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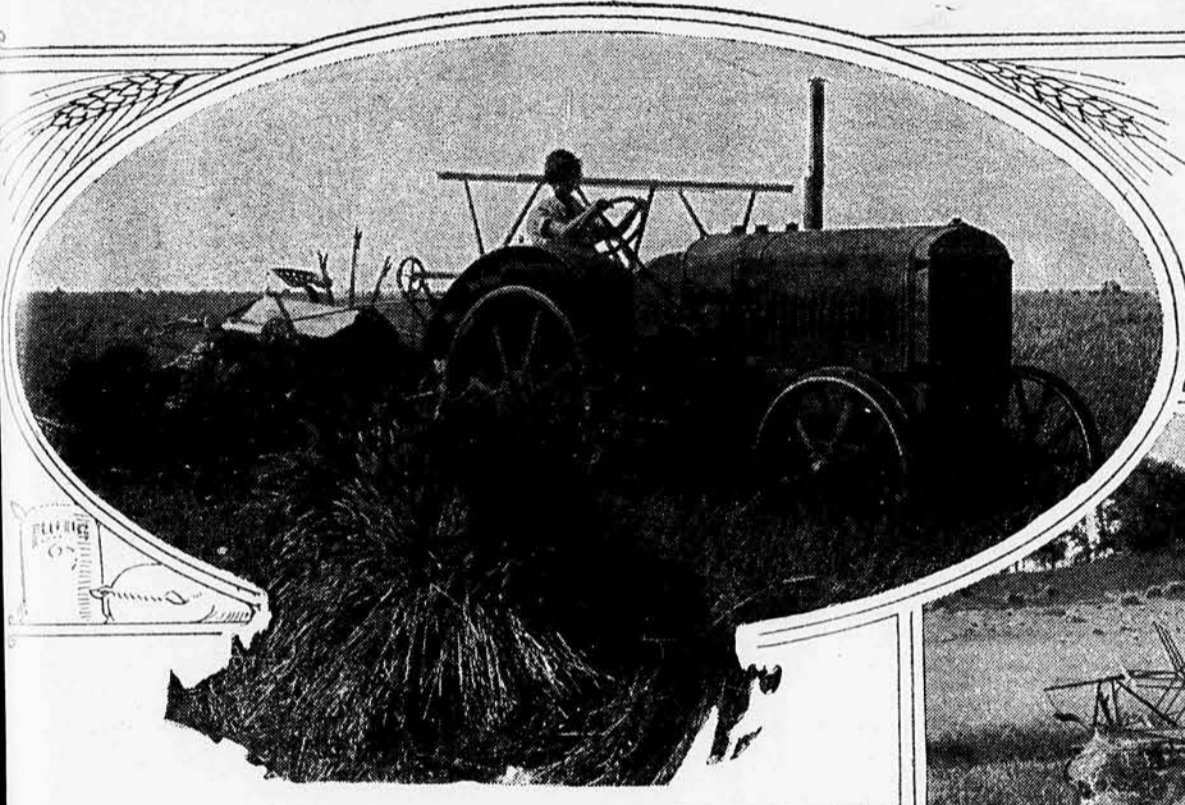
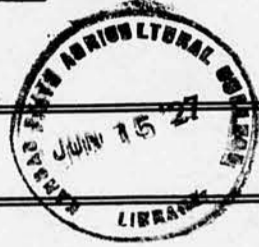
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

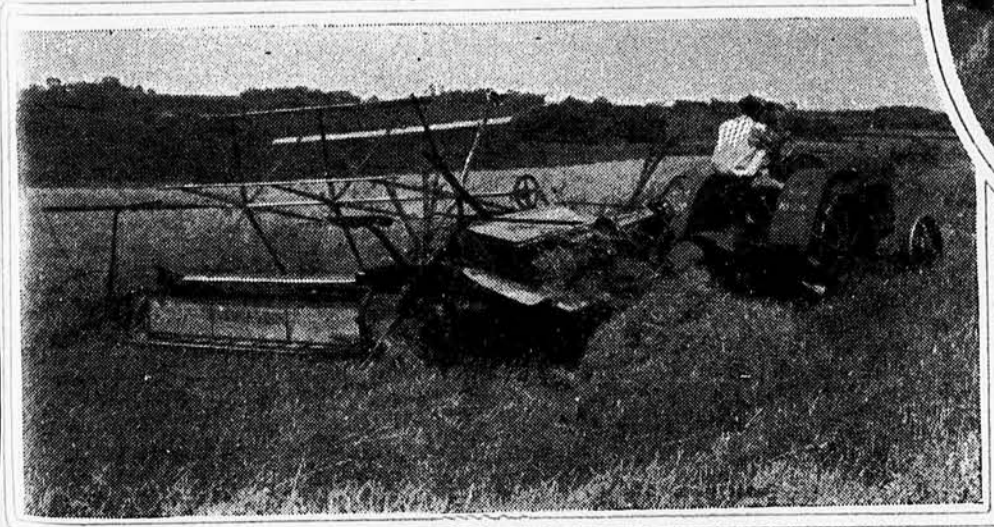
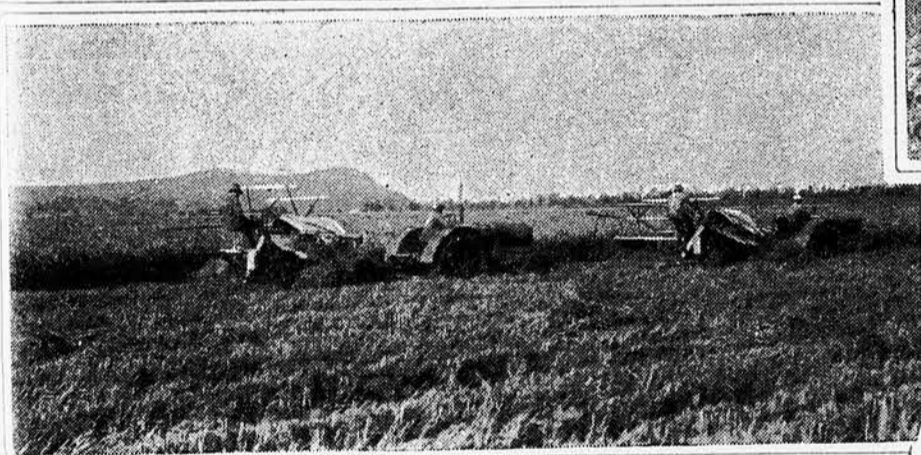
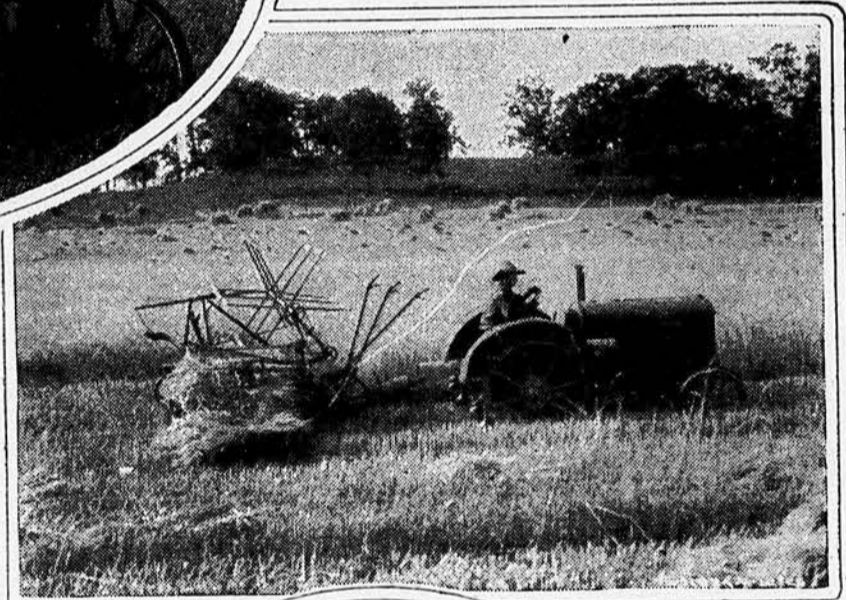
Volume 65

June 18, 1927

Number 25



Where the Power-Drive Binders ~ Hum ~





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Late Corn Made Good Stand

**With 2 Inches of Rain the Moisture Condition
is About Right for the Present**

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER a week of showers and clouds we have a bright morning with the wind north and cool. The total rainfall for the week in this locality was close to 2 inches. It was needed and it quit in time, something that the rains have not been doing since last September. The soil now has just about the right amount of moisture and corn plowing can be resumed after a day or so. The late planted corn has made a good stand, better perhaps than that planted early. All fields are clean and corn now is growing well. It is about two weeks late at this writing but it can do a good job of catching up during the next month with the favorable moisture conditions we now have. Oats are in the milk and at this time promise as good a crop as has been raised since 1920. On this farm there are 50 acres of April planted corn which is growing well and is ready for the second cultivation.

farm work ever did but now the farm horse is freed from all light driving and it is seldom that a farm team has to go to town with a heavy load. It is not necessary for a farmer to own a truck in order to get his hauling done; there are plenty of men with trucks who do commercial hauling and it is done so cheaply that the average farmer no longer can afford to take a team from the field to make the long, hard drive to Burlington, 12 miles away, which takes a full day for a team. With a truck a man can, from this farm, haul four loads in the time it takes to haul one with horses, and he can do it cheaper than with horses, too.

Prices Keep on Move

Grain prices have been moving upward so rapidly of late that by the time the price, which I quote in this column, appears in print it seems cheap, so cheap that many write me wishing to buy at those prices. Grain advances here just as rapidly as elsewhere so there is no chance to buy quoted prices. For instance, we sold all the surplus corn from this farm during the last month for 65 and 70 cents a bushel. This week one of the big cattle feeders of this part of the state drove in the yard and offered me \$1 a bushel for any corn we might have to spare. Fortunately, or perhaps unfortunately, we had good luck with pigs this spring, seven sows saving an average of seven pigs to the sow. These pigs, with a bunch of fall pigs which are about ready to go, will take the rest of our corn and we will not have the pleasure of loading any at \$1 a bushel. I hear you ask, "Will your pigs pay you \$1 a bushel for what they eat?" Probably not on the basis of 10 pounds of pork for each bushel of corn; what may help out is the fact that these pigs are running on good alfalfa pasture. If hogs go no lower we may, under those conditions, get \$1 a bushel for the corn.

Hay Crop Promises Well

The prairie sod now is well soaked with moisture and in most pastures of native bluestem there is grass enough to tide the stock over a good long spell of dry weather. Prairie meadows promise one of the best hay crops in years; we left the first week in June with moisture in plenty and that means a lot of hay. Of course, the crop still could be cut short if dry conditions prevailed for the rest of the summer, but we are not looking for that. Prairie grass started early this year and up to this time has had nothing to check its growth. Price indications are not so good; the wet spring has produced a good start for the hay crop everywhere and it now seems likely that prairie hay will no more than pay expenses this year if sold on the market. In such a case the best thing to do is to feed the crop to the farm stock. They can eat a lot more hay than they usually get and if the hay is put up in July it will at least be worth \$2 a ton to feed and that is more net profit than the crop seems likely to make at this writing. For hay of the 1926 crop, baled, of good quality and delivered on track, commercial buyers now are paying around \$9 a ton.

Was a Chilly Summer

This has been a dark, cloudy, cool day and this evening a fire goes well and additional cover will be needed on the bed. It brings to mind the discussed prophecy of a "year without a summer" such as was had in 1816. I have first hand information of this year; my grandfather was a boy going to school and he often told me of coming home from school on the evening of June 16, up to his knees in snow. I have before me some extracts from a diary kept by Ashbel Hale, who lived in a neighboring Vermont town to my grandfather. Here is an entry for May 28: "Extremely cold; I attended the funeral of Mrs. Warner in great coats and mittens, ice froze 1 inch in thickness." "June 6, wind high and cold with squalls of snow. After noon with snow increasing, too cold to travel or for beast to be out." "On the morning of June 8, snow several inches deep at 12 o'clock on the south side of the house the fields all white with snow and many drifts 12 to 15 inches deep. Sheep suffer very much and many die." "June 9, snow continued all day in drifts in the sun. This day and the night lost nine sheep with the cold." "June 10, clear and cold; started Cabot and found snow in drifts from 5 to 15 inches deep." It froze every month during the remainder of the year in northern Vermont and all crops were an entire failure.

Transplanted Potato Vines

It now is evident that if the country west of the Mississippi has many potatoes to eat next winter they will have to come from the north or from Colorado. I hope they have planted a good acreage there for we are going to need them. On this farm we planted two patches to potatoes; this amount usually supplies about all we use. One of these patches made a good stand and will likely make a normal crop; the other patch made only one-fifth of a stand. Ten rows produced enough plants to fill two rows. We know for we took up the scattering plants that came up over the patch and transplanted them and they made just two rows. I never before heard of potatoes being transplanted but we gave it a trial and it worked well; we took up the plant with a fork with a lot of dirt attached and they kept right on growing. Then we worked over the rows which were left, threw up ridges and planted them to sweet potatoes so that we have our usual acreage but more are of the sweet variety than usual and, while they are good, they don't take the place of the white potatoes.

Truck Hauling Increased

This farm is located on a county road between Burlington and Madison. It is a good road, well drained and bridged and has lots of travel. During the last year truck travel has largely increased and I believe that during the last three months one-third of the cars passing the house have been trucks. Everything is now being hauled by truck; even cattle go to market that way unless there is a large number. Grain, livestock, poultry and eggs and material for oil drilling make up the bulk of the hauling which is another good thing for the farm teams. Road work used to kill more horses than

We can intervene in China and I aragua any time in the interests of orderly government, and one of the days we may be able to do as much for our large cities.

The Prince of Wales recently visited a blind soldier what horse to on in the grand national. Few persons have had better tips on horses than the Prince of Wales.

At a concert in Honolulu, Paderewski was presented with a ukulele valued at \$300. Presumably the thing was ornamented with gold and jewels worth \$299.70.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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Tonn's Combine Halves Harvest Cost

THE biggest labor saver W. H. Tonn has on his Reno county farm is the combine. He thought a minute before making that statement, because the combine isn't the only good labor eliminator he has. But he drew a comparison of harvesting wheat to show its value.

"Last year I cut 55 acres with the binder and 200 acres with the combine," he said. "It cost me a trifle more to put the 55 acres in the bins than it did for the 200 acres, and the smaller acreage required more and harder work. The combine surely is a big factor in economical wheat production. It will cut down the cost of harvesting at least 50 per cent."

The tractor possibly comes about on a par with the combine, as Mr. Tonn sees it. He finds it possible to cut down the time he must spend in the field preparing seedbeds, and he does a better job at that. And the tractor is lined up for a number of other jobs such as supplying power for grinding, sawing logs and the like. It is a busy piece of equipment, and Mr. Tonn says it has paid for itself many times over. "We must have the up-to-date machinery," he said, "so we can get our work done economically and diversify." He likes his two-row equipment. And you will find his machinery well-housed and kept in good working order. That is a bit of economy every farmer should practice, Tonn believes.

A trailer used to be pressed into service for various jobs, such as hauling gasoline to the field and a hog or two to market. But the job got too big for the trailer. It graduated from the trailer class, if you please, and became "truck" size, so Mr. Tonn bought a truck. "And it is a big saving in hauling," he said. One of its big jobs is helping with the wheat marketing. But Mr. Tonn doesn't rush his grain to market if he doesn't want to. That is, up to 7,000 bushels, for he has room to store that much wheat on the farm. The trailer, however, still is pressed into service when the job is too small for its "big brother" to tackle.

Electric lights and a water system lend a hand at saving time and labor in the eight-room modern home, and electricity does the washing, churning, ironing, sweeping and pumps the water. Outside in the barnyard a big electric light stands ready to chase darkness away while late chores are

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

done. It is a real time saver, according to Mr. Tonn. Furnace heat and a radio in the home are two more items that make for more comfortable living. Tonn said he wouldn't do without the radio.

Just back of the home a cement block wash house has been added. And while we are talking about convenience, efficiency and labor saving equipment we shouldn't overlook it. For one thing this little building houses the light plant, and it keeps the washing and butchering away from the kitchen. Tonn butchers three hogs and a beef every year.

Good management and good equipment are saving him time and labor all the way thru. Take his silo as an example. "If I didn't have it," he said, "feeding cattle would be double the work." And he uses considerable corn silage, generally filling two 100-ton silos. He likes silage even better for his beef cattle than for the milk cows. He finds that his Herefords do well on it and cane hay. Practically all of his Herefords are sold as breeding stock. The six dairy cows thrive on alfalfa, silage and grain.

This is a good, cheap way to feed them, Tonn believes.

And he has found a way to get the calves started off right. "In fact

they are about a month ahead," Mr. Tonn explained. "I put them on 10 acres of rye about April 1 with the cows and by May 1, when the pastures come on they have made some real progress. They are a month ahead in weight and growth. It is good for them to be out in the open, rather than penned up, and then the mother's milk is better and there is more of it as a result of the early green feed."

The cream check coming in every month helps a lot, according to Tonn, especially thru the winter. He keeps about four or five brood sows, averaging about seven pigs saved to the litter. They are Spotted Polands and are purebred. He picks out the best gilts and sells them as bred stock. Three hundred White Leghorns pay the table expenses and help in other ways, such as buying clothing. The children have Rhode Island Reds in their club work. Mr. Tonn has one boy and three girls.

He owns 800 acres and rents 80 acres. Wheat is the cash crop and all the other crops produced are fed on the farm—this includes 75 acres of corn, 30 acres of oats and 25 acres of alfalfa. Of course, everything that is fed finally goes back to the soil as fertilizer, and all of the wheat straw is handled after the same manner. Tonn starts cutting his wheat with the binder when it isn't quite ready for the combine, and usually handles 50 or 60 acres this way. He does this on purpose so he will have the straw for the cattle. After that the combine goes in and makes short work of the harvesting job.

He got his best wheat yield last year with 42½ bushels to the acre on some of his land. He had plowed the ground early, and when the volunteer wheat came up he went in with a ridge buster and then harrowed. After a rain more volunteer wheat came and he used a tandem disk and harrow, and drilled September 25. He observes the fly-free date. Tonn also keeps a small farm flock of purebred Shropshire sheep. He believes in purebreds in all classes of livestock.

It is significant that Mr. Tonn, living in one of the top wheat counties of the state, considers it necessary to diversify. In the event he has hard luck with his wheat he isn't going to starve. With his dairy cows, beef cattle, poultry, hogs and extra crops he is bound to make something. His methods of farming can be adapted to a good many Kansas farms.



Electric Lights, Running Water, Furnace Heat and a Radio All Make for Pleasant Comfort in This Reno County Farm Home. Electricity Does the Washing, Churning, Ironing, Sweeping and Pumping. In the Oval is a Likeness of W. H. Tonn, the Owner

The Danger Line For Storage of Wheat

By E. A. Stokdyk

WHEN combine wheat first came to market, there was a tendency to discount it heavily. Some millers were afraid to take hold of it because of the fear that this wheat would bin burn, be subject to heat damage, and then make poor flour. Farmers were inclined to sell the wheat they harvested first for the same reason. However, it has been definitely proved that combine wheat, if handled properly, will make high grade flour. Heat damage of wheat occurs when the grain is cut too early and is improperly handled. The Federal grades are extremely exacting in the amounts of bin burned wheat allowed in the various grades. Only one-tenth of 1 per cent, or one grain in a thousand, is allowed in the number one grade. The reason for this is that even small amounts of heat-damaged wheat will make poor quality flour.

In order to answer the question as to when it is safe to cut combine wheat in order to avoid bin burning, the Department of Agricultural Economics and the Department of Milling of the Kansas State Agricultural College conducted extensive tests in Stafford county in 1923, 1924 and 1925. These tests were conducted with farmers who stored their wheat under farm storage conditions. In the summer of 1923 most of the wheat was very dry and the bulk of it was stored with only 11 to 12 per cent of moisture. The sample that contained the highest per cent of moisture was wheat threshed soon after a light shower. It contained 16 per cent. By putting it in a big bin with dry wheat heating was prevented.

In 1924 a considerable amount of wheat was stored that contained from 15 to 19 per cent of moisture. The high moisture was due to immature green wheat. Several bins showed heat damage. However, wheat that went into storage with less than 14½ per cent moisture kept in good condition.

These results were confirmed in 1925. Altho experiments were not conducted in 1926, complaints of bin burning came from sections where wheat was cut too green. Some farmers stored wheat with as high as 15 per cent of moisture without experiencing heat damage, but such wheat was stored in



wide, shallow bins protected overhead by a hay loft.

Temperature during storage played an important part in the amount of heat damage. Wheat with more than 14 per cent of moisture started heating at a temperature of 100 degrees Fahrenheit and above. On the other hand, when dry wheat was stored, the temperature might go above 100 degrees, as it often does in steel bins, and yet cause no heat damage.

In the Wheat Belt, particularly west of McPherson, Kan., the main cause of heating appears to be cutting too early. The green wheat is difficult to handle in storage. Wheat with external moisture such as rain and dew can be handled quite successfully under ventilation, but green wheat with excessive moisture is hard to store. Several wheat growers who have a large acreage are purchasing moisture testers to determine the stage of ripeness before they start their combines. Elevators and mills have offered to run moisture tests for farmers. As previously stated, the danger line for storage of combine wheat appears to be 14½ per cent of moisture. That is, wheat that goes into the bin with more than 14½ per cent of moisture is likely to bin burn, while wheat that goes into the bin with less than 14½ per cent of moisture is better able to stand storage without heating.

European Agriculturists in U. S.

Representatives of many leading European agricultural organizations arrived in Washington this week to study economic conditions and to make a tour of the country. The group composed of officials from 12 European countries was escorted to the United States by Asher Hobson, permanent American delegate to the International Institute of Agriculture at Rome. An international meeting is to be held for an interchange of information on world agriculture.

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A YOUNG lady writes asking me to answer briefly but comprehensively the following questions: What is the origin of the trouble in Nicaragua? What is the origin of the trouble in China? What has the League of Nations accomplished and what has it undertaken? What legislation has been enacted both national and state during the last year? What other events of importance have occurred during the last year?

I acknowledge the compliment implied in these questions, which assume that I am capable, off hand, of answering them in detail. I wonder whether this charming seeker after knowledge realizes that even if I were capable of answering them fully and correctly, the information would fill a rather large volume?

Take the first question, for example. Directly and indirectly our troubles in Nicaragua date back more than three quarters of a century when an adventurer by the name of Walker organized a filibustering expedition to take possession of Nicaragua, presumably with the ultimate object of annexing it to the United States. That expedition failed but it mixed us with the affairs of the little republic and we have been mixed with it more or less ever since.

The next time we became decidedly interested in Nicaragua was when we decided that we would construct a canal across the Isthmus. The French had tried and failed. They wanted to get rid of the job and engineers were sent down to survey the Panama route, the one undertaken by the French and also a proposed route thru Nicaragua. They were divided in opinion, some of them recommending one and some the other. Finally as all know, we took over the Panama canal, organized the Republic of Panama over-night and got the concession from the new government, incidentally getting into trouble with the republic of Colombia, which trouble has scarcely been fully settled yet. While we gave up, temporarily, the building of a canal thru Nicaragua, our Government kept in mind the fact that we might want to dig a canal there later on and negotiated a treaty with the Nicaraguan government giving us the exclusive right to dig it. In other words, we wanted to be in position to prevent any other nation from constructing a canal thru that country. This tied us up more closely with affairs in Nicaragua. It put us in position where we could claim that we had a right to exercise a sort of protectorate over that country. Ever since we have been exercising such a protectorate without having any definite treaty right to do so.

Finally an American corporation saw an opportunity to make money by exploiting the resources of Nicaragua thru its railroads and other public utilities and proceeded to organize a government in the interest of this corporation which had its corporate home in Connecticut. The present president, Diaz, was elevated from a clerkship to the presidency and thru him this corporation obtained control of practically all of the public utilities in Nicaragua. After he had retired from the presidency there came a time when a president was elected who was unfriendly to this corporation and who seemed to have an ambition to get the control of these utilities back into the hands of the Nicaraguan government. He had to get out of the country. The vice president, Sacasa, seemed to entertain the rather natural impression that in the absence of the president the vice president would take his place, but the directorate of the corporation did not propose to have it that way. They had enough power to control the Nicaraguan congress and that body declared that Sacasa was not legally elected and put Diaz back in power. Then came the revolution.

Our Government recognized Diaz as the legal head of the Nicaraguan government and sent a force of marines down there ostensibly to protect American interests and American citizens and in effect to sustain the Diaz government which would not have lasted a month without the backing of the United States. Finally came the ultimatum to the revolutionary forces that they must quit. Sacasa saw the point. He could fight Diaz but not the United States. He has been promised that there will be a fair election next year, superintended by the United States. If there is a fair election at which the people of Nicaragua will have the opportunity to elect whatever president they please, then justice will be done in the end, but the influence of the United States will continue. In other words, we will still run the country. Perhaps that will be best for Nicaragua but just the same it is rather high handed imperialism.

Now that answers to the best of my ability and as briefly as possible, one of the questions. The next one is a bigger order, as much bigger in fact as China is bigger than Nicaragua. Nobody, I think, fully understands China. Its history reaches back into the dim period of tradition. It was the most important of the oriental nations long before

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

It was known in Europe that there was such a continent as America, long before the Roman Empire was formed; long before the barbarians swept down out of the forests of Northern Europe and knocked at the very gates of Rome. To understand present conditions in China one would need to be familiar with the wonderful history of that country for 5,000 years, the various dynasties that have ruled it and fallen in their turn; for the history of each dynasty laps over the succeeding one and each succeeding one is coupled up with the one it supplanted.

For generations the so-called civilized nations have treated China and the Chinese as a nation and people who had no rights that these so-called civilized nations were bound to respect. They have



exploited the people and seized their territory without asking their leave. These nations sometimes have quarreled with one another about division of Chinese territory but it apparently has not occurred to them that the Chinese themselves had any say in the matter. At last there came a time when the spirit of nationalism was developed in China. Intelligent Chinamen—and there are many intelligent Chinamen—insisted that there should be a China for Chinamen. The Chinese Republic was the outcome of this revival of nationalism. So far the republic has not been a success but the spirit of nationalism is growing and in time there will be a real Chinese Republic. This is a mere outline. The Chinese question is too big to be covered in a brief article, even if I felt able to discuss it in all its aspects, which I do not.

I still leave the questions of what has been accomplished and what has been attempted by the League of Nations and what legislation has been enacted by Congress and by the various state legislatures. I am compelled to inform the young lady that there are a good many things that I do not know and if I did I have not time nor space to discuss them fully.

How Little Things Count

Trifling things sometimes count for more than things that are really far more important. Apparently the fact that a daring young American flew across the Atlantic and landed in France has done more to establish cordial relations between that nation and the United States than all the ambassadors and all the peace conferences have been able to do.

When you come to think about it, the flight of young Lindbergh has nothing to do with the political relations of France and the United States but it happened to catch the fancy and appeal to the sentiment of the French people. Well, it is not very

material what brings about a good feeling between France and the United States; the important thing is that it be brought about.

A huge airplane is being built in Germany that will carry 100 passengers, it is said, across the Atlantic. This report may be true, but travel by airship across the ocean is not going to be popular for some time yet. However, that is coming and probably coming pretty rapidly.

"Every clock tick of the working day means \$0,888 to American wage earners. Each time a minute rolls by it represents \$595,833 in the pockets of the country's 44½ million workers," according to Warner S. Hays, secretary of the Clock Manufacturers' Association of America, in a recent address.

That statement was sent out by the Inter Ocean Syndicate and probably will be published in several hundred daily papers throughout the United States. A man who is in the business of making clocks ought to be accurate but this statement does not come within a thousand miles of being true. If it were true, the wage earners of the country would receive more than 80 billion dollars a year in wages. The same speaker declared that the total value of the products of labor for one year is nearly 90 billion dollars.

That statement is just about as wild as the statement in regard to the amount of wages received every second by the wage earners of the country. There are more liars who figure than almost any other group. It is so easy to put over any statement in figures on an audience and for that matter on the general public.

Knowing What Isn't So

JOSH BILLINGS said a long time ago that the trouble with a great many people was that they knew so many things that were not so. That bit of philosophy still is sound. All of us collect a good deal of misinformation. We hear statements made like this one about the earnings of workers and suppose the person making the statement knows what he is talking about. We either haven't the time or do not take the trouble to make an investigation and therefore go on loaded up with supposed information that is not information at all. Once a man thought up a plan to make some easy money. He got hold of a boy who was smart and self-contained and advertised him as the mathematical wonder of the world. He gave exhibitions at various towns. When the audience was assembled he would give a fake recital of the powers of the boy, a lad of perhaps 15, told how he had accidentally discovered the marvelous talents of the boy and then he would ask him such questions as this, "Raise the number 27 to the 25th power." The boy would go to the blackboard the man carried with him and rapidly put down a long string of figures and the manager would triumphantly announce that it was the correct answer to the question. No one in the audience knew whether or not it was but assumed that it was. The man and the boy got away with that for quite a while, until some crank on figures took the trouble actually to make the calculation when he discovered that the boy's answer was far from being correct.

The fact is that there is so much going on in the world that it is nearly impossible to keep up with the times. There is so much printed that we get mental indigestion. Our reading is hasty and while we get a little knowledge of a great many things our supposed knowledge is likely to be very superficial. In short, we know, as Josh Billings said, a great many things that are not so.

A Hot Dry Country

"I SUPPOSE, William," remarked Truthful James to Bill Wilkins, "that in your extensive travels you hev seen many kinds uv climate?" "I certainly hev, James. I kin truthfully relate a number uv climatic experiences that a lot uv ginks who hev never ben more than a hundred miles from home would not believe and I don't care to waste my valuable time on them. However, since you mention it I don't mind relatin' some uv them to you, knowin' as you do, that under no circumstances would I vary from the exact truth, let the chips fall where they will.

"The hottest and driest place uv my experience wuz down in the desert they call the 'Death Valley.' At the present time, as you know, they hev managed to git artificial water onto a lot uv that desert and now a man kin live there in reasonable comfort, tho I don't recommend it even yit fur a summer residence. But that season when I first saw it there wasn't no modifying circumstances. There wuz no evidence that it hed rained there since Noah wuz a kid in short pants and as fur heat—well, just fur example, I spit out into the air but it never hit the ground, just went up in steam before it hed left my lips over six inches.

"I wet a handkerchief with some water I carried in a jug and laid the handkerchief on the ground. There wuz just a puff uv steam and then the handkerchief caught fire from the heat uv the sun. I naturally supposed that no human bein' could live there but to my astonishment, James, I discovered an old hermit who had constructed a cave and hed lived in it as he told me, fur a matter uv 10 years. He hed gradually got acclimated so that he claimed he didn't suffer none from the heat or the dryness. He wuz a large framed man 6 feet 3 inches high and built in proportion. Under ordinary circumstances he would weigh at least 200 pounds. But the human body under ordinary circumstances is made up uv about 10 per cent solid matter and 90 per cent water.

"This feller, who give his name as Gabe Watkins, hed gradually dried out till there wasn't any water in his system and while to look at him you would guess that he weighed 200 pounds, as a matter uv fact he only weighed 20 pounds. He hed become gradually accustomed to the dryin' up process and didn't crave no water. He never sweat, no matter how hot it wuz, never spit, hevin' no saliva to git rid uv and lived exclusively on dried meats and dried vegetables. His only trouble seemed to be that when he went out uv his cave if the wind wuz blowin' as it generally wuz, he hed to carry weights to hold himself down, otherwise he wuz so light that the wind would blow him around like a straw hat.

"This happened to him once when he stepped out without his weights. The wind caught him and carried him 14 miles; however, not hevin' any weight to speak uv it didn't jar him none when he lit, but he hed to wait till the wind changed so that it would blow him back to the place where he started. When he walked around he rattled like a dried corn shuck and when he talked his teeth bein' loose in his jaw bones clattered so that they disturbed the conversation with their noise.

"Finally Gabe got tired uv stayin' out there on the desert all alone and decided to come back and live like an ordinary human bein'. When he struck civilization the fust thing he did wuz to hunt up a bath tub and fill it with water and git in. Well, he soaked up two bath tubs full uv water before he got back to normal, but when he become fully saturated he weighed 210 pounds, hevin' soaked up 190 pounds uv water."

"What become uv you, William?" asked Truthful James when Bill subsided.

"I got out uv there just in time, James. I staid in the desert a week and lost weight at the rate uv 10 pounds a day, or seventy pounds for the week. When my weight wuz reduced to 90 pounds I saw that if I staid there long enough, I would dry up like Gabe and only weigh 16 pounds. I didn't propose to go round lookin' like a dried herrip' so I hit fur civilization before it wuz too late."

Creditors Could Levy

Mr. A had 80 acres willed to him. He died. He would have received the land at the death of his mother but she is still living. Now can the creditors come in and sell the land subject to the life estate, and all of it? B. D.

I am of the opinion that his creditors could levy upon his estate subject to the life estate of his mother. But I would have to know the conditions of this life estate before answering that positively. She may have had such a life estate that she would

have a right to do what she pleased with this estate during her life and that only the remainder would go to A at her death. If that was the condition of the will his creditors could not disturb any of her interest in this estate or right to dispose of it as she might see fit during her lifetime.

Better Record the Mortgage

A borrows money from B and gives a mortgage on real estate. How long has B to have this mortgage recorded? J. N.

So far as the indebtedness to B is concerned, he does not need to have it recorded at all, but for his protection against subsequent creditors or judg-



"Ketched but Not Confined"

ments that might be obtained against A, he should record it immediately, because if his mortgage is not of record these subsequent creditors' claims would take precedence to his mortgage. It would not liquidate the indebtedness of A to him, however.

Notice is of No Value

A and B are husband and wife. Both have children by previous marriages. They buy property with money belonging to A before their marriage, and this is deeded to them jointly. They separate. A publication notice is made that A will not be responsible for B's debts. Both die, B leaving debts. Can A's children hold his half, also half of B's share? What part of B's share can go for debts, and how will the rest be disposed of? Can A's children hold three-fourths of the property if the one-fourth does not pay the expense against B's share? There has been no administrator appointed for B's half. What course will A's heirs have to take to settle the estate? None of them want the town property. W. O.

If there was no divorce the estate of both A and B would be held for the debts contracted, where these debts were contracted for the use of A and B. The mere fact that A published a notice that he would not be responsible for B's debts would not

free him from his liability. If the debts were contracted by B after A's death, however, and without any consultation with A's heirs, her part of the estate would be liable for those particular debts. After the payment of these debts for which she is individually liable her estate would go to her children either by a former marriage or by her marriage with A if she had any children by that marriage. The other half of the estate would go to A's children after the payment of any debts for which A was either individually or jointly liable.

If an administrator has been appointed it is his business to settle this estate and divide it under the direction of the probate judge. If no arrangement can be made about this town property the administrator will have to sell it, and after deducting any debts for which the property may be liable divide the remainder among the heirs according to their several interests.

Husband is Not Liable

L was a school teacher. She bought a set of books from a firm with the understanding that she was to pay \$5 a month while teaching. She married soon after and never taught again. She has no money or property of her own. Her husband refuses to assume the debt which was contracted before he married her. She has offered to return the books to the firm from which she bought them, but it refused to accept them, and demands payment in full, which is \$45. What can she do? L. M.

From your statement of the facts I do not know of anything she can do. I am of the opinion the husband cannot be held liable for this debt contracted before his marriage to L, and while the company would be able to get a judgment against L without doubt, I do not know how it could collect, if L has nothing from which to collect.

Better Settle the Debts

A and B are husband and wife, both having been previously married. Both have minor children by their former marriage, but no children by this marriage. In case A, the husband should die, what part of the personal property belongs to the wife? There is no land, only stock and farm machinery and household goods. Would the wife be compelled to sell the personal property at public auction, or would she be allowed to keep it just as he left it? In case there are debts to settle, if she could settle them without a sale would it be advisable to do that, or could his children come in and claim an interest in this property? MRS. J. B.

The wife would be entitled to half of all this personal property, and she might retain such property as is exempt by law, and \$250 in cash, if there is that amount of cash in the estate. If they had a home she would be permitted to live in the home and keep this stock until the children became of age. At that time they could compel a division of the property. If she can settle the debts without selling the property at public auction that probably is the wise thing for her to do.

What Does the Policy Say?

What are the insurance laws in Kansas? If A rents a house to B and B lives in it for a while, and then goes away, leaving his household goods and clothes in the house, does the insurance hold good? W.

That would depend on the terms of the insurance policy. Generally an insurance policy requires that the premises be occupied or otherwise the insurance lapses.



Great Strides to Come in Marketing

From Senator Capper's Address to the Kansas Co-operative Wheat Marketing Association, at Wichita, May 23, 1927

THE outstanding co-operative success in the world today is the Canadian wheat pool. One hundred and forty-two thousand wheat growers have joined forces, giving them control of 56 per cent of the entire wheat crop. They own 700 country elevators and many terminal elevators. For three years the pool has been the controlling factor in the Canadian wheat market. It has been able to obtain a price for the Canadian grower which puts the Canadian farmer on a more profitable basis than the American wheat grower.

In sticking together, these Canadian farmers are setting a fine example to the producers of Kansas. As this is the greatest wheat growing section in the world, this state should take the lead in co-operative wheat marketing. We should have in the Great Wheat Belt from North Dakota to Texas, the biggest and most successful wheat pool on this planet. It is true there are more complexities in the wheat situation in the U. S., than in Canada and it is naturally more difficult to perfect a successful pool, but it can be done if we go about it in the right way.

Another fine example of the soundness of the co-operative idea is found in the Land o' Lakes Co-operative Creameries. This organization includes 422 co-operative creameries and 84,000 dairy farmers of Minnesota and Wisconsin. Last year it marketed 80 million pounds of butter, for which an average of 44 cents a pound was received. It was the best year's business the dairy farmers of that region have ever known. I have been in Minnesota and find that virtually every dairy farmer of that state is convinced that co-operative marketing is the solution of his problem.

But you folks who make up the membership of the Kansas Wheat Marketing Association, have been real pioneers in developing the pool marketing system which is to provide a more nearly just

measure of economic reward for wheat growers. That is the central purpose of the whole pool idea—absolute equality, a fair return for the producer's efforts, such as he is entitled to receive from the contribution he makes to his fellows. The pool system also is deliberately designed to protect the weaker members who must, perhaps, sell at certain times to meet financial obligations. It does this thru the power the organization has, and the equal division of the total income which it makes.

I believe that such a theory of selling is sound. Certainly the success of the Canadian pools in the last three years has been outstanding in world marketing history. Now, with the organization which has been perfected by the nine wheat pools in the United States, this type of marketing will make tremendous strides. We are just passing out of the pioneering stage into the New Day of vast achievement.

Naturally I should like to see the Kansas wheat pool keep well ahead of the other eight in volume of grain handled, in net return to producers, in rapid development of a large and well-satisfied membership. And why shouldn't we have the greatest wheat pool in Kansas? This is the greatest wheat state.

I predict your organization is on the eve of a remarkable growth. You have gone thru most of the hard work required in its development. Keep your faith a little while longer, and you will reap the rewards to which you are entitled.

You must be alive of course, to all the points of technical advantage which you can possibly obtain—which is true in every business. And you must use the best possible management from start to finish. Some economists say that "normally there is no money in business; that if any individual does profit considerably it is from his ability to effect economies which the average man in that

line cannot use." I think there is a great deal in that. Virtually all the big fortunes in this country, and most of the smaller ones as well, have been obtained in lines of business which the owners have run in an extremely efficient way.

If the wheat pools are to make the outstanding success to which I think they are entitled, they must develop an organization which is superior to the ordinary marketing methods. I feel there are great possibilities in a closer co-operation among the nine pools in the United States which will help bring this about. That is one reason why I was delighted to see the recent pool conference at Kansas City. I hope such meetings will be held frequently. They will bring the leaders of this new movement into closer touch. Out of it may come the larger view of the big job before the pools.

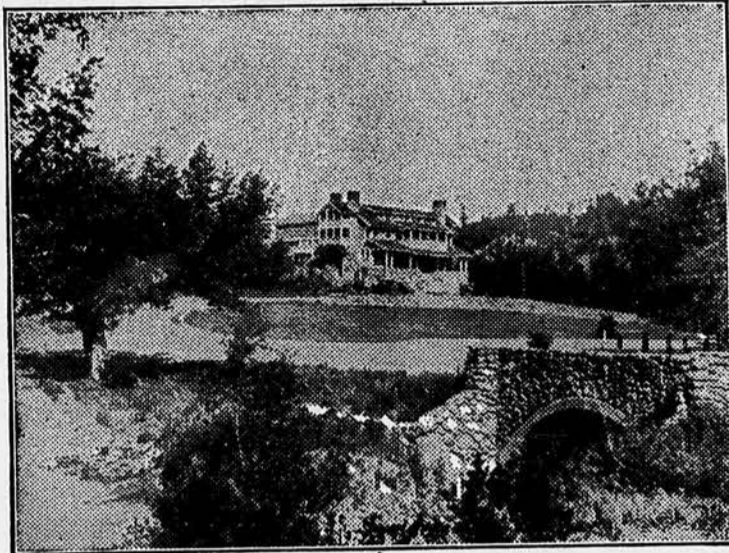
It is of greatest importance that you should do everything possible to avoid friction. Keep your psychology right. This is especially important with the brother who becomes dissatisfied. Naturally it is easy for a member to fail to understand some technical point in the handling of his wheat, and if this is not cleared up he will be likely to make his feelings known forcefully. But remember this: The average man is fair. If you will give him your reasons fully for what you have done you are almost certain to satisfy him, either to the extent of believing that you are absolutely right, or to the point where he will admit your honesty of purpose.

As the years come and go, and the Kansas Wheat Marketing Association takes a larger and larger place in the sale of our great bread crop, the way will become easier, for the pool idea will then be generally accepted as a standard business practice. When those days come it will be a source of satisfaction to you all to know that you were on the firing line when every soldier counted in the campaign for final victory.

World Events in Pictures



Clarence D. Chamberlin, Pilot, and Charles A. Levine, Owner of the "Columbia" Who Hopped the Atlantic, Making a Forced Landing Near Berlin



The Summer White House Chosen by the President and Mrs. Coolidge in the Black Hills of South Dakota. This Photo Shows a General View of the Lodge on the Black Hills Reservation, Owned by the State and Offered for the President's Use



Helen Wills, Left, American Tennis Star, Now in London for the Wimbledon Championships, Snapped While Walking with Her Mother in Green Park

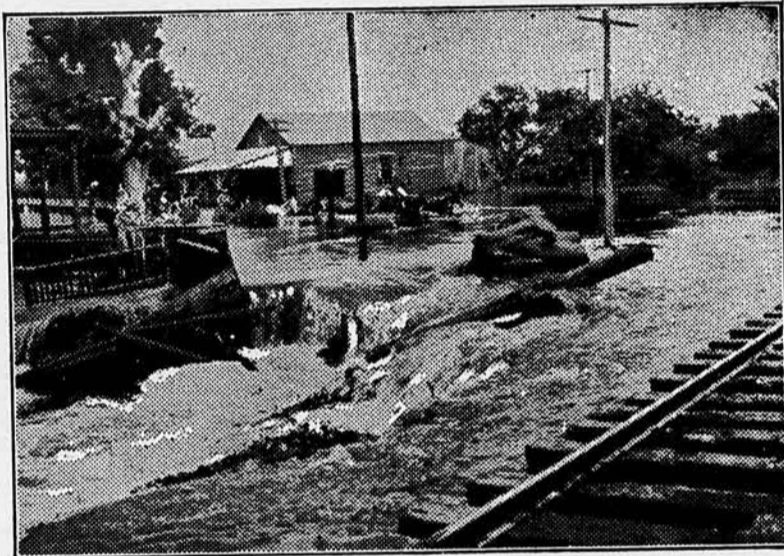
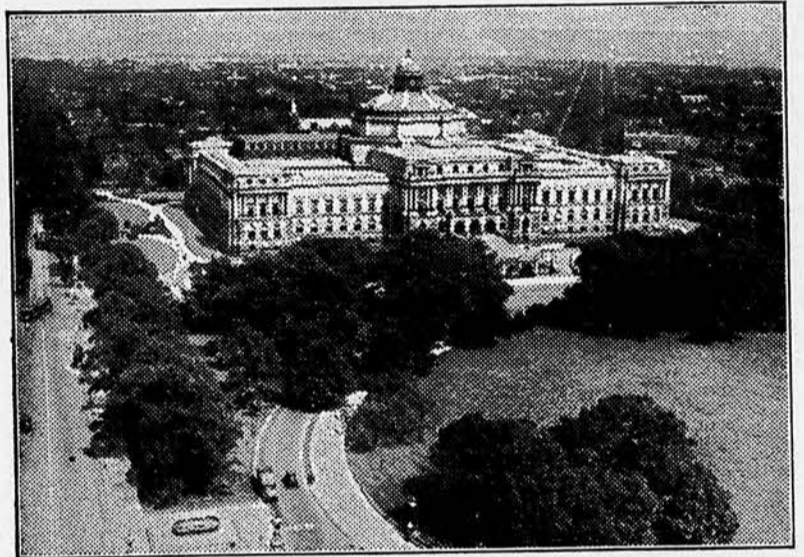
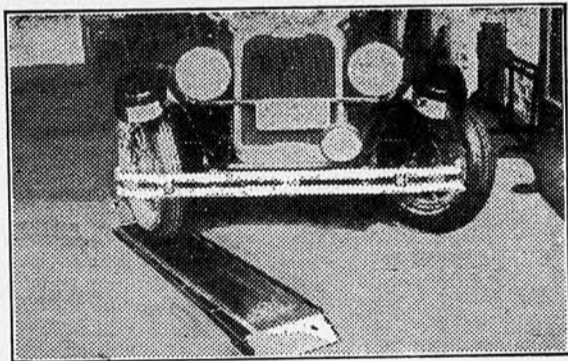


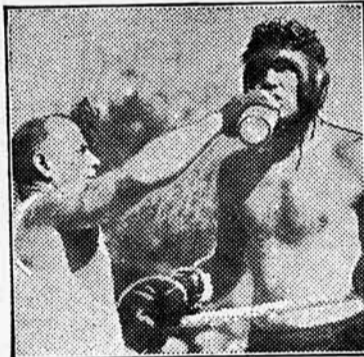
Photo of the First Flood Waters to Reach and Inundate New Iberia, La., in the Heart of the Evangeline Country. Emergency Trains Helped in Removing Hundreds of People from the City and Cowboys from Texas Helped Corral and Drive All Livestock from the Flooded Area to Safety



The Library of Congress in Washington as Seen from the Dome of the Capitol Close by. This Would be the Ideal Place for the Book Lover as This Library Contains a Copy of Every Copyrighted Book Published in the United States



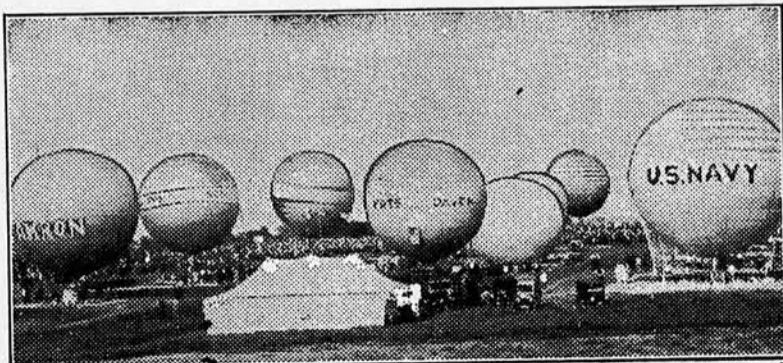
A Seattle, Wash., Man Invented a Device Consisting of Planks and Bearings Which Indicates Whether the Wheels of an Automobile Are Out of Alignment. It Operates so Quickly That Service Stations are Installing Them for Free Service



Here is Jack Dempsey in His Training Camp at Soper's Ranch, 100 Miles from Los Angeles, Where He is Rounding into Condition for a Proposed Comeback



Mrs. Ora H. Snyder, Whose Fame and Fortune Are Due to "Mrs. Snyder's Candy," with Her Exhibit at the Womans World's Fair, Chicago. She Started 17 Years Ago with a Cup of Sugar and an Egg. She Now Operates Eight Candy Shops



Starting Point in the National Elimination Balloon Races, Akron, O., in Which Entries Were Determined for the Gordon-Bennett International Event. Ward T. Van Orman, Winner of Last Year's National, Placed First with 715 Miles to His Credit. He Landed at Bar Harbor Maine



The Municipal Council of Paris Gave Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, World's Aviation Hero, a Rousing Welcome in the Historic Hotel De Ville Where He Was Received in the Grand Salon of Honor. Left to Right, M. Doumer, President of the Chamber; Ambassador Herrick, Captain Lindbergh, and M. Godin, President of the Council

Schwanbeck Built to Stay

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IF YOU think of Western Kansas only as a wide-open, wind-blown area where crops are transient, that thought could stand revision. Out there is potential beauty which expresses itself under the touch of men who have learned the ways of the country. Farmsteads, made attractive with bushes and shrubs and lawn, surround substantial, modern homes that rise up as evidence of the faith their owners have in the country.

Two fine homes of this kind are to be found in Trego county near Collyer. One is owned by A. G. Schwanbeck. It was built in 1919 at a cost of \$17,000 without counting the labor Mr. Schwanbeck put in on it. The house is of brick veneer, has eight rooms and is strictly modern, with electric lights, two bath rooms, a shower in the basement and hot water heat. The basement has a tight coal bin, refrigerator room, work bench, cream separator room and a laundry. One side of it is fitted up very conveniently as a kitchen and dining room. There is where the harvest hands enjoy their meals. It is cooler in the basement than it would be upstairs. And making this use of the basement has the added advantage of keeping the heat and dirt out of the house in scorching summer days.

There is a long living room, library room, convenient kitchen finished in white enamel. The first floor is finished in quarter-sawn oak and of course, has hard wood floors and some convenient built-ins, such as book cases. Good construction is in evidence at every turn. Steel beams support the house, for example, and the arrangement is convenient. It is a home any city family could be proud to own. It is entirely a product of Western Kansas, coaxed out of the soil by faithful effort.

But all the beauty isn't to be found inside of the home. There is a lawn of 1½ acres filled with trees and flowers and garden surrounding it, conveniently cut thru with cement walks. Mr. Schwanbeck believes in building for permanency. The posts that support the fence around the lawn are set in cement. And this same material was used in constructing the walls and floors of the barn, and mouse-proof grain bins. In all, Mr. Schwanbeck has used three carloads of cement on his farm.

There are 400 acres in the home place, but he is farming 1,000 acres in all. "I put out 500 acres of wheat last fall," he said, "and 140 acres of it is showing up as well as last year. I'll have some wheat, all right. I've bought seed wheat only once in the 32 years I have been here, and I did it then because I wanted a little better seed than I had." Eight head of mules and two tractors supply the power on this Trego county farm. Berkshire hogs were introduced last year, and 10 cows are supplying milk.

The second fine home mentioned is owned by Richard Owens, a neighbor of Schwanbecks. It was built 10 years ago, is of brick veneer, strictly modern, having nine rooms. Furnace heat, electric washer, electric iron, vacuum sweeper and lights are considered essential to comfortable living. This home also is surrounded with a fine lawn and shrubs and flowers—all evidence that Western Kansas really is a potential beauty spot. "The big need out here," one successful farmer said, "is more men. We are trying to handle too much land."

Top Price for Steers

A RECORD price for fat steers at Kansas City was realized by Joab Mulvane of Topeka, with a consignment from his farm near Rossville. The price was \$13.40 a hundredweight which at the time was not only reported as the highest price this year but the highest paid on the open market since October 1925. There were 14 head in the lot, weighing 1,439 pounds on the average when driven over the scales.

The same day Mr. Mulvane sold 13 head of younger, lighter-weight steers at \$12 a hundredweight. They tipped the beam at 1,163 pounds average. Both lots of cattle were Herefords of his breeding and had been finished principally on grain and hay.

The heavy cattle realized a little more than \$190 a head and the younger steers just a few cents under \$140, indicating that cattle with quality show their worth in the feedlot.

A Refund of \$5,892

REFUNDS more than pay for the shares in the Buro Oil Company every six months. Buro, in this case, is short for Farm Bureau, and this particular organization is a part of the Bourbon County Farm Bureau. It was organized in March of 1924, to make it possible for members to buy petroleum products at cost.

Shares are limited now, one to a man instead of five, so there will be enough to go around. They are \$5 each. A man holding one share gets all the

privileges that are accorded those who formerly bought five. M. C. Odell, the manager, buys and sells on the market, and any savings at the end of each six months is prorated back to the share holders on the amount of business they have given the company in that length of time. Profit from business done by non-stock holders is put in the operating fund to be used as the board of directors sees fit. It can be declared as dividends.

There are 895 members at present and they have storage facilities at Fort Scott for 24,000 gallons of gasoline and kerosene and storage space large enough to hold a carload of barrel oil. Similar storage facilities have been provided at Bronson. The company has three "drive-in" service stations and 11 curb pumps at stores. All the equipment was paid for out of the stock. Employees work on a commission basis.

Last year the company refunded to stock holders a total of \$5,892. Sales the first six months included 190,944 gallons of gasoline and kerosene. The last six months sales were 198,758 gallons of gasoline and kerosene. The total for the year figures out to be 65 carloads of gasoline and kerosene, or about 5¼ cars a month. Added to that were three



The Top Picture Shows Mr. and Mrs. A. G. Schwanbeck, Trego County, and in the Lower Right Corner Their Modern Farm Home. At Left, the Richard Owens Home, Neighbors of Schwanbecks. Both Homes Are Surrounded by Fine Lawns Filled With Shrubs and Flowers

carloads of lubricating oils. The total profits were \$7,551.03 and refunds were made at the rate of 2 cents a gallon. The equipment is depreciated 10 per cent each year to keep it up.

A card is kept for each share holder showing the amounts of his refunds and the books show all other details. Share holders who are not Farm Bureau members are charged dues to the amount of one-half of their refund up to \$5. In that way they never pay more than \$2.50. Refunds of members of the Farm Bureau who have allowed their dues to lapse first are applied to clear up their records, and they get whatever amount of the refund is left over.

How Profit Increases

HOW many dairy herds average 300 pounds of butterfat to the cow yearly? This question is important to dairymen because 300 pounds is about twice the average production of all dairy cows and indicates a profitable herd.

Records analyzed by the U. S. Department of Agriculture on 18,000 cows in cow test associations indicate that an average production of 150 pounds means a net return of \$26 more than cost of feed. A cow producing 300 pounds makes a profit of \$74, or almost three times as much as the cow which produces only half that amount. The same number of good cows will produce twice as much butterfat and make almost three times as much profit as average cows; or, the same amount of profit can be made by keeping a greatly reduced number of better cows with a consequent saving in feed, labor and other cost.

The Herd Honor Roll at the National Dairy Exposition was founded in 1924 to honor dairymen whose herds average 300 pounds or more. It was thought that national recognition and publicity for such production would stimulate testing as a means of determining profitable cows and would encourage farmers to keep only the profitable animals.

The number of dairymen who win diplomas has steadily increased. Last year, 5,155 dairymen in 33 states were reported by the proper officials as owning herds that averaged 300 pounds or more. Many of these dairymen obtained their diplomas at the exposition; in several states the diplomas were presented at the state meetings held for that purpose.

The fourth annual Herd Honor Roll will contain the names of all eligible dairymen whose herds make the required average, as determined by the records of cow test associations or herd tests and certified to the Exposition office. Records must have been kept on a herd of five or more cows for a milking year ending between July 1, 1926 and June 30, 1927. Diplomas will be delivered to all eligible dairymen who call for them at the National Dairy Exposition in Memphis next October. Diplomas not called for will be distributed at state meetings later in the season or mailed from the exposition office.

Biggest Story in Years

EXPLOITS of Capt. Charles A. Lindbergh have commanded more than 27,000 columns of newspaper space since the young flier began his flight to Paris from California, Walter Hyams and company, newspaper clipping bureau, announced recently.

Captain Lindbergh, it was explained, left an order to have all news articles about his flight clipped and sent to his mother. The company announced that it never had handled so many clippings on any one subject in its 30 years of business.

It is estimated that before interest in the flight is over, it will have sent more than 300,000 clippings to the flier's mother.

In comparison, the company found that Admiral Peary's discovery of the North Pole yielded 80,000 clippings, and the death of President Wilson yielded about the same number.

Club Folks in Washington

THE four 4-H club boys and girls who are representing Kansas in the national encampment of the club at Washington, D. C., this week and next are Frank Zitnak of Cherokee county; Frank Parsons, Sherman county; Mary Tilton, Mitchell county, and Louise Lumb, Clay county. They were chosen because of their superior club work last year.

Parsons is a member of the honorary 4-H club organization, "Who's Who," and was president last year. In 1925 he won fourth honor in the health contest in Chicago. For the last two years he has not been a club member, but has led community clubs in his district.

Zitnak, now president of "Who's Who," was a representative from Kansas in the livestock judging contest at Chicago in 1925.

Mary Tilton is leading 4-H clubs in her community, where she is a member of the Home Improvement Club which won the interstate championship in 1925.

Louise Lumb has led her club for three years, and did outstanding work in assisting at the Topeka encampment in 1925.

M. H. Coe, state club leader, accompanied the Kansas representatives to the national encampment.

Fitch Selected as Judge

JUDGES of national reputation, a Kansan among them, have been selected to place the ribbons on the leading dairy cattle of the country at the National Dairy Exposition in Memphis next October. The judging will begin with Jerseys on Tuesday, October 18 and J. B. Fitch, head of the dairy husbandry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College, will make these awards.

On Wednesday, October 19, Ayrshires will be judged by John Cochrane, manager of Wendover Farm, Bernardsville, N. J., and Brown Swiss placings will be made by H. H. Kildee, head of the dairy husbandry department of Iowa State College, Ames, Ia. Thursday, October 20 will be Guernsey day, and John S. Clark, manager of Caumsett Farm, Huntington, L. I., will place the ribbons. Holsteins will be judged on Friday, October 21, by Ward W. Stevens, Liverpool, N. Y.

Early indications point to a good entry which will result in a show that will maintain the established high standards of the National as a dairy cattle exhibition. In addition to the exhibits of purebred animals of the five leading dairy breeds, there will be classes for grade cows having production records, and for calves owned by boys and girls in dairy club work.

An Exhibition of Faith

THE Otego church is trying out a rather new and novel plan of finance. The members of the congregation have rented a farm and they got together a few days ago with 16 men and 80 horses and put in 100 acres of corn. If the cause for which a farming project is undertaken has anything to do with results, the crop should make a pretty good yield in this case. Perhaps this is an idea that could be worked out in many rural communities to good advantage.

Results at Agronomy Farm

Women's Program Included Music, Games, Child Care and Community Housekeeping

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE third annual agronomy field day, held last Saturday at the Kansas State Agricultural College, was filled with interest for the ladies as well as the men. While the latter were being directed over the fields by the college specialists, their wives were enjoying a program of recreation and music, child care, games and community housekeeping under the able direction of Amy Kelly, Ruth M. Trant, Bernice Fleming and W. Pearl Martin.

Following a basket dinner, R. I. Throckmorton, head of the department of agronomy, discussed the experimental results, and L. E. Call, dean of the Division of Agriculture and director of the Agricultural Experiment Station, talked on the application of the experimental results. A few of the more important experiments being conducted on the agronomy farm include: Soil fertility and cropping systems, effect of different rotations on the yields of corn and wheat, wheat seedbed preparation, varieties of oats, alfalfa varieties, time of cutting alfalfa, wheat varieties, corn experiments, sorghum varieties, soybean varieties, corn-soybean combination, small grain improvement, wheat breeding, improvement of oats, improved barley varieties for Western Kansas and sorghum breeding. S. C. Salmon, H. H. Sumner, J. W. McCulloch, L. W. Willoughby, Dr. F. L. Duley, E. L. Lyons, H. H. Laude and J. H. Parker, all specialists at the college, were stationed at the various experimental plots to explain them in detail as each group of visitors made the rounds. Professor Throckmorton and Dean Call summarized the results of the experimental work as follows:

We are studying the influence of alfalfa on the yields and quality of wheat as compared with the yield and quality obtained where the crop is grown continuously and in rotation with corn. In this the average yield of wheat where the land had previously grown alfalfa is 22.3 bushels an acre, while land growing wheat continuously has produced 14.9 bushels. In addition to this difference in yield the wheat produced in rotation with alfalfa has averaged much higher in protein than where wheat has been grown continuously.

Alfalfa Helps Corn Yield

Where corn has been grown in rotation with alfalfa, the average yield during the last 16 years has been 29.3 bushels an acre, while the yield has been only 19 bushels an acre where corn is grown continuously. These figures emphasize the importance of including a legume such as alfalfa or sweet clover in the rotation with grain crops.

The experimental results obtained with applications of manure are very outstanding. Where 2½ tons of manure have been used annually on continuous wheat, the average yield has been 21 bushels an acre, while land receiving no manure has produced an average of only 14.9 bushels. In other words each ton of manure applied to wheat has resulted in an average increase of 2.4 bushels of wheat. In continuous corn production, applications of manure at the rate of 2½ tons an acre, have increased the yields from 19 bushels to 25 bushels an acre. In other words, the increase has been practically the same as that with wheat. In alfalfa production an application of manure at the rate of 2½ tons an acre annually has made an increase of more than ¾ tons of hay to the acre. No commercial fertilizer has given profitable returns on corn and phosphorus is the only fertilizer which has proved profitable on wheat or alfalfa.

In the tillage experiments, we have found it is possible to increase the average yield of wheat from 13.1 bushels an acre when the land was plowed in September to 20.7 bushels an acre when the land was plowed in July. In other words, for each week the plowing is delayed after July 15, the wheat yield is reduced approximately 1 bushel an acre. In addition to this fact the early plowed land has produced wheat having an average of 15.8 per cent protein, while the wheat

produced on the land plowed late has averaged only 13.9 per cent protein.

Alfalfa variety experiments which now are in the fifth year, have shown that the Kansas common alfalfa has produced as satisfactory yields as any of the other varieties. The average yield of the Grimm variety, for example, has been 4.32 tons an acre, while the Kansas common has produced an average of 4.20 tons. Other varieties have not produced as high yields and have been more susceptible to winter injury.

Try 35 Wheat Varieties

Wheat experiments which have been continued for several years consist primarily of variety tests, date of seeding and rate of seeding. There are 35 different varieties, commonly grown in the state, and the more promising new varieties which are produced in the wheat nursery. During the last eight years, Turkey wheat has averaged 32 bushels an acre, Kanred 33.4 bushels and Blackhull 34.8 bushels.

Soybean experiments include methods of planting and variety tests. During the last seven years, the A. K. variety has been the best from the standpoint of both seed and hay production. The average seed produced during this period has been 23.6 bushels an acre while the nearest competitor has produced an average of 21.3 bushels. The A. K. variety has produced 2.5 tons of hay an acre, while the Virginia, the nearest competitor in this respect, has produced 2.3 tons. We believe the A. K. is the best variety for general purpose soybeans for the state. In those experiments where we have been growing corn and soybeans in combination, our results have proved that soybeans reduce the yield of corn in proportion to the growth made by the soybeans. Apparently therefore, there is no advantage in growing the two crops in the same row.

The two types of the experimental work with oats have to do with variety testing and date of planting. In the variety tests, Kanota, a variety developed at this station has produced an average of 45.3 bushels an acre, during the last 10 years while Red Texas has produced an average of 39.9 bushels. The outstanding factor of the time of seeding oats is the relation of early seeding to high yields, especially with the Kanota and Fulghum varieties. This work has provided that when oats can be seeded early, Kanota has a very distinct advantage over all the other varieties. If, however, the seeding is quite late some of the other varieties, such as Burt, may produce more than the Kanota. One of the more important factors in the success of production is early seeding.

The small grain nursery, where new varieties of wheat, oats and barley originate, contains at the present time more than 1,000 strains of wheat, the same number of strains of oats and about 100 strains of barley. There also are thousands of new cross-bred wheats, some of which we hope will prove to be satisfactory for Kansas conditions.

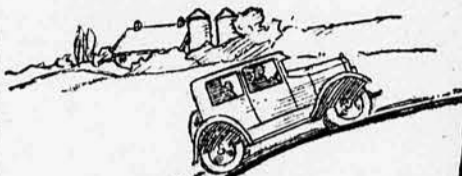
In addition to the experimental work conducted on the agronomy farm there is produced and distributed to the farmers of Kansas a large quantity of certified seed. During the last five years the following quantities of seeds have been distributed: Wheat, 3,278 bushels; oats, 9,058 bushels; corn, 1,204 bushels; soybeans, 754 bushels; Sweet clover, 226 bushels; kafir 133,945 pounds; Kansas Orange cane 60,120 pounds. This seed has gone to practically all parts of the state where these varieties are adapted.

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.

It has been ascertained that President Coolidge wears a No. 7½ hat. But this is the same size he wore when he entered the White House.

For car-owners who want their money's worth



Kelly-Springfield tires always have been built for the man who demands the utmost in riding comfort, in dependability and in long mileage.

They have been designed, not to sell at a given price, but to deliver maximum service.

Kelly has built a lot of good tires, but never any so good as the present Kelly Cords and Balloon Cords. In every respect these superb tires are far ahead of their predecessors.

Yet they cost no more than other well known makes.

"Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town"

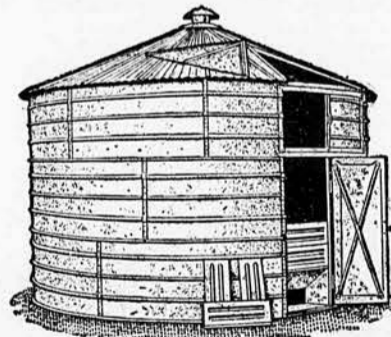
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We are proud to say we have the best grain bins on the market, and due to the quantity production and sale we are able to offer you these bins at extremely low prices. Write for full information—actual photos—details. See for yourself why our bins are preferred. Don't put off, write today, get these facts—a post card will do.

Our owners and government figures prove beyond any doubt that this is the biggest money making investment on the farm today. You know wheat will be higher and it will pay you to safely store your wheat in a rat proof, lightning proof, well ventilated new improved bin in a rat proof, lightning proof, well ventilated new improved feature. Rigid construction, Full capacity bins. You will more than pay for your bin the first year. Let us show you why purchases prefer our bins. Write today for free information and low prices on the Vio-Ray. Lifetime, all steel, heavily constructed grain bins. A post card will do, no obligation. Address Desk A.

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

Silage Aids Pasture

BY A. L. HAECKER

The dairy farmers of this country lose millions of dollars every year during July and August. This loss is occasioned by the lack of sufficient feed. Plainly stated, our cows are starved out of millions of dollars of production during the hot weather when the pastures are short and dry, the heat great and the flies fierce. I once heard Prof. H. G. Van Pelt say that if July and August conditions continued for six months, two-thirds of the dairy cows of the United States would die and the dairy business would be ruined. I think my friend Van Pelt made a true statement.

Some years ago I had an opportunity to test out the value of silage and hay with pasture and was surprised to find that the cattle would eat good rations of both, even during June, when the pasture was at its best. I also was surprised to find that the cost of producing milk was greatly lowered by this system of feeding; and having charge of the experiment station herd, I was able to get accurate data. The season was unusually warm, but with generous rains we had good grass in May and June, tho in the latter part of June the grass began to fade.

During July and August the cows' average ration was 10 pounds of silage and 5 pounds of hay with what pasture they could obtain during the day and night. A small grain ration also was fed. This was given in two feedings, at the time of milking. Comparing this year with another season when the cows received only pasture and a grain ration, we found that the production was considerably larger where silage and hay were fed, and it also was produced at a much lower cost, and with a large saving of grain.

The experiments that have been conducted at our various experiment stations, plainly point out that to produce milk with economy, so far as the feeding is concerned, it is necessary to make the widest and best use of forage. It also has been clearly shown that the large producers are the most economical, and that liberal rations give the greatest profit. It is not economical to half starve a cow or to deprive her of her necessary food for both maintenance and production.

Our cow testing associations are now obtaining some valuable data regarding the feeding of the herd. Recently a report of the Long Prairie Minnesota Cow Testing Association proved conclusively that the feeding of silage during the summer greatly increased the production of the herd and also increased its net profits. From other cow testing associations we have some startling proofs of the necessity of liberal feeding. The cheapest source of carbohydrates is found in the form of corn and cane silage; and as this food is easy to produce, will keep for a series of years, is handy to feed and easy to digest, succulent and thoroly tested out, it certainly should be fed on every farm where cattle are kept. The best balance for silage is a legume hay or pasture; and the cow keeper who wishes to make the greatest profit will find it advisable to feed silage and legume hay thruout the year and save on his grain by feeding it only to large producers, and that according to their capacity.

Canada a Good Customer

Canadians bought goods from the United States in the fiscal year ended March 31, 1927, to the value of \$687,746,410, an amount equal to almost \$69 a head of the population of the Dominion. This is an increase of 78 million dollars over the previous year and \$177,966,000 more than for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1925.

During the last fiscal year Canada sold to the United States \$466,419,539 worth of goods, so that the total trade between the two countries amounted to \$1,154,165,949. This is \$400,370,000 more than Canada's total trade with the whole of the British Empire.

The latest figures of Canadian exports for the last fiscal year show that the United States was Canada's best customer, with total purchases amounting to \$466,419,539. The British Isles came next with \$446,876,101. All countries of the British Empire bought from the Dominion goods to the value of \$540,441,011. The aggregate foreign trade of Canada for the year was \$2,298,465,647, an increase of more than \$42,430,000 over the previous year and

420 million dollars greater than for the year ended March 31, 1925.

The substantial increase in the export trade of Canada in recent years is largely due to the big grain and other crops the farmers of the Dominion have had, for which there has been a ready market at fairly good prices. The resultant prosperity in Canada has stimulated imports, largely from the United States.

Another Wheat Contest

Six hundred dollars in cash prizes is offered by the Kansas City Chamber of Commerce to the three best wheat growers in Kansas, to be selected from the Wheat Festival train this summer, according to George W. Catts, agricultural commissioner of the Kansas City body.

The champion grower in each county will be awarded an engraved certificate of recognition, while the state champion prizes are \$300, \$200, and \$100 for first, second, and third awards respectively.

Selection of a wheat champion in each county and for the state at large

will call attention to the best methods used in producing the highest yield of quality wheat and will give proper recognition to the most successful growers.

The judging and selection of champions will be a part of the program of the Wheat Festival train to be operated over the Santa Fe and Rock Island railroads July 18 to August 11 in cooperation with the Kansas State Agricultural College.

Any farmer growing wheat within the state is eligible to enter the contest providing:

He has grown personally or under his direct supervision 40 acres or more of wheat in 1927; he must submit in person at one of the Wheat Festival train meetings a representative bushel sample of grain harvested from the contesting field; each contestant must submit an accurate and reliable protein test of the grain harvested from the contesting field. Protein test may be obtained from the Kansas State Grain Inspection Department laboratories located at Wichita, Hutchinson, and Dodge City, or at Kansas City, Mo. Each contestant must provide a state-

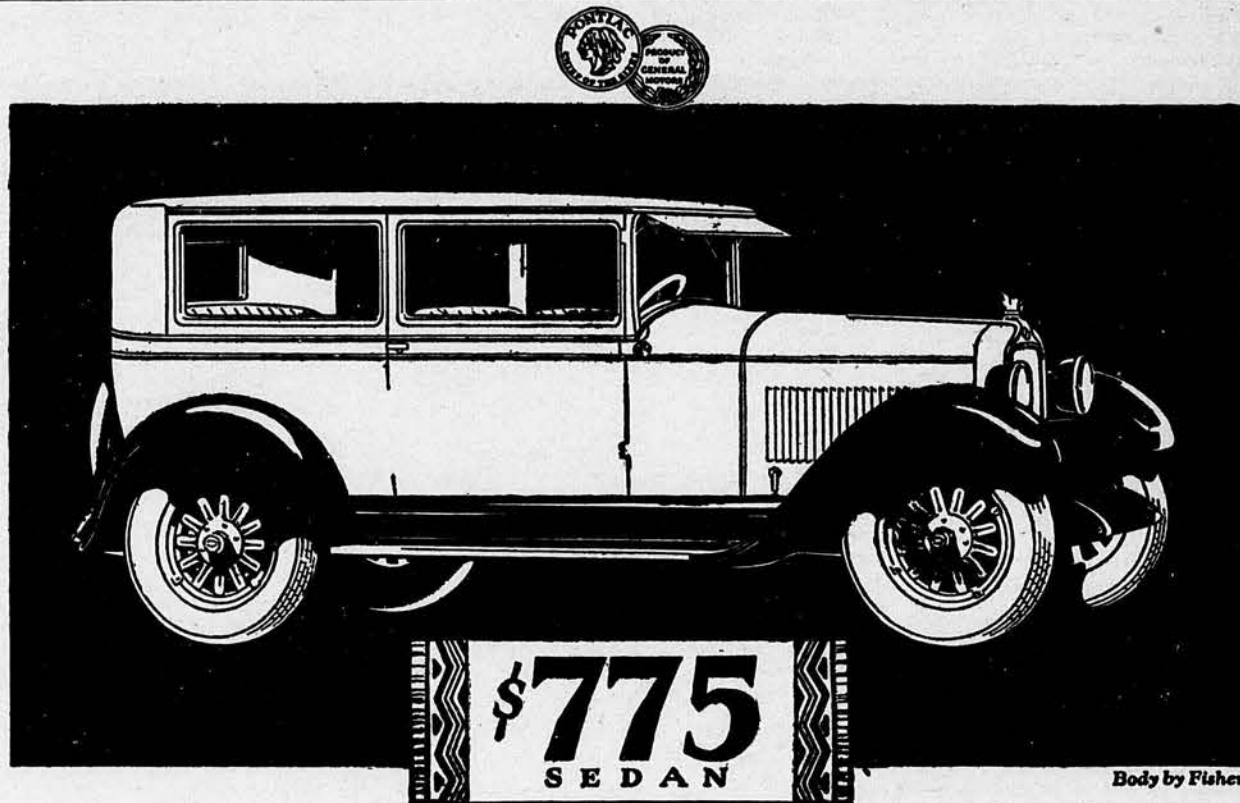
ment sworn to before a notary public giving yield to the acre.

A score card based on a possible 2,000 points—bushel sample exhibit, 750 points; yield to the acre, 450 points and production methods, 800 points—will be used by the judges in scoring each contestant. Contestants should notify their local county agricultural agent several days before the arrival of the train of their intention to enter the contest.

Kansas Wheat is Best

Kanred wheat, brought from Russia in 1900, developed by the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station, and first grown commercially in Kansas about 1917, has proved a record producer in Argentine.

Sonoría Pueyrredon, Argentine Ambassador, who was former Argentine minister of agriculture, and who now is touring American farming regions, has written Secretary Jardine saying Kanred seed wheat in general "has yielded from 50 to 70, and even 100 per cent more than other wheat that had been considered very good."



FAMOUS EVERYWHERE for Endurance and Thrift

Although lower prices and larger, more beautiful bodies by Fisher have created wildfire interest on the part of new thousands of buyers—

—the worldwide success of today's Pontiac Six is largely based on those two great fundamentals which made it the most popular car of its type ever introduced. And those two fundamentals are endurance and thrift!

You can drive your Pontiac Six all day long at full throttle speed—because from headlamps to stop light the car is constructed to endure the most pitiless uses—because its

engine is the largest used in any six selling up to \$1,000 and all other units are designed up to that standard.

You can travel rough and rutty roads in perfect confidence—because every detail of the car was proved by three years testing on the great General Motors Proving Ground.

And when you have occasion to check back on upkeep costs, you will be amazed. For the Pontiac Six was designed to deliver quality six-cylinder transportation at the lowest cost in history. And it wouldn't be winning its present success, if that were not the case!

Coupe . . .	\$775	Sport Cabriolet (4-pass.)	\$835	De Luxe Landau Sedan Delivery	\$975	De Luxe Screen Delivery	\$760
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Protective Service



O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

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

An Investigation Before You Buy Insurance May Save You Trouble and Money

IN THE Protective Service mail one day this week I found two letters from members asking for information on the same life insurance company. One letter was from a man who was investigating before deciding whether or not to buy insurance. The other was from a man who was investigating after he had bought and paid his money.

The Protective Service made a thorough investigation of the company. We found it is very weak financially although its financial statement meets with all the requirements of the Kansas insurance laws. The officers of the company are experienced in the insurance business, but they do not have a good reputation for honesty in business. Their methods of organizing and conducting the company are considered not to be the best.

In our reply to the letters from the two members, we told them we could not recommend that our members take insurance in the company. The man who inquired before he decided whether or not to buy a policy will save his money by investigating beforehand. The man who bought and investigated afterward is risking his money, and in case of his death, although the policy is in force, his widow and children probably will have trouble getting the full face value of the policy. If this man had investigated before he bought he would have known the true condition of the company.

Laws May Not Protect

There are a lot of tricks in the insurance business. While the Kansas insurance laws are intended to protect Kansas people against fraudulent insurance companies there are many ways in which companies can defraud policy holders, yet comply with all the provisions of the law.

Salesmen for insurance companies also have many tricks and, I am sorry to say, not all of them have a high standard of honesty. Some salesmen make untruthful claims for their companies and misrepresent the terms and conditions of the policy.

Every farmer should carry some life insurance for the protection of his family in case of his death, but it is best to thoroughly investigate the company writing the policy before taking the policy.

Often we receive inquiries on crop insurance companies. Many Kansas farmers have taken crop insurance in companies they thought were safe and reliable, but when it came time for settling a loss they learned the company in which they had insured was not able to pay the loss.

One hail insurance company doing business in Kansas paid less than 40 per cent of its losses in 1925, according to its statement filed with the Kansas commissioner of insurance. Many of the companies writing crop insurance are mutual companies. It sounds very nice for the representative of a company to say the policy holders own the company and that they get the profits, but many Kansas farmers who have taken crop insurance in mutual companies have learned that one cannot believe everything an insurance salesman tells him. It always is best to investigate before signing up for a policy.

The law governing mutual crop insurance companies provides that if the company cannot pay its losses it can make an assessment on each policy holder for the full amount of the premium on his policy. In other words, if the company is "broke" and cannot pay its losses it has the right

to assess the policy holders and make them help pay the losses. In such cases it often happens the policy holder, instead of getting paid the amount he is entitled to, gets paid for only a part of his loss and out of that amount he has to pay an assessment to help pay losses of other policy holders. This does not mean that all mutual crop insurance companