generally I use the gray with the black, also. The brown ones I combine with all tan or champagne or those shades that combine best with brown.

By accident I stumbled on to a new use for good black stocking tops. Lacking anything else I cut a gusset out of one, crosswise the rib, to set in my little daughter's bloomers. And it wears fine. Acts like the ribbed portion in B. V. D's, making them "give," thus adding to the wear.

All old sweaters I use the same as stocking tops, making my heaviest and best braided rugs of them, and using wool stockings with them.

Underwear I use in various ways. The least worn parts at the bottom of the legs I use for washcloths. With an edge either buttonholed, crocheted or plain overcasted, they do nicely. Right out of the back of father's union suits I cut a square as large as I can for a diaper for baby. With an overcast hem around they are soft and very absorbent. I take the tail of a separate shirt, fold it double thickness and tack it double for older babies.

Dresses, aprons, children's clothes and shirts are torn into strips and sewed into old-fashioned carpet rags. Since we have a loom in town, I look forward to some woven rag rugs.

Old blankets I use for two purposes. To make baby blankets, and if I do not need these, to use in place of cotton in my bedding, especially quilts which are to be quilted. I find them more satisfactory than cotton.

Then, last, when all other uses have been considered and provided for, I have plenty of rags for cleaning and for good mop rags. And in a home like ours we need plenty. But they are the left overs, that cannot be used in any other way.

Akin

I must be akin to the birds that travel
South ere the first dread snowflakes fall,
For I love the reign of the jolly summer
And loathe the winter's icy thrall.

I must be akin to some band of gypsies
For summer fosters the wish again
To motor over the open places
Seeking the camps of my distant kin.

I must be akin to the aviators
And people who sail the sea,
For air and sea are forever calling
To my vagrant heart seductively.

—Ellie Tatum Diehnel.

May Brings a Treat

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

ONE of May's best treats is the strawberry. Shortcake is a famous dessert and a most popular one. Strawberry Puffs also delight the palate.

To make this dish sift 1 cup flour with 2 teaspoons baking powder and ¼ teaspoon salt, and stir in ¼ cup sugar. Add ½ cup milk, 1 beaten egg and 1 tablespoon melted butter. Cut 2 cups strawberries and mix with ½ cup sugar. Place 3 tablespoons of this strawberry mixture in a custard cup and cover with 1 tablespoon of the batter. Steam 20 minutes. Serve hot with cream and sugar or Foaming Sauce.

Foaming Sauce is prepared by boiling 1 cup sugar with ⅔ cup strawberry juice until the sirup threads from a spoon. Pour the hot sirup over the stiffly-beaten whites of 2 eggs and beat until smooth and thick.

If you make cream puffs, you'll welcome this dessert to serve for the company dinner or at the club meeting. Fill the plain puffs with crushed, sweetened strawberries mixed with one-third as much heavy whipped cream. Serve on plates garnished with large strawberries. The whole berries make a pretty garnish if the hulls are not removed. Then they may be eaten from the fingers.

Salads are so popular nowadays that they, too, are fashioned from strawberries. A fine salad is made by mixing equal amounts of firm red strawberries and crushed pineapple. The fruit is sprinkled with powdered sugar and served in lettuce cups with Spring Salad Dressing. This is prepared by soaking ½ teaspoon gelatin in 2 tablespoons cold water and dissolving it over hot water. One cup sour cream is whipped; as it begins to thicken, the dissolved gelatin is added, and just before the dressing is stiff enough to use, 1 tablespoon lemon juice mixed with 1 tablespoon sugar and a dash of salt, mustard and paprika is added. I beat this dressing thoroly and pile it on the fruit.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Cleaning Beef Jars

WHEN I wash jars that beef has been canned in I use a piece of steel wool. Put a small piece around a fork, rub jar and presto it is clean. Try it and you never will dread to wash beef jars again. Rinse and dry the steel wool and it can be used a number of times. Mrs. L. G. Dodge.
Riley County.

A Strawberry Trick

STRAWBERRY time will soon be here. When you are serving strawberries and it seems that the supply won't go around, try this little hint that has saved the day for me more than once:

Crush the berries in a bowl, beat into them 1 cup cream and whip rapidly. Sweeten with powdered sugar and serve on slices of plain cake which you have moistened with strawberry juice.

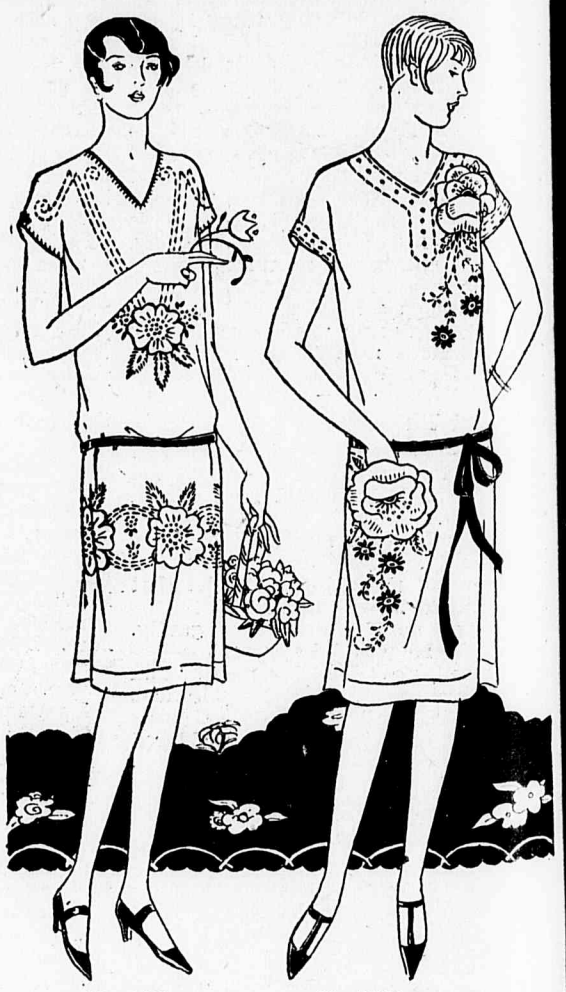
Fayette Co., Illinois. Mrs. Carmen D. Welch.

Summer Dresses to Please

FOR the unexpected trip to town, a day at club or a drive out after the evening's work is done, there is nothing more convenient than a slip on dress, and nothing more individualistic than one decorated in hand embroidery.

These two models in linene come stamped flat so that they can be stitched up to fit any figure between the sizes of 34 and 42 inches bust measure.

No. 7685 is stamped on dark green linene with orange flowers to be appliqued. The stitches to be used are outline and running stitch, in orange and black which with the green background make a pleasing combination. Blanket stitches finish the sleeves and neck.



No. 7685 No. 7686

No. 7686 is stamped on rose pink linene with white applique patch flowers, the lower of which forms a pocket. Petals to these are worked in simple stitches in pink which serve to tie the white flowers to their background. Green leaves done in running stitches, and blue lazy daisies add daintiness to the design. The neck and sleeves are to be finished with a small hem bounded by black outline stitches and blue French knots.

Price each with floss for embroidering is $1.80. Send all orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Tips on Clothes For Summer

BY NELL PORTREY DAVIS

THE average farm wife insists on her every day dresses for the summer months possessing five distinct virtues. They must be cool, simple, becoming and attractive, inexpensive and easy to launder. And this year it will not be difficult to choose both materials and styles that fill the bill effectively.

I find smocks the most convenient things I have ever tried for kitchen, garden and housework, as well as for wear while caring for chicks and doing other odd jobs around the farm. They have every one of the five requisites mentioned above and in addition, are so simply constructed that a 14 year old girl would experience no difficulty in making them. I find the long, comfortable sleeves a great protection against sunburn, too. My smocks are made about 4 inches shorter than dresses, and I complete my every day costume with a pretty gingham or chambray slip. I make the slips 4 inches longer than the smocks, and of a color and design that will harmonize prettily with my smocks. For instance, one of my slips is a rose and blue plaid gingham, and the smocks I wear with that slip are rose-linene and blue suiting.

In these days of short skirts many women wear bloomers the year around. Plain Japanese crepe in dainty colors makes dainty bloomers, that are cool, wash easily and do not require ironing.

2609—Youthful Lines—Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
2932—Coverall Apron. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2770—Men's and Boy's Shirt. Sizes 12½, 13, 13½, 14, 14½, 15, 15½, 16, 16½, 17, 17½, 18, 18½ and 19 inches neck band.
2805—Smart for House Wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
2950—For Sport or Street Wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
2961—Tailored Lines. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
2321—House Dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
2636—Junior Frock—Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
2959—Bloomer Dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6, and 8 years.
2942—Plaited Model. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

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

Batik Dyeing

BATIK dyeing is so easy that with a couple of packages of dye you can make many pretty things, draperies, spreads, pillows, lamp shades and scarfs. For dyeing use only soft material—Pongee, georgette, crepe de chine, cotton crepe, thin unbleached muslin and voiles. Always wash material. Use cotton dye for cotton materials, silk dyes for silk materials. Prepare according to directions. For pillow top or lamp shade use a square 24 by 24 inches. Mark three circles. Take center, wrap first circle with inch strips of muslin several times around and tie. Then the second, then the third. Make a pale tint, dip center in up to the first wrapping with pink. The second with blue. The third dip into pink, then into the blue, making purple. Dip corners into deeper pink. Let dry, then unwrap the strings. You will have a lovely square with three light strips and the different colors used. Press with a cool iron. Mary A. Sullivan.

Hamilton County.

Strawberries!

STRAWBERRIES! The very word brings a sense of fragrance and deliciousness. Of all the berries grown, strawberries are perhaps the best liked. They are beautiful, too, in color and make a lovely garnish. Even one strawberry topping an individual service of vanilla blanc mange or rice pudding puts it into the company class.

How refreshing strawberries and corn flakes are for breakfast these golden mornings, served, of course, with cream! For luncheon some day have strawberry tarts. Add a very little sugar to the berries and cook for a few minutes. Lift the berries out of the sirup, add more sugar and cook the sirup until it is thick. Bake pastry by covering the outside of individual pie pans, add the berries and pour thick sirup over them. Serve with whipped cream.

An English recipe with which few Americans seem to be familiar is made from bread and berries. Cut bread in half-inch slices. Butter them and remove the crusts. Line a bowl fitting the unbuttered sides closely to the sides and bottom. Fill the center with sugared berries which have been cooked just enough to extract the juice. Put bread on the top. Cover tightly and set in a cold place over night. The pudding will turn out of the bowl without breaking. Serve with cream.

A delicious topping for cream pie is made by adding strawberry jam to whipped cream. Fresh strawberries are sometimes beaten into hard sauce and served on cake.

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 housekeeping, 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.

To Remove Hair

I have a heavy growth of hair on my arms. It is quite embarrassing when I wear short sleeved dresses. Is there any way to remove the hair besides shaving it off?—V. M.

Yes, there are a number of depilatories that will remove superfluous hair quite successfully. I will be very glad to send you the list of depilatories if you will send a stamped, self addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Fadeless Fabrics

When buying the wash prints, which are so pretty and popular now, is there any way to determine whether they will wash well or fade after the first few times they are laundered? Last summer I made my daughter two dresses of this material. One of them is still as pretty as when new, the other one is so faded that it can only be worn for everyday.—Mrs. H. H.

We have a new leaflet on fadeless fabrics which I know you will find helpful in buying colored fabrics. It gives several tests for fast colors, tests to determine cotton or linen and the brand names of materials which have "Satisfactory service or money back" guarantee. If you will send your complete address and a 2-cent stamp I will be very glad to send you the leaflet.

Deodorants

I am bothered so much with excessive perspiration under the arms. It is so embarrassing and provoking. Is there any harmless remedy for this?—C. G.

There are a number of harmless deodorants and I shall be very glad to send you the list if you will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

For Tarnished Silverware

I have a pair of silver candle-sticks which are quite badly tarnished. Is there any way to clean them without using a scouring powder?—Hope M.

Place the candle-sticks in an old aluminum kettle, completely cover with boiling water. Add a teaspoon of baking soda and a teaspoon of salt to each quart of water used. Boil until the tarnish is removed.

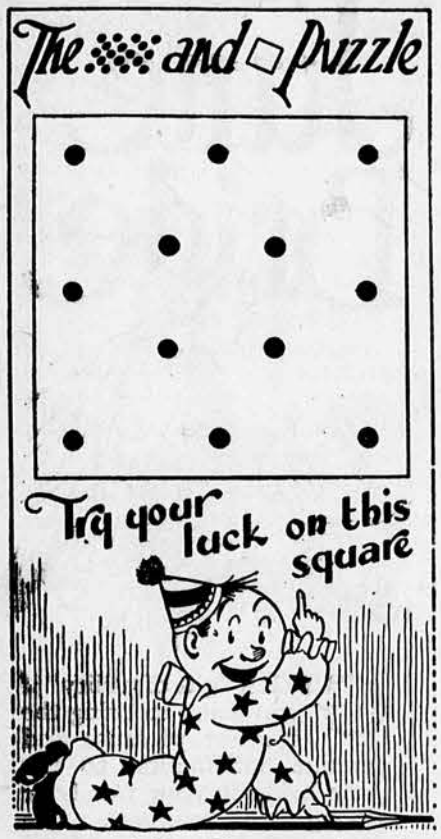
GIVE a "gift of utility" if you want to bring the greatest pleasure and genuine satisfaction to the June bride in your family or among your relatives. The only difficult thing about buying a gift at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store is to pick out just one or two of the hundreds of ideal presents that are there. Sets of aluminumware, fine cutlery, silverware and helpful kitchen novelties are suggestions. If you can make a more pretentious gift, or can get the rest of your family to pool their money to buy a larger gift, why not give a washing machine, fine kitchen range or a convenient, quick-acting oil or gasoline stove?

Give "Gifts of Utility"

The gifts you buy at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store will last for many years, and their practical nature makes them more appreciated and longer remembered than ordinary gifts. Why not go into your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store and ask to see suitable wedding gifts? The selection and variety will surprise and please you. You are always welcome to look.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown



Try to divide this square into four equal parts and have three dots in each part. Like all such puzzles it is very easy to do if you just know how. Next week we are going to print the answer. Be sure to watch for it.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I have one sister and two brothers. My sister's name is Frances and my brothers' names are Bertrand and Maxwell. For pets I have two cats and a pony named Bill. I wish some little girl or boy would write to me.
Corbin, Kan. Helen Wible.

My Cat's Name is Nigger

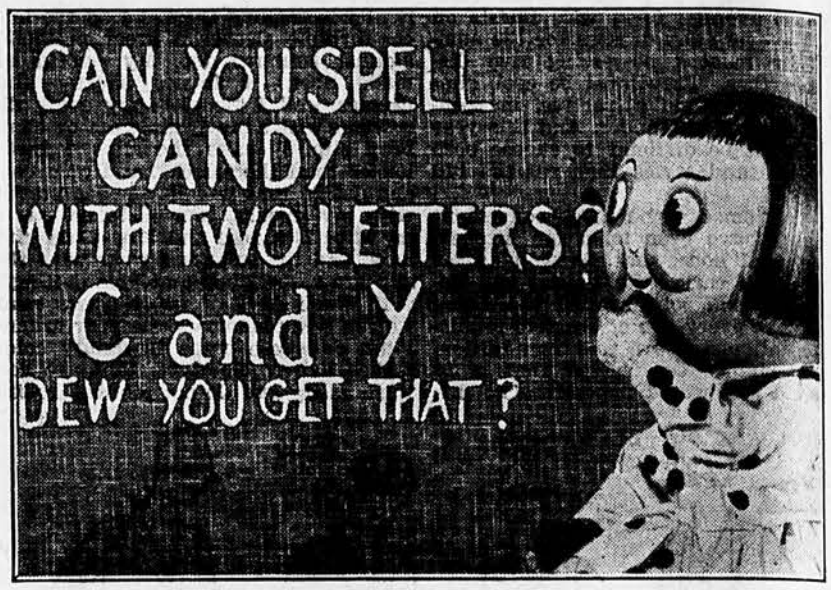
I am 9 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 1 mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss Reel. For pets we have three cats. One of the cats' names is Nigger. We have two dogs. Their names are Happy and Buster. I have one brother and one sister. My sister's name is Velma and my brother's name is Donald. We live on a 120-acre farm. I enjoy living on a farm. I would be glad to hear from some of the boys and girls my age. Lois E. Stites.
Miltonvale, Kan.

Half Square Puzzle

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

1. Value set; 2. An eatable grain; 3. Frozen water; 4. Civil Engineer (abbreviated;) 5. Stands for East.

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



The best part of Miss Rosy Round's puzzle is to try it on Dad or some one else. After they have tried and tried and had to give it up, show them how easy it is to spell "CANDY" with two letters—C and Y.

Living Inventions
by Gaylord Johnson

The Otter's Toboggan Slide

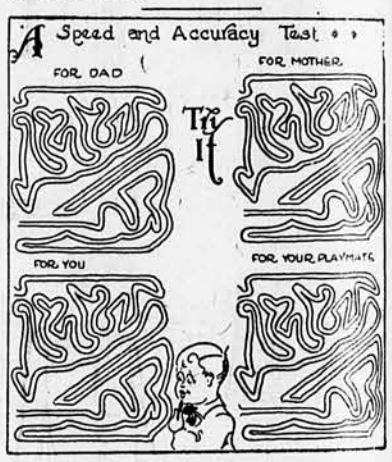
Boys and girls everywhere enjoy the thrill of rushing down a long, snowy slope on a toboggan, or slipping down a wet chute into a bathing pool. Ski-jumping has been organized into a competitive sport, with elaborately built slides. Everywhere, youthful humans are fond of any device that enables them to get a "kick" out of rushing thru space in response to the pull of the law of gravitation. Yet it may be a real surprise to learn that man is not the only creature who enjoys the thrill of speedy sliding. The otter enjoys it too, and long ago devised a way to satisfy his desire for this form of amusement.

"Coasting is an established game with this animal," writes Ernest Thompson Seton, "and probably every individual of the species frequents some otter slide. This is any convenient steep hill or bank, sloping down into deep water. And here the otters will meet, old and young, male and female, without any thought but the joy of fun together, and shoot down one after the other, chasing each other with little animal gasps of glee."

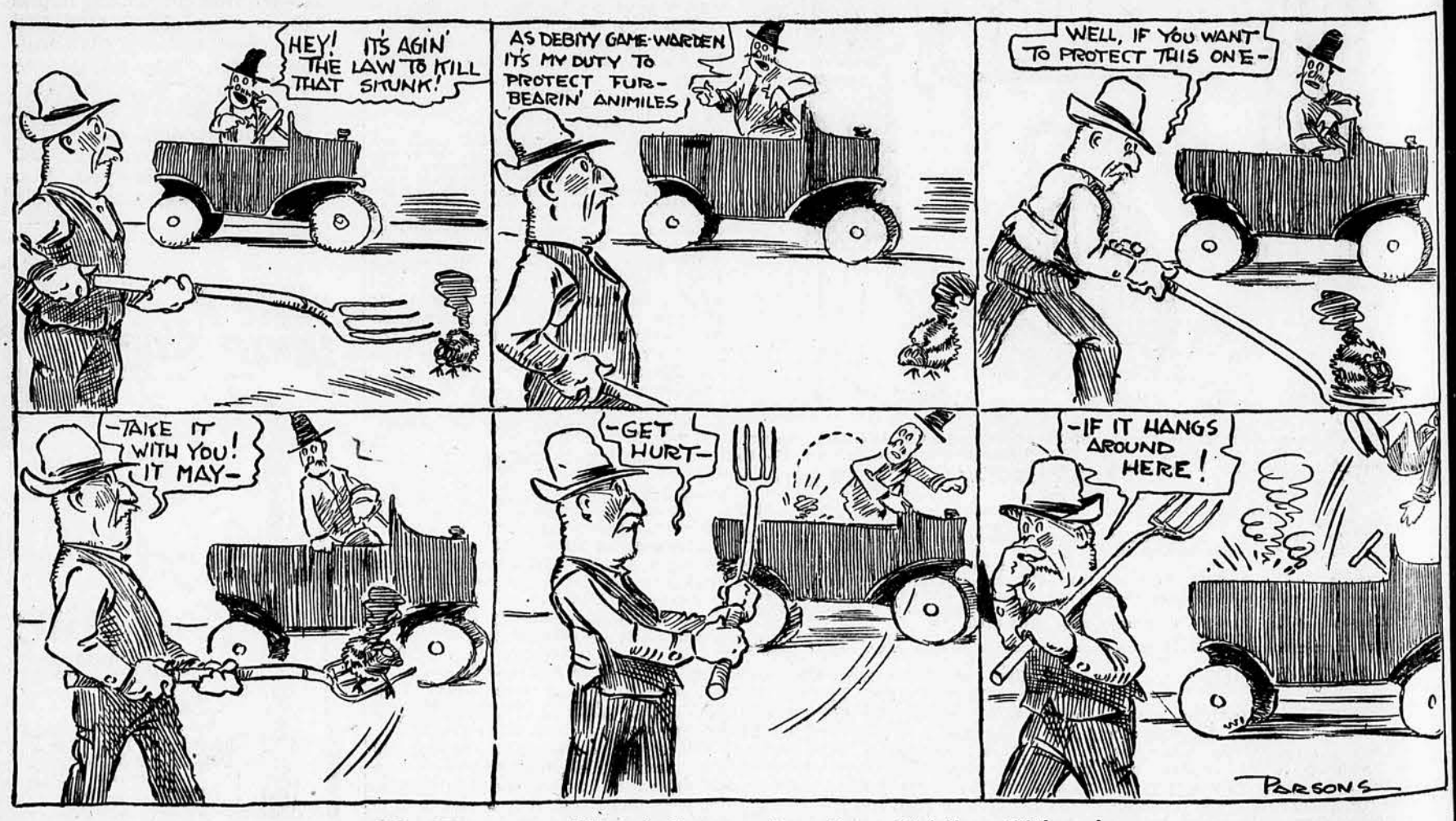
So when you go down the chute at the lake this summer, think of the otter as the inventor of your sport.

Rides Her Pony to School

For pets I have a spotted pony named Pet, a dog named Ted and five cats. I am 7 years old and in the second grade. My teacher's name is Miss Pereault. I have a sister 13 years old. We have 2 miles to go to school so we ride our pony. There are 25 pupils in our school. We have a new school building. I like to read the letters in the Kansas Farmer. Maxine Brose.
Clifton, Kan.



There is no trick or catch to this. Take Dad's watch and time yourself and see just how long it takes you to draw a line thru one of the mazes. The line that you draw must not touch either of the original lines, nor must the position of the paper be shifted or the pencil lifted while at work.



The Hoovers—Hi, of Course, is a Law-Abiding Citizen!

STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE 26'27

The Humpback

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

As children we used to suppose that the "humpback" or "hunchback" was one "stricken of God"; born that way, perhaps humped in intelligence as well as in height. By adult age most persons have learned that the little man with the hump is no dwarf mentally. He usually is brighter than his fellows, or at least better informed, no doubt due to the fact that he has had little inducement to play around in social life, and so has given his time to mental culture. There need be no mystery about the humpback. Generally, tho not always, the deformity means tuberculosis of the spine. It does not always take the form of a hump. Sometimes it pulls the back over to one side or the other instead. Almost every case is preventable if given timely attention; for bone tuberculosis responds well to treatment if it is started in time. It cannot work the miracle of a straight back when abscesses and ulceration have destroyed a lot of tissue, but surgical work will help even such cases, and seldom indeed is a patient so far gone that nothing can be done.

Often people with bone deformities say they are due to falling out of a baby carriage, being dropped, being held wrong, or some such reason. Perhaps such things did happen, but slight accidents would not cause the deformity had not tuberculosis been present.

Sun treatment is the great thing for all forms of bone and joint tuberculosis, including not only deformed backs, but also hips and knees, as well as abscesses of the long bones. The sun treatment is given cautiously, for simple tho it may seem, it is quite possible to overdo it. A doctor who has studied "heliotherapy" is needed to direct the case. He will put the patient into the most restful position possible—one that removes strain and friction from the diseased tissues. Perhaps he will apply splints or braces to accomplish this; perhaps not. It is not done in a day or a month. Three years is just an average time for such treatment. But if it makes a new boy or girl what is that length of time? Prevention is far more important than cure. If your child has deflection of the spine, swelling of the knee or stiffness of the hip, don't wait for serious trouble that will take three years to cure. Secure attention at once.

But See a Doctor

If a person is bitten by a dog that is healthy at the time of the bite (I mean the dog is healthy) but afterward some day the dog goes mad, will the person who was bitten get hydrophobia? What should be used to cauterize a dog bite? Mrs. S. T.

No. The after career of the dog will make no difference. If the dog was not rabid when he gave the bite there will be no hydrophobia for the bitten person. The best and most efficient application to a dog bite is fuming nitric acid. It should be applied by a doctor.

Should Weigh 27 Pounds

We are anxious to know if our little boy is developing as rapidly in weight and height as is proper. Please say what a boy 2 years old should measure and weigh. C. H. L.

At 2 years old a fair average weight would be 27 pounds, and the child should measure 33 inches in height. At 3 years an average of 32 pounds and 37 inches is good. One must remember that children are not all built in the same mould, and a child of extra small or extra large frame may vary a long way from the figures quoted and still be quite normal.

Glands Are Enlarged?

I have a burning in my throat starting at my "swallow" and going both ways. It has been hurting me since January. There is a slight bulge on my throat about where my dress band goes. One doctor says I have a goiter. Mrs. M. C. P.

I do not think this trouble is goiter, because of the burning sensation. It seems more likely that you have a local throat infection, and the "bulge" is because of enlarged glands.

He Has 24 Warts

Would you please publish a remedy for warts? I have one hand that is just covered. Must be about 24 or more of different sizes. Two are real large and the rest are just small ones; that is, just starting. Would be very glad if you would publish a remedy to take them away. F. E.

This letter is from a young boy. There are many remedies used to remove warts. Some of them are not to be trusted to boys. But there is one that is perfectly safe for anyone to use, and that is castor oil. It takes longer and must be applied persistently. Probably it works by softening the growth. Anyway it work, and it is safe. A comparatively safe treatment useful when only one or two warts exist is the careful application of glacial acetic acid.

Where Lime is Needed

The need for lime, phosphates and manure was emphasized last week during the annual spring field days on the Southeastern Kansas experiment fields, held in conjunction with the Farm Bureau tours in Cherokee, Labette, Wilson, Allen and Bourbon counties. F. L. Duley, associate professor of soils and E. B. Wells, extension soil specialist, both of the Kansas State Agricultural College, and I. K. Landon, who has charge of these experiment fields, spent a busy week explaining the plot work and answering questions about soil building. H. L. Gibson, Cherokee; H. F. Moxley, Labette; C. E. Agnew, Wilson; Roy E. Gwin, Allen, and C. O. Grandfield, Bourbon, the county agents in the territory where stops were made, led the tours.

In Cherokee county a hundred farmers saw Sweet clover being produced under different soil treatments which proved that lime is entirely essential to a good stand. Mr. Duley and Mr. Landon pointed out that it is almost impossible to get a start with Sweet clover on unlimed land in that section of the state. In the plots where alfalfa has been tested, results seem to indicate that manure or phosphate are important items in getting a good stand. Orchard grass, Redtop and bluegrass have made good progress as permanent pasture, and these are the most promising, according to Mr. Duley. They can be materially improved, he assures, by applying lime and phosphates. Tests on the farm of W. H. Shaffer bear out his statements. Another important point observed is that where adapted varieties have been planted the crops held their stand better than where unadapted seed was used.

The most outstanding thing seen in Labette county was the differences in the physical condition or texture of the ground comparing plots where alfalfa had been plowed under with Redtop land and cultivated ground. The alfalfa land was crumbly while Redtop and cultivated land had a hard crust caused by a beating rain. At the Rest Experiment field the effect of acid phosphate on wheat the year previous was explained. It gave an increase of 7 bushels an acre that tested 3 pounds a bushel higher than where no phosphate had been applied. As an after effect it looks as if Red clover following will be increased ½ to ¾ tons an acre. At the Moran and Fort Scott fields, the complete treatments showed superiority in each instance over partial or no treatment.

Stories of Hollywood marriages seem to be lacking in continuity.

And the Chicks Grow!

BY ANNA SMITH

We have a small flock of 100 young chicks. Seventy-eight of these are incubator chickens which we had hatched for us, as we have no incubator. The remaining number are from our own hatches.

We placed these chickens with five mother hens, in a small colony house. Fortunately the house is large enough to hold five coops. This is too crowded to be ideal, but we do not intend to let the chicks remain in these quarters very long. We have found by sad experience that growing chicks must have plenty of direct sunlight, and should be in the open as soon as possible. Otherwise they may become the victims of leg weakness.

Neither feed nor water is given for the first three days. We then give them water, being careful, however, that they do not drink too much. For their first feed we mix equal parts of boiled eggs, bran and rolled oats, moistening this with clabber milk. Clabber is also placed in small pans and given to them about twice a day. For three days we feed this. We prefer to feed them oftener than three times a day and in small quantities. After three or four days have passed, we leave out the boiled egg, and drop the rolled oats gradually, feeding equal parts cracked corn and cracked wheat. Bran is kept before them in small self-feeders, and we also leave grit before them in the form of oyster shells and sand. The whole wheat and cracked corn can be fed after a few weeks, using more corn than wheat.

We have followed this method of feeding young chicks for three or four years, and think it the best we have found so far. The chicks seem to make a rapid growth.

This flock is ready to be placed permanently out-of-doors, as they are almost 3 weeks old. The colony house will be used again for starting the next lot of young chicks.

Hendriks Gets the Credit

In a recent issue of Kansas Farmer an article appeared telling how Mrs. James McCreath, Morris county, is handling her poultry flock. Mention was made of her feeding baby chicks five times daily over periods of five days, measuring the feed by the tablespoon method. It should have been stated that this particular method was developed by J. A. Hendriks, county agent in Anderson county, but thru errer Mr. Hendriks didn't get credit for it.

Those Late Hatched Chicks

There are several things to think about in caring for late hatched chicks. Don't allow them to "traipse" thru the wet grass or weeds. Confine them to their brooding quarters until they have had a good breakfast on which to start the day right. No matter how well they may like to "bug," they need plenty of other feeds to hustle them right along in growth.

Jake Favors Some Real Tax Reform

I WISH to congratulate you on the leading article in the Kansas Farmer for April 30 on "All Out of Step But Kansas?" This not only contains most interesting and valuable information but it also is presented in a very striking and forceful way, inded. It ought to do a lot of good, and will no doubt be of great assistance to those who are trying to work out a more equitable system of taxation.

We do protest, however, on your paying the state's tax bill with our livestock. I note according to your compilation that it would take all the cattle, milk cows, mules and sheep of Kansas to pay the state's total tax bill for 1926, and then something in addition besides. We must not pay our taxes with livestock, and we could not do so, because it takes several years to build up a herd. We particularly protest upon your proposing to pay the bill with our cattle, for the reason that these are the basis of our very important beef and milk making industries, and we want to foster them, so we must keep our cattle and look about for other sources of revenue to meet the annual tax bill, and I believe you have rather clearly pointed these other sources out in your excellent article.

I wonder why you happened to omit horses in the list of livestock to pay taxes. Could it be that you have an idea that the horse has been supplanted by the combine, tractor, truck and motor car? Even tho the horse markets have not been particularly flourishing in recent years, we still have some exceptionally fine horses in the state and some outstanding horse breeders. The horse is still a staple product in Kansas, and I want to be sure that you understand that.

A study of the facts contained in your article will help materially in working out a solution of our taxation problems, and I am glad you had the enterprise to present the matter in such a concrete, clear-cut and effective way. J. C. Mohler.

Topeka, Kan.

A PITCH and TOSS

The Dempster Stacker *is* quicker! It *does* put up a better stack! And it works with *less wear and tear!* All because of the extending arm delivery of the load and because of Dempster's sturdier build.

Instead of the ordinary straight lift which wastes time and makes a heavy strain, the Dempster Stacker has extending arms. No matter how high the stack, the Dempster starts the load from a distance of only 12 feet from the arm pivots. As the load goes up, *the extending arms hoist the load UP as well as over.* Saves time. Makes a cleaner stack. Less effort. Less strain.

See the Dempster Stacker at your dealer's. Or, let us send you complete details.

