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KANSAS FARMER

COLLEGE

MAIL & BREEZE

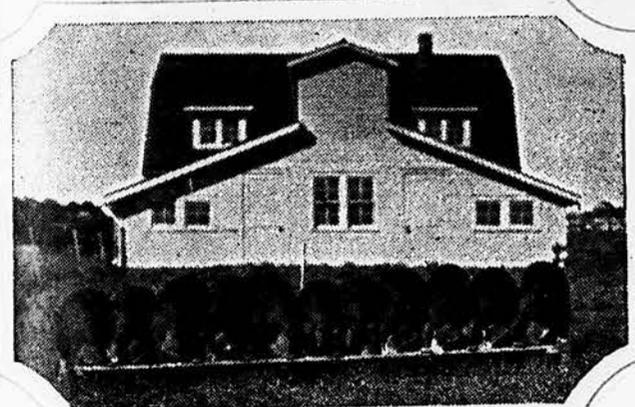
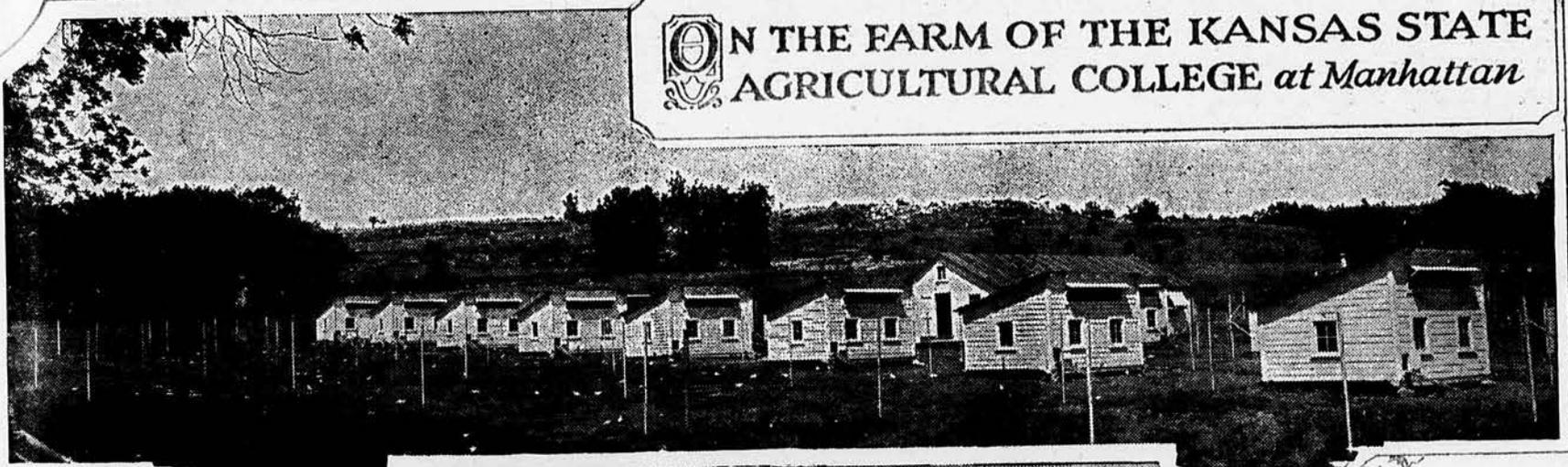


Volume 65

June 11, 1927

Number 24

ON THE FARM OF THE KANSAS STATE AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE at Manhattan



Get a "Caterpillar" Tractor For Your Farm FREE

This may seem unreasonable, but nevertheless it is more than true. There are almost a hundred farmers in Kansas who own their "Caterpillar" tractors, fully paid for, who have paid for them outside of their farm work by pulling the Township graders in their Township or adjoining Townships. A "Caterpillar" Thirty will do all the work in raising from 400 to 800 acres of wheat and row crop and pay for itself from the proceeds of Township grading. Your Township Board knows a "Caterpillar" tractor will grade their roads 100% better than any wheel type tractor, and you can perform the same amount of work for almost $\frac{1}{2}$ the cost.

A "Caterpillar" Two Ton will take care of 200 to 400 acres of wheat and row crop and do the maintenance on 15 to 20 miles of State or County Highway. Your County Commissioners know that a "Caterpillar" tractor is better for road work, and many Commissioners will buy the maintenance grader to fit the Two Ton for you to use, and give you the preference, if you have a "Caterpillar." There is a reason—a "Caterpillar" Two Ton can get on the road quicker, will do the job better, and will save the tax payers much money over the present antiquated methods of "horse patrol." Go see your County Commissioner—no doubt he is looking for some one to do this very thing. A "Caterpillar" fits any job where tractor or horse power is required, and delivers the power better, quicker, cheaper. Write for our plan of how you can get a "Caterpillar" tractor on 25% cash and let 50% of the earnings pay the rest.

Deep Tillage furnishes a reservoir for storing moisture. Stored moisture is a very important factor at "filling time" when there has been no rain for a month. That's when the wheat or corn roots go down and use this reserve moisture.



Row crops are planted with a "Caterpillar" all in a day or two, when conditions are just right. During most spring seasons there are but a few days at a time when corn or Kafir can be planted. If it is planted too early, there is no stand. If delayed, there is usually too much rain until it is too late, which makes the crop so late that it is caught by the hot winds, or dry season at "filling time." That is why a "Caterpillar" is better. With a Two Ton, there are 3 rows planted at a time—with a Thirty there are 5 rows planted at a time. A Two Ton or Thirty fits listed ridges, and will cultivate the row crop that it has so quickly and cheaply planted, and cultivate it 3 to 5 rows at a time. That's why a "Caterpillar" is cheaper.

H. W. Cardwell Co.

DEALERS

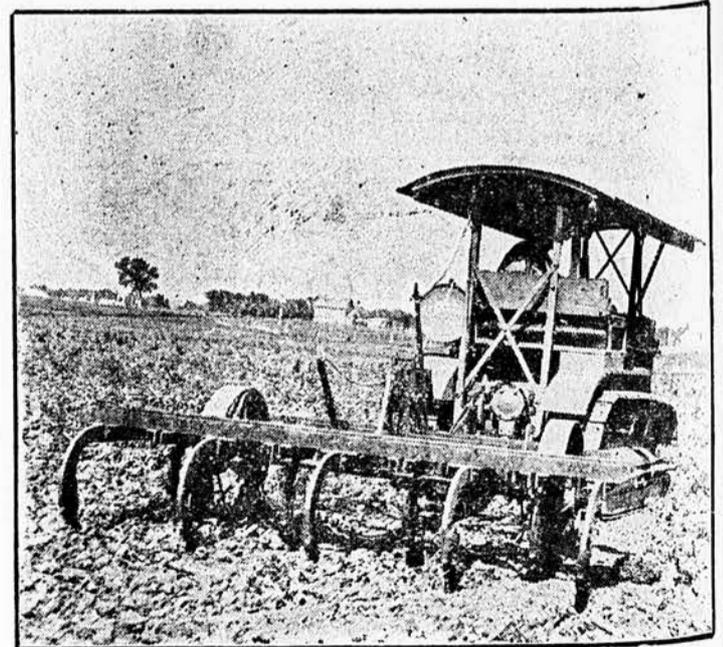
300 S. Wichita St., Wichita, Kan.

If Your Wheat Crop Is Lost

buy a "Caterpillar," and summer fallow. You should raise two bushels next year where you would have raised one this year. With a "Caterpillar" you can plow deeper—can work your land oftener, (with every working of your land you add one or two bushels per acre to your yield) keep out all vegetation—the vegetation saps the moisture. These methods will produce 25 bushels of wheat per acre where your neighbors who are using the old methods, will get 15 bushels. Let's make Kansas raise more bushels per acre!

Killefer Chisel

The "plow pan" is a crust of earth just below the plowed soil, where the plow share has closed the pores of the soil just the same as a trowel closes the pores of cement. When this "plow pan" of two or three inches is broken, there is opportunity for the moisture, which otherwise runs off, to go down and be stored for future use.



A "Caterpillar" Thirty and a "Killefer Chisel"—the long chisel points go down 10 to 14 inches, and break up the "plow pan."

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

June 11, 1927

Number 24

Valentine Fit His Work to Conditions

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

CONDITIONS were not exactly ideal on the 15 acres set aside on Springdale Farm for poultry. The land laid wrong. It is a strip 150 feet deep, stretching its length to make up the acreage. But that didn't stop the Valentines. They didn't fret over the fact that certain things couldn't be changed. Rather they set about to fit the poultry business to the conditions that existed. And they are building for efficiency, sanitation and economical production on their Morris county farm.

The firm of Valentine is made up of Roy and Emma, brother and sister, and their father. The primary purpose is for commercial egg production. Roy insists that they haven't done anything unusual. "We are just growing in a conservative way," he said, "and the business is paying its way as we go along. We are trying to use our brains. It will count as well on the farm as any place else."

Valentines work on the theory that good equipment pays. They have been in the poultry business nine years and under their management the White Leghorns have done well. In that time something like \$8,000 worth of equipment has been put in, according to Roy. "If we see where we can spend \$100 and save money every year," he said, "we make the investment. We believe in cutting labor and working for efficiency. When you spread an investment in equipment equal to ours over a period of years, and figure how much it has earned you, the amount doesn't seem so large."

The feed house was built because it would save time and labor. "It makes it possible for me to grind enough feed and mix enough mash in three hours to feed 1,700 birds for a week," Roy explained. "All I handle is what goes into the mixer. Elevators do the rest of the work. Before I had the feeding house it took half a day to prepare the grain feed for 700 birds, and I had the mash to mix extra." There is one saving. He now is able to get feed ready for 1,700 birds in less time than it formerly took to get it ready for a thousand fewer birds.

The feed house is a 16 by 40 foot frame structure, with a 16 by 28 foot basement, part of which is used for the incubators and the balance for egg packing space. The first floor is efficiently equipped with ele-

If the operators of Springdale Farm see where they can put in new equipment and save money every year, they don't hesitate to make the investment. That is the theory they have followed and they are finding success. Their feed house and the machinery it shelters cut labor and boosted efficiency. A water system, feed and litter carriers and concrete also add their bit.

Because Valentines have a product that is in demand they are able to supply a special market, thereby receiving a good premium over local market prices. You will be interested in their methods of handling their work and the plans they have for making their farmstead attractive.

of this already is in use, carrying water that is pumped from a spring by a hydraulic ram to the various buildings.

With the new baby chick runs that are being completed, Springdale Farm will have 10,000 square feet of concrete floors. These also are for efficiency and for sanitation as well. It takes less time to clean them than it would dirt flooring for one thing. There are cement floors in the laying houses,

lye water I know they are clean. They will be thoroughly scrubbed each spring before we start a hatch and the rains will wash them, too."

The runs are 20 feet square to the brooder house and the chicks are kept penned until they are 10 to 12 weeks old. "We don't lose so many by keeping them up," Roy said. The newer brooder houses Valentine has are 12 by 20 feet, with a partition at the center, making two rooms. In one room is the brooder stove, while the other is the "cool" room. Thus the chicks can seek the temperature that seems to suit them best. In real cold weather, however, a door is closed between the two rooms so the chicks can be kept close to the brooder.

Valentines set 3,000 eggs a year and get 2,400 and 2,550 good, strong chicks out of that number. They set 750 eggs a week, starting the last of March and the first of April, and make four different settings. They have gotten as high as 650 chicks from a week's setting. "We never set anything except eggs that weigh as much as 27 ounces to the dozen," Roy said. "They will average slightly more than that. We are commercial poultrymen and are after big eggs." Hatching eggs are sold at \$10 a hundred and are guaranteed 85 per cent fertility.

Eggs that are not used or sold for hatching go to a special dealer in Chicago who pays a good premium for fancy eggs. Every egg is graded and no soiled ones are shipped. "During the best laying time in April we will run around three cases of eggs a day," Roy said. Valentines have been shipping 18 cases of eggs a week just recently, to their Chicago dealer, and their margin of profit has held at 13 to 16 cents a dozen net over the local market price. They ship twice a week. In the fall and winter, according to Roy, their premium will amount to 20 cents a dozen over the local market. "We figure if we average \$2 net to the bird with all expenses out, we are doing well," he said, "but as a matter of fact, we miss that mark more often than we make it."

"Just as soon as we can get rid of the cockerels we get them out to give the pullets more room. Culling is a continuous process starting before the chicks are out of the pens at broiler age. We aim to send 1,000 pullets to the laying houses out of our total

At the Right is the Feed House That Has Been a Factor in Lower Production Costs. Note the Farm Name on the Side of the Building, and the Trellis Out Front That is Encouraging the Growth of Flowering Vines. Below is a Battery of Six Brooder Houses. In Front of Each a Concrete Run is Being Laid



In the Oval is a Likeness of Roy Valentine, Morris County, Who Studies His Business as He Goes Along. He Knows Poultry From Cold Storage Holdings to Show Circuit Dope. Below, Valentine Coaxed Some of His Leghorns to Pose for the Photographer. Note the Muslin Curtains in the Laying House



vators, grinder and mash mixer. The mixer is an invention of Roy's. It is made out of an old churn he bought from a creamery for \$30. It is 5 feet long now, having been cut down some, and has a diameter of 4½ feet. It took some work to put on the door, cut down the length and fix it in position to be run by power, but it saved money. Roy said a new mixer would have cost him considerable. He can mix 500 pounds of mash at one time in it.

A carrier will be installed some day that will run from the feed house down between the double row of laying houses to carry feed and bring back the eggs. This will save more time and labor, as the litter carriers in the poultry houses now do. And it won't be long until 2,500 feet of galvanized water pipe will have been laid on the place. Much

brooders and the quarters for cockerels and broilers.

Roy has done all the construction work on the farm with day labor help, except for \$75 in carpenter work. He bought a concrete mixer and did the cement mixing himself. "We have eight brooder houses," Roy explained, "and if I had to move them around as portables, it would take too much time. But I have been keeping the ground clean for the chicks. Each year I have hauled out the old surface dirt and have replaced it with fresh earth. But that took a lot of work hauling and digging. These new cement runs will eliminate all that and I think they will be more sanitary. When I scrub them with

hatch. Of these we expect to carry 550 over to mature hens. About 400 of this bunch will be used for commercial egg production; 150 will be carried as first year breeders. These breeders will be culled to 100 and carried over the second year as breeders. Then we will go back to trapnest records and cull the 100 to 50 for third year breeders, and they will supply the cockerels. We aim to trap during October, November, December and January. We can get the size of eggs and the intensity of laying in those four months. Our old hens we keep over are just as profitable as the pullets, considering what it costs to raise a pullet. We usually go into the winter with a few more than 1,600 layers. I believe 3,000 birds is the maximum number I would care to

(Continued on Page 22)

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ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher

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SOME time ago Colonel Carmi Thompson visited the Philippines as representative of the President to make a personal investigation of conditions. He has returned and made his report. It does not reflect in any way on the integrity of Governor General Wood but does recommend that military government of the islands be abolished. His conclusion is that the military mind is not suited to administer civil government.

General Wood takes exception to this and defends the administration of military officials. This is natural and expected, but the average man who has made some study of military officers will agree with Carmi Thompson, rather than with General Wood. Military discipline is arbitrary, perhaps necessarily so, but at any rate it assumes that the dictate of the commanding officer must be taken as the final word. The reason that General Wood was not nominated for President was not because the people doubted either his honesty or his ability but because he has the military mind. He ought to be replaced by a competent civilian and military rule ought to be abolished in the Philippine islands as Carmi Thompson recommends.

A Game Two Can Play

IT IS difficult to get at the truth about the present trouble between the British government and the Russian Soviet government. The British government charges the Soviet government with fomenting trouble for the British government and claims to have discovered documents in the Soviet embassy that prove this contention. The object of this conspiracy, according to the British government, is not so much to cause trouble in England as in China. The British Prime Minister charges that one M. Borodin, as representative of the Soviet government, is actively engaged in stirring up anti-British sentiment in China. The Soviet government does not exactly deny that claim but says that Borodin has no connection with the Soviet government and therefore the Soviet government cannot be held responsible for his words or actions.

The Prime Minister counters this claim with an intercepted telegram from the Russian Commissariat to the Soviet representatives in Peking, announcing that "Comrade Borodin is to take his orders direct from Moscow and that questions of political work in China must be agreed upon with Comrade Borodin," but that it was inadvisable to appoint him official representative.

Apparently the purpose of the Soviet government, according to this telegram, was to give Borodin authority privately to spread whatever propaganda the Soviet government wanted, but still leave that government in position where it could deny that he was the official representative of the Soviet government. This seems to put the Soviet government in a bad light. It is not, according to this and other intercepted telegrams, acting in good faith and if it is not then the British government is justified in breaking off diplomatic relations. As a result of this break the Soviet government decides to boycott British trade in Russia. That, of course, is a game that two can play. Russia probably needs British trade as much as England needs Russian trade.

What About Washington?

I AM in receipt of the following letter: Dear Sir: I take the Kansas Farmer and always look up the Passing Comment which appeals to me as most interesting. There is such profundity and broad views expressed thruout the articles appearing therein. Now sir, I would like to ask a question and would like to know whether Washington, who is credited with having made this country, or rather the people who live in it, free, actually did make them free, responsible people? Now when Washington made this people free by force of conquest, were there any restrictions or was it absolute?

"The person making these pertinent questions is a life abstainer and a strong upholder of the principles of Washington, the first President and law maker of this country. It appears to me outrageous, after all these years of tranquillity, to make a flurry and disturb the peace of good sensible citizens and deprive them of a luxury for the sake of certain unrestrained transgressors. This is a sacrifice you may contend is for the good of civilization, yet Washington would not have won this freedom had his men been told that after earning their freedom they would later become slaves; put into bondage, made criminals on account of their desires and tastes. Crime there always has been, not always attributable to liquor. All I want to find out is this: Is this state of prohibition legal to enforce on the people, or right according to the statutes of Washington? I believe not, I would rather suggest that clean hotels be built at every street and that the liquor and cigars be taxed and use the tax money for the reduction of prices of

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

food for the poor. This would be common sense. There appears to be no sense in the cry of prohibition. Heavy fines would moderate things and relieve the ban on all respectable, self-respecting citizens indulging in their luxury. A Fleck."

I apprehend that George Washington, if alive, would be surprised to learn that he had enacted the laws of the country during his administration and still more surprised to hear that he ever had advocated unrestricted freedom. The fact is that Washington sent the armed forces of the new republic to Pittsburg to quell a whisky rebellion. The distillers of that time claimed that it was an outrageous infringement of their freedom to impose restrictions and taxes on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors and in defense of what they termed their inalienable rights they refused to pay the excise taxes and assaulted the revenue collectors. Washington as President did not argue the matter with them, but sent troops to enforce the law; neither, so far as I ever have read, did he express the opinion that the law was wrong in



principle. He had approved it as President after it was enacted by Congress and made no objection at the time he approved the bill.

Mr. Fleck, like most opponents of prohibition, gets himself into an inconsistent position. First he argues that the right to use liquor is inherent in freedom, but immediately suggests that those who use it—I suppose he means to excess—should be subjected to heavy fines. Why heavy fines if this is a natural, inalienable right? Logically, if he is right, the question of how much any individual drinks and when he drinks is his business and to fine him for exercising his rights as a free man is an outrage.

The law does not fine or imprison a man because he eats too much, altho eating too much may be as harmful to him as drinking too much. The reason for this distinction is that over-eating damages the individual, but does not disturb the peace of the community.

The necessity for imposing restrictions on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors has been acknowledged from the very beginning of our Republic. This period of "tranquillity and peaceable association" Mr. Fleck talks about is purely imaginary. There has been no such period. Intoxicating liquors always have been a source of disturbance and crime; not of all crime by any means but always one of the sources of crime. The necessity for restriction has been granted from the beginning of our Government. All the mild measures suggested by Mr. Fleck have been tried and failed. Those engaged in the business of manufacturing or selling intoxicating liquors never have obeyed any law imposing any restriction, and as a result of their lawlessness more and more stringent laws have been enacted; first low license laws, then high license laws, then local option laws, none of them entirely effective and all of them denounced by the men engaged in the liquor business as unjust infringements on their liberties.

The fact is, Mr. Fleck, that in any organized community freedom is necessarily a relative term. Your freedom or mine is limited by the rights of all of the other members of the community in which we live, the state and nation in which we reside. The liquor business has been outlawed because experience has proved that it tends to destroy the peace of the community and the peace and happiness of individuals. That fact is so well established that it scarcely is worth while to argue it. Even Mr. Fleck acknowledges it when he suggests a system of fines.

No doubt there are people who can and do drink intoxicating liquors who do not endanger the peace of the community. There also are people who might carry concealed weapons all their lives without doing any harm, but experience has shown that it is not safe to permit the carrying of concealed weapons and so the liberty of the good citizen is restricted as well as that of the bad citizen. The good citizen may argue that he ought to be permitted to carry concealed weapons for self-protection. He may say, and truly, that he does not intend to shoot anybody or do any law abiding citizen any harm. He must, however, give up a personal right for the general good. The people who use liquor only as a luxury can well afford to give up that luxury for the sake of the example, if for no other reason.

Already Staid Too Long

A WOMAN writes me that her husband neglects her, makes her do most of the work about the place, both in the house and on the farm, gives her no money and sometimes beats her. She wants to know whether I think it is her duty to continue to live with him under such circumstances.

I most certainly do not, sister. If you are telling me the truth you have staid with him entirely too long already. I would not advise you to do him great bodily harm, but if you could manage to let something heavy fall on him while he is asleep and smash his features I would not feel like criticizing you. He has a large amount of that sort of thing coming to him.

On the other hand I have a letter from a husband who says that he has lived with his wife long enough so that his children are all grown; that his wife runs about with other men and cares nothing for him, and that likewise his children are turned against him. He wants to know whether he is bound to support this wife and these grown children who are of age. If I were certain that this man is telling all the truth I would most emphatically say that he is under no obligation to support any of the family, but I have a suspicion that there are things he has not told me.

When either a father or a mother gets to the point where he or she has neither the affection nor respect of any of the members of their family, generally they are at least in part to blame. It may be that this man has not done anything to merit the affection of his wife or the respect and affection of his children. Of course, this may not be the case. I have known cases where father was emphatically the goat. He was the burden bearer for the entire family and got no thanks for his sacrifices. But such cases are happily the rare exception.

There is a Happy Medium

HERE is a case where a mother writes me and her letter bears the marks of truth. They are renters. Times have been very hard for them for a number of years. Crop failure has followed crop failure. They have had hard work to live, to say nothing of enjoying any luxuries. There are two nearly grown boys, one 19 and the other 17. The mother says they are good boys who stay at home and work. Now there is a prospect of a fine wheat crop. The man has out in the neighborhood of 300 acres. The two boys, according to the mother's story, have had few luxuries, not even a battered Ford to go about in. For that matter the entire family has had few pleasures during these lean years.

Now the boys ask their father to pay them wages during the harvest, just the wages he would have to pay strangers if he employed them. He refuses to do this. He thinks the boys should stay with him and work for nothing. Strictly speaking he is within his legal rights. Both boys are under age and he is entitled by law to their services. But just the same he is making a most serious mistake. He had far better waive his legal rights and pay the boys even more than he would have to pay ordinary harvest hands and make them feel that he is giving them an absolutely fair deal. The esteem and affection of those two boys is worth many times what it will cost to harvest that crop of wheat. If the facts are as represented to me, then he is acting the part of a stubborn fool who

no doubt realize when it is too late what a terrible mistake he has made. I have known some men like that, who regarded their children as so much livestock. They got as much out of them as possible while they had the legal right to their services and gave them just as little in return as possible. I never knew a man of that kind who did not lose in the end. Perhaps his children staid until they reached manhood and womanhood, but when they could get away they did and they felt under no obligations to their father. As a matter of fact they rather hated him. They felt that he had not given them a fair deal, that he had cheated them and when the time came that he needed their help and affection he did not get it and he did not deserve it.

On the other hand I have known parents who were over-indulgent, who never tried to restrain their children, who gave them far more than they could afford and got nothing in the way of service or appreciation in return. The children grew up idle, selfish and generally worthless or worse than worthless. Children need kindly but firm guidance and restraint. There is a happy medium between the close-fisted, mean parent who wants to get all that is possible out of his children and give as little as possible in return and the over-indulgent parent who lets his children run over him; who can see no faults in his offspring and makes himself a human door mat for them to walk on. Happy is the parent who is able to take the middle course.

Some Sound Philosophy

A STORY is told of a colored lady who refused to ride on a merry-go-round. She said that she had seen a colored man get on and ride as much as a dollah's wuth and then git off at the same place he got on at and she accosted him thus: "You spent yo money bu wha you been?"

There was some sound philosophy in that observation. A great many people make failures in life because they have no objective. They make a good many motions and considerable noise but finally they get off just where they started, having really accomplished nothing and gotten nowhere.

"Don't you think," asks a reader, "that there are too many laws?" No doubt there are, but that is a human fault. The average citizen who complains that there are too many laws, however, is very likely to think that there ought to be new laws to regulate certain things that seem to him or her to need regulating. Most of us are decidedly inconsistent in our thinking.

A bishop was addressing a large assembly of Sunday school children and wound up by asking in a very paternal way as he blandly smiled and rubbed his hands: "Is there any little boy or any little girl who would like to ask me a question?" A thin, shrill voice in the back of the room called out: "Please, sir, why did the angels walk up and down Jacob's ladder when they had wings?" "Oh, ah, yes—I see," said the bishop, "and now is there any little girl who would like to answer that question?" This shows that the gentle art of side stepping is not confined to any particular class or calling.

No Man is Infallible

RULE of the people or by the people," says a reader, "is a mistake. The people do not know enough to govern themselves. Government should be left to the wise."

