

# KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

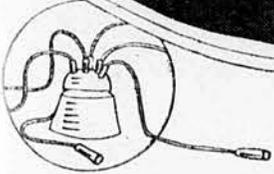
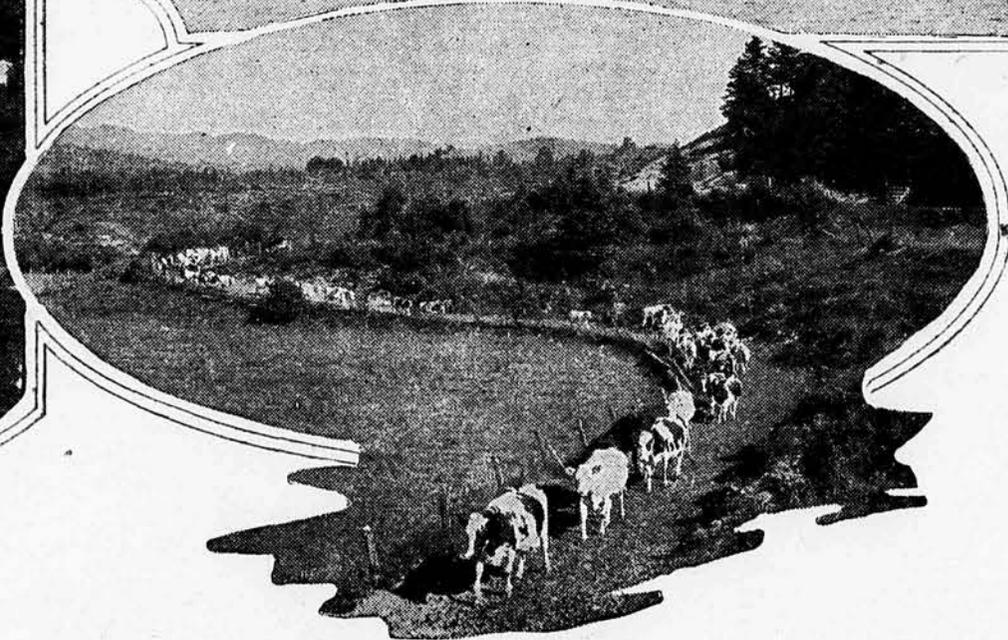
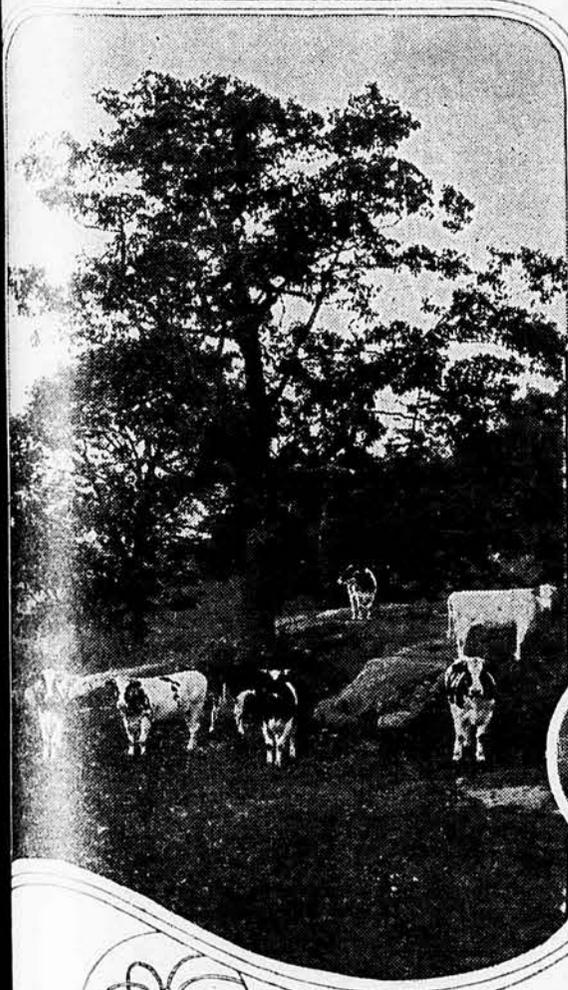
Volume 65

June 4, 1927

Number 23



*Along the trail of  
the  
HOLSTEINS*



Buffal  
Dalle

# A New Safety Record

During the year 1926 drivers of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) motor vehicles crossed approximately 49,120,000 railroad crossings *without a single fatality*.

This impressive record was accomplished by a simple method, characteristic of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

The drivers of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) vehicles willingly signed pledges that they would stop at all railroad crossings. On the rear end of each of the more than 11,000 vehicles operated by the Company is a little placard stating that the vehicle will stop at crossings.

These signs are the word of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). The drivers of the Company's vehicles are a part of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and they realize that it is up to them to keep that word.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) does what it says it will do. The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) says it will stop at railroad crossings. In 1926 it stopped 49,120,000 times.

The result, however spectacular, was to be expected—not a single fatality.

This achievement illustrates one of the fundamental principles which has governed the growth of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and has given it an unique place in the life of the people of the Middle West.

Every man or woman who becomes a part of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) in whatever capacity, appreciates the things for which the Company stands—strict integrity and human sympathy in performing a work of service for 30,000,000 people in the Middle West.

Every man or woman who becomes identified with the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) assumes a personal responsibility in preserving the reputation which long years of faithful service have earned for this organization.

The 29,000 employees of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) realize that a respect for the rights of others and a desire to cooperate in protecting life and property are behind all safety rules. With characteristic loyalty, as one man, they obeyed safety rules in 1926.

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has increased in size but it has not altered in character. Its complicated and comprehensive organization is governed by plain and simple principles—honesty—fair dealing—a respect for the rights of others.

Safety rules are humanitarian rules, and it is natural, considering the purpose and principles of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana), that it should play a conspicuously successful part in promoting safety throughout the ten states which it serves.



## Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

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# KANSAS FARMER

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**T**HE celebrated author, Conan Doyle, is an ardent spiritualist. He announces that he has a regular adviser in the spirit world who keeps him informed as to what is going to occur here on earth. This spiritual guide, according to Conan, has been a resident of the spirit world for several thousand years and, of course, in that time should have accumulated a great deal of wisdom. He tells Conan that the world is in for a most serious time in the near future, altho he does not state definitely just what the nature of the calamity is to be. Part of it will be physical, floods, storms and earthquakes, and some political.

Altogether, as I gather from Conan's interview, a large part of the inhabitants will be destroyed. Conan suggests that it may be a shifting of the earth on its axis such as geology seems to prove happened millions of years ago, completely changing the climatic conditions. There was a time when a tropical or semi-tropical temperature prevailed in the region of the north pole. Then came a change and the ice age followed. The earth clear down to the southern border of the north temperate zone was covered with ice and all life destroyed. That, of course, may happen again. But granting that, there is nothing I know of that we can do about it, so why worry?

## Fame Has Its Dangers

**A**LL the world loves a hero. Two or three weeks ago very few people, comparatively speaking, ever had heard about young Lindbergh, the daring aviator who flew from Roosevelt field in a single engine monoplane without a stop, to Paris. Now he is the most talked about of any man in the world. He has offers of employment that will yield him, it is said, an income of a million dollars a year. Of course, his fame based on this one daring exploit will die away within a short time. The newspapers will quit writing about him and when people no longer see his name in print they will forget him, or most of them will. There are grave dangers connected with that kind of fame. A winsome French maiden insisted on kissing him. Other foolish women will want to do the same thing, but if the young man is wise he will dodge if he can. He should remember what happened to Captain Hobson who won fame during the Spanish-American war by his reckless daring in sinking a barge at the entrance of Santiago harbor with the intention of bottling up the Spanish fleet. As a matter of fact he did not bottle up the fleet; it escaped from the harbor only to be speedily destroyed by our navy. It really was a useless risk of life on the part of Hobson and those who were with him, but the daring of it appealed to hero worshippers and Hobson was quite the vogue for a while.

He made the mistake of permitting a lot of fool women to kiss him and as a result the papers began to ridicule him and made him the laughing stock of the country. I trust that young Lindbergh will not make the same mistake. Of course, he was in a most embarrassing situation. He scarcely could refuse to let this French maiden kiss him, because if he had done so it would have been considered unpardonable rudeness by the emotional French people, and another cause of grievance against the United States, but he must not let it become a habit. While his feat showed wonderful daring it was not a wise thing to do. He was lucky enough to get across but the chances were all against him. If his single engine went wrong nothing could save him and the chances were several to one that it would go wrong on that trip of 3,600 miles without a stop. Now other men, seeing what a success Lindbergh made of it and the marvelous ovation he received and world-wide fame, together with the opportunity to reap a great fortune in a short time, will be tempted to try the same thing and probably will lose their lives as a result. So that on the whole his trip is likely to do more harm than good.

## War Is Utterly Futile

**T**HERE is nothing that is more wicked, more foolish and more futile in the long run than war. Yet the old fallacy still persists that war is inevitable. The one thing that has tended to preserve this idea is the notion held by so-called statesmen that questions involving national honor cannot be submitted to arbitration. As a matter of fact there cannot be a dispute between nations of any kind that does not to some degree involve national honor. Otherwise there could be no dispute. Also each nation must determine what is a question involving its honor so that there can be no common ground upon which they could agree to arbitrate, if that position generally taken by statesmen in the past is correct. Fortunately fewer and fewer statesmen hold to that theory as time advances. Most of them who desire peace now are taking the position that there can be no dispute

# Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

between nations that could not be settled by peaceful means more satisfactorily than by war. Minister Briand of France makes a proposition to the United States that the two governments of France and the United States shall enter into an agreement that in no case will they employ war to settle their differences with each other. And why not extend that agreement to other nations?

## Now Make Synthetic Lumber

**S**CIENCE is doing a good many wonderful things. One of the latest is the manufacture of synthetic lumber from sawmill waste. The process consists in subjecting chips of a uniform size to a steam pressure of 800 pounds for 4 or 5 seconds. Then by instantaneous release of the pressure the chips are made to explode into millions of fibers. To form boards the exploded fiber is refined and placed in a press. Almost any degree of hardness may be obtained simply by varying the pressure. No glue or other artificial binder is required to consolidate the fiber. The product is all wood, it has a tensile strength of from 4,000 to 5,000 pounds



The Only "Farm Relief" So Far

to the square inch, is knotless, of very light weight and a good insulator. It has proved satisfactory for making desk tops, card tables, radio panels, wall board and paneling.

## Kansas Using More Combines

**O**NE of the surprising developments in wheat farming, especially here in Kansas, has been the great increase in the number of combined harvesters and threshers. In 1922 there were 2,796 of these combines in Kansas and in 1926 about 8,274. In 1922 around 957,000 acres of wheat were harvested in Kansas with combines and in 1926 it was something like 2,831,000 acres. In 1922 only 10 per cent of the wheat of the state was harvested with combines and in 1926 it jumped to 28 per cent.

## Good Years Will Come

**T**HE other day I visited Northwestern Kansas. Out there is a section where there have been almost total crop failures for several years in succession, but at that the people seem to be pretty cheerful. I have a tremendous admiration for the courage and persistence of those people. Of course, the tide is bound to turn. There will be a series of good years and prosperity will return to that section. Now while that region has suffered greatly from drouth, there never has been a year in which not enough rain fell to have made a crop if the water could have been saved and applied to the land at the right time. Some time a practical

system of conservation of moisture will be devised so that crop failures out there will be as much things of the past as destructive prairie fires.

One thing is noticeable in Western Kansas; there is considerably more timber out there than when the country first was settled. The reason for this is, that before the country was settled and broken up by the plow, terrible fires swept over the prairies every summer and fall and destroyed all the young timber sprouts. It has been years since there has been a destructive prairie fire in Western Kansas and as a result cottonwoods and elms have had a chance to grow along the streams and draws. I do not think this timber is sufficient to have any appreciable effect on the climate, but it certainly does improve the appearance of the country.

## Mexico Shows Some Improvement

**T**HE Mexican situation seems to be improving. There is a growing belief that the Calles government really is trying to do something for the masses of the Mexican population. Free schools are being established at the rate of perhaps 1,000 per annum. Calles was a school teacher in the United States before he became president of Mexico. His party now seems to have pretty complete control of things down there and even if he is not a candidate for re-election one of his party probably will succeed him. Americans, oil men and others, who have acquired large interests in Mexico, regard with contempt the Mexican government, refuse to pay their taxes and then rely on our Government to take care of them when they get into trouble. This sort of thing tends to make the average citizen of the United States very weary. These men knew the chances they were taking when they went into Mexico. Why should they expect our Government to protect them? Why should they not submit themselves to the Mexican laws?

## Work Toward Larger Farms

**N**OTWITHSTANDING the depression of the farming business, statistics show that the aggregate acreage of farms in the United States increased 12 per cent between 1920 and 1925. However, the number of farms did not increase but the average size of farms did. We probably are tending toward the time of large farms under more efficient management.

## May Lose Its Popularity

**W**E ARE told that the time is nearly here when a fine quality of silk will be manufactured from corn stalks and that silk stockings will be cheaper than cotton. However, when that time comes silk will cease to be popular with the rich. With people who have more money than sense, no article of clothing that is cheap in price is popular.

## Peculiar Animals Were Bill's

**S**PEAKIN' uv peculiar animals, James," remarked Bill Wilkins, "I wonder if you ever saw a cross-eyed dog." "I never did," said Truthful James, "and if I should hear a feller say that he hed seen a cross-eyed dog I might, fur sake uv politeness, refrain from expressin' an opinion but privately I would think that he wuz a durned liar."

"There is where you air mistaken," said Bill. "Cross-eyed dogs air not numerous; if they were they would not be remarkable. But I once owned a cross-eyed greyhound. It wuz the only one uv the kind I ever seed. I bought that dog with the understandin' that he wuz registered stock. The feller that sold him to me stuck me all right but I didn't notice the dog's eyes 'til after the feller made his getaway."

"That hound wuz so cross-eyed that he saw double. That is he could see two rabbits, fur example, at the same time, one on one side uv him and one on the other. That made him no account as a huntin' dog. He couldn't see a rabbit direct in front uv him but could see two off to the sides."

"I took the critter out to chase jackrabbits. Three jacks jumped up at the same time, one right in front uv him and one off to the northwest and another to the northeast. He couldn't see the one in front uv him but saw both the other two. He commenced to try to chase both uv them that wuz off to the sides at once and just run round and round 'till he got dizzy and fell over. I tried puttin' a blind over one eye but it didn't help any as he hed to stand quarterin' in order to see the rabbit and in order to keep it in his line uv vision he hed to run sideways. It wuz positively pitiful to see that dog in fly time. He wuz so cross-eyed that he couldn't see a fly on the end uv his nose. He knew that a fly wuz bitin' him but could not see where it wuz."

"I hed a queer experience with a goat. It wuz

a good sized William goat and I wuz sort uv proud uv it. My next door neighbor, Jim Blevings, also owned a William goat that he wuz proud uv. He used to blow around quite a good deal about his goat; allowed that his could out-but ary goat there wuz in the county, or the state for that matter. I finally got sort uv tired uv his talk and told him that if he wuz willin' to back his opinion uv his goat with a hundred dollars we would turn the two into a lot together and if his animal could out-but my goat the two hundred wuz his.

"I didn't suppose he would take me up and didn't suppose that he hed the hundred anyway, but he managed to dig it up and we turned the two goats in together. There wuz a contractor who hed the contract to blast out some rock along a railroad grade and he hed carelessly left a can uv nitro glycerine right near where the blastin' wuz goin' on. Unbeknownst to either Jim or me both them goats hed found that can and thinkin' it wuz intended to eat they cut it. It didn't seem to bother either one uv them but the result wuz startlin'.

"They hedn't been in the lot together more than two or three minutes 'til they commenced to back off and blat at each other in a most insultin' way and then they started fur each other. When they got within say six or eight feet uv each other they both jumped and hit full head on. Right there, James, occurred the most terrific explosion I hed almost ever heard. It rained goat hair and flesh for ten minutes and when the shower wuz over there wasn't a piece uv goat to be found that wuz more than an inch square. At first Jim claimed the decision because he found a bigger piece uv his goat than I found uv mine, but in huntin' round I discovered a chunk uv mine with whiskers on it that I wuz certain belonged to my goat and which wuz a trifle bigger than the chunk Jim hed found. We disputed fur quite a spell but finally decided to call the bet. Some uv the other neighbors claimed they could smell goat in the air fur several days after and the contractor talked about suin' us fur the price uv the can uv glycerine. But we told him that he hed better keep purty quiet or we would hev him arrested fur leavin' dangerous explosives layin' round where goats could get 'em."

### Here Are the Regulations

A moved to a different neighborhood and moved his mail box which opened inward from the top. B, the mail carrier, refuses to put mail in the box, because he says there is a new postal law requiring all boxes to open in front, that is, with a drop lid. Will A be compelled to buy a new box as B requests? L. N.

This carrier who refuses to deliver mail to a box that has been moved from one location to another is acting without authority and should be reprimanded by his postmaster. The postal law as found in Section 813, Paragraph 5 reads as follows:

Patrons may use boxes of any of the approved styles they may prefer, and will not be required to discard boxes in use July 1, 1916, while they remain serviceable. Such an authorized box may be transferred by the owner to another route when he moves, or it may be continued in use on the old site by a person moving into the place occupied by the original purchaser, but a box which does not conform to the latest specifications, or has not been approved by the department obtained by one patron from another, may not be erected and used by the former at a different location.

Section 818 reads as follows:

Service shall not be withdrawn from any box owner by a postmaster or carrier without specific authority of the department.

Section 819 reads as follows:

Rural carriers shall make report to postmasters of any boxes erected which do not conform with the regulations in the matter of type, condition, location, or inscriptions, and to the owners of these boxes the postmaster shall send Form 4056 (Notice to patron of irregularity in rural mail box), requesting that the irregularity or defects be remedied. If, after a reasonable time, any patron fails to comply with the requirements, the postmaster shall make report thereof to the Fourth Assistant Postmaster General, Division of Rural Mail, giving the name of the patron and a statement as to what is required in connection with the box.

If the box in question does not conform to the departmental regulation boxes the postmaster should report the facts to the Department but

should not refuse delivery to the box until instructed by the Department. However, if the box was in service on July 1, 1916, it must be served as before.

All boxes must of course open in front for convenience to the carrier but there is no new regulation as to the style of the old one.

For this information I am indebted to our postmaster, R. C. Caldwell.

### 'Tis an Involved Case

A sells his farm to B who is a single man whose parents are both living. B pays a cash payment by check. A presents the check to the bank where he does business and it is passed on to the bank where B does business. In the meantime B commits suicide and bank No. 2 returns the check to A. The usual contract was entered into by A and B in which A agrees to give possession in 60 days. B's death will cause considerable delay. Can A get an extension of time or can he compel B's heirs to fulfill the contract at all? The contract states that B, B's heirs and assigns are responsible to A, terms to be cash on approval of abstract and deed. A. A. E.

B's heirs are not bound by his contract in this case. They are not obliged to take this farm unless



The "Dangerous Stage" of the Flight

they desire to do so. B's suicide seems to have annulled the whole business in view of the fact that he had not, as I understand it, taken possession of this land and payment had not been received by A according to the contract between himself and B.

### Entitled to Compensation

Can an heir who has taken care of the mother during her sickness and death five years ago come in with a bill against the estate? The father died just recently. Would the death of the father affect the right of the heir to collect? Can an administrator who is an heir farm the estate himself without making an agreement with the other heirs as to what share of rent he will give? He has had several chances to rent this estate to outside parties for \$350 and keep the buildings which he has already rented to a family. Shouldn't he be compelled to make an agreement as to the rent he is going to give the heirs or someone else? Can he rent it himself? Can this same administrator sell the personal property and crop to another heir who was living on the estate at the time of the father's death without having it appraised? Can the administrator take or buy any personal property or crops off of an estate and use it as his own? R. W.

If one of the heirs of an estate cared for the father or mother during their last years, unless such heir was a minor, he would be entitled to receive reasonable compensation for his service.

An estate is administered under the direction and authority of the probate court. There is nothing in the law that I know of that would prevent the administrator from himself farming the land,

but he would have to make a report to the probate court just as if he rented it to someone else and if it were shown that he was not administering the estate to the best advantage of the heirs, complaint should be made to the probate court and either this administrator should be compelled to properly administer the estate or he should be removed.

The administrator might, under authority of the probate court, sell the personal property if that was to the advantage of the estate, he being required to render a strict accounting of such sale. Likewise he might be authorized to buy the personal property if the buying of such personal property was to the advantage of the estate. In short the administrator is supposed to administer the estate to the best advantage of the heirs.

### What Does the Will Say?

My husband inherited property thru a will. The will reads that he is to have the use of this land during his life, and at his death it goes to his issue. Should he leave no issue it shall go to his brothers. We have been married almost 30 years and have resided on this farm practically all our wedded life. We have improved it to our convenience. The will does not mention improvements. We have no children. If we should adopt a child would he be a legal heir? Or can my husband adopt me and make me his legal heir? If not, can I hold the improvements? I am several years his junior and am in poor health, but we never know who will be taken first, and we both are interested in this case. W.

If the language of this will was that the husband had a life estate in this property, and at his death the estate should be inherited by the issue of his body, then I am of the opinion that it would have to be a natural child; that is, a child born to him and his wife, in order that such child should inherit. If the language of the will is construed to mean his children and not the issue of his body, then an adopted child would inherit equally with a natural child.

The improvements made on this property in the way of buildings become part of the real estate, and they would descend with the land.

I am of the opinion that he could not adopt his wife as his child.

### Must Support the Family

I have two girls, one 16 years old and the other 12. These girls never have had the privileges that other girls have. One of them hopes to go to high school, but their father says if they wish to go to high school he doesn't have to provide for them, altho this child kept house four years when we were on a large place, so I could work in the field. My husband is untruthful. He has cursed me and knocked me down. I am under the doctor's care all the time. My nerves are giving way. We are in debt. Our banker tells me I must shut down on my husband. I refused to sign papers for this debt, and the banker said he would sue me. I have spent all my father left me except the place in town, and my husband wishes to sell or trade it. How can he do this? Can he get the money for this place? Am I liable for his debts? Can this property be sold to satisfy his debts? What are a wife's rights in regard to handling money and property? T. W.

It is true the law does not compel parents to send their children to high school, but your husband is still liable for the support of you and these children. You are not liable for his debts unless they were contracted for household necessities. You have an entire right to hold your own property and handle it the same as a single woman. A judgment against him on notes which you did not sign is not a lien on your property. He cannot sell this property without your consent. If he refuses to support you and the children he is liable to be prosecuted and sent to the penitentiary.

### What About the Hogs?

A lives on his farm adjoining B who does not live on his farm. A's farm is fenced hog-tight all around except on B's part of the partition fence. Can A compel B to fence his part hog-tight or pay for building the same? A. J. L.

Unless the township has voted to permit hogs to run at large he cannot.

# Lindbergh Our Knight-Errant of Peace

From Senator Capper's Memorial Day Address, Nickerson, Kan., May 30, 1927

THE beginning Memorial Day was a day set apart for laying on the altar of our national life the tenderest and most beautiful tributes of a nation's heart for those who had died that the nation might live; for those who had given that last meed of devotion that the integrity of American ideals of justice and right and friendship and good will should not perish.

Thousands of this nation's noblest and best have died to make plain that message to the world; have written it in the blood of life itself, even as the Saviour wrote His message to redeem humanity and save the world. But this year it has returned for a slender American youth, by living these ideals, by expressing them in his modest and gentle bearing, again to make the spirit of America plain to all the world by the simple sincerity of his acts and speech, and to win its friendship in a way that surpasses all the arts and wiles of chancellors and diplomats and governments to effect in the passage of years.

The world has been ringing this last week with the acclaim of an act of daring and a triumph of self-reliance, steady nerve and skill, with few parallels in human history. Young Charles Lindbergh,

the boyish Middle-Western flier and air mail carrier, two weeks ago was not known except by the air mail service and by specialists in aviation. But his name today is better known thruout the world than that of rulers of kingdoms.

Lindbergh is not a hero of war but of peace. His dazzling flight from the new world to the old did not carry bombs or missiles of destruction. It was a peace flight from one nation across the sea to another, of an unarmed messenger, and yet a feat of valor and endurance never surpassed in war.

Lindbergh is a hero of peace. It has delighted every American to see that adulation has not turned his head, for on his remarkable level-headedness depends much of the good will and the friendlier feeling between America and Europe, and more especially between America and France, which his mission as a flier has brought about.

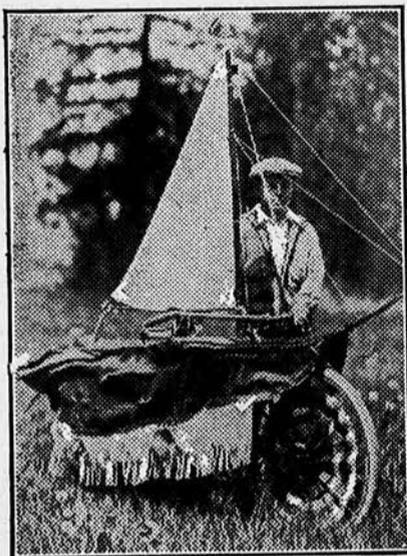
On French soil the very first act of this young man who so sincerely typifies the American spirit, was to visit and seek to comfort the sorrowing mother of the heroic French airman, Nungesser, whose fate remains unknown. And when in the more stately ceremonies of courtesy in that remarkable and spontaneous tribute of France to

American valor, libations and toasts were offered this young American, he did not self-righteously reject them but merely touched his lips to the liquor and smiled across the cup.

I do not wonder that our ambassador to France, Myron T. Herrick, should say of young Lindbergh: "He is of the Lincoln type. Who can say more?" A remarkable personal tribute from one of the finest men in our diplomatic service.

In the almost magical effect of Lindbergh's act of daring, we have a striking example of the possibilities which exist, unknown, hidden from sight, but fraught with fateful significance, for creating a better world, a friendlier, more tolerant and understanding world, if advantages were fully taken of them, as this young knight-errant of peace did, giving the whole world a thrill that happily in this case brought to the surface the best rather than the lowest traits and sentiments of common human nature. Because all people were dazed that such an incredible thing could be done, they instantly felt a nobler opinion of humanity itself. This is the secret of the universal and unexampled honors paid to young Lindbergh, and of the quick about-face of European feeling toward this country.

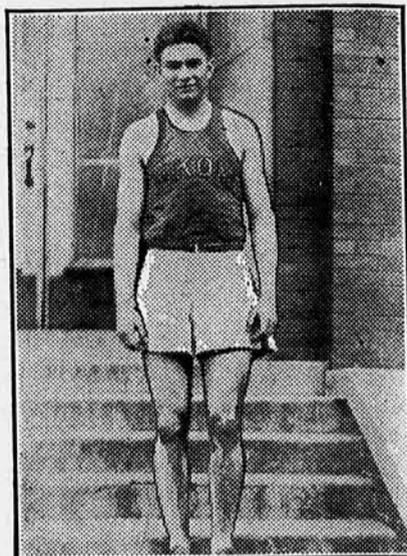
# World Events in Pictures



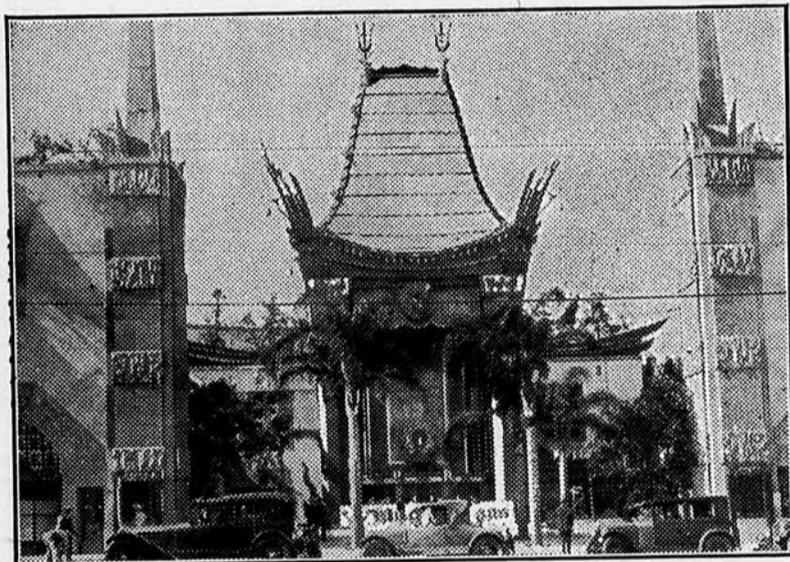
During National Bicycle Week Clarence Surridge, 15, of Seattle, Wash., Rode This Bike Thru the City Streets and Won a Prize for the Best Decorated Vehicle



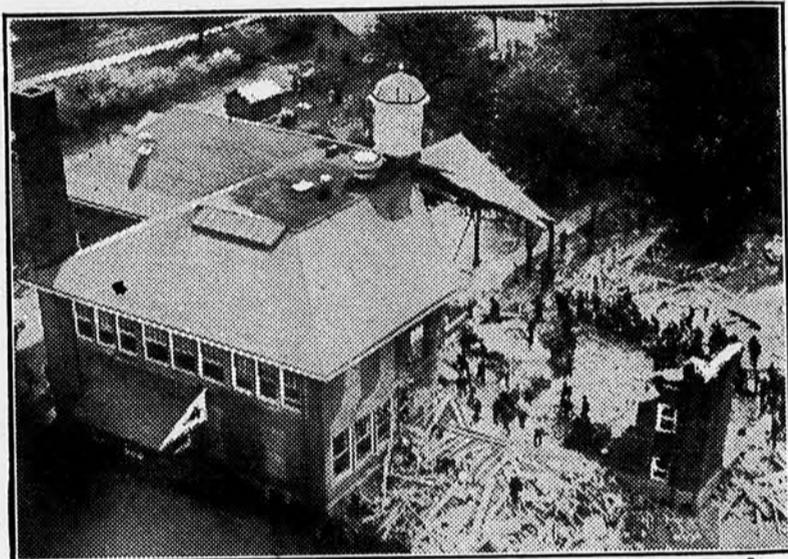
Dr. Hubert Work, Secretary of the Interior, Left, and Dr. Wendell Phillips, President of the American Medical Association, Photographed When They Laid a Wreath on the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Behalf of the 12,000 Doctors Who Attended the Annual Meeting of the Association



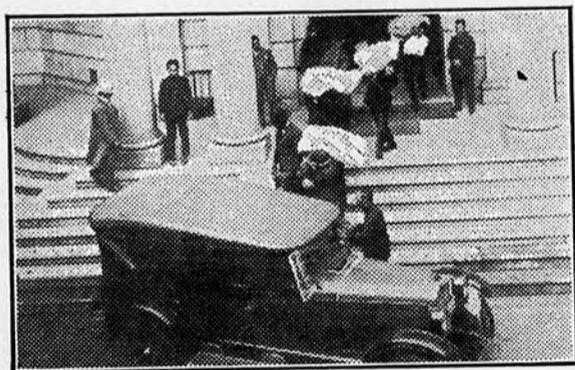
Tommy Warne, Kokomo, Ind., is the Star Athlete of His High School. He Set a New State Interscholastic Pole Vault Record of 12 Feet 9 1/4 Inches in a Recent Meet



America's Most Picturesque Theater, Sid Grauman's "Chinese Theater," Named After Its Oriental Architecture and Fittings, Has Been Completed on Hollywood Boulevard in Los Angeles at a Cost of \$2,400,000. The Photo Shows the Main Entrance. Note the Chinese Architecture, Carvings, Decorations and General Oriental Motif



Aerial View of the Ruins of the Dynamited School, Bath, Mich., Where 44 Pupils Were Killed and Between 50 and 100 Other Persons Were Injured. Andrew Kehoe, School Board Treasurer, Had Skillfully Planted the Explosives and Set Them Off by Electricity. It is Said Financial Reverses Deranged His Mind



Executives of The Bank of Japan, Tokyo, the Central Bank of the Country, Rushing Sacks of Gold and Currency to Other Banks to Assist Them in Averting a Financial Panic

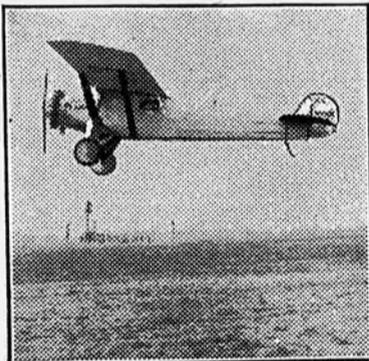
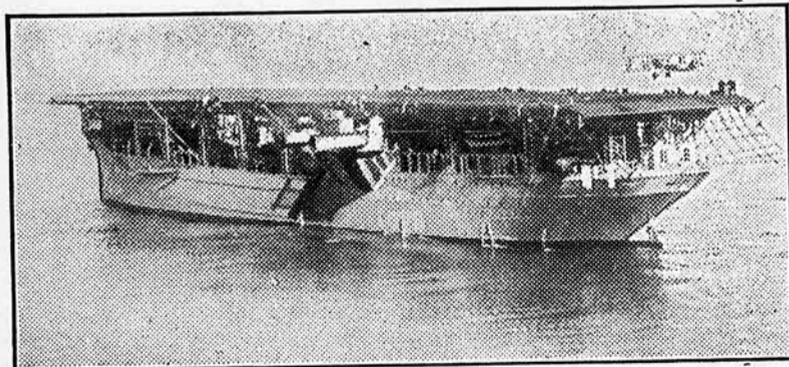


Photo Shows "The Spirit of St. Louis," in Which Captain Charles A. Lindbergh Hopped the Atlantic, Taking Off. The Aviator Was Heartily Welcomed in Paris



A Peculiar Stone, Near Douglas, Ariz., Closely Resembling a Mushroom. This and Other Curiosities in This Region Make It of Unusual Interest to Tourists



The Aircraft Carrier, U. S. S. Langley, Which Harbors the Eyes of the Navy, with a Plane Making a Landing on Her Deck After a Flight. The Smoke Stacks of This Ship are on the Side



Jay Bruce, San Diego, is Official Lion Hunter of California. He Goes Hunting Armed with an Automatic Pistol and Rides His Sturdy Steed—an Automobile—into the Mountain Lion Infested Region of San Diego County and Finds Little Trouble in Bagging His Game

# Why Bicker Gets a Top Price

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

**B**ECAUSE B. H. Bicker, Morris county, has a product the market needs when the supply is limited, he gets a good price for it. He is a Hereford breeder, paying attention to breeding stock as well as market stuff. It is the latter market we are to consider now.

First of all, Bicker markets practically every animal not held out for breeding stock as baby beef. He gets the best price for them in that condition. But he has worked out two other ideas that he believes are responsible for his getting extra profit from the beef market.

Some time back he used to feed the calves for the spring market, and naturally he took a price for them that was directly proportional to the number of baby beeves coming to market at that time. To get away from the spring rush, Bicker decided to hold until September. That is one idea that has helped his baby beef returns.

The other idea is an outgrowth of the first one. Holding the calves longer had its effect on the method of feeding. "By holding the calves until September I get an extra gain in weight on them on cheap grass," Bicker said. "Ordinarily most folks full-feed baby beeves thru the winter, and they go on the spring market when it is 'loaded.' I carry the calves thru the winter on half-feed, get the cheap gain on grass in the spring, full-feed from July to September and they go on the market when the demand for my product is good. I figure I am anyway 200 pounds ahead in weight, and I have a chance for a higher market. And I don't think it takes much more grain to feed like I do than to fit the calves for the spring market.

"The type of animal I am particular about must have a broad back, well-sprung ribs, short legs, good head and horns and good, deep hind quarters. That is the type I have been breeding to. I like size. Some men breed too fine to suit me. You will notice my calves have a good, heavy bone. You can't eat bone, of course, but you must have bone if you get size. I have a baby beef type, yet I get good size."

If the question of quality should enter in, we might check back thru the market reports to see what Bicker has done at Kansas City. In September, 1926, you would find that he topped the market, getting \$12.10 a hundred for steers and \$11 for heifers. Bicker has had Herefords since 1912. He maintains a breeding herd of about 40 head.

## Railroads Gain in Efficiency

**HERBERT HOOVER** stated recently that in 1921 the railroads of America loaded 42 millions of cars, as against 52 millions loaded during 1926. However, in 1921, shortly after the railroads had been turned back to private management, they

required a personnel of 1,800,000 men, whereas last year the number of men required to handle 10 million cars more was but 1,750,000. He stated further that during the period when the railroads were under Government operation the number of men employed was 1,900,000. It will be seen, therefore, that while the traffic has increased 20 per cent, the number of men required to handle it under private ownership is 200,000 less. If we are looking for efficiency in public service corporations, these figures seem capable of speaking for themselves.

## Common Alfalfa Did Well

**CHARLES C. RUSH** of Severy, in Greenwood county, seeded five varieties of alfalfa in the fall of 1926. These varieties included Grimm, Kansas Common, Utah Common, Argentine and Peruvian alfalfa. Today the Grimm and Kansas Common present a perfect stand. The Utah Common and Argentine varieties have thinned out considerably and show an inferior growth. All the alfalfa sown with Peruvian seed has been killed.

Last fall Mr. Rush was highly pleased with the Peruvian variety. It was by far the best looking variety he had. It made a strong, upright, vigorous growth, but was unable to withstand the winter temperatures that were encountered later.



This is the Type B. H. Bicker, Morris County, Likes. A Bunch of Calves Like These Will Make Cheap Gains on Grass and Be Full-Fed for the September Market

Foreign and unknown alfalfa seed has been responsible for a large amount of winter injury and short lived alfalfa stands in Kansas during the last five years, according to L. E. Willoughby, extension crops specialist at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Willoughby believes that nothing but Kansas grown seed which has a history of 10 years or more in the state should be used unless the grower wishes to pay a higher price and obtain adapted Northern seed.

## A Straw Plant at St. Joseph

**M**ANY industries have been saved from financial difficulties, if not ruin, by the utilization of their waste products. A conspicuous example is the great packing industry. In the early stages of the industry much of the material that now goes into the making of fertilizers, bone meal, meat scraps, tankage and other useful products was allowed to go to waste before a method of utilizing it at a profit was discovered.

On every American farm today there are numerous by-products that go to waste, which if properly utilized might mean an annual profit. A conspicuous example of waste on the farms in the wheat belt is the millions of tons of straw that are burned so the ground occupied by the stacks may be seeded for the next season's crop. And now comes Dr. Sidney D. Wells, a scientist, with the interesting statement that wheat straw makes one of the best insulating materials that has yet been discovered. Science has demonstrated that wheat straw possesses an advantage over other fibers as an insulating material and for structural strength.

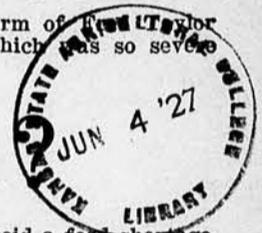
The first mill for the utilization of wheat straw in the manufacture of insulating boards is nearing completion at St. Joseph. No expense is being spared in making this the most modern pulp and insulating board mill in the world, which means that its promoters, who are among the best known financiers in the country, have thoroly and satisfactorily tested the adaptability of wheat straw as an insulating material. The building of this mill at St. Joseph means to the wheat growers of the Central West that they will have an outlet for a waste product that will add materially to their annual income.

## Land Brought \$50 an Acre

**A**FARM of 860 acres, owned by Ed. Warner, near Bucklin, was sold recently, for an average of \$50.03 an acre, in tracts of about 160 acres. Some of the land sold for \$77 an acre, while the lowest price was \$30. Farm values in that section of Kansas are increasing, contrary to the rule in most other parts of the United States.

## Taylor's Geese Were Drowned

**A**HEAVY rain fell on the farm of Fred Taylor of Cedar Point recently which was so severe that it drowned his geese.



# Will Hog Prices Improve Soon

By R. M. Green

**H**OG prices are nearing a point where the supply situation later in the summer will favor seasonal price advances. Increased production, cheap corn until recently, and decreased export demand, however, are weakening factors which will have to be overcome by seasonal declines in receipts.

Estimates indicated a 1926 spring pig crop 99 per cent as large as that of 1925. Consequently, market receipts from October, 1926, to March, 1927, inclusive should have approximated 1925 receipts during the same period. Actual receipts at principal markets of the United States from October, 1925, to March, 1926, were 22,869,000. Receipts from October, 1926, to March, 1927, inclusive were 22,030,000 head. Market movement during the last six months, therefore, was fairly close to line with the size of the spring pig crop of 1926.

The fall pig crop of 1926 showed an increase of 3 per cent. With little in the present situation to encourage depleting of breeding herds, it seems probable that the market receipts of hogs during the next six months will be around 3 to 4 per cent larger than a year ago, so far as available supplies are concerned. This would mean receipts of a little more than 18 million head in the next six months, compared with a little less than 18 million head in the same period a year ago. Normally 70 to 75 per cent of these are moved to market in April, May, June and July. April receipts this year are already estimated as being around 3 per cent larger than last year. Unless May, June and July receipts decline more than usual, the supply situation will be in a stronger position by August or September.

In the past, in years when hog prices were tending down under the influence of increased production, the Kansas City top in June has been higher than in May four times and lower 14 times; July higher than June 11 times and lower seven times; August higher than July 10 times and lower eight times.

The general tendency when corn is cheap, as it was in 1926 and has been so far in 1927, is to market hogs less extensively in the fall and more extensively in the spring. Marked spring advances in corn prices help to hasten this movement along.

Under such conditions receipts from October to March are likely to run a little less than what is expected, while receipts from April to September may be a little larger than otherwise.

In 12 years following average or better corn crops monthly hog receipts have tended to run below the 22-year monthly averages from August to February, and above the 22-year monthly averages from March to July. Just the opposite tendency showed itself in the 10 years following years of less than average size crops.

Considering the number of head of livestock there are to consume corn, the 1926 crop appears about average in size.

In the last 44 years there have been nine years following average to large corn crops in which the trend of hog prices was generally downward under the influence of increased hog production. In such years Kansas City top hog prices on the average improved from January to about March, and then declined into June, where the low point was reached. The average trend from June to September was one of gradual price improvement, with this late summer rise, however, not reaching the best level of the spring months. This pictures the average trend, but was by no means always the rule.

In this group of nine years the April top price was higher than the March top not a single time. The May top improved over the April top once in the nine years. The June top rose above the May top three years out of the nine, while the July top rose over the June top five years out of nine.

The combination this year of sharp price declines from February and March into May, low corn prices until recently, and increasing hog production suggest seasonal price improvement in August and September, but likely at levels below the spring top of \$12.35 at Kansas City. Recent advances in corn prices are likely to hasten the movement of hogs during May and June, and thus tend to reduce the load for July, August and September unless later damage to the 1927 growing corn crop pushes forward the movement of the 1927 spring

crop of pigs unduly, so as to avoid a feed shortage.

Lard and pork exports since January 1 are from one-sixth to one-quarter below last year. Ham, bacon and shoulder exports are only 40 to 50 per cent as large as a year ago. Large increases in hog production in Europe last year are affecting our markets even the United States producers have increased production only moderately.

Apparently domestic consumption is running little larger than a year ago despite the reduced prices. This indicates a dullness in domestic demand when it does not respond any more readily to the inducement of lower prices.

On the other hand, the general price level which has been working to lower levels since early in the fall of 1925 is showing some tendency toward stabilizing for a time around a level about 40 per cent above the 1910-14 average. Furthermore, business usually shows a seasonal tendency toward improvement after characteristic midsummer dullness.

With an extended decline in commodity prices already accomplished, with some seasonal strength ahead in commodity prices to bolster up domestic buying, with high priced beef and with the summer fresh pork trade a few months ahead which stimulates shipping demand, the domestic demand situation can hardly grow worse and is more likely to improve.

Normally March receipts of hogs show a 9 to 10 per cent decline from February. A year ago March receipts showed a 6 per cent increase, and this year a 13½ per cent increase. There was, therefore, more of a congestion of supplies in March than is usual. Ordinarily May receipts are larger than those of April by around 15 per cent. Last year May receipts were 3 per cent less than April. Last year there was a distinct holding back of the movement in May. On the other hand, the June movement is normally about 3 per cent lighter than that of May. Last year the June movement was 3½ per cent heavier than that of May, indicating holding back in May and more liberal movements in June. Recent advances in corn prices favor the heavier or normal May movement. The rate of movement this month, however, is worth watching as an indicator of what is likely to be the trend of receipts in June and July.

# In the Wake of the News

**W**ISCONSIN has been held up by progressives or liberals as a well-governed state where legislation has endeavored to take care of labor and agriculture. On the other hand, business interests point to it with alarm as having so little regard for business that its tax and other legislation tends to drive capital out of the state.

Such opinions depend so much on the point of view that the truth is not likely to be generally known. However, it is a distinction of Wisconsin that its farm population tends less to migrate to the city white lights than farmers of other states in the present period of farm distress and shifting of population which in five years has driven 4 million more residents of farms to cities than have migrated from cities to farms in the United States.

A questionnaire from an agricultural paper to boys and girls of Wisconsin farms brings out the fact that both girls and boys prefer to live on the farm and desire to marry farm youths. The preference of the boys is for girls who "look well in an apron," while the girls have a partiality for boys in overalls. The significant thing in these replies is the strong preference reported for farm life. It would appear that Wisconsin farmers find life reasonably satisfactory.

Despite a large development of industries, Wisconsin is still an agricultural state, and if it may "drive out capital" by its policies of looking after the interests of the unorganized masses of its people rather than of well organized interests, it does not drive out farmers and handicap farm capital. Wisconsin is sometimes attacked as a state that under LaFollette and his lieutenants and the large farm and labor following they obtained overrid regulation of private business. It originated a good part of the modern political regulatory and supervisory machinery, but where it improved on such work in comparison with most states was in selecting the most competent available personnel to fill such offices, boards and commissions of the state. As a consequence, legislation was more effective in operation, as in carrying out in administration the regulation of public utilities and a diversified tax system. That farmers are fairly satisfied in Wisconsin and are not moving out, as they are in neighboring states, is a tribute to the government of the state that offsets a good deal of complaint and criticism from interests that generally know exactly what they want, and how to get it.

## Progress in Debt Reduction

**E**STIMATES of the Federal Treasury surplus for July 1 have steadily increased, until it is now believed the figure may exceed 500 million dollars. There is no longer the suggestion that it should go back to the taxpayers as a rebate, tho for a time President Coolidge favored this action. It will be applied on the national debt, the statement of which was given on April 30 as \$18,941,170,993. This is a reduction since the peak figure of 26½ billion dollars in 1919 of more than 7,600 million dollars. If half a billion dollars are applied on the debt June 30, together with the ordinary sinking fund payments, it will be reduced below 18,400 million dollars. On June 30 last year the debt stood at \$19,643,183,079, and it will therefore have been reduced this fiscal year by more than a billion dollars.

Tax reduction in the higher income brackets can well wait for further debt reduction, and particularly if the high level of business of the last two years should not continue, when under present tax schedules revenue will fall off accordingly. In the last two years due largely to Treasury surpluses, the national debt has been cut down 2 billion dollars, interest on which at 4¼ per cent is 85 million dollars annually, and a considerable tax reduction in itself. By debt retirement in fact in the last eight years interest charges of about 340 million dollars have been cut off, and as this is annual, it figures high as a tax saving to the people. The bane of debt is interest, and this is as true of the government as of any individual. When business can carry the load and capital and labor are well employed, it is a good time to scale a great national debt. This in fact has been the policy for eight years, and if the reduction this year is a billion dollars it is no more than the average since 1919.

## The Third Term Tradition

**D**ISCOVERIES are made every day, so it ought to excite no wonder to learn that Charles W. Thompson, an editorial writer on the Philadelphia Public Ledger, has discovered that "the anti-third term tradition is a great delusion" and never has existed. "There is no fallacy more fixed in the public mind," this writer of a syndicated article on the subject says, "than the notion that there is an anti-third term tradition dating back to Washington's Administration."

It might seem incredible that the American people, Presidents themselves, as the late Colonel Roosevelt, political parties and leaders and writers of American constitutional history had for generations been the victims of a sheer myth in believing there existed a third-term tradition from the time of George Washington's retirement at the close of two terms, but when the discovery of Mr. Thompson is examined it seems that all he has

discovered is that no such tradition can be attributed to Presidents themselves and candidates for President. He even thinks that Washington's declination, read between the lines tho not on them, implies a belief in third terms.

Since the third term tradition has not depended upon the sentiments either of Presidents or Presidential candidates, but has been a tradition of the people, as demonstrated at Chicago in 1880, Mr. Thompson's argument that it does not exist and never has existed is not so startling as it was announced to be.

Since the anti-third term sentiment has always been a sentiment of the people rather than of candidates, it can be dispensed with whenever the people change their minds about it or conclude that conditions justify giving it up as unnecessary or undesirable. It may even be that they have already abandoned it. This will never be known until it is put to the trial by ballot in some Presidential election.

The anti-third term tradition, however, extended to the states, and until recent years was as strong in Kansas as any political doctrine, but lately in one or two state offices candidates have been elected for third terms. While no Governor has challenged it since St. John, who found it a very



"It Won't Be Long Now!"

live tradition in state politics and because of running for a third term became the first Republican nominee for Governor defeated in Kansas, and the only one during a period of 30 years, some Governor may do so and find that the old anti-third term obsession no longer holds good.

## What Wheat Champions Say

**P**REPARATION of a good seedbed—early plowing or listing, and keeping volunteer wheat under control—rotating crops, planting quality treated seed, and not forgetting the manure spreader," are the reasons, according to Kansas Wheat Champion, A. R. Schlickau of Reno county, that he has had success growing wheat. Besides utilizing these factors, Leonard Vetter, county wheat champion of Harvey county, builds up his soil with 1 acre of alfalfa or Sweet clover to every 3½ acres of the farm.

Thirty bushels an acre was the average wheat yield for the county wheat kings last year, and they grew an average of 258 acres of wheat each. They have seeded an average acreage of 287 acres each for this year.

Last summer county wheat kings were selected in each of the 35 Kansas wheat belt counties, according to scores judged on grain quality, acre yield and production methods. These kings were chosen at each stop of the Wheat Festival trains, sponsored in July and August by the Santa Fe and Rock Island Railroads in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College. From among these 35 county wheat kings the wheat champion of Kansas was selected. He was awarded a \$300 prize in February at the Farm and Home Week meeting.

"The wheat contest will bring some of the good farmers to the attention of the public, and that will interest those farmers who still think only of plowing, harrowing and sowing the same land year after year," suggests J. W. Wade, county wheat king of Sumner county, when telling of what he thinks of wheat championship contests, wheat trains and the like. Herman Lee, Hodgeman county king, says, "I think the wheat contests are one of the best things that ever struck this part of the country. They stir up an interest among the farmers for better farming, better seed and better yields. I can see great interest and a different feeling among the farmers in this part already." P. W. Rayl, king in Kingman county, reports that the wheat train and wheat champion contest have

been responsible "for the sowing of a lot of rye free seed and for many growers treating their seed for smut."

Of the 24 county wheat kings who attended Farm and Home Week at the state agricultural college in February, only four of them had attended before. Each was enthusiastic in expressing his desire to attend next year. Emmet Womer, Smith county wheat king, said "It was an inspiration to visit 'our' college and see what is being accomplished there." "I only wish I had started attending Farm and Home Week before this year," said J. W. Wade. Leonard Vetter says that he found the college more extensive than he expected and far more practical. He said, "I like the way the students take up dairy work, for instance, and I think the engineering department is a great thing for the young men." "When you place a thing before the public eye, especially the farmers, and they see results in it for them, they will start thinking," is the way Chester J. Nelson, Barton county wheat king, summarized the benefits of attendance at Farm and Home Week.

Each one of the county wheat kings is making available the best education possible for his children. With the exception of a few of the men, the country grade schools furnished most of them their education. Four of them have attended the Kansas State Agricultural College and a few of them business colleges. Altho in several of the wheat king families the children are yet too young to attend college, many of them are planning to attend one of the state schools as soon as they finish high school. In the case of the older children several of them now are attending college.

## How Votes Are Delivered

**A**N INSTRUCTIVE account of Pennsylvania's famous senatorial primary and election is given by a noted corporation lawyer, Thomas Raeburn White of Philadelphia, in the current Forum magazine. "I am a Republican," says Mr. White, "but not a 'gangster' or a 'ballot thief.'" In fact he is a member of the Committee of 70 in Philadelphia, which for 20 years has been concerned about decency in politics in that city.

The Philadelphia gang's leader, Vare, who was elevated by crooked politics to a questionable seat in the Senate, was too tough a morsel for Senator Boies Penrose to swallow, when Vare became a candidate some years ago for mayor of Philadelphia. Penrose was a machine man, but occasionally drew the line. "The late Senator Penrose opposed him," says Mr. White, "as unfit for the office; there was a consequent split in the organization." After the death of Penrose Vare glued the eye of his ambition to the successorship as Senator and leader of the Pennsylvania organization.

It is significant that Vare was beaten even for the nomination, outside of Philadelphia, and in the election he carried but two counties in the state. The Philadelphia gang organization of which he was and is the head nevertheless ran up a sufficient majority to overcome that of the state at large.

This majority, Mr. White proceeds to show, was crooked. It was accomplished by ballot stuffing, intimidation and frauds in the count. It was these frauds that Senator Jim Reed desired to investigate as chairman of the Senate special committee, and to prevent which Senator Reed of Pennsylvania instituted his filibuster which wrecked the work of Congress at the late session, but incidentally also checked all efforts to go behind the crooked Vare election returns in Philadelphia. In the final senatorial election Pennsylvania outside of Philadelphia registered a majority against Vare of 59,482 votes, which for rock-ribbed Pennsylvania is an unprecedented political upheaval. To defeat Vare it was willing to break a Pennsylvania tradition of generations and elect a Democratic United States Senator. This at least exonerates a good part of Pennsylvania from the shame of Vareism. Corrupt and contented Philadelphia nevertheless gave Vare a majority of 233,009, overturning the vote of the state and electing Vare by 173,527 votes.

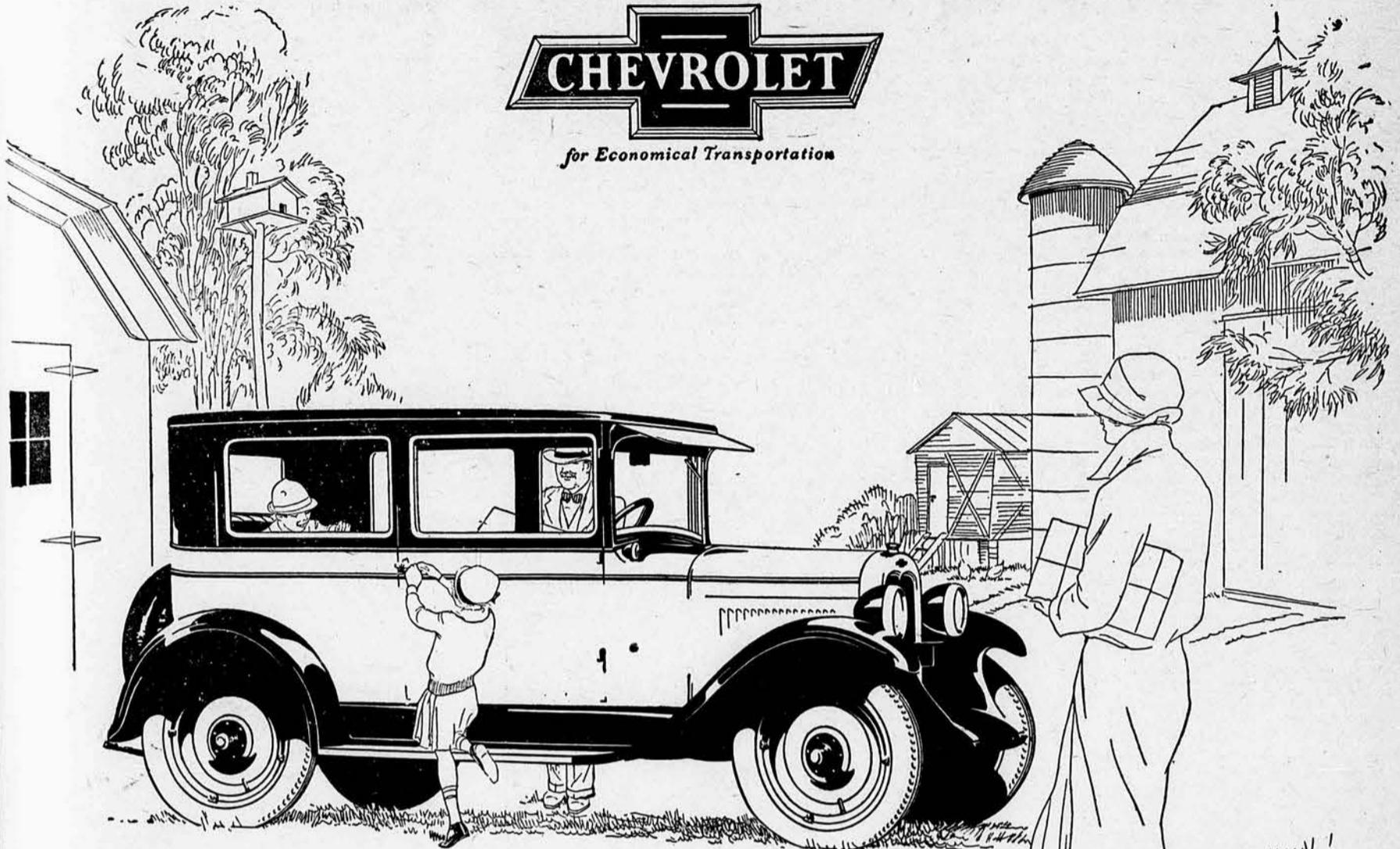
Mr. White cites numerous election districts in Philadelphia which in this election returned more votes than registered voters, or within two or three of as many votes for Vare alone as there were voters registered, numerous cases of men reported voting who later testified that they did not vote, many instances of votes counted for voters who were not living, and so on.

"I have been a close observer of the workings of the Philadelphia machine," says Mr. White, "for 20 years, have known many of its leaders, and I say without fear of successful contradiction that they have no aim or purpose beyond the success of the organization. . . . Their object is control of the offices, political power and material gain. No patriotic motive enters into any of their plans. No consideration of the welfare of any political party affects them, except as it may help some purpose of their own. While, as I have said, the machine is nominally Republican, it has made of the Democratic party here in the city of Philadelphia a more corrupt annex."

When the Senate itself ousts Vare, refusing him a seat, it performs a critical service for decency in American politics, and stands in fact with Pennsylvania in repudiating a political crook, the corrupter of a great city, who has become immensely rich thru city contracts awarded him by the elected tools of his sinister and criminal organization.



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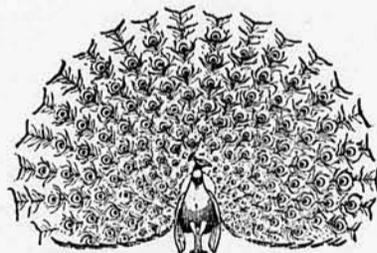
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**Q U A L I T Y   A T   L O W   C O S T**

# Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

A dies, leaving no will, and a 160-acre farm. The seven children agree to let the mother live on the farm with one son, he to pay the taxes and insurance on the farm in place of rent to the other heirs. Another son dies, leaving a widow who now asks for her share of the estate. Can the court set aside her share to be sold at sheriff's sale or will the entire farm have to be sold at forced sale and each heir take what it will bring in this way? Is there any other method of settlement when she asks too high a price for her share, thus preventing the rest from buying her out? M. M. M.

**I**F THIS 160 acres is a homestead, as I presume it is, the widow has the right to retain possession of it and live on it until the youngest of the children become of age. When they do become of age, there being no will, any one of them can force a settlement of the estate and a partition of the land, the widow taking her half of it and the other half being divided among the various heirs. In the partition suit if it is found that the land cannot be equitably partitioned, that is, it cannot be partitioned without doing the land a great amount of damage, the court may order it sold and the proceeds of the sale divided.

## What the Laws Say

We have one passenger train from the east each day which arrives here about 3:45 p. m. There is a local about noon which brings a little mail, but the passenger carries the heavy mail. The rural carriers have been opening their windows about 1 hour for the country people to get their mail, but now they are refusing to open their windows, and we people on the routes cannot get our mail which comes on this evening train until they deliver it the next day. They leave the postoffice about 9:30 a. m. The postmaster will not hand it out. The only way we can get our mail in the evening is by renting a box in town or having the mail put in the general delivery and going to town for it. S.

Thru the kindness of the Topeka postmaster, R. C. Caldwell, I am enabled to give the regulations of the Postoffice Department bearing on cases of this kind.

Section 723 of the Postal Laws reads as follows:

Postmasters shall not require rural carriers to perform work in postoffices, except such as may be necessary for the proper discharge of their own duties.

Under the regulations the rural carriers should deliver mail thru the postoffice window to such patrons of their routes as call for it before they leave and after they return from their daily trips, provided such service will not interfere with the preparation of mail or delay them in starting on the route. They cannot be required to remain for that purpose after their return from the routes.

Section 765 reads:

Postmasters shall deliver newspapers to patrons of rural delivery routes who call therefor at the office when it is open for business on Sundays and holidays, and shall deliver mail of any class to rural patrons who call for it during business hours on ordinary week days at times when such delivery will not interfere with the business of the office or delay the rural carriers in departing to serve their routes.

Such service shall be performed by postmasters only when it does not interfere with their necessary duties.

Rural routes were established for the convenience of rural patrons in receiving mail daily without having to make a trip to town for it. The train service at your town is an unfortunate circumstance, but while it may be possible for the postmaster there to find time to make window deliveries of rural mail, if the patrons make a practice of calling at the postoffice they will thereby curtail the necessary trips of their carriers, which might eventually be a cause for discontinuing the routes.

## Must Go to Court

B went on A's bond as guardian of the estate of her fatherless children. B wishes to be released from the bond. The probate judge is unwilling. A has promised to release him but never does it. How can B proceed to secure his release? M. Z. J.

He cannot be released from any obligations already incurred, that is, any possible losses or liabilities that may have already been incurred, but he has a right to ask to be released from the bond, being still held, as I said, for any obligations which may have occurred during the time he was bondsman. He should file his demand with the probate judge, and if that officer refuses to release him the only thing he could do would be to go into the district court and bring a mandamus proceeding.

## Runs For Five Years

A, living in Oklahoma, gives B a note without security in March, 1922. No interest has been paid. Can B collect this note, or has it been outlawed? Both parties are now living in Kansas. W. C.

The statute of limitations on a note in either Oklahoma or Kansas runs five years from the date of the maturity of the note. This note was executed in March, 1922, but the question does not state when the note matures. I therefore do not know whether it has outlawed.

## An Action For Damages?

A owns a farm. B has it rented on shares. Some time last fall A sold his share of some feed to C. A agreed to let C's stock eat the feed in the field. C turned a herd of cattle in the field about December. When the feed was all eaten up C took the cattle out and put a bunch of horses in the same field. About February 1 B turned some of his own horses into the same field. March 1 C

took his horses out and moved them 5 miles east on his own land and took one of B's horses with them. Two weeks later when B learned what had happened he sent his boy after the horse. The boy found the horse in C's pasture but could not separate it from the others. B writes C a letter telling him to put his horse back into the field where he got it. B waited a week and no horse came. He drove to C's field to get the horse. It was not there. About four days later B went to C's home but found no one at home. Can B do anything to recover his horse or damage for the same? A. G. M.