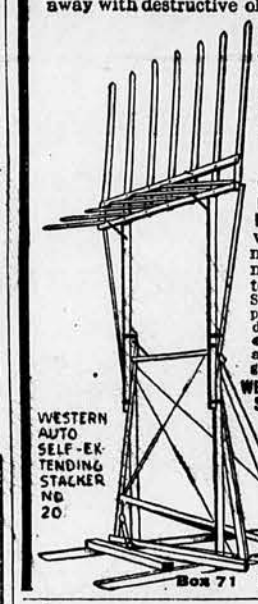
DEMPSTER MILL MFG. CO.
719 So. 6th St. Beatrice, Nebr.

DEMPSTER HAY STACKER

WESTERN
LIFTS EASIER
NO JERK - NO BUMP

THIS is the Stacker that lifts the load so easy and with absolutely no jerk or increased pull when the self-extension starts. No other like this WESTERN AUTO SELF-EXTENDING STACKER. Also has special retard spring and cable that does away with destructive old-style rear bumper. Much longer life. Extends to 31 ft; will drop load in center, even on side hill, on windy day or when topping out stack. Very strongly built. Equipped with transport trucks.

Far Better---and Costs You Less



WESTERN AUTO SELF-EXTENDING STACKER NO 20

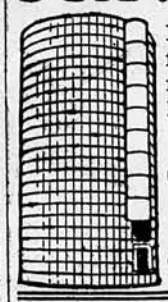
WESTERN 4-WHEEL POWER-LIFT STEEL TRUSS SWEEP RAKE comes equipped with Western Automatic Push-Off Attachment which never fails to leave load on the Stacker ready to raise. Works perfectly without help from driver. **Costs nothing extra.** Simple foot trip that a boy can work. Big, strong, guaranteed to please.

WESTERN 2-WHEEL SIDE HITCH STEEL TRUSS SWEEP RAKE with our automatic never-failing Push-Off Attachment. Can't beat this for 2-Wheel Rake.

Write us today for prices, and full particulars showing Stacker and Sweeps complete.

WESTERN LAND ROLLER CO.
Box 71 Hastings, Nebr.

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

Leading Hotel of Lincoln, Neb.
250 Rooms, 200 Baths
$1.50 to $3.50

Hotel Lincoln

"Unchanging Rates are Posted in Every Eppley Room"

Corn Crop Has Good Stand?

But the Plants Must Have Warmer Weather Before They Will Grow Rapidly

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE fields dried rather quickly after our last big rain, and virtually all of this week was good for farm work. Corn planting is drawing to a close; on many farms this work has been completed for a week, but others have yet quite an acreage to plant. Corn planted two weeks ago is about all up, and most fields seem to show a fairly good stand, but corn planted since that time is coming very slowly. Such corn was planted just before a big rain which packed the soil, and the weather since then has been almost too cool for corn. A light shower to soften the crust would help this slowly coming corn; the trouble is we don't seem to be able to get a shower without getting a big rain. We missed our usual heavy rain this week, however; we only got the lightest of showers, scarcely enough to moisten the top of the ground. Native grass is doing its best, but alfalfa seems at a standstill; it has been too wet and cool for this crop, and what promised so well at the start now seems likely to be less than an average crop.

Feed For the Hogs

While waiting for the corn ground to dry we fitted and sowed a 3-acre pasture with cane and rape. This is for the hogs later in the summer; we want to get them off the alfalfa by July 1 so they will not kill it out. This 3-acre lot was plowed early and the floods beat it down solidly. We then double disked it ready for sowing, but that night another flood came; we let it lie for another week or so and then double disked it again, and before we could sow it there came another 3-inch rain. This week we double disked it again, then harrowed it and sowed the north part to rape and the south to cane. We used rape at the rate of 5 pounds an acre; many folks sow rape too heavily, getting so much of a stand that the plants cannot make a good growth. A rape plant needs almost as much room as a cabbage plant. It will then grow sturdy and tall and make a lot of feed. The cane was sown at the rate of 3 pecks an acre. We have found that on this heavy soil if alfalfa is pastured during the summer and fall it is much more likely to be killed out than if the hogs are taken off about July 1. The cane and rape mixture is not quite so good as alfalfa, but it will have to do.

Will Cut the Grocery Bills

After getting the hog pasture sown we tackled the truck patch. This had been handled in much the same way; it had been plowed early and had been double disked several times, but each time would come a heavy rain, which postponed planting. This time we got it disked and well harrowed down and the seed in the ground before a rain hit us. This makes us fully two weeks later than we wished to be with most of the seed, but it was the best we could do. This patch was planted to beans, both string and Lima, melons, dwarf pop corn, peanuts, late cabbage and peas. Our early garden makes the poorest showing it has made for years; the early cabbage is fine and turnips look well, but everything else except onions is dwarfed by the continuous rains. We secured a good stand of peas, but they have made no growth and are now blossoming less than 6 inches tall. Strawberries are ripening and promise the best crop we have had since 1924; the currants bloomed heavily, but the fruit is scattering. The blackberries are just in full bloom and make a good showing, but they may go the same way the currants did. Cherries are about a 30 per cent set, but apples have twice as heavy a set as they need; the June drop will take care of this, however.

Eliminates the Boy!

A friend writes from Dickinson county regarding the attachment we have been using on the Fordson at harvest time whereby the driver can operate the tractor from the seat of the binder. This attachment uses lines; it is like driving horses except that, instead of using a whip when more speed is needed, the driver merely pulls the line that governs the gasoline feed. This attachment works well and dispenses with the boy who rode the binder and dumped the bundle carrier. These attachments have been much improved of late and one can now buy two kinds; one that drives the tractor with lines and one which has an extension rod running from the tractor steering post to the binder seat. Our Dickinson county friend has 180 acres of heavy small grain to harvest and he has just bought an 8-foot binder; he wants to know if it would pay him to buy a Fordson to pull it; and says he can get a used one at the right price. There is no place on earth where the small tractor gives better results than when pulling a binder; when the ground is dry an 8-foot binder makes a 65 to 70 per cent load, and under such conditions a tractor will run day after day with no trouble. We have used a tractor to pull our 8-foot binder for seven harvests; no horses to feed and care for and the tractor does not fight flies or become overheated.

Heavy Loss of Fertility

A competent observer, who lives in a nearby town and whose business requires the driving over virtually every road within a radius of 10 miles of that town, gives it as his opinion that since the floods of last September began, the farms of that locality have lost 10 per cent of their fertility by washing. I do not know that I could set the actual percentage lost from that cause in this neighborhood, but it has been very large. This loss is something that only partially can be controlled; dams and obstructions in ditches help to some extent, but when we get floods such as we have had since last fall we can do little to stop the waste. The only remedy is to get the lands which wash worst into some crop like Sweet clover, alfalfa or grass and cultivate the more level fields. This loss of fertility by washing and leaching in seasons such as the last has been makes a serious problem, and that loss, if long continued, will certainly solve our present problem of overproduction of farm products. It is fortunate that this part of Kansas still has some 50 per cent acreage in native grass which has never known the plow; the farther one gets from town, the greater is the proportion of native grass to cultivated crops.

Large Sale of Farms

We do not have to depend on the complaints of farmers to understand the actual condition of agriculture as compared with the industrial world; figures collected and presented by the Federal Government show too well how things are running. One of the best indications is the sales of farms; we have it on the authority of the Department of Agriculture that during the last year there were 170,000 voluntary sales of farms. During the same period there were 123,000 forced sales of farms, largely on foreclosed mortgages. What a showing this makes! For every 100 farms sold voluntarily there were more than 70 taken for debt. "It is a condition and not a theory which confronts us." There is plenty of room for argument as to who is responsible for this condition, but the fact remains that the condition exists. Is there anything that can be done to help, or must 75 per cent of the farmers of the United States be forced into the tenant class? We are fast working toward that proportion.

Handy Test Tube

The professor, a noted botanist, gave instructions for a dish of mushrooms, which he had gathered himself, to be cooked for dinner expressly for his wife. The latter, who was particularly fond of them, was highly delighted at her husband's thought on her behalf and thanked him with much gusto. At breakfast next morning he greeted her anxiously.

"Sleep all right?" he inquired.

"Splendidly," she answered.

"Not sick at all—no pains?" he persisted.

"Why, of course not, dear," she responded in surprise.

"Hurrah then," exclaimed the professor. "I have discovered another species of mushroom that isn't poisonous."

—From the Cleveland Plain Dealer

After Careful Thought Mr. City Man Determines Where The Oil is Needed!

Quickly prepared for painting

—another Eagle economy

BY THIS new quick method of preparing Eagle Pure White Lead your painter can break up 100 pounds of Eagle to paint consistency in less than ten minutes — making Eagle Pure White Lead Paint the easiest paint to prepare for the brush.

Two factors make this economy possible—the unique design of the Eagle keg, and the smooth uniform consistency of Eagle White Lead.

The tough elasticity of Eagle, its great protective power, and now this new quick break-up —these advantages make Eagle Pure White Lead paint the choice of careful farmers everywhere.

Write today for free folder which describes this new Eagle time-saver. *The Eagle-Picher Lead Company, 134 North La Salle Street, Chicago.*

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.

MAY 26 '27

The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 11)

The matter passed abruptly. She se; he went up on deck; the Sally ms went on her way. And for a y or two Noll Wing, an old man, as like a boy who has repented and en forgiven; he was offensively vir- ous, offensively good-natured.

Mauger returned to his duties the cond day. He wore a bandage across s face; and when it was discarded week later the hollow socket where s eye had been was revealed. His ffering had worked a terrible change the man; he had been morose and sperate; he was now too much given chuckling, as if at some secret jest of s own. He went slyly about his sks; he seemed to have a pride in s misfortune; when he saw men rink with distaste at sight of his arred countenance he chuckled under s breath. In the upper lid some aimed nerve persisted in living. It itched, now and then, in such a shion that Mauger seemed to be inking with that deep hollow in his ce.

The man had a fascination, from the ginning, for Noll Wing. The captain ok an unholy joy in looking on his andiwork; he shivered at it, as a boy hivers at a tale of ghosts. And he lt the gleaming glance of Mauger's maining eye like a great threat. It llowed him whenever they were both n deck together; if he looked toward auger, he was sure to catch the other atching him.

One night, as they were preparing to eep, Noll spoke of Mauger to Faith. "He does his work better than ever," e said.

She nodded.

"Yes?" And something in Noll's tone ade her attentive.

"Seems cheerful, too," said Noll. He esitated. "I reckon he's forgot his reat to stick a knife in me. Don't ou think he has?"

Faith's eyes, watching her husband, ieaded; for she read his tone. Noll Ving, strong man and brave, could not ide his secret from her. She under- tood that he was deathly afraid of e one-eyed man.

The Sally Sims was in the south tlantic on the day when Noll Wing icked out Mauger's eye. The life of e whaler went on, day by day, as a ackground for the drama that was rewing. The men stood watch at e mastheads; the Sally plunged and addled awkwardly southward; and ow and then a misty spout against e wide blue of the sea halted them; nd boats were lowered, and the hales were struck and killed and owed alongside.

Held fast there by the chain that was nubbed around the fluke-chain bitt, hey were hacked by the keen spades nd cutting-knives, the great heads ere cut off and dragged aboard and tripped of every fleck of oily blubber; nd the huge bodies, while the spiral lanket strips were torn away, rolled umberingly over and over against the ark's stout planks. Thereafter the ry-works roared and the blubber oiled, and the black and stinking moke of burning oil hung over the eas like a pall.

This smell of burning oil, the mark f the whaler, distressed Faith at first, t sickened her; and the soot from the ires where the scrapple of boiled blub- er fed the flames settled over the hip, and penetrated even to her own mmaculate cabin. She disliked the mell; but the gigantic toil of the cut- ing-in and the roar of the try-works ad always a fascination for her that ompensated for the evil smell and he pervasive soot. She rejoiced in trength, in the strong work of lusty en. To see a great carcass almost as ong as the Sally lying helpless below he rail never failed to thrill her.

Into the South Pacific

For the men of the crew, it was all n the day's work—stinking, sweating, erious toil. For Faith it was a tre- mendous spectacle. It intoxicated her; nd in the same fashion it affected Noll Wing and Dan'l Tobey and tiger- sh old Tichel. When there were fish about, these men were subtly changed; heir eyes shone, their chests swelled, heir muscles hardened; they stamped upon the deck with stout legs, like a avalry horse that scents the battle. They gave themselves to the toil of killing whales and harvesting the blub- ber as men give themselves to a de- bauch; and afterward, when the work was done, they were apt to surrender to a lassitude such as follows a de- bauch. There was keen, sensual joy in the running oil, the unctuous oil that flowed everywhere upon the decks; they dabbed their hands in it; it soaked their garments, and their very skins drank it in.

Cap'n Wing chose to go west, in- stead of around the tip of Africa and up into the Indian Ocean. So they passed thru the Straits, fighting the wind day by day, and Faith saw the vast rocks towering into the skies on either side, each rock a mountain whose foot the waves were gnawing.

They slid out at last into the South Pacific, and struck a little north of west for the wide whaling grounds of the island-dotted South Seas. There they found their whales.

The routine of their tasks dragged on. But during this time a change was working in Noll Wing, which Faith and Dan'l Tobey and all who looked might see.

The Mauger incident had been, in some measure, a mile-stone in Noll's life. He had struck men before; he had maimed them. He had killed at least one man in fair fight, when it was his life or the other's. But be- cause in those days his pulse was strong and his heart was young, the matter had never preyed on him. He had been able to go proudly on his way, strong in his strength, sure of himself, serene and unafraid. He was, in those days, a man.

But this was diferent; this was the parting of the ways. Noll had spent his great strength too swiftly. His muscles were as stout as ever, but his heart was not. Drink was gnawing at him; old age was gnawing at him.

At times, when he felt this failing of his own strong heart, he blamed Faith for it, and fretted at her because she dragged him down. At other times he was ashamed, he was afraid of the

HOW MANY DOLLARS DO YOU LOSE HERE?

This is a familiar picture—feed lots like this are wasteful, unsightly, unsanitary. If your feed lot looks like this you are taking the risk of losing your hogs and you are losing enough feed to more than pay for a

DES MOINES ECONOMY SELF FEEDER

How different is the picture when you install a Des Moines Economy Feeder. It is the standard for Feeders. The up-to-the-minute, last word in feeding equipment. Over 12,000 sold annually. Saves work. Handles any feed. Clean—economical—sanitary.

Made in four sizes, 60 bu., $50; 45 bu., $42; 20 bu., $25; Junior, $10. There is a dealer near you or write for illustrated circular just off the press.

DES MOINES SILO & MFG. COMPANY
462 New York Ave. Des Moines, Iowa

Playford Concrete Stave SILOS

Every stave power tamped and steam cured. The only Concrete Stave with a 15 in. lap at the joint, and a glazed stave. Priced right and erected by our experienced men. Material and workmanship fully guaranteed.

Distributors for Blizzard Ensilage Cutters. Write us for prices and terms.

Agents Wanted

CONCRETE PRODUCTS CO.
Salina Kansas

Free Membership in Kodak Club

To introduce our work we will give a club membership card and develop your first kodak roll or pack free. Charging only 5c for each print. A membership helps you make money with your kodak.

BASS STUDIO, TULSA, OKLA.

GRAIN BINS

Protect your wheat crop against fire, rats, weather, etc. Combine harvesting makes storage necessary for bigger profits. Midwest all steel Heavy Duty Bin easily set up or moved. Highest quality—low priced—Guaranteed. Freight prepaid. Free. Write for free illustrated folder and prices.

Midwest Steel Products Co.
Dept. 317, Am. Bank Bldg.
Kansas City, Mo.

Factory to Farmer

AT WHOLESALE—FROM OUR MOLDS

30x3 $6.65 15,000 MILES GUARANTEED

Big Harness Factory Summer Leaders: Farco Tires—all sizes—cords or balloons—Tubes, Batteries. Big repeat orders prove Farco Tires do give mileage guaranteed. Compare prices and quality now. Catalog Free, showing construction. Factory to Farmer Saves You Money.

Money Back If Not Satisfied

Collars $2.70 AND UP. All Leather—Full Stock—

HARNESS—$19.50, $33.50 and up

23 STYLES. No Split or Stag Leather Used.

Tents, Cots, Blankets, House and Barn Paint, Saddles, etc. SAVE—at our low prices on hundreds of items for every day use.