Possibly you are right, my friend, but the older I grow the more satisfied I become that there is not nearly so much difference in the wisdom of men as I used to suppose. There was a time when I cherished the opinion that some men were almost infallible in their judgment. I have concluded that no man is very wise. I have seen those I had sup-

posed were very wise do some very foolish things, not necessarily bad but just stupid. Those who have the greatest reputation for wisdom blunder often and outrageously. The weakness of popular rule is that the people have to decide often without much accurate information and the wonder is that they do as well as they do. I prefer, however, to trust the judgment of the people as a whole to the unrestricted will of a few.

Many a man gets a reputation for wisdom because no very severe test has been made of his judgment. And the same thing may be said of his reputation for goodness. A great many men have a reputation for goodness either because they never have encountered any severe temptation or because they are too cautious to do anything very bad. They adhere to the accepted standards of morality because it is easier for them to do that than to run counter to these standards. Some are good because they are stupid, many others because it is really easier and more comfortable to be good than to be bad. Exception will be taken to that statement, but I am satisfied that it is true. There



are very few people who are at heart very good and still fewer who are very bad. Considering the opportunities there are to blunder and go wrong the wonder to me is that people, taken as a whole, get along as well as they do.

One trouble with the masses of the people is that they are too much inclined to trust to the judgment of the few who are supposed to be wise, often because they have assumed a wisdom they do not possess. There has not been a war within the last 200 years which could not have been prevented by less than 100 men, if these few had acted with wisdom and a unified purpose. The great World War could have been prevented by the wise concerted action of less than a dozen men. Concerted action of less than 100 men could have prevented our Civil War. It does not follow, however, that these men really wished the calamity of war. Most of them were no doubt honest and sincere, but they were not wise. The people generally, both in the North and the South, did not want war, but they relied on the wisdom of the few to direct the affairs of the Government and those few did not have the wisdom to keep the country out of war. A few men control the finances of this country.

They are supposed to be possessed of superlative wisdom, but they are not wise enough to prevent panics and financial disasters. There is a somewhat prevalent belief that these men want to see panics and financial depressions, but this I do not believe. They are selfish and short sighted but they do not really want to see disaster come to the business of the country. They are not as wise as they are credited with being.

No Statute of Limitations

A and B are husband and wife. Having accumulated considerable wealth, A dies, leaving no children and no will. Can B hold all the property or only half of it, and how long before a division like this is outlawed? R. E. C.

If this is in Kansas the wife inherits all of it, and the statute of limitations does not in any way run.

A Division of Property

A was a widower with six children. He married B, a widow with six children. No children were born to their union. A has considerable real estate and personal property and lived with B 21 years. After her death he married C. What distribution of the property will there be at A's death? Can B's heirs hold part of the property? When she married she had only her clothing. What part can C hold? D. S.

C can hold one-half of whatever estate A may die possessed of if she outlives him. B's children would not inherit any part of the estate unless it was willed to them by A.

No Herd Law in Shawnee

If A lives on a farm that is not fenced on a public highway and B turns his stock out and they feed on A's green alfalfa, if they bloat and die can B compel A to pay for said stock? Is there a herd law in Shawnee county? M. A.

I am of the opinion that B could not compel A to pay for said stock. There is no herd law in Shawnee county.

B Would Not Be Liable

A and B rented some land to farm. The lease was made to A and B. A owes some money. The debt was contracted before the land was leased. Can B's part be attached for A's debt? Would a bill of sale from A to B transfer a crop to B? Reader.

B could not be held liable for debts contracted by A before the partnership was formed.

Could Hold But Half

A and B were married nine years ago. B had been married before, and had eight children. B owned a house and two lots. After marrying A she bought another lot. Since then B has died. The property is in B's name. They have no children. What share can A hold of the property? S.

A would get half and B's children half.

The Deed Would Stand

A is a widow. B is her son. A has placed a warranty deed to 100 acres of land in escrow in a bank in favor of B. Both have receipts therefor stating that the deed cannot be taken out of escrow without both giving their consent. Would this deed stand in court if it is placed on record after A's death? J. H.

My opinion is it would.

Not Prohibited From Marrying

Are third cousins considered relations under the marriage laws of Kansas? F. S.

No. Only first cousins are prohibited from marrying in Kansas.

The Tax is Just \$30

I was left \$600 by an aunt in her will. Do I have to pay an inheritance tax on it? MRS. K. V. Z.

The inheritance would be subject to an inheritance tax of 5 per cent, or \$30, if you received \$600.

What the Flag Says for Us

ONE of the beautiful sights in this world is an American flag rippling in the breeze. Its brightness and cheer speak good will and friendship to all peoples, to all lands, to all that is good in the world. I am sorry for any American who can see it fluttering from the staff and not feel something tug at his heart, it seems such a radiant, spiritual thing.

Nations rise, flourish for a time, then decline. History indicates this may be the final goal of all. Will this nation endure? After we have exploited and used up most of our natural resources, won't that be the end of us as a world-leading people; won't trade, commerce and the world's argosies all flock to that immensely rich continent to the south of us which has scarcely been touched as yet?

That will depend on the genius of the American people, their physical virility, their moral stamina, their broad tolerance, their spiritual depth.

It is these things that the American flag stands for. It is these things that will save us and will save the world if it ever is saved. For our flag is most of all a Christian banner, and only the Christian philosophy, the Christian principle operating in government, can save the nations of the earth, or the earth itself, from appalling misery and spiritual darkness.

This nation cannot be perpetuated, nor the world be served by serving the dollar. We find we truly

prosper in the measure we serve the Square Deal. Nothing that substitutes for it merely economic or political aims, will answer. It is by upholding unwaveringly the traditional American policy of good will and friendship to all other peoples, that we shall fulfill our destiny as a nation and a people, and if we do that, I believe, we may safely leave the future to itself.

If we do not fill our lives too full with material things, if we do not too dimly realize how we have been favored and why we have been favored, we need not trouble ourselves about where as a people and a nation we shall bring up.

This nation, it seems to me, has been appointed the world's torch-bearer in the march of human progress. No people ever have had such an opportunity to stand before the world and for the world as has been given to us. Certainly the opportunity never has been given in the same measure to any other nation to so impress upon the world the Christian policy this nation stands for and adheres to, the only policy that can save civilization.

Our lives today are richer, fuller, more purposeful than those of any people that came here before us. We are living more and more for one another. The Twentieth Century has made it impossible to be lonesome. The newspaper, the telephone, the daily mail, the airplane and the automobile are bringing all the world's people closer together. You may

telephone if you wish from your home to the far corners of the earth. And if there is no one else around, the radio will talk to you and sing for you.

These things have given us the most tremendous advantage that ever has come to a people since man inhabited the earth, the advantage of team work, of pulling together for the common good, of doing big things by co-operation which would be impossible otherwise and that have been impossible heretofore.

The world and its problems are where you touch elbows with it. It is as much your world as it is anybody's, you are as responsible for it. If you would have a good world and a happy world, you must help make it that. If you would have a clean, a prosperous community where you live, you must help make it so. If you would have a practical, efficient, well-administered public service in township, county, state and nation, it is strictly up to you to help get it. And in no other way will we or anybody else ever get it.

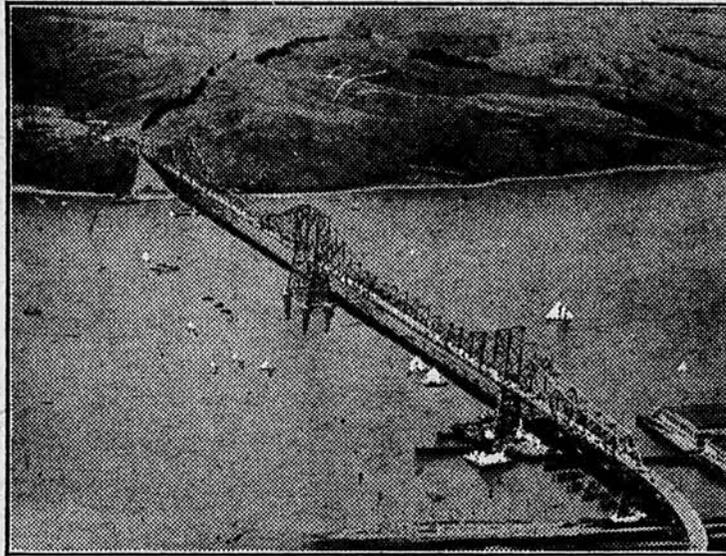
If this nation endures it will be because it deserves to endure.

Arthur Capner

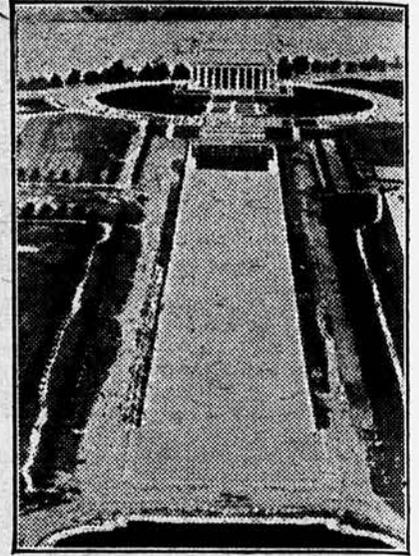
World Events in Pictures



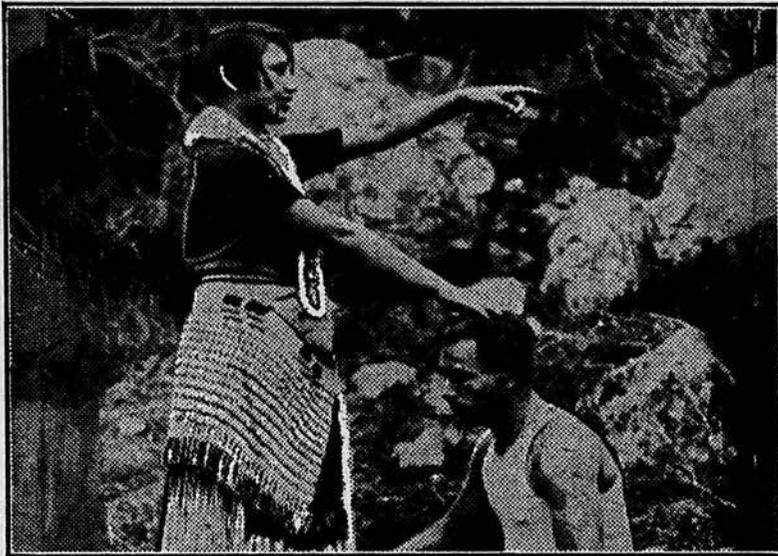
Opening of Tarpon Season, Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Was Marked by a World's Record Catch. W. H. Debold and Harold Ryder Landed This 195-Pound Giant Fish After Battling 1½ Hours



Pressing of a Gold Button by President Coolidge in Washington, Opened the Largest Bridge in the U. S., Spanning the Carquinez Straits, California. It is 4,482 Feet Long and Cost 8 Million Dollars. The Photo Shows the Carquinez Bridge Looking North to Solano County from the Contra Costa County Side



View of the Beautiful Lincoln Memorial in Washington from the Top of the Washington Monument, Showing the Stretch of the Reflecting Pool in the Foreground Between the Two Impressive Monuments



Joseph La Fontaine, of the Tolowa Indian Tribe and an Entrant in the 480-Mile Redwood Highway Indian Marathon, Starting June 14, from San Francisco to Grant's Pass, Ore., Receives the Blessing of Princess Nanson-cha-bal-ya, Which Means Mountain Flower, One of the Favorite Princesses of the Tolowa Tribe



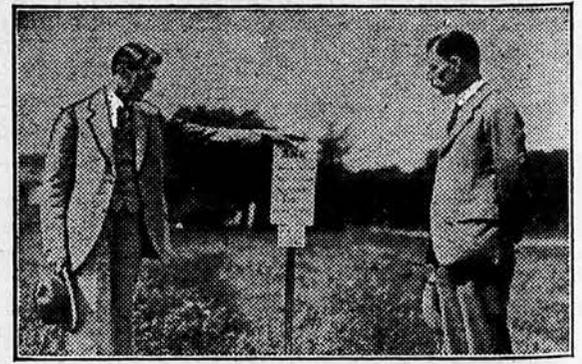
Frank Strausser, Chicago, at His San Diego, Calif., Home, Where He Has Accomplished Something Unique. He Has Built a Garden on a Rock Containing 305 Varieties of Tropical and Arctic Plants. At Present He Grows Some Plants Professional Gardeners Are Alleged to Have Said Would Not Flourish There



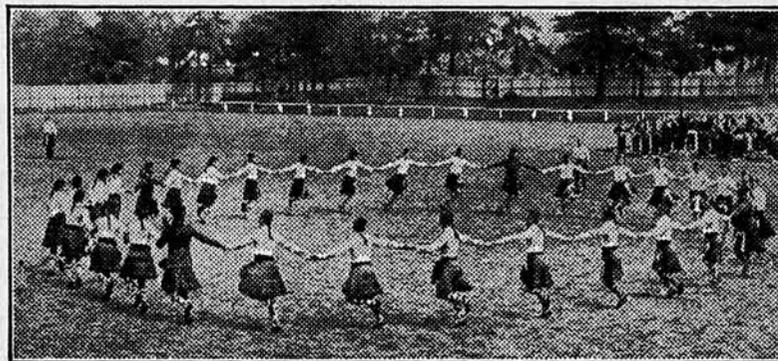
Herbert Hoover and His Flood Relief Executives at Baton Rouge, La. From Left, J. L. Fieser, Acting President American Red Cross; Secretary Herbert Hoover; Ex-Gov. J. M. Parker, Flood Relief Director and T. J. McCarty, Regional Red Cross Director



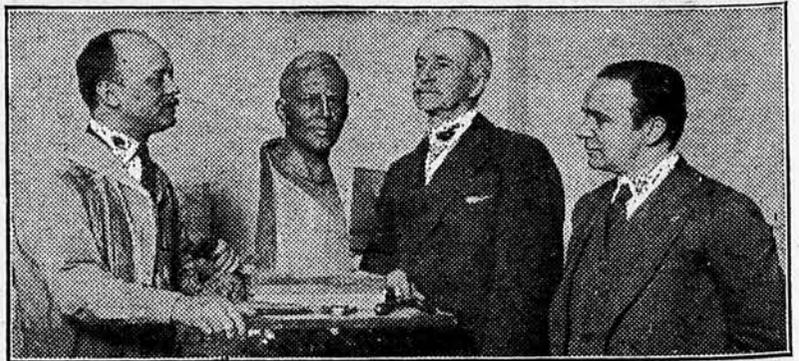
A New Experimental Radio Service Was Opened by the Navy Department When Admiral E. W. Eberle, Sent the First Official Message Over the New Photoradiogram Apparatus



Sir John Russell, Director of the Rothamsted Agricultural Experiment Station, England, the World's Oldest Plots for Scientific Soil Study, Stopped on His Tour to See America's Oldest Experimental Plots at the Illinois Agricultural College. He is at the Right of Dean H. W. Mumford of Illinois



The Gordon Highlanders Had a Dress Rehearsal at Bordon, England, for the Royal Tournament Which Opens at Olympia. Photo Shows a Striking Circular Movement in the Dancing



The Famous Sculptor, Richard Jacques Schulze, Has Made a Likeness of Captain Charles Lindbergh, Hero of the New York to Paris Non-Stop Flight. Photo Shows Officials of Aerial League of America Viewing the Bust. Left to Right, Richard J. Schulze, Col. A. A. Anderson and Henry Woodhouse

Memories Help Make Home

By Lily J. R. Middleton

Osage County



RETIRE? Yes, but we will retire right here on the farm. That "heap o' livin'" it takes to make a home, has been done here and has used up so many years, we will not have enough left to live another place into a home. We might buy cedar trees but they never would be like the tiny ones we planted and trimmed to make Christmas trees of the branches for our boy. Under one the bunnies always laid the Easter eggs. The rose hedge and shrubs took years to grow, and each plant calls up some special memories, sweet or sad. The chickens scratched up things but they were our chickens and our plants—not our neighbors'. In the creek near by we can wade, swim, let the boat drift or the fish nibble. Now the plum blossoms are making the air sweet as we trail a turkey to her nest. In the fall there will be a riot of color no town can give.

Every small town has its corner occupied with old, retired men who seem to have no interest in life or work to do. Their wives are kept busy and happy with their home work so they live on and add another widow to the already oversupply. If the men had stayed on the farm where they had work and felt they were needed they would have lived longer and been happier.

Feathered neighbors live near us. Blue birds in the iron fence posts, robins in the elms, red birds in the cedars, blue jays in the boxelders, a mocking bird in an apple tree and wild canaries in cans hung from the trees. They fuss among themselves but never bring us a bit of gossip. Would town neighbors be as wise?

Just eat country fare long enough to get used to the flavor of vegetables really fresh, hickory-smoked ham and milk-fed chickens, cream dressings and fresh picked fruits. Then you will know the staleness of grocery store produce.

We have our church home and attend services regularly. Father has his lodges and mother her clubs and son his school activities. Turning on the lights isn't the signal for each member of the family to start in a different direction for diversion as it seems to be in town. We have some home life and are really acquainted with one another.

When we want to go to town the car and fifteen minutes takes us. We can shop, attend movies, lecture courses and entertainments in three towns so we attend only the best ones. We can tune in on the radio with less interference than in town. With two daily papers, and magazines galore, use of free library, daily mail, light plant, furnace, radio, a car and the peace and plenty of a farm, who would retire any place else?

Farms Not Isolated Now

By Mrs. A. R. Bentley
Lane County

WE ARE past 40 years of age with 10 good years ahead, possibly 20, but after that what? We always have agreed that the farm is the best place to rear a family. But after our children are grown shall we not turn the farm over to them and move to town? The more I think about it the less I want to leave the farm.

The farmer is not isolated now. With the telephone and radio we know what our neighbors and the world are doing and the motor car brings the town's advantages within reach of our door. There are five of these advantages that attract me and when we can afford to retire we can have them all without moving to town.

First is the convenience of our electrically-equipped home; next, more leisure which I shall have with my work lightened by electricity. We like to attend concerts and good plays. Our car will take us to these as often as we really care to go. A big library is inviting but we can borrow books to take home and the rural carrier will bring more good reading. Every country community may have a traveling library at small cost. The fifth thing I envy the city people is their beautiful lawns; ours can be made as fine as any with some time and a little money.

When all these city attractions are within our reach on the farm, why should we move to town and endure the heat, the noise, the nervous tension of meeting too many people, at the same time giving up the advantages the farm has to offer which cannot be had in town?

First is the peace and quiet of country life. Next, the joy of living on the place that has been our home for years and is filled with childhood memories that will lure our children back no matter how far they may roam. Then comes the opportunity to help in community work with people we love and understand. And last, but not least, is the chance to work outdoors with the joy each recurring season brings.

When we are old enough to retire we shall do it on our farm. If we have not "laid by" enough, in the meantime, to make us comfortable we shall sell enough land to pay for fixing the house and yard as nice as any in town. Then we may rent out enough land so that we can reduce our farming operations to the point where we can manage as we like. Or, we may build a tenant house and have a man to run the farm on shares. We hope that one of our children will be that tenant. This will give

us the leisure we need to do the things we most want to do, even to traveling if we like. But I daresay the best part will be coming back to our farm home.

Would Make Me a Knocker

By G. W. Smith
Elk County

REGARDING the question of whether a farmer should retire on the farm or off the farm, let me say he should not retire at all until he really has to. Work in moderation is not only the greatest blessing but the greatest pleasure in the world. But when the time comes to quit work shall he move to town? Not for me. James Whitcomb Riley puts it about right when he says, "I never seed the ocean, I never seed the sea; down on the banks of Painterhood creek is good enough for me."

About the time I would get nicely settled in town along would come the tax collector and say, "Sorry to mention it but the interest on the bonds for this sidewalk is due today and also the interest on the paving bonds, and the interest on the waterworks bonds, the electric light bonds and the payments on the school bonds are due today." About then I would blow up. Put me in town at this time of life and I am afraid I would become a knocker, but leave me in the country and I would try to be a booster.

"Retired Farmer" Winners

A FEW weeks ago Kansas Farmer printed a story about Mr. and Mrs. Harlan Deaver, Brown county, telling for one thing how they plan to retire on the farm. At the same time a "Retired Farmer Contest" was announced, offering prizes for the best letters received giving opinions as to whether farmers should retire on the farm or in town.

A good many letters were received—every single one worth reading. Both sides of the question were discussed by folks who have retired—some of them in town, some on the farm, and some who have tried both places. Letters also were received from folks who still have their shoulders to the wheel. They are wondering how their sunset days should be spent. Some folks are in a quandary, but time will settle the question for them. Others feel very definitely that town life or farm life, as the case may be, can be the only thing.

We cannot print all of the letters, but on this page we have tried to give the best, guided by the decisions of the judges. The only regret is that more first, second and third prizes could not be offered. According to the decision of the judges the first prize of \$10 goes to Lily J. R. Middleton, Lyndon; second prize of \$5 to J. C. Banta, Overbrook, and third prize of \$3 to Mrs. A. R. Bentley, Penderis.

I will be interested in the social and religious life of the community because I know the people and they know me. I would be interested in the schools because if not my children, my grandchildren and my neighbor's children are in them. I will be interested in good roads because I will need them for business and pleasure. Of course, things are more convenient in town but one can have a good light with kerosene or a gasoline lamp and you don't have to issue bonds to get it. A swig out of "the old oaken bucket" beats a drink of water out of any hydrant that I ever saw, and I have seen several, having spent a little less than 10 years of my young life in town. So like the deacon in the Preacher and the Bear, "I guess I'll stay right here."

Let me have enough sleep at night to rest me for the next day's work and a couple of fried eggs and a good slice of corn-fed ham stamped "Kansas, sunny Kansas" on the rind, with the fixings and with the epicure I'll say, "Fate cannot harm me, I have dined today."

And now in the prime of life at 60, with sunset softly gleaming in the distance, I can say with the writer of these lines:

"But now I know that work is man's best friend, Heaven's highest blessing to a world like this; And now I ask no longer ease and bliss; But only this: give me until the end Strength for the needed toil As each day passes by. When I can work no longer, let me die."

We Moved Back Again

By J. C. Banta
Osage County

I NOW have passed the seventieth mile post and I call myself a retired farmer. I am on a farm and if permitted will stay here until I hear the final summons. Most of my life has been spent on the farm but wishing to try city life for awhile I

lived more than two years in Topeka and about the same time in Tampa, Fla. For some reason the city life did not appeal to me.

I found enough work to give me plenty of exercise, but my mind was out on the farm. I talked with other retired farmers and found many of them in the same boat. I concluded to try a smaller town, so I moved to the most beautiful town, I think, in Missouri. Artistic homes, shady streets, beautiful parks, excellent water, good schools, on a fine fishing stream and no mosquitoes. I dare not tell half the facts lest this be considered an advertisement.

For years this has been a favorite town for retired farmers. However, I soon learned that there were more ex-farmers' widows in that town according to population than in any other town in the entire state. The retired farmer quit work and ceased to live.

The wife in order to keep the home in good condition took plenty of needful exercise. These farmers' widows were surely fine people, but somehow I didn't wish my wife to join them, so I moved back to the farm. Now I leave all the heavy work to younger hands.

Often I take two hours to do one hour's work. I can stop and rest at any time. No one tells me to get busy. If I wish to go fishing I quit my job and go to digging bait. I can go to bed early and get up late if I wish. We have daily papers and plenty of good magazines to read. If I wish to go to the store, theater or church, I can step into the car and soon am there.

Some may ask, "What can the average man of your age do on the farm?" It would be useless to enumerate the many kinds of farm labor that appeal to different men. I prefer the garden. Last season I spent fully one-half my time in the garden and as a result we had loads of vegetables, besides strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, peaches and melons. The cellar was crowded with canned fruit, while the neighbors and tourists left more than \$200 in cash for what they carried away.

Altho a little older, I am stronger than when I first left the city and much better satisfied. I now am back at my garden work and am glad to have visitors call and look things over. I would enjoy telling how I spend the winter season, but space forbids. No town for me.

It's a Sale and Town for Me

By A. A. Chenoweth
Decatur County

THE story that is popular always is one of success. Mine is one of failure. Battling half a century with the soil and the elements, and growing gray in unrequited toil. I still am unable to build the modern, convenient home my faithful companion so richly deserves. True, some of my neighbors grew into prosperity right by my side and under very similar handicaps.

In our home there were children and they had good care. There were good food and books and music and love and laughter, but the bank account always seemed to get away from us in small sums, so that our dream of a new house still is unfulfilled and our earning capacity is below par, due to advancing age and poor health. The children have left home. They hold positions of honor and we are proud of them, but mother and I are lonely. In town we could have some social life, mingle with the neighbors and go to church. We pay taxes to help keep up a Consolidated School yet very seldom can we attend one of the good programs which the school frequently puts on. If we were in town we could "take in" most everything in the way of good entertainment.

Our means would not permit us to have a light plant without mortgaging the farm. Mother is growing too stout to wash and iron in the same old way. In even the small house in town we can have lights and water, electric washer and iron, and fix things up handy for our old age.

I want a garden in the rear and a few hens, but I do hope there will be some time to sit in the sun on a box in front of the store and recount some of my hard-luck farming stories. So it's a farm sale and town for me!

We Prefer the Open Country

By W. N. Johnson
Johnson County

WE RETIRED recently on the farm in a new modern bungalow. We are very happy and I believe much more contented than we could be in any town or city of any size or location.

On December 29, 1926 we moved into our new bungalow, which had just been completed. There are six rooms, hall and bath all completely modern, with furnace, electric lights and soft water pumped into the house by an automatic power pump.

There is a large, cool front porch on the north and the back porch, which is on the south, is screened, and has large windows which swing open on hinges from the top by means of a pulley and fasten in the ceiling.

There is a full basement under the whole house, 26 by 38 feet. The basement contains a fuel bin, a potato bin and a fruit cellar which is very cool and will hold about 500 quarts of fruit. The main part of the basement has six windows and a glass door and is well ventilated and light. We have this furnished as a kitchen and plan to use it as such during the scorching summer days.

I have just completed two large chicken houses (Continued on Page 24)

The Sea Bride

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

MARRY them tight and marry them hard and true, doctor," old Jem Kileup whispered harshly into the minister's ear. Dr. Brant nodded. "No fear, my friend; Faith is a woman."

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

But Faith always had worshiped Cap'n Noll. He was a master hand for sperm oil; a master skipper as ever sailed the seas.

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.

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.

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 Manger; a little man, shrunken, thin, weak-chested, yet with a spirit and eye like a rat. Dan'l Tobey kept Manger 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.

The sight of Manger told on Wing. He shivered as he looked at his handiwork—the hollow socket where Manger's eye had been. 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. But Wing weakened. He gave up his vigorous habits and drank more.

Dan'l watched. He was crafty. He contrived again and again that Noll should act unworthily in Faith's eyes. Dan'l loved Faith with a passion that gripped him, soul and body; yet it was not an unholy thing. One day he told her. Faith answered him that there never could be anyone but Noll.

A whale boat was lost in a storm, and due to lack of food and water two men died. This never would have happened but for Cap'n Wing's weakened discipline. The Sally picked up the survivors near an island, and put in there for supplies.

When Faith came on deck she caught her breath, the island was so fair and smiling. She asked Cap'n Wing to take her ashore, but he refused, saying he was tired and she could go alone. She did go.

Following a path thru the bushes and trees she came to a series of pools, cool and refreshing, that invited her to bathe. The fresh water was so soothing after the salt of the sea. It was at one of these pools she met Brander, who had jumped another ship to save being murdered. It was lucky for him the Sally came in, he said, and he decided to sign on her.

Into the Brush

"The lead-footed man was at the wheel. When the anchor went down he started forward and brushed against Trant. Trant may have meant it to be so. Anyway, Trant knocked

Leadfoot flying, and went after him with the boot, jumping, as lumbermen do. There happened to be a belaying-pin handy: so I took it and cracked Trant, and he dropped in mid-leap. Then Marks jumped me. I managed to wriggle out from under him, and he fell and banged his head, and lay still; but Trant was up, by then, and at me.

"The lead-footed man was yelling in my ear. I told him to go overboard and swim for it; and he did. Just then Trant got in the way of the belaying-pin again, and this time he did not seem to want to get up. There was some confusion, you understand. I did not stay to straighten things out. I went over, after Leadfoot. He could swim like a porpoise. He was ahead of me, but half-way in he met a shark, and came clamoring back to me to be saved. I got out of his way, for fear he would drag us both under, and then I kicked the shark. It went about its business, and we swam on. They were too busy sluicing the old man and Trant to come after us in a boat. They could have knocked us in the head with an oar; but they didn't.

"However, Leadfoot took the shark so seriously that he swam too fast, or something of the sort. Anyway, he keeled when we touched sand, and I felt him and found that he was dead with heart failure or the like. I didn't stop to work over him. I could hear Trant bellowing. He had come to life; and a boat was racing after me. So I went into the bush and stayed there till the Thomas Morgan took herself off. After that, not liking the island, which was low and marshy, I borrowed a native canoe and came over here; and I've been here since."

They were within sound of the rollers on the beach when he finished. Faith was filling out the gaps in his narrative from her own understanding of the life aboard a whaler. She could guess what Brander must have endured; she thought he had done well to come thru it and still smile. She thought he was a man.

They could see the surf thru the thinning bush when he said: "You haven't told me how you happened to be aboard the Sally Sims."

Faith herself had almost forgotten. She remembered now, and something like a chill of sorrow swept her.

"I am Noll Wing's wife," she said. They came out abruptly into the

white glare of the beach. Mr. Ham's boat was drawn up, a quarter-mile away. Brander looked toward it, looked at Faith.

"Ah," he said quietly, and added in a different tone: "then yonder is your husband's boat, waiting. Noll Wing is an able skipper!"

Faith said nothing. They went on, side by side, toward Mr. Ham.

When Mr. Ham, waiting by the boat with his men, saw Faith coming, and saw the stranger at her side, he went to meet them. His bearing was inclined to truculence. Faith was ashore here in his charge; if this man had disturbed her—

Faith reassured him. "I've a hand for you, Mr. Ham," she called. "You need men."

Mr. Ham stopped ten paces from them, with legs spread wide. He looked from Faith to Brander. Brander smiled in a friendly way.

"Can you use me?" he asked. "I know the work."

Mr. Ham frowned thoughtfully.

"What's this, ma'am?" he asked Faith. "Who's that man?"

"Ask him," said Faith quietly. "I believe he wants to ship. I told him we were short."

The mate looked at Brander. His attitude toward Faith had been deferential; toward Brander he assumed unconsciously the terrorizing frown he was accustomed to turn on the men.

"What do you want?" he challenged. "To ship with you," Brander replied pleasantly.

"What are you doing here?"

"I was third mate on the Thomas Morgan," said Brander.

"Cap'n Marks?" Mr. Ham asked.

"Yes."

"We've no use for any o' Marks's mates aboard the Sally!"

Brander smiled.

"I wasn't thinking of shipping as mate. Can you use a hand?"

"Where's the Thomas Morgan?"

"On the Solander Grounds, likely."

"How come you're not with her?"

"I left them whereabouts."

"Left them?"

"Yes."

"They've not the name on the Morgan, of letting men go!"

"They had no choice. They were—

otherwise engaged when I took my leave."

"That's a slovenly ship," said Mr. Ham.

"One reason why I'm not on her now."

"The mate frowned.

"I'm not saying it's not in your favor that you got away from them; and we do need men. Men, not officers," he added hastily.

"That suits me."

Mr. Ham looked around. Faith stood a little at one side listening quietly.

"He Wants to Ship"

"Well, come aboard," said the mate.

"See what the old man says."

Brander nodded.

"Thanks, sir," he said.

He adopted, easily and without abatement, the attitude of a fo'mast hand toward the officer, and went ahead of the mate and Faith to stow his bundle in the boat. The other men waiting there questioned him; but they all fell silent as Mr. Ham and Faith came to where the boat lay on the sand.

Tichel had already taken the water-casks out to the whaler. The men took the whale-boat and dragged it down to the water. When it was half afloat, Faith and the mate got in. The men shoved off, wading till the water was deep enough for them to clamber aboard, snatch their oars, and push out thru the rollers. They labored desperately for a little, till they were clear of the turbulent waters of the beach; then settled to their work.

Brander sat amidships, his bundle at his feet, lending a hand now and then on the oar of the man who faced him. Once he looked toward Faith; she met his eyes. Neither spoke, neither smiled. The island was receding behind them; Brander turned to watch it. They drew alongside the Sally.

Dan'l Tobey was at the rail to receive them. The mate stood in the tossing boat and lifted Faith easily to Dan'l at the rail; Dan'l swung her aboard. Mr. Ham followed, then Brander, then the men. The mate saw to the unloading of the boat and saw it safely stowed. Then he turned to Brander.

"Come and see the old man," he said.

Dan'l Tobey heard.

"He's asleep," he told Mr. Ham.

"Who is this?"

"He wants to ship," the mate said.

"Said he was on the Thomas Morgan."

Dan'l looked at Brander.

"The captain's wife found him in the bush," Mr. Ham added.

"Beach-comber—eh?" Dan'l drawled.

"No, sir," Brander said respectfully.

"I lived on the hill, there—the highest one. You can make out my place with the glass."

"He was third mate on the Morgan," said Mr. Ham.

"We don't need an officer," Dan'l suggested.

Brander sensed the fact that Dan'l disliked him; he wondered at it.

"I'm asking to ship as a seaman, sir," he said.

Mr. Ham looked at Dan'l.

"Best speak to the captain?" he asked.

"Oh, set him ashore!" Dan'l exclaimed.

"He's a trouble-maker. Too wise for the fo's'sle!" He looked at Brander insolently. "Can't you see he's a man of education, Mr. Ham? What would he want to ship before the mast for?"

Mr. Ham looked puzzled.

"How about it?" he asked Brander sharply.

Brander smiled.

"I did it, in the beginning, for sport," he said. "Now I'm doing it to get home. If you need a man—if not, I'll go ashore."

Faith, standing by, spoke quietly.

"Ship him, Mr. Ham," she said.

Her words were not a request; they were a command. Dan'l looked at her swiftly, shrewdly. Mr. Ham obeyed, with the instant instinct of obedience to that tone.

It was not till days later that Faith wondered why she had spoken; wondered why she had ventured to command; and wondered why Mr. Ham obeyed. It gave her, somehow, a sense of power. He had obeyed her as he

(Continued on Page 10)



Solitude in the Far West

A Cash Income From the Air

Radio Has Stirred Up Action That is Reflected in Better Crops and Livestock

IT DOESN'T matter what you want to know these days. All you have to do is send in your question and you will get your answer by "return" air currents. It is so new, yet after all, radio is old. We have accepted it as a matter of course. It is ours now to serve us to its fullest capacity. And what service!

It is keeping the orchardists informed about the spray calendar. They have the calendar in printed form, of course, but maybe trees don't perform exactly according to schedule; then what? A letter to station KSAC brings in the best available advice the very next day. Or chances are the orchardist doesn't even have to write the question. The college specialists are watching conditions every day and they have access to accurate information from all over the state. About the time something begins to worry the fruit men, bang over the radio comes the information that will help them.

The same thing applies to crops. The lectures over the radio give the latest, up-to-the-minute helps. The same information probably could be obtained by reading some of the bulletins on hand, but it is so easy to get it over the radio, and it comes in just at the psychological time to remind of things that should not be neglected. Radio stirs up considerable action that is being reflected in better farm practices and better care of livestock. In fact it can be considered the agent for bringing in a cash income from the air.

It has helped in the kitchen, too, in a way that makes the men of the house smile. You guessed it—better meals. The housewife has a lot of good recipe books stacked away in the cupboard that are not very well thumbed. Takes time to hunt a recipe out of a bunch like that. But just let the queen of the kitchen hear one over the radio. Sounds good, and tastes much better for dinner that very day. Yes, radio is improving the outlook for increased food consumption. And it will tell you how to oust old-fogy ideas about everything from child care to harvesting.

KSAC Interests the Women

Radio is finding greater favor every day with the women. We can take the word of a recent issue of the Kansas Industrialist for that. It gives a glimpse of what goes on at station KSAC of interest to women.

"Women are curious," it says. "Since the beginning of time when Eve's curiosity led her to taste of the forbidden fruit, one of women's chief desires has been to find out." And what could help satisfy her curiosity more readily than the radio?

Mary Worcester, in charge of home economics specialists and manager of the Housewives' Half-Hour programs broadcast each morning from radio station KSAC, is placed in the difficult position of satisfying the curiosity not only of Kansas women, but also of women in surrounding states, the Industrialist assures. And goes on to say that Miss Worcester and her assistants answer 57 varieties of questions coming from the curious women of 48 states. They must know everything from what to feed a month-old baby to the simplest method of driving a new car. From away down in Texas, an ambitious housewife wants to know what in the world are bread and butter plates and "are they used on up-to-date tables."

An Arkansas flapper would like to know just what exercises to take to straighten round shoulders and to reduce fat ankles. Another woman presents an equally perplexing problem. She is so thin! Wrinkles show so when one is thin, you know. In fact, she is now 2½ pounds overweight and it worries her dreadfully.

Another of the fairer sex is almost frantic over a linen tablecloth which has become covered with mildew. She has done everything to remove it, has soaked it in sour milk, has moistened it with salt and vinegar, and allowed it to stand out in the rain and sun for days at a time and yet the stubborn places refuse to yield.

A distressed young bride, who is almost sorry she is married, wants to know everything from how to prepare

goldenrod eggs to what kind of paint to use in the bathroom so it will not stain when her husband splashes the soapy bath water on it.

A housewife who, judging from her letter, undoubtedly is Irish, wants to know where to store her jelly, what color of curtains will go well in a room with light green walls, mahogany furniture and a blue rug, and works up to a fitting climax by asking of what value is sauerkraut in the diet.

A fond mother who is planning a trip this summer would like advice in the selection of dresses and colors. She inclosed a snapshot of one of the girls and would like to know whether to get such and such a color dress for her and what shade of bonnet would be best. A minute description of the lady was given. Her eyes are so and so, she is of such and such a build, and just about so-so for her age. Her pumps are thus and so, and how shall she wear these clothes, and when, and where?

But these are Miss Worcester's problems. These and hundreds of others are the questions that come each week. And they're all answered, too. Not only that, but "we want those who listen to our Housewives' Half Hour program to write and ask these questions," declared Miss Worcester. "We're glad to answer them."

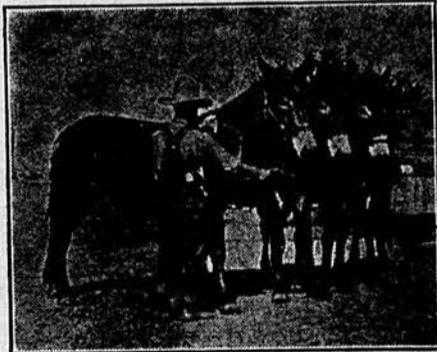
Made Mule Business Pay

BY MRS. J. E. BAXTER

S. P. Small started farming in Jewell county in 1871, a poor man, the greatest part of his earthly belongings being a team of mules. He traded these in on the 80-acre farm, part of the land he owns at the present time.

First Mr. Small started raising horses but that didn't pay so he changed to mules and made a success at that. He conceived the idea that a farmer could raise work mules and at the same time by raising them he would be producing his working power at little expense, right on his farm.

Then another thing Mr. Small always has found a good market for the increase of the mules. He has raised 109 head, 12 of them sold for \$190 a head and 14 at \$150. He says it costs a little more to raise mules to 3 years old than it would to raise a steer to



Prize Winning Mules on the Farm of S. P. Small, Jewell County

the same age. Mr. Small has attended the fair at Webster county, Nebraska for five years and six of his mules have taken medals and blue ribbons each time. The four mules in the picture weigh from 1,550 up to 1,775 pounds each.

Mr. Small and his wife are living on the farm he bought in 1871, which has grown from 80-acres to 320. They have a beautiful country home. They also have four children, one boy and three girls. Their son is a partner now with his father, and the firm now is known as S. P. Small & Son. It sounds good, doesn't it to hear of a farmer and his son in partnership? Mr. Small says he expects to stay on the farm the rest of his days. He thinks it is the best place after all.

With the voting age for women lowered, the women of England will outvote the men, and the boast "Britannia rules the wives" will be ended.

And the Rio Grande also marks the border between investment and speculation.

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Corn Making Good Growth

Native Grass is Fine in Meadow and Pasture and Still is Progressing Well

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT IS cool this morning, even for this cool season. Prophets find listeners to their talk of a "year without a summer" on such mornings but I never have seen a summer in Kansas which did not provide heat enough to mature every crop planted in season. Corn is doing very well and there seems to be a stand in every field, although some of it is replant. I believe more corn has been lost in Kansas in years past by reason of too much of a stand than by too little. Weeds and grass are not making much of a show; too cool and dry for them. Native grass is good in both meadow and pasture and is still growing well. Oats are out in full head and promise well. Given weather like this at sowing time and we will have one of the best oats crops raised in years. Our rain for the week was comprised in one small shower which did a lot of good. Another is needed now and we may get it when the weather warms up after this cool, cloudy spell.

Will Need More Room

The first crop of alfalfa is being cut. It is a disappointment on many upland fields. Too much rain in April and early May followed by cool weather checked the growth of what at one time promised a fine crop. On this farm we cut 4 acres in the hog pasture; the hogs had messed it up some, but not much. The 4 acres made about 2 tons. An 8-acre field on the creek made right at 1 1/2 tons to the acre. It was good soil to start with and last fall we gave it a good coat of manure. We wanted to get the manure out and having no other place we hauled it on this field. Then came the September flood which covered the entire field with from 6 inches to 1 foot of water. This went off in a short time and left a deposit of silt over the whole field. All this fertilization made a big first crop. Another field, sown last spring, is light; will make about 1/2 ton to the acre. We are cutting it today and still are in doubt as to whether we should put it in the barn or stack it outside as there are some weeds in it. This first crop, if it all goes in, will make the barn about one-fourth full but we have baled hay in the south part so probably will lack room under a roof for all the alfalfa.

Carrier as Good as New

The space which we have for hay in the barn is 20 feet wide, 43 feet long and 20 feet high to the square. The carrier is 28 feet from the floor so that a load when dropped hits pretty solid. This allows the hay to pack and by the time we have finished filling it is about as solid as hay in a bale. We have used this hay carrier outfit for 24 years and it seems as good as the day it was put up. In that time we have worn out two ropes and this week put in the third new one. In putting in the second we made a mistake in not taking the twist out before running in thru the pulleys. We put that rope in in 1917 and it always twisted more or less unless we kept it tied so it could not swivel. Before putting in this last rope we hitched it behind the motor car and dragged it about half a mile. Then we reversed ends and dragged it again and by the time we reached the barn the twist was all out. Some say this method of taking out the twist hurts the rope to some extent; it may do it a little damage but the rope is not ruffled up as much as a fellow's feelings are who has to work with a rope that twists every time a load is taken into the barn.

Varmints Have Been Busy

The cool spring has given the "varmints" which work on newly planted corn a longer chance at it than usual. As a general thing, cutworms seldom do much damage to the corn here but this spring they worked considerably in some fields. In the north this pest in some seasons was very bad and I have seen large fields which were up to a good stand taken inside of two days. A cool, cloudy time just suits

them; a hot sun sends them down before they do much damage. Mice, gophers and birds also worked on the young corn more than usual this spring. In north Nebraska we always had to poison corn and scatter it along the edges of the fields or the gophers would take acres of the seed. They were sharp enough to know where the corn was planted even before it came up but they were not sharp enough to let the poisoned grain alone. Another thing that is good to use for bait for both mice and gophers is to take pumpkin or squash seeds, split them open enough to insert a little strychnine. A few of these seeds scattered around would clean the pest out in a hurry.

Strawberries About Gone

Strawberry picking will soon be over for this season on Jayhawk Farm. This morning we got one crate of 24 quarts and the next picking will be less. We began picking about two weeks ago and will have berries from the Gibson end of the patch for at least another week. The main bed is of the Senator Dunlap variety and if there is a better variety to grow for home use, we have not yet found it. We have some of a later variety called Gibson, a good quality berry which is solid and will stand much more handling than the Dunlap variety, but the Dunlap usually makes on the early rains while the later varieties often are cut short by dry weather. Strawberries have been selling here this season for around \$1 a crate of 24 quarts. The blackberries give promise of a good crop; the patch is heavily mulched and the ground underneath is moist but we will have to have more rain to make quality berries. A dry, hard blackberry is my idea of something to let alone.

Hogs Have Paid Well

As the price of hogs drops, that of grain rises. It always seems to work out this way. Cheap corn usually means profitable hogs; high-priced corn usually means that the feed costs more than the hogs come to. It worked that way during the war and for a year after; hogs were high but corn was higher and we made less money feeding hogs during that five-year period than in any similar time since we have been farming. Since 1924 hogs have paid us well; today the corn and

hog market here is about on a parity—\$3.50 a hundred locally for the average run of hogs and about 85 cents at most markets for corn. One feeder near here who is shipping in corn finds that it now is costing him 90 cents a bushel and it is doubtful whether he could buy any more as cheaply as that. It begins to look very probable that this is to be a short corn year unless the last part of the season is more than commonly favorable. Iowa, Illinois and Indiana are all full three weeks late today and even at that have only little more than half their corn in the ground.

The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 8)

would have obeyed Noll, her husband. At the moment, however, having spoken, she went below. She went quickly, a little confused. She found Noll asleep, as Dan'l had said; and she did not wake him.

The Sully got to sea. The island fell into the sea behind them. Before it was fully gone, Faith, with the captain's glass, had searched that highest hill from the windows of the after cabin. She discerned a little clearing, a rude hut—Brander's home.

She watched it for a space; then put the glass aside with thoughtful eyes.

Brander's coming, in ways that could hardly be defined, eased the tension aboard the Sully. When the man went forward to stow his belongings in the fo'c's'le, he found the men surly and quarrelsome. They looked at him sideways. They covertly inspected him.

The men of a whaler's crew are a polyglot lot, picked up from the gutters and the depths. There were good men aboard the Sully, strong men, who knew their work. Some of them had served Noll Wing before; some had made more than one voyage on the ships of old Jonathan Felt.

There was loyalty in these men, and a pride in their tasks; but there were others who were slack, and others who were evil. The green hands had been made over into able seamen, according to a whaler's standard; and some of them had become men in the process, and some had become something less than men. Yet they all knew their work, and did it.

Officers Felt the Change

When Brander came among them they were surly and ugly. In the days that followed, while attending strictly to his own work, he nevertheless found time to study them. A man with a tongue naturally gay, and a smile that inspired friendship, he began to jest with them; and, little by little,

they responded. Their surliness gradually passed away.

The officers felt the change. Willis Cox, still half-sick from the ordeal that had killed two of his men, took Brander into his boat. Brander was only a year or two older than Willis, but he was vastly more mature. He knew men, and he knew the work of the ship; and Willis liked him. He let Brander have his way with the other men, and one night his liking for the new comer led him to speak of it in the cabin, at supper.

"He's a good man," he said. "The men like him."

"He's after your berth, Will," Dan'l Tobey suggested pleasantly. "Best watch him!"

"He knows more about the work than I do," Willis said honestly. "I don't blame him for that, either. But—he keeps where he belongs."

"He will—till he sees his chance," Dan'l agreed. "Don't let him get away from you!"

Old James Tichel, the third mate, grinned malignantly.

"Nor don't let him get in my way, Mr. Cox," he said, showing his teeth. "I do not like the cut of him."

The mate looked at Cap'n Noll Wing; but Noll was eating, and seemed not to have heard. Faith, at her husband's side, said nothing; so Mr. Ham kept out of the discussion. Only he wondered—he was not a discerning man—why Dan'l disliked the newcomer. Brander seemed to Mr. Ham to be a lucky find; they had needed a man, they had found a first-rater. That was his view of the matter.

Brander's coming had worked like a leaven among the men. That was patent to every one; but it was not necessarily a good thing. If the crew be evil, a dominant man in the fo'c's'le is a dangerous matter. The officers rule their men by virtue of the fact that the sailors are not united. Union among the men against the officers breeds mutiny. Dan'l said as much now.

"He'll get the men after him like sheep," he said angrily. "Then—look out!"

"We can handle that," said Mr. Ham.

Dan'l grinned. "Aye, that's what is always said—till it's too late to handle them. The man ought to have been left on the beach where he belonged."

"I spoke for him," said Faith quietly. "It seems to me he does his work."

Dan'l looked up quickly, a sarcastic retort on his lips; but he remembered himself in time.

"I'm wrong," he said frankly. "Brander is a good man. No doubt the whole matter will turn out all right."

Cap'n Wing, finishing his supper, said fretfully:

"There's too much talk of this man. I'm sick of it! Keep an eye on him, Mr. Ham. If he looks sidewise, clip him; but don't talk so much!"

The mate nodded seriously. "I'll watch him, sir."

"I've no right to talk against him, sir," Dan'l said. "No doubt he's all right, after all."

Noll shook his great head like a horse that is harassed by a fly.

"I tell you I want no more words about him, Mr. Tobey. Be still!"

Roy Didn't Like Brander

He got up and stalked into his cabin. Faith followed him. The officers, one by one, went on deck. Willis, there, came to Dan'l.

"You really think he means trouble, Mr. Tobey?"

Dan'l smiled. "If he were in my boat, I'd keep an eye peeled," he said.

Young Willis Cox set his jaw.

Dan'l pointed forward; and Willis looked and saw Brander talking with Manger, the one-eyed man, by the lee rail.

"Mark that," said Dan'l. "They're a chummy pair, those two!"

Willis frowned.

"That's queer, too," he said. "Manger—he's not much of a man. Why should Brander take up with him, anyhow?"

Dan'l smiled sidewise.

"Does Manger—is Manger the captain's man?" he asked.