He can bring a replevin action, and in connection with it an action for damages.

## No State Pension in Kansas

1—What is the law in regard to a state or county pension for disabled residents? Can the county commissioners take anyone who is entirely helpless to the county poorhouse when he has been getting aid from the county for about 10 years against his will? If they do take him cannot they be compelled to have a special nurse or attendant to care for this helpless person? 2—Does an ex-service man have to buy a hunting license? J. V.

1. There is no state pension for disabled persons provided for in the laws of Kansas. When the county commissioners have provided a poor house, that is, a home for indigent persons, they would have a right to take such indigent persons to that home and give him reasonable care—not necessar-



The Geese That Lay the Golden Eggs

ily supplying them with a special nurse, however.

2. There is no exemption made for ex-service men in the way of buying hunting licenses.

## 'Tis a Complicated Case

An agreement in writing was made and entered into March 25 between A and B. B is the owner of 160 acres, more or less, west of Devon, and A desires to farm it. It is agreed that B's investment in the farm shall be offset against A's and his wife's labor, and that the parties shall equally own all the personal property on the premises. B purchased certain described personal property and paid for it. This property consisted of harness, horse collars, harrow, disk, gang plow, two horses, hay, shovel, staples, corn, and the like. A owned certain personal property which is now on the farm, consisting of harness, two horses, eight head of hogs, one cow and five heifers, 55 chickens, wagon, 18-inch plow, a double shovel plow, hogs and cattle. It was agreed that the personal property furnished by A and B was of equal value, and that the same should hereafter be owned by the parties share and share alike. In other words, all of the said personal property above described was thrown together and owned jointly, each owning an undivided half thereof.

It was agreed that the parties should establish a joint bank account in the City State Bank of Fort Scott, known as the A and B bank account, and any money received from the sale of produce or stock of the farm should be deposited in the joint account, and any money expended in the operation of the farm should be expended by checks jointly signed by A and B. It was agreed that the balance in said account at all times should be owned half by A and half by B.

This contract was to be continued until March 1, 1928, at which time it is to end without further notice by either party, and said property shall then be put up at public sale and sold, and the proceeds divided equally between the parties, and the amount of the checking account to be equally divided. The increase in the stock and all the above property shall be divided equally between the parties.

A and his wife, E, agreed that the work they may do on said farm of every kind and character shall be considered balancing equally as against the investment of B in the land. All the property is free and clear of all encumbrance. If B advances any money he shall be given a mortgage signed by A and his wife.

Has A by this contract lost all his right to own any personal property and have the same on the farm without B taking half? E owns an automobile. Could B take or claim half of that? A owns carpenter tools, hoes, rakes and other articles which are on said farm. Could B take half of this personal property, or if A bought another car could B take half of it? Is B bound to buy half of the seed? If A should secure a contract of building and left a man on the farm to work in his place would A violate his agreement? Should there be a necessity of hiring farm help would A and B both be bound to pay for it out of the joint bank account? Would any necessary expense of operating the farm be paid out of the joint account? C. E.

This agreement describes certain specific personal property owned by both partners. This does not affect any other personal property which may be owned by either A or E, his wife.

The contract is between A and B, and if A secures another to work in his place he should have the consent of his partner. If it is necessary to employ hired help both A and B would be jointly liable for the wages of that help, A and B only having agreed to put in their personal labor as part of the capital.

Any necessary expense in operating the farm should be paid according to this agreement out of the joint account. A could only refrain from working on the farm and take other work with the consent of B.

## Original Remains on File

If a will was probated several years ago and the estate closed in two years, the legal time, is the original will signed by the testator and his witnesses on file at the court house or was it copied word for word on the records like a deed or mortgage? If it is not on file at the court house who should have it? Is it kept after the two years have expired? I.

When a will is probated it is recorded in the office of the probate court in a book kept for that purpose, word for word, just like a deed is recorded in the recorder's office. Then the original will is kept on file in the office of the probate court. Persons who are interested in the will may get a copy of it, but the original will remains on file in the office.

## See the Probate Court

A and B are husband and wife. There are three children. A died when the children were all minors. The estate remained in the name of B, and B was to have the benefit from said estate until her death, at which time it should be divided among the children. The income from said estate was scarcely sufficient for the support of B. The children are all of age and willing that the property be sold and divided so that B can take life easier. B also is willing. What are the necessary legal proceedings? X. Y.

The only parties concerned in this estate are these three children and the widow who has this life estate. If these three children are willing to sign a relinquishment of their rights under the will the probate court in my opinion might appoint an administrator and order the estate sold and divided between the widow and the children.

## A Notice of 30 Days

I live on a rented farm and have no lease, just a verbal contract. How long a notice must the landlord give me before I have to move? Can he force me to leave with 30, 60 or 90 days' notice or must he give me a longer time? There was no witness to our contract. Can I hold this farm for another year? S.

A verbal contract to rent land is only good for one year, but a tenant from year to year is entitled to 30 days' written notice before the first day of March. If no such notice was given, you could continue to hold possession as a tenant at will or a tenant from year to year.

## Husband Will Get Half

A and B are husband and wife. B died, leaving four children, all of age. A and B owned a half section of land jointly. Can A sell any of the land without the children signing the deed? Has he all the say or do the children come in on their mother's share, this mother having some of her money in the land? M. G.

At B's death her husband under the Kansas law would inherit half of her half of this estate. He would have an entire right to dispose of his share of this estate without the children joining in the deed. If they should sell the whole tract at one time the children would have to join in the deed because they inherit half of their mother's half of the estate.

## Mortgage Is Not Valid

A mortgaged some corn to B. He holds some of this corn and has some left in the crib yet. Can B take this out of A's crib or can he collect this bill from the parties to whom A sold it, to support his family? A's wife would not sign the mortgage. She says she can hold this corn to support the family. E. B.

If this corn was harvested and on hand at the time the mortgage was made, then sufficient of it is exempt to supply the needs of the family for one year, and a mortgage on this exempt corn would not be valid unless signed by the wife.

## Judge Will Determine Fee

How much money does a man get who is guardian for his nephew for 10 years for an estate of \$1,600? The estate was \$1,600 for each heir. The guardian was one of the heirs. The nephew will be of age in a few months. How much money is the guardian entitled to for his work? S.

The law does not fix the compensation of either guardians or administrators. It is a matter determined by the probate judge.

## Was the Mortgage Recorded?

A gets a judgment against B. The bank has a mortgage on everything B has. Does the bank come first by reason of holding this mortgage? A. J.

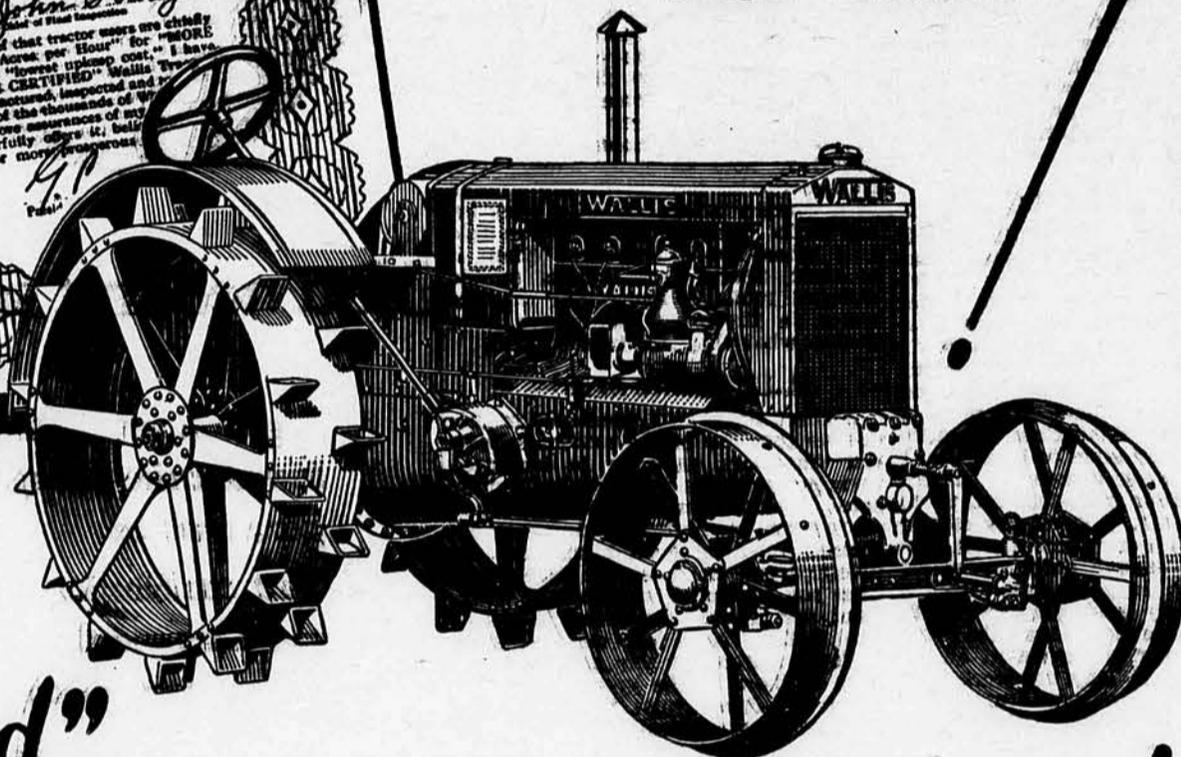
If the mortgages were duly recorded before the judgment was obtained they would take precedence to the judgment.

## Father Is Not Responsible

A is 16 years old. He makes a note for \$25. Would B, his father, be responsible for this note if he knows nothing of the transaction? A. A.

No.

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# Planting is About All Done

## Outlook for Grass-Fat Cattle is the Best It Has Been Since the Break in 1920

BY HARLEY HATCH

**N**O RAIN has fallen here since I wrote last; this allowed a full week of field work and the seed for the crop of 1927 now is about all in the ground. All corn planted up to a certain Saturday came well and is a good stand; on this farm we have 50 acres of corn so planted and which now is being cultivated. Planting which began the next Monday and which continued until Wednesday morning was followed by two heavy rains and this planting is making a very uncertain stand. On some fields the seed is coming; on others it already has been replanted. On this farm we had 15 acres of such planting in two strips; one strip is coming well enough to leave while it looks as if the other would have to be replanted. If so it will go into cane for cattle feed. Corn planted after those two heavy rains is coming well; of such planting we have 35 acres. A good shower would help now; it would make things grow and would allow the seed to get thru on some of these crusted fields.

### Cattle Make Good Gains

Pasture grass is very plentiful and it no longer is washy. The weather has been fairly cool and flies have not begun to trouble the stock much. Under such conditions, cattle have been making a good gain. Cattle buyers already have begun to ride the country looking mostly for dry cows and heifers good enough to go as killers. There is a good demand for that class of cattle just now but they seem to be scarce. I believe this summer is going to witness a good market for grass-fat beef, up to August 1, at least. A steer, dry cow or heifer that has been wintered well usually gets good enough on our pastures to sell by July. In years past we have found that July sold grass-fat stuff has brought more money than the same class would bring in August at an increased weight. It may not work that way this year for grass-fat stuff is not up to normal in numbers. But in the past the July price always has been well above that paid in August. If pasture conditions continue as favorable as at present, there are going to be some good gains in weight recorded in the next 90 days. On the whole, I believe that the outlook for grass-fat cattle is the best it has been in any season since the price break of 1920.

### Wheat and Corn Sold

The surplus corn on this farm all has been sold; it went to neighbors who took it right at the crib door. We started selling at 65 cents and then went to 70 cents. Now that it has gone, corn has gone up until most local markets are paying around 80 cents. In pricing the corn we allowed 5 cents a bushel for hauling; it is scarcely fair to charge a neighbor the full price delivered at the elevator when he takes the corn right on the farm and saves us the hauling cost. We are willing to allow that, as there is not much made in hauling grain by truck at present prices. We also sold the last of the wheat this week. It brought \$1.30 a bushel. I really hated to see this wheat go; it tested from 62 to 64 pounds and graded No. 1 dark hard. I don't suppose we will grow such wheat again for years; in fact there has been only one other season in which we raised wheat of equal quality and that was 1918. We can get the yields here in Eastern Kansas but when it comes to

quality the main Wheat Belt nearly always beats us. There will be no wheat hauling from this farm in the next year for the fall of 1926 was so wet we didn't get to sow.

### Lumber Prices Are Lower

Farm products are not the only thing to feel the downward pull of prices. Lumber now is lower than it has been since 1917 and shingles are almost down to the old time price of 20 years ago. In hauling wheat we have been bringing back a return load of shingles. We get the best grade of Washington Red cedar shingles, 5 to 2's, for \$4 a thousand. For the better class of roofs I consider shingles of this grade at \$4 the best thing that can be bought. Put on with galvanized nails such shingles should last in this climate for at least 25 years. In locations where there is constant danger from fire caused by sparks on the roof, some other kind of roofing would be better than shingles. When I was in Vermont I was surprised to note so many houses with iron roofs and thought it very strange in a country where shingles were being made in every town. I was told that where wood is burned there is constant danger from sparks on old shingled roofs. I know that the fire losses in the past there have been double what they are in the West.

### A Difference in Sales

A short time ago I mentioned in this column that one of the evidences Eastern financiers gave as to increased farm prosperity is increased mail order sales. I said then that probably such an increase might be found due to decreased sales by local merchants. An investigation on a small scale since then has convinced me that the statement was no mistake. Good judges of local affairs have told me that sales of local merchants this spring, especially of those in the grocery line, are about two-thirds what they were one year ago. These decreased grocery sales can be explained largely by the lower prices paid for poultry products. Every merchant doing country business knows that his trade rises and falls with the price of eggs, poultry and cream. I do not think increased mail order trade altogether due to country buying; these firms have established retail stores at points where they have mail order houses and the trade at these retail city stores has been increasing at a wonderful rate. I was told by a number of residents of Kansas City that the retail stores of the mail order houses there had been taking a large part of the trade away from the regular stores of the city.

### About Venetian Red Paint

Every month brings me a number of letters from parties who wish information about the Venetian Red paint of which I have written many times. They have forgotten just the proportion and wish further information. I have one letter before me from Allen county asking how much of the dry color should be used. For each gallon of oil use 6 pounds of Venetian Red, or 6 pounds of Prince's Mineral, whichever color you prefer. Venetian Red is a bright red while Prince's Mineral is a much darker shade. Linseed oil now is so cheap—the local price here is \$1 a gallon—that it will not pay to mix with the used motor oil. This used motor oil can be used on old buildings and it will look well for about two years, while if linseed oil is used the paint will look well for six to eight years. It is the oil, of course, which is of real value to the wood. Motor oil is a help and can be used if nothing else can be afforded. Linseed oil is one of the few products that is selling at pre-war prices and when one can buy it as low as \$1 a gallon it does not pay to use substitutes.

Then, again, when one observes certain types of the new and perky generation, one is moved to repeat with the poet the line: "Oh, for the smack of a vanished hand on the place where the spank ought to be."



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The Goodyear dealer's service will cut your tire bills down. Save you time and trouble. It's handy always; you needn't send away for it.

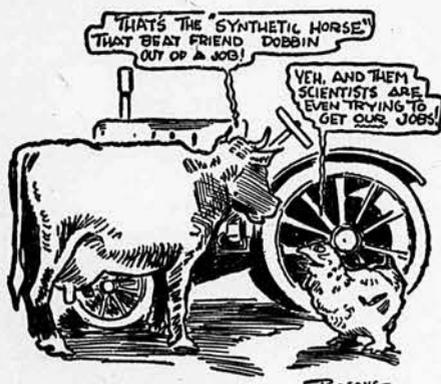
It is part and parcel of the Goodyear policy: to build the greatest possible value into Goodyear products, and to provide facilities so that users can get all this inbuilt value out.

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### Relations With Mexico

A helpful report on American relations with Mexico is given out, after some months of study of the question involved, by the department of research and education of the Federal Council of Churches. Its value consists in its avoidance of suggesting any course of action by either country, confining itself to a discussion of the facts.

American private interests in oil and land have a real grievance against the Mexican government, according to this account, for the petroleum law of 1925 has confiscatory features, as charged by the state department, and is at variance with the understandings arrived at between Mexico and Secretary Hughes in 1923 as a prelude to American recognition of the Mexican government.

The oil and land controversy in all its phases was fully gone into by the writers of this report, who think there can be no doubt that American property interests have suffered by the action of the Mexican government unjustly in the rights they had obtained.

On the other hand, such violence as has been done American or other foreign private property interests and rights grows out of the sovereign acts of the Mexican republic in adopting a constitution and enacting domestic laws. There is a conflict between property rights and sovereignty, and "in the present state of international relations every nation, including the United States, demands the right to be the judge of its own domestic laws, always subject to the limitation that if the operation of these laws results in violation of rights under international law, the victim of any resulting injustice may demand thru his government redress in forms prescribed by international law."

Elihu Root, and in the last years of his life even Colonel Roosevelt came over to the conviction that international law and arbitration and judicial decisions, to amount to anything, must include all questions in dispute, even those relating to sovereignty and national honor, so called. Otherwise no such thing as international justice can be thought of, and the strong will rule by force. The report of the department of the Federal Council of Churches points out that "international law is the same for all nations, and if a Mexican law may be treated as invalid and inapplicable to American-owned property, an act of Congress or of a state legislature may also be called into question, if a foreign government believes it to be contrary to a precept of international law."

Mexico therefore might not in any case agree to submit its constitution and oil and land statutes to arbitration, and if Mexico did consent, the United States might hesitate to raise such a question for arbitration, which at some later time might rise up to threaten its own sovereign power.

The report in this case does not suggest any remedy or course of procedure or way out, resting with a statement of the situation. Yet the only ultimate course if negotiation breaks down is arbitration, in the traditional form, or by the World Court, and in fact the World Court was instituted for just such a purpose. It is the only course, because the only alternative is to go in and take the disputed land and oil, or whatever the property in question may happen to be. This is the arbitrary rule of the strong, with no more justice than confiscation of private property, while the ultimate cost of it will always be many times over the value of the disputed property.

### How Good Feeding Helped

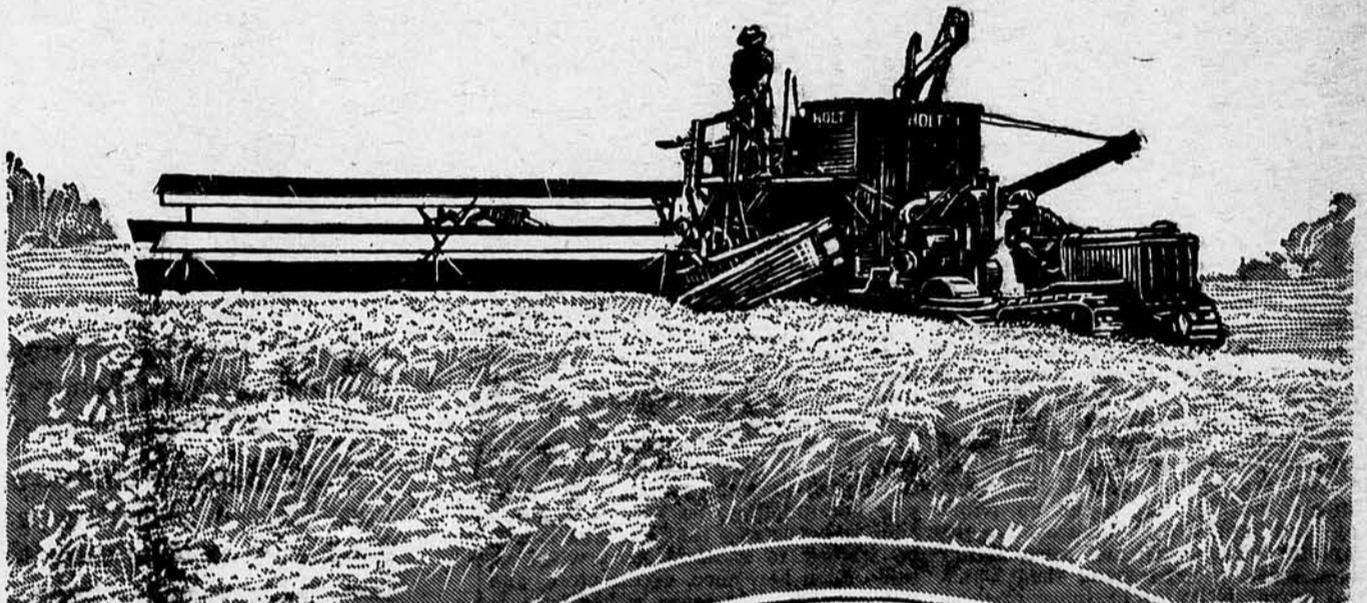
About one-seventh of his herd of 21 cows yielded as much return over all feed costs last season as did the whole herd of 17 cows three years ago, which shows the progress made in the herd on the farm of Congressman James Strong, Washington county.

Starting three years ago with a very low average, due largely to inferior feeding of a poorly balanced ration, the production of the herd has steadily increased. Frank Trumbo, Mr. Strong's nephew, with the aid of John V. Hepler, Washington county agent and the college dairy department, has made an excellent showing with these cows, due largely to proper rations.

The wets try to ride the wave of anti-prohibition sentiment, the dries to deride it.

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labor, money



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# The Sea Bride

BY BEN AMES WILLIAMS

**M**ARRY 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 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.

The first clash between Cap'n Wing and Faith, his wife, was brought to pass over a man named Mauger; a little man, shrunken, thin, weak-chested, yet with a spirit and eye like a rat. Dan'l Tobey kept Mauger in a continual ferment of helpless anger.

One day this anger broke out, directed at Cap'n Wing. His uncontrollable temper loosed, Cap'n Wing knocked

the little man unconscious and kicked out one of his eyes. Faith saw, and when her husband went to her in the cabin later she called him a coward. Then Wing's abuse was brought down on her. But Faith soon made him admit his cowardice.

The sight of Mauger told on Wing. He shivered as he looked at his handiwork—the hollow socket where Mauger's eye had been. In the upper lid one nerve persisted in living. It twitched, now and then, in such a fashion that Mauger seemed to be winking with that deep hollow in his face. He had sworn to get even. Wing was weakening—slipping. He was afraid. Faith was 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 never could be any man but Noll for her.

## Dan'l Was Crafty

Dan'l was wise; he also was crafty. He contrived, again and again, that Noll should act unworthily in Faith's eyes. To this extent he understood Faith; he understood her ideals, knew that she judged men by them, knew that when Noll fell short of these ideals Faith must in her heart condemn him. And he took care that Noll should fall short.

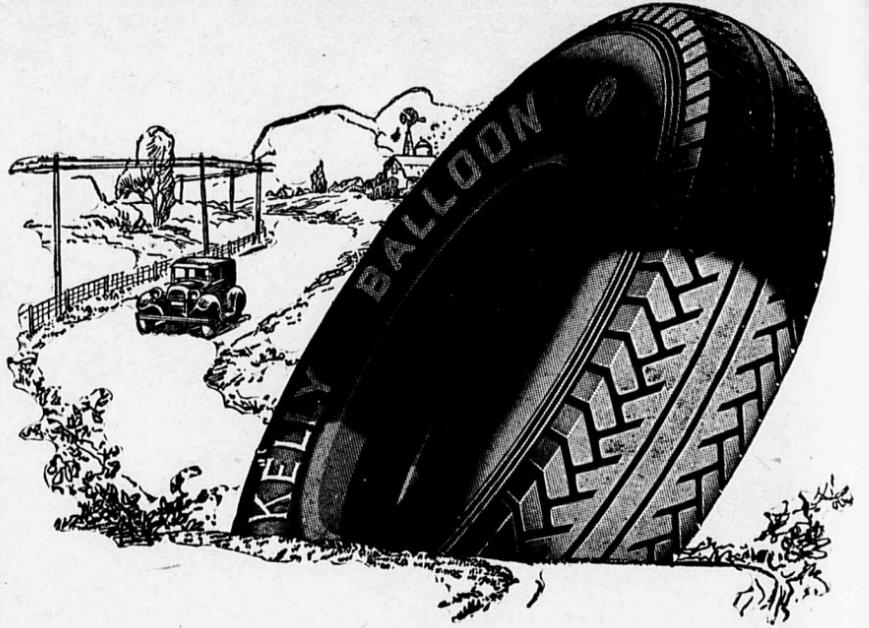
Dan'l loved Faith with a passion that gripped him, soul and body; yet it was not an unholy thing. When he saw her unhappy, he wished to guard her; when he saw that she was lonely, he wished to comfort her; when he came upon her, once, at the stern, and saw that she had tears in her eyes, it called for all his strength to refrain from taking her in his arms and soothing her. He loved her, but there was nothing in his love that could have soiled her. Dan'l was, in some fashion, a figure of tragedy.

His heart burst from him one day when they had been two weeks in the South Pacific. It was a hard, bitter day—one of those days when the sea is unfriendly, when she torments a ship with thrusting billows, when she racks planks and strains rigging, when she is perverse without being dangerous. There was none of the joy of battle in enduring such a sea; there was only irksome toil.

It told on Noll Wing. His temper worked under the strain. He was on deck thru the afternoon; and the climax came when Willis Cox's boat parted the lines that held its bow, and fell and dangled by the stern lines, slatting against the rail of the Sally and spilling the gear into the sea. With every lurch of the sea the boat was splintering; and before the men, driven by Dan'l and Willis, could get it inboard again, it was as badly smashed as if a whale's flukes had caught it square. Noll had raged while the men toiled; when the boat was stowed, he strode toward Willis Cox and spun the man around by a shoulder grip.

"Your fault, you damned, careless skunk!" he accused. "You're no more fit for your job. You're a—"

(Continued on Page 17)



## Kelley's cost no more to buy—and less to own

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Since they now cost no more than any of the well known makes and are even tougher, sturdier, longer lived and easier riding than their predecessors, their purchase is an even greater economy.

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## KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

### "I Do As Much Work With 3 Horses As Others Do With 5"

Mr. Allen Eggers, R. R. No. 3, Roachdale, Ind., writes us about a Clark "Cutaway" Double Action Disk harrow he bought 10 years ago. He says:

"I have one of your harrows that has been in use some 10 or 12 years. It is doing as good work today as it ever did except the boxings are worn. Please send me prices on boxings.

"I can do as much work in a day with 3 horses as my neighbors can do with 4 or 5 horses on the same size harrows of other makes. Quite a few neighbors have asked where they could get one. I cannot recommend the Clark "Cutaway" too highly."

### "They Are Good for Many Years More"

Carleton W. Benton, Lawton, Mich., has something to say about disk harrows which will interest you. He recently wrote us as follows:

"Thank you for your letter in answer to mine with reference to the weeder you manufacture.

"I have one of your "Cutaway" Double Action Tractor disk harrows which was made before you made dust-proof boxes and the frame and disks are in excellent condition. I purchased the harrow second-hand and it had been given very poor care, yet not a disk was even cracked or notched and while they are thin and sharp as a razor blade, yet they are tough and substantial and are good for many years of service. It is the best material I ever saw in any disk."

### SINCE 1865

Clark "Cutaway" Disk Harrows have been famous for excellent work and long wear. Thousands of Clark "Cutaway" Double Action Harrows and Right Lap Plows are giving the same satisfactory service today they gave when first bought, 10, 15 and 25 years ago. This proves that Clark "Cutaway" material, design and workmanship are RIGHT. The disks which are the most important part of the machine, are made of cutlery steel, heat treated and FORGED SHARP, not rolled. This forging process COSTS YOU NO MORE, but it gives you a lot more. It gives you disks that cut easier, pulverize finer, stay sharp, disks that do not crack, bend or chip. Before you buy a disk harrow or plow send for the big Clark "Cutaway" catalog. It explains why you get more for your money when you buy Clark "Cutaway" tillage implements. Mail coupon.

Double Action harrows do a thorough and economical disking job because rear disks cut exactly half way between front disks and at same depth. Possible only with harrows constructed like the Clark "Cutaway." Light draft. Turns corners easily. Disks (Cutout or Solid) of cutlery steel, forged sharp for better work and longer service. Several sizes in tractor and horse-drawn models.

**Free! Clip Coupon** for free illustrated book "The Soil and Its Tillage." It's full of valuable information. The big Clark "Cutaway" catalog also sent free. Clip coupon now.



### Duplex Double Action

Horse Harrow built especially for Kansas Wheat Farmers. It's equipped with Depth Regulator and Transport Truck. Depth of cut can be regulated from 1 inch to full depth of machine WITH GANGS AT FULL ANGLE. (Not illustrated.)

The Cutaway Harrow Company,  
501 Main Street, Higganum, Conn.  
Please send me FREE catalog and book, "The Soil and Its Tillage."

Name.....  
Address.....

GET OUR PRICES, TERMS AND FREE BOOK. USE COUPON

## Who Are Our Master Farmers?

**Y**OU are familiar by this time with the plan Kansas Farmer has worked out to honor the leading farmers in the state. It was announced in our issue of May 7 and again last week when the judges were introduced. Already a good many farmers have been nominated, and each one will receive very careful consideration.

Briefly, Kansas Farmer is going to confer the degree of Master Farmer upon the farmers who are adjudged best according to the score card that was printed in connection with the announcement articles.

Almost every other line of business recognizes the outstanding individuals in their ranks. Is farming less difficult to master than these other types of business? Does a mechanic deserve more credit for work well done than the man who helps to feed the world?

Kansas Farmer is proud of the opportunity to help honor those steadfast men of agriculture who are an inspiration to those who have faith in the soil. You can help honor these men.

Perhaps you have a Master Farmer living near you. If that is the case he should be nominated for the Master Farmer Award. Fill out the score card that appeared in Kansas Farmer for him, please, and send it in to this office.

Additional score cards will be supplied on request. Kindly address all communications regarding the award to the Master Farmer Award Editor, The Kansas Farmer, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

### Pumping Plants Are Busy

Garden tracts in the Garden City irrigated district are this season assuming more importance than ever. Several pumping plants have been installed in the last few months and many old wells are running almost night and day to irrigate truck farms of from 5 to 80 acres. Some pumps are supplying several men's fields of garden stuff.

In the upper Arkansas river valley it is only a few feet to water so the drilling of a well to supply several hundred gallons a minute day after day is a simple matter.

The Garden City Truck Growers' Association is functioning well and encouraging new truck gardeners.

This district's first experimental truck farm now is in operation and becoming one of the "show places." John Kunz, a gardener, who came over from Switzerland four years ago, is in charge.

Otto Weiss, owner of the land, has built a house which provides storage room for onions and in the basement a large capacity for sweet potatoes, and a hotbed, having sloping windows.

The farm is being turned into a 15-acre garden with three varieties of sweet potatoes, Early Ohio, Irish Cobbler and other varieties of Irish potatoes, half a dozen kinds of onions, two kinds of cabbage, six kinds of early and late tomatoes, celery, and some other vegetables, and a small orchard has been set out.

A great boon to truck growing in the valley is seen in the new road law. Taxes in the concrete road benefit district will be much reduced beginning next fall, when Finney county expects to apply gasoline and license funds to relieve the land owners.

### American "Mass Education"

In his address in Topeka last week reviewing the world educational cruise of the "floating university," which aroused great interest in this and other countries, Ex-Governor Henry Allen mentioned American education as one of the "challenging problems" of the times. He came home, he said, with a question in his mind as to the actual accomplishments of America's "mass education." This country is successful in mass production in many lines of industry, but Ex-Governor Allen raised the question as to what it is doing and where it is getting in mass production of the schools.

Ex-Governor Allen in fact cited the rejection of universal education by the Dutch in the East Indies and the English in India and elsewhere and the apparent failure of it in the Philippines. Of course, it is to be considered that in all these instances subject peoples are concerned. England, Holland and other countries do not give to their people the same educational facilities they think sufficient for backward or subject races. If this country makes no distinctions, in the Philippines, with the result that the Filipino is educated for white collar jobs only, it may be necessary to revise the Philippine educational program, while it would not therefore be suggested that universal free public education is undesirable in the United States.