FREE

Write today for our Free Catalog—no obligation.

THE U. S. FARM SALES CO., Dept. 531-M SALINA, KANS

Only $2 DOWN ONE YEAR TO PAY

Brings you any size New Butterfly Cream Separator direct from factory. Machine earns its own cost and more before you pay. We quote Lowest Prices and payments as low as

EASY TO CLEAN

ONLY $3.50 PER MONTH

No Interest—No extras. Every machine guaranteed a lifetime against defects in material and workmanship.

30 Days' FREE Trial on your farm at our risk. Nearly 200,000 in use. Easiest to clean and turn.

Write for Free Catalog Folder today (22)

ALBAUGH-DOVER MFG. CO.
2177 Marshall Blvd. Chicago, Ill.

Santa Fe Economy

Increases Capacity—Decreases Costs

Operating results on the Santa Fe for the year 1926 show, on the whole, substantial improvement over the year 1920 following Government control.

Revenue tons per train mile increased in 1926 to 709.70 tons from 569.21 in 1920.

Average daily movement per freight car increased to 37.01 miles from 31.56 miles.

Average revenue per ton mile of freight decreased to 1.203 cents from 1.316 cents.

Two Items of Economy in Operation Deserve Particular Attention:

FIRST is reduction of "loss and damage" freight.

In the year 1920 this totaled $2,817,596; in 1926, $1,350,429. If the rate of loss and damage in 1926 had been the same as in 1920 the total would have been $3,298,302, or 2.44 times as much as was the case. Loss and damage meetings devoted to careful study and instruction, the co-operation of all classes of employes handling freight, and better packing, marking and general co-operation by shippers have accomplished this saving.

SECOND is conservation of fuel.

In 1920 locomotive fuel cost the Santa Fe $28,372,475; in 1926 the cost was $22,604,116.

In 1920 the Santa Fe used 185 lbs. of fuel to move 1000 gross tons, excluding the locomotive, one mile in road service, and in 1926 it used 133 lbs., a saving of 52 lbs., or 28.11%.

In 1920 it used 16.4 lbs. to move a passenger car one mile, and in 1926 it used 13.6 lbs., the saving being 2.8 lbs., or 17.07%.

The total fuel saving for the year 1926 is equivalent to 1,756,180 tons, costing $7,744,754 at 1926 prices.

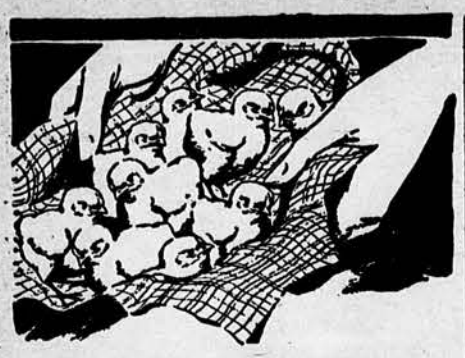
This conservation of fuel has been accomplished by a carefully worked out policy of

1. Lengthening locomotive runs, so less fuel is used in firing up and less time lost in cooling locomotives.
2. Reducing train delays.
3. Larger locomotives, bigger trains, and heavier carloads in which shippers have rendered very valuable aid.
4. Using the best fuel saving devices.
5. More scientific firing and handling of locomotives and trains by the men.

We Ask Your Continued Assistance in Meeting These Transportation Problems.

And we promise you our best efforts to render steadily improved service, although the Full Crew and Train Limit laws in some states limit greatly our possibilities for further economies.

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



Baby Chicks

GIVE your chicks a good, strong frame.

When hatched, their tiny frames are little more than gristle. Calcium Carbonate converts this into bone. Of course, they get this material in their food, but never enough to give them a quick, sturdy, healthy growth.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE is all bone-building material, 98% Calcium Carbonate. When the chicks grow up, it makes eggshell for laying hens.

PILOT BRAND is crushed in Chick Size as well as for laying hens.

Sold everywhere.

PILOT BRAND OYSTER SHELL-FLAKE

FOR POULTRY
OYSTER SHELL PRODUCTS CORPORATION
Shell Building, St. Louis, Mo.

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—windlass and evaporation. Write for free folder. Agents Wanted.
EMPIRE MFG. COMPANY
601 N. 7th St., Washington, Iowa

LIGHTNING HAY BALERS

HORSE POWER
BELT POWER
Combined Press and Engine
Write us
KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Save Lodged Grain

Champion Grain Guards (All Steel) fit all binders, 75 cents each; one on every 3rd sickle finger. 250,000 in use. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded.
CHAMPION GRAIN GUARD CO.
507 Oakwood Blvd., Chicago, Ill.

BIG ALMANAC 10¢

WORTH $$. CONTENTS—BEST FISHING-DAYS, BEST BAIT, HOW TO PLANT BY THE MOON, WEATHER FORECAST, HOW TO MAKE MEDICINE FROM ROOTS AND HERBS
HERBALIST P.O.BOX 5 HAMMOND, IND.

5 Magazines 98c

Woman's World, 1 year
Gentlewoman, 1 year
Good Stories, 1 year
American Needlewoman, 1 year
Capper's Farmer, 1 year
Only 98c For All 5

This big special Club Offer is good for a limited time. Save Money by sending your Order Now!
Order Special Club No. F-150
CAPPER'S FARMER, Topeka, Kan.

Do You Know That—

you have not read all the paper until you have looked over all the classified advertisements?

eyes of the men; he fled to her for comfort and for strength. He was a prey, too, to regretful memories. The matter of Mauger, for instance. He was, for all he fought the feeling, tortured by remorse for what he had done to Mauger.

And he was dreadfully afraid of the one-eyed man.

At first he half enjoyed this fear; it was a new sensation, and he rolled in it like a horse in clover. But as the weeks passed, it nagged at him so constantly that he became obsessed with it. He was pursued by the chuckling, mirthless mirth of the one-eyed man. He thought Mauger was like a scavenger-bird that waits for a sick beast to die. Mauger harassed him.

This change in Noll Wing reacted on Faith. Because her life was so close to his, she was forced to witness the manifestations which he hid from the men; because her eyes were the eyes of a woman who loves, she saw things which the men did not see. She saw the slow loosening of the muscles of Noll's jaw; saw how his cheeks came to sag like jowls. She saw the old, proud strength in his eyes weaken and fail; she saw his eyes grow red and furtive; saw, too, how his whole body became overcast with a thickening, flabby garment of fat, like a net that bound his slothful limbs.

Noll's slow disintegration of soul had its effect on Faith. She had been, when she came to the Sally Sims with him, little more than a girl; she had been gay and laughing, but she had also been calm and strong. As the weeks passed, Faith became less gay; her laugh rang more seldom. But by the same token, the strength that dwelt in her seemed to increase. While Noll weakened, she grew strong.

There were days when she was lonely; she felt that the Noll she had married was gone from her. She was, for all her strength, a woman; and a woman is always happiest when she can lean on other strength and find comfort there. But Noll—Noll, by this, was not so strong of soul as she.

She was lonely with another loneliness; with the loneliness of a mother. But Noll had told her brutally, in the beginning, that there was no place for a baby upon the Sally Sims. He overbore her, because in such a matter she could not command him. The longing was too deep in her for words. She could not lay it bare for even Noll to see.

Thus, in short, Faith was unhappy. Unhappy; yet she loved Noll, and her heart clung to him and yearned to strengthen and support the man, yearned to bring back the valor she had loved in him. There could never be, so long as he should live, any man but Noll for her.

Dan'l Tobey—poor Dan'l, if you will—could not understand this. Dan'l, for all his round and simple countenance, and the engaging frankness of his freckles and his hair had an eye that could see into the heart of a man; but he knew much less about a woman.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Let's Market Real Eggs

The farmer's methods of producing and handling eggs on the farm are responsible for the quality of eggs entering the market channels, while the dealer is to blame in accepting good and poor quality eggs on the same basis. Where the farmer brings graded, clean eggs in a new case to the wholesaler, who in turn offers a premium price for the product so handled, the consumer gets his money's worth. The trouble arises in the fact that not enough eggs are handled in this fashion.

The experience of a Middle Western poultryman recently shows that the average dealer will take advantage of good handling and pay premium prices. The farmer, in a hurry to get to market, packed several old cases of eggs which were graded high, but which contained some dirty ones. The market that day was 24 cents for good, clean, graded eggs in new cases; 22 cents for graded eggs in old cases, and 21 cents for "mine-run" eggs. The dealer paid 22 cents for the eggs, explaining at the same time that had the eggs which were No 1's been clean and in a new case, a 2-cent premium would have been paid.

The solution of the problem lies in the farmer bringing a high quality of product to a dealer who will pay a premium for such eggs, and for the consumer to deal with a retailer who advertises high quality eggs and backs up his advertising with a high grade quality product. Only when these practices become general will the farmer, the dealer and the consumer be satisfied, and it will pay all concerned to give more study to the problem, according to the egg specialist who has been studying the market problem.

New Bulletin on Poultry

Prices of farm eggs as well as of live and dressed poultry usually are highest during fall and the early winter months. Profits from the farm flock can be materially increased by taking advantage of this market situation in handling the flock. Timing production to the market demand can be accomplished best by hatching early and by having early maturing strains. Since pullets normally do not begin laying until they are at least 7 months old, it is important that they be hatched early enough to permit laying during the season of high prices—from October to February. These and other points of interest to the farm flock owner are discussed in Farmers' Bulletin 1524-F, now ready for distribution. Copies may be obtained, as long as the supply lasts, by application to the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Now For Summer Eggs

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

On the general farm it is too often taken for granted that summer eggs are hard to get and are unprofitable anyway because they are worth so much less on the market than they were earlier in the season. Summer eggs, we have found, are far less expensive to obtain now than they were last winter—altho we do find that there are certain things to keep in mind in order to get a goodly number all during the summer and until late in the fall. We do not expect the hens to forage for their living. They get as good feed and in as liberal quantities as the hot weather months demand. And the results have been that we have a full egg basket all summer long and up until the pullets start laying in the fall.

Fresh water and clean water pans are a necessity in hot weather. We like to change the water twice or three times daily. It is placed in the laying houses near the mash hoppers where it is easily accessible to all the flock.

Greens are as much a necessity as they were last February, for the grass gets tough and dry. Fortunately most of us have a good garden from which we can feed lettuce, cabbage, tomatoes and other greens that would be wasted otherwise. These foods maintain good health in the flock as well as help hold up production.

On many farms as production slows up the hens are not given any dry mash at all. "What's the use of feeding mash when my hens are laying scarcely any eggs?" One of the reasons they are not laying probably is the feed and care they are getting. Certainly to take away their egg making food is not very conducive to getting many eggs. A greater consumption of mash is one of the secrets of holding up production. One of the best ways we have found to encourage this is to feed a moistened mash each day. It may be given about 2 o'clock or later in the afternoon, or just before roosting time. A certain definite feeding schedule is all that is required for best results. It can be moistened with water, sour milk, or semi-solid buttermilk. Milk, of course, in some form is best.

Mid-summer is a good time to do some of the culling of the flock, and to market those that prove to be non-layers and show poor vitality. Many times the poor producer will start molting in June or July. I do not mean to leave the impression that every hen that molts early is a poor producer. What I do mean is that if the flock has been well fed and cared for, and there have been no drastic changes in feeds or manner of feeding and if the flock as a whole is in good condition, it is very likely that you will find some fowls that are seemingly in a perfectly healthy condition and yet by handling the hens you know the ones not laying. Such hens are unprofitable and may as well be marketed and the room and feed given to those hens that by their good laying qualities are able to respond to their good treatment. Handling a flock of layers requires some judgment just the same as other parts of the farm.

The grain ration, too, is very important. Sufficient grain should be fed at least once a day to keep the flock in fairly good flesh. A liberal feeding of ½ wheat, ¼ oats and ¼ corn is an excellent grain mixture for summer. Or if there is more corn available than any other grain it may make half the mixture with the other half made up equally of wheat and oats.

Perhaps They Enjoy It

BY JAMES J. MONTAGUE

(The Government Census reveals that there are 6,000 grizzly bears in Alaska.)

Tho life is humdrum now and then
And barren of romance,
Which irks heroic gentlemen
Who like to take a chance,
One must be overfond of thrills
Who annually fares
Among the wild Alaskan hills
To count the grizzly bears.

Six thousand of these creatures roam
The forests of the north
And when, amid the gathering gloam
They issue snarling forth,
Someone must hide behind the trees
Or, prostrate on a knoll
As they walk out by twos and threes
Must count them as they stroll.

What matters it to you or me
When all is said and done,
If in Alaska there should be
A million bears or one?
They pay no tax, they have no vote,
So it is hardly clear
Just why the Government need note
Their number every year.

Yet daring men are always found
Who leave more safe pursuits,
And thru the mountains roving round
Enumerate the brutes.
No explanation can I find
For this excitement thirst
Except that certain types of mind
Don't hold with Safety First.

The most expensive things brought to the attention of the Government recently are the corn-borer and Pennsylvania politics.

A Tennessee couple who had triplets now also have twins. In other words, they have a full house.

With the Kansas Farmer Nine Years

WE HAVE a mighty fine bunch of subscription salesmen representing Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze and the other Capper papers in Kansas, and so that all our readers can get better acquainted with them, we intend printing their pictures. One of the best known subscription salesmen in the state is J. K. Herron of Sterling. Mr. Herron has been with the Capper Publications for more than nine years. He now is District Manager of Reno, Rice and Ellsworth counties, in charge of rural circulation in those three counties. Mr. Herron is a native of Iowa, where he attended college, and was engaged in the mercantile business in Iowa for nearly 20 years. Mr. Herron represents all the Capper papers in his territory, including the Topeka Daily Capital. He has built up a record which is one of the best among those of the Kansas District Managers. Mr. Herron is popular thruout his territory, and has a wide acquaintance over all of Central Kansas.

J. K. Herron

This Sign Will Protect You and Your Property!
The Protective Service will pay $2,500 in cash rewards of $50 each for the arrest and conviction of thieves who steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. Protect your farm and your family with this sign before thieves visit you. Send the coupon TODAY.

4 REWARDS

KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE
MAY 26 '27
LIBRARY

of $50 each have been paid within the last 9 weeks for the capture and conviction of thieves who have stolen property from members of the Protective Service. Thieves are learning it is not safe to steal from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted.

Any paid-in-advance subscriber to the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze can become a member of the Protective Service. Get your farm protected with the Protective Service sign before thieves visit your place. They may have your farm marked now ready to make a raid on you at the first opportunity. You can't afford to be without this protection against thieving rascals who are out stealing farm property.

The Protective Service is also saving members hundreds of dollars every week by answering legal, marketing, investment and insurance questions, and by handling claims against transportation companies and other corporations. One member sent us a claim he had against a railroad for killing 4 horses. He had not been able to get a satisfactory settlement. Within 2 weeks after we took up the claim the road settled satisfactorily with the member.

The Protective Service gets results. Send the coupon today and get this protection. It will protect you, your property and your family, and save you money.

SEND THIS COUPON TODAY!

KANSAS FARMER and MAIL & BREEZE
8th & Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

Gentlemen: I want to become a member of the Protective Service to do my part in ridding Kansas of thieves and to protect my property. Please enroll me as a member of the Protective Service and send Protective Service sign *at once*. Enclosed please find payment for offer checked below:

☐ $3.10. The $3.00 to pay for a 5 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling the Protective Service sign.

☐ $2.10. The $2.00 to pay for a 3 years' subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

☐ $1.10. The $1.00 to pay for a 1 year subscription to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and 10 cents for mailing and handling Protective Service sign.

☐ 10 cents to pay for mailing Protective Service sign, as I am a paid in advance subscriber to Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze.

(Put an X before the one you want)

Name.....

Town.....

R. F. D.....

State.....

Be sure to give your R. F. D. number if you live on a rural route

528

Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze

8th & Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kansas

MAY 26 '27

Farm Crops and Markets

Cattle Are Making Excellent Gains, Aided by Ample Feed and the Minimum of Fly Troubles

LIVESTOCK is doing unusually well these days. Pastures have had an excellent growth, and the cattle, especially, are making some long gains, with ample feed and the minimum of irritation from flies. The warmer weather recently has been very favorable for chicks, pigs and calves.