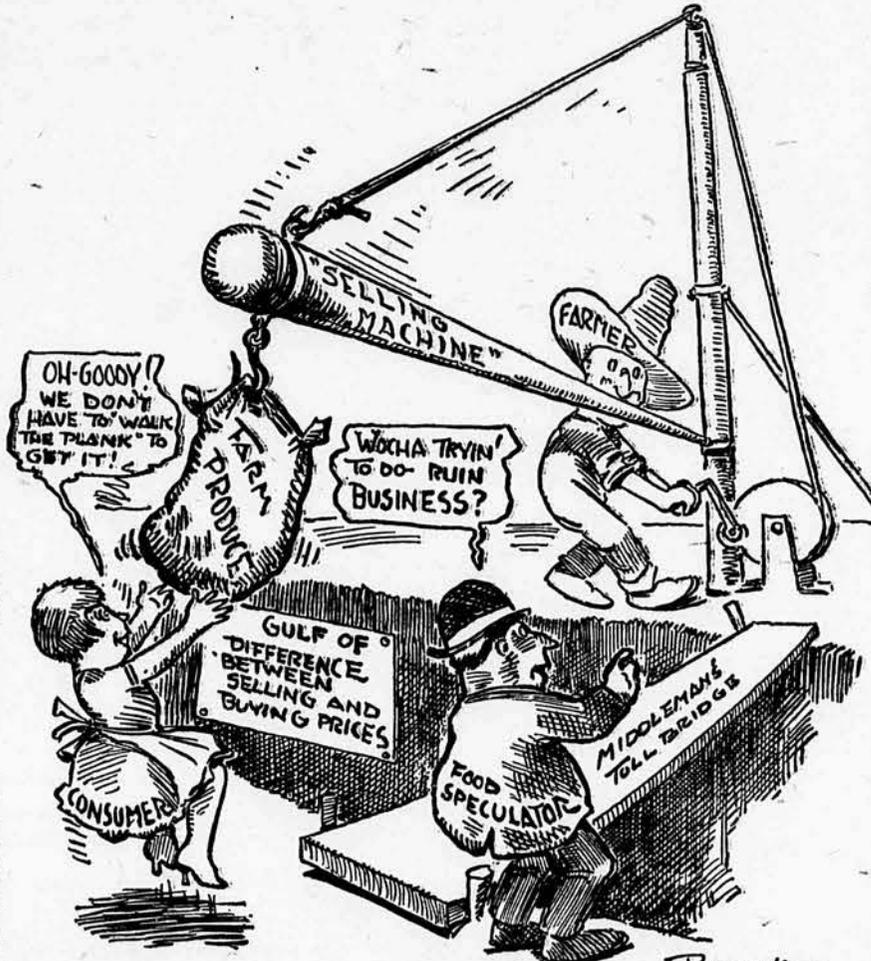
"No. Hates him like death and hell."

"And Brander plays up to him—"

"Because Manger hates the old man? Is that it?" Willis asked anxiously.

"I'm saying no word," protested Dan'l Tobey. "See for yourself, Will!"

Roy Kileup was another who did not like Brander. This was in part a



The Most Needed "Farm Machinery"

consequence of his position on the Sally, in part the result of Dan's Tobey's skilful tongue. Dan saw the tendency in Roy, and capitalized it.

Roy lived in the cabin, where his duties as ship's boy kept him for most of the time. It was true that in pay he ranked below the men, that he was of small account in the general scheme of work aboard the whaler; but he lived in the cabin, he was of the elect, and to that extent he was set apart from the crew. Also, he was the brother of the captain's wife, and that gave him prestige.

There was no great harm in Roy, but he was at an age where boys worship men, and not always the best men. Also, he was at what might be called the cocky age. He felt that the fact of his living in the cabin made him superior to the men who lived in the fo'c's'le; and this feeling showed itself plainly enough in his attitude toward them. He liked to order them around. They were for the most part willing to obey him in the minor matters with which he concerned himself.

Roy saw, as soon as any one, that Brander was a man above the average; but he heard Dan's Tobey object to the newcomer, and he took his cue from Dan's. His dislike was accentuated by a small thing which happened in the second week Brander was on the Sally.

They had killed a whale and cut it in; and because the weather was bad, it had been a task for all hands. The men were tired; but after the job was done the regular watches were resumed. Dan's Tobey's watch, which included Brander, took first turn at scrubbing up; and when they went off and the other watch came on, Roy was forward, fishing over the bow. He saw the tired men trooping forward and dropping into the fo'c's'le; and he hailed Brander.

"You, Brander!" he called, in his shrill, boyish voice. "Get my other line from the starboard rail, under the boat-house. Look sharp, now!"

Now Roy had no right to give orders except as a messenger of authority, and Brander knew this; so he said amiably:

"Sorry, youngster—I'm tired. Your legs are spry as mine."

He descended into the fo'c's'le with no further word, while Roy's face blazed with humiliation, and the men who had heard laughed under their breath.

Some boys would have stormed, beaten out their strength in futile efforts to compel Brander to do their bidding. Roy had cooler blood in him. He felt abruptly silent, and went on with his fishing; but he did not forget.

He told Dan's Tobey about it. Dan's was his confidant, in this as in other things. And Dan's comforted him.

"Best forget it, Roy," he said. "No good in going to the old man. The man was right. He didn't have to do it."

"There was no reason why he should be impertinent," Roy blazed. "He holds himself too high!"

"Well, I'll not say he does not," Dan's agreed. "Same time, it never hurts to wait." And he added, a little uncomfortably, as if he were unwilling to make the suggestion: "Besides, your sister shipped the man. She'd have the say, in case of trouble."

"I guess not!" Roy stoutly boasted. "I guess she's nothing but a woman. I guess Noll Wing is the boss around here!"

"Sure," said Dan's. "Sure; but—let's wait a bit."

This pleased Roy; it had a mysteriously ominous sound. He waited; and he fell into the way of watching Brander, spying on the man, keeping the newcomer constantly under his eye. Brander marked this surveillance at once, and smiled good-humoredly.

Brander and Faith saw little of each other in those days; they exchanged no words whatever, save on one day when Brander had the wheel and Faith nodded to him and bade him good morning. For the rest, the convention of the deck kept Brander forward of the try-works; and Faith never went forward. But now and then their eyes met, across the length of the Sally; and one night, at the cutting-in, she heard Brander singing a chantey to inspire the men as they tugged at the capstan-bars.

He sang well, with a clear voice and a true one. In the shadows of the after deck, she listened thoughtfully.

Dan's came upon her there, when he paused for a moment in his work. He saw her before she saw him—saw her

face illumined by the light of the flare in the rigging above the try-works. For a moment he stood, watching; and the man's lip twisted.

That moment was a turning-point in Dan's Tobey's life. Before, there had been a measure of good in the man. He had loved Faith well and decently. His capacity for mischief had been curbed. But in those seconds, while he studied Faith's countenance as she listened to Brander's singing, he saw something that curdled the venom in him.

When he stepped nearer, and she heard him, he was a different Dan's. The stocky, round-faced, freckled, sandy young man had become a power for evil. He was to use this power thenceforward without scruple.

Faith smiled at him.

"The man sings well," he said pleasantly.

"Yes," Faith agreed. "I like it."

Brander Moved Quickly

Then Dan's turned away and went back to his work. Faith slipped down into the cabin, where Noll Wing was, and effereed to read aloud to her husband. Noll sleepily agreed.

He went to sleep presently, while she read. When she saw he was asleep, she dropped her book in her lap and studied the sleeping man. Suddenly her eyes filled, so that she went down on her knees beside him and laid her arms gently about his shoulders, and whispered pleadingly:

"Oh, Noll, Noll!"

Roy Kilcup, coming up from the cabin one day, saw Dan's Tobey strike a man. He saw this at the moment his head rose above the companion. Dan's and the man were amidships, and Dan's cuffed him and drove him forward.

Dan's was not given to blows; he seldom needed to use them. So Roy was curious. He went forward along the deck, touched Dan's elbow, pointed after the cuffed man, and asked huskily:

"What's the matter? What did that fellow do?"

Dan's had not seen Roy coming. He took a moment to think before he answered; then he said in a fashion that indicated his unwillingness to tell the truth of the matter:

"Oh, nothing! He was spitting on the deck."

Now a whaler, when she is doing her work, is a dirty craft. She is never overly clean at best; but it is never permitted, on a ship that pretends to decency, to spit upon the deck. Any man who did that on the Sally would have been punished with the utmost rigor. Roy knew this as well as Dan's and Dan's knew that Roy knew. Roy grinned youthfully.

"Oh, say, what's the secret about?"

he protested. "What did he do?"

Dan's smiled in a way that admitted his misstatement; he shook his head.

"Nothing," he said.

Roy looked angry.

"Keep it to yourself, if you want

to!" The boy had known Dan's Tobey all his life, and had no awe of him. "Don't tell me if you don't want to. It's a secret, I guess I can keep still about it as well as any one!"

Dan's looked sorrowful.

"Just forget it, Roy," he said. "It doesn't matter."

Roy flamed at him.

"All right! Keep it to yourself."

And Dan's yielded reluctantly.

"Well, if you've got to know," he said, "I'll tell you. He was laughing at Brander's story of why Faith brought him aboard the ship here."

Roy's cheeks began to burn.

"Brander! What did Brander say?"

Dan's shook his head.

"I don't know. I didn't hear. He wasn't here at the time. Probably he didn't really say anything. Probably the men just made it up. The fo'c's'le is a dirty place, you know, Roy. Dirty men, and dirty talk—"

Roy said hotly, "I won't have them talking about my sister!"

"I felt the same way," Dan's agreed.

"But—you can't do anything."

"What did Brander say?" Roy insisted. "The sneak!"

"I don't know that he said anything," Dan's insisted. "Probably not. I just heard this man snickering, and telling two others something. I heard him name Brander and your sister; so I struck in. The others were just listening. They got out of the way. I asked this man what he said; and he

(Continued on Page 19)

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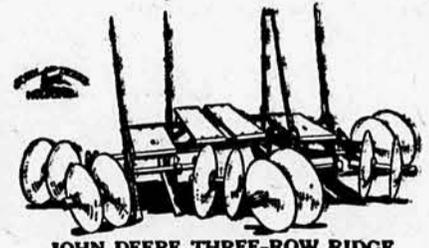
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Weights much less than ordinary three-row ridge buster; but hugs better, works better and pulls lighter.

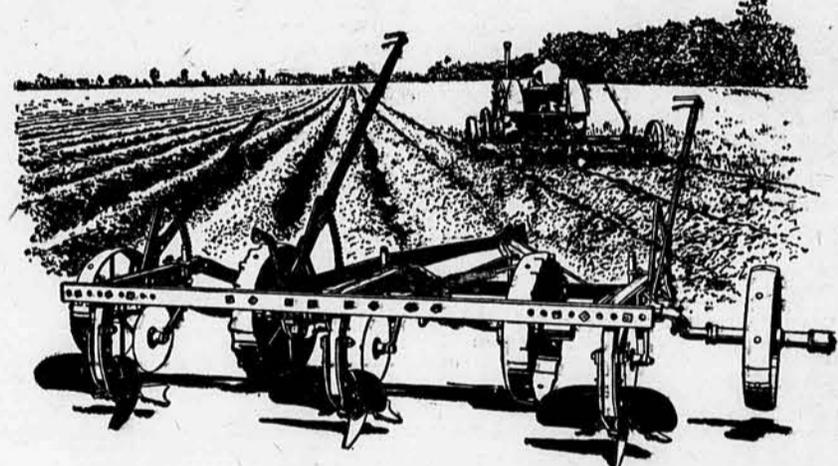
Double-runner type; with each pair of steel runners strongly braced. No sluing to right or left. No tipping.

Simple, strong—easy to adjust and long-lived.

You have never seen another three-row ridge buster you will like so well as the No. 3.



JOHN DEERE THREE-ROW RIDGE BUSTER



John Deere No. 631 3-Row Listing Plow

Three furrows at a time at the working speed of your tractor—35 or more acres every day—good work, shallow or deep in hard, loose or trashy ground—that's the performance you get from the husky, big-capacity John Deere No. 631 Three-Row Tractor Listing Plow.

You Want These Features

- Think of how you can add to your profits by reducing your cost of production, with this machine.
- You get even depth all the time—outside gauge wheels positively maintain uniform depth of all three bottoms—no tipping or tilting.
- It's the listing plow you can take out into any field condition and get real performance.
- Has the new John Deere heavy-duty power lift that is much simpler and stronger, works better and lasts longer than ordinary power lift.
- It has the strength and durability of a high-grade tractor plow.
- Planting attachment can be furnished.
- Exceptional clearance—no clogging.

See this great money-saver at your John Deere dealer's. Write today for free booklet. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois. Ask for booklet TA-2th.

JOHN DEERE

THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

My Prize Winning Preserves

By Doris W. McCray

DO YOU have preserving troubles? Perfect preserves consist of fruit cooked to transparent clearness, plump from saturation with sirup and distinct from the clear rich liquid. They must not be shriveled, nor lose their shape from too long cooking.

Experts tell us shriveling results from putting fruit into too thick sirup at first. If it is started in thin sirup and cooked until tender, at the same time thickening the sirup, it can then be left overnight standing in the sirup. Rapid cooling seems to help the flavor and color and for this purpose shallow pans of enamel ware or aluminum (not tin) are used.

Next morning the plumped fruit is packed into hot jars which have been boiled 10 minutes. The sirup is cooked down if it is not thick enough, then strained thru cheesecloth into the jars, which are completely sealed, then for safety are processed in simmering water (180 degrees F.) for 20 minutes. If packed cold, only half-seal before processing and tighten the lids when you take the jars from the hot water bath.

If you have always had good "luck" with your preserves keeping, you can follow the old-fashioned way of dipping them, boiling hot into previously boiled hot jars, sealing quickly with scalded rubbers and boiled lids and inverting. However there was always a chance when using this method, that bacteria from the air might get into the jar and cause spoilage. Processing after packing in the jars kills these bacteria.

Apple Preserves

Firm, tart apples are pared, quartered and cored, or if small are left whole. Cook in clear water until almost tender, then put into a sirup made from 1 cup of the water in which they were cooked, and $\frac{3}{4}$ pound sugar, to each pound apples. Cook until clear and transparent. Pack immediately into sterile jars, cook down the sirup if necessary and pour hot over the apples. Paddle to remove air bubbles. Seal and process 20 minutes at simmering. Pears are preserved in the same manner, with a spice bag of whole cloves, stick cinnamon and ginger to be removed when they are spiced enough.

Peach Preserves

Make a sirup of $3\frac{1}{2}$ pounds sugar and 3 cups boiling water, add 5 pounds peaches peeled and quartered or sliced. When peaches are clear and transparent if lifted from the sirup, pack into boiled pint jars, cook down the sirup and pour over the peaches, seal and process 20 minutes at simmering temperature. These may be spiced, but use whole rather than ground spice, so that sirup will be clear.

Watermelon Preserves

Remove green peel and inside pink part from firm watermelon rind and cut into inch cubes. Let stand overnight in water to cover, to which is added 4 level tablespoons salt to each quart. Next morning drain water off, cover with clear water and after an hour drain in a wire basket. This treatment with salt draws out the juice from the rind, ready for its replacement with sirup and prevents shriveling of the pieces. Cover with a No. 3 sirup (2 cups sugar to $1\frac{1}{2}$ quarts water). Boil for 25 minutes, then let stand covered with the sirup several hours, either in the preserving kettle or in a shallow pan. Add the juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon and 3 slices lemon, for each pound preserves. Cook until transparent, which takes about an hour. Let stand covered until cold. Drain off the sirup, pack the cubes into sterile jars, garnishing with slices of lemon. Pour the sirup over, straining hot thru cheesecloth, then process 20 minutes at simmering after sealing.

Last summer I prepared watermelon preserves by this recipe and the cubes kept their shape beautifully. None of the corners came off leaving a ragged appearance. They were firm, tender and sparkling. I used extra lemon juice because we do not like a too sweet preserve. The sirup was thick like strained honey which has been heated, and they won prizes at fairs.

Strawberry Preserves

Crush and strain berries which have been heated slightly and to 1 cup of this juice add $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds sugar and bring to the boiling point to make sirup. Cool sirup and add 2 pounds strawberries. Let heat slowly to boiling and cook until bright and transparent. Cover and let stand a few hours to absorb the sirup. Then pack into jars and cover with the cold sirup. Process at simmering temperature a half hour.

Preserved Cherries

Put 2 quarts cherries into a wide-bottomed aluminum pan and pour over them 3 pints sugar. Shake the pan frequently but do not stir, on the back of the stove, where they will warm without scorching.

Soon there will be enough liquid to cover the cherries and they may be cooked 20 minutes gently, so they will not cook to pieces. Pour boiling hot into sterile jars and seal. These may be processed 5 minutes for safety, however the juice is quite sour, and with this large amount of sugar and care as to cleanliness of jars, they keep well.

Preserved Cherries With Currants

Make sirup of 5 pounds sugar and 1 quart water, cool. Add 2 quarts seeded cherries and 1 pint stemmed currants. Heat slowly and cook until transparent, about 30 minutes. Pack boiling hot into hot clean jars, sealing tight.

Never attempt to tighten screw tops after they cool as this might break seal. Tighten as much as possible, and invert when hot.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Celluloid Rings for Towels

INSTEAD of sewing a piece of tape or cord on each end of your towels, to hang them up with, buy the celluloid rings at any racket store, 12 for 10 cents. They are much more convenient and don't wear out like the cloth does. Amy O. Perry, La Plata Co., Colorado.

Quick Salad Dressing

FOR a quick and easily prepared salad dressing and a very appetizing one at that I whip $\frac{1}{2}$ cup sweet cream until it is thick, then add $1\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoons prepared mustard, 1 tablespoon vinegar, 1 teaspoon sugar and a pinch of salt and pepper. Deaf Smith Co., Texas. Mrs. A. Weber.

Pie Crust Crackers

WHEN I have a little pie crust left over, I roll it very thin, cut out like a cracker, prick with a fork and bake until brittle. I use them in soups and in cooking tomatoes and beans. Fayette Co., Illinois. Mrs. Carmen D. Welch.

When Rugs Fray

WHEN you have a rug that is continually fraying out on the ends, no matter how many times you sew it, try gluing it. Work liquid glue into the

canned grapes I ever tasted. They were almost as fresh as if they had just come off the vine.

This is the method I used: Wash and pick over the grapes, sterilizing jars at the same time. Then put 1 heaping cup grapes in the jar. (I used quart jars). Add 1 scant cup sugar. Pour in boiling water until it has reached the top and seal. Place jars upside down until cool and then put away. Harper County. Bessie M. Reynolds.

You Can't Kill Them All

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

WHEN you've started your seeds in the spring of the year in a box where the sun will get at 'em, and you've watched the wee plants sticking up tiny heads and wondered at each little atom. And you've watered them daily and shifted them round and given them every attention, with stirring of earth and careful transplanting, and anything else you can mention.

But the chickens scratch out quite a few of the best and a calf crops the heads off some more, and a horse steps on some and a big rain and wind give most of the others "What-for;" but at last

Some Fair Tomorrow

BY ROSA ZAGNONI MARINONI

*A jonquil pierced thru the snow
And flaunted its face to the sun.
A bird on a branch nearby
Broke into a jubilant song.
A woman sat sewing a seam
On a tiny garment alone.
Fear did not blanch her features,
For in her heart was love.
'Tis not today's nor yesterday's
That count in the life of men;
But hope in some fair tomorrow
That makes hearts trustful and gay.*

when one morning you've just stepped outside and you see some gay blooms of your choice have opened their hearts to the smile of the sun—Oh, isn't it time to rejoice!

Dainty Linens of Bleached Muslin

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

ISUPPOSE it is because of the popularity of unbleached muslin that the possibilities of some of the bleached varieties are often overlooked. My neighbor uses the heavy muslin commonly sold as a linen substitute for embroidery work, to make lovely table cloths. For the center, she uses a square yard of the material, and four pieces a yard long and 12 inches wide, for the sides. These are joined to the center with insertion of cluny lace, and an edging to match is whipped all the way around. This size cloth looks best on her square dining table, but one could use a larger square, for the material comes in varying widths, or the sides might be made wider, or the cloth doesn't need to be square. The corners, also, could be fitted with squares of material if one wished.

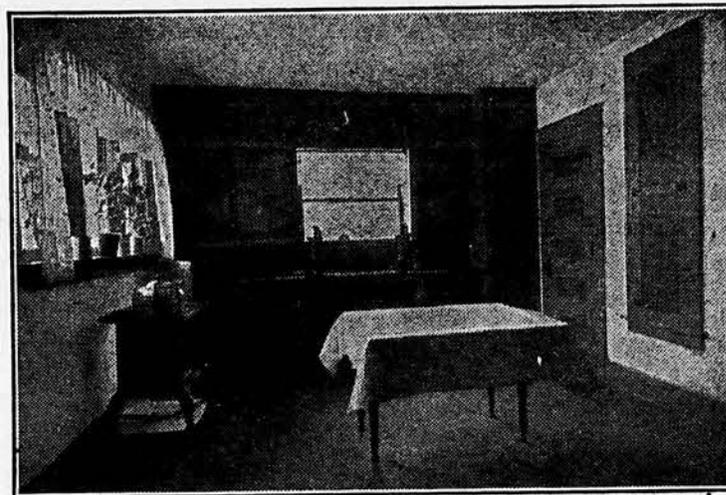
This variety of muslin is comparatively inexpensive and wears indefinitely, as does the heavy cluny lace which may be purchased at the 10 cent stores. Altho my neighbor uses white table covers add dignity to the dining table, the muslin may be had in all colors and many are the delightful tea cloths and luncheon sets the clever housewife could evolve if she combined them.

Wax Protects Varnish

BY ZELTA MATTHEWS

MOST of our floors receive very hard wear on some part of the wide borders outside the rugs. They are soft wood floors and we always have stained and varnished them, thinking of wax as only for hardwood floors or floors not used much.

But one day after we had re-varnished for the third time in a year and were feeling annoyed with all the bother of it, we tried putting wax over the varnish as soon as it was dry, and we are delighted with the way the floors now wear. No more re-varnishing for us! Re-waxing is easier. All we have to do now is occasionally rub a little floor wax on wherever needed and before the varnish becomes exposed. Then rub with a mop filled full of short clean woolen rags. Never have our floors been so little trouble or looked half so well as now.



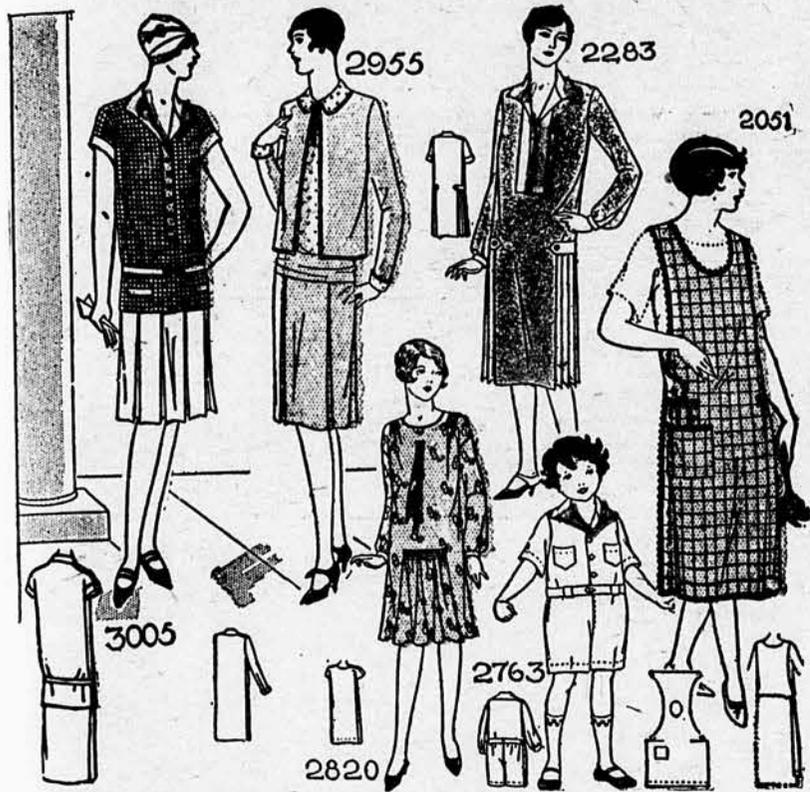
THIS kitchen which belongs to Mrs. Harry Shull of Auburn, Indiana, was originally too small to accommodate any of the modern conveniences. The Shulls built an extension to their house in order to have a modern, well equipped kitchen. The first door on the right hand side covers a built-in ironing board. The second door opens into a hall leading to the outside. In this hall the men leave their coats and boots before entering the house proper. The pumps on either side of the sink, which provide both hard and soft water, demonstrate what can be done to supply water in the absence of running water in the house.

rug for about half an inch from the edge with the fingers, let dry on a flat surface, and your rug will stay mended. Mrs. T. W. Mayberry, Pottawatomie Co., Oklahoma.

Canning Cut Short

LAST year the basket grapes were shipped during our busiest period. Being rushed for time I took the easiest way out and canned them without cooking. They were the best and freshest

Your Sewing Needs



3005—Sport Clothes Express Our Love of Activity. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2955—Classy and in Excellent Taste. Sizes 14, 16, 18 years, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure.
 2283—For the Well Groomed Stout Figure. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 2051—Attractive Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.
 2820—Shirring for the Junior. Sizes 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2763—Little Boy's Play Suit. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each. If you do not already have your copy of the Summer Fashion Catalog you may order it also from the Pattern Department. Price 10 cents.

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.

To Remove Dark Circles

Is there any way to remove dark circles under one's eyes? I am bothered with them most of the time and would surely appreciate it if you could tell me how to remove them. M. B.

There are a number of different preparations to use in removing the dark circles under the eyes. If you will send me a stamped self-addressed envelope I will be very glad to send you our leaflet on removing dark circles under the eyes. Send your requests to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Have You a Canning Chart?

Do you have any material on canning vegetables and fruit? If you do have would you please print it in Kansas Farmer?—Mrs. James H.

We have a chart on canning fruit and vegetables but it would take up too much space to print it. However, we will be very glad to send it to you if you will send us your complete address and a 2-cent stamp.

Cooking With Coffee

I know there are a number of recipes in which one can use left over coffee but I have not been able to find but one. If you have any would you please send them to me?—Mary N.

There are a number of different recipes which call for left over coffee. If you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope I will be glad to send them to you.

A Very Old Delicacy

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

WHEN searching for something different to cook, why not try Hot Cross Buns? These spiced, sugary pieces of bread have stood the tests time imposes. For centuries they have had a place in the English breakfast menu.

An old recipe for making these buns is this. Scald 2 cups milk. Place 2 tablespoons sugar, 1/2 teaspoon salt and 1/2 cup shortening in a mixing bowl and pour on the scalding milk. Stir until the mixture is lukewarm. Then add 2 yeast cakes that have been softened in 1/4 cup lukewarm water. Add

3 1/2 cups flour and beat until the batter is smooth. Cover and let rise until double in bulk. Then cut the dough mixture down and add 2 beaten eggs, 1/2 cup sugar and 1/4 cup chopped raisins, mixed with 1/4 cup flour. Add sufficient flour to make a dough that may be kneaded. Usually 3 3/4 cups is sufficient. Knead the dough into shape and place in a greased bowl. Cover, set in a warm place and let rise until double in bulk. Knead down and shape into medium-sized buns. Place 2 inches apart in greased pans. Let rise until almost double in bulk. Then brush over the tops with 1 beaten egg diluted with 2 tablespoons cool water. Cut a cross on top of each bun, using a sharp knife. Bake in a hot oven 20 minutes. Remove from oven and fill each cross with a white cake icing. A powdered sugar icing is satisfactory.

She Who Has Fine Linens

WASHING delicate articles such as laces, nets, silk or badly soiled articles, is either a tedious or a disagreeable task. To avoid this, purchase a plumber's force cup. It is used in opening up waste pipes and costs from 35 to 40 cents. It looks like a small vacuum washer, but being of rubber, does not injure fabrics.

Fill a bucket with good suds, let the articles soak for a while, then churn up and down with the force cup. Lift out the goods and let drain, then rinse thru several waters with the washer, again. Squeeze dry as possible and dry. Laces may be dried by wrapping around a glass bottle or fruit jar.

Mrs. Cecil Ritchey.

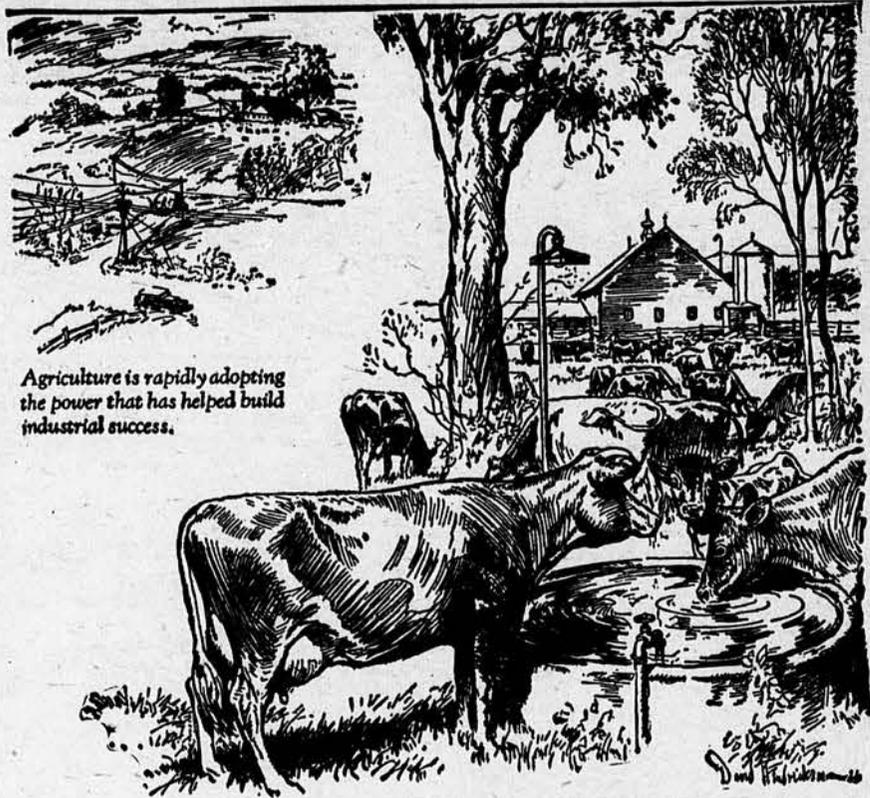
Howard Co., Arkansas.

Our Favorite Buns

BY FERN BERRY

IT HAS been agreed by many food authorities that peanut butter is very good food for children and should be served in place of too much meat. Children grow tired of white bread and peanut butter sandwiches and so we hit upon a recipe that they are very fond of.

*When baking bread take out 1 1/2 cups sponge. Mix with this 1/2 cup sugar and 1/4 cup shortening. Add a teaspoon ground cinnamon or for variety a tablespoon cocoa. Mix into a stiff loaf and let rise. When light form into buns and let rise again until they are doubled in size. Bake as you would ordinary bread. These stay moist and are excellent when spread with peanut butter.



Agriculture is rapidly adopting the power that has helped build industrial success.

The electrical industry brings forty years' experience to the farm

NO LONGER is rural electrification only "a possibility." The building of rural lines is in active progress; and the policy of electric light and power companies is to extend rural service as fast as circumstances will permit.

The electrical industry is applying the experience of forty years of service to cities and industry to the problem of delivering electric service to farms. Where the demand is sufficient to justify the building of lines on a business basis, farmers are having no trouble getting service. For, to derive the full benefit of rural electrification, the varied use of power as well as light must be applied.

Only through cooperation between the producers and the consumers—light and power companies and the farmers—can rural electrification be brought about. The farmer should take advantage of the great variety of things electricity can do. The industry, meanwhile, is working with representatives of farmers in twenty states to devise new equipment and improve that now in use.

The benefits of electricity which are now enjoyed on 260,000 farms will be extended to hundreds of thousands of progressive farms within the next few years. Ask your power company for information and cooperation.

The Committee on Relation of Electricity to Agriculture is composed of economists and engineers representing the U. S. Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and the Interior, American Farm Bureau Federation, National Grange, American Society of Agricultural Engineers, Individual Plant Manufacturers, General Federation of Women's Clubs, American Home Economics Association, National Association of Farm Equipment Manufacturers, and the National Electric Light Association.

NATIONAL ELECTRIC LIGHT ASSOCIATION

29 WEST 39TH STREET • NEW YORK, N.Y.



Apollo

Full weight, Galvanized—

Roofing and Siding

Both farm and city property owners need to know the service and protection of reliable metal roofing.

APOLLO-KEYSTONE Galvanized Sheets give lasting wear and satisfaction for all forms of sheet metal work: Culverts, Tanks, Flumes, Roofing, Siding, Spouting, Gutters, etc. Sold by leading metal merchants. KEYSTONE COPPER STEEL is also unequalled for Roofing Tin Plates for residences and public buildings—fireproof, durable, and economical. Look for the Keystone included in brands. Send for "Better Buildings" booklet, containing plans and information valuable to farmers and property owners.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, General Offices; Frick Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.



Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

What is the name of the plant most fatal to mice?

5. 6. 8. 9
3. 4. 7. 10
2. 12. 11
1. 13. 14

42
38. 41
39.
37 40

16. 17. 18
16.
19

20
36. 35. 21
34. 22
33. 23
32

31. 24
30. 25
29. 26
28. 27

NIP



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.

Nadine Has Two Bantams

For pets I have two dogs. Their names are Jack and Coley. I have a cat named Puss and two Bantams. I am 12 years old and in the seventh grade. I live in town with my grandparents. Nadine Hiddleston. DeSoto, Kan.

Prince and Bruno Are Pets

For pets I have a dog, two cats and a pony. My pony's name is Prince and my dog's name is Bruno. I am 12 years

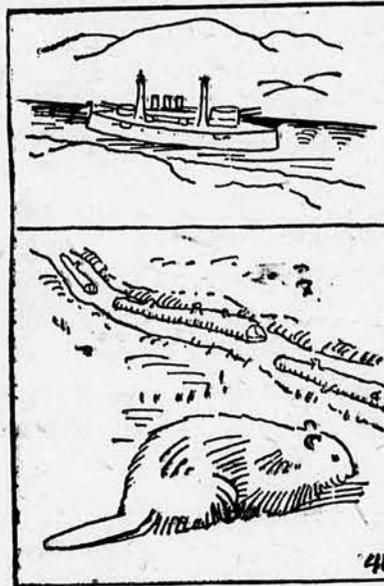
old and in the sixth grade. My teacher's name is Mr. Barnes. I walk 2 miles to school. I have two brothers. Their names are Loren and Jack. Loren is 20 years old and Jack is 14. I enjoy the letters on the young folks' page. Ruby Blair. Inavale, Neb.

Laverne Writes to Us

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. My birthday was April 8. I go to Economy school. I have to walk 1 mile to school. My teacher's name is Miss. Hofman. She is going to teach our school again next year. Laverne Graham. Geuda Springs, Kan.

Living Inventions

by Gaylord Johnson

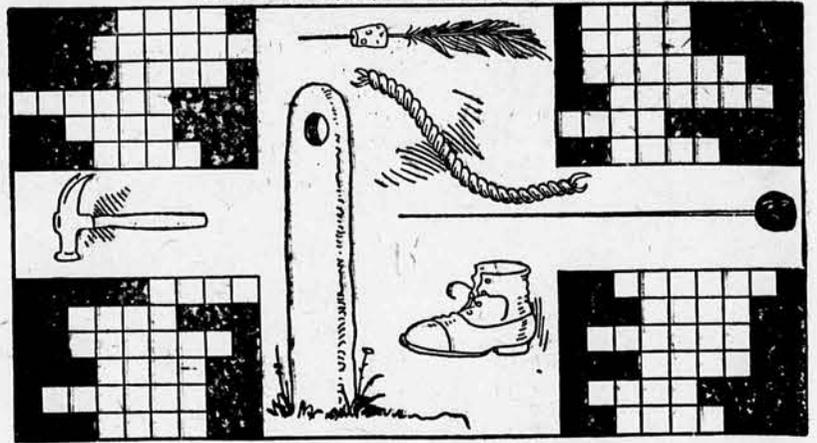


Beaver Invents the Canal

It would not be news to anybody that the industrious beaver invented the mill-dam, but perhaps it is not so well known that he also dug the first canal ever used for water transportation. It was cut across low, level ground toward the nearest standing trees, which the beaver then cut and floated along the canal for use in dam

VEGETABLE PUZZLE

BY WALTER WELLMAN



Six objects are pictured here. If you print the names of the six objects in their proper spaces in the upper left hand form, you will have the name of a common vegetable reading downward in one of the upright columns. Then print the same words in the other forms in their proper spaces, and have the name of a vegetable reading downward in one of the upright columns of each form. What are the four vegetables? Can you guess them? 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.

building, or as food logs for his winter stores.

Human engineers deserve to be proud of such an accomplishment as the Panama Canal, but it is really no more wonderful than some of the waterways constructed by beaver engineers. Ernest Thompson Seton writes of one that he observed in the Adirondack Mountains of New York, which was 654 feet long, 2 or 3 feet wide, and 2 feet deep!

The dam for which the beaver is famous is a no less astonishing engineering feat, for it is a solid mass of branches and mud which may be 20 feet wide, 12 feet high and from 500 to 1200 feet long. And this prehistoric animal engineer was also the pioneer in inventing reinforced concrete, for that is what his building material of mud and branches really resembles.

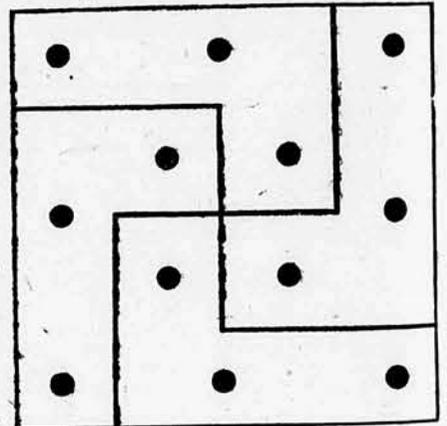
Because they are always longer in bed than others.

What part of your ear would be the most essential for a martial band? The drum.

What is the difference between the earth and the sea? One is dirty, the other tidy.

What is that which everyone wishes, and yet wants to get rid of as soon as it is obtained? A good appetite.

May 28 Puzzle-Answer



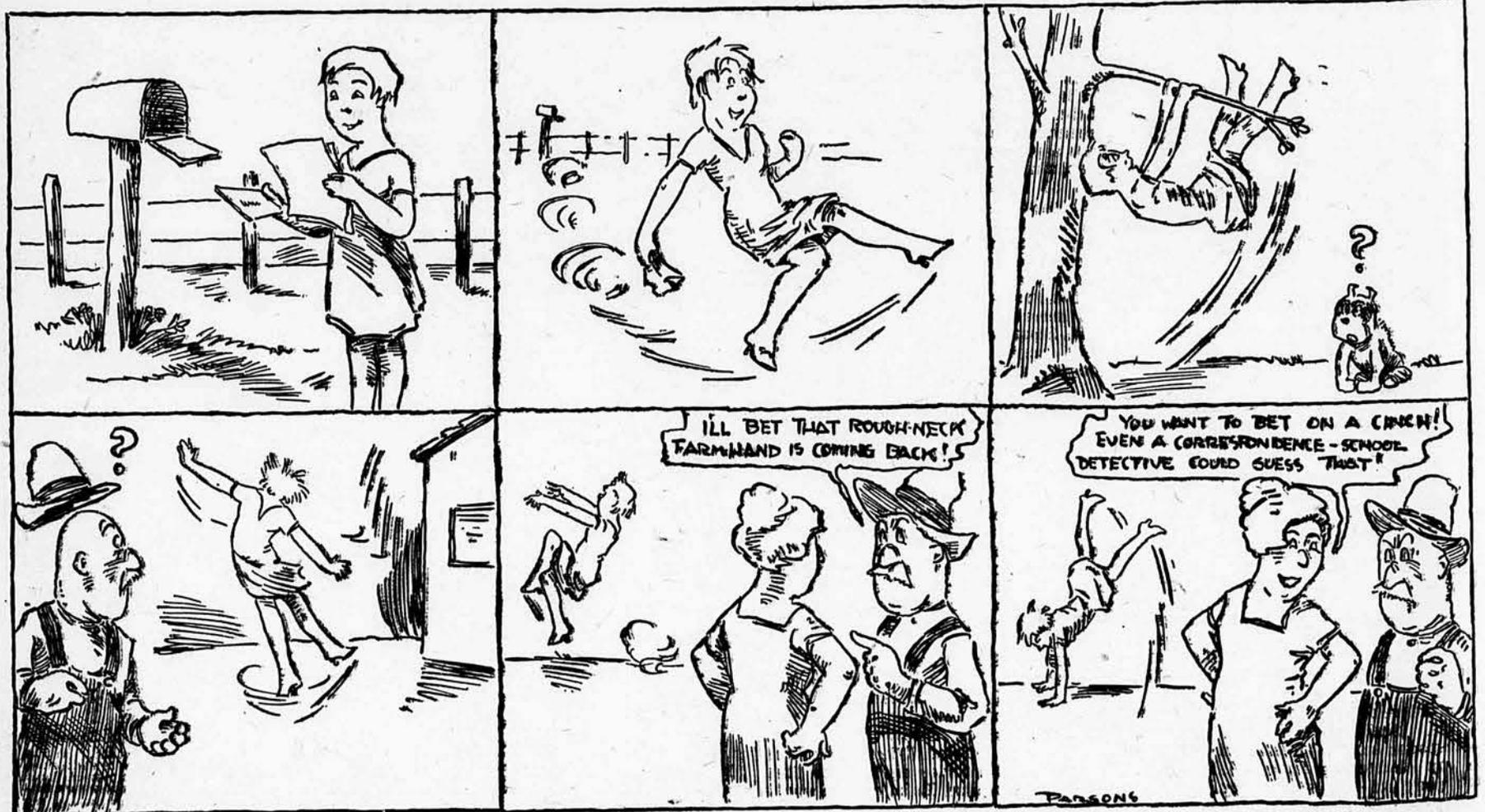
To Keep You Guessing

Why are laws like the ocean? The most trouble is caused by the breakers.

What is the very best and cheapest light, especially for painters? Daylight.

Which is the greatest riddle? Life, for we all have to give it up.

Why are tallest people the laziest?



The Hoovers - Sis Shows Symptoms

It's a National Problem

After years of conscientious effort, filled with discouragement, it begins to look as if the farmer and his friends are making progress in their efforts to "get over" to the big business interests of the country the fact that the farmer's problem really is national, affecting directly not only agriculture but the entire business fabric of the nation as well. Big business is beginning to understand that its well-being is linked up directly with the progress of the man on the farm and is more and more appreciating the fact that a better understanding between business and agriculture will be conducive of good to everybody.

As an indication of the growing interests of the business men of the country, and especially of the big Eastern business men, in the farmer and his problems, *Forbes Magazine*, one of the leading business publications of the country, requested Senator Arthur Capper to discuss in an article the relation of the problem of the farmer to the problems of the business man. This article, which appeared in a recent issue under the title of "What is the Solution? Why Farmers' Problems Are Business Men's Problems," has attracted wide attention among business men and the reaction has been most encouraging.

Senator Capper has received many letters from leading business men commenting favorably on his presentation of the subject in his article, typical among them being one from George T. Johnson, president of the Endicott-Johnson Shoe Company, of Endicott, N. Y., the largest manufacturers of shoes in the country. In his letter Mr. Johnson said:

"I have read with interest, 'What is the Solution? Why Farmers' Problems Are Business Men's Problems,' your article appearing in *Forbes Magazine*, issue of May 1. I had previously seen the article and read it with interest.

"I am glad the farmers have a 'friend at court.' Heaven knows they need one. I quite agree with your statement of fact: The farmers need help, and the Government should provide it. In my observation, the Government has been quite accustomed to provide helps for large business groups and business generally. In fact it is a habit. But when it is proposed that some such assistance might be given the agriculturists, it becomes 'class legislation' immediately, and therefore 'not in harmony with the ideas of Government.'

"My own thought is, Mr. Capper: Government could be much more useful, if they used the people's money to benefit more people. 'We all live off the farmer.' Without him and his labor, we starve. He is the last to be granted relief and help, so that he also may prosper. I am glad he has a friend or two, like your good self.

"I congratulate you, and heartily commend your work, and wish you all success."

21 Counties Represented

Twenty-one Kansas county Farm Bureaus have entered the 5-acre corn yield contest which the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce is carrying on in co-operation with the Kansas State Agricultural College and the several Farm Bureaus. In each county farmers will use the best scientific methods known to produce the greatest yield of quality corn on not less than 5 acres. Each competing field will be an educational demonstration for the farming community in which it is located.

Two purebred hogs are offered as prizes in each county, a silver trophy to the best corn grower of the state and a motion picture projector to the county Farm Bureau excelling all others in the contest. Funds appropriated for extension work of the Agricultural College cannot be used as premiums to stimulate interest in the adoption by the farmer of the most improved corn growing methods.

Each farmer agrees to provide 2 bushels of select corn for a county corn show next December. At corn harvesting his acre yield will be determined by the yield committee. The quality of corn he grows is determined from the exhibit at the county corn show. The farmers are scored 40 per cent for yield and 60 per cent for quality of grain.

At the conclusion of the show the corn will be sold at auction for seed purposes. The top price paid last year

was \$25 a bushel at the Riley county sale in Manhattan. The high bushel sold for \$20 in several other counties. Money derived from the auction is prorated as prizes among the high scoring contestants, after expenses of the show and sale are paid.

The 21 counties already represented are: Allen, Atchison, Brown, Butler, Cheyenne, Coffey, Crawford, Doniphan, Geary, Jackson, Jewell, Leavenworth, Lyon, Marion, Morris, Nemaha, Neosho, Riley, Smith, Washington, Wilson. The corn contest is limited to the eastern third of the state and the Republican Valley on the north. Entries close this month.

Demand for Graded Meats

Approximately half a million pounds of beef were graded and stamped by representatives of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics in six large slaughtering and consuming centers during the first two weeks of the new service inaugurated May 2, according to a statement just issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

This response to the meat grading and stamping work is gratifying because the service thus far is on a strictly request basis, and is confined to the two upper grades of beef—prime and choice—which always are in most limited supply and which bring the highest prices.

The bureau, at the request of livestock producers and meat consumers, has undertaken to stamp prime and choice grade beef carcasses and wholesale cuts in such a way that the class and grade are easily distinguishable by consumers on retail cuts. The service is available in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Washington, D. C., Chicago, Omaha, Sioux City, St. Joseph and Kansas City, but graded and stamped beef may be obtained, on request, by retailers at any point in the United States served by packers or slaughterers having the service.

Quite a Difference

Henry Ford, who has been convalescing from injuries received in an automobile accident, got back into harness again recently in time to see the fifteen millionth Ford automobile come off the assembly line.

Completion of the car was made the occasion for bringing out of the Ford museum of car No. 1, a vehicle with a buggy-like appearance, which was built in 1903.

As the fifteenth millionth automobile neared the end of the assembly conveyor at the Highland Park plant, Edsel Ford, the auto magnate's son, who serves as president of the company, climbed behind the wheel. His father climbed in the front seat beside him, the engine was started and Edsel drove the machine off the end of the line and to the company's laboratory at Dearborn, a distance of several miles.

Reaching there, Ford alighted and No. 1 was wheeled from the museum. With very little trouble, the two cylinders of the pioneer automobile were thrown into operation and the auto magnate mounted to the driver's seat. Then both machines were driven up and down a roadway while hundreds of Ford employes and townspeople applauded. The engine of No. 1 functioned as perfectly as on the day it was built, it is said.

Kansas Potato Inspection

The official bulletin of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture regarding the Kansas potato inspection law now is available. It contains information on standards for grading Irish potatoes, grades adopted, rules and regulations as authorized by the statutes and a copy of the law. It may be obtained on request to the board of agriculture at Topeka.

Another bulletin that will be of interest to a good many Kansas farmers is "Standard Packs, Packages and Grades for Kansas Fruits and Vegetables." It was prepared by E. A. Stokdyk and G. M. Reed. Ask for circular No. 53 if you are interested in this particular subject, when writing the Extension Division of the Kansas State Agricultural College.

A doctor urges nerve specialists instead of police to check crime. First we knew that there was anything wrong with the nerve of modern criminals.



What "the Tag" really means to you

Your Guide to Thrifty Buying

THE "Farm Service" Hardware Store "tag," now a familiar sight in the windows of thousands of progressive hardware stores, is a pledge of better hardware service to you. It identifies a merchant who believes in giving practical, proven quality merchandise. It stands for responsibility, for only established, responsible merchants can afford to join this great cooperative publicity campaign. It means value to you, for when you buy in one of these "tag" stores you know that quality comes first and that progressive, live competition keeps the price at the lowest possible point, for such live merchants as these deal in known, trademarked merchandise that sells quickly and gives them a greater turnover, making up for a small margin of profit.

To find a "tag" in a hardware store window is to know that it is a good place to buy good hardware, that you get good service from both the store and the hardware that you buy. It is the favorite store of thrifty, discriminating buyers, both men and women. Find the nearest "tag" store and make it your store.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



The "tag" is in his window

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

An Alarm at the Midnight Hour

WHEN Hal Brown opened the locked door of the little room, disclosing an inner barred door of steel and steel lined walls with a great safe built into the wall, a new mystery was added. Before that, to the story of the missing chest of gold brought to the House of the Lone Oak by old Captain Pettibone had been added disclosure of a secret tunnel leading from the basement. Therein Hal had found evidence that food stores had been carried away, there, too, he had found an ancient Spanish coin. The steel-barred door resisted all efforts to open it and Father Brown had gone to town to interview Agent Boggs who had sold the farm to them. As he sat in the little room Father Brown watched the face of old Boggs closely. Was something being concealed from them?

"No," answered Agent Boggs slowly as he puffed at his pipe, "I knew nothing of such a room as you describe. The Captain always kept his papers in a desk in the room where he slept. But that he had money I know, perhaps more than the small sum left his heirs. I have no key but the house is yours to do with as you will. Break down the door if you wish to do so."

Back to the House of the Lone Oak went Father Brown, a stout sledgehammer added to his farm equipment. Yielding to the sturdy strength of Young Hal the lock finally gave way, the door flew open and a bare, cheerless room was revealed. As with the other upper rooms the floor was dust covered, footprints plainly showing where a visitor had passed within. The door stood open, the safe was bare. But what caught Hal's attention was a place upon the floor beside the safe swept clean of dust as if some bulky object had rested there.

"There stood the chest of gold," whispered Hal to Beth, "I'll bet it was taken out and hidden in the tunnel where I found that impression in the dirt. Sure as we live, Sis, the old Captain must have told the truth. And if that chest is on this farm we'll find it sure."

"I know what this room is good for," announced practical Mother Brown. "The children always have wanted a playroom and this shall be theirs. It wasn't a prison, just a storeroom. Take the steel door off and the bars from the windows and it will be quite cheerful. What do you say, Mary and Little Joe?" Cries of delight met the announcement. "Childish joy, perhaps," thought Mother Brown, "will exercise the evil spell cast on these old rooms." The Browns decided that nothing would be said about their strange discoveries and now a period of strenuous labor set in as Beth and her mother worked about the house and Hal and his dad drove hard at the accumulated tasks of the farm. Old Moll had arrived and been duly welcomed, the season for crop preparation was at hand. No new developments had come

and except for eerie reminder of the Lone Oak watch tower which still stood guard the older members of the family could have forgotten that the old home ever had sheltered a mystery. But Hal and Beth looked often at the old coin and impatiently awaited the time when some effort might be made to trace its source.

During the days Hal had penetrated to remote fastnesses of their new holdings and discovered much rough and heavily timbered land. Twice he had found campfires, the warmth of ashes scarce dead, but hunters roamed the woods. The visits of Jack Miller had been frequent but when it came to discussion of the old Captain's affairs his lips were sealed. Yet it seemed to Hal and to Beth, that withholding information, he sought to obtain it from them. "What had they found unusual about the place?" "Had they any regrets that they had come?" But if Jack Miller was an oyster the Browns were clams. So the days passed.

It was Beth who awoke one night to hear a faint tap, tapping which caused her to throw a cloak over her nightgown and hurry to Hal's room. Softly she shook him, whispering in his ear, "Get up, get up! Somebody is trying to dig thru the basement wall." Rubbing sleepy eyes Hal seized flashlight and revolver and stole down the stairway. Tap, tap, came the sound of steel upon stone. Soundlessly Hal unlocked the basement door.

Must Divide With U. S.

No sooner had word flashed across the Atlantic that Captain Charles A. Lindbergh had reached Paris than internal bureau statisticians figured he owed the government \$1,233.75 of the \$25,000 prize offered by Raymond Orteig. They explained that the law provides that any money earned "through services performed," is subject to the income tax.

"It's just something that can't be helped," said one bureau official. "When we tax the money paid to a beauty contest winner I don't see how we can pass up the Lindbergh prize."

Would Enlarge the Zoo

The expansive features of a hippopotamus are making a bid for a place in the picture of the White House zoo.

Close upon the decision of the White House staff that it probably would be unwise to have two rapidly growing lion cubs at large at the executive mansion word was received that a baby hippo was en route from Liberia as a Presidential pet, the gift of Harvey S. Firestone.

An orthopedic expert declares that President Coolidge has a perfect pair of feet. That probably explains why he so seldom comes out flat-footed on anything.



The Mysterious Steel Walled Room With Its Safe for Treasure. Mary and Little Joe Peer In

better gasoline in five ways



ALL you seek in a super-gasoline is attainable at a Citie Service station. This improved fuel insures speedier starting, faster acceleration, greater mileage, increased flexibility and no carbon. A super-gasoline at an everyday price.



CITIE SERVICE GASOLINE

MORE MONEY FOR GOOD CREAM

For full can shipments of slightly sour cream, clean and pleasant to the taste, we offer you, subject to market changes,

42c Per Pound Butterfat

We Pay the Express

If you are a producer of sour cream, clean and pleasant to the taste, take your next shipment to your station agent and instruct him to send it to the Lange Creamery Company at either Kansas City, Mo., Clinton, Mo., or Salina, Kan. Be sure to ship to the closest plant. We pay for cream the same day it is received and return empty cans the same day. We protect you against loss of or damage to cans while in transit. Our closest plant will gladly send you shipping tags if you write for them. We thank you in advance for a trial.

LANGE CREAMERY COMPANY

Kansas City, Mo. Clinton, Mo. Salina, Kan.

Capital and Surplus, \$50,000.00

Our price at Salina is one cent under the Kansas City and Clinton price due to higher freight rate on butter to the East. We are an independent organization working for the best interests of our patrons.

A WONDERFUL SUCCESS

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

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

CHICAGO
KANSAS CITY

AERMOTOR CO.
DES MOINES OAKLAND

DALLAS
MINNEAPOLIS

Disease Tax Unnecessary

BY DOCTOR CHARLES M. LERRIGO

Taxes! How we do groan beneath 'em. But listen one minute. There is no tax so unnecessary and no tax so heavy as the tax of disease. Don't be too quick to say "Buue!" It is proved by figures worked out carefully by a representative of the U. S. Public Health Service, Doctor Thomas Farran. If disease and death lay their heavy tax upon you or some member of your family within a year or two you will wish you had listened.

Supposing we accept 50 millions as representing in round numbers the rural population of the United States. We have statistics gathered from death reports showing how many of that population die of various diseases in a year and how many are sick. It shows that nearly 1/4 million farm folks are constantly ill with tuberculosis and 45,000 of them die every year, that there is a never-ending count of 5,000 people ill with typhoid fever and each year some 4,500 farm folks die of it. Scarlet fever, diphtheria, whooping-cough and measles all lay a heavy tax upon us every year. And these are preventable diseases!

When we check the records of certain counties which regularly employ full time doctors and nurses in public health protection, against the record of counties that do nothing of the kind, we have positive proof that the counties that spend the money—taxes, of course—make much better showing in their health record than those who save the money. Organized health work now has been carried a sufficient length of time to make a showing in the statistics. Diseases like typhoid have been lessened 85 per cent, tuberculosis 60 per cent and diphtheria 60 per cent. An expenditure figured roughly at 50 cents per capita will finance a "health unit" that will make a saving of \$20 per capita. Yes, it will increase taxes. But think it over a minute and you will see that you and your community will be saved a lot of pain, a lot of grief, and actually a lot of money by putting on such a tax, and using the money to pay a whole time doctor and nurse to keep disease away from you.

Is Difficult to Treat.

I have been sick off and on for four years. I had mucous colitis three years ago and now I either get constipated or my bowels are too loose. When loose I am very sore and very nervous. What do you think is causing my trouble and do you think I can ever get well? B. B. S.

I think the mucous colitis still is the foundation of your trouble. It is a very chronic complaint, difficult to treat and very subject to relapses. If you could be under the constant care of a good nurse and doctor, with your diet carefully supervised and regular rest periods enforced I think you might get well at home. Otherwise, it will be better for you to go to a good sanitarium and stay until cured.

Probably is Safe Enough

When a person has had tuberculosis of the lungs and has been in a state sanitarium and then comes home a good deal better but not altogether well, is he a safe man to be going around in the neighborhood? Can he still spread the disease? M. J.

I consider such a patient to be perfectly safe to the community. In the first place it is not likely that he would be discharged from the state institution unless his sputum had cleared up and was no longer contagious. Secondly, a person who has been in a sanitarium for tuberculosis always is care-

ful about anything that would spread the disease. It is a part of their training and is insisted upon in every such institution. Tuberculosis is spread by people who are careless about their sputum. There is no danger in contact with a careful consumptive. I think you may rely upon this man who has had sanitarium training being a perfectly safe man to have in your community.

See a Good Oculist

I am 43 years old. My eyes hurt from measles in my young days. Now they are running badly with water and matter. Will glasses help me, and can I fit them myself at a drug store? L. M. N.

My opinion is that you need more treatment than the fitting of glasses. I suspect that the lachrymal ducts, the little passages that carry off the tears from the eyes, are inflamed and perhaps closed. By going to a proper oculist and paying a reasonable fee you will have a good chance to get a fair restoration of vision. I do not advise any attempt at treating yourself. You will not get good results, and in the end you may suffer a total loss of sight. There would be no economy in attempting to save money in that way.

May be Old Trouble

I am a woman 23 years old. Have had a nervous breakdown following an operation. I have a rapid heart action, most of the time around 100. The X-Ray shows an unusually small heart. Would that be cause for a rapid pulse? Sara J.

The size of the heart cannot always be accurately determined by the X-Ray, and would not affect the pulse rate. You don't say what disturbance led to the operation. Perhaps the same trouble still is causing symptoms. An operation altho successful, does not bring immediate repair of all the diseased conditions that have preceded it. Many persons in quite good health have a standing pulse of 100.

A Case of Catarrh?

My nose seems to run so much from up in the head. The liquid is clear and whitish in color, and has no odor. It also collects in my mouth when I sleep and gives a disagreeable taste in the morning when I get up. Can you tell me what it is and if there is any cure for it? W. V. G.

I think you have chronic nasal catarrh. The home treatment is to cultivate resistance and make the skin active. This you do by eating a well-balanced diet of nourishing food, sleeping at night in the open air, and taking a bath with a vigorous rubbing of the skin of the whole body every morning. It will pay you to have a nose and throat doctor look you over to see if there is any sinus infection, for you cannot get a cure if that exists without first clearing it up.

Complete Diagnosis Important

Please tell me some simple test for Bright's disease. I have some symptoms that I consider very suspicious but I would like to make my own tests if possible, as the doctors are so often prejudiced in favor of finding something wrong. Inquirer.

There are no simple tests for Bright's disease. Your letter shows you to be a person of intelligence and education so I think a little thought will convince you that it would be almost absurd for you to try to make a diagnosis of your own case in such a serious matter. The important thing is to find out about the condition in its early stages before it is far advanced. At this time much can be done by judicious selection of diet and careful habits of living to check its progress so that, if not cured, it will not materially weaken your grip on life. When I tell you that 1,244 Kansas people died of Bright's disease in a single year you will see how important it is to have both diagnosis and treatment handled in a thoro manner.

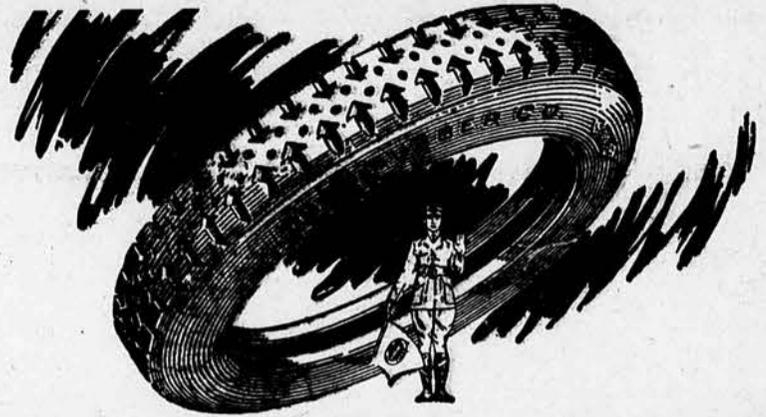
A World Beauty Queen

Dorothy Britton, a New York City blonde, was chosen "Beauty Queen of the Universe," at the International Bathing Girl revue held recently in Galveston, Tex. She won over representatives of eight foreign countries.

Miss Britton will receive \$3,000 of which \$2,000 is for the title of beauty queen of the universe and \$1,000 as "Miss United States."

Our Best Three Offers

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



Hood Tires Give Safety with Service

THE flat tread made famous by Hood over two years ago, puts more rubber on the road, giving better traction, easy steering, comfort and more miles.

The improved rider strip on Hood Heavy Duty Tire for trucks will save you money.

Made by: Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
Distributed by: Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.
Branches in all Principal Cities

Look for the Hood Arrow



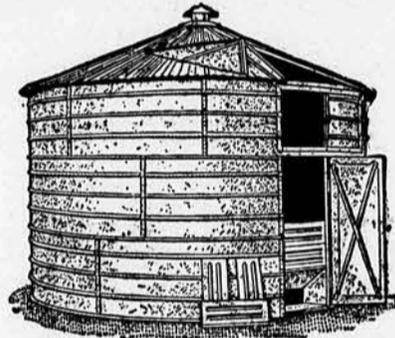
BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES

GRAIN BINS

Heavy Gauge—All Steel—Last a Lifetime

See New Features

We Pay All the Freight



Get Our Prices

The Best Bin Made

We Prove It Write Us

Common Sense Facts

You know wheat will be higher and it will pay you to store your wheat safely in a rat proof, lightning proof, well ventilated, new improved bin made of heavy reinforced steel throughout. Special ventilating features. Rigid construction. Full capacity bin. You will more than pay for your bin the first year by holding your grain for higher markets. Let us show you why purchasers prefer our bins. Write today for prices and free information on the Vio-Ray life time, all steel, heavy duty grain bins. A post card will do. No obligation. Address desk A.

VIO-RAY CO., 608 E. 10th St., Kansas City, Mo.

More Profit in Stored Grain!

Storing of grain enables you to sell at the top market price. It also improves the Quality of your grain, eliminates Shrinkage and protects from Fire, Weather and Rats.

Our galvanized steel bins are of superior design, construction and workmanship, and give years of satisfactory service. Shipped fully equipped except platform and chain. Can be erected by two men in few hours. Write for Illustrated Folder today.

Steel Manufacturing and Whse. Co., 1451 Genesee St., Kansas City, Mo.



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HEADER, BINDER and COMBINE CANVASSES FOR ALL MAKES AND SIZES OF MACHINES

THRESHING BELTS

GOODYEAR, U. S. SAWYER, RED WOLF BRANDS

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Pickering Governors for Tractors & Steam Engines

Full line of THRESHERMEN'S Supplies

SEND NOW FOR OUR 1927 CATALOG GIVING NEW LOW PRICES

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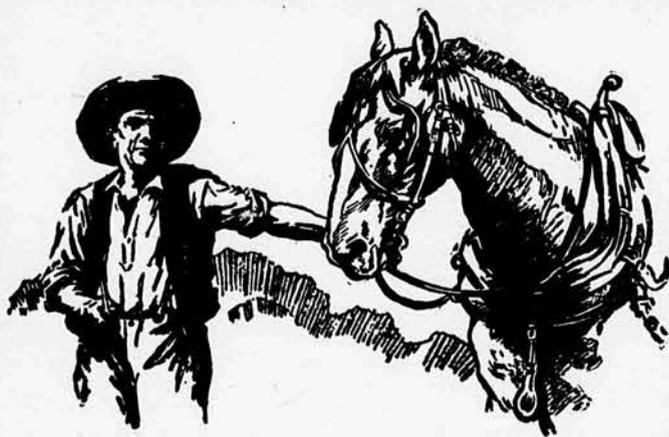
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The Short Cut



How A NICHOLSON Rasp Lengthens A Horse's Working Life

Proper cutting away of the overgrowth of hoof around the shoe is essential for re-shoeing that's right.

A NICHOLSON Horse Rasp will do this job in a way to keep hoofs healthy and lengthen your horse's active life.

Like all NICHOLSON Files, the NICHOLSON Horse Rasp is made and tested to give the best file value money can buy.

There is a NICHOLSON File for every filing job. At hardware dealers.

NICHOLSON FILE COMPANY
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.



—A File for Every Purpose



O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Protective Service



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

How to Deal With Trespassers Who Destroy Property and Steal Your Crops

EVERY week the Protective Service receives letters from members asking how they should deal with trespassers. Farm folks in every section of Kansas are annoyed during the summer months by trespassers who often do much damage to farm fences, buildings, crops and other property, and some of them seem to believe they have a right to steal farm crops. In some sections of the state it is necessary for farm folks to spend every Sunday during the summer and fall guarding their vegetables, fruit and other crops to prevent motorists from stealing them.

The laws of Kansas are very plain as to the punishment for trespassing, and as this menace to farm property has become too common, farm folks should not hesitate to have trespassers brought into court and punished.

Among the worst trespassers on farm property are motorists from nearby towns or cities who drive into the country for a picnic or other outing. Many of them seem to believe farm property is public property and that they have a right to go onto any farm and help themselves. Farm property is just as much private property as the yard of a city or town home. The motorist from town has no more right to go onto your farm and picnic or camp, without your permission, than you have to picnic or camp in his front yard without his permission.

If you should take your family and spread your picnic dinner or pitch your camping outfit under a big shade tree on the lawn of the town man's home he probably would call the police and have you thrown into jail. Turn about is fair play. When the town family drives into the country for an outing and takes the liberty of picnicking or camping on your farm without your permission, you should order them off. If they do not go you should call the sheriff and have them arrested for trespassing.

Picnickers Cause \$800 Loss

Many cases of damage from trespassers have come to the attention of the Protective Service. One man said he had a fine stand of wild plums on his farm about a half mile from the house. Last year trespassers gathered the crop for him and he scarcely got enough for his own use, altho the trees produced a large crop which he could have sold at many dollars' profit.

Picnickers came onto another farm one Sunday last summer, and as they had no firewood and there was none near at hand they chopped down a dozen fence posts. About 60 head of cattle in the field went thru the broken fence into a 120-acre corn field. The cattle were discovered before they had time to eat enough green corn to hurt them, but before they could be driven out the field looked as if a combination hail storm and cyclone had hit it. The farmer said the damage done by the cattle lost him at least 10 bushels of corn to the acre. Even at the low price of corn last fall 1,200 bushels of corn was worth more than \$800. If that farmer and his family had gone into the homes of those trespassers and done \$800 worth of damage they probably would have wanted to put the farmer and his family in the penitentiary for life.

Careless picnickers last summer set fire to dry grass on a farm and before the fire had burned itself out two large stacks of hay had gone up in smoke. If it had not been for the help of neighbors and the hard work of about 15 men, the house and barn would have burned. The picnickers were very indignant when the farmer demanded damages of them. They had

gone onto the farm without permission. The farmer filed suits for damages and had them arrested charged with trespass and arson. The suit for damages was settled out of court at the farmer's price, the picnickers were fined heavily for trespassing, and the arson charge was dropped.

Kansas Law on Trespassing

There are many cases of hunters trespassing on farm land, but so much land has been posted against hunting that most hunters now ask permission of the land owner to hunt on his property. Few complaints come to the Protective Service against hunters, but we receive many complaints against motorist trespassers. Our advice in handling cases of trespass is to request the trespassers to leave if you do not want them on your land. If they do not leave after ample warning then you are justified in calling an officer and have them put off your land.

The Kansas law on opening gates or fences, or driving across land says:

"If any person shall voluntarily throw down or open any bars, gates or fences and leave the same open or down, other than those that lead into his own inclosure, or shall drive across any lands used for agricultural purposes after such gates or fences have been thrown down, and shall damage such lands thereby, without the consent of the owner of such real estate, he shall pay to the party injured double the amount of damages the party shall sustain by reason of such bars, gates and fences having been thrown down or opened or by driving across said premises, and shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be subject to a fine not exceeding \$100 for each offense."

The law relating to entering inclosure and picking, destroying or carrying away fruit, provides:

"That if any person or persons shall maliciously or mischievously enter the inclosure of any person and pick, destroy or carry away any apples, pears, peaches, plums, grapes or other fruit of any tree, shrub, bush or vine, he shall be deemed guilty of petty larceny, and on conviction thereof shall be punished as provided by section 50, chapter 31, General Statutes of 1868." The section referred to provides that the penalty for this crime shall be "punishment by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year, or by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars, or by both such fine and imprisonment."

For severing products of soil or parts of realty with intent to steal, the Kansas law says:

"If any person shall sever from the soil of another any produce growing thereon, or shall sever from any building, or from any gate, fence or other railing or inclosure, or any part thereof, or any material of which it is composed, and shall take and convert the same to his own use with the intent to steal the same, he shall be deemed guilty of larceny in the same manner and of the same degree as if the articles so taken had been severed at some different or previous time."

The Protective Service protects all property on the farm and a reward of \$50 will be paid in each case for the capture and conviction of persons who steal fruit, vegetables and other crops from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted, provided that the convicted person or persons serve a jail or prison sentence for the crime.

Recently we heard of a farmer in Indiana who was bothered by trespassers but he found a profitable solution for the nuisance. He turned a large woods pasture into a picnic ground and charged for admission. Of course, he provided such conveniences as water, fireplaces, rough tables and other necessary conveniences, but it is said the 150 acres are making him a profit of about \$2,000 a year. The second year he put in a refreshment stand which added more profits to the venture.

O.C. Thompson

Thomas Jefferson said that the nation is governed best that is governed least, and now the women have applied this dictum to dress.

SAVE FEED
Corn Prices Up

DES MOINES "ECONOMY" SELF FEEDER

Feed saving with a modern Des Moines "Economy" Feeder means lower costs for every 100 pounds of pork raised. It means larger hog profits—fast, even growth of every litter without loss in feed. Feed cannot be wasted with the Des Moines "Economy" Feeder. It does away with chores. Saves work.

12,000 Des Moines "Economy" Self Feeders sold yearly. Handles any feed. Clean. Sanitary. Economical. Made in 4 sizes: 60 bu., \$50; 45 bu., \$42; 20 bu., \$25; Junior (for single pens), \$10.

See your dealer or write for latest circular on this 100 per cent standard feeder and money making method of feeding. Learn how to cut feeding costs in the face of higher corn prices.

Des Moines Silo & Mfg. Co.
462 New York Ave. Des Moines, Iowa



Brooder Improvements!

that insure better results with less work and fuel

The Makomb is the only brooder that has all these features: Removable Baffle Plate, By-Pass Draft Control, Extra Large Heavy Grates, Canopy Supported from Stove, Double Wafer Thermostat, Hinged Fuel Door, "Two-Way" Damper.

New Automatic Control The By-Pass Control is not affected by wind. The most sensitive and positive ever devised. Keeps fire at proper temperature. Prevents fuel waste.

Removable Baffle Plate Makes Makomb easiest coal brooder to clean. No chambers to catch soot and dirt.

Holds Fire Longest Large coal capacity and perfect heat control assures steady fire over night. Users say:

"We coal up and remove ashes twice a day and let Makomb do the rest."

Makomb is all a brooder should be in ruggedness, simplicity, control, economy, low price.

Dealers and hatcheries are specializing in Makomb coal and oil brooders. Write us for full details that prove Makomb superiority.



AMERICAN STEEL PRODUCTS CO.

DEPT. A-8

Macomb, Illinois

KEEP A BOTTLE HANDY



For Home Use, Too

Relieves pain. Soothes and heals. An old-time family remedy. Keep it always handy for lumbago—backache—sore and aching muscles—cuts—sprains—bruises—and burns. At your druggist, \$2.00 a bottle.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
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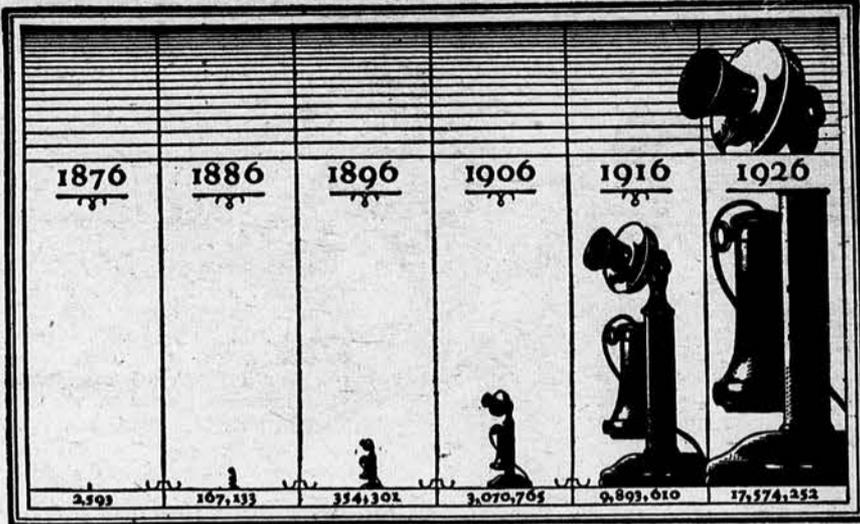
We Drink More Milk

Continued increase in the per capita consumption of milk and cream in the United States during the last year is reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture, which places per capita consumption at 55.3 gallons for 1926, against 54.75 gallons in 1925, and 43 gallons in 1920.

The figures are based upon a survey of 373 cities having a total population of about 39 million people, supplemented by reports from many of the large milk distributors and from co-operative milk producers' associations. Each of these sources reported increased consumption altho a few firms reported a slight decrease.

Total consumption of milk and cream for last year is placed at 56,417,000,000 pounds, against 54,325,776,000 pounds in 1925. Practically all large cities in the country show increased per capita consumption of milk and cream, the large dealers reporting an increase in sales of about 8.5 per cent over sales in 1925.

The report shows the daily per capita consumption of milk and cream on farms was 1.47 pints last year, and in cities the consumption was .967 pints per capita. Daily per capita consumption of milk and cream in cities in 1925 was .951 pints.



Milestones in National Service

An Advertisement of
the American Telephone and Telegraph Company



THERE are twenty-five Bell companies but only one Bell System—and one Bell aim and ideal, stated by President Walter S. Gifford as:

"A telephone service for this nation, so far as humanly possible free from imperfections, errors or delays, and enabling anyone anywhere at any time to pick up a telephone and talk to anyone else anywhere else in this country, clearly, quickly and at a reasonable cost."

The past year brought the service of the Bell Telephone System measurably nearer that goal. Seven hundred and eighty-one thousand telephones were added to the System—bringing the total number interconnected in and with the Bell to more than seventeen

and a half million. The number of applications waiting for service, including those in new and outlying sections, was reduced fifty per cent.

A third transcontinental telephone line was completed to the Pacific coast.

The largest number of miles of toll wire for one year was added to the System—more than 664,000 miles.

The average length of time for completing toll calls throughout the System was lowered by thirty-five seconds.

A seven per cent improvement over the previous year was made in the quality of voice transmission in toll calls.

An adjustment was made in long distance rates amounting to a reduction of about \$3,000,000 annually.

CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

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

CONCORDIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY
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The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 11)

wouldn't tell me, so I hit him a clip and told him to keep his tongue still."

Roy whirled to look forward. The deck was all but empty, but Brander and another man were by the knight-heads, talking casually together. Roy said under his breath:

"I'm going to—"
Dan'l caught his arm.
"Wait!"
Roy shook loose.
"No! This is my family affair, Dan'l. Let me alone!"

He started quickly forward. Dan'l hesitated; then he drew back, toward aft, stopped, watched. He took a malicious pleasure in seeing what would happen.

Brander had seen Roy coming; he was watching the boy, and smiling a little. The other man's back was turned. Roy strode forward, head up, eyes blazing. He kept on till he was face to face with Brander. He stopped, and his hands trembled.

"You, Brander!" he said thickly.
"You keep your tongue off my—"
Brander moved like a flash of light. He drew Roy to him, swung the boy around, pinned his arms with one of his own, bent him over the rail, and clapped his hand over Roy's mouth. After a short struggle he lifted the boy easily, and carried him thus pinned and gagged, aft as far as the try-works.

The other sailors stared in astonishment; Dan'l took a step nearer the two, but said nothing. The others were out of easy hearing when Brander stopped. Still holding his hand over Roy's mouth, he said quietly:

"Don't lose your head, youngster. You'll only do harm. Speak quietly. What do you want to say?"

He released Roy and stepped back; and again Roy showed that he was more than a boy. He did not spring at Brander; he did not curse; he did not weep. He stood straight as a wire, and his eyes were hot as flame. His voice when he found it, was husky and low, so that none but Brander could hear.

"I don't know what you're saying about my sister," said Roy. "Whatever it is, it's not true. If you say it again, I'll kill you!"

Brander's eyes shadowed unhappily. "Why do you think I have said anything?" he asked.

"No matter!" said Roy harshly. "I know. Keep your tongue between your lips hereafter, or I'll shoot you like a dog. That's all."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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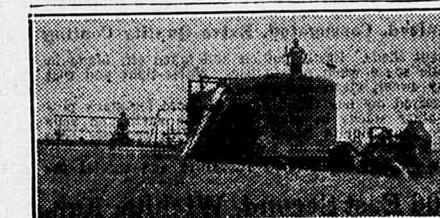
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Farm Crops and Markets

First Cut Alfalfa Reported in Some Districts as Best Obtained in Several Years

ANY moisture that falls over the state is very welcome, as that is the big factor with the crops just now. A great deal of the corn is showing up favorably despite the handicaps it has had to fight. Some reports come in, however, of crops being backward. Grain sorghums are sprouting but are rather slow. Oats still has good prospects in the southern counties.

Meadows and pastures are showing up best of all. First cut of alfalfa is over in the southern districts and well under way in the north. Some districts report the best first cut in several years, and all are getting good quality. Flint Hill pastures are luxuriant and a very early movement of grass cattle is anticipated.

A Glance at the Markets

Summer begins with the farm market hesitating and unsettled. Grains and cotton have been riding upward on bad news, while the animal products, butter, eggs and meats slid downward on heavy production. Price movements in either direction became slight in early June. The rise in potatoes, onions and cabbage came to a stopping point. Mill feeds rise in feeling the effect of the spring rise in grain. Average of prices of all farm products is about the same as for the last two months, but the changes on staple lines, especially grains and cotton, are important and somewhat in favor of Midwestern and Southern producers as a class. Large shipments brought slightly lower prices for livestock in the great Western markets about the first of June. Previous advances in price and the high cost of mill feed led to active marketing. Otherwise there is nothing changed in the fairly strong underlying situation. Prices of beef cattle have held better than for most other stock.

The heavy rainfall in the Middle West and South, with some drought in the Southwest, made a combination favoring still higher prices in the grain market. Winter wheat crop is only fair in Texas and Kansas. The Western crop is starting late. Conditions in the grain regions of Europe are reported favorable. Mill feeds have advanced with the price of corn and wheat. Slow growth of pasturage in northern dairy sections helps the demand. Hay trade continues very dull. The new hay crop promises well in most sections east of the Mississippi.

Wool prices have remained about as last described, having changed very little the last few weeks, although they are 2 cents lower than in June of last year. Compared with pre-war times, wool still is 75 per cent higher, but production is increasing. Demand from worsted mills is reported quite active and from woolen mills fair.

Somewhat unfavorable growing conditions in the Middle West have cut down the probable output of potatoes in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Kaw Valley, Kansas, to the extent of probably 7,500 cars, thus affording a slightly better outlook for the various other sections shipping in the summer season. About average production is indicated for the mid-season potato sections, including the region extending from New Jersey and Maryland west to Arkansas.

Recent estimates of strawberry production show considerable improvement with less damage from frost and other causes than was expected. The total production is likely to be at least one-fifth greater than last season. The general range of prices has been about one-third lower this year.

Shipments of sweet potatoes for the season amounted to about 24,000 carloads; the largest market supply on record. More than half the early summer supply of tomatoes has been coming from Mississippi, where production seems to be fully up to that of last season. Prices declined about 50 per cent a four-basket crate at country shipping points early in June.

Butter markets have not changed much since the spring drop from 50 cents down close to 40 cents. The price of best grades in leading wholesale market centers has ranged mostly 42 cents to 44 cents for some time past. Production is heavy and increasing, but holdings of stocks in cold storage have not caught up with last season. The moderate holdings of storage stock have tended to prevent further price declines.

Cheese markets have remained practically unchanged, but demand and firm prices are reported for cured stock. Receipts of new cheese are increasing. Prices of eggs range about 7 cents below those of early summer of 1926; supplies continue heavy and storage stocks are large. Poultry markets continue steady, although prices are considerably below those of last season. Supply of live poultry is large and increasing but demand continues fairly good at nearly unchanged prices.

Atchison—Plenty moisture, but cool weather has been hard on corn. Much has been replanted. Corn will be late again this year. Wheat and oats look fine. Chinch bugs and potato bugs have made their appearance already. Looks now as if a good crop of hay will be cut. Cattle look good, hogs scarce, gardens late. Eggs, 17c; cream, 40c; corn, 62c; and wheat, \$1.38.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—With high winds this week the ground is getting very dry. Lifting stopped. Wheat beginning to show damage. Corn in fair condition. Late planted kafir and cane making a slow growth. Pasture fair. Streams beginning to dry up.—J. W. Bibb.

Cloud—Wheat does not look promising despite rank growth of straw. Corn is rather poor stand but is growing nicely. Oats are heading and look well. Livestock is doing fine. First crop of alfalfa is being harvested. Crop is not heavy. Potatoes are doing well and are beginning to

bloom. Eggs, 15c, and cream, 17c.—W. H. Plumly.

Bourbon—It is getting dry for most crops. Corn is all planted and so is most of the kafir and cane. Wheat and oats are looking fine. Pastures are in good condition. Help is plentiful and wages are good. Markets are good except hogs which are on the decline.—Robert Creamer.

Clay—Early wheat and oats are all headed out and promise a good crop. Late wheat is badly injured with red rust. Crops in general are very good. Farmers just finished putting up a good crop of alfalfa. Cool nights are holding the chinch bug in check. Pastures are excellent. Wheat, \$1.40; corn, \$1; hogs, \$8; cream, 35c, and eggs, 13c.—P. R. Farslund.

Dickinson—A much needed rain fell last night. Local showers with hail yesterday. Wheat will be ready to cut in two weeks. Some fields look good for 20 bushels while others won't make 10. Oats will be short and were badly burned in spots. Most corn shows a poor stand. It has been damaged by cutworms, dry weather and chinch bugs. Much had to be replanted. Sorghums also show a poor stand.—F. M. Larson.

Elk—Weather is unfavorable to vigorous growth of crops. Alfalfa harvest is on but hay will not cure readily. Heavy windstorm last week damaged trees and buildings. Pastures are good. Flies are unusually bothersome to stock. Strawberry season is over. Cherries are an average crop.—D. W. Lockhart.

Ford—We are having some cloudy and foggy weather. A light rain fell last night which will help the wheat fill. Some fields are badly burned and the yield will be light. Feed crops have not been sown on account of dry weather. Wheat, \$1.38; corn, 80c; eggs, 12c; and butter, 40c.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—Dry and windy. Small grain prospects very poor. Pastures drying. Feed and millet sowing delayed owing to lack of moisture. No public sales. Livestock doing fairly well. Gardens poor except those that are irrigated.—John I. Aldrich.

Harvey—Wheat and oats are doing fairly well. The weather is quite cool and cloudy but cutworms are bothering corn and many of the fields have to be replanted. Livestock doing well in pastures. Wheat, \$1.35; oats, 48c; corn, 90c; butter, 35c; eggs, 12c; new potatoes, 90c a peck; new cabbage, 12½c a pound.—H. W. Prosty.

Jewell—May has broken a record in that over most of Jewell county no measurable amount of rain has fallen during the month. We had no rain the last week of April so oats and wheat are poor. Cool weather is favorable to cutworms which are doing considerable damage to corn. Seed for planting is very scarce. Most alfalfa has been cut without getting wet. It is of good quality and far better than last year's short crop.—Vernon Collier.

Johnson—Weather has been rather dry and very cool recently. Corn planting is completed but much replanting was necessary. The first cutting of alfalfa is being put up. A fair crop of strawberries and cherries are ripening. Considerable road work is going on. Chicken and egg markets seem to be glutted. Milk and cream seem to be too plentiful. Feed is high and going higher. Eggs, 16c; hens, 16c; butterfat, 40c; shorts, \$1.80, and cornchop, \$2.75.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Lane—Dry winds have damaged the wheat. Much barley is burning. Lots of moisture in early disked fields. Row crops look well. Little rain since April. Quite a number of farm sales.—A. R. Bentley.

Lincoln—Wheat yield will be cut short by high winds and dry weather. Much corn is being replanted, where fields have been damaged by cutworms. No feed sown yet. Grass good and cattle doing fine on pasture. Oats good stand but very short and nearly all headed. Alfalfa hay crop good and all saved without any rain.—Edward J. G. Wacker.

Lyon—Most of the wheat and oats will make a good crop. First cutting of alfalfa is light in most fields. We are in need of good rains. Have had no rain for three weeks. There will be good fruit in most orchards, if no frost damages. Most of the farmers have finished planting corn. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 85c; eggs, 13c to 18c.—E. T. Griffith.

Marion—The weather has been rather cool the last few days which was very good for the wheat. Harvest will start about June 13. Prospects are for a good wheat crop. A good rain would be very beneficial for the oats and row crops. Corn has made a fair growth. Considerable building and planting has been done in this county this spring. Wheat, \$1.85; corn, 88c, and oats, 48c.—Isaac P. Wiebe.

Marshall—The weather has been cold and cutworms are making the early corn look sorry. Corn, 84c; wheat, \$1.25; cream, 38c; eggs, 13c; potatoes, 7c a pound; oats, 40c; hogs, \$8.75. Millet is coming up fine.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—The dry weather and high winds are disagreeable. The first cutting of alfalfa is about all in the stack. The crop was about one-half to two-thirds of the average first crop. We have a fair stand of corn, but it is at a standstill due to lack of moisture. Kafir and sorghum planting is being held up on account of dry weather. Wheat and oats are near failure.—Jas. McHill.

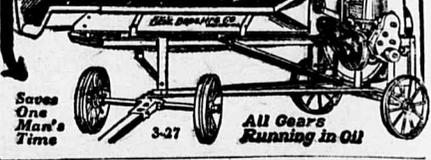
Osborne—Still dry. Wheat is damaged. Some are mowing it for hay. Corn is not growing as it should. Cutworms are taking all the corn and feed in some places. Corn, \$1.05; kafir seed, \$1.55; cane, \$1.10; cattle, 6c to 8c; eggs, 13c; hens, 12c to 16c, and cream, 35c.—Albert Robinson.

Phillips—Weather conditions are not the best; dry, windy and cool. Wheat is turning brown and needs rain. Oats and barley need moisture. Corn that was planted between May 1 and May 15 is up to a fair stand. Feed crop is same. Gardens and potatoes need rain badly. Pastures are

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

CASE THRESHING OUTPUT FOR SALE at a bargain, 26 inch separator, 12-25 tractor, three bottom plows, all in good condition ready to go. Morris Bond, Rossville, Kan.

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

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

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE OR TRADE: ONE 32 RUMELY threshing rig with extra long humane extension feeder. This machine was bought three years ago. One 16-32 Rumely tractor. Both these machines are in first class condition and ready to go to the field. One 15-25 Rumely tractor, late model, sold new last year. One 22-45 Aultman Taylor tractor in first class condition, has had very little use and looks like new. For prices and details write to J. W. Graber, Kingman, Kan.

THRESHING MACHINERY AT A BAR- gain. One 23 inch Rumely steel separator, run 15 days, shedded. One 23 inch Twin City separator and 25-50 Avery tractor, almost new, shedded. One 23 inch Avery separator and 25-50 Avery tractor, run 20 days, shedded. One 30-60 Twin City tractor with 36x60 Aultman Taylor separator, shedded, all in good shape. One 30-80 Aultman Taylor tractor and 36-60 Rumely separator, all in good shape. One 25-50 Twin City tractor, all in good shape and shedded. A real bargain. If you are interested in threshing machinery it will pay you to come look it over. M. W. Oliphant, Otsale, Kan.

MACHINERY PRICED TO MOVE SEP- arators; 23 in. International run 10 days; \$450; 20, 25, 32 and 36 Case from \$185 to \$485. Tractors: 30-60 and 18-36 Rumely old style, 15-27 Case, 12-25 Waterloo, 12-25 Avery, 13-30 Plowboy, 15-30 International and Fordson. Separators: 25 Reeves, 18 Minneapolis, 16 Aultman Taylor, 16 Russell, 16 Corlies, 12 and 9 horse Case. Stationary oil and gas engines; 12 Weber, 12 Mogut, 15 Fairbanks, and 30 Horse Stover. Also good used repairs from 22 tractors, separators and steam engines. Will Hoy, Baldwin, Kan.

TRACTOR LIGHTS

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

DOGS

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

MALE POLICE PUP, DARK WOLF GRAY, six months old, eligible to register, \$25. Geo. Hunt, Aurora, Colo.

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

GERMAN POLICE PUPPIES. I AM OF- fering two litters sire and dam trained police puppies, eligible to A. K. C. registration. A. W. Ehrsam, Box 63, Enterprise, Kan.

POLICE PUPPIES, ELIGIBLE; FEMALES: \$15.00, males \$20.00. Also black and tan English Shepherd pups from real heeleders; females \$5.00, males \$7.50. Jesse Knopp, Chapman, Kan.

WANTED: ESQUIMO-SPITZ, FOX TER- rier and other small breeds of pups. No mongrels. Pointers; closing out. Four females, three males. Three of females sired by Carolina Frank. Excellent breeding stock, young, in fine shape, real pointers. Priced to sell. Brockway's Kennels, Baldwin, Kan.

HONEY

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

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

SOY BEANS, \$2.25 PER BUSHEL. L. M. Lellenknecht, Route 2, Humboldt, Kan.

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

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

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

CERTIFIED PORTO RICO AND NANCY Hall Potato plants, 500-\$1.00; 1000-\$1.75; Tomato plants, 300-50c; 500-75c; 1000-\$1.25. Postpaid. Culver Plant Co., Mt. Pleasant, Texas.

LEADING VARIETIES CABBAGE, TO- mato plants; 100-50c, 1,000-\$2.00. Dahlias dozen, \$1.00 postpaid. Annual perennial flowers, vegetable plant prices free. John Patzel, 501 Paramore, Topeka, Kan.

SWEET POTATO PLANTS, 300 BUSHEL of seed bedded under directions of state inspection; certified Yellow Jersey and Big Stem Jersey; Nancy Hall, Red Bermuda, Triumph, Porto Rico: 100-50c; 500-\$2.00; 1000-\$3.50; 5000-\$2.25 per 1000; 10,000 or more \$2.00 postpaid, except on Big Stem. Rollie Clemence, Abilene, Kan.

CANE SEED 2 1/2 CENTS, RED TOP (SU- mac) 2 1/2c, Shrock Orange, 2 1/2c, Darso Orange, 2 1/2c, Coleman's Orange, Red Orange, and Texas Seeded Ribbon 3 1/2c, Pink Kaffir and Black Hull White Kaffir 2 1/2c, German Millet 3 1/2c. Fancy White Sweet Clover 10c per pound. Copper carbonate smut treated 1/2c more. Heavy jute bags 20c, seamless bags 35c, samples on request. The L. C. Adam Mercantile Co., Cedar Vale, Kan.

Plants—Best That Grow

For immediate shipment. Early Triumph, Red Bermuda, Big and Little Stem Jersey, Porto Rico: 50c-100; \$3.00-1,000, \$30.00-10,000, 50,000 or more at \$2.50 per 1,000. Tomato same price. Cabbage \$2.50-1,000. Peppers and Cauliflowers \$4.00 per 1,000. All prepaid by mail or express. Sweet potatoes on large orders are for variety. C. R. Goerke, Sterling, Kan.

SMUT TREATERS

SWAT THE SMUT

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

TOBACCO

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



Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That Al's Radio Control Is Useful At Times



CORN HARVESTERS
RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER, 200 man's price, \$25.00 with bundle of tying attachment. Catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

S. C. WHITE MINORCA SPRING CHICKENS, \$1.00. I. C. pigs. L. E. Westlake, Kingman, Kan.

POULTRY

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

ANDALUSIANS

PURE BRED BLUE ANDALUSIAN HATCHING EGGS, \$4.00-105, prepaid during June. Roy Lanning, Sabetha, Kan.

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

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

ACCREDITED CHICKS 60 UP, LOWEST PRICES IN 15 YEARS; 12 varieties. World's best laying strains. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

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

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

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

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

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

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

MAY CHICKS AT JUNE PRICES, 50,000 each week from tested, culled and inspected flocks of the world's greatest laying strains. Immediate 100% live delivery prepaid. Customers in 40 states. Catalog free. Terms cash. Order direct today. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas or heavy assorted, 100-\$8.00; 500-\$40.00; Single Comb Reds, Barred Rocks 100-\$9.00; 500-\$45.00; Rose Red, Buff Orpingtons, White, Buff Rocks, White, Silver Laced Wyandottes, Black Minorcas 100-\$10.00; 500-\$50.00; Mixed assorted \$7.00 per 100. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

Superior Chicks: 7c Up

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

Tudor's Superior Chicks

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

Accredited Chicks

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

Standardized Chicks

Prices, but not quality, cut for June and July. White or Brown Leghorns, 7c. Reds, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons, Barred, White and Buff Rocks, 8c. Discount of 1c a chick on orders over 200 on above. Mammoth Light Brahmas, 10c. White Minorcas 8c. Assorted Heavies, 6 1/2c. Odds and Ends, 5c. We guarantee 100% live arrival and pay postage. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, Kan.

Cooperative Chicks

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

LANGSHANS

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

MINORCAS

MINORCAS, PRICES REDUCED, QUALITY maintained. J. W. Epps, Pleasanton, Kan.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS

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

LEGHORNS—WHITE

1,000 SIXTEEN WEEKS WHITE LEGHORN pullets, from state accredited, certified flocks. G. D. Boardman, Bennington, Kan.

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

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

MINORCAS—WHITE

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

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

FEBRUARY HATCHED PURE BRED PLYMOUTH Rock pullets and cockerels, write for prices. S. S. Dickey, Hall's Summit, Kan.

TURKEY—EGGS

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

TURKEY—EGGS

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

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

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

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

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

GUERNSEYS—TWELVE FANCY HIGH grade heifers, eight weeks old, \$20 each, shipped C. O. D.; the heavy milking kind. Wildwood Farms, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

HOLSTEINS: VERY FINEST, BEAUTIFULLY marked, choice 8 weeks old heifers, tuberculin tested, from big, high producing dams, shipped C. O. D. \$20 each, eight for \$150. Ed. Howey, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

HOGS

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

DUROC BOARS BY MY BIG BOAR, Quartermaster. Dams by Golden Rainbow. Priced for ready sale. Milo D. Honeyfield, Prescott, Kansas.

SHEEP AND GOATS

FOR SALE: 30 HEAD REG. SHROPSHIRE ewes with their lambs, also a few extra good registered rams. J. W. Alexander, Burlington, Kansas.

Valentine Fit His Work

(Continued from Page 3)

grow to. With the right kind of equipment, the three of us can handle our plant."

The laying mash the hens get is made up of 60 pounds of alfalfa meal, 15 pounds bonemeal, 125 pounds cornmeal, 100 pounds of shorts, 100 pounds of bran, 50 pounds of meatmeal and 50 pounds of dried buttermilk. Valentine feeds germinated oats the year around at noon, at the rate of 30 pounds of dry oats to 1,000 hens. He weighs out the dry oats and then soaks them. At night the hens get a feeding of 2 parts of corn and 1 part wheat. "I had eight hayrack loads of cabbage for them last year," Roy said. "I kept it in pits in the ground until it was fed up. I fed two big tubfuls a day. Green alfalfa, kale, Swiss chard and rape also work into the feeding ration."

With all their work the Valentines are not too busy to strive for a happy environment. They are working out a little system of landscaping that will tend to shut the poultry plant away from the home. In front of the laying houses they are planting rose bushes and Spirea. These will add beauty and serve as an attraction, and an advertisement, to folks who pass that way.

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line There are five other Copper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising. Write For Rates and Information (undisplayed ads also accepted at 10c a word)

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

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

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

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

ARKANSAS

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

IF INTERESTED in the Ozarks of Arkansas ask for list. Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville, Arkansas.

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

100 ACRES, HOUSE, BARN, spring, trees. Price \$1,800. Free list. H. W. Stone Land Co., Mountain Home, Arkansas.

1,700 A., fenced, 6 mi. hog wire, 30' alfalfa. 200' cultivation. Other bargains in small farms. Concord Realty Co., Springdale, Ark.

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

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

SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS; Center of Ozark. Apples, berries, grapes, poultry, stock farms. Free lists. S.W. Hawkins Realty Co.

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

CANADA

160 ACRES

IMPROVED LAND FOR SALE, with a lease of a joining 1/4. In a settled country near a good grain market. No better place in Alberta for mixed farming. If interested write to the owner for price and terms. H. A. FEINBERG, Greenlawn, Alta., Canada.

COLORADO

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

KANSAS

FOR SALE—125 ACRES, Neodesha, 8 miles. John Deer, Neodesha, Kansas.

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

320 A. LEVEL black-wheat land in wheat, \$25 per A. C. H. Mitchell, Dighton, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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On Time for 60 Years

Sixty years of schooling, with never an absence or tardy mark. That's the record of the George Runkle family of Denison. Five children have been graduated from the high school, and not one of them ever missed a day, either in the grades or in high school, or ever was tardy a single time. Each student walked a mile to school over a dirt road. Members of the family are Loren

KANSAS

FINE wheat land, up against big irrigation section, \$29.50 per acre, \$7.50 cash, bal. 10 yrs. or crop pay. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

545 ACRE stock, grain and alfalfa farm near Kansas University. Good improvements; consider income or land part pay. Hosford Investment Co., Lawrence, Kan.

IMPROVED 160 ACRES near Ottawa, 10 alfalfa; 24 wheat; 2 orchard; 35 pasture; remainder cultivation. Price \$10,000. Easy terms. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

720 A. DAIRY AND WHEAT farm, improved, all fenced, fine water, 7 miles to R. R., fine roads, school 1/4 mile. Price \$30 per acre. Good terms. Fruit and shade timber. G. P. Harvey, owner, Ashland, Kansas.

800 ACRES in sight good Kansas town; 320 growing wheat; no waste; plenty water; 2 sets buildings; forced sale to settle partnership; \$35 per acre; attractive terms. Mansfield Co., 1205 Board of Trade Bldg., Kansas City, Missouri.

MISSOURI

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

40 ACRES, \$750. Great for poultry and dairy. On highway, near Neosho. Other bargains. H. G. Embrey, Neosho, Mo.

DAIRY, FRUIT and POULTRY FARMS, paved highways; use clear city property in exchange. Joe Roark, Neosho, Missouri.

POULTRY LAND, \$5 down, \$5 monthly, buys 40 acres Southern Mo. Price \$200. Send for list. Box 22 A, Kirkwood, Mo.

OZARKS: 90 A. farm, 60 A. cleared, house, barn, fruit. Price \$1,800, terms. List free. Ward, Citizens Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

POOR MAN'S CHANCE—\$5 down, \$5 monthly buys forty acres grain, fruit, poultry land, some timber, near town, price \$200. Other bargains. 425-O, Carthage, Mo.

OZARK BARGAINS—1760 acres fine tim- ber. 205 acre fine farm. 80 acre cheap farm. 20 acre poultry farm. Send for lists. Wheeler & Wheeler, Mountain Grove, Mo.

OZARKS—480 acres, \$6,000; 275 cleared, well improved, close to markets. R. R., village, school, 200 acres pasture, well watered. Other bargains, list free. Terms. Ozark Realty Co., Ava, Missouri.

TEXAS

OWNER MUST SELL FARM in Rio Grande Valley near Highway. Irrigated and in crop. John Lake, McAllen, Texas.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms— Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Kan.

CITY property taken as part pay on farms. Send full descriptions of what you have. The Allen County Inv. Co., Iola, Kansas.

FOR SALE OR TRADE—260 acre irrigated ranch. \$6,000. Assessed \$5,900; tax \$150. Crops over \$4,000; rented for 1/2. Mortgage \$1,500 1930. Want clear for equity. S. Brown, Florence, Colorado.

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

Runkle of Holton, Harold Runkle of Santa Barbara, Calif., Mrs. Frank Sudlow of Holton, Mrs. Wesley Sorg of Denison, and Miss Opal Runkle of Denison, who graduated this year.

862 Species of Trees

There are 862 species of forest trees in this country, according to the revised check list of the forest trees of the United States, just issued by the Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture. If the different varieties and hybrids were added, the total of the different forms of forest trees would reach 1,177.

Of all the trees that make up our forests, 182 species are of special interest because of the commercially useful timber or other-products they supply. However, the number of important species cannot remain constant, changing from time to time with the development of commercial needs.

The previous check list of trees, compiled 23 years ago, listed only 604 different trees. The enormous increase in the number of trees that have become known since that time is due to the addition of newly discovered trees and the separation of tree species that previously were not distinguished from each other.

The Chinese, as a race, a prominent student of the subject in hand informs us, possess the wonderful faculty of being able to sleep anywhere at any time, and we wish they'd give us a good thro demonstration.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Peter has another adventure this week. And it is a real one. I do not know that I envy him for having it. Why do some folk enjoy adventures, and others not? Why is the religious experience of one man punctuated by events worth relating, while another man never has anything happen in his church life? Is it that the one man invites experiences, while the other does not? Is it that the one man goes where the adventures are, while the other keeps clear of them?

Last summer I was in the mountains of Glacier National Park. I had some fun, now and again, mountain climbing, fishing, hiking over glaciers, tramping thru the forests. Think of going for miles thru timber that no axe has touched and none will touch! It's almost too good to be true. Give the government credit for that. But there were folk staying at a hotel hard by who never had seen a glacier, never had gone up a mountain, never had gotten so much as blistered feet. They went thru the routine of coffee, corn flakes and pancakes for breakfast just as they do at home. Lollid about during the day, danced at night to unspeakable jazz. Never got any smoke in their eyes from a camp fire, nor any sand in their store teeth from fish fried out of doors. If things went rather slowly, they had themselves to blame. If they went home and reported Glacier Park a dull place it was they who were dull.

Very different was the experience of a party of women college teachers. They walked thru the park, going something like an average of 20 miles a day over rough trails. The first night they well nigh froze, having taken the wrong trail, and having to sleep on the ground on a cold night. They remembered that. They had something to tell when they got back, and sunburn to prove it.

Is religion slow and stale? Don't you believe it. It is you who are slow and stale. Some farmers make old plugs out of standard-bred horses, in six months. They do not know how to treat them.

The angels keep their ancient places— Turn but a stone and start a wing. This ye, 'tis your estranged faces, That miss the many-splendored thing.

Francis Thompson said that and he is right. We get all the adventure we deserve, and all the experiences, all the excitement. If Peter seemed to have a good deal, it was because he was in line for it.

He got into jail, and the church folks began to pray for him. That seemed foolish, and was not. They did not have any friends among the politicians, or among the court hangers-on. They had no soldiers at command, and very little money. Said they, "Let us pray." Prayer at least does this much: It makes us think about those for whom we pray, and how we may help them, and that in itself may constitute an answer to our prayer. But it does more. When we can do nothing more, it opens the way for God to act. "Stand still and see the salvation of the Lord." Bishop Slattery says, "God depends on prayer." God must have the wills of men co-operating with His will, if things are to come to pass.

An angel stood by him that night, and told him to get up. That seems too good to be true. Peter was favored, above other folks? Not necessarily. How many times do you suppose an angel has stood by you, or me, and we have not recognized him? We always are close to wonders. The miraculous never is far away. For thousands of years men had water and fire, but no one thought of making steam a slave. Electricity has been on earth from immemorial time, but only recently did men harness it and make it do their work. How many times in your life do you reckon divine help has been at your elbow, at your beck and call, but you did not see it? Lord, help us to recognize the angels when they pay us visits.

Sometimes we have a feeling, a "hunch" that we ought to do this or that. When we follow that feeling, it leads us somewhere, and we are surprised. It may not, because we may have mistaken the call. But it often does, and we are delighted. That is the way some of the great saints who have moved mountains of difficulty, wrought righteousness, achieved the impossible, have done it. They had no more brains than we have, no more opportunities, but they made use of what they had. At the other end of that feeling you have of some duty, there may be an

angel. In fact it may be an angel at this end, urging you on.

Peter had to get past two gates. The first one opened of itself. Can you not hear the clumsy hinges creak, as it opens? When we cannot do some great difficulty, God often opens the way for us. That is where prayer comes in. But the second gate, or door, he had to get open for himself. He knocked and knocked. The divine assistance had led him that far, and now seemed to say, "From this point you can go on." God likes to have us use our powers to the uttermost.

When we have enjoyed some extraordinary deliverance are we better for it? Was Peter a better man after this? A man was very ill. He also had lost most of his money. During his illness the minister came frequently. The man said, "If I ever get out of this, and make some more money I will write a handsome check for my church." One day, several years after, he handed his pastor a check for \$10,000, for the church.

Lesson for June 12th—"Peter Delivered from Prison." Acts 12:5 to 17. Golden Text, Psalms 34:19.

Wool Pools Do Well

More than 25,500,000 pounds of wool of the 1926 clip was marketed thru farmer-owned or controlled co-operative associations. This wool was delivered by about 25,000 producers and had a sales value of \$8,100,000. The associations were located in 31 of the 48 states. Nineteen of the associations were classified as large-scale enterprises, 36 were independent locals or local pools, seven were associations handling wool as a side line, and two were sales agencies. The large-scale associations were serving the wool producers of fairly large areas, in some cases entire states, and in a few instances several states. The local associations were furnishing shipping or marketing service, or both, for the producers of limited areas, such as a county or the territory about a shipping point. The two sales agencies were located in Eastern cities close to the mills and furnished sales service to many of the associations located in the producing sections.

Seventy-seven per cent of the producers being served in 1926 were members of the large-scale associations, and 22 per cent were members of local associations. More than 78 per cent of the total pounds of wool delivered for marketing was delivered by consignors affiliated with the large-scale associations, and the sales value of this wool was 75 per cent of the value of all the wool handled co-operatively.

The average number of consignors to the association was 1,074 for the large-scale associations and 173 for the local associations. The average quantity of wool a consignor was 1,087 pounds for the large-scale associations, and 624 pounds for the local associations.

The oldest of the wool marketing associations listed by the United States Department of Agriculture was organized in 1885.

Among the 62 associations is a federation of local units, also several groups of wool producers acting collectively under the leadership furnished by an agricultural college or other state agency.

Kansas wool growers who wish information on the nearest pool can obtain this from Harry Umberger, Dean of Extension, Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Hens Also Need Protein

BY MRS. NELLIE DOVEL

If we had to live on a diet of carbohydrates we would be in the same boat as the hens that are fed only corn. Take potatoes and fat pork for instance. How many of us would enjoy that steady diet three times a day, seven days in the week for a life time? Yet there are hens being fed just such a monotonous diet.

To supply us a well-filled basket of eggs, our hens need a variety of food. Corn is all right as one of the constituents in the diet as it is the yolk-forming food. In too great a quantity it is dangerous to feed, causing over-fat hens.

Besides the oyster shell for the lime of the egg shell, protein of some form is necessary for best results. Wheat is better than corn as a protein food, but wheat alone has not enough for best results. So in addition to the diet

should include milk, tankage, or meat-scraps. This forms the whites of the eggs.

As eggs consist of a large amount of water, a plentiful supply should be provided, both summer and winter. A heater for cold weather will take off the chill. The more water the hens drink the more eggs for market, providing food and shelter are of the best.

As an appetizer and health preserver, some form of greens, such as grass or vegetables from the garden, cannot be beaten. You know how appetizing the first lettuce, onions and radishes taste to us in the spring. It is the same way with the hens.

Try giving your hens a variety of food, including the appetizers, and plenty of water and oyster shell and watch your egg basket bulge.

Farm Crops and Markets

(Continued from Page 20)

good. Roads in good condition. No public sales. Labor plenty. Prices on everything are good.—J. B. Hicks.

Rush—Wheat continues to deteriorate due to the fly and drought. But spring crops and pastures still are green. The west half of this county will no more than get back the seed wheat sown last fall. Livestock looks well. A few public sales. Wheat, \$1.40; butterfat, 35c and eggs, 12c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Sedgwick—We are in need of a good rain at present. The ground is very hard and dry. The potato crop is not promising. Some wheat fields look extra good and some very poor, especially the late sown. Red Rust and Hessian fly are doing some damage. Cherries are getting ripe and are making a better crop than expected. Everything selling high. Wheat, \$1.32; corn, 90c; hens, 16c; eggs, 14c, and butterfat, 35c.—W. J. Roof.

Sherman—The very early wheat is damaged considerably by the late freeze. The late wheat is looking good but is showing the lack of rain at this time. A great amount of wheat is being listed into corn and a very large acreage of corn is being planted. Grass is coming fine and livestock is doing well. Sales are few but prices very good. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 78c; barley, 75c; cream, 35c, and eggs, 12c. Harvest will be late this year. A very large amount of barley sown. Potatoes look good and fine stand. Fruit was damaged considerably by late freeze.—Col. Harry Andrews.

Stanton—Still dry and most everyone has stopped planting. Quite a few horses and mules being bought now and the price is starting up. Milo, \$1.50 a hundred; corn-chop, \$2 a hundred; eggs, 13c; cream, 35c; weanling pigs, \$5 a head.—R. L. Creamer.

Trego—Corn planting is finished and most of it is up. We need rain badly. Oats and barley will be almost a failure if rain doesn't come soon. Pastures are drying up, too. Livestock is doing well. Eggs, 12c; butterfat, 35c; corn, \$1, and wheat, \$1.30.—Chas. N. Duncan.

Wabaunsee—The farmers are busy replanting corn. The cutworm is doing much damage and this cool weather makes the corn yellow. Warm weather and a light rain would be fine for all crops. Eggs, 13c; hens, 14c, and hogs, \$3.50.—G. W. Hartner.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By J. W. Johnson

Capper Farm Press, Topeka, Kan.



Sixty-eight cattle in the Wm. A. True Hereford dispersal sale at Walker, Mo., May 19, averaged \$191.00.

In the Ohio state guaranteed Holstein sale at Wooster, May 3 and 4, the 95 Holsteins consigned sold for an average of \$278.00.

At the Polled Hereford dispersal of F. R. and H. M. Mullendoro at Franklin, Ind., May 27, the 34 cattle averaged \$133.00.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, have claimed Oct. 29 for their annual fall boar and gilt sale. They have about 100 springs pigs.

Harry Long, well known as a breeder and exhibitor of Durocs and a member of the firm of J. C. Long & Sons, Ellsworth, was married recently to Jessie Bailey.

According to the manager of the cow testing associations of Michigan there were over 25,000 dairy cows in that state that averaged over 300 pounds of butter fat for 1926. The average of milk was 7,334 pounds.

Kahrs Bros., Riverton, Neb., report 14 of their spotted Poland China sows to farrow this spring with 140 pigs and saved 85 of them, which is good considering the luck many of the breeders have had in saving pigs this spring.

In the dispersal sale of McCulloch & Hemphill, Big Springs, Pa., May 7, 34 Holstein cows and heifers with good cow testing association records back of them sold for an average of \$232.00. The 10 best cows in the sale brought \$2,680.00.

J. R. Pfander, Peoria, Ill., who was secretary of the National Duroc Record association until Jan. 1, 1927, died April 28 from a stroke of apoplexy. He was 45 years old and was born on an Iowa farm and for a long time was fieldman for the Nebraska Farmer.

In the third annual Sni-A-Bar Shorthorn sale at Grain Valley, Mo., June 1, 42 short-horn sows sold for an average of \$241.00. The 12 bulls in the sale averaged a little better than \$300 and the 30 females a little above \$217.00. All but 30 head went to Missouri, Kansas and Oklahoma.

E. E. Norman, Chapman, breeder of Durocs, has 70 spring pigs that are doing nicely. Mr. Norman is going to show at Topeka and some other fairs this fall and will hold his annual bred sow sale but expects to sell his boars at private sale this fall.

GUERNSEY CATTLE

HOLSTEINS more Calves! The ability to produce large healthy calves each year is an established Holstein characteristic. Holstein calves are easily raised and surpluses may be profitably vealed at early ages. Write for literature Extension Service. The HOLSTEIN FRIESIAN ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA 230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

JERSEY CATTLE

Reg. Jersey Bulls and Heifers Sired by son of Sultan Celia No. 245038, senior and grand champion cow Kansas State Fair 1913 and young cows sired by son of Cheetie's Oxford Fern No. 153549, 35 head, also 7 Shetland Ponies. E. H. Knepper, Broughton, 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 on Approval Reg., Immuned, Guaranteed breeders. Write for prices. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kan.

Boars Shipped on Approval

Reg. Immuned, Best breeding and individuality obtainable. Kansas' oldest established herd. Write for descriptions, prices and photos. G. M. SHEPHERD, Lyons, Kansas.

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 Waltemeyer's Giant, Major Sills 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.

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson

463 West 9th St., Wichita, Kan.



Dr. J. T. Axtell of Newton announces a Guernsey sale to be held at Wichita October 18th.

S. U. Peace, Olathe, has less than his normal supply of spring pigs but says the quality is as good as ever. Mr. Peace sold over \$5,000.00 worth of Polands last year.

The Kansas Shorthorn breeders annual sale will be held at Wichita, November 9, during the week of the Kansas National Livestock show. The sale is being managed by Mr. John Burns, fieldman for the American Shorthorn Breeders Association, and an effort is being made to list very high quality cattle for the occasion.

Col. John Brennen of Bonner Springs is perhaps the best known among the older crowd of Kansas auctioneers. Col. Brennen engaged in the auction business in Jewell county a quarter of a century ago and has continued active ever since. For a long time he specialized in selling Poland Chinas and recalls readily such noted sires as Tom Corwin and George Wilkes.

A. M. Markley, Mound City, has one of the largest flocks of Karakul (fur bearing) sheep in America. The flock numbers about 70. This breed of sheep originated in Persia and are known as desert sheep. They are quite large, weighing at maturity 250 pounds and yearling lambs shear as high as twelve pounds. The young lamb pelts are very valuable.

V. E. DeGeer, Shorthorn breeder of Lake City reports the recent sale of his herd bull, Graceful's Emblem, to Boyce & Son of Protection; the above bull has sired a lot of good calves for Mr. DeGeer and he writes that he is pleased to see him go to head the good herd of Boyce & Son. This bull is a son of E. S. Dale's great breeding bull, Emblem Jr. The Boyces are starting with a herd of sixteen very choice red heifers. Mr. DeGeer has over one hundred breeding cows.

Public Sales of Livestock

Guernsey Cattle Oct. 18—Dr. J. T. Axtell, Newton. Sale at Wichita.

Shorthorn Cattle Nov. 9—Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale, Wichita, Kan.

Made Many Sales of Chicks

Morris County Club Member Has Trap-Nested Hen That Averaged 26 Eggs for Two Months

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

APEN of eight hens owned by E. Faye Hailey, Morris county, are laying six and seven eggs a day. And Faye and her mother have sold about 2,000 baby chicks. But we will let her tell you about it: "Mamma and I treated the hens with sodium fluoride for lice Monday morning. We use a wood preserver for red mites and have to treat only the inside of the henhouse, roosts and nests, about every two years. My hens are laying well. I get six and seven eggs a day. They all are trap-nested and one hen averaged 26 eggs for two months. We sold around 2,000 baby chicks this year."

Another girl in Morris county who has sold a good number of baby chicks tells here about a letter she received from a satisfied customer. This girl is Della Ziegler and here is what she has to tell you: "My chickens are doing fine. We have sold most of them at \$12 a hundred. We just heard from one of our customers who bought from us last month. She stated that she never saw better chickens and lost only one. We have delivered chicks to White City, Dwight, Skiddy, Council Grove and Alta Vista. We also have several more orders and 1,600 eggs hatching." Della's brother, Lester, is her partner in the poultry business. He invested some of his earnings from pigs he had entered in the Capper Pig Club in an incubator and now they are doing a good business.

The Coffey County Capper Club has a newspaper. It will be written once a month. A copy of the first issue was sent to the club manager. An editor for the club paper may be appointed at a club meeting and all the members should help.

Nearly all the county leaders appointed last week have accepted. They are going into the contest willingly and are determined to lead their clubs to victory. Niles Haworth, Osborne county leader, wrote as follows when he accepted the leadership: "I shall do the best I can as leader. My mother said I may have the first meeting at our house, and we will have ice cream and cake to start things off in fine condition. I am going in for the pep trophy cup." When a boy does the best he can, we know the pep team he is leading will rank high. And when his whole club gets set on winning the trophy cup, things are going to hum. The Osborne county members all are boys, and you bet ice cream and cake will be a hit.

Let's Get Their Names

Every year at fair time the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs hold an All-Kansas pep meeting in Topeka. This year the meeting is to be something out of the ordinary inasmuch as we are going to have a reunion for every boy and girl who is a member now or ever has been a member of the Capper Pig Club or the Capper Poultry Club at any time since 1915. All these members and their friends and relatives are invited. The Capper Pig and Poultry Club reunion will be held September 12-13-14.

We are telling you about this big reunion early so we can get in touch with old club members, even those who were enrolled as long ago as 1915. Will every club member scout around in his county to get the names and addresses of folks who have been Capper club members in that county? Then send this list of names and addresses to the club manager. Old members who read this article, please send me your names and addresses, and the names and addresses of boys and girls who were in the club in your county the same year you were enrolled. Also send the names and addresses of any other club members you know.

Besides our usual annual attractions and entertainment we will have some specials at this reunion. All the club managers and secretaries will be here. They are: Raymond H. Gilkeson, Earle H. Whitman, John F. Case, Rachel Ann Neiswender, Hazel Flanagan, Mrs. Lucille Ellis, Mrs. Bertha G. Smith, and Mary C. (Williams) Wells.

Senator Arthur Capper will be here and he will have a reception and ad-

dress for club members and their friends. Every boy or girl who has won a pep trophy cup will be a guest of honor at the meeting. They will be introduced to you.

It will not cost club members and their friends a single thing for the entertainment. Senator Capper will pay for their tickets to the shows, races and all these things. And the banquet the last evening is free to club members and their guests.

If you wish to get a tent and camp out you can make your trip to Topeka a real vacation. You will find excellent camping sites here. The club managers will see to it personally that you get proper attention while you are at this big pep meeting, and we promise a world of fun.

Plan your work as you go along this summer so you sure will have three days free, September 12-13-14, on which you can leave your homes to spend the best vacation you ever had in Topeka. And tell your friends about the big time that is coming so they can prepare for it, too.

Memories Help Make Home

(Continued from Page 7)

in which we hope to raise enough for our use and perhaps some for the market. I have built a double garage and will build a rather small but convenient barn soon. The farm is rented to my son. I will farm about 40 acres, or just enough to keep me busy and contented.

I have been a farmer all my life and love the country and appreciate all the advantages which it gives. I could not enjoy being cooped up in town on a lot. I prefer rather the large, open fields around me with plenty of God's fresh air and beautiful sunshine. It would seem hard to have to get milk by the quart instead of by the pailful and to have to depend upon the stores for fresh eggs, vegetables and fruits. I would rather be in the country with the chickens, cows and pigs, tending my little garden and orchard.

We enjoy sitting in our cozy home listening over the radio as much or more than we would if we attended the lecture and concerts. I am glad I retired on the farm. I intend to travel some, but never to settle in town.

Against Halfway Measures

BY R. H. HAWKINS
Marshall County

Had Horace Greeley, who posed as a farm adviser, written on this subject, he might have said, "The way to retire is to retire." After 60 years of farm life and 12 subsequent years in town, I, too, vote against any halfway measures.

Farmers usually retire because of de-

clining years. I cannot recall a single one of this class who moved to town and later returned to the farm. And it is not because they die young, as some assert. Eighty-year-olds seem as numerous among them as among other classes. And why not? They did not quit work suddenly. Nature made them slow down years before they left the farm. They have not lost interest in life. In fact, they read newspapers more than before. In their little country town they are not among strangers, and hence keep in touch with what is going on around them. They also keep in touch with their children and their property. Their habits of industry are not lost in a day, so they find plenty of little jobs around the home, and may still enjoy making things grow. My father moved to town at 60, and lived past 92; Mother is approaching 97, and my health is better than when I left the farm.

Retiring on the farm means that as soon as it becomes unsafe for the old couple to drive they never have an outing except at the pleasure of others. But in town they still can visit friends, churches, lectures, shows, and clubs, greet many old neighbors in public, and what is no small matter, do their shopping in person or by phone; and blessed be sidewalks, even mud and snow keep us in no more. Nobody loves independence more than the farmer. If he misses the joys of seeding time and harvest, of watching plants grow and animals develop, he also misses the daily worries caused by the enemies of those same plants and animals.

Taxes and living expenses are higher in town, but mainly because of facilities and conveniences which would cost far more in the country; such as better schools and highways, fire and police protection, sewers, electricity and running water on the street and in the home. Again, the extra dwelling needed on the farm will be a dead loss when one of the old couple dies, but the one in town will bring full value.

It is difficult for the man on the farm to avoid over-working to help out in an emergency, and even more difficult for his good wife to resist the pull on her heartstrings when she knows there is in the other house a sick child, a tired mother, and a big meal to get.

Play as We Go Along

BY E. V. SIEBERT
Reno County

Altho in the prime of middle life, at a time when it seems life has nothing in store for us but continual good health and a perpetual desire for more work, we often have pondered over the question of what to do when old age does overtake us and we are forced to "lay down the shovel and the hoe." Time was when nothing else was considered but as soon as one had the competence, to retire to the city and enjoy the comforts of the city life and home which had been sadly lacking in the rural home.

Due to improved methods and conditions, a new situation has developed on the farm. We take our play as we go along. With the modern automobile we are only just a few minutes farther from the city's entertainment than the

man who lives in town. We have our daily mail that brings to our door not only the news from every nook and corner of the world but also to our tables, if we have the wherewithal, the world's finest delicacies. If we tire of the entertainment that the city has to offer, or are too tired to read, we have only to turn on the radio.

We have only to press the button, as our city brother has, and our homes are flooded with light. We turn the faucet and we have hot or cold water to suit. In fact the city has no comfort or enjoyment we are "bound to respect."

On the other hand, we in the country have an abundance of free air and God's sunshine. We have room to stretch and turn around without bumping into our neighbor. Our companions largely are the products of nature. The noble beasts of the field and lot, the fields of grain and feed, and the fowls of the lot dare us to co-operate with them for a finer product for the future generation to enjoy. While we are thus engaged, the birds of the air lend their encouragement with their whistle and song. The very soil itself has an enchantment that is difficult to resist.

For us to sever, in the evening of our lives, our connection with all this would be like trying to transplant a full-grown tree in soil that is foreign to it. We would wither and die.

Our fondest hope is that we may round out our allotted "three score and ten" on the farm, among the friends we have loved so well.

Idle Hours Too Long

BY EULALIE WEBER
Marshall County

"Dad, what is your opinion on retiring from the farm and moving to town?" I asked.

"What would I do in town?" he queried.

"Well, Grandpa retired in town," I suggested.

"Yes, and he's most happy when he's planting onions, hoeing potatoes or splitting wood," Dad returned. "It's pretty difficult to change from a couple hundred acres to a half lot in the back yard. Why, I'd feel like an ocean fish in a bowl! I'd be bumping my head against its glass sides trying to escape. Being all hemmed in, having no interests in common with the average business man and resident, and idle hours would be too long for comfort."

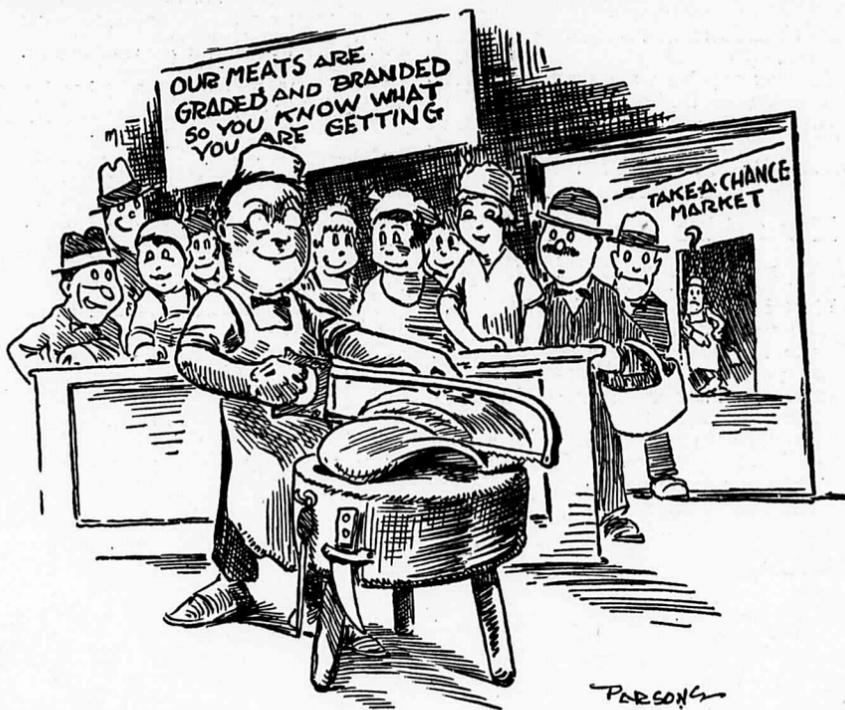
"When a farmer retires to town he must have some other resources besides the rent of the average farm," Dad's advice continued. "If he hasn't sufficient income the farm place suffers. Too many retiring farmers living on rental incomes cause the shabby, worn-out farms. The tenant must scratch and rake to produce sufficiently for a two-family income. And after the living expenses and the taxes are deducted from the two-fifth's share there is little left to expend for improvement."

"Every time I'm in town I hear retired farmers standing on street corners complaining about the weather, the poor crops and generally broadcasting advice. Usually they are worrying about their tenant—he's not plowing deeply enough or he is too slow. When I decide to become a pessimist and a critic, I'll retire from the farm and join the rest of the dissatisfied retired farmers in town."

"Wouldn't you enjoy the recreation and entertainment that the town offers?" This time I appealed to Mother.

"Surely," she smiled, "but the daily and the county papers keep us informed, and if there's anything we especially want to attend we just start a little earlier and arrive home a little later. The car takes us any place we wish to go. Besides the radio offers a wide selection of entertainment. Few farm women have had time to cultivate the talents and interests that city women are engaged in. I'd be lonesome in town! It's difficult for us older folks to acquire new friends. Modern convenience? We are as well equipped as any city resident. For a rest, I enjoy the motor trips to new fields, new views, and new interests."

"Yeh!" Dad affirmed. "The farm is mighty comfortable. We can wear comfortable clothes, draw deep breaths of pure air and look over to the broad horizon and see the fruits of toil. I like the competition of the rough elements, the hazards of doubtful weather, and the fragrance of fresh over-turned earth. Humph, I can't draw any inspiration from a concrete sidewalk. A farmer always is a farmer. When I retire, I'll retire right here!"



The Branding of Beef, Started May 1 by the United States Department of Agriculture in Many Eastern Cities, Has Been Received With Great Popular Favor