Nevertheless Ex-Governor Allen came home from his floating educational cruise questioning, more than anything else, America's "mass production" school system. Universal education is still on trial, in other words, and probably many would go further and condemn it outright as a failure. Such extremists, however, do not allow for what is going on in the evolution of the public schools and education, the vocational development, the adult education extension work, the beginnings of selection and differentiation of superior and deficient pupils, and so on. The schools are under widespread criticism, but at least they are not fossilized. They are very much alive.

These various modern developments in the schools suggest that they are not turning out a mass product of education, or that this is not the program. Mass education in one sense describes any education in large schools, and necessarily education in the first grades must be identical for all. But differentiation begins early in the schools of this country, and offers an ever-widening choice, suited finally to an indefinite variety of tastes and abilities. It is therefore not mass production in the sense of standardized articles in the industries. But if the process is not standardized, the raw material is even less so in this

country. It may be otherwise in the Philippines and among backward and subject peoples generally, but American stock is not of a uniform mediocrity or inferiority. It is one of the richest in the world. It would be a big job that any educational program undertook, to turn out a standardized mass product from the variety of raw material represented by the present 110 million American people.

These considerations favor optimism rather than discouragement regarding American education. It is not a disparagement of the schools or the educational system to say that a large percentage of college youths never are graduated or do not go to college for a schooling, but for ulterior purposes, or that they have no respect for education. Lately there has been a tendency to refuse to have such pupils around, as a load to carry and a hindrance to the purposes of higher education.

Universal education, if this is what is meant by mass education, the American idea, after all does not go very far. School statistics show that 21 per cent of the population of the Uni-

ted States, and more than 80 per cent of persons between 5 and 17 years, are enrolled in the public schools, but when it comes to the high school, where proportionately the enrollment should be about 7 per cent of the entire population, it is actually 2 per cent. Forty years ago, however, in place of 2 per cent it was one-third of 1 per cent. Isn't the difference due to the growing ability to get and to profit by what the high school offers? The enrollment in colleges and universities shows a still greater drop, being about one-eighth of the enrollment in high schools. So universal education is selective in actual fact, being universal and uniform only about as far as the three R's.

### Many States to Enter

Students from the leading agricultural colleges of the country will compete in judging contests at the National Dairy Exposition and Tri-State Fair at Memphis, Tenn., October 15 to 22. The contest in judging dairy cattle, which will be held on Saturday, Octo-

ber 15, will be the 19th annual contest. It is expected to draw entries from about 30 states, with a larger representation from colleges in the South than ever before.

The contest in judging dairy products, which will be the 11th annual contest, will be held on Monday, October 17. The rapid growth of the dairy industry in the South should cause more than usual interest and a large entry in this event.

Because of the training students receive in these contests they are looked upon with great favor by dairy college instructors. The contests are held under the supervision of the American Dairy Science Association and are managed by the Bureau of Dairying of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. W. W. Swett will be superintendent of the dairy cattle judging contest and William White will be superintendent of the dairy products judging contest.

The Chinese are reported to be stripping their victims of their clothes, but don't judge too hastily. Maybe they intend to wash the clothes and send them back.

# Massey-Harris Combined Reaper-Threshers Earn Largest Profits for You

MASSEY-HARRIS Reaper-Threshers deliver cleaner grain with less waste and operate at the lowest cost.

THE famous MASSEY-HARRIS Corrugated Bar Cylinder and Concave thresh out all the grain. They rub it out of the heads without cracking the kernels or breaking up the straw. Moreover, they do not have to handle the gleanings as those are threshed in an auxiliary cylinder by themselves. There is less chaff to contend with and the separation is more thorough. The MASSEY-HARRIS Reaper-Thresher delivers a better sample. You get more grain by using a MASSEY-HARRIS and as the grain is cleaner it grades higher and commands a better price.

#### Built Strong to Last Long

MASSEY-HARRIS construction lightens draft, reduces repair costs and lengthens life. There is only one canvas—the platform canvas—which delivers the crop directly to the cross conveyor.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 9 Reaper-Thresher is equipped with SKF heavy-duty Ball Bearings or Hyatt Roller Bearings at all vital points. The Alemite system, installed throughout, assures perfect lubrication at all times. A PurOlator, as used in high-priced automobiles, cleanses the oil for the motor so that it may be used over and over again without injury to the bearings.

MASSEY-HARRIS No. 6 has high-grade self-aligning bearings, with SKF Ball-Bearings for the Cylinder Shaft. An efficient oiling system consisting of oil cups and compression oilers provides ample lubrication.

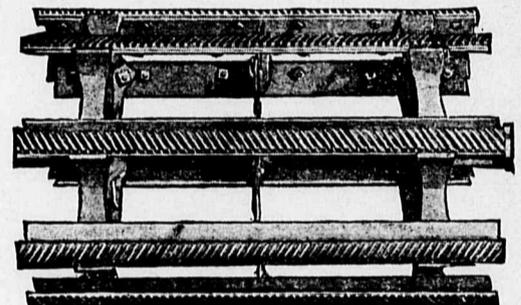
#### 15, 12 and 10 Ft. Sizes

You can choose a MASSEY-HARRIS No. 9 in either the 15 or the 12 ft. size. If you use a Fordson or other light tractor, you'll like the No. 6—a BIG-LITTLE machine with a 10 ft. cut, but with the same cylinder capacity as the No. 9.

#### Two Men Harvest The Crop

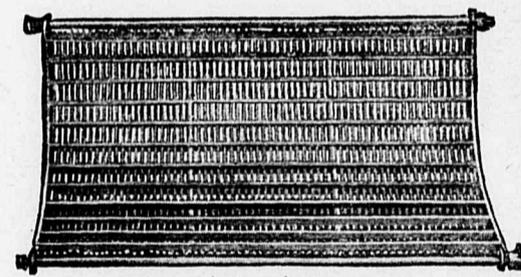
Massey-Harris Harvester Co., Inc. SALINA, KANS.  
"I can't praise the MASSEY-HARRIS Reaper-Thresher too much. I drive the tractor and thresher all alone. All the help is the grain man, and I sure keep him on the run. My machine is in O. K. shape to hit the next crop, even if it has already cut two crops."

Yours truly,  
HARRY BANKER



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.



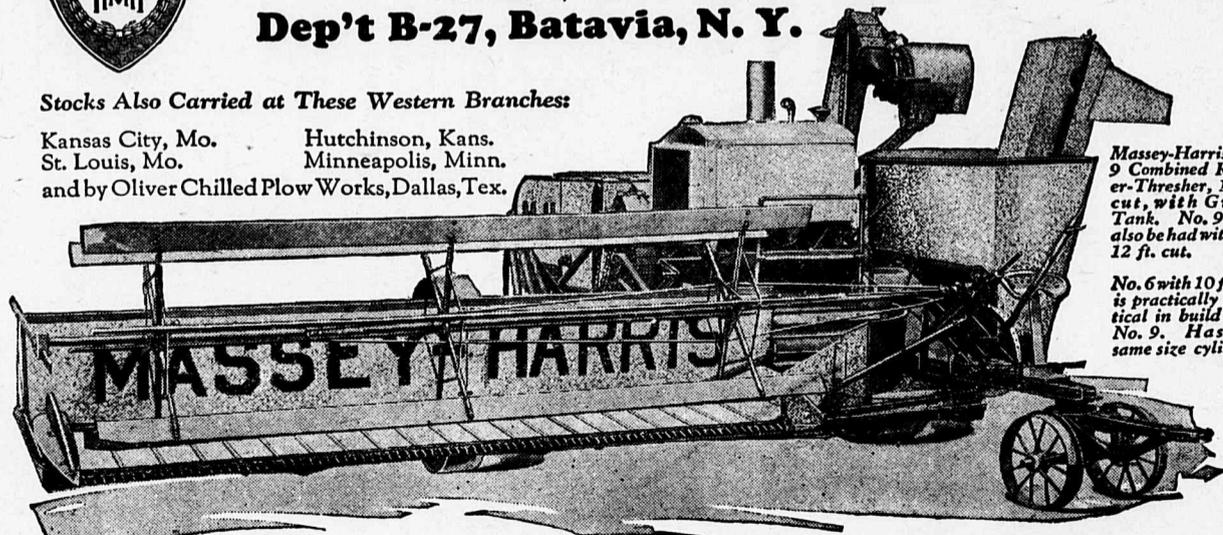
## Massey-Harris Harvester Co., Inc.

Builders of Warranted Reaper-Threshers Since 1903

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

Stocks Also Carried at These Western Branches:

- Kansas City, Mo.
- St. Louis, Mo.
- Hutchinson, Kans.
- 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"

# What Feeding Tests Indicate

## Prairie Hay and Silage Compared with Alfalfa-Silage Roughage for Baby Beeves

BY DR. C. W. McCAMPBELL

**R**ESULTS of cattle and sheep feeding experiments conducted by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan during the last year involved the use of 17 lots of cattle and eight lots of sheep. Some of the problems studied were: Making prairie hay and silage as good a roughage as alfalfa hay and silage in baby beef production; feeding young cattle on grass; wintering stocker calves; minerals for fattening lambs. The outstanding results may be summarized as follows:

Calves full-fed on cane silage, corn, alfalfa hay, and cottonseed meal gained 2.5 pounds a head a day for 175 days at a cost of \$7.64 a hundredweight of gain and were appraised at \$10.75 a hundredweight at home. They made a profit of \$16.25 a head.

Calves fed the same ration, except that prairie hay was used instead of alfalfa hay, gained 2.17 pounds a head a day at a cost of \$8.35 a hundredweight of gain and were appraised at \$10 a hundredweight. They made a profit of \$6.39 a head.

The addition of 1-10 of a pound of finely ground limestone a head a day to a ration consisting of cane silage, corn, prairie hay, and cottonseed meal increased gains .23 pounds a day, reduced the cost of gains 77 cents a hundredweight and increased the selling price 50 cents a hundredweight. This lot of calves made a profit of \$14.33 a head.

The addition of 1-10 of a pound of steamed bonemeal a head a day to a ration consisting of cane silage, corn, prairie hay, and cottonseed meal increased the gains .15 pounds a day, reduced the cost of gains 9 cents a hundredweight but did not increase the selling price.

This lot made a profit of \$7.09 a head.

The addition of acid phosphate alone to a ration consisting of cane silage, corn, prairie hay, and cottonseed meal did not prove to be worth while. A combination of finely ground limestone and acid phosphate was better than the acid phosphate alone, but less valuable than the ground limestone.

### Profits From Lots Varied

The profits from the lots fed, varied from \$6.06 a head to \$16.25 a head. The initial cost of the calves was \$10 a hundredweight.

Calves wintered on ground cane fodder and 1 pound of cottonseed meal to the head a day gained 1.31 pounds a head daily for 135 days; on cane silage and 1 pound of cottonseed meal, 1.30 pounds a day; on cane silage, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 1 pound of cottonseed meal, 1.55 pounds a day; and on cane silage, 4.66 pounds of ground corn, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay and 1 pound of cottonseed meal, 2.00 pounds a day. These calves will be grazed without grain from May 1 to August 1 and full-fed in a dry lot for 100 days after August 1.

Yearlings fed cane silage, 5 pounds of ground corn, 2 pounds of alfalfa hay, and 1 pound of cottonseed meal to the head daily gained 1.88 pounds a head for 100 days. They were marketed June 1 at the end of a 75-day full-feeding period.

Calves well wintered, grazed without grain to August 1, full-fed 100 days in a dry lot after August 1, made a profit of \$3.32 a head more than yearlings handled in exactly the same manner, despite the fact that the initial cost of the calves was \$1 a hundredweight more than in the case of yearlings.

Calves well wintered, grazed without grain to August 1, full-fed 100 days on bluestem pasture, made a profit of \$1.51 a head less than yearlings handled in exactly the same manner. These calves also cost \$1 a hundredweight more than the yearlings.

Calves well wintered, grazed without grain to August 1, full-fed 100 days in a dry lot gained 62.7 pounds more a head during the full-feeding period and sold for 75 cents a hundredweight more than calves handled in the same manner, except that they were full-fed on bluestem pasture instead of in a dry lot. And the grain consumption

was practically the same in each group.

Yearlings well wintered, grazed without grain to August 1, full-fed 100 days in a dry lot after August 1, gained 33.1 pounds more a head during the full-feeding period and also sold for 75 cents a hundredweight more than yearlings handled in the same manner, except that they were full-fed on bluestem pasture instead of in a dry lot. The grain consumption was also practically the same in each of these groups.

These results indicate that it is better to full-feed in a dry lot after August 1, young cattle that have been well wintered.

It is significant that in this experiment an average of 40 bushels of corn and 230 pounds of cottonseed meal were all the concentrate fed to produce 526 pounds of gain on cattle that sold for the top or near the top price of the day.

Lambs that received 1-6 of a pound of cottonseed meal to the head a day in addition to corn and alfalfa hay made cheaper and more rapid gains

than those receiving corn and alfalfa hay.

Silage alone fortified with ground limestone and protein proved to be the best roughage used with corn for fattening lambs.

Lambs that received silage and alfalfa did better than those that received alfalfa alone as a roughage.

The addition of ground limestone improved ground cane fodder as a roughage for fattening lambs.

Reports in detail may be obtained by writing the Animal Husbandry Department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

## Combines in Wheat Harvest

Kansas is getting ready for a wheat harvest greater than the average, and railroads are preparing for a larger acreage harvested by the combine harvester-thresher, which hurries along marketing of the crop from first hands. Several divisions of the Department of Agriculture have just completed a survey of the combine as a new harvesting machine in its work last year, published in a pamphlet entitled, "Harvesting Wheat With a Combined Harvester-Thresher in the Great Plains Region, 1926." It is stated that while other grains can be handled by the combine, yet since the acreage is relatively small and these small grains mature at about the same time as wheat, the

combines were not available for them. The combine at present is a wheat machine.

Where only the usual direct costs are considered the department experts find that crops of 100 acres can be harvested as cheaply with a binder or header as with a small combine. It is the big wheat fields that take the combine for economy. But where the combine is used there is a smaller loss of grain in harvesting by about 20 per cent, which is worth considering where profits in wheat growing are small.

For most combines the report finds that the average rate of travel is between 2½ and 3 miles an hour and the average working day 10½ hours. The small combines harvest 1.6 acres an hour and the largest, 20-foot machines, as high as 4½ acres. It is where 300 acres or more are to be cut that the combine reaches its highest efficiency. Last year grain cut by combines of all types averaged 553 acres to the machine, ranging from 275 acres for the 8-foot machines to 1,077 for the 20-foot. In a 15-day harvest season this survey found that a 10-foot combine should harvest 375 acres, or at the rate of 25 acres a day. At this, most of the operators considered that the combines were cutting the maximum capacity of the machines.

A republic is a land governed by any minority that happens to know just what it wants.

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY



*The Thief!*

POOR OIL steals your tractor away to the junk-heap. Poor oil means Friction, and Friction destroys, stealing years of life from tractor, truck or passenger car. Guard against this thief with TAGOLENE. Use it steadily. Rely on it to hold Friction away. Depend on TAGOLENE.



**TAGOLENE**  
**MOTOR OIL**

MADE BY THE REFINERS OF THE NEW ADVANCED  
SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE

### The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 14)

Willis Cox was little more than a boy; he had a boy's sense of justice. He was heart-broken by the accident, and he said soberly:

"I'm sorry, sir. It was my fault. You're right, sir."

"Right?" Noll roared. "Of course I'm right. Do I need a shirking fourth mate to tell me when I'm right or wrong? By—"

His wrath overflowed in a blow; and for all the fact that Noll was aging, his fist was stout. The blow dropped Willis like the stroke of an ax. Noll himself filled a bucket and sluiced the man, and drove him below with curses.

Afterward the reaction sent Noll to Faith in a rage at himself, at the men, at the world, at her. Dan'l, in the main cabin, heard Noll swearing at her. And he set his teeth and went on deck, for fear of the thing he might do. He was still there, half an hour later, when Faith came quietly up the companion. Night had fallen by then; the sea was moderating. Faith passed him, where he stood by the galley; and he saw her figure silhouetted against the gray gloom of the after-rail. For a moment he watched her, gripping himself. He saw her shoulders stir as she wept.

The man could not endure it. He was at her side in three strides. She faced him; and he could see her eyes dark in the night as she looked at him. He stammered:

"Faith! Faith! I'm so sorry—"

She did not speak, because she could not trust her voice. She was furiously ashamed of her own weakness, of the disloyalty of her thoughts of Noll. She swallowed hard.

"He's a dog, Faith," Dan'l whispered. "Ah, Faith—I love you. I love you. I could kill him, I love you so."

Faith knew she must speak. She said quietly:

"Dan'l—that is not—"

He caught her hand with an eloquent grace that was strange to see in the awkward, freckled man. He caught her hand to his lips and kissed it.

"I love you, Faith!" he cried. She freed her hand, rubbed at it where his lips had pressed it. Dan'l was scarce breathing at all. He was fearful of what he had done, fearful of what she might do or say.

"Dan'l, my friend, I love Noll Wing with all my heart," she said simply.

And poor Dan'l knew, for all she spoke so simply, that there was no part of her which was his. And he backed away from her a little humbly, until his figure was shadowed by the deck-house. And then he turned and went forward to the waist, and left Faith standing there.

He found Muger in the waist, and jeered at him good-naturedly until he was himself again.

Faith, after a little, went below.

Noll was asleep in his bunk above hers. He lay on his back, one bare hairy arm hanging over the side of the bunk. He was snoring, and there was the pungent smell of rum about him.

#### A Period of Sloth

Noll passed, at this time, into a period of sloth. He gave up, bit by bit, the vigorous habits of his life. He had been accustomed of old to take the deck at morning, and keep it till dusk; and when need arose in the night, he had always been quick to leap from his bunk and spring to the spot where his strength was demanded.

He had, in the past, loved to take his own boat after the whales that were sighted. He had continued to do this in the early stages of this cruise, leaving Eph Hitch, the cooper; and Tinch, the cook; and Kellick, and a spare hand or so to keep ship with Faith and Roy Kilcup. But when they came into the South Seas, he gave this up; and for a month on end, he did not leave the ship. The mates struck the whales and killed them and cut them in, while Noll slept heavily in his cabin.

He gave up, also, the practice of spending most of the day on deck. He stayed below, reading a little, writing up the log, or sitting with glazed eyes by the cabin table, a bottle in reach of his hand. He slept much, heavily; and even when he was awake, he seemed sodden with the sleep in which he soaked himself.

He passed, during this time, thru varying moods. There were days when he sulked and spoke little; there were

days when he swore and raged; and there were other days when he followed at Faith's heels with a pathetic cheerfulness, like an old dog that tries to drive its stiff legs to the bounding leaps of puppy play. He was alternately dependent on her and fretful at her presence.

Always, day by day, he was haunted by the sight of the one-eyed man. He burst out, to Faith, one night.

"The man plans to knife me!" he cried. "I can see murder in his eye!"

Faith who pitied Muger and had tried to comfort him, shook her head.

"He's broken," she said. "He's but the shell of a man."

"He follows me," Noll insisted. "I turned, on deck, an hour ago; and he was just behind me, in the shadow!"

Faith, seeking to rouse the old spirit in Noll, said gently:

"There was a man who tried to stab you once, and you killed him with your hands. Surely you need not be fearful of Muger!"

Noll brooded for a moment.

"Eh, Faith," he said dolefully. "I was a hard man then. I've always been a hard man. Wrong, Faith—I was always wrong!"

"You were a master," she told him. "By the fist—a master by the fist. A hard man!"

He fell to mourning over his own harsh life; he gave himself to futile, ineffectual regrets. He told over to Faith the tale of the blows he had struck, the oaths, the kicks. This habit of confession was becoming a mania with him. And when Faith tried smilingly to woo him from this mood, he called her hard.

He told her one day that she was unchristian; and he got out a Bible and began to read. Thereafter the mates found him in the cabin, day by day, with the Bible spread upon his knees, and the whisky within reach of his hand.

The disintegration of the master had its inevitable effect on the crew. They saw, they grinned with their tongues in their cheeks; they winked behind Noll's back. One day Noll called a man and bade him scrub away a stain of oil upon the deck. The man went slackly at the task.

"Come, sharp there!" the captain said.

The man grinned and spat over the side, and asked impudently:

"What's hurry?"

Noll hesitated to act; but Henry Ham had heard. The mate's fist caught the man in the deep ribs, and the man made haste thereafter. Ham explained to the captain:

"You can't talk to 'em, sir. Fist does it—fist and boot. You know that, sir, as well as me."

Noll shook his head dolefully.

"I've been a hard man in the past, Mr. Ham," he admitted; "but I'll not strike a man again."

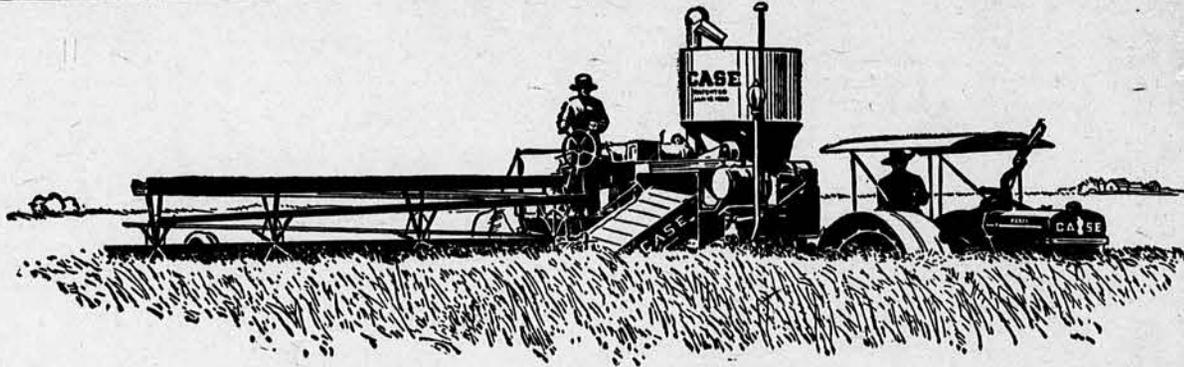
And the mate, who could not understand, chuckled uneasily as if it were all a jest.

"I will, for you, sir," he said.

If Dan'l Tobey had been mate, and so minded, he could have kept the crew alert and keen; but Dan'l had his own troubles and he did not greatly care what came to Noll and Noll's ship. So, Noll's hand slackening, the men were left to Mr. Ham; and the mate, while fit for his job, was not fit for Noll's. Matters went from bad to worse.

This growing slackness culminated in tragedy. Where matters of life and death are a part of every day, safety lies in discipline; and discipline was

(Continued on Page 23)



## When Your Crop Is At Stake

When your valuable crop is standing in the field and delays in harvesting and threshing may turn a big profit into a bad loss, the choice of a Combine becomes of vital importance to you.

Because of their outstanding quality of materials and construction, Case Combines offer unfailing dependability. You are assured of continuous operation when the crop is ready to harvest. The highly developed threshing and separating mechanism makes it possible to do fast work at all times and do an excellent job of threshing.

In addition to the many mechanical advantages of Case Combines, you are assured, in all emergencies, of instant and unfailing service by an organization that for three generations has serviced more threshers than any other in the world—Over seven thousand dealers and 40 factory branches specialize in Case Thresher and Combine service.

Thus Case Combines offer the surest and cheapest known method of harvesting.

*Save time, labor and grain with a Case Combine.*

**J. I. Case Threshing Machine Co., Inc.**

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**Y**ES, we have been ready for many weeks to take care of the summer rush when your time means dollars and cents and when a little delay means **LOSS!**

We feel that we are the friends and counselors of the farmers of Kansas. We pride ourselves we know the difference between good and poor merchandise. You can get what you want

when you want it by trading at our stores.

One more point. We recently have pledged ourselves to render you still greater farm service and we want you to carefully read future issues of Kansas Farmer to learn more of the way in which we intend to help in the development of our respective rural communities.

*There are definite, common sense reasons why we offer the most for your money—*

*You will find this "tag" in the window*

### Quality—

We must give you the best of quality so that you will be a satisfied customer and continue to trade with us. Without our loss of business we would have to close up.

### Convenience—

What is handier than the nearby hardware or implement store? Immediate delivery when you need something in a hurry—dependable information on the ways of using or repairing all sorts of things. Personal, friendly service whether you buy, merely want information, or have an adjustment to make!

### See Before You Buy—

You are always more sure to get what you want, and your money's worth, when you see before you buy. We are always glad to have you see, handle and closely examine every article in our stores.

### Check This List—

- |                          |               |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Garden Seed              | Fencing       |
| Window Glass             | Tools         |
| Chicken Fence            | Chain         |
| Window Screen            | Pulleys       |
| Door Hooks               | Lawn Mower    |
| Picture Wire and Hooks   | Hoe           |
| Grease Cups              | Spade         |
| Whisk Brooms             | Brooms        |
| Clothes Pins             | Refrigerators |
| Gasoline Lanterns        | Rope          |
| Flashlight Batteries     | Axes          |
| Flashlight Bulbs         | Rake          |
| Chicken Feed             | Step Ladder   |
| Curtain Poles            | Screen Doors  |
| Screen Door Springs      | Fork          |
| Porch Floor Paint        | Mops          |
| Plows                    | Harrows       |
| Cupboard Latches         | Pliers        |
| Furniture Polish         | Hammer        |
| Oil or Gas Stove         | Tacks         |
| Harness                  | Saddles       |
| Floor Varnish            | Sand Paper    |
| Paint Brushes            | Hatchet       |
| Kitchen Enamel           | Wrenches      |
| Wall Paint               | Window Locks  |
| Binders                  | Rakes         |
| Steel Wool               | Pipe Fittings |
| Lubricants               | Spark Plugs   |
| Water Faucets            | Repair Parts  |
| Milk Cans                | Washers       |
| Wagons                   | Tractors      |
| Mowers                   | Cultivators   |
| Electric Wire            | Belting       |
| Electric Plugs           | Coat Hooks    |
| Bathroom Fixtures        | Pails         |
| Stove Blacking           | Hose          |
| Covers for Chimney Holes |               |

*—and Let Your Farm Service Dealer Fill Your Needs*

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- |   |  |   |
|---|--|---|
| <b>ABILENE</b><br>Kugler, H. R.<br>Shockey & Landes | <b>BELLE PLAINE</b><br>C. H. Glover                                  | <b>BUSHONG</b><br>Geo. W. Harder Hdwr.                              |
| <b>ALDEN</b><br>Taylor & Sons                       | <b>BELLEVILLE</b><br>R. L. Johnson Hdwr. Co.                         | <b>CANTON</b><br>W. A. Crary & Co.<br>Canton Hdwr. Co.              |
| <b>ALEXANDER</b><br>Olson Lumber Co.                | <b>BENTON</b><br>E. F. Lanham & Son                                  | <b>CARBONDALE</b><br>Smith & Land                                   |
| <b>ALTA VISTA</b><br>Wolgast Hardware               | <b>BIGELOW</b><br>Hale & Son   | <b>CEDAR VALE</b><br>The L. C. Adam Merc.<br>Cedar Vale Co-op. Co.  |
| <b>ALTOONA</b><br>E. A. DeBolt Hdwr. Co.            | <b>BONNER SPRINGS</b><br>The Owl Hdwr. Co.                           | <b>CENTRALIA</b><br>Leeper Cash Hdwr. Co.                           |
| <b>ANDALE</b><br>Horsch Hdwr. Store                 | <b>BREWSTER</b><br>Knudson Bros. Hdwr. Co.                           | <b>CHEROKEE</b><br>Wiles Hdwr. Co.                                  |
| <b>ARCADIA</b><br>Dunton Hdwr. Co.                  | <b>BRONSON</b><br>Hammons Bros. Hdwr. Co.                            | <b>CHETOPA</b><br>Lyon Brothers<br>Porter Hdwr. Co.                 |
| <b>ARGONIA</b><br>Ruse Hdwr. & Sup. Co.             | <b>BUCKLIN</b><br>The Goff & Bunning Hdwr. Co.<br>Robinson & Forrest | <b>CHERRYVALE</b><br>Clayton Supply Co.                             |
| <b>ARKANSAS CITY</b><br>A. A. Downing Co.           | <b>BUNKER HILL</b><br>A. L. Kennicott                                | <b>CHAPMAN</b><br>Louden Bros.                                      |
| <b>ASSARIA</b><br>Assaria Hardware Co.              | <b>BURDICK</b><br>The Burdick Hdwr.                                  | <b>CLAFLIN</b><br>Watson Hdwr. & Furn.<br>J. W. Miller & Co.        |
| <b>ATTICA</b><br>Stith & Larmer                     | <b>BURLINGAME</b><br>I. E. Amos                                      | <b>CLAY CENTER</b><br>W. W. Smith & Sons<br>W. D. Vincent Hdwr. Co. |
| <b>BARNES</b><br>F. & F. Hardware Co.               | <b>BURNS</b><br>Smith & Crawford                                     |   |
| <b>BASEHOR</b><br>G. F. Collett Hdwr. Co.           | <b>BUER OAK</b><br>Walden & Johnson                                  |   |

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How Will You Identify This Dealer?  
Easiest Thing Imaginable—He Has the  
Tag in His Window



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Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.  
Pratt-Golden Hdw.

**COLDWATER**  
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Roberts Hdw. Co.

**COLUMBUS**  
The Tyler Hdw. Co.

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Burland & White Hdw.  
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**HILLSBORO**  
Cornelsen Hdw. Co.

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O. D. Nassaman Hdw. Co.  
Yungmeyer Hdw. Co.  
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# Farm Service

## Hardware and Implement

### Dealers of Kansas

# A Canning Budget Saves You Work

By Sadie Hatfield

**R**ECENTLY I was in the home of a housewife who had jars and jars of blackberries. She had rows and stacks and shelves of blackberries.

"Goodness, how did you get so many?" I asked. She said: "We had plenty of berries about four years ago and I just canned all summer."

"You have quite a few dollars tied up in jars, haven't you?" I said.

"Yes," she replied, "and work, too. It was hot work picking and canning those things, and now we won't eat them, nor can I sell them because they are so old they are soft, and their flavor is not very good."

Then we both agreed that it would have been better had she spent most of her time sitting under the oak reading the "farm paper" rather than canning an over supply of berries, or any other food.

"How would you avoid this?" she asked.

"Budget," I replied. "Plan out what you need and can that. Don't expect to keep any canned food more than two years."

"How do you budget?" she wanted to know.

This is how to make a canning budget. Tomatoes should be used three times a week all the year. There are eight months of the year when we cannot have them fresh from the garden. There are 32 weeks in eight months. Three times 32 equals 96. Therefore, can 96 containers of tomatoes. Take each vegetable and fruit and find out how much is needed in the same way.

The following budget has been devised by some of the club women of my county and the home demonstration agent, from a budget originally made by Miss Lola Blair, food specialist of Texas A. and M. College. It tells how many times a week each food should be served. Multiply this by the number of weeks in a year that you do not have these foods from the garden, and you have your canning job all mapped out.

## VEGETABLES

Beets.....1 time a week  
Tomatoes.....3 times a week  
Beans (string) or snap peas.....2 times a week  
Kraut, cabbage or greens.....1 time a week  
Soup mixture.....1 time a week  
Corn.....1 time a week  
English peas or butter beans.....1 time a week  
Carrots or squash.....2 times a month  
Okra.....2 times a month

## FRUIT

Peaches.....3 times a week  
Pears.....3 times a week  
Plums.....1 time a week  
Berries.....3 times a week  
Fruit juices.....3 times a month

## PRESERVES AND JELLIES

1 pint of preserves and 2 glasses of jelly a week

## PICKLES AND RELISHES

1 pint of pickles and 1 pint of relish a week

## Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

### Introducing the Ice Pick

**H**AVE you ever tried turning bacon and other frying meats with an ice pick? If you haven't, try it and you will find it easier and more convenient than a fork. My ice pick hangs near my stove where it is ever handy. I always use it, too, for removing caps from milk bottles. It is not so elusive as the regulation opener which is commonly used. In fact, an ice pick hung in a conspicuous spot will prove a friend indeed on more occasions than one during the course of the daily kitchen operations. Mrs. C. L. Johnson.  
Wyandotte County.