Much of the wheat crop is still doing well, but here and there over the state the usual run of troubles is being reported. It seems likely that the Hessian fly damage over much of South Central Kansas will be heavy, in the section indicated by the map we printed last week. Most of the corn has been planted—this also is true with a large part of the sorghum acreage.

The general business situation remains favorable, altho it shows considerable evidence of a "milling around" on the part of its leaders. Certainly the depression forecast by th statisticians has not showed up. On the other hand, there are indications of weakness here and there. Most trade papers and business forecasters continue to urge a cautious policy. The situation was well covered by the Cleveland Plain Dealer a few days ago when it said that recent events in the business world "show little change in the current situation, and throw no more light on the future. If there is a feature in the recent business news it was the admission made by leading producers of crude oil that their industry is confronted with one of the most serious crises in its entire history, and their endeavor to work out an agreement whereby production in the Seminole area of Oklahoma would be curtailed.

"In the meantime crude is selling for less than the average cost of production; gasoline prices have been cut repeatedly since the situation became acute, and is now selling in most sections at the lowest price in four years. But despite these adverse conditions, production of crude oil is breaking all previous records, and for the lack of storage facilities most of the product is being thrown upon the market. It remains to be seen whether the oil industry is well enough organized to save itself from ruinous losses. Objections offered by some of the leading independents to all proposals for curtailing production are ominous, to say the least.

"From near-capacity operations at the close of the first quarter, steel mill activity has declined until at the present time the industry as a whole is on a basis of approximately 75 per cent. The sharp decline in this month's rate of activity is taken in some quarters to point to a more serious summer slump than the industry experienced either in 1925 or 1926. But on the other hand the moderate decline in forward orders of the steel corporation for the last two months, as compared with the large declines in the corresponding months of those years, may point in the other direction. Current orders are heavier than the trade had anticipated.

"Much clearly depends on the price situation, which is highly involved. The increase in sheet prices, announced two weeks ago, seems now to have been more apparent than real. Customers, it is reported, were given two months in which to fill their requirements at the old price. But the advance in the quoted price of sheets was so marked that it more than neutralized dclines in pig iron and in other steel products, and caused the composite index of the Iron Trade Review to increase from $36.70 to $36.85.

Still Making Motor Cars!

"Reliable data affecting the situation in the automobile industry are not easily secured. From leading centers of the industry come general reports that production in May is at high levels, and that prospects for maintenance of the present rate of operations well into June are good. The flood has become a factor in the demand for automobiles, as for many other things, and is likely to continue as such for the remainder of the year. The increase that is reported in the foreign demand for American machines is the most favorable sign this industry reports. Employment in Detroit automobile and accessory plants remains at a standstill.

"Contrary to general expectations, announcement of the General Motors extra dividend was not followed by reaction in the market. On the contrary, the trend of prices continues irregularly upward.

"The largest advance recently was made in Nickel Plate common, as a result probably of favorable developments in the hearings before the commerce commission on the contemplated merger. Combined with them came the announcement of a new financial arrangement affecting the various Van Sweringen rail interests believed to be favorable to Nickel Plate stockholders. Industrials making wide gains are primarily in the railroad equipment group, Baldwin's advance being sharpest. Hudson, Chrysler and Nash led the motors, while Houston Oil alone was strong in that list.

"Friday the thirteenth was a dark day on the Berlin exchange, prices crashing down on an average of 40 to 50 points. One loss of 110 points in the day's trading was recorded. Skyrocketing of stocks had been in progress in Germany for more than a year. Easy money combined with an optimism over the country's recuperative power, which events have not justified, carried security prices far out of line with earnings, and when credit contraction seemed necessary, collapse was inevitable. In many respects the situation was like that experienced in this country shortly after the advance in discount rates in 1920."

Will Smut Losses Increase?

There is considerable speculation over Kansas as to the probable smut losses this year. Most folks close to the situation hope for the best, and point to the great increase last year in the use of treated seed—but privately they fear for the worst. In discussing this problem a few days ago, C. E. Graves, extension plant pathologist for the Kansas Experiment Station, said that "briefly summing up the wheat smut situation in Kansas for the last few years, the trend has been toward more smut. For years Northwest Kansas has sustained loss from smut nearly every year. The infection in the remainder of the state has been slowly increasing, until last year 23.2 per cent of the cars of Kansas wheat graded smutty. This is on the basis of a count of more than 25,000 cars of Kansas wheat.

"At the average loss of 6 cents a bushel on smutty wheat, Kansas wheat raisers lost $2,987,000 on 34,798,000 bushels. While this seems like a large tax and is really noticed by the grower even more than his yield loss, it is really not the big one. Last June I counted heads of wheat in many fields in the wheat belt to find the average yield loss from smut. An average of all fields showed this loss to be 7.7 per cent. On the average yield last year this figures a loss of 1.14 bushels of wheat an acre, or a total loss of 11,567,000 bushels, worth $12,724,000, on the basis of $1.10 a bushel.

"The combined production and market loss due to smut in 1926 was $14,811,000.

"In planning a smut control program the situation should be studied carefully and then each step in the control program definitely outlined. The wheat grower needs to learn the life history of the smut parasite and factors that influence its growth, so that he will know just how the smut parasite lives and grows, and so that he will understand just what he is doing when he treats his seed. He will treat his seed when he knows he is killing something that has been stealing from him. A poor job of treating or the use of poor grade copper carbonate dust or poor formaldehyde results in poor smut control, so the growers must learn how to effectively treat their seed so as to get satisfactory control.

"Kansas planted approximately 11 million acres of wheat last year. Of this acreage, 1,725,000 acres were planted with treated seed. This is about five times the acreage planted with seed treated for smut in 1925. For the 1927 crop at least ½ million acres of sorghums for grain and seed will be planted with treated seed, whereas hardly no sorghum seed was treated two years ago. Kansas grows about 1 million acres of row sorghums annually. The loss from sorghum smut was 1.9 bushel an acre last year, or about a dollar an acre average for the state. This loss can be eliminated at a cost of 1 cent an acre."

Beef Grading Will Help

Beef grading has possibilities of reflecting back to the producer with some real benefits, according to W. C. Davis, assistant chief marketing specialist of the United States Department of Agriculture. This was brought out at the recent convention of Kansas retail meat dealers in Topeka.

Where meat has been advertised and sold on a basis of Federal grading, business invariably has increased. As proof of this, Mr. Davis cited experiments that have been tried out in Eastern cities. Certain retail stores in New York requested the Department of Agriculture to grade their meats, and paid for the services. Where this was done, retailers received a certificate, which they were allowed to use in advertising their graded meats. Retail stores handling choice and good meats found an increase in business over the corresponding period of the year previous of 20 to 50 per cent. Retail markets handling medium grade meats experienced an increase in actual sales of 10 to 20 per cent. The retailers in every instance attributed the increase to the fact that they were selling on a graded basis.

A chain of New York restaurants requested grading services, paying all costs, and adopted a policy of advertising the fact that meats they served were graded. As a result, meat orders increased from 20 to 30 per cent over corresponding periods of the year previous. Similar results were enjoyed by certain railroads that requested the grading services.

It would seem from these experiments that grading, if adopted nation-wide, would tend to increase meat consumption of certain grades, and that producers eventually could fit their animals for certain markets and perhaps get more of a standardized price for their product.

But Control Doesn't "Work"

Dairymen in the United States are obviously in a more fortunate position than those in other lands, under the more or less secure protection of a tariff wall of 12 cents a pound on butter. In a time when the folks who produce butterfat in this country have been making substantial profits, things have not been going so well elsewhere. Especially does it seem as if the "New Zealand experiment" will fail.

The New Zealand Produce Control Board has accumulated so much butter and cheese in London that it finds it necessary to change its policy of holding butter for better prices to selling weekly a definite quantity of butter and cheese at whatever price the market will pay. This change in policy is made to clear the accumulated stocks by the end of the season.

Almost from its inception unfortunate developments have attended the board's experiment with orderly marketing. A strike of British seamen during the fall and winter of 1925-26 interfered seriously with the board's shipping schedule. Stocks of dairy products accordingly began to accumulate on its hands. Scarcely had the effect of this setback been overcome than dairy markets were depressed by the general strike in Great Britain in May, 1926. The prolonged mining tie-up which followed made matters worse. Altho circumstances entirely outside the control of the dairy board were mainly responsible for its difficulties, the dairymen of New Zealand attribute the price depression they have experienced largely to the policy of the board.

Stocks of New Zealand dairy products in London on March 14, according to an official announcement, amounted to 23,327,000 pounds of butter and 29,120,000 pounds of cheese. It is proposed to release weekly up to the end of June about 5 million pounds of butter, and 8 million pounds of cheese.

Plans for the allocation of accumulated supplies, along with the production of the remainder of the season, provide for the disposal of all stocks of butter by the end of June, and all cheese somewhat earlier.

Largely thru an increase in butter imports from New Zealand, Great Britain's imports of butter in March totaled 62,496,000 pounds, against 41,547,000 pounds in February, and 52,440,000 pounds in March of last year. Arrivals from New Zealand during March were nearly twice as heavy as in March of 1926. Cheese imports into Great Britain from New Zealand in March amounted to 26,063,000 pounds, compared with 19,866,000 pounds in March of 1926.

Under New Zealand's Dairy Produce Export Control Act, 1923, there was established a board consisting of two government nominees, nine representatives of suppliers to dairy factories, and one person representing manufacturers of dairy produce. A London agency of the board also was constituted. Broadly, th duties of the board were to control the export and sale of butter and cheese in the interests of the producers. The London agency was required to keep the board informed as to current prices and other matters relating to the disposal of New Zealand dairy produce in England.

On October 27, 1926, the board adopted a policy of meeting with a committee of importers of New Zealand butter and cheese "from time to time for the purpose of naming prices which shall be the selling prices of butter and cheese for the time being." The memorandum for the guidance of agents and the establishment of uniform practices provided: "Minimum prices for sales will be fixed from time to time as found necessary by the London office of the dairy board after consultation with agents."

Butter Stocks Are Low

Cold storage stocks of butter in the United States on May 1 totaled 3,432,000 pounds, against 17,527,000 pounds on May 1 a year ago. But increased quantities of practically all other commodities in storage are reported in the May 12 report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture.

The spring storage season for eggs opened in March, and by May 1 there were 5,448,000 cases in storage, as against 3,735,000 cases a year ago. Stocks of poultry also are larger, the holdings of frozen poultry aggregating 77,308,000 pounds, against 52,783,000 pounds on May 1 a year ago.

The remarkable rate at which the heavy stocks of apples that went into storage last fall have been moved into consumption channels is shown in the storage figures, which place stocks at 654,000 barrels, against 617,000 barrels last May, and 2,289,000 boxes, compared with 2,892,000 boxes.

A Decline in Sugar Production

Beet sugar production from the 1926 crop was 897,000 short tons, compared with 913,000 short tons in 1925, and 1,090,000 short tons in 1924, as shown in the annual survey of the domestic beet sugar industry.

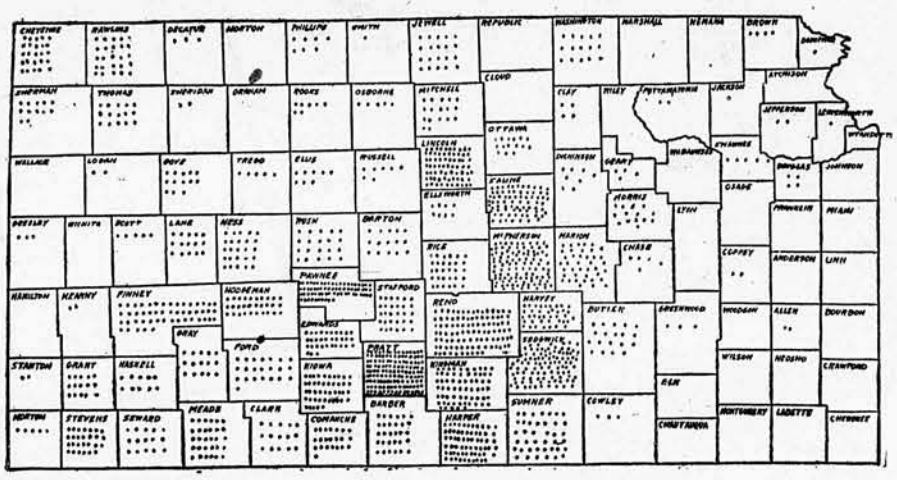
It also shows that 6,782,000 tons of beets were sliced in 1926; 6,993,000 tons in 1925; and 7,075,000 tons in 1924. Farmers delivered 7,300,000 tons of beets to the factories in 1926; 7,423,000 tons in 1925; and 7,513,000 tons in 1924, including Canadian beets grown for factories in Michigan. Loss of beets after harvest was 7.1 per cent, compared with 5.8 per cent in 1925, being heaviest in Wyoming, Montana and Michigan.

Higher sugar content of the beets of the 1926 crop as compared with 1925, greater purity, and larger acreage were more than offset by a lower acre yield, which was 10.7 short tons in 1926, as compared with 11.4 short tons in 1925.

Nearly 40 per cent of the beets were grown in Colorado, 13 per cent in Nebraska, 11 per cent in Michigan, and about 1 per cent of the tonnage was imported from Ontario, Canada. Drouth and insect pests caused heavy abandonment of acreage in Utah and Idaho, only 13 factories operating, as compared with 22 in 1925.

Atchison—Farmers have been busy planting corn, but in some localities the soil has been too wet to work. Late sown oats and wheat are making a fine growth. Some Chinch bugs are to be seen despite the wet spring. The prospect for a crop of small fruits is fairly satisfactory. Potatoes have not done well; most gardens are late, and the soil is difficult to work. Pastures are doing well, but they contain fewer animals than they can support. Thin cattle apparently are too high, considering the market prices for fat animals.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—We had some heavy rains here recently—and also a cyclone, which killed three persons. Part of the corn must be replanted. Kafir is now being planted. Pastures are doing well, and the wheat outlook is excellent.—J. W. Bibb.



This Map Shows the Acres of Wheat Planted in 1926 With Seed That Had Been Treated for Smut; a Dot Represents 1,000 Acres

Brown—We have had a backward season, but farmers now have most of their corn planted. Oats has done well; wheat is "not so good." Pastures are fine. The soil is packed badly. Wheat, $1.20; corn, 70c; butterfat, 38c; eggs, 18c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cloud—Farmers have made good progress with their work recently, aided by favorable weather. Small grains, grass and potatoes are doing well. Livestock is gaining nicely on pastures. Chickens are doing well and egg production is increasing.—W. H. Plumly.

Crawford—We have been having sunny days and cold nights; such weather is fine for wheat, oats and grass, but not so good for corn. Practically all corn planting was finished last week. Much of it has been cultivated. Potatoes are not doing well, because of the excessive rains. All fruit was badly damaged by frost. Butterfat, 35c; eggs, 16c; potatoes, $3; corn, 62c.—W. Blair.

Dickinson—There has been a considerable variation recently in the weather; it has been hot one day and cold the next. The soil is getting quite dry. Some corn fields have a poor stand, on account of the hard, dry crust which had formed before the plants started thru the surface. Wheat has headed, but the prospect is not so good as it was; I think that a rain would be of great help to the crop. Hessian fly damage has occurred in many fields. A good first crop of alfalfa has been harvested.—F. M. Lorson.

Edwards—We had another nice local rain recently, which will do considerable good. Many fields of wheat were injured in the dust storms of some time ago, and there also has been much Hessian fly injury; the prospect in this county has declined 25 per cent since May 1. Farmers are planting sorghums. At a recent sale horses sold at unusually low prices. Wheat, $1.26; oats, 60c; corn, 85c; butterfat, 38c; hens, 18c; eggs, 15c.—W. E. Fravel.

Elk—Wheat and oats are heading, but they show the ill effects of the wet weather early in the spring. There is a fairly good stand of corn on most fields; some replanting is being done, however. Pastures are making a fine growth. Considerable road work is being done. There have been practically no land sales this spring. Oil operations are about normal.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ellis—We had two days of high winds recently. Roads are rough. Hessian fly is doing some damage to the wheat. Corn is coming up, and farmers have been preparing ground for Sudan grass and millet. Eggs, 16c; butter, 40c; wheat; $1.25; corn, 85c; bran, $1.40; shorts, $1.60.—William Grabbe.

Greenwood—Corn planting is practically completed, and the kafir planting is well along. Pastures have made an excellent growth and cattle are doing nicely. Operations in the oil fields have been completely shut down, which has thown many men out of work. Kafir, 63c; corn, 75c; potatoes, $2.60; bran, $1.50; eggs, 17c; cream, 33c.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Practically all the corn crop is planted and much of it is up. Some of the wheat has made such a rank growth that it is falling down. Livestock is doing well on the pastures. Wheat, $1.25; oats, 46c; corn, 80c; butter, 40c; eggs, 16c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—Corn planting is completed. Cut worms have damaged some fields. Rain is needed badly; the wheat that made a rank growth earlier is beginning to suffer for moisture. It is not very often that farmers plant all their corn, kafir and cane without rain falling, but that is what occurred this year.—Vernon Collie.

Labette—Most of the corn was planted in the first half of May. Wheat is doing well. Pastures are fine. More work than usual has been required to get the soil in condition for spring planting.—J. N. McLane.

Marion—We are having warm weather again, which is welcome. Some corn had to be replanted, on account of a crust formed by the rains. Farmers are cultivating some of the corn fields. Wheat is starting to head; considerable damage has been done to the crop by the Hessian fly. Oats have made a good growth.—Isaac P. Wiebe.

Marshall—Corn planting is finished, and good stands are reported generally. Cattle are scarce and high priced. There will be a great deal of idle pasture land in the county this year. Butterfat, 36c; corn, 75c; wheat, $1.12; oats, 40c.—J. D. Stoss.

Ness—The weather has been unfavorable recently; wheat is "going backward," and oats and barley are making no progress. A good rain is needed. Corn planting is finished.—James McHill.

Osage—Wheat and oats are doing fine. But the chance for a corn crop is not very good now; there has been some replanting; the stand is not good on the level land. The kafir acreage will be large. Potatoes are making a fine growth. The hatcheries have closed, but the managers say they will start again in July, if they can get the eggs. Cream, 42c; eggs, 17c; corn, 80c.—H. L. Ferris.

Phillips—About 60 per cent of the wheat land is being put into corn and feed crops. The rest of the acreage probably will make some grain—some fields are doing well, but mostly they are spotted. Oats and barley crops were injured by the freeze. Gardens are not doing very well. Roads are in fine condition. Pastures are making a fine growth.—J. B. Hicks.

Reno—Corn planting is finished. Combines ordered some time ago are being delivered, in preparation for the harvest. Wheat fields appear to contain an unusually large proportion of rye—some farmers are cutting this out. Wheat is heading.—T. C. Faris.

Republic—Small grains are doing well. Corn has made a slow start, on account of the cool weather. A good rain would be welcome. Cutworms have done some damage.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—We have been having splendid growing weather, with plenty of moisture. Wheat is doing well, altho Hessian fly is reported in some fields. Spring crops and pastures are doing well. Livestock is making fine gains. The farm bureau is conducting a campaign against ants, which are causing considerable damage in some communities. Barley and rye are heading, and should produce a satisfactory crop. Alfalfa has made an unusually fine growth. Wheat, $1.22; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 35c; hens, 17c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Good progress has been made with corn planting. Oats is doing well. But the wheat crop has not "come out" so well as it might have done this spring, and

(Continued on Page 23)

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	$2.60	$ 8.32
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

SALESMEN WANTED: MEN TO SELL our high grade line of nursery stock. Steady work, payments weekly. Write for our proposition. The Ottawa Star Nurseries, Ottawa, Kan.

OUR NEW HOUSEHOLD DEVICE WASHES and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Complete outfit costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Harper Brush Works, 170 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

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.

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-$1.00. Pipe free. Pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Ky.

SEND US NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF 10 tobacco users, and get a pound of our tobacco free; tell kind wanted. Farmers' Association, West Paducah, Ky.

KODAK FINISHING

TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c; fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

KODAK FINISHING

For roll 6 high gloss prints 25c. Gloss Studio, Box 99, Cherryvale, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

NEW 16-30 HART PARR, $1,100 CASH. C. Sidesinger, Abilene, Kan.

LARGE MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR, GOOD. King Motor Co., Pratt, Kan.

NEW 16-30 HART PARR, CHEAP. HENRY Brockmeier, Herington, Kan.

USED PARTS FOR HOLT CATERPILLAR "45". M. B. Ulsh, Macksville, Kan.

14-28 AVERY TRACTOR, GOOD SHAPE, $225.00. Bert Carnes, Ft. Scott, Kan.

28x44 ADVANCE RUMELY WOOD SEPARATOR in good running condition. C. M. Nevins, Chiles, Kan.

ONE MASSEY-HARRIS COMBINE; ALSO tractor used one season. Elva Wanker, Hill City, Kan. Rt. 2.

FOR SALE, TRADE: 32x54 AVERY SEPARATOR, 3 JIC Binder hitches. What have you? Orin Jones, Junction City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 30-60 AULTMAN Taylor tractor, 32x50 Aultman Taylor separator. Horn Bros., Garnett, Kan.

FOR SALE CHEAP: ONE 40x60 CASE SEPARATOR in good condition, and eight bottom 14 inch plow. H. L. Miller, Cottonwood Falls, Kan.

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

FOR SALE 35-70 MINNEAPOLIS TRACTOR used 2 years, first $1250.00 takes it. One 16 ft. Case Combine, used 3 seasons $900. One 30 ft. Self Propelled Holt, used 3 years. Wade Benton, Rolla, 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: 1 ALL STEEL CASE SEPARATOR 40x62 with wind stacker, big type 24 foot Ellinwood extension feeder. One 25x72 Case steam engine No. 34,314 with water tank. This outfit is ready to go, has always been kept up and can be bought right. Humburg Lumber Co., Timken, Kan.

FOR SALE: TRACTORS; 12-20, 16-30 AND 20-40 Oil Pulls, 15-30 Liberty, 12-25 Waterloo Boy, 20 H. P. Baker Steam, 16 H. P. Aultman Taylor. Separators; 32x52 Rumely Steel, 32x52 Rumely Wood, 28x44 Rumely Steel, 28x44 Rumely Wood and 24x38 Racine. Also tractor plows priced to sell. Bonham Garage, Clay Center, Kan.

New Parts: Auto-Tractor

New parts for all cars. Pistons, valves, bearings for tractors and combines. Brokerage plan permits low prices on standard parts. Write for prices. Fry Brokerage Co., 235 S. Wichita St., Wichita, Kan.

TRACTOR LIGHTS

Patented Tractor Light; lights front and rear. Economical and efficient; for McCormick-Deering 15-30. Two lights and attachment complete $30. If your dealer doesn't handle, order direct, manufacturer, White Machine Co., Copeland, Kan.

SWAT THE SMUT

The Universal Smut Swatter attaches to any grain drill and treats seed as you drill. Will save you ten bushels to the acre in many cases. The "Jumbo" for extensive operations treats 25 to 50 bushels on way from bin to field. Man with team or tractor supplies up to a dozen drills. No extra work to treat seed with either type. Best small investment you ever made. Ask your dealer or write E. R. Watkins, 15 East Sherman, Hutchinson, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE: 20-40 RUMELY OIL PULL engine, 28x48 Twin City separator with 28 foot Humane extension feeder. Will sell separate. John Pflueghoeft, Ellsworth, Kan.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—TOWNSHIP Boards. Write for special proposition on Monarch type tractors; also used 10 ton Caterpillar; also rebuilt 5 ton Caterpillar. Salina Tractor & Thresher Co., 145-147 South Fifth, Salina, Kan.

MACHINERY PRICED TO MOVE. SEParators; 28 in. International run 10 days, $450; 20, 26, 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, 12-30 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.

THRESHING MACHINERY AT A BARgain. One 28 inch Rumely steel separator, run 15 days, shedded. One 28 inch Twin City separator and 25-50 Avery tractor, almost new, shedded. One 28 inch Avery separator and 25-50 Avery tractor, run 20 days, shedded. One 30-60 Twin City tractor with 36x60 Aultman Taylor separator, shedded, all in good shape. One 30-60 Aultman Taylor tractor and 36-60 Rumely separator, all in good shape. One 25-50 Twin City tractor, all in good shape and shedded. A real bargain. If you are interested in threshing machinery it will pay you to come look it over. M. W. Oliphant, Offerle, Kan.

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.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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

BUILDING MATERIAL

LUMBER, SHINGLES, HOUSE BILLS, DIrect from mill. Wholesale prices. Guaranteed grades. Quick shipment. Send for estimate. Kenway Lumber Co., Tacoma, Washington.

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1518 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

DOGS

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Nebr.

TOY FOX TERRIER PUPS FROM EXTRA good ratters. G. D. Willems, Inman, Kan.

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.

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.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SELECT KANSAS ORANGE SEED, .03; per lb. Jas. B. Hollinger, Chapman, Kan.

CLARAGE CORN HOLDS WORLD'S record, 168 bushels per acre. Dunlap & Son, Williamsport, Ohio.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, 20 VARIETIES from treated seed. Write for prices. Johnson Bros., Wamego, Kan.

FRESH, VIGOROUS, TOMATO, CABBAGE, Sweet Potato plants. Leading varieties, well packed; 50c-100. R. Ramsbottom, Munden, Kan.

TOMATO: EARLIANA, BONNYBEST. Sweet Potato: Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey, 45c-100; 1,000-$3.50, postpaid. Ernest Darland, Codell, Kan.

NANCY HALL, RED BERMUDA, PORtorican, Yellow Jersey potato plants, 1000-$3.00 delivered; large orders discounted. R. W. Fullerton, Sterling, Kan.

CABBAGE, TOMATO PLANTS, SWEET Potatoes; Nancy Hall, Big Stem Jersey, postpaid, 50c-100; $2.00-500; $3.50-1,000. Howard Jackson, North Topeka, Kan.

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

LEADING VARIETIES CABBAGE, TOmato plants: 100-50c, 1,000-$3.00. Dahlias, dozen $1.00 postpaid. Annual perennial flowers, vegetable plant prices free. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, Topeka, Kan.

PORTO RICO AND NANCY HALL POTAto plants, 500, $1.25; 1000, $2.00. Tomato plants, all varieties, 300, 65c; 500, 90c; 1000, $1.50. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

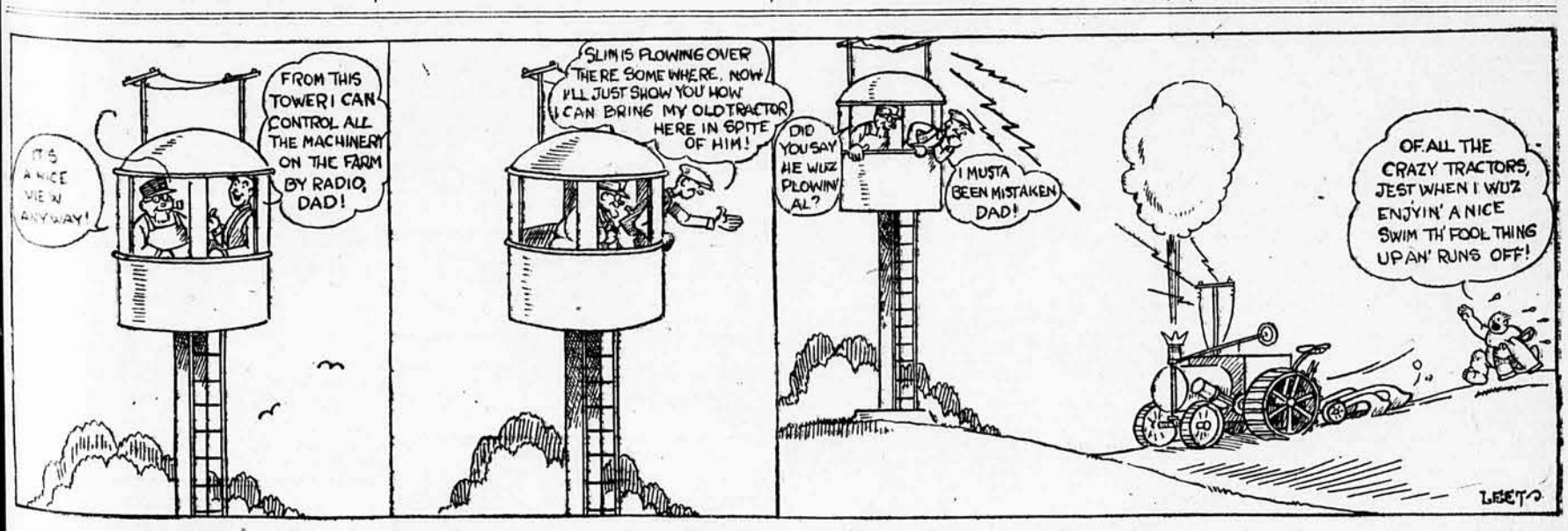
PURE SORGHUM SEEDS FOR SALE. FETerita, 99.90% pure, $1.75 per bushel. Dawn kafir, 99.49% pure, $1.75 per bushel. From smut free stock, recleaned, double sacked, ready to plant. W. H. Shattuck, Ashland, Kan.

TOMATOES, FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, Bermuda Onions. Good hardy plants from grower. 200-50c; 500-$1.00; 1,000-$1.75; 5,000-$7.50. Peppers, Improved Porto Rico Potatoes: 100-50c; 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.50. Prepaid. Southern Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

IMPROVED NANCY HALL AND PORTO Rico potato plants, packed with root protection: 500-$1.28; 1,000-$1.98, postpaid. Cabbage and Tomatoes for summer planting, leading varieties: 500-95c, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Hunter Plant Co., Hunter, Ark.

IMPROVED NANCY HALL AND PORTO Rico Potato plants, packed with root protection: 500-$1.28; 1,000-$1.98, postpaid. Cabbage and Tomatoes for summer planting, leading varieties: 500-95c, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Kentucky Plant Co., Hawesville, Ky.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: NANCY HALL, Red Bermuda, Southern Queen, Porto Rican, Golden Glow, Yellow Jersey, Big Stem Jersey. Treated for disease. 100-50c; 1000-$3.50; 5000 or more $2.75 per thousand. Tomatoes: All varieties. 100-75c; 1000-$4.00, postpaid. Hardy Garten Truck Farm, Route 7, Abilene, Kan.



The Activities of Al Acres—Al Will Have to Install His Radio Control on Slim Also

STATE ... MAY 26 '27

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA $6.50; WHITE SWEET CLOVER, $5.50; Sudan Grass, $4; Yellow Soy Beans, $3; Cane seed, $1.85; Cow Peas, $3; Blue Grass, $2.80; all per bushel. Sacks free. Tests about 96% pure. Samples free upon request. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: 100-50c; 500-$1.75; 1000-$3.00, postpaid, 10,000 express collect $20.00. Packed right, guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Porto Rico, Nancy Hall, Yellow Yam, Southern Queen, Bunch Yam, Triumph, Red Bermuda, Yellow Jersey. Ozark Nursery, Tahlequah, Okla.

FANCY SWEET POTATO PLANTS. DISease treated. Big Stem Jersey, Red Bermuda, Nancy Hall, 500-$2.00; 1,000-$3.50. Yellow Jersey, 500-$1.75; 1,000-$3.25. Postpaid. Write for price on larger orders. Peter Simon, North Topeka, Kan.

FROSTPROOF CABBAGE, ONIONS, TOmatoes, Collards; strong hardy plants, leading varieties. 100-40c; 500-$1.00; 1000-$1.75. Peppers, cauliflower, 100-60c; 1000-$2.50. Postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. East Texas Plant Co., Ponta, Texas.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS: 300 BUSHEL of seed bedded under directions of state inspection; certified Yellow Jersey and Big Stem Jersey; Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Triumph, Porto Rica: 100-50c; 500-$2.00; 1000-$3.50 postpaid. Write for prices on large orders. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

CANE SEED 2 CENTS, RED TOP (SUmac) 2c, Shrock Orange, 2¼c, Darso Orange, 2½c, Coleman's Orange, Red Orange, and Texas Seeded Ribbon 3½c, Pink Kaffir and Black Hull White Kafir 2½c, German Millet 3½c. Fancy White Sweet Clover 10c per pound. Copper carbonate smut treated ½c more. Heavy jute bags 20c, seamless bags 35c, samples on request. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

SWEET POTATO, CABBAGE AND TOmato plants. Sweet Potato; Nancy Hall, Porto Rican, Early Triumph and Southern Queen. Cabbage; Wakefield, Copenhagen, Succession and Flat Dutch. Tomato; Earliana, Early Jewell, Ponderosa and Stone. Prices on all plants or assorted by parcel post prepaid. 200-75c; 500-$1.50; 1,000-$2.75. Moss packed and guaranteed to arrive in good condition. Ideal Fruit Farm, Stilwell, Okla.

SUDAN GRASS SEED

Wheeler's Improved, certified, 100% pure germination 93+%, $9.00 per 100 lbs. sacked F. O. B. station. Carl Wheeler, Bridgeport, Kan.

FORAGE CROP SEEDS

Soy Beans $3.00; Cow Peas $3.50; Sudan $4.00; Milo $1.25; Kafir $1.25; Seed Corn $2.50; Millets $2.10; Canes, Sumac $1.50; Orange $1.70; Red Amber $1.70; Coleman's Evergreen $2.00; African Millet $1.70; Alfalfa $6.50; White Sweet Clover $5.70; all per bushel, bags free. Ask for samples. Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kansas.

Plants—Best That Grow

For immediate shipment. Early Triumph, Red Bermuda, Big and Little Stem Jersey, Porto Rico: 50c-100; $4.00-1,000, $30.00-10,000, 50,000 or more at $2.50 per 1,000. Tomato same price. Cabbage $2.50-1,000. Peppers and Cauliflower $5.00 per 1,000. All prepaid by mail or express. Sweet potatoes on large orders are for variety. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, 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.

ANCONAS—EGGS

EGGS FROM BLOOD TESTED HENS, Sheppard stock direct, $5.00 per hundred. Mrs. F. J. Williams, Burlingame, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON CHIX June 8th, 10c postpaid. Mrs. Rinker, Eskridge, Kan.

YOU BUY THE BEST CHICKS, GUARANteed, for less money from Colwell Hatchery, Smith Center, Kan.

BLOODTESTED CHICKS: REDS, ORPINGtons, Wyandottes, Rocks, 10c. Leghorns 9c. Young's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

WHITE ROCK CHICKS, HEAVY LAYING strain. Pure bred, farm raised. Prices reduced. Flora Larson, Chanute, Kan.

MILLION STEINHOFF CHICKS, SIXTEEN breeds. Write for free catalogue and prices. Steinhoff Hatchery, Osage City, Kan.

BOWELL'S QUALITY CHICKS; $12.00-100. Minorcas, Wyandottes, Reds, Rocks, Orpingtons, Langshans. Bowell Hatchery, Box F110, Abilene, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 6½c 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, ORPINGtons and Wyandottes, $9.00 per 100, Leghorns $8.00, Left-overs $7.00. Postpaid. Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

QUALITY CHICKS. REDS, ROCKS, ANconas, $10 hundred; Wyandottes, Orpingtons, Minorcas, $11; Assorted, $8; Leghorns, $9. Jenkins Accredited Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

CHICKS AT WHOLESALE: ALL VARIEties, No les 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.

PURE BRED CHICKS; JUNE DELIVERY. Buff, Brown, White Leghorns, $8.50; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, Rhode Island Whites $9.50; White Langshans $11; Brahmas $12; Assorted $7. Ideal Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

PURE BRED, POSTPAID, GUARANTEED chicks. Buff Orpington, Barred and White Rocks, Single and Rose Comb Reds, $10.00. Rose Comb Brown and English White Leghorns, $9.00. 100% alive. Belleville Hatchery, Belleville, Kan.

ONLY $8.75 PER HUNDRED FOR BIG, husky chicks from my flock of large type, high producing Barron White Leghorns, headed by cockerels from hens with records from 275 to 306; $42.50-500. Tancred Leghorns and 300 egg strain S. C. Reds; $10.00-100. 100% live guarantee. Send your order now. Cadwell Hatchery, Lawrence, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

MAY PRICES. QUALITY CHICKS. ACcredited. 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.

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.

LOWEST PRICES IN HISTORY FOR MAY delivery of State Accredited-Quality-Vitality-Bred chicks and 6 to 12 weeks old pullets. Wonderful breeding, prompt 100% live delivery and satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Lindstrom Hatchery & Poultry Farm, Dept. 100, Clinton, Mo.

PURE BRED CHICKS FROM HEAVY laying flocks. Per 100: Brown, Buff or White Leghorns $9.00; Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, Orpingtons and Anconas $10.00; Assorted $7.00. 90% alive, prepaid, arrival guaranteed. Catalog. Order from this ad. Consolidated Hatcheries, Columbia, Mo.

EGG BRED QUALITY CHICKS. WE ARE one of the oldest and largest hatcheries in the U. S. Why not benefit by our many years' experience in mating and breeding? Supreme Quality Chicks, from heavy laying Blue Ribbon Stock at lowest prices. 100% live arrival, postpaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 98, St. Paul, Neb. Member International Baby Chick Association.

MAY CHICKS AT JUNE PRICES, 50,000 each week from tested, culled and inspected flocks of the world's greatest laying strains. Immediate 100% live delivery prepaid. Customers in 40 states. Catalog free. Terms cash. Order direct today. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas or heavy assorted 100-$8.00; 500-$40.00; Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks 100-$9.00; 500-$45.00; Rose Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White, Buff Rocks, White, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorcas 100-$10.00; 500-$50.00; Mixed assorted $7.00 per 100. 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 S-18.

Uniondale Chicks 4c Off

White Diarrhea tested English White Leghorns, own stock, 312 egg foundation, $10.00-100; $47.50-500; $90.00-1,000. Prepaid. Order from ad. Catalog free. Uniondale Poultry Farm, Wakefield, Kan.

Tudor's Superior Chicks

Greatly reduced prices for our Superior quality Smith hatched chicks. All large breeds $12.00 per hundred; Leghorns and Anconas $10.00; fifty same rate; 25-$4.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS

White Leghorns, English strain, Tom Barron; also Sheppard Anconas. Guaranteed pure bred, egg layers in winter. $11.00 per 100; $50.00-500; $90.00-1,000. Prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, Wichita, Kan.

Cooper's Quality Chicks

S. C. White Leghorns, in which 50% is direct Tancred blood, from hens averaging 4 pounds, on free range culled severely for winter eggs, producing husky vigorous chicks. Reduced prices for May and June. Cooper Hatchery, Garden City, Kan.

BLOOD TESTED

Younkin's Chicks from White Diarrhea tested flocks. S. C. White Leghorns 10c; White Rocks, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds, Barred Rocks, S. L. Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, 12c; Buff Leghorns 11c. Buy chicks that will live. Free catalog. Two weeks old chicks. Younkin's Hatchery, Wakefield, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS

All varieties hatched in Mammoth Smith Incubators, from eggs from winter layers. The best Accredited Chicks $12.00 per 100, $55.00 for 500; non accredited chicks $10.00 per 100. Heavy mixed $8.50 per 100. All shipped prepaid, live delivery guaranteed. Tischhauser Hatchery, 2124 S. Santa Fe, Wichita, Kan.

Cooperative Chicks

Cost less. Co-operation does it. All flocks State Accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular free. White and Brown Leghorns 8c. Buff Leghorns, Anconas, S. C. Reds 9c. Barred and White Rocks, White Wyandottes 9c; R. C. Reds, Buff Rocks 10c; S. L. Wyandotte, Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas, 10c; White Orpingtons, White Langshans 11c; Light Brahmas, White Minorcas, 14c; heavy assorted 8c; light assorted 7c. Prompt live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

Greatly Reduced Prices

—on Peters Certified Chicks for June delivery. Bigger and better hatches make it possible to reduce prices. Write for reduced price list at once, also catalog if you do not already have a copy. Chicks started in June will do better because weather conditions are usually ideal for quick and strong growth. All our strains are bred early maturing and develop into unusually heavy winter layers. Our strains in the larger breeds come into laying at about five months of age—in the smaller breeds at four to four and one-half months. No other strains bred like these—no other chicks guaranteed like Peters-Certified. All Peters-Certified Chicks are sent out with a guarantee to live covering the first two weeks—for your protection, also guaranteed to be from the standard of certification ordered. All varieties of Reds, Rocks, Leghorns, Wyandottes and Orpingtons perfected in egg-laying and health; also S. C. Anconas. At our greatly reduced prices for June delivery no one can afford to take chances with ordinary chicks. We urge you to place your order this month to avoid disappointment. Naturally the supply of these guaranteed chicks is limited. If you want to know what others are accomplishing with Peters-Certified Chicks ask us to send our new book, "Proof that Peters-Certified Chicks Live up to Their Certification"—containing recent reports from customers. Your request will bring reduced price list for June, catalog and "Proof Book." Address Peters-Poultry Farm, Box 451, Newton, Iowa.

BABY CHICKS

8½c May and June Prices

Sabetha Blue Ribbon guaranteed chicks, certified and accredited. All chicks from our high quality Blue Ribbon flocks. Free catalog. Save time, order from this advertisement. Check returned if cannot fill on date wanted. Rocks, Reds, Wyandottes, 11c. White, Brown or Buff Leghorns 9c. Pure Hollywood White Leghorns 10c. Assorted chicks 8½c. Sabetha Hatchery, Sabetha, Kan.

Standardized Chicks

Buy now at bargain prices as low as 7c. English, White and Brown Leghorns, $8; S. C. and R. C. Reds, Buff, White and Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, White Minorcas, $10. Light Brahmas, $12. Assorted heavies, $8. Odds and ends, $7 per 100. Liberal discount on large orders; we ship anywhere, pay postage and guarantee 100% live arrival. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

BAKER CHICKS

One of the oldest, most dependable producers of strictly first class chicks at reasonable prices in America. Reds, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Heavy White Leghorns. Twelve dollars per hundred. Guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Avoid disappointment, order today. We have chick buyers in your locality, let us tell you about their success. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BANTAMS

GOLDEN SEABRIGHT EGGS; $1.25-15. Special pen $3.00-15, prepaid. J. B. Willems, Inman, Kan.

DUCK AND GEESE—EGGS

BLUE RIBBON WHITE PEKIN DUCK Eggs, $1.50-12. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

MAMMOTH'S GIANTS: MARCY'S BEST. June prices. Chicks: flock, 100-$16; 50-$8.50; 25-$5. Select, 100-$20; 50-$11; 25-$6. Prepaid, live delivery. Hatch every Monday. Eggs half price of chicks. Hens $3 each. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

FOR SALE: TANCRED CHICKS $11 HUNdred, $60 for 500, prepaid. Will McKissick, Minneola, Kan.

PURE BRED ENGLISH STRAIN SINGLE Comb White Leghorn cockerels, 10 weeks old, 75c each. W. M. Lee, Hugoton, Kan.

LARGE BARRON WHITE LEGHORNS, 272-314 egg strain. Direct from importer. June chicks, 100-$10; eggs, $5. Frost White Egg Farm, Box 123C, Beaubleau, Mo.

HEAVY WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Ten dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BLOOD TESTED STATE CERTIFIED "A" grade Single Comb White Leghorns; eggs and chicks. Pedigreed male birds. Reduced prices. Colwells Leghorn Farm, Emporia, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST Pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns. Trapnest record 303 eggs, chicks, eggs. Guaranteed. Special low price. George Patterson, Richland, Kan.

THE CAPITOL CITY EGG FARM. IMporters and breeders of Tom Barron English Leghorns. Hatching eggs from selected flock headed by cockerels from our 1926 imported pens. $8.00 per hundred. From special pens $10.00 and up. From 1926 imported pens $5.00 per setting. Baby chicks $16.00 to $20.00 per hundred. Place orders now for preferred dates. Prices cut one-fourth for May and June. M. A. Hutcheson, Prop., P. R. Davis, Manager, Topeka, Kan., Route 6.

LANGSHANS

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHANS, 265-egg trapped heads pen. Chicks reduced. Prepaid, guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

LANGSHAN—EGGS

PURE BRED WHITE LANGSHAN EGGS accredited $4.00-100 prepaid. Jas. Dimitt, Garden City, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

COCKERELS 8 WEEKS OLD, 70 CENTS each. W. R. Carlisle, Toronto, Kan.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE FOR BUFF MINorcas. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

WHITE MNORCAS; CHIX 12c POSTPAID. Order from this adv. Mrs. A. B. McClaskey, Burlington, Kan.

GAMBLE'S MAMMOTH SINGLE COMB White Minorca eggs, chicks, cockerels. Mrs. C. F. Gamble, Earleton, Kan.

MAMMOTH WHITE MINORCA CHICKS reduced price. Best quality. Prolific "Layers." Guaranteed. Minorca Farm, Richland, Kan.

WHITE MINORCA CHICKS, BEST QUALity, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

ORPINGTONS—BUFF

BUFF ORPINGTON CHICKS, BEST QUALity, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS

BUFF ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS—EGGS

100 BUFF ROCK EGGS $6.00; 50-$3.50, prepaid. Maggie Stevens, Humboldt, Kan.

BUFF ROCKS: 100 EGGS $5.00. PRIZE winning strain. Mrs. Robt. Hall, Neodesha, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS

BARRED ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

JOIN THE AMERICAN BARRED PLYmouth Rock Club and boost the breed as well as boost your own business. Send for list of members. Wm. M. Firestone, Wakarusa, Kan.

BARRED ROCK—EGGS

PARK'S PEDIGREED BARRED ROCKS: Eggs, 100-$4.75; 50-$2.50. Farm range. Permit PC 147. M. J. Geer, Sabetha, Kan.

"CLASSY" BARRED ROCKS. 147 PREMiums. Eggs 15-$3.00; 30-$5.00; 60-$9.00; 100-$14.00. Breeders for sale. Mattie Agnes Gillespie, Clay Center, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS, HEAVY LAYING BRADley strain. Hens $2.50. Eggs, 100-$6.50; 50-$3.50; 15-$1.50. Postpaid. Mrs. J. B. Jones, Abilene, Kan.

WHITE ROCKS

WHITE ROCK CHICKS, BEST QUALITY, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS

ACCREDITED S. C. RED CHICKS. 100-$11.00, prepaid. Hatch Mondays. Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND RED CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

RHODE ISLAND REDS—EGGS

ROSE COMB REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN, big bone, good type, $5.00-100. Wm. Meyer, Farlington, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—BUFF

8 AND 10 WEEKS OLD BUFF WYANdotte cockerels, $1.00 each. C. C. Wyckoff, Luray, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—WHITE

Dorcas" White Wyandotte chicks. Nothing better. 100-$11.00, prepaid. The Thomas Farms, Pleasanton, Kan.

WHITE WYANDOTTE CHICKS, BEST quality, prolific layers, guaranteed alive, prepaid delivery. Twelve dollars per hundred. Baker Hatchery, Abilene, Kan.

REGAL DORCAS WHITE WYANDOTTES, carefully culled for type, production, vigor. From accredited stock. Eggs 100-$5.00. Vigorous chicks, shipment each Tuesday, $12.50-100. Prepaid. Satisfaction guaranteed. Stover & Stover, Fredonia, Kan.

WYANDOTTES—EGGS

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS. STATE certified. Prize winning, Martin stock, 100-$6.00. Mrs. O. Richards, Beverly, Kan.

TURKEYS

MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS $10.00; SIRED by 40 lb. tom and 20 lb. hens. Fred Walter, Wallace, Neb.

PURE BRED BOURBON RED BABY Turkeys, 12-$10, postpaid. Eggs, 11-$3.50. Ethel Startzman, Enterprise, Kan.

TURKEY—EGGS

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY EGGS, 35 cents, postpaid. Ferd Kemmerer, Mankato, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

BROILERS, HENS, ODD POULTRY 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.

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

FOR GUERNSEY DAIRY HEIFER CALVES, write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

HOLSTEIN BULL, GOOD PEDIGREE. Serviceable age. Sam Jarboe, Collyer, Kan.

FOR GUERNSEY OR HOLSTEIN CALVES, write Edgewood Dairy Farms, Whitewater, Wisconsin.

FOR SALE—FINE JERSEY BULL calves of Raleigh breeding $35.00 to $50.00. B. N. Wells, Rice, Kan.

FIVE CHOICE HOLSTEIN HEIFER calves, ¾ white, from large dams. Tested and crated $100. Alfakorn Farm, Evansville, Wisconsin.

YOUR BARREN COWS CAN BE MADE "Safe with Calf" or money refunded. Remedy, $2. Booklet free. Breed-O Remedy Co., Box K, Bristol, Conn.

LVESTOCK SUCCESSFUL REPRODUCtion. How to avoid losses from abortion and breeding disorders. Folder free. Write Sunnyside Farms, Bucktail, Nebraska.

HOGS

REG. O. I. C. BOARS, EXTRA GOOD, year old. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kan.

MEDIUM TYPE CHESTER WHITE boars, $30.00, $35.000 each. Henry Murr, Tonganoxie, Kan.

THREE GOOD POLAND CHINA BOARS for sale sired by Liberator Jayhawk. W. E. Nichols, Valley Center, Kan., Route 3.

MILK GOATS

MILK GOATS. BEST BREEDING. QUAkertown Goat Farm, Haviland, Kan.

The Real Estate Market Place

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

There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. *Write For Rates and Information*

CAPPER PAPERS Bring Results

Read this— May 16, 1927.
Capper Publications:
Have just made some deals from results from our advertising in the six Capper papers, "Capper's Big Six Combination."
Chas. W. Hemphill,
Lawrence, Kansas.

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. 100, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

GOVERNMENT RECLAMATION LANDS—Lower Yellowstone Project. 8,000 acres optioned to Government. Exceptionally low priced, 20 years time. Rich valley land adapted to alfalfa, sugar beets, corn, grain, livestock and dairying. Well developed community; sugar factory; good markets; schools and churches. Write for Free Government booklet. H. W. Byerly, 211 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

ARKANSAS

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

IF interested in chicken, fruit and dairy farming in the Ozarks, address Shermer & Crow, Siloam Springs, Ark.

160 ACRES, HOUSE, BARN, spring, trees. Price $1,600. Free list. H. W. Stone Land Co., Mountain Home, Arkansas.

POULTRY FARMS, VINEYARDS, orchards and dairy farms. Trowbridge Realty Co., Siloam Springs, Ark., Benton County.

30 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.

OZARK BARGAIN—109 A. fronts White River. 20 A. good bottom, splendid alfalfa land. 15 A. good second bottom. Ideal for dairying, poultry, small fruits, etc. Fair improvements. Price $30.
H. B. AYLOR, OWNER
Mountain Home, Baxter County, Arkansas

COLORADO

IMP. Irrigated Farms, part alfalfa, dependable water rights; ranches, non-irrigated wheat lands. James L. Wade, Lamar, Colo.

COLORADO Homestead relinquishment; adjoining largest mines; farming, dairy, business, health opportunities. Cheap. Albin, Garfield, New Mexico.

KANSAS

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

FOR HASKELL COUNTY WHEAT LAND ask FRANK McCOY, Sublette, Kansas.

SUBURBAN — 40 acres, well improved. $6,000. T. B. Godsey, Emporia, Kansas.

CHOICE WHEAT land $20 to $50 A. Southwestern Land Co. Realtors, Dodge City, Ks.

WHAT Have You—Farms, mdse., hdw. or income? Big list free. Bersie Agy, ElDorado, Ks.

800 A. fine wheat land. Good terms. $17.50 per A. J. R. Bosworth, Garden City, Kan.

SOUTHWEST KANSAS wheat lands, 10 to 40 miles $10 to $40. Established 17 years. Avery & Keesling, Cimarron, Kansas.

KANSAS

320 ACRES, Gove County, all level, joins City, high school, three churches, $50 per acre, terms. D. A. Borah, Grinnell, Kansas.

FINE wheat land, up against big irrigation section. $29.50 per acre, $7.50 cash, bal. 10 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.

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.

MISSOURI

BARGAINS, improved farms, suburban tracts. Write. Free list. H. A. Lee, Nevada, Mo.

81 A., 50 Cult., small house, stable, spring. Take light car part pay. $2,000. Ozark Land Co., Aurora, 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.

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-O, Carthage, 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.

MINNESOTA

FIRST CLASS FARMS for sale, near good fishing lakes and schools. Best of farming country. Good terms. Write Nielsen Land Co., Wadena, Minnesota.

TEXAS

IRRIGATED lands in Winter Garden District. Plant, vegetable and citrus fruit lands, with ideal water climatic and transportation conditions. Write for terms. Fowler Land Co., San Antonio, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

RESIDENCE INCOME to trade for W. Kan. wheat land. P. O. Box 575, Greenleaf, Kan.

IMPROVED 161 ACRES, 9 MILES Ottawa. Alfalfa, fruit, wheat, some timber. Price $10,000. Encumbrance $5,000. Want live stock. Write for list. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—260 acre irrigated ranch. $6,000. Assessed $5,900; tax $150. Crops over $4,000; rented for ⅓. 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.

320 ACRE IMPROVED FARM, SIX miles from town, 160 acres in cultivation, 11 acres alfalfa, good orchard, a good stock farm, low taxes, school on farm, good water, plenty timber. Will take small Topeka Suburban property as part payment or sell part cash, balance in ten years at 6%. W. A. Carter, owner, Aline, Oklahoma.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Give Cows a Chance!

BY CLIFFORD FARMER

To discontinue the feeding of a grain ration when the cows are turned on pasture in the spring is poor economy. It lessens the feed bill all right, but at the same time the cow's vitality is being lowered and smaller cream checks will result.

Fresh grass at the first of the season often stimulates the cows to increased production, even if the grain feed is neglected. In fact, with the first few days on pasture, I notice our cows show little inclination to eat. These things often lead farmers to think that there is no need of grain feeding, that the cows do not want it.

But the cows need a grain supplement to pasture, no matter how good the grass may be. Grass, especially in the spring season, contains so much water that the cow cannot hold enough of it nor properly handle it to make all of the milk she is able to produce. Good pasture does not lack so much of being a balanced ration if the cow but had capacity for enough of it.

Discontinuing the grain feed when the cows go on pasture may not show a decrease in the milk yield for a time. The cows will draw on their own bodies for what is absent in the diet and continue to produce. Because they are so full of grass, their stomachs stretched to capacity, it is easy to believe that they are gaining in flesh when really the milking is making them thinner.

Then comes hot weather, flies and short pasture. The cows have to spend more time in the shade. Fly-fighting requires much of their time and energy. The grass is scarce and more time required for them to eat their fill, time the flies and heat will not allow. Instead of eating grass they must spend the best part of the day under the trees, switching flies.

When Production Lags

The first thing we know, the milk flow has dropped off, and we come to a realization that the cows are thin. Queer, we say, when they had all the good grass they could eat. Then we start feeding grain, usually just a panful of bran to the cow. That helps, but it is not what the cows really need. The milk flow keeps going down and we increase the grain feed in an attempt to bring them back to production and to fair flesh.

That is just what happens on many Kansas farms every summer. Once the cows have dropped off, a heavy amount of feeding is necessary to bring them back. Even at that the results are not what is desired. Some individual cows are slow to respond to feed once their vitality has run down.

No matter how good the pasture may be, a grain feed will prove profitable before the summer is over. The immediate results may not indicate a profit for the feed, but the cow's strength is being conserved and she will be in better condition to milk well thru the hot weather.

A number of good rations are in use on Kansas farms, and such grain feeds should be used to make the most of home-grown feed. Buying a prepared dairy ration when the barn is full of corn and oats never seemed like good business to us. Better have the corn and oats ground, buying additional feeds to make a well-balanced ration and mix the feed at home. Where there is not an abundance of home-grown feed on hand, then the farmer may well consider the purchase of a commercial dairy ration. Without question some of the feeds on the market will produce heavy flows of milk at a reasonable cost. The main reason for superior production with such feeds is that they are so well balanced, being a better balanced ration than the average farmer is able to make, and that they contain a greater variety of feeds.

A Good Summer Ration

Here is a ration that appeals to us very much as a supplement to good pasture. It is mixed as follows: Three hundred to 400 pounds of ground corn; 200 pounds ground oats or wheat bran; 100 pounds cottonseed meal; 14 pounds feeding steamed bonemeal; 6 or 7 pounds of barrel salt.

In the first place this ration will make use of much of the home-grown feed, corn and oats. Feed mills are now on many dairy farms, or the local miller makes grinding possible. This season cottonseed meal has been cheap. As a substitute for the cottonseed meal it might suit some dairymen better to use linseed oilmeal or corn gluten feed as the protein supplement.

In the ration just mentioned the steamed bonemeal plays an important part, as it furnishes the lime and phosphate to make milk, keeps the cow in good condition and also helps develop the calf the cow is carrying. And it is said that it will make the cow better able to resist abortion, a statement which some farmers who have had experience with contagious abortion may question. Nevertheless, this is a fine ration to use in summer.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 20)

much of the acreage is being planted to spring crops. Wheat, $1.21; corn, 87c; eggs, 17c; shorts, $1.75; bran, $1.30; hogs, 8c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Many fields of wheat in this county have suffered greatly in the last three weeks from Hessian fly—and also high winds and dry weather. Much of the crop has been plowed up for summer fallow. Other spring work is progressing slowly; corn is about half planted. Considerable sod has been broken out this spring. Wheat, $1.26; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 17c.—William Crotinger.

Russell—The Hessian fly has done, and will do, considerable damage in this county. A good many farm sales are being held; farmers seem to wish to move to town or get into some other line of business. Many filling stations are being installed in the county. Combines are being put in condition for the harvest. Many colts are being raised this spring. Hogs are scarce. Wheat, $1.26; corn, $1; oats, 60c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 35c.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Sedgwick—We still are having plenty of rain! Wheat is heading; about 50 per cent of it has been injured by Hessian fly. Cut worms have done considerable damage to the corn, and some farmers are replanting their fields. The first crop of alfalfa made an excellent yield. Farmers are repairing harvesting machinery. The fruit outlook is good, except with cherries. Wheat, $1.25; corn, 90c; oats, 50c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 16c.—W. J. Roof.

Sumner—There is an excellent wheat prospect. Oats are making a slow growth; a light rain would be of help generally, not only with oats but also elsewhere, as the soil is packed. Corn planting is finished and farmers are making good progress in getting the sorghum seed in the ground. Pastures are making a fine growth. All livestock markets except hogs are satisfactory. Wheat, $1.24; oats, 55c; corn, 70c; kafir, 60c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 17c; hens, 19c; young chickens, 25c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wilson—Farmers have been very busy finishing the last of the corn planting. Much of the crop is up and growing nicely. Alfalfa is making a splendid growth. Livestock is doing well on pasture. There is a fine prospect for a fruit crop; cherries are almost ripe. Chickens and gardens are doing well.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

HOLSTEINS -more Calves!

The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holsteincharacteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages.

Write for literature
Extension Service
The HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION of AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Sired by son of Sultan Celia No. 245038, senior and grand champion cow Kansas State Fair 1913 and young cows sired by son of Cocotte's Oxford Fern No. 153549. 35 head, also 7 Shetland Ponies. E. H. Knepper, Broughton, Kan.

MILKING SHORTHORN CATTLE

Milking Shorthorn Bulls

choice individuals ready for service. Sired by Bonvue Lee Oxford and White King. Out of heavy production dams.
H. A. COCHRAN, SOUTH HAVEN, KAN.

SHORTHORN CATTLE

CHOICE SCOTCH BULLS

from 7 to 14 mo. by Newtondale. Also a few Scotch Topped. Prices reasonable. Satisfaction guaranteed.
B. W. Stewart, Talmage, Kan., Dickinson Co.

HORSES AND JACKS

FOR SALE

A number of extra good jacks at prices that will make you money.
HINEMAN'S JACK FARM, Dighton, Kan.

DUROC HOGS

DUROC BOARS

State Fair 1st prize winning herd boars; also fall boars sired by Stilts Major, Revelation and Golden Rainbow. Write for prices and descriptions.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

Duroc Boars on Approval

Reg., Immuned, Guaranteed breeders. Write for prices. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kan.

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

by Waltemeyer's Giant, Major Stilts and Super Col. Bred to the whale of a boar, W. R's. Leader for Sept. farrow. Also good boars. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns $2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse R. Johnson
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

W. R. Huston, Duroc breeder of Americus, writes a very interesting letter in which he says he has saved 80 mighty fine spring pigs, many of them sired by his young boar, W. R.'s Leader. Mr. Huston says he has been told this is one of the best boars of his age in the country. Mail orders for boars as well as sows and gilts have been exceptionally good, concludes Mr. Huston.

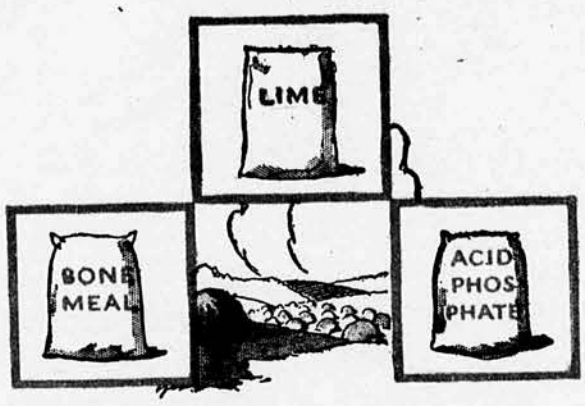
The Rooster

BY ROBERT McADAMS M. ADAMS

The rooster is a lusty bird;
In all the land his voice is heard,
A proud and haughty bird, by heck,
Who flaps his wings and curves his neck.
From east to west, from perch and pole,
His morning bugle echoes roll,
Arousing men from snoring deep
And maidens from their beauty sleep.
He hunts for worms with main and might
And finding one, with huge delight,
To whet his harem's appetite,
He calls his wives with trill and hum,
Then—humor great but manners bum—
He eats it up before they come.
Now, whether Red or Plymouth Rock,
One half is he of all the flock,
And chickens mostly favor dad
In qualities both good and bad.
But when the hatching season's over,
We must retain this gallant rover,
Must shut him up in lonely state,
And keep the layers celibate.
Their eggs will thus repay our toil
When fertile ones would quickly spoil.
The man who'd be a fresh egg booster
Must segregate that old he-rooster.

Evidently Kansas is going to produce another good wheat crop in 1927.

How one farmer got clover started—



A Cole County, Missouri, farmer has a 10-acre field which would not grow clover. Acid phosphate, bone meal and other fertilizers were tried without success. The county agent was consulted about the troublesome field. A test revealed the fact that the land was sour and needed 3 tons of crushed limestone per acre. The limestone was applied. During the following spring, clover was again sown and, for the first time, an excellent crop resulted.

What fertilizers tell you about buying oil

Bone meal or acid phosphate may be sufficient treatment on one field but not on another. Soil conditions vary widely. Engines vary widely, too. They vary in design, in lubricating systems and in other important factors affecting lubrication. Don't grope in the dark after the correct grade of oil. Take advantage of the recommendations of the 42 Mobiloil engineers, just as you take advantage of the advice of your county agent. By following the Mobiloil Chart you obtain an engineering margin of safety in lubrication.

2 drops of oil . . . *versus* . . . 3 drops

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Cadillac	BB	Arc	BB	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chandler Sp. 6	A	A	...	...	...	...	...	...
" *other mods*	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Chevrolet	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Chrysler 4	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
" *other mods*	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hupmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jewett	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Jordan 6	...	...	...	...	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Nash	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Oldsmobile	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Overland	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Packard 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	A
" 8	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc
Paige	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Pierce-Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Star	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys-Knight 4	...	...	B	Arc	B	Arc	B	Arc
" " 6	A	Arc	A	Arc	A	Arc	...	...

GARGOYLE

Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

2 drops of Gargoyle Mobiloil cost less than 3 drops of ordinary oil. And 2 drops of Mobiloil frequently lubricate longer than 3 drops of ordinary oil. This brings the bill of Mobiloil well below the bill for oils selling for less per gallon.

And other savings usually follow the use of Mobiloil—marked reductions in carbon deposits, in overheating, in break-downs, and in repairs. Mobiloil has an extra margin of safety to meet every engine need. By supplying the most economical lubrication, Mobiloil has become the most popular oil on farms today.

If you are interested in the most economical and efficient lubrication, you will be interested in talking with the Mobiloil dealer. He has the complete Mobiloil Chart. And he can supply you with the correct grade of Mobiloil for your car, your truck and your tractor. You will find Mobiloil well worth a special trip to town, if necessary. Take advantage of the substantial saving on barrel and half-barrel orders of Mobiloil.

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