### Leftovers From the Cellar

**I**WONDER if other mothers like myself have leftovers in their preserve closet, which at this time of year they have trouble using up. Recently I mixed all the ingredients for drop cookies except sugar, flavoring and liquid. Then I stirred some plum honey which the family didn't seem to relish, into this mixture, until it was of the right consistency. I dropped the dough by spoonfuls on a greased pan and had some very delicious drop cakes. Since then I have used butters, sirup from preserves and such products with excellent success. Crawford County. Mrs. E. J. Willis.

### A Leisure-Time Mending Drawer

**I**WOULDN'T take \$10 for my mending drawer, and it's only an ordinary drawer at that," a sparkling-eyed, young mother remarked at the Sew-a-While Club meeting.

Of course everyone sat up and took notice, for in these busy days, a woman who feels anything but dislike for mending and its utensils, is someone to notice. We all demanded at once to know what was likeable about it.

"It really isn't anything much," she said, "but

there's a world of comfort in it. When I married I arranged our home with an eye for the future. I took it for granted that there would be lots of sewing to do and clothes to mend so I had my sewing-room fixed up the handiest way possible. Beside the big cutting-table and near the window I placed the most comfortable rocking chair money could buy, taking care, too, that it stayed there.

"At one end of the cutting table is the drawer which I left empty except for an open mending



At the Annual Field Day at the Hays Experiment Station a Special Program Was Given for the Ladies. It Included Among Other Things, a Number of Games. The Picture at the Top Shows a Game of Bean Bag Golf in Progress and the Lower Photo Shows Looby Lou. Games Fill in So Happily at Club Meetings and Picnics. They Are Recommended to Keep Folks Young

basket, well stocked with the necessary equipment and a few scraps of material.

When ironing, all the garments that need repairing are brought in and placed on the table or hung up to dry. After the ironing is finished, I sort these, putting in the drawer all the articles to be mended that we will not be likely to need soon.

"For instance, I know Jim will need his best shirt the first time we go somewhere and that my gingham dress might be in demand at any moment. These things I repair at once. The things that I slip in the drawer are undies, stockings and household goods, that we have plenty of and will not require for use at once.

"I always dislike the muss that occurs when garments are left hanging on doors, chairs and things waiting to be fixed, as they would be if no 'corner' were reserved especially for them. And this drawer of mine is long enough and roomy enough so that even a dress of mine will lie out at full length.

That drawer was kept pretty well emptied at first, but it wasn't more than a couple of years when some of Buddy's little rompers and socks found their way in there and the heap of leisure-

time mending has constantly grown until now it holds the rips and tears of six instead of two.

"I never allow the kiddies to put anything in the drawer, so I always know that what's there is waiting to be repaired. When making a new garment for one of the youngsters or if I see something that might be useful for patches, I slip a piece in the drawer. When there is a spare moment or when I feel worn out and want to rest I sit down in my easy chair in easy reach of my mending drawer and there I rest and work.

"Sounds queer, doesn't it? But you'd be surprised how restful it is just sitting there mending and knowing that you aren't idle—and you'd be more surprised how often you'll seek that quiet place with its comfortable chair.

And then when ironing day comes around again the drawer is nearly always empty.

"But do you always mend instead of reading or crocheting?" a little woman wanted to know.

"Oh no," came the answer, "I only mend when I am resting. The first few days after ironing however, I concentrate on getting the mending done. If I wash on Monday the drawer is usually empty of all the important things by Thursday. After that I feel free to read or potter with the flowers or romp with the children. Of course, you see, if I had to gather up my tools each time—scissors, needles, thimble or something and then go around hunting the garment to be mended and possibly hunt some more for an easy chair, I'd have most of my spare moments spent in hunting. But, when I can just go to a certain place and sit down with everything at my finger-tips, the task of keeping the kiddies' clothes neatly mended becomes a simple matter.

"Then, too," she ended convincingly, "in this way lots of little rips and tears get fixed before they have had time to grow. If I had to sit right down after a busy day's ironing and fix things up in a hurry I know I'd put away many little holes just as they are, thinking that next time I would not be so hurried."

## Window-Washing Problems Vanish

BY EFFIE CARP LYNCH

**I**HAVE found that gasoline and wood alcohol are helpful in washing windows. All of the loose dust and dirt can be removed with a brush or dry coarse cloth. The gasoline can be used either in water or straight. Simply wash the outside by using a cloth or sponge dipped in gasoline.

The gasoline removes any particle of soot or grease accumulations, so common on the outside of windows. Even the blue, dappled spots cannot withstand gasoline. Gasoline evaporates readily, and a quick once over with a sponge or cloth dipped in alcohol gives an excellent polish.

Alcohol alone is sufficient for the inside of windows as the dirt is seldom of so tenacious and staining a type as gathers on the outside. It has not the danger involved that exists with gasoline, but leaves the windows clear and bright.

Alcohol can be used satisfactorily on any mirror or other glazed surface.

## What's Doing on Our Farm

By Dora L. Thompson

**T**HE heavy rains and strong winds have crusted the ground and some of the seed could not get thru. To overcome the trouble we found that sprinkling the rows in the evening sometimes helped. For flowers, a cover of dampened sacks over the bed, porch box or row has proved most helpful. They hold the moisture, prevent crusting and keep a more even temperature. As soon as the seeds are well sprouted and the sprouts thru the ground the sacks should be removed.

**F**ARM people sympathize with the flood sufferers who have lost homes, farm land, crops, cattle and all. All feel like doing something to help them but not all find it easy to contribute cash. To enable all to give, our merchant has contributed egg cases and people are offered a chance to place what eggs they wish to offer in the cases that go as part of the community offering. Most people find it easier to contribute produce than money.

**I**F YOU would catch the thief as well as save the goods, wrap a piece of paper around the stem of the tomato plant and place a chip near the plant. In the morning turn over the chip and the chances are that Mr. Cutworm will be there taking his morning nap.

**I**HAVE been enjoying a visit from my mother. She left Wisconsin strawberries in blossom and found ours in full bearing. Much of their fruit has been injured by frost. They have had more

rain than we and, like us, are behind with their planting. A little tardiness there cuts a short season shorter.

**A**SALAD combination that gives a little variety to the diet is a mixture of shredded cabbage, banana and salad dressing. Perhaps this doesn't sound very inviting, but it meets with favor here.

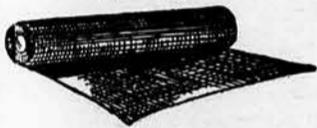
**I**F THERE are any strawberries left to eat, one may well try some of the pectin combinations in making jelly or jam. As these preparations demand very short cooking, the color and flavor of the fruit seem to be better maintained. The same is true of cherries. Even lacking the commercial pectin, the juices of the strawberry and cherry will be found very useful in making fruit lemonades or pudding sauces.

**T**HE shortcake season comes with strawberries and leaves with peaches. Instead of the sweetened cake that many trouble to make we like a simple rich biscuit. To make it, we sift 2 cups flour with ½ teaspoon soda, a little salt and 2 teaspoons baking powder. Then we make this into a thick batter with sour cream, spread it out with the spoon in a greased baking pan and place in a hot oven. It requires about 15 minutes to bake. The result is a light and rich shortcake. This is improved by a generous piece of butter spread on the hot cake. The crushed and sweetened fruit is added when served.

# Keep the Flies Out!

**H**EALTH and comfort both say keep the flies out, and it is really a simple matter if you take the proper precautions. Just think how much nicer your kitchen and dining room will be if there are no bothersome, disease spreading flies to worry you when you are at work over the stove or at the table.

## Are Your Screens "Fly-Tight"?



If your last year's screens are not entirely "fly tight," or if you did not have them on every window, go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and get a few lengths or a roll of wire screen. Good wire screening, properly cared for, will last many years. Paint up the old screens that you can use and see that your screen doors are tight and have good springs or automatic door closers to keep them shut. This will keep the flies out.

## Fly Sprays



Then to get rid of the flies already in the house, use a fly spray. Your "tag" store has several kinds, with sprayers, that will quickly and surely rid your house of bothersome insects, bringing you comfort and health.

## Do Your Doors Stay Closed?

If the youngsters sometimes forget to close the screen doors or are constantly slamming them, you can put on automatic door closers for a small cost that will shut them securely every time without banging.

Get your screen paint here, too.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



# As the Season Advances

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON



2804—Distinctly Summery Style. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.

2321—House Dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

3001—Another Version of the Sports Mode. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.

2335—Bloomer Dress for Tiny Tots. Sizes 2, 4 and 6 years.

3010—The Junior's Version of the Bolero Mode. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.

3024—It is Easy to Imagine This Model in a Dress of Voile, Print or Flowered Crepe. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.

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

**I**F SUMMER frocks are to conform to the latest style bulletins, they must be fashioned from feather-weight materials of soft hue, and built on natural, simple lines. Blue is the favorite color, it seems, and it is often combined in several shades.

Skirts of tailored models appear narrow but they have hidden plaits which are as popular as ever. The variety in plaiting is infinite, but it seldom is arranged all around. The skirt length is something to be determined before a full-length mirror, however, 2 inches below the knee is accepted as being in the best taste for short skirts.

Belts are decidedly "in" again. They are used not only on sport dresses but with those of sheer material, as well, and are fashioned of gold and silver or tinted leather, patent leather,

snakeskin and of wooden squares linked together, or of metal.

The square handkerchief is an accepted treatment of the neckline, especially for sport wear. It may be folded under the chin, one end thrown over the other, or tied at one side. A favorite is the Crepe de Chine scarf with painted design.

Altho small tailored hats of felt or straw or a combination of the two materials are smart for this season, it is welcome news that the flowered hat, either large or small, is with us. The crowns may be covered entirely with flowerets, or a band of flowers may grace the crown. Among the larger hats, those of horse hair with a velvet band and bow are often shown, and there is a place for the large fine milans and even the oldtime tuscan straws, the latter in close fitting styles.

No matter how fickle the style in shoes seems to be, there always is a variety of simple, comfortable shoes that are none-the-less good looking from which the woman who applies good sense to her clothing selections may choose. Shoes with medium heels of open-work leather in strapped, and laced models as well as pumps and in light neutral colors or black and white are always to be preferred to those of gay, multi-colored kid, in uncomfortable styles with heels that resemble nothing so much as stilts.

## Here's New Dance Music

New dance music? Yes—like the yellow fruit made popular in song—we have some. For the writers of popular music are ever busy, turning out wares for the fanciful public. Irving Berlin, who is deemed the most successful of these writers has two new contributions to offer—and both are good dance numbers. "What Does It Matter?" has been arranged as a waltz, and "Blue Skies" is a foxtrot.

Along with these we have "Hoosier Sweetheart," a foxtrot, "In a Little Spanish Town," a waltz, and "Rio Rita," a foxtrot.

And today, on every public ballroom floor you'll see the tango. This dance, given us by the Latin countries, is much more graceful and difficult than the foxtrot. Two beautiful new numbers are "Dream Tango," and "Tango Fate." If you intend having a home dance, these would be worth buying, as anyone who dances will enjoy them greatly.

"Tonight You Belong to Me" has proved its popularity both as a waltz and as a vocal number. Strange how some tunes catch the public fancy and we hear them on every side—for awhile, at least.

"Where Do You Work—a John?" and "I Love the College Girls" are also foxtrots that are much liked.

I'll be glad to tell you where to secure your dance music, on record, roll, or in sheet music form. Send self-ad-

dressed, stamped envelope to Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for reply.

## Women's Service Corner

Our Service Corner is conducted for the purpose of helping our readers solve their puzzling problems. The editor is glad to answer your questions concerning house-keeping, home making, entertaining, cooking, sewing, beauty, and so on. Send a self addressed, stamped envelope to the Women's Service Corner, Kansas Farmer and a personal reply will be given.

### Linoleum From Carpet

I have an old rug which is badly faded and worn. I have heard that there is some way to paint and varnish old rugs so that they can be used as linoleum. Could you send me the directions for painting my old rug?—Sadie J.

Thoroughly clean the rug or carpet to be painted. Use ¼ pound flaked glue to ½ gallon hot water, and stir until the glue is dissolved. Keep the solution warm and tack the rug to the floor, right side up, putting strips of paper under the edges to keep the glue from getting on the floor. With a whitewash brush, go all over the rug or carpet, taking care to wet every inch. When this is thoroughly dry, apply floor paint of any color desired. Let dry, then give carpet another coat. When this is dry designs may be stenciled on the border of the rug if desired. Rugs and carpets should be rolled not folded. The completed rug should be given a coat of wax.

# Foot Cut by Cultivator Disabled for Weeks

## We Paid \$258

With his foot caught by a sharp cultivator-shovel, Wilmer G. Bernd, New Richmond, Wis., was dragged and severely cut. The doctor fixed him up in a couple of months—yes. But it cost money. He had to hire extra help to finish cultivating. That took still more money.

BUT, he was ready. He was protected with a Woodmen Accident policy. It saved him \$258.

It is risky business to go without an accident policy. Especially on the farm. Farm work is hazardous. 1 farmer in 8 is injured every year. An injury is liable to come anytime, anywhere. It may cost hundreds of dollars. Can you afford to risk it when a Woodmen Accident policy costs only 2½¢ a day and protects up to \$1000?

**AGENTS**  
We want capable men over 21 for good territory. Write for facts.

## 2½¢ a day Protects You

Why let a bad injury put you in a hole? Woodmen Accident protection costs little, yet gives immense benefits. This wonderful farm policy has saved millions of dollars for policy holders. Every claim paid promptly. Get the facts. Mail the coupon—TODAY!

# Woodmen Accident Company of Lincoln, Nebr.

WOODMEN ACCIDENT CO.,  
Lincoln, Nebraska. B-69  
Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60.)

Name.....  
Occupation.....  
P. O.....  
State..... R. F. D.....

# EASY NOW TO KILL FLIES

**KILLS YOUR FLIES LIKE MAGIC—NOT A POISON—HARMLESS TO LIVE STOCK**

Flies cause you untold damages. They are the most dangerous and annoying pests that you have to contend with. Loss of Live Stock, lowers your production and the spreading of disease has made this menace the object of study by the world's leading scientists.



Now, the Burton Laboratories have perfected a simple home prescription, easily prepared at home by which you can kill and rid your livestock, house and barn of all these pests, almost instantly and with no trouble at all. It is fatal to flies of all kinds and similar pests, such as chiggers, mosquitoes and moths.

This new discovery is not a poison, tho it kills insect pests like magic, farm animals and human beings are not affected by it at all. This prescription is so powerful as a repellent that flies will not remain on stock or in building where it has been used. It is particularly valuable for cattle and horses.

So confident are we that our discovery will quickly rid your entire place of the pests that we offer to send any reader of this paper a full size \$2.00 prescription for only \$1.00. With this as a base you can mix at home enough prescription to last an entire season, and be free from these pests.

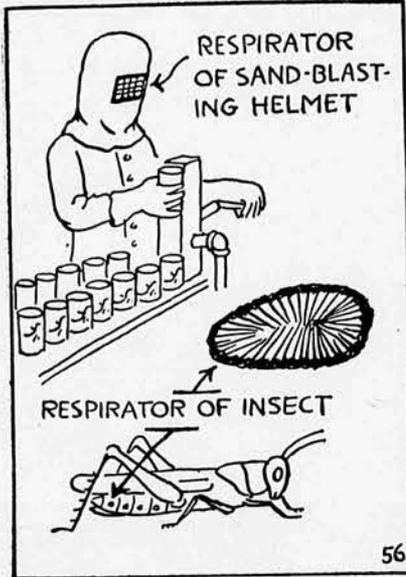
You need send no money—just your name and address to Burton Laboratories, Box D, Kaw Station, Kansas City, Kansas, and the prescription will be mailed at once. Pay the postman \$1.00 and a few cents postage. If you send \$1.00 with your name we pay the postage. Mix, and use according to the simple directions. If, at the end of thirty minutes you do not find the insect pests have vanished the prescription costs you nothing. This offer is guaranteed in every way, and will solve your fly problem, **WRITE TODAY.**

### Remove Hog Worms in 24 Hours

Hick's Red Devil Capsules are guaranteed to remove worms from hogs in 24 hours. Simple, Easy, Safe. Sure. 100 Red Capsules with Complete Set of Instruments and Instructions, \$4.00. Extra Capsules, \$4.00 per hundred. Chas. M. Hick & Co. Dept. 245-HW, 1018 S. Wabash, Chicago

# Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls

## Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



Nature's Respirators

Modern industry has developed a number of trades in which the workmen must be constantly exposed to flying particles of dust. Sand-blasting, the process used to etch patterns on decorated glass tumblers, is one of these. A stream of fine sand is driven by compressed air against the tumbler, thru the openings of a stencil pattern, and much flying sand and glass powder results.

If the operator breathed this constantly, the irritation would soon result in lung trouble. He is therefore provided with a mask, or respirator, which strains out the solid particles from the air by means of a fine metal mesh, so that they will not be inhaled by the worker. One might think that this invention would be unnecessary in Nature, yet almost every insect is provided with a device that is very similar.

Many people do not know that bees, ants, butterflies, beetles—all insects—do not breathe thru their mouths at all. Their air is inhaled and exhaled directly thru the sides of their bodies, by means of a row of openings called

spiracles. Nature's respirators are the screens of minute hairs that protect these openings from the entrance of dust. If they were not provided, an insect's entire breathing apparatus would soon become clogged and useless.

### Half Square Puzzle

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

1. A test; 2. A small, stunted animal;
3. A fluid for writing; 4. A preposition;
5. Stands for fifty.

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.

### Rides Horseback to School

I am 11 years old and in the fourth grade. I go to Palmer Valley school. My teacher's name is Miss Gardner. I

have three sisters and two brothers. Their names are Ruth, Helen, Grace, Martin and Howard. One of my sisters is married. For pets I have a dog named Jack, a cow named Pet, a pony named Mickey. We are 7 miles from the nearest town. Grace and I ride Mickey 2 miles to school.  
Cope, Colo. Lois Swanson.

### Try to Guess These

Why is the letter P like a Roman Emperor? Because it's Nero (near O.)  
What departed statesmen cannot be said to have gone to dust? Henry Clay.

What magnificent buildings are there on which no one is willing to accept a mortgage? Air castles.

How can you remove A from the alphabet? B-head it.

How do bees dispose of their honey? They put it in combs and sell (cell) it.

What is it that has four legs and only one foot? A bedstead.

What is an eaves-dropper? The icicle.

Why is a buckwheat-cake like a caterpillar? Because it makes the butterfly.

## Rosie and Teddy Are Pets

This is Helen Marguerite Galloway who lives out in Trego county near Wakeeney. One day not so long ago a man who writes for newspapers stopped at her house to talk with her father about Hereford cattle. He



talked a long time and before he knew it the clock's hands pointed to noon. Helen's father invited the visitor to stay for dinner and he did.

After everyone had finished eating, Helen sang two songs she was to give on a program. They were pretty songs and Helen has a good voice for a girl who is almost 6 years old. After that she told all about her pets. In the picture you can see Helen's pet cat, whose name is Rosie, and her dog, Teddy. They are just awfully friendly. They will drink milk out of the same dish and not quarrel a single bit. Rosie doesn't spit at Teddy and Teddy never snaps at Rosie. Maybe they are real friendly because Helen Marguerite has taught them to be that way.

Helen also has a dandy pony whose name is Ranger. Now doesn't that sound like a fine name? It makes a person think the pony can run rapidly for many miles without getting so very tired. Pets certainly are nice to have and they always will think a very great deal of you if you treat them kindly like Helen treats her animal playmates. Helen's eyes sparkled when she told the newspaper man that she would be old enough to go to school next year.

Why should a colt avoid exposure? Because it might take cold and become a little horse (hoarse.)  
When can you carry water in a sieve? When it is frozen.

### What else besides Flannel shrinks from washing?



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to the puzzle. Send your answer to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My teacher's name is Miss Burgmeier. For pets I have a pony named Lucy and a dog named Buster. I have two brothers named Robert and George and a sister named Alice.  
Caldwell, Kan. Edwin Bruce.



The Hoovers—Oh, Yeh! Dotty Has More Than One Dog!

### The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 17)

tax on the Sally Sims. On a day when the skies were ugly and the wind was freshening, they sighted a lone bull whale, and the mate and Willis Cox lowered for him while the ship worked up-wind toward where the creature lay. The boats, rowing, distanced the bark; the mate struck the whale, and the creature fluked the boat so its planks opened and it sank till it was barely awash, and dipped the men in water to their necks. Silva, the mate's harpooner, cut the line and let the whale run free; and a moment later Willis Cox's boat got fast when Loum pitched his great harpoon over 30 feet of water as the whale went down.

#### When the Big Bull Ran

The big bull began to run headlong, and the men in Willis's boat balanced on the sides for a "Nantucket sleigh-ride." The whale ran straight away, tirelessly that they could not haul up on the line. The weather thickened behind them and hid the Sally as she stopped to pick up the mate and his wrecked boat. Then a squall struck, and night came swiftly down.

When Willis saw it was hopeless to think of killing the whale he cut the line. It was then full dark and blowing. Some rain fell, but the flying squame that the wind clipped from the wave-tops kept the boat a quarter full of sea water, no matter how desperately they bailed. Toward midnight, the thirsty men wished to drink.

A whale-boat is always provisioned against the emergency of being cast adrift. Biscuits and water are stored in the lantern-keg, with matches and whatever else may be needful. The water is replenished now and then that it may be fresh.

But when Willis opened the lantern-keg, he found the water half gone, and so brackish that it was unfit to drink; a condition directly to be attributed to the weakening of discipline aboard the Sally. It was a serious matter, as they knew all too well when the next day dawned bright and hot, with the bark nowhere to be seen. Their thirst increased tormentingly; and on the third day, when the searching Sally found them, two men were dead in the boat, and the other four were in little better case.

Willis had worked his boat toward an island northwest of the position where he lost the Sally; Dan'l Tobey had guessed what Willis would do and had persuaded Noll to cruise that way. When they picked up the half-dead men, Noll decided to touch at the island for food and fresh water; and they raised it in mid-morning of the second day.

They had seen other lands since the cruise began; but these other lands had been rocky and inhospitable—the harsh tops, for the most part, of mountains that rose from the depths to break the surface of the sea. Men cowered on them, clinging like goats in the crannies of the rocks; but they were not inviting.

This island was different. When Faith, coming on deck at the cry, saw blue-green against the horizon, she caught her breath at the beauty of it; and while the Sally worked closer, she watched with wide eyes and leaping pulses. She felt, vaguely, that it was the portal of a new world; it was lovely, inviting, pleasant. She was suddenly sick of the harsh salt of the sea, sick of the stinking ship. She wanted soft earth beneath her feet, trees above her head, flowers within reach of her hand.

This island was fair and smiling; it seemed to promise her all the things she most desired. She sought Noll Wing. "Are you going ashore, Noll?" she asked.

He was in one of his slothful moods, half asleep in the after cabin; and he shook his great head.

"No. Mates will get what we need. We'll be away by night."

She hesitated.

"I want to go ashore," she said.

"Won't you go with me?"

"You can go," he agreed readily enough. "Nobody there but some black men—and maybe a few whites on the beach. Nothing to see."

"There's land," she told him smiling; "trees, and flowers. Do come!"

"You go along. I'm—tired, today."

"I'd like it so much more if you came with me!"

He frowned at her, impatient at her insistence.

"Stop the talk," he told her harshly. "I'm not going. Go if you want to; but be still about it. Let a man rest. I'm tired, Faith. I'm getting old."

#### "You are Responsible"

"You ought to look after getting the stuff for the ship," she reminded him.

"After all, you are responsible for her."

"Mr. Ham will do better than me," he said. "Go along."

She went out, reluctantly, and sought the mate. His boat and James Tichel's were to go ashore, leaving Dan'l in charge of the ship. He grinned cheerfully at Faith's request, and bade his men rig a stool to lower her into the boat. Faith protested laughingly.

"I can jump down as well as a man," she said; and he nodded assent and forgot her.

She was in his boat when they put off presently. She sat astern, while Mr. Ham stood above her, his legs spread to steady himself against the movement of the boat, his weight on the long steering-oar that he always preferred to the tiller. The Sally had dropped anchor a mile offshore, and canoes were already spinning out to her.

The island spread before them, green and sparkling in the sun; and the

white beach shone like silver. It was more than a coral island. There were two hills, a mile or so inland; and the whitewashed huts of a considerable village shone against the trees. The canoes met them, swirled about them; the black folk shouted and clamored and stared. Mr. Ham waved to them, talked to them in a queer and outlandish mixture of tongues; bade them go on to the Sally.

"Mr. Tobey'll buy what they've got," he told Faith, as the whale-boat drove ahead for the shore.

James Tichel's boat was well astern of them, dragging a raft of floating casks which would be filled with water and towed out to the Sally. He was still far from shore when they drove up on the beach; and the men jumped out into the shallow water and dragged the boat higher, so that Faith, picking her way over the thwarts, could step ashore dry-shod from the bow. Her feet left scarce a mark upon the hard, white sand.

Mr. Ham said to her:

"You come up to the trees; you can be cool there while we're at our business."

But Faith shook her head.

"I'm going to take a walk," she said.

"I want to get into the woods. How long will you be here?"

He hesitated dubiously.

"Guess it's all right if you do," he decided. "The natives are friendly. Most of 'em talk English, in a way. Go ahead."

"How long have I?" Faith asked again.

He said they would be ashore an hour, perhaps more.

"No matter, anyway," he told her. "Stay as long as you like. Do you want I should send a man with you?"

Faith told him she was not afraid. He grinned. She turned southward along the beach, away from the huddled village. The smooth sand was so firm that it jarred her feet, and she moved up into the shade of the trees, and followed them for a space, eyes probing into the tangle beyond them, lips smiling, every sense drinking in the smells of the land. When she came to a path that led into the jungle-like undergrowth, she hesitated, then turned in.

Within twenty steps the bush closed about her, shutting away all sight of the sea. For a little while she could hear the long rollers pounding on the beach; then that sound, too, became indistinct and dim. It was drowned in the thousand tiny noises all about her—bird-notes, crackling of twigs, stirring of furry things. Once a little creature of a sort she had never seen

(Continued on Page 25)

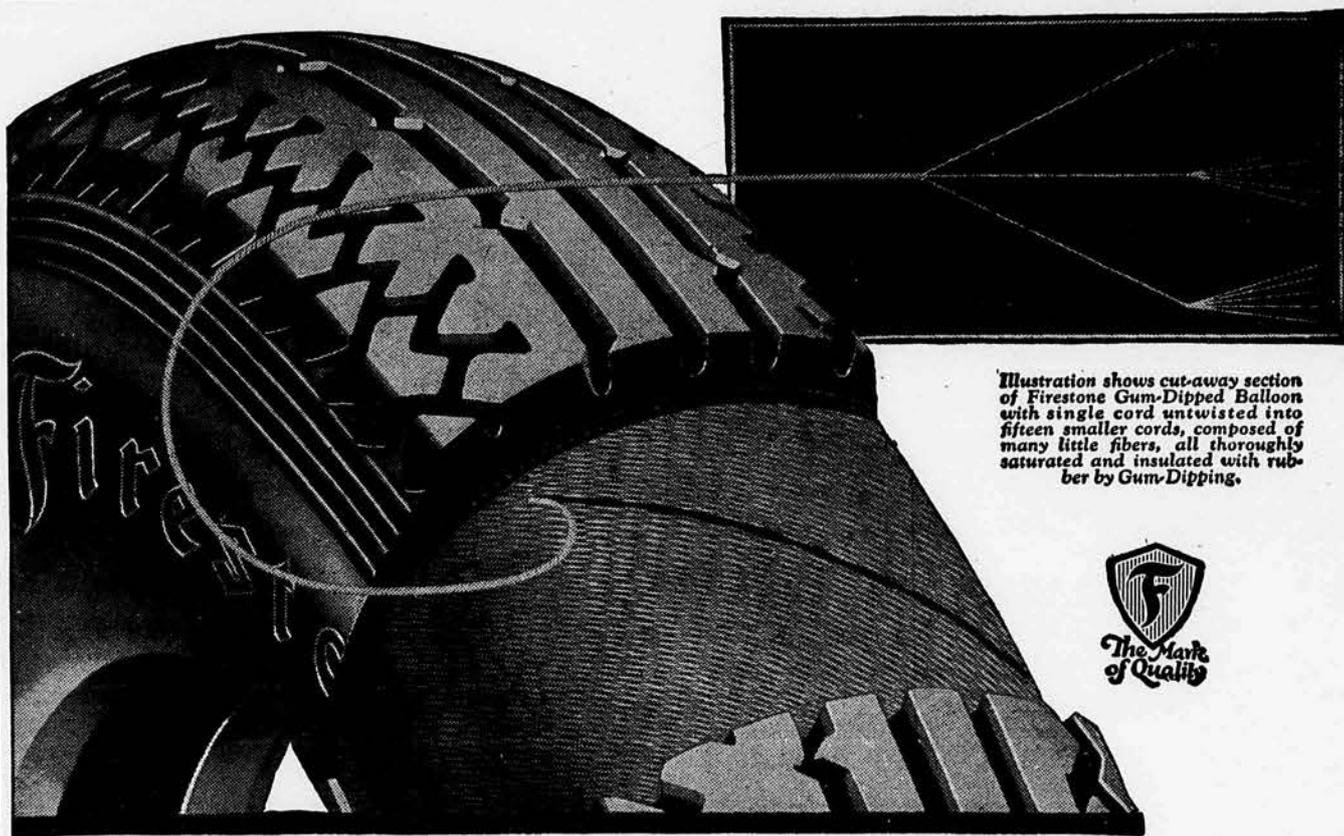


Illustration shows cut-away section of Firestone Gum-Dipped Balloon with single cord untwisted into fifteen smaller cords, composed of many little fibers, all thoroughly saturated and insulated with rubber by Gum-Dipping.



# Why Firestone

## Dips the Cords of the Carcass in a Rubber Solution

In the old Fabric Tire, internal friction was excessive, and mileage low, the square-woven construction of the fabric being impossible to insulate with rubber.

Then came the Cord Tire, with cords in each ply laid parallel—no interwoven cross-threads—permitting much greater insulation of the cords, one from another. This materially reduced friction and more than doubled tire mileage. But the small cords were not insulated with rubber and destructive friction within the cord was not overcome. After much research Firestone chemists found a method of insulating every fiber of every cord with rubber—and called it "Gum-Dipping." By this process the cords of the carcass are dipped in a rubber solution which penetrates to the innermost fibers. Gum-Dipping made the Balloon Tire practical and established a new standard of tire mileage.

Call on the Firestone Dealer today. Let him save you money and serve you better.

**MOST MILES PER DOLLAR**

**AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER** *Harvey Firestone*

# Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

## The Mysterious Barred Room

THRILLING to the call of adventure and not desiring to give his parents additional cause for worry, Hal Brown had confided only to Beth what he had found in the secret passageway leading from the Lone Oak home basement. In Beth's hand lay a golden coin, tarnished with age, and stamped with a seal unknown to either girl or boy. "It's a Spanish coin," whispered Beth, "hundreds of years old! Who knows, Hal, the old Captain's treasure may be hidden right here in this house?"

"Yes, or this coin may only be a pocket piece someone has dropped!" answered Hal. "But something was carried thru that tunnel, and if anything was left in this house they'll be back after it. I'm going to build up that basement wall and put a strong padlock on the inside door. Maybe Black Neb still is in the neighborhood. I'll bet Jack Miller could tell us a lot if he would."

"He'll tell before he'd let any harm come to us," replied Beth with conviction. "But there's no time now to be hunting treasure. I'm sure the rooms above haven't been cleaned for ages. The old Captain certainly must have been fond of dirt. Keep the coin safe, Hal, and we'll ask Juanita something about its history. She's Spanish, you know."

"Not on your life!" said Hal, emphatically. "Someway, Sis, I've a hunch that these foreign folks are mixed up in the deal. Just a hunch, but let's hoe our own row and tell nobody. Mum's the word. And now let's get after that cleaning job."

Dust covered floors and loosened paper hanging from walls and ceilings made Mother Brown exclaim bitterly over neglect of the former inhabitants. But the rooms were spacious, the view of distant mountains beautiful. Soap, water and new papering soon would bring transformation. As Mother Brown and Beth worked busily Hal set about removing steel bars from windows. "Looks like a prison," observed Mary as she watched Hal at work. "S'pose anyone ever was shut in here, Mom?"

Mother Brown had come outdoors to note the effect with the bars removed. Soon the old home would be an ordinary big farm house. "I don't think so, dear," she replied to Mary's question. "Anyway, we have no reason to shut anyone in or bar anyone out. But there's a locked door leading to a little room, Hal, that we want to clean. Please come and open it for us."

"Comin', Mom," answered Hal cheerily, and soon he was at work on the locked door. When finally it swung open a strange spectacle was presented which brought a yell from Hal's lips. Soon all the family was gathered to peer curiously at an inner steel-barred door and peering thru the bars it could be seen that the walls were steel lined and back in one corner, its door swung open, was an immense safe built into

the wall. "More mystery, dad," cried Hal. "Here's a place where Sis can keep her diamonds, Mom the family plate and you old Moll's prize colt. Now, how are we going to open this blamed steel door? No key in the lot that will fit this lock?"

"No hurry, son," advised Father Brown. "We don't need the room and I'll find out from Mr. Boggs if he knew anything about it or had any key. After all it's no more to be wondered at than barred windows, a tree watch tower or a mysterious concealed tunnel. Let's go on with the work."

The children clamored that the barred door be opened, but Mother Brown stood silently, an unknown fear gripping her heart. Did something sinister and dangerous still menace this strange house of mystery? Or, as their Spanish neighbor had suggested, had the old Captain been merely an insane man driven to madness by recollection of some tragedy in his life? Were they to be happy occupants of the House of the Lone Oak or would that shadowy something which had made it a place accursed and shunned wreck their lives? Only the future held answer. A cloud passing over the sun left the room in shadow, and Hal hastened outdoors to resume his interrupted work.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

## Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

I do not know just why such meetings are called cottage prayer meetings, unless it is that they began back in England among the poorer classes, where they live in cottages. But you know what is meant: a meeting for Bible reading, prayer and song in a private house. Very ancient and honorable, such meetings are. The first Christian meetings were held in private homes. Mark's mother's home was such a church, (Acts 12:12); so was the home of Philemon—"the church in thy house"; the same was true of Priscilla and Aquila (I Cor. 16:19. And when Peter "preached" in the home of Cornelius, it was really a house prayer-meeting.

The story of how Peter was led to Cornelius and how Cornelius was led to Peter is one of the fine stories of the New Testament. Someone has said that the Spirit of God works like a pair of scissors, each blade working toward the other. It was so here, anyway. Cornelius was a centurion in the Roman army; that is, he was a captain commanding 100 men. One day, being a religious man, he was in prayer, and saw a vision in which he was told to send servants to Joppa, about 40 miles away, to get Simon Peter to come to Caesarea. At the same hour Peter was in Joppa, and he saw a vision, but altogether different from Cornelius'. He saw a large blanket let down from the sky, filled with all kinds of beasts, and

was bidden to kill and eat. He shrank from this, being an orthodox Jew, and said he had never eaten anything common or unclean. The divine voice said, "What God has cleansed you must not call common." This took place three times, when Peter awoke. Just then the servants from Cornelius appeared at the door, and requested him to come to Caesarea, at once, to see the centurion on an important matter. Something within him told him to go with them, and have no fear. He went promptly.

Arriving the next day, Cornelius told him of his vision, and Peter told Cornelius of his vision. It is plain that this Gentile family are called to be Christians as fully as any of the Jews. (Almost all the first Christians were Jews.) And as Peter is conducting this cottage prayer meeting he is convinced that these members of Cornelius's family should be baptized, which was accordingly done. How simple and unstrained it all is, and how effective. Peter was called to task for doing this. His fellow Christians in Jerusalem said to him, "You not only preached to this Gentile family, but you actually ate with them!" That was awful. Eat with those miserable Gentiles! But they had much to learn, yet. And when Peter rehearses what he has done, they begin to see the light. Gentiles can be Christians!

Are modern Christians always as willing to get a new idea? I remember how the press scored a convention of young people, two years ago. I sat in the balcony and saw the whole thing. These college students were from every part of the country, almost every state being represented. A small number of negro students were present, from colored colleges. These students were housed across the city in "nigger town," and when noon came they had to travel across the city to restaurants in that part of the city, as only there were they admitted to a restaurant. The young people had been discussing international relations, and the effort to effect a square deal for all races. Suddenly it occurred to someone that here was an opportunity to practice what they had been preaching. A motion was made, and quickly passed, that the several hundred delegates would patronize no cafe or cafeteria where their negro friends could not go with them. A few minutes later I went into the largest cafeteria in the city, and there negro and white alike were being served.

Note how simply and in what human terms Jesus is described—"Jesus of Nazareth, how God anointed him with the Holy Spirit and with power; who went about doing good, and healing all that were oppressed of the devil; for God was with him." That is the kind of a Jesus they believed in, and it is the kind the world hungers for now—a real Jesus, a human and sympathetic Jesus, who makes us believe in God as a Father. That is the Jesus of the New Testament.

Again Peter, as last week, comes back to the fact that he and his colleagues are witnesses of the life of Christ. That is the note which wins the respect and the devotion of men and women—a religion that is certain, that you and I and all ordinary folks can experience for ourselves. What they taught about Jesus was simple, in those days. It was that he was the promised Messiah, that he died and rose again. They staked everything on the fact that He rose from the dead. They hazarded their lives on that. Without that, they said, there is not much hope. We want a future that is full of joy and beauty.

The future is not emphasized so much as it used to be, but we are coming back to it. We have been so busy with our inventions here in America, running our new automobiles and listening over our radios, that we have dulled the ear for the music of the next world. But interest in that is awakening.

International lesson for June 5—Peter Preaching to Gentiles, Acts 10:34-48. Golden Text, Romans 10:12.

## Now Silk From Cornstalks

Here's hope for the husbands who have been spending an alarming share of their income for their wives' silk hose, silk dresses and silk lingerie. Silk is going to be made from cornstalks, and promises to become as cheap as calico. Experts who are backing the newly invented process say there are enough cornstalks in one corn state alone to make silk stockings for every feminine foot in the world.



Here is More Mystery in the Offing. What is the Real Significance of the Strange and Old Spanish Coin Hal Showed Beth?

# MORE Dependable

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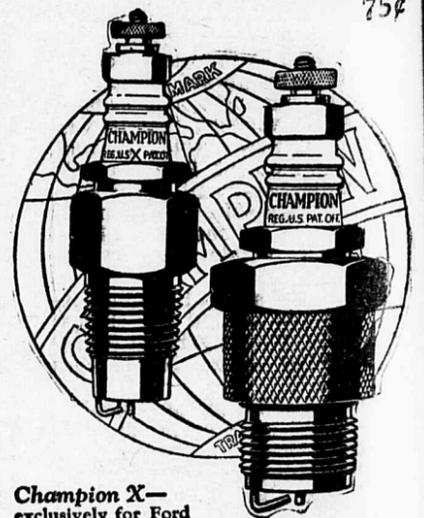
The enthusiasm for Champion—the better spark plug—on the farm lies in its absolute dependability.

Two out of three farm owners always buy Champions for trucks, tractors and stationary engines as well as for their personal cars for the very same reasons that two out of three motorists, the world over, give Champion the preference.

For full efficiency, dependability, long life and greater economy you will find Champion fully deserving of its world-wide reputation—the better spark plug.

Car manufacturers recommend, and hundreds of thousands of motorists are changing spark plugs every 10,000 miles to insure better and more economical car operation. This is true, even of Champions, in spite of their world-wide reputation for remarkably long life.

Champion—  
for trucks,  
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packed in the  
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exclusively for Ford  
cars, trucks and tractor—  
packed in the  
Red Box  
60¢

# CHAMPION

Spark Plugs  
TOLEDO, OHIO

### The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 23)

before, yet not unlike the familiar and universal rabbit, hopped out of her path in a flurry of excitement.

She heard, presently, another sound ahead of her—a sound of running, falling water; and when she pressed on eagerly, she came out upon the bank of a clear stream that dropped in bright cascades from one deep, cool pool to another. She guessed this stream must come down between the hills she had seen from the ship. It was what she had unwittingly longed for during the months aboard the Sally. It was cool and clear and gay and chuckling; the sea was always so turbulent and harsh.

She followed the path that ran up the northern bank of the stream, and each new pool seemed more inviting than the last. She wanted to wade into them, to feel the water on her shoulders and her throat and her arms. Her smooth skin had revolted endlessly against the bite of the salt water in which she bathed aboard the Sally; it yearned for this cool, crystal flood.

#### A Well-Beaten Trail

She put aside her desire. The path she was following was a well-beaten trail. People must use it. They might come this way at any time. She wished, wistfully, that she might be sure no one would come; and so wishing, she pressed on, each new pool among the rocks wooing her afresh, and urging her to its cool embrace.

She heard, in the wood ahead of her, an increasing clamor of falling water, and guessed there might be a cascade there of larger proportions than she had yet seen. The path left the stream for a little, winding to round a tangle of thicker underbrush; and she hurried around this tangle, her eyes hungry to see the tumbling water she could hear.

Hurrying thus, she came out suddenly upon the lip of the pool. It was broad and dark and deep; its upper end walled by a sheet of plunging water that fell in a mirror-like veil and churned the pool to misty foam. Her eyes drank eagerly; they swung around the banks. And then she caught her breath, and shrank back a little, and pressed her hand to her throat.

Upon a rock, not fifty feet from her, his back half turned as he poised to dive, there stood a man—a white man, for all the skin of his whole body was golden brown from long exposure to the open air. He poised there like some wood-god. Faith had a strange feeling that she had blundered into a secret temple of the woods; that this was the temple's deity. She smiled faintly at her own fancy.

God has made nothing more beautiful than the human body, whether it be man's or woman's. Faith thought, in the instant that she watched, that this bronzed man of the woods was the most beautiful thing she had ever seen. She had no sense of shame in watching him; she had only joy in the sheer beauty of him, golden-brown against the green.

And when, even as she first saw him, he leaped and swung, smooth and straight, high thru the air, and turned with arms like arrows to pierce the bosom of the pool, she gasped a little as one gasps on coming suddenly out upon a mountain-top, with the world outspread below.

Then he was gone, with scarce a sound. She saw for an instant the golden flash of him in the pool's depths.

His brown head broke the water, far across the way. He shook back his hair and passed his hands across his face to clear his eyes. His eyes opened. His eyes opened, and he saw her standing there.

#### "I'm in Luck"

There were seconds on end that they remained thus, each held by the other's gaze. Faith could not, for her life, have stirred. The spell of the place was upon her.

The man, for all his astonishment, was the first to find his tongue. He called softly across the water:

"Good morning, woman!"

His voice was so gentle, and at the same time so gay, that Faith was not alarmed. She smiled.

"It's afternoon," she said. "Good afternoon—man!"

When Faith answered him, the man's face broke into smiles.

"If you're so familiar with the habits of the sun, you must be a real woman and not a dream at all," he told her laughingly. "I'm awake, am I not?"

"I should think you would be," said Faith. "That water must be cold enough to wake any one."

He shook his head. "No, indeed. Just pleasantly cool. Dip your hand in it."

Something led her to obey him. She bent by the pool's sandy brink and dabbled her fingers, while the man, a hundred feet away at the very foot of the waterfall, held his place with the effortless ease of an accustomed swimmer, and watched her.

"Wasn't I right?" he challenged.

She nodded.

"It's delicious!"

"Your being here means that a ship is in, of course," he said quickly.

"Yes."

"What ship?"

"The Sally Sims—whaler."

"The Sally! I know the Sally," the man cried. "Is Noll Wing still captain?"

"Of course."

His eyes were thoughtful.

"I'm in luck, woman," he said.

"Listen. Will you do a thing for me?"

"What do you want me to do?"

"I've a sort of a home, up on the hill above us here; an observatory. I've been waiting four months for a ship to come along, keeping a lookout from

the top there. Missed the Sally somehow. Must have come in sight after I came down."

"We made the island a little before noon," she said.

"Ah, I was in my boudoir then. I want to ship on the Sally. Does she need men?"

Her eyes clouded thoughtfully.

"I—think so," she said. "They lost two, three days ago."

"What was it?" he asked quickly. "Fighting whale?"

She shook her head.

"Boat got lost, and they were short of water. The jug wasn't fresh filled."

The man whistled softly.

"That doesn't sound like one of Noll Wing's boats," he said. "Noll is a stickler on those things."

Faith bowed her head, tracing a pattern in the sand with her forefinger. She said nothing.

"How long before they sail?" the man asked.

"They're going to wait for me," she said.

His eyes lighted and he chuckled.

"Good! Now listen. If you'll be so kind as to turn your back—you see I've been running wild here for the past few months, and my clothes are all up at my place. I'll trot up there and get them, and come back here. Got a few things I don't want to leave." She had turned away, and she heard the water stir as he raced for the shore and landed.

"I'm going now," he called.

"How long will you be?"

"Not over an hour."

"I'm afraid some one may come along this path. Will they? Should I hide from them?"

He laughed.

"Bless you, this is my private path; it's officially taboo to the natives, by special arrangement with the old witch-doctor who runs their affairs. There won't be a soul along. I'll be back in an hour."

"I'll wait," she agreed softly.

There was a light of mischief in her eyes. Still standing with her face down-stream, she heard his bare feet pad the earth of the path for a moment before the sound was lost in the laughing of the waterfall. A moment later came his shout:

"I'm gone!"

She sat down quickly on the sand, smiling to herself, sure of what she wished to do. She slipped off her shoes and stockings with quick fingers. She gathered her skirts high, and stepped with one foot and then another into the pleasant waters of the pool. They rippled around her ankles; she went deeper. The waters played above her knees, while she balanced precariously in the swirling current and gathered her skirts higher.

The water was soothing as heaven itself, after the salt; but she was not satisfied with merely wading. She stood for a little, listening, gathering courage, striving to pierce the shadows

(Continued on Page 29)

On June 22, 1926, I purchased a 15-30 h. p. McCormick-Deering Tractor and a 28" x 46" McCormick-Deering Steel Thresher.

I have found this to be about as good an investment as I have ever made. I threshed 15,000 bushels of wheat in twelve days and did a better job than any other machine in my community. My cost was 60c per hundred, including lubrication and fuel. This record speaks for itself.

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Built in Three Sizes:  
20 x 32      22 x 38  
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## Famous for Fast, Clean Threshing

**OWNERS** tell us that the threshing capacity of these all-steel McCormick-Deerings is far beyond their expectations and that people for whom they have threshed have been much surprised at the ease and cleanness with which the work has been done. Elevator owners in many localities tell us that the cleanest grain that comes to them is that threshed by McCormick-Deering threshers. Owners have received extra premiums for high quality of grain coming from the machine and the grain has often been used for seed directly from the thresher without additional cleaning.

Among the features that have made McCormick-Deering threshers popular are the following: **Ball-bearing cylinder**, which relieves the owner of frequent oiling and the customary watchful care which a plain-bearing cylinder requires. **Roller-bearing stacker fan**, which reduces the power required to operate the machine and cuts

down the excess bearing wear at this point. **Steel frame and siding with special reinforcements** at many points, making a practically fire-proof and rust-proof machine and maintaining perfect alignment of shaft through years of use. **Four-section straw rack**, the most thorough separating straw rack ever produced. **Highly efficient shoe with sieves adjustable from outside of the machine without stopping.** **Powerful stacker fan with fan housing on the outside of the machine**, giving a clear passage to chaff and preventing loading of the sieves.

The many McCormick-Deering thresher features can be only briefly touched upon here. Why not visit your nearest McCormick-Deering dealer and let him explain the machine fully to you? If he does not have a sample on his floor he will take you to the nearest branch house, where a sample machine will be on display. Complete catalog sent upon request.

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OF AMERICA  
606 So. Michigan Ave. (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

# McCormick-Deering

## STEEL THRESHERS

with the Worry-Proof Bearings



# Protective Service



O.C. THOMPSON  
MANAGER

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

## Foot Prints and Lost Shipping Tag Land Chicken Thieves in Penitentiary

A SMALL shipping tag lost from a sack and a few foot prints were the only clues Sheriff J. C. Young of Miami county had when he started out at 6 a. m., April 25, to capture the thieves who stole Charles and Elizabeth Knoche's chickens. But within 24 hours Sheriff Young had captured three men who confessed to the theft. Orin Gardner, 29 years old, and John Stamback, 27 years old, of Osawatomie pleaded guilty to their part in the theft and were sentenced to one to five years in the Kansas State Penitentiary by Judge G. A. Roberds of the Miami county district court. William Martin, 17 years old, who lives south of Osawatomie, is out on bond. His hearing will come up at the next term of the Miami county district court.

The Protective Service has paid the \$50 reward in this case. Sheriff Young received half the reward, \$25, and Oak Grove Lodge No. 249 Anti-Horse Thief Association, whose members took part in the capture and conviction of the thieves, received \$25.

This case shows the importance of promptly reporting a theft and how even the smallest clues can be used to capture thieves. Monday morning, April 25, Elizabeth Knoche who lives with her brother, Charles, and their mother on their farm south of Paola, went out to look after her flock of 190 Rhode Island Reds. She noticed foot prints leading across a piece of freshly plowed ground to the chicken houses. She believed someone had been after their poultry during the night so began looking for other evidence. Miss Knoche discovered a trail leading away from the chicken houses thru a small wheat field. She followed this trail. It led across the wheat field to the road, about 40 rods away. There she found where someone had climbed down a small embankment at the roadside. At this point she discovered more foot prints, a few red chicken feathers, a small shipping tag and evidence that a car had been parked there.

### Notify Sheriff At Once

Miss Knoche returned to the house and told Charles and her mother of the evidence of chicken thieves she had discovered. They telephoned Sheriff Young and members of the Oak Grove Anti-Horse Thief Association at once. Within a few minutes Sheriff Young and about eight members of the association were at the Knoche home. They carefully examined the tracks left by the thieves and found that one of the tracks was made by a man wearing a shoe with a part of the sole torn off. The tag Miss Knoche had found was from a chemical company and bore the address of the Osawatomie waterworks. It was also learned that a strange red touring car had been seen going slowly past the Knoche home late the night before.

Sheriff Young delegated members of the Anti-Horse Thief Association to check up on the red touring car while he went to Osawatomie to work on the shipping tag clue. Several people were found who had seen the red touring car in the neighborhood of the Knoche home the night of the robbery.

When Sheriff Young called at the Osawatomie waterworks plant he learned the tag was one that had been used on a bag of chemicals received by the waterworks company. The country around Osawatomie was flooded at that time and many people who had been driven from their homes by the high waters in the flooded areas had been sleeping at the waterworks plant.

An employe of the waterworks company told Sheriff Young he had seen a young man carrying sacks away from the plant a day or two before the robbery. Sheriff Young took the description of the young man, and began searching for him in Osawatomie. He soon arrested William Martin, who sternly denied any connection with the robbery. Sheriff Young examined the soles of Martin's shoes. The sole of one shoe was torn. It made a peculiar track, similar to the track seen in the soft plowed ground near the Knoche chicken houses. Martin was taken to the scene of the robbery and his shoe was removed and placed in the track. It fitted exactly. When Martin again walked across the plowed ground, at the request of Sheriff Young, the tracks made by him resembled the tracks that had been made in the plowed ground by one of the thieves. "You are guilty of stealing Knoche's chickens," Sheriff Young told Martin, "so you might just as well tell all you know about it for I am going to take you to jail." It is said Martin then confessed and told Sheriff Young that Orin Gardner, John Stamback and two other young men were with him. He said they used a red touring car and had taken 14 chickens, which they sold early Monday morning to Jack Reeves, a Paola poultry dealer.

As soon as he had Martin's confession Sheriff Young and members of the Oak Grove Anti-Horse Thief Association started out to find the men Martin had implicated. They went to a house near Osawatomie where they found John Stamback. After placing him under arrest they asked him whether he knew where they could find the other men named by Martin. Stamback said he had not seen them, but the officers decided to make a thoro search of the house. They soon found Gardner hiding in the house under a bed.

Stamback and Gardner denied they had any part in the robbery but when told of Martin's confession they too confessed and repeated the story told by Martin. The other two men implicated by the confessions of Martin,

Gardner and Stamback escaped, but it is believed they soon will be caught and given an opportunity to tell what they know about the Knoche chicken robbery.

Stamback, Gardner and Martin were taken before Judge Roberds at Paola, April 29. Gardner and Stamback pleaded guilty, and were given sentences of one to five years in the Kansas State Penitentiary. It is said Martin wanted to plead guilty, but on account of his age and other conditions in the case, Judge Roberds continued his case until the next term of court and released him on bond.

It is said this is the first time young Martin has been in trouble. He came to Osawatomie on business a few days before the robbery, but the high waters prevented him from returning home. Martin is said to have told Sheriff Young that while in Osawatomie he met Stamback, Gardner and the other two men and they induced him to go with them to steal chickens. A man has reached a pretty low stage in life when he turns to chicken stealing, but any man who induces a 17-year-old boy to turn to chicken stealing is just about as low as a human can be.

Sheriff Young is serving his first term. He is to be congratulated upon the excellent work he did in this case. No officer could have done better.

*O.C. Thompson*

### Electric Committee Meets

Within a year the Kansas Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture will have definite figures to use as a guide in making extensions to the rural field. This statement was made at the conference of the committee at Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, May 27. Power companies have been feeling their way in rural electricity because they have no precedents upon which to base their work. More than a year ago the committee established a rural laboratory in the vicinity of Larned in co-operation with nine farmers who already were supplied with electric service. Studies were instituted on costs, wiring, energy consumption, equipment, rates, installations and various other phases of the problem.

H. S. Henrichs, engineer in charge of the field laboratory, consumed most of the day in making a progress report on the various projects under study. The findings, he pointed out, were not conclusive, but merely indicative of what might be expected from studies extended over longer periods. He believes that the preliminary work done during the last 18 months will be productive of significant data within another year. This will indicate to farmers what profitable uses they can make of electricity and it will give power companies a basis upon which to work in extending their rural lines.

Mr. Henrichs has found that the amount of electric energy consumed on farms is directly in proportion to the livestock kept. Livestock farms averaged 251.8 kilowatt hours a month and dairy farms 249.9. Grain farms used 136.2 and general farms 182.7. In addition to the specific work with different equipment, the laboratory has done some investigating into systems of wiring. He recommended a rural code and rigid inspection. He also suggested that inasmuch as the use of power grows with its availability that the farm and buildings be provided for the heavier load when the initial wiring is done.

F. D. Farrell, Ralph Snyder and H. B. Walker were re-elected chairman, vice-chairman and secretary-treasurer respectively.

### Senator Capper a Granger

Senator Arthur Capper now is a full-fledged member of the Grange. He received his fourth degree last week at the Indian Creek unit in Shawnee county, before 200 members. This completed the work in the Grange which the Senator started last fall.

Another honor was conferred upon Senator Capper two years ago when he was made a member of the Farmers' Union at Seabrook, also in Shawnee county. With the completion of his Grange work last week, Senator Capper now enjoys the privilege of being one of the very few who are members of both the Grange and the Farmers' Union.



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The smoother, easier action of the Dempster Windmill is a natural result of superior construction. The Dempster is the only windmill which has the combined advantages of Machine Cut Gears, Timken Bearings, and the One Oiling a Year feature. Of course the Dempster turns easier and runs smoother, and lasts longer, too. See it at your Dealers. Write for complete description.

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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 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 new-falling Push-Off Attachment. Can't beat this for 2-Wheel Rake.

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## Free Booklets on Farm Sanitation

telling how to prevent diseases common to livestock and poultry and describing in detail the use of

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Kreso Dip No. 1 in original packages is sold at all drug stores



Left to Right: Charles Knoche, Member of the Protective Service, Sheriff J. C. Young of Miami County, Who Captured the Thieves, and Elizabeth Knoche, Who Discovered the Theft

## \$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.

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Dept. H  
West Chester, Pa.

## The Nurse Aid

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Among my best friends and those whom I most admire are several professional registered nurses. They have taken long courses of training in hospitals; in fact I must admit that the course of training such a nurse now takes is longer and more intense than the course required from a physician in the day when I graduated. These girls have to charge \$35 to \$50 a week for their service; and it is worth it. There will always be a demand for superior skill of the type they supply, and it will bring sufficient payment to warrant the time and expense of special training.

The nursing of ordinary illness is another thing entirely. There was a day when a registered nurse worked for \$15 a week and was employed for any and all kinds of work. That day is past. Few indeed are those who can afford to pay \$35 a week for nursing care in cases of illness not critical in character. For such illness there is a growing demand for the trained helper—the nurse's aid—the practical nurse, or by whatever name you choose to call her. Such a helper would not expect to do the housework of the family, yet would not be above giving a hand if necessity demanded and opportunity offered. She would work for \$15 to \$20 a week. Of necessity she would be an intelligent woman. There would be no requirement that she show a record of having studied all the various subjects that enter into high school and college training, yet the more preliminary education the better; especially as related to the things of actual life.

At present the training of such a nurse must be in the hands of the local doctor. I, myself, trained several intelligent women for this work while in active practice, and was amply repaid by the splendid help each one gave to me. Many a widow, old maid or young maid, of discretion and intelligence may thus find a valuable place in her community. She must be able to read and comprehend simple books of instruction, she must know enough to mind her own business, and she must follow the instructions of the doctor. It will not be very long before hospitals will be offering such a "short course" in nursing—say of six months' duration—for it is one of the things greatly needed.

### Pneumonia is Contagious

Is there any reason to think that pneumonia is contagious? Recently my mother died of it, and after that four members of the family came down with the disease, tho all got well.

It is now well recognized by the medical profession that pneumonia is contagious, and several states require that it be reported as such. This information should be given as much publicity as possible, to avoid such unfortunate experiences as yours. Had you known that you were dealing with a contagious disease you might have taken precautions that would have saved the others of the family from this distressing disease.

### Safe For Young Folks

Do you consider toxin-antitoxin treatment safe to use on young children?

G. M.

Yes. Children under 6 years old are the very ones who will get most profit from it, and it is safe to use on them. The older a child is beyond 6 the more likely it is that he is immune to diphtheria. This can be found out by having your doctor apply the Schick test. If all children who are not immune to diphtheria were treated with toxin-antitoxin, diphtheria would soon cease to exist.

### See a Good Doctor

Will you please give a prescription that would relieve or cure "itch"? I have been unfortunate in picking up a germ somewhere. I have tried different salves and some of them give relief for a while, but the relief from all has been only temporary. Little water blisters form in clusters on my fingers, shins and around the navel.

K. F.

I fear that you are a victim of the burrowing of the itch-mite in the disease called scabies by doctors, but commonly known as seven-year itch. Sulfur ointment is the best prescription for this trouble. It is such a mean disease and so hard to get rid of that I feel sure it will pay you to get the assistance of a good doctor.

### An Unnatural Craving

What possesses a human being to crave salt? I mean to go to excess, eating it be-

tween meals as much as a spoonful a day. Please tell me if it is injurious. I eat it on everything and just crave it. D. T. R.

I do not know that any special harm will come from eating a spoonful of salt a day. Many persons eat as much. But your craving is unnatural and indicates a deficiency of some kind. If you are in a district in which the water is deficient in iodine this may account for it. In your place I should ask a good physician to examine all of my functions carefully, one the chance of some glandular deficiency which may be corrected by prompt attention.

## Annual 4-H Round-Up

The fifth annual boys' and girls' 4-H club round-up will be held at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan, June 6 to 11. This always proves to be a time of education, inspiration and entertainment for all who attend. It is one of the big events in club work in Kansas.

There is no more enthusiastic booster for the 4-H clubs than H. Umberger, dean and director of the Extension Service of the college. "During the last few years," he said, "the 4-H club round-up at the college has become the most important 4-H club activity of the year. In 1926 more than 800 boys and girls, the most progressive in Kansas, were in attendance. One of the main purposes of the 4-H club round-up is to bring together in annual con-

vention boys and girls who have interests in common as a result of their 4-H club membership."

The program always is packed full of interest—not a single dull minute in the entire week. There will be interesting lectures and demonstrations, centering around the work of the 4-H clubs. Other features include various club contests, music, nature study and sight-seeing trips.

Ample provisions are made for board and lodging and all club folks will be under excellent supervision. M. H. Coe and his staff of club workers always are very thoro in their plans for entertaining the club members. No club member needs to hesitate to attend the meeting. And each one may go with the assurance that the visit will be most helpful and pleasant.

On Friday evening, Senator Arthur Capper will make the principal address. He is one of the strong supporters of club work, and is heartily in accord with the 4-H activities.

Prof. Irving Fisher says that the dollar, as measured by the standards of dear old 1913, is now worth 71 cents. This is such splendid news that somebody ought to break it to the retailers.

The newly elected mayor of Chicago declares that American boys shall not be cannon-fodder for the battlefields of Europe. The battlefields of Chicago come first, of course.

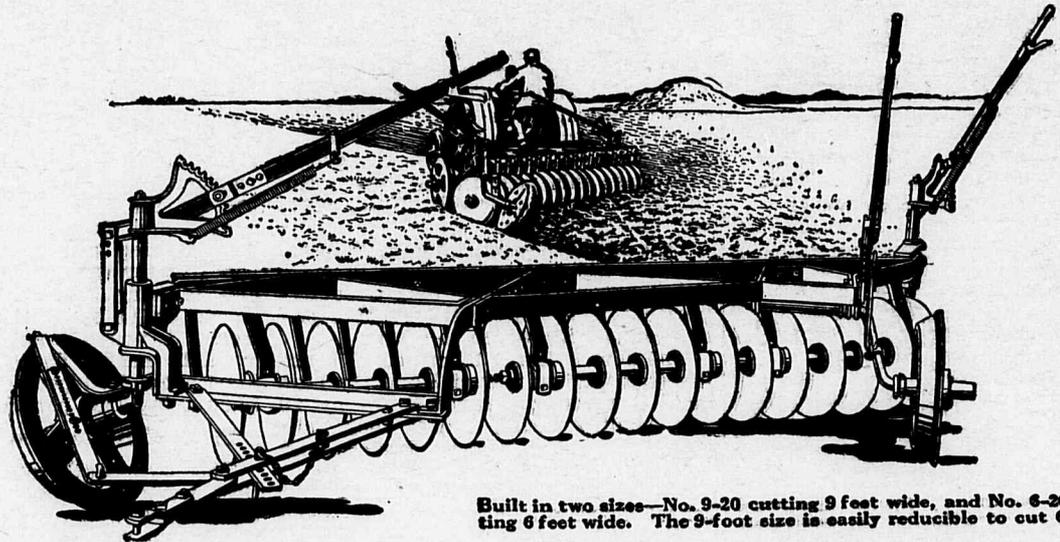
## Poison Bran For Cutworms

Seedling tomatoes, cabbage, lettuce, and melons frequently are cut off near the ground by cutworms, especially in the spring and early summer. A cutworm is the young or caterpillar of a night-flying moth. The moth lays its eggs upon plants or other objects and in some cases directly on the ground, and the eggs hatch into cutworms.

The commoner cutworms are stout, soft-bodied, smooth or nearly smooth, and cylindrical, varying in color from gray to brown or nearly black and sometimes spotted or marked with stripes. Cutworms ordinarily work at night, but often feed on dark, cloudy days. Many kinds of cutworms go thru the winter in the soil and begin work again early in the spring. Not only vegetable crops are attacked but also a wide variety of ornamental plants and field crops may be severely damaged.

Cutworms may be eradicated readily according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture by using a poisoned bran bait made up of 1 peck, or 5 pounds of dry bran, ¼ pound white arsenic or Paris green, 1 pint sirup or molasses, and 3 or 4 quarts water.

A women's club has joined with the Chamber of Commerce in an Eastern city to protest against girls' exposed knees. Which may be called a joint protest.



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

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Now you can get a real money-saver—the high-quality, big-capacity John Deere Disk Tiller. It's in your town, ready to go out to your farm and prepare your wheatland rapidly and thoroughly—in the way that means good yields at low cost.

Think of the acres of wheatland you can prepare with the John Deere Disk Tiller each day—from 20 to about 40 acres, depending upon which size you use.

Think of the better work you can do with it—it's the disk tiller that actually cuts its rated width and works all the soil thoroughly at uniform depth.

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all-around huskiness to stand the gaff of hard work.

You will want it to use in your wheatland, right after the harvester has done its work.

It will reduce your labor cost 'way down. It will conserve moisture. It will prevent soil-blowing. It will prepare your field for planting, in the way it should be done.

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Rats are more dangerous than disease! They kill livestock, spread disease germs and eat their weight in gold! At last a chemist has discovered a simple remedy that works like magic. You can rid your whole premises of these dangerous pests overnight. Rats seek this delicious remedy, eat it greedily—and leave the house to die outdoors! No offensive odors. Users say it gets amazing results. The discoverer of this new remedy is so sure that it will quickly rid your place of rats that he offers to send a full size \$2 package at the wholesale price of only \$1.30. Send no money; simply mail your name and address to Bam Chemical Co., 461 First Ave., Columbus, Ga., and the remedy will be sent immediately. After a week's use, if your rats haven't disappeared, the remedy costs you nothing. This guarantee is ironclad. Write now.

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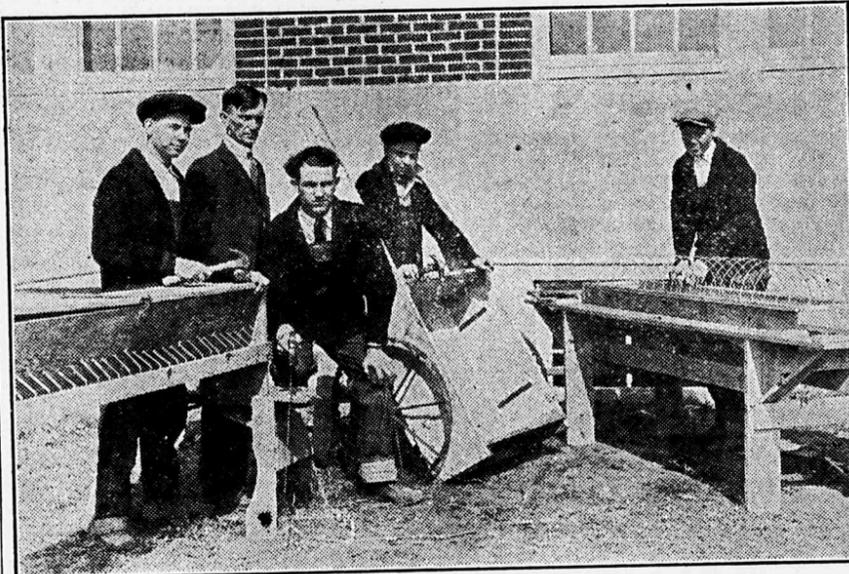
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## This Class Made a Profit

### Vocational Boys Handled Poultry Project From Coop Building to Marketing

BY EVERETT PALMER



This Picture Gives Another Idea of What is Being Taught in School These Days. Here Are Members of the Jewell Rural High School With Some of the Poultry Equipment They Made. T. W. Bruner, Instructor, is Second from the Left

THE old fashioned school, with its small teaching force, its sole dependence on "book learning," and its limited appeal to the student's interest, compares to the modern school with its vocational courses and departmental work, as a 1910 model automobile compares to the modern sedan. The work of the vocational agriculture class this year in the Jewell Rural High School, Jewell, Kan., bears out this statement.

Last fall Professor Thomas W. Bruner and his class of 16 boys in vocational agriculture undertook a poultry project. They had nothing but a plot of ground with which to start.

The Jewell Rural High School board invested \$125 in material and the boys built a modern, straw-loft, 18 by 20 feet poultry house. In it they built roosts, dropping boards, feeders and trapnests.

Money for material was all the school board was asked to give. Each of the 16 boys invested \$5 in the project, and thus became a very interested stockholder. Ninety Rhode Island Red pullets were purchased November 19, and the boys tackled the problem of finding a ration that would make the hens lay.

For a ration the boys fed a scratch feed of equal parts of cracked corn and wheat, and a mash mixed in the proportion of 100 pounds bran, 100 pounds shorts, 100 pounds cornmeal, and 75 pounds of meat scraps. The scratch feed was given twice daily, the greater amount at 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon, and the lesser amount was scattered in the litter after roosting time so the hens could get it the first thing in the morning. The mash was kept in a hopper before the hens all the time. They also had oyster shell.

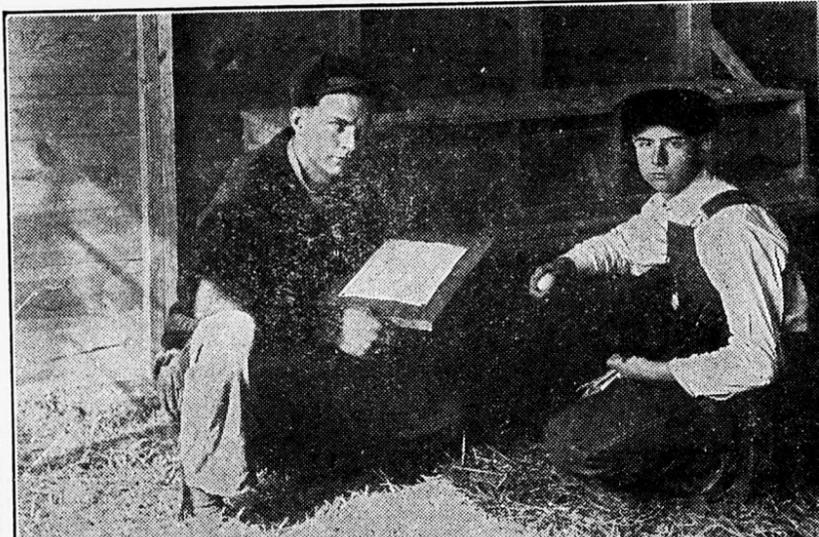
The correct amount of feed to give was quite a problem for the boys. They tried to feed just as much scratch grain as the hens would clean up with a keen appetite. The boys found that during cold weather before the hens produced heavily, they could feed as much as 1 pound daily to each six hens, but after the weather became warmer and the hens began laying heavily, the ration had to be cut down to 1 pound daily for each nine hens. The feeding schedule for the mash was just the reverse. During December and January, 1 pound daily was consumed by 14 hens; during March and April, 1 pound was consumed daily by eight hens. The scratch feed cost \$1.95 a hundred pounds, and the mash \$2.30 a hundred pounds.

#### Production Reached 70 Per Cent

The boys gathered nine eggs the first week in December. From that time there was a steady increase in production until in February, when a production of 60 per cent was obtained. Production remained between 60 and 70 per cent until the hens were sold April 10.

The boys purchased their hens from a farmer who had taken some care in culling; so the flock probably was a little above the average farm flock in quality. However, four of the hens were sold as culls, and a loss by death of six hens was considered quite heavy. At the conclusion of the project 62 of the hens, which had a record of four dozen eggs for 15 weeks, were sold with a margin of profit. The others were sold on the market.

The trapnest record revealed that even in a high class flock, where culling and selection had been practiced, (Continued on Page 35)



William Menhusen Holding the Score Board and Vernon Stone at the Trapnest They Helped Build in Their Vocational Agriculture Work Last Year. Accurate Records Were Kept so They Know Exactly What Each Hen Did

## Snyder tells how he stopped pig losses

**New method effective after everything else had failed**

To an Illinois hog raiser, Erwin E. Snyder, must go the credit of disclosing a remarkable new method that has proved to be unusually effective in preventing and stopping losses among pigs.

Mr. Snyder recently stated, "At last I have found just what I have been after for a long time and I think it is just what thousands of other hog men are needing."

Early this spring he had fully expected to lose every one of his pigs. Even after spending \$60 with veterinarians, his pigs were still breaking with Flu. Besides, they were in a serious wormy condition.

"On March 8th," he said, "I bought some 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate and put all my pigs on the special 7-day charging. Several more broke just as I started the treatment. They were off feed and jerking, but three days later they had come right back and were eating food. At the end of the seventh day they had wonderful appetites. I find that 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate always ends the ordinary swine ailments, stops the expense of mechanical worming and the cost of loading up with some kind of mineral."

Leading swine authorities now regard 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate as the greatest recent finding in Veterinary Science. It is the original and the exclusive 3-purpose liquid hog concentrate. The formula is protected by U. S. patents and cannot be used by others. It is now universally recognized as the most positive treatment as follows:

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As a result, the pigs are put in a wonderfully healthy condition. Bone, flesh and blood are developed amazingly.

Pigs are made more immune against disease. They put on daily gains of 1 1/2 lbs. Easy to grow a 250-lb. hog in 6 months.

#### Prevents and Treats Ailments

Effective where everything else has failed for PREVENTING and TREATING Necrotic Enteritis, Hog "Flu," Mixed Infection, Swine Plague, Septicemia, Pig Scours, etc.

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24th and Boyd Streets OMAHA, NEBRASKA

### The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 25)

of the bush about her with her eyes. These first months of her marriage had driven a measure of her youth out of Faith. They had been sober days, and days more sober still were yet to come; but for this hour a gay irresponsibility flooded her. She waded ashore, singing under her breath; she began swiftly to loosen her skirt at the waist.

#### Around Pink Little Ears

When the man came trotting down the trail at last, shouting ahead to her as he came, Faith was sitting demurely upon the sand, clothed and in her right mind. She was trying to appear unconscious of the fact that around the back of her neck and her pink little ears, wet tendrils of hair were curling. When he came in sight she rose gravely to meet him; and he looked at her with quick, keen eyes, and laughed. She turned red as flame. "I don't blame you," he said. "It's a beautiful pool."

She wanted to be angry with him; but she could not. His laughter was infectious; she smiled at him. "I—couldn't resist it," she said.

She was studying the man. He wore, now, the accustomed garments of a seaman, the clothes which the men aboard the Sally wore; they were harsh and awkward garments; but they could not hide the graceful strength of the man. He was not so big as Noll, she thought; not even quite so big as Dan'l Tobey. Yet there was such symmetry in his limbs and the breadth of his shoulders that he seemed a well-bulked man. His cheeks were lean and brown, and his lips met with a pleasant firmness. A man naturally gay, she thought; yet with strength in him.

They started down the path toward the sea together. He carried a cloth-wrapped bundle, swinging in his hand.

"Who are you?" Faith asked, looking at him sidewise. "How do you come to be here?"

"My name's Brander," he said. "I was third mate on the Thomas Morgan."

She tried to remember a whaler by that name.

"New Bedford?" she asked.

"No—Nantucketer."

Faith looked at him curiously.

"But what happened? Was she lost?"

Brander's face was sober; he hesitated.

"No, not lost," he said.

He did not seem minded to go on, and Faith asked again:

"What happened?"

He laughed uneasily.

"I left them," he said and again seemed to wish to let the matter rest; but Faith would not.

"Is there any reason why you should not tell me all about it?" she asked.

"No."

"Then tell me please!"

He threw up his free hand in a gesture of surrender.

"All right," he said.

They were following the narrow path down the stream's side toward the sea. Faith was ahead, Brander at her heels. After a moment, he went on:

"A man named Marks was the skipper of the Thomas Morgan. I

shipped aboard her as a seaman. I had one cruise before, but not with him. I shipped with him—and I found out within two days, that I'd made a mistake. Not that they were hard on me. I knew my job, after a fashion; and they let me alone. But the men had a tough time of it. It was a tough ship, thru and thru. Marks and his mate—mate's name was Trant, and I'd not like to meet that man on a dark night. There was murder in him—the sheer love of it. He was the sort of a man that will catch a shark just for the fun of spiking the creature's jaws and turning him loose again. I was in Taku once. Saw a little China boy catch a dragon fly, tie a twig to its tail, and let it go. The twig over-balanced the dragon-fly, and it went straight up into the air, as fast as it could wing. May be going yet. That was the sort of a trick Trant would have liked. Not that he ever actually killed a man on this cruise. Better if he had, for the men; but he didn't. He was a big fellow, and heavy-fisted; but he wasn't satisfied with the fist. The boot for him!"

They were climbing a little knoll in the path. He fell silent while they climbed; and Faith thought of Noll Wing and Manger.

"Well," said Brander, "you know how things drag along. We dragged along. Then, one day, we touched. We'd gone around into the Japan Sea. Marks and Trant walked up to the second mate and took him, between them, into a boat, and went ashore. They came back without him. He was a man as big as Trant, but he had crossed Trant more than once. Trant had a face that was cut to ribbons when he came back aboard; but the other man did not come back at all, I never knew what the particular quarrel was. They shoved the third mate up to second, and put me in as third. 'All right,' I said to myself; 'but don't go to sleep, Brander!' And I didn't."

He waved his hand, as if to dismiss what followed with a word. Nevertheless, he went on:

"There was a man in my boat whom everyone called Leadfoot, because he was a slow-moving man, I told him to keep out of Trant's way; and I told Trant, jokingly, one day, to leave my men alone. He was huffed at that; growled at me." Brander chuckled. "So I swelled up my chest like a fighting-cock and told him to keep hands off. Oh, I threw a great bluff, I can tell you! But Trant was not a coward. He waited his time; and—I knew he was waiting.

"And while he waited, he talked to the captain; and I could see them both whispering together. They whispered about me. They did not like to have me about; and once Marks threatened to put me back in the fo'c's'le; but he changed his mind.

"So matters went till we came past an island on the north of here, forty or fifty miles. We made that island at dusk, and worked nearer it after darkness had fallen. It came on cloudy and dark. I met Trant on the deck and said to him: 'Do we go ashore here?' He grinned at me with his teeth, and bade me wait till morning and see. That was enough for me. I knew what was coming. I thought I would hurry it a little; but luck hurried it for me, in a way that worked out very well.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

### Airplanes in Fire Control

Airplanes play much the same role in the warfare against forest fires that they do in military tactics. They enable forest officers to get a rapid bird's eye view of large forest fires and to direct the attack accordingly; an extremely important thing, especially in mountainous country, where reconnaissance of large fires is arduous and slow when done on foot.

In the coming summer campaign against fire, several Army airplanes will be put into service to help the forest officers protect the National Forests of California and the Pacific Northwest.

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



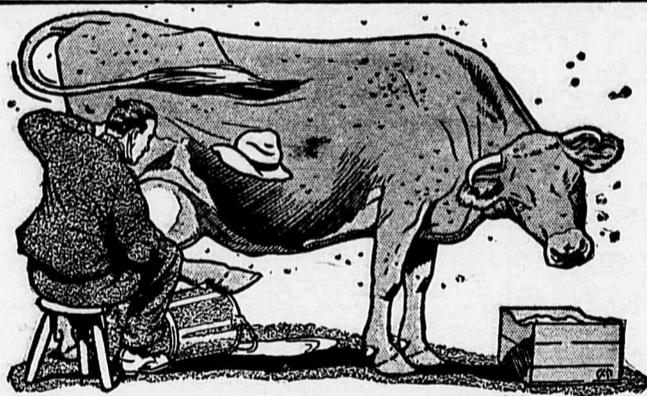
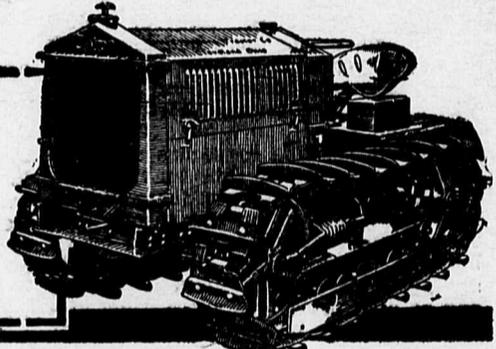
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Second—It is an excellent disinfectant. Therefore, while it is keeping the flies away, it is also destroying the disease germs that attack your cow's body—disinfecting your barns, and injecting into the atmosphere a most healthful odor.

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### Stockers Few and High

From The Producer:

Intermittent buying of stock cattle suggests indecision in grazing and feeding circles. While the countryward movement from the markets has been somewhat lighter than a year ago, in a numerical sense, it has carried far less tonnage than at that time, when mature fleshy steers were cheap. The average feeder determines his buying policy largely by what cattle cost a head when laid in, and the same motive animates the country banker who advances purchase money. On this account, popular demand centers on light weight in combination with quality, feeders having learned in the school of experience that common and nondescript cattle are poor propositions for summer grazing and finishing.

A few fleshy steers, fit for a quick turn on corn, have gone back to the country at \$10 to \$10.50 a hundred recently, but the demand for that kind of cattle at the market is neither urgent nor broad, and usually killers grab off anything with a decent beef-covering at more money than feeders are in a mood to pay. This competition extends to light fleshy cattle selling at \$8.75 to \$9.50. Whenever killers run into a hard picking, they brush feeders aside and get the cattle. Occasionally, when the market overflows, feeders have an inning, but this is rare.

There is no method of ascertaining the volume of the direct movement of unfinished cattle from trans-Missouri pastures direct to feed-lots or grass in the Corn Belt and Eastern areas. That Eastern pasturemen are short of cattle is an open secret; otherwise the Virginias, Maryland and other sections would not have paid \$9 to \$9.25 at Chicago for light cattle, clamoring for more at the prices. Mineral Point, Wis. graziers, who have had hard luck in recent years, have been picking up steers in sparing fashion, and probably will go into the season short of their usual quota.

Were it possible to secure any considerable number of thin heavy cattle, 11th-hour bulls would put them on feed regardless of cost, on the theory that the present market for finished heavy bullocks will continue; but such cattle are available only in limited numbers and at high prices, instances being given where they have been installed at \$11 a hundred. Buyers sent afield—west, north and south—in quest of such cattle, have not earned expense money. Their search has extended from Texas to Alberta. Western pasturemen who have wintered aged cattle are dis-

posed to carry them thru the grazing season, to get all the cheap gain possible. Probably the feeder will take them later, as anything with a little weight will stand a grain or cottonseed finish this year.

Naturally, clamor for something wearing a hide to go on grass has made a broad market for substitutes, such as thin cows and heifers, which are abnormally high—\$5.50 to \$6 for cows, and \$7.25 to \$7.75 for heifers. Grass is a seasonal product that can be utilized only by the bovine and ovine species. Nebuchadnezzar is the only human being on record capable of eating his own grass.

Present and prospective stock-cattle conditions suggest that the breeder occupies a decidedly superior strategic position compared with the feeder, who is justified in walking the floor nights, figuring whence his next instalment of cattle is coming. Unless all the wise ones are wrong, this condition will continue for four or five years at least.

### Prospects Are Promising

Cattle prospects are the most promising since the post war crash and there is ample evidence that the cattle business is entering a period of moderate profits, said William M. Jardine, secretary of agriculture, in his address to the Kansas cattle feeders' association in Manhattan recently.

The present high prices of finished cattle may be expected to encourage feeding of cattle during the next few months, the secretary stated. This may result in a larger supply of finished cattle in the summer and fall than otherwise would have occurred.

### Cheaper and Better Silage

Silage will keep just as well without tamping or tramping as with tamping, and much better than with poor tamping, according to James W. Linn, extension dairyman at the Kansas State Agricultural College. Let the ensilage fall to the middle of the silo so no loose spots will be formed and the weight will settle the silage. This practice has proved particularly adaptable to silo filling when two or three men take four or five days. If the silo is filled rapidly, refilling is necessary when tramping is dispensed with. The extension dairyman believes that this method of taking several days to fill a silo assures better silage and it cuts down the expense.

Far more chicks have been hatched this spring in Kansas than usual.

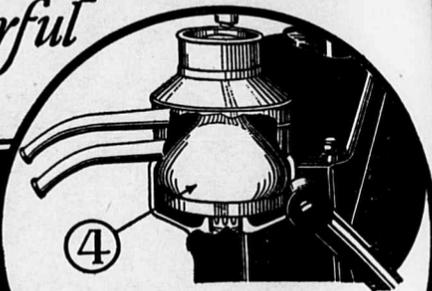


Tears and Cheers

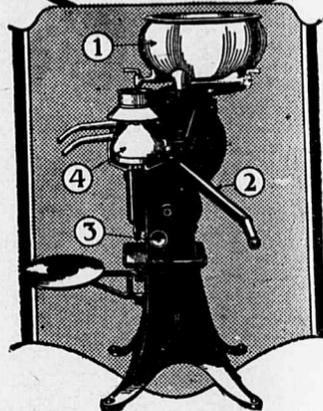
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# County Leaders Appointed

## Senator Capper and the Club Manager Go to Garnett to Present the Pep Trophy

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

THE actual work of organizing pep clubs in the counties of Kansas is done by local Capper club leaders. These leaders are appointed by the manager at Topeka and are instructed how to put vim in their club work. A very important part of the work is done by these leaders, as they meet their club mates once a month and build a social side in team work. The members in a community learn to pull together and it is that which encourages the fellows who have misfortune to go on just the same. One fellow once said, "We are working as a club and it wouldn't be fair to the other fellows for me to drop out."

Here is a list of the county leaders that were appointed this month:

Leader's Name	County
Merle Wright	Barber
George Smith	Clay
Loy N. Harrel	Coffey
Maurice Hall	Decatur
Milton Kohrs	Dickinson
Virgil Clark	Jewell
Ethel May Blazer	Lincoln
Leo Hellmer	Lyon
Dorothea Nielson	Marshall
Louise Schaub	Montgomery
E. Faye Halley	Morris
Bernice Gould	Norton
Niles Haworth	Osborne
Edwin L. Sallman	Republic
Margaret E. Brown	Russell
Brooks C. Vermillion	Shawnee
Cecil Wittum	Sumner
Elva Ruppe	Trego
Arvilla McCall	Smith

A leader arranges with his club-mates a place and time for a meeting. At this meeting his helpers are selected. These officers generally are a secretary, a newspaper reporter and a cheer leader. The secretary writes the minutes of the meeting, the reporter sends a write-up about the meeting to the local newspaper, and the cheer leader selects yells and songs for the club and leads the cheering. The reporter also sends articles to the paper about exhibits made by his clubmates and about prizes won. The leader may appoint these officers, or they may be elected by the members. It is fun to vote, and the election will be educational. Clubs may choose colors and a motto. They may make a banner with these colors and the motto may be on the banner.

Some of the clubs will get up baseball teams but boys and girls who are not members of the club may play on the teams. Won't it be lots of pleasure to get your team and some rooters in a few flivvers and motor over the hills to play ball with another Capper club team? We can arrange to tell something about the winning teams in the Kansas Farmer.

### Senator Capper to Garnett

Senator Capper and the club manager will be in Garnett June 4, where Senator Capper will present the silver pep trophy cup to the Linn-Anderson Club. This club won the cup for their pep work in 1926. There are 13 members in the Linn-Anderson Club and the names of all are engraved on the cup. Senator Capper will speak and Rubie Mae Knight, club leader, has arranged a program for the afternoon. Charles Figg, member of Smith county, writes: "My chickens are doing fine and are growing well. I received my grades May 20. I made all my grades and will be a senior. I wish to go to college when I am out of high school. Electrical engineering interests me and I hope to work to pay part of my college expenses."

### Posters Will Advertise Meetings

Here is a suggestion for the county clubs. Advertise your club meetings so you will get large crowds. Write an announcement in the county paper telling when and where a meeting will be held. Mention some of the best features of the program and name some of the games. If you are going to have a picnic dinner be sure to mention it. Get out posters. Some member of your club may be very clever at designing. Posters certainly do attract attention and they will help put across your meetings. One club last year made a poster which represented a small boy riding a pig to a club meeting. You have clever ideas, too, and can make use of posters. Have you a name for your farm?

Why not get a suitable name for it? Perhaps you can suggest one to your father and he will paint it on the barn, or will make a sign above the gate. It pays, also, to advertise the poultry and livestock on the farm by painting signs to name the breed. How about a sign like this in a prominent place, "Big Type Polands—Sheppard Strain Anconas"?

Of course, your sign may not name these two particular breeds, but it will name what you have and there is someone else interested in the kinds of pigs and chickens you raise.

Baby chicks and little pigs will make rapid growth in June. This month they will get lots of green stuff, and I hope you have skimmilk for them.

### Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG  
Smith County

We are planting considerable cane and kafir as a row crop this year both for seed and feed. We use a regular corn plate in our lister where we want feed, and that makes it thick with small stalks. The stock seems to rel-

ish it better than the coarse, stemmy kind grown where it is planted thin for seed. We use a blank plate drilled with seven holes using a 1/4-inch drill, the holes being rimmed out larger from the under side so the grains can't wedge in drilling thin for seed. These small holes carry from 4 to 7 grains each, depending on the size of the seed.

We are trying out a new variety to use this summer—the Early Sumac. It is said to be a 100-day variety and is recommended for Eastern Colorado, North Central Kansas and South Central Nebraska. We are listing the most of it with a kafir plate, planting it as a seed crop.

Corn planting is out of the way and our thoughts next turn to putting up alfalfa. The last two or three years have been pretty hard on alfalfa. It was so dry a good deal died out and had to be plowed under. Ten years ago we had about 60 acres, but it began to die and we plowed the most of it, and are growing sorghum hay for feed until we can get new fields seeded down. We sowed 15 acres to alfalfa a year ago, 15 pounds to the acre with about a bushel of Kanota oats as a nurse crop. Most of the alfalfa sprouted but died in hot weather. On some spots where the soil contains clay the plants managed to live thru, so we obtained more seed and sowed the same ground over again. Several other farmers sowed seed last year with the same results. The few to whom I have talked say their new crop is coming on pretty well. The subsoil is soaked to a depth of 4 or 5 feet now, and that should tide the

young alfalfa over thru the summer. There also has been quite an acreage of Sweet clover sown here that looks quite promising.

Nearly all vegetation here in this part of the state is backward on account of the cold rains during April and May, but is coming thru well now. Pastures are in excellent condition, and the stock is living on them, which is quite a financial relief to those of us who had to buy feed. We had to buy for the first time since about 1913—mostly grain. We would have had to buy quite a bit more hay had it not been for our silo. It is a real help in short crop years in conserving feed. We dug ours in 1917 and have filled it every year since, and can say it has paid for itself many times over. This is the first year in quite awhile that we haven't taken in stock from some neighbor or town resident to pasture. Always before we have had requests to take in more than we could accommodate. There is a cattle shortage in this section due to lack of feed and money. A good many head were sold that really should have been held over.

Grandchildren of the present generation, so the statistical sharks aver, will earn an average annual income of \$11,000, if the present rate of increase continues. Lots of people are going to fear that they were born too soon.

A motorist suggests that a list of Safety-First hints for pedestrians should be displayed on all cars. Placed under the chassis they could be read as the traffic passes over you.

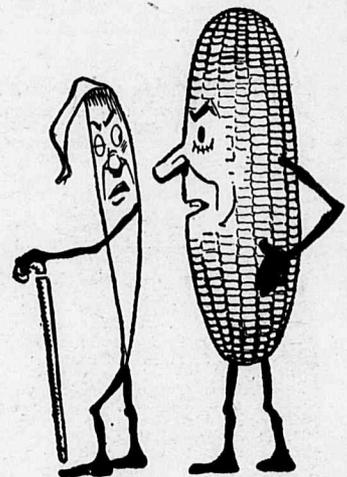
# The All-American Hog Fattening Team!

## Pasture—Corn—Purina Pig Chow



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**Corn**—Of course you're not at fault. Neither can you blame the hogs for going off feed, slowing up and making little profit when the boss gives 'em a little corn on pasture. That's far from a balanced ration and isn't very appetizing day after day through the hot summer.



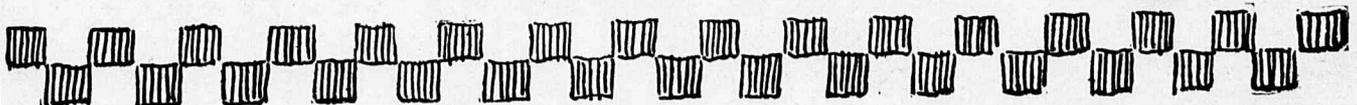
**Pig Chow**—Man alive how the hogs will talk back to the boss with quick gains and low feeding costs if he full feeds on pasture. What a combination for hog profits—Pig Chow—Corn—Pasture. Can't be beat in producing pork at the lowest cost per pound of gain.



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# Farm Crops and Markets

## Excellent Yields of Alfalfa Have Been Cut in Southern Half of State

**T**HE hay outlook continues very bright. Much of the first cutting of alfalfa has been taken in the southern half of the state with good to excellent yields realized. Alfalfa harvest is extending into the northern counties this week. Wild hay meadows have made wonderful growth and pastures continue as fine as could be desired. Spring sown Sweet clover is doing well and the second year clover is in excellent condition.

Oats, barley and wheat have suffered some from high winds and rising temperature. Hessian fly damage from the spring brood is apparent in some of the counties. Corn and sorghum planting has made considerable progress. Kaw Valley potatoes have been worked now, and despite some handicaps are making a good showing.

**Barber**—With a good rain the first of the week and open weather the latter part, very little spring crop will have to be planted over. Corn and wheat doing fine. Kafir planting well under way. A large acreage of Sudan grass being planted.—J. W. Bibb.

**Brown**—Most of farmers done planting corn. Stand fairly good. Wheat beginning to head. Condition average. Oats look good. Pastures and hay good prospects. Ground in fair condition. Wheat, \$1.25; corn 80c; cream, 39c; eggs, 16c and hogs, \$9.—A. C. Dannenberg.

**Butler**—Wheat is heading. It is spotted. Some chinch bug and Hessian fly infestation. Oats are fine. Corn had to be replanted in most places. Alfalfa is fine, and the first crop is mostly all cut. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat, \$1.30; oats, 44c; corn, \$1; eggs, 13c and cream, 35c.—Jacob Dieck.

**Cloud**—Corn is mostly planted but is coming on very unevenly on account of cold, wet condition of the ground. Wheat and oats are growing rapidly and promise heavy crops of straw but show a dead blade at top and are just beginning to shoot for seed tops. Pastures are good and livestock, especially cows, is doing well. Pigs and young chickens are doing fine. It pays to grade your eggs.—W. H. Plumly.

**Cowley**—Corn planting about done. Have been delayed by wet, cold weather. Wheat is doing very well but the wind has blown some out. Oats fair. Pastures are good. Livestock is thriving. Not many hogs here. Quite a few sheep have been bought by farmers. Corn, 80c; wheat, \$1.20; oats, 45c; hogs, \$9; good cows, \$50 to \$75; cream, 35c and butter, 40c.—E. A. Millard.

**Cheyenne**—The ground is getting so dry that grass is drying up and wheat is burning. The high winds have affected growing crops. Corn planting is mostly finished and much of what is planted is coming up well. First cutting of alfalfa will be ready to harvest soon and will be good crop. Not many colts or pigs this spring and old hogs are fewer than common. Eggs, 15c.—F. M. Hurlock.

**Douglas**—A good number of farmers have treated their seed corn this year. Most of the corn is in but some has had to be re-planted. Strawberries are fine and sell for 20 cents a quart. Gooseberries are ripe but had to be sprayed to rid them of small green worms. For several days high winds have been blowing.—Mrs. A. L. Glenn.

**Edwards**—We certainly need a good rain. Wheat fields are needing moisture badly. Corn coming up nicely, also some feed crops. Alfalfa cutting has started here and is making a fair crop of hay. Oats and barley are on a standstill waiting for rain. Pastures still are good. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 85c; oats, 60c; butterfat, 39; hens, 16c and eggs 15c.—W. E. Fravel.

**Finney**—Still dry and windy. Wheat is badly in need of rain. Row crops are being planted. Some of them are coming up very spotted on account of dry weather. Sod breaking has stopped. Roads are in good condition. Pastures are doing fine. Wheat, \$1.20; kafir, \$1.30 a hundred; corn, 80c; eggs, 15c and butter 35c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

**Jewell**—More than a month has passed without any rain, and it has made crop prospects discouraging. Wheat is starting to head and some is burning. Other crops are needing rain badly. Some corn has sprouted and died, but a few showers would have prevented this. Cut worms still are hurting some corn. This is abnormally late for cutworms. Alfalfa cutting has started with the crop fair to good. The crop is much better than last year.—Vernon Collie.

**Lincoln**—Weather dry and windy, with dust storms. All crops need rain. Corn is ite coming up. Wheat looks good yet but is needing rain badly. Some reports of Hessian fly but not serious yet. Wheat heading. Chinch bugs are numerous in some fields. No feed being sown yet. Sudan not growing on account of dry weather. Pastures are short, and a good many of them are not stocked. A few sales. Corn, 94c; wheat, \$1.28; eggs, 15c and cream 35c.—E. J. G. Wacker.

**Marshall**—Wheat and oats are fine. Some of the farmers are cutting alfalfa and the crop is fine. Corn is up and all fields have good stands. Much road work is being done. Strawberries are plentiful. Twenty-four quarts sold for \$4. Farmers' Union held a good meeting at Beattie. Cattle are scarce. Lots of idle pasture. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 90c; hogs, \$9; millet, \$1.25; oats, 40c; bran, \$1.55; shorts, \$1.75; eggs, 15c and cream 38c.—J. D. Stosz.

**Morris**—Seeding is pretty well along. Some corn planted early is being replanted on account of rains packing soil so hard it could not come up. Later planting seems to be all right. Some wheat looks well but some is quite yellow and some quite thin. Oats are doing nicely also prairie meadows and pastures. Alfalfa is being

cut and is a good crop. Spring sown Sweet clover is coming on remarkably well and second year Sweet clover is immense. Most of the potatoes are planted late and are fine. Broilers are 22c and eggs are 17c.—J. R. Henry.

**Ness**—Dry, windy weather continues. Most of the wheat fields are burned some. If it rains soon, some fields will make a few bushels of wheat to the acre. Oats are very poor. Most of the corn is a fair stand.—Jas. McHill.

**Osage**—Since the new state law encourages the shipping of cream, those having eight or more cows are doing so. We have a butter factory in Osage City, yet nine-tenths of the cream sold here is shipped away. Some is shipped in here and butter made from it. Ground plows up in lumps on the hard lands. Some spots are too hard to plow. Not all the corn is planted as farmers are waiting for rain. Corn, 90c; kafir seed, \$1 to \$1.25; cream, 35c and eggs, 16c.—H. L. Ferris.

**Osborne**—Have been having lots of wind and not much rain. Wheat has suffered some and a 25 per cent loss is estimated. Corn is coming fine. A short crop of alfalfa being cut. Pastures fine and livestock doing well. Corn, \$1.03; cream, 37c; eggs, 15c; hogs, \$8.50 to \$8.75.—Albert Robinson.

**Pratt**—Some fields of wheat are infested with Hessian fly. County agent says from 6 to 30 per cent. The rating of this county probably should be about 70 per cent instead of 94 per cent as given by the Government report of May 1. Corn is late and yellow. Considerable real estate is changing hands this spring.—A. P. Barrett.

**Rice**—We have been enjoying fine growing weather and wheat is heading nicely. With favorable weather harvest will begin with binders about June 20. It is estimated by wheat growers that no more than a general average of 15 bushels to an acre can be expected, altho early indications were for more. Considerable Hessian fly is present thruout the county. Spring crops all are doing well. Wheat, \$1.80; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 35c and hens 16c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

**Riley**—It has been rather windy the last few days. Rain is needed. All spring crops are planted. First crop alfalfa now is being harvested, and is a good yield. There are a few chinch bugs in the wheat fields. Otherwise all crops look fine. A good stand of corn is coming up. Corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.25 and eggs, 16c.—P. O. Hawkinson.

**Rooks**—Dry weather continues. Two more dust storms May 20 and 21. Corn planting is about finished. Oats, barley and the little wheat that is left need rain. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 90c; eggs, 17c; hogs, \$8; bran, \$1.50 and shorts, \$1.75.—C. O. Thomas.

**Rush**—Wheat has deteriorated very rapidly in the last three weeks due to the ravages of the Hessian fly and dry weather. Some is being put to spring crops, other is being summer fallowed and considerable of the remainder will little more than pay harvesting expenses. Wheat, \$1.30; eggs, 15c and butterfat, 35c.—Wm. Crotinger.

**Washington**—A good rain is needed for the corn. Considerable numbers of chinch bugs already are in the wheat. Alfalfa will make a good crop and will be ready to cut soon. Pastures are good and livestock is doing fine. Not enough cattle to fill the pastures. Corn, 75c; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 38c; hens, 16c and broilers, 19c.—Ralph B. Cole.

### A Glance at the Markets

Farm markets took an upward turn in May. Corn advanced 18 cents. Spot cotton at near 16 cents was within 2 cents of last season's price. Wheat rose on poor crop reports, taking the other grains and mill feeds along. Planting is late in the grain country of the United States and Canada. Beef cattle touched a high point of the season. Cattle supply of potatoes and cabbage was a bit tight and prices rose sharply. Even the apple market gained a little. Butter was a slightly weak feature because of increasing supply. There was little change in eggs, cheese, and miscellaneous products.

Grain markets have felt the effect of cool, backward weather in the United States and Canada. The new Argentine crop also is delayed by weather. Both wheat and corn reached highest points of the season toward the end of May. Good export demand is reported for hard winter wheat at near \$1.50 per bushel.

Corn planting is late and it seems that only a long favorable season will insure a full crop. Prices are 20 cents higher than a year ago, most of the advance taking place in May. Market supplies seem moderate in quantity. Oats, rye, and barley shared the upward movement to some slight extent. Mill feeds, especially gluten, hominy, and cottonseed, were inclined to wheat and corn prices find some difficulty in holding near \$10 at Chicago. Sheep and lambs tend lower but spring lambs still bring good returns.

Wool markets showed good demand and some gain in the domestic mill trade but without much change in price. Butter prices tended to sag a little under the weight of heavier fresh supplies during the last half of May. The price direction usually continues downward as production gains. Recent declines have not amounted to much. Cheese market conditions are quiet with prices holding.

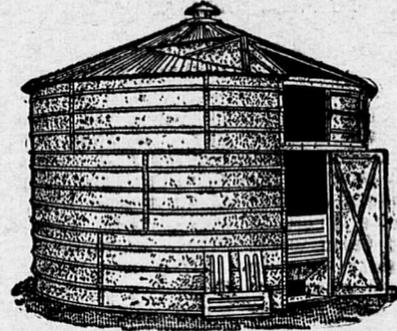
Eggs went off about 2 cents in May, but receipts are lighter now. Surplus eggs were being stored all thru the month causing dealers to worry about the heavy holdings to be moved in fall and winter. Dressed poultry is coming out of cold storage more rapidly than in early spring. Fresh supplies have been liberal but demand is good and prices hold fairly steady. Potatoes and cabbage have been strong features of the vegetable market. Old potatoes toward the end of May sold above \$3

(Continued on Page 35)

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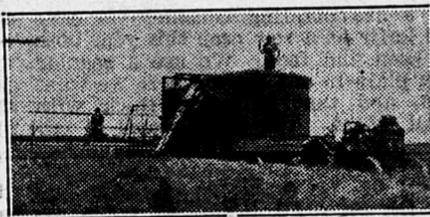


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11	1.10	3.52	27	2.80	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.90	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	3.00	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.10	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.20	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.30	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.40	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.50	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.60	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.70	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.80	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.90	12.16
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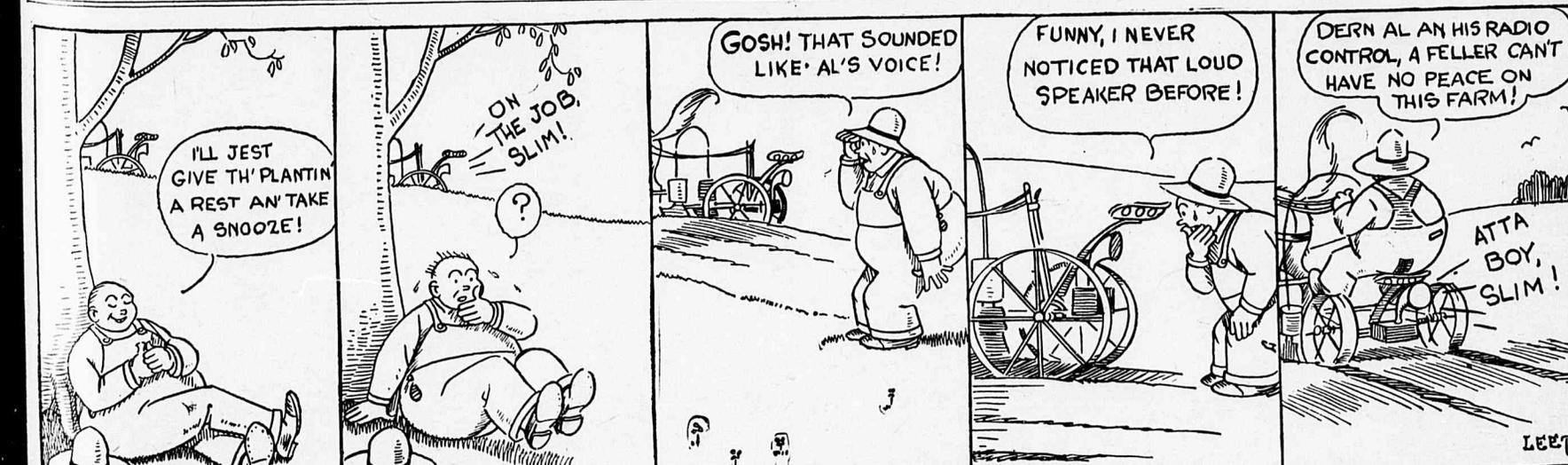
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IMPROVED 161 ACRES, 2 MILES Ottawa. Alfalfa, fruit, wheat, some timber. Price \$18,000. Encumbrance \$5,000. Want live stock. Write for list. Mansfield Land Company, Ottawa, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—260 acre irrigated ranch. \$4,000. Assessed \$5,000; tax \$150. Crops over \$4,000; rented for \$4. Mortgage \$1,600 1930. Want clear for equity. S. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

INCOME EVERY MONTH You can own a steady monthly producing income property in bustling growing Kansas City. Your investment grows as Kansas City grows. Tell us what you have and what you want. We will try to meet your requirements. R. P. Vernon, 200 Grand Avenue Temple, Kansas City, Missouri.

REAL ESTATE WANTED FARMS wanted for immediate delivery or delivery after crops are harvested. Send details. E. Gross, N. Topeka, Kan.

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY For cash no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

In China there are 60 species of bamboo. In America there are 60,000 species of bamboo.

### This Class Made a Profit

(Continued from Page 28)

a number of hens were not paying for their keep. In the last 105 days of the project, which began about the time the flock started producing, 20 hens laid less than 48 eggs each, which is barely enough to pay for their feed. In the same period 10 hens laid more than 70 eggs each, and 20 laid between 60 and 70 eggs. These good producers probably consumed very little more feed than the 48-egg hens.

#### Made Profit on Investment

During the first few weeks, while the hens were just beginning to produce, feed costs to the dozen eggs ran very high. Beginning at more than \$1 a dozen, it fell rapidly until the last six weeks of the period the feed cost of each dozen eggs was between 10 and 11 cents.

In five months the total sale of eggs amounted to \$101.78, and the feed cost \$68.91. This means that for every dollar's worth of feed, the boys sold \$1.48 worth of eggs. The boys believe they could have done much better than this had they started earlier in the fall when eggs were higher in price. It was January before they had their hens on full production.

As was previously stated, the boys each invested \$5, and in a little less than five months received \$7.04, a little more than 40 per cent gain. This does not include an allowance for labor.

Professor Bruner and the school board are very much pleased with the results obtained from the class project. The plan is to sell the poultry house this spring for the cost of the material, and let the new class next fall erect a new building and manage a similar project.

This vocational agriculture work is carried on in the high school under the Smith-Hughes act. Boys these days do not have to be driven to high school. It would be difficult to keep them away from such an interesting place.

### Becraft Has a Combination

(Continued from Page 3)

the morning grain after the layers have gone to roost the night before, and she makes sure that all water containers are filled. Water is piped into the poultry house. By doing this she doesn't have to give the layers much attention in the morning. Storage space in the laying house for feed also helps to cut down the labor with the White Leghorns. Mrs. Becraft doesn't like to startle her baby chicks. Before she goes into a brooder house she raps on the door. Apparently that keeps them from stampeding and piling up. A thermostat alarm warns when the brooder house gets too cool.

"My greatest loss with baby chicks is from cannibalism," Mrs. Becraft said. "Last year I lost 150 out of 1,000 from that cause. Usually, tho, it isn't so pronounced. The injured or picked chicks are put in special wire coops. Alfalfa is fed to the baby chicks, and as is the case with the layers, it is considered as necessary as the mash."

### Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 32)

a 100 pounds and new above \$4 in producing sections. The prospect is for moderate supply in mid-summer, owing to some frost and flood injury in Southwest sections and a slightly backward, uneven crop in parts of the East. Potatoes look well in Virginia and New Jersey, two leading late summer states. The early part of the Virginia crop is nearly ready to ship. Cabbage has been short because of a drought in Southeastern states. The tomato acreage is reduced in some mid-season states. The Mississippi crop is early but some summer shipping sections are more or less backward. Prices have been rising. Western cantaloupes are of good quality this season and selling high at the start, with the usual quick drop. Heavy supplies from California and Arizona were scheduled for June. Watermelons are about average acreage and the early crop was reduced by a drought. The market has been acting better than a year ago.

#### Scotchman Disappears

New York—A Mr. Gow of the Middle West caused his friends grave concern by disappearing the early part of this week. Police were set on the trail and after scouring the city, succeeded today in finding the missing Scot—on a pay-as-you-leave trolley.

#### A Fine Opportunity

"Oh, doctor," cried a wild-eyed man, "I am dreadfully afflicted. The ghosts of my departed relatives come and

perch on the tops of the fence posts all round my garden when dusk is falling. I can look out any night and see a couple of dozen spooks sitting on top of the posts, waiting, waiting, waiting! What shall I do?"

"Sharpen the tops of the posts," came the reply.

#### Bunch of Extras?

"Maude says her husband disgraced her on their honeymoon."

"How?"  
"On the steamer she wanted the other passengers to think an ocean trip was an old story to them, but almost as soon as they went on board he pointed to a row of lifebuoys and asked the captain what was the idea of all the extra tires."

#### "Next"

It was a typical negro revival service, and the minister had just appealed to the pent-up audience to "hit the sawdust trail." One buxom young debutante rose and cried: "Las' night I was in the arm of the debil, but to-night I is in the arm of the Lawd." Voice from the rear: "Is you gwine to be occupied tomorrow night, sistah?"

#### Seems Different

Billy Sunday was at a minister friend's home, and was thinking of something to ask his host's little girl. "Ethel," said Billy with a twinkle in his eye, "does your papa ever preach the same sermon twice?"  
"Yes, Mr. Sunday," seriously answered Ethel. "I think he does, but he hollers in different places."

#### Then all Was Lost

"You're a lucky dog, Bings," said the fellow in the next chair. "They tell me you're making three times as much money as you did last year."  
"Yeah," Bings replied wearily, "but my women folks found it out."

#### Behind the Scenes

Mrs. Bin: "Harry took part in an amateur play last night and today he's so hoarse he can hardly talk."  
Mrs. Bam: "Oh, he was leading man, then?"  
"No, he was the prompter."

#### Cured

Judge: "Do you wish to marry again if you receive a divorce?"  
Liza: "Ah should say not. Ah wants to be drawn from circulation."

#### A Matter of Business

Chorus Girl: "Husbands are easy to catch, aren't they?"  
Second Chorus Girl: "You tell 'em. Lots easier than bachelors."

#### Up to \$3 Now

Lots of things are awfully high, but we don't believe anything has gone up like the dime novel, some of which sell for \$3.

#### Going Down!

Boring Young Man (holding forth to pretty girl)—"You know, I'm funny like that—I always throw myself into any job I undertake."  
Pretty Girl (sweetly)—"How splendid! Why don't you dig a well?"

#### High Explosive

A "cribbing" scandal at the Naval Academy in 1914 resulted in dismissal of some Midshipmen and demotion of others.—Washington (Pa.) paper.

#### A Cooking Note

Young Mrs. Wilkins is so lazy she puts popcorn in her pancakes to make them turn themselves.

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson  
463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.

During the past few weeks I have visited every part of Kansas except the extreme northeast portion. Crop conditions generally speaking are as good as could be expected at this season of the year. Corn is later than usual but there is a big acreage especially in the west half of the state, there is plenty of moisture and with a favorable summer that part of Kansas will have a big corn crop. Much of the wheat in Southwest Kansas never sprouted or started too late even had the spring moisture been sufficient. Electric winds in some localities destroyed the wheat and it is dried up with prairie grass perfectly green. Farmers in localities where wheat is entirely gone are very much discouraged but they are in most instances plowing the

ground and planting it to spring crops. Well informed men tell me that in all the years they have lived in Western Kansas they have never entirely failed to raise kafir or sorghum when it had been properly planted.

O. B. Reitz of Coffeyville, Kansas, has announced a public sale of Jersey cattle to be held June 16. Forty-five head of cattle will be cataloged.

D. W. Brown, successful breeder of registered Spotted Poland Chinas located at Valley Center has saved 110 mighty fine pigs this spring. The sows farrowed as high as nineteen to the litter. Mr. Brown's Polands are descended from the best families. His yearling boar, Decision Wildfire, is a grand son of the great Wildfire and his Junior boar is a son of the 1926 grand Champion. Mr. Brown has bred twenty sows for fall litters.

More and more I believe the conclusion is being reached that the farmer of average means can't afford the risk of relying too much on wheat growing, it is a very expensive crop and the risk too big. Much has been said and written about the dairy cow and the pit shie for Western Kansas and every one you talk to will admit that cows and chickens are the solution, but you can travel miles and see only an occasional cow and in some localities but little poultry of any kind. One farmer explained it by saying the prairies make men visionary, they start out with cows and hens with the best of intentions and the first big wheat crop destroys their morale. Imagine standing in your front yard surrounded by a flock of hens with a few spotted cows in the background, and counting a dozen combines at work, it makes you feel so small that you are ready to buy a lot of machinery again on time, and put out all the ground that adjoins you the following year. But the cow and hen farmer and the wheat farmer I should think might both exist on the same farm, when wheat makes a big yield take part of the money and buy cows and sow less wheat the following fall. That, it seems to me, would be the safe thing to do.

### LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson  
Copper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.

The dates of the Colorado State Fair at Pueblo are Sept. 5 to 10. J. J. Clark, Pueblo, is secretary.

More than \$2,000 in cash premiums is hung up for Poland China exhibitors at the Iowa State Fair at Des Moines this year. The dates of the Iowa fair are August 24 to September 2.

Charles L. Burlingham and S. R. Guard are new owners of the Breeders Gazette, having just purchased all other interests in the paper May 12. Mr. Burlingham was until about a year ago, when he associated himself with the Gazette, secretary of the National Ayrshire association.

The railroads have extended the half rate on less than car lot shipments of purebred livestock for another year. All Kansas roads are in on this half rate and it applies only to purebred stock sold for breeding purposes and your railroad agent can tell you all about it.

The Kansas Poland China breeders association announce the following premiums for boys' and girls' pig clubs at the Free Fair at Topeka in September. The prizes are cash prizes offered to boys and girls under 18 for the best purebred Poland China litter of four pigs, either sex, which were farrowed before March 1, 1927. J. Dee Shank, of Jewell county, but who gets his mail at Superior, Neb., is president and O. A. Strebin, Ottawa, is secretary.

The year's record price for fat steers at Kansas City was realized by Joab Mulvane of Topeka with a consignment from his farm near Rossville, marketed May 25. The price was \$13.40 and is said to be the highest price for steers since October, 1926. The cattle were Herefords and averaged a little above \$190.00 per head and a consignment of younger steers sold by Mr. Mulvane the same day brought \$12.00 and averaged a few cents under \$140.00 per head.

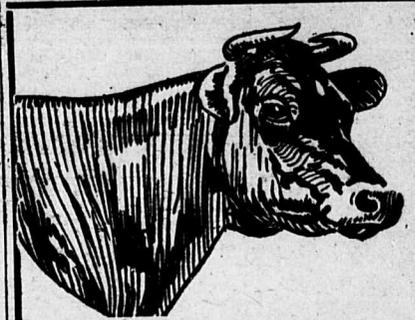
C. A. Branch, Marion, secretary of the Kansas Holstein breeders association has just issued a letter to the members giving the dates of the 10 Holstein picnics that are to be held this summer. This letter has gone to all the members but because the association is interested in interesting every farmer that is dairying in the state and wants them to be present at the picnic nearest to him I am giving the places and the dates of these picnics. Bashor, Leavenworth county, Aug. 10; Topeka, Shawnee county, Aug. 11; Ottawa, Franklin county, Aug. 12; Columbus, Cherokee county, Aug. 13; Mulvane, Sedgewick county, Aug. 15; Elmdale, Chase county, Aug. 16; Abilene, Dickinson county, Aug. 17; Minneapolis, Ottawa county, Aug. 18; Linn, Washington county, Aug. 19; Norton, Norton county, Aug. 20. These picnics will be very pleasant and profitable places for farmers interested in dairying as good speakers and other entertainment will be furnished.

While the frost in April cut the strawberry crop fully one half it is estimated that the crop that is now just about harvested is the largest ever raised in the Ozark region. It was estimated May 25 that 3,500 cars would be produced in the Ozark region and that the 1927 crop of strawberries would bring the growers in that region more than 6 million dollars. All are refrigerator cars and go direct from the fields to Kansas City but the clearing house for the berry business is Monett, Mo., and every night during the season the berries are auctioned off by the car. The evening of May 25 there were 100 cars auctioned off in a few minutes in Monett by the officers of the Ozark Fruit Growers association and brought over \$120,000. There were 40 buyers present from all over the country and the car lots of berries were started out of Kansas City that night for Eastern markets and some were consigned to points in Canada. The prices have averaged from \$3.75 to \$4.75 per crate and these have been considered good prices. Wet weather and not sufficient pickers has been a handicap to the growers this season. Last year's crop was considered a good one but this year's crop is more than double. Blackberries are the next berry crop to be harvested in the Ozarks and then the peaches and apples.

### Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle  
June 16—O. B. Reitz, Coffeyville, Kan.

### JERSEY CATTLE



## Reitz's Auction

45 Reg. Jerseys

Coffeyville, Kan.

Thursday, June 16

Cows, Heifers, Calves and Bulls, all ages.

Sale includes sixteen beautiful heifer calves—the finest that will be led into the auction ring this season. Just right for Calf Club or foundation stock.

XENIA SULTAN  
FINANCIAL KING  
GAMBOGE'S KNIGHT  
BLOOD LINES

Don't fail to write for catalog at once.

B. C. SETTLES, Sales Mgr.  
5368 Cabanne Ave., St. Louis, Mo.

### Reg. Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Sired by son of Sultan Celia No. 245038, senior and grand champion cow Kansas State Fair 1918 and young cows sired by son of Colette's Oxford Fern No. 153549. 35 head, also 7 Shetland Ponies. E. H. Knapper, Broughton, 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.

### POLLED SHORTHORN CATTLE

#### Polled Shorthorn Cows

and heifers, both bred and open. Good individuals, priced for quick sale. T. M. WILLSON & SON, LEBANON, KAN.

### 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 Spills Major, Revelation and Golden Rain-bow. 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.

### CHOICE FALL DUROC BOARS

and Open Gilts, sired by our big herd boar, General Scissors, grandson of Orchard Scissors, all double vaccinated. Each animal sold will be recorded. J. C. Stewart & Sons, Americus, Kansas

### DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

by Waltham's Giant, Major Silts and Super Col. Bred to the whole of a boar, W. R.'s. Leader for Sept. farrow. Also good boars. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

### SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

#### Spotted Poland Gilts

\$40.00 to \$50.00 Service boars various sizes, big boned, priced reasonable. Come or write. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

### Raise Your Herd Boar

Buy a pig. 100 to pick from. Sired by Decision Wildfire and Rangy Munn. Best of breeding. Out of big litters. Also bred sows. D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Ks.

### HAMPSHIRE HOGS



#### White Way Hampshires

on approval. Choice gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Sired by Champion boar and bred to an outstanding boar. Special prices for quick sale. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Ks.

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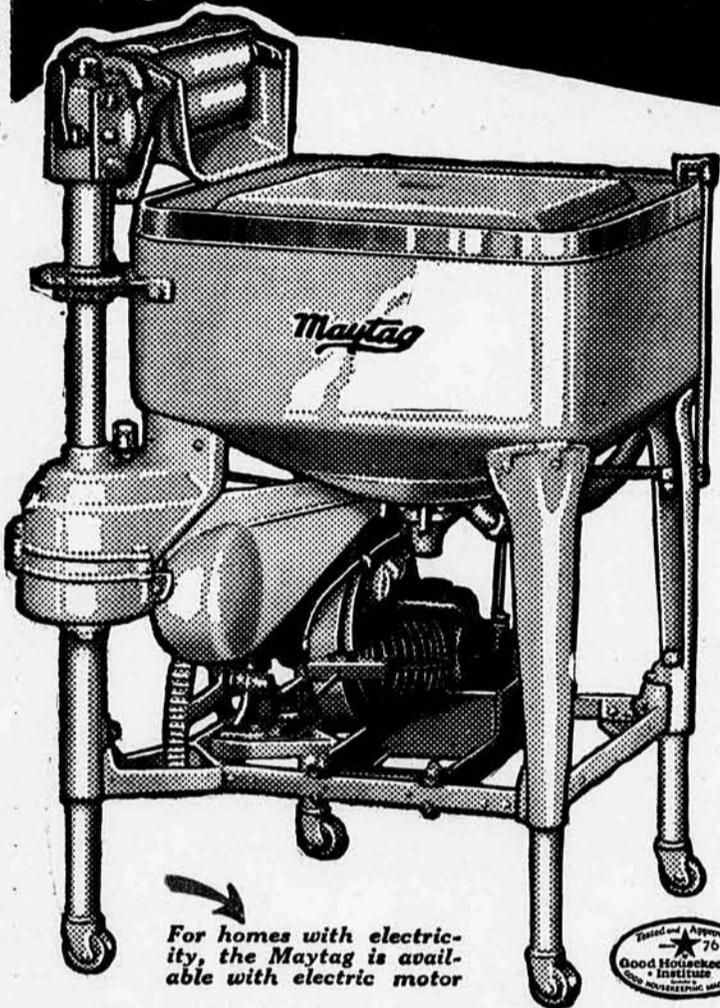
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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT  
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

# A FARM Washing in 60 minutes with the MAYTAG



For homes with electricity, the Maytag is available with electric motor



## Free Trial

You can have a Maytag for your next washing without cost or obligation. If it doesn't sell itself, don't keep it. Phone or write before next washday.

ONE hour with the Maytag Aluminum Washer disposes of 50 pounds of clothes, dry weight—an average family washing.

The Maytag washes so thoroughly clean that no hand-rubbing is necessary, even on collars, cuffs, wristbands or grimy overalls. Think of the time and effort you will save each week—in a month, in a year—time that you can use to advantage.

## Powered with Gasoline or Electricity

Whether you have electricity or not, you can enjoy this marvelous washday convenience. The Maytag, for homes without electricity, is equipped with the Maytag Multi-Motor, a compact, in-built gasoline engine as reliable and simple as an electric motor, powerful enough to operate washer and wringer at the same time.

It doesn't tire you to wash with a Maytag. It is so convenient. The adjustable legs make it just your height; the all-metal wringer sets close to the water line, and automatically adjusts the tension for a thin handkerchief or a heavy blanket.

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton Iowa  
Southwestern Branch: 1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.  
Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

[F-6-27]

## Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Abilene.....Kipp Maytag Store  
Agra.....H. M. Underwood  
Almena.....Wolf & Kingman  
Altoona.....E. A. DeBolt  
Anthony.....Community Gro.  
Arkansas City.....Gambill-McGeorge  
Atchison.....Swenson Maytag Co.  
Atwood.....Kirschner-Roshong

Baldwin.....Minnis & Lerner  
Barnes.....Wolverton & Marl  
Baxter Springs.....Joplin Maytag Co.  
Beaver.....Farley Maytag Co.  
Beloit.....N. E. Blood Hdw. Co.  
Belleville.....Howard Anderson  
Bird City.....W. W. Shahan  
Bison.....Humburg Lbr. Co.  
Blue Rapids.....Brokenicky Plbr. Co.  
Bonner Springs.....Owl Hdw. Co.  
Brewster.....Knudson Bros. Hdw.  
Bucklin.....Goff & Bunning  
Bunkerhill.....Clarence Peck

Caldwell.....Detrick Bros.  
Campus.....A. L. Miller  
Cedarvale.....L. C. Adams Merc.  
Chanute.....Chanute Maytag Shop  
Chetopa.....Lyon Bros.  
Cimarron.....Blanton Hdw. Co.  
Clafin.....Watson Hdw. Co.  
Clay Center.....W. W. Smith & Sons  
Coffeyville.....Liebert Bros.  
Colby.....Fitzgerald Hdw. Co.  
Concordia.....Baker-Ossman Hdw. Co.  
Conway Springs.....W. S. Supply Co.  
Cottonwood Falls.....Inter-Co.Elec.Co.

Densmore.....George Stepper  
Dodge City.....Neveins Hdw. Co.  
Dorrance.....A. C. Reiff  
Dover.....Winters Merc.  
Downs.....Nixon-Hansen Hdw. Co.

Edna  
Henry F. Rich Hdw. & Furn. Co.  
Eldorado.....Wilson Hdw. Co.  
Elkhart.....Marshall Hdw. Co.  
Ellis.....Waldo & Waldo  
Emporia.....Maytag Sales Co.  
Englewood.....T. C. Murdock Hdw.  
Eureka.....Tegardin Hdw. Co.

Formoso.....A. W. Miller  
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Frankfort.....Pennington Produce

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Great Bend.....Gibson Farm Sup. Co.  
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Grenola  
..Marshall & Marshall Hdw. Co.

Hanover.....Stanley Habr  
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Herndon.....Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co.  
Herington.....Phillip Behrend  
Hiawatha.....G. Spaulding Furn. Store  
Hill City.....Webster Hdw. Co.  
Hillsboro.....J. V. Friesen  
Hoisington.....Fred Childs  
Holton.....Owl Hdw. Co.  
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Marysville.....Kipp Maytag Store  
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Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.  
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Randolph.....Moline Hdw. Co.  
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Riley.....Enos Fritz  
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Scott City.....I. S. Ruth & Son  
Sedan.....Sedan Elec. Lt. & Pr.  
Selden.....M. Zimmerman Hdw.  
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Washington.....M. J. Holloway & Son  
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Wellington.....Rich Merc. Co.  
Westphalia.....W. S. Mann  
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# Maytag Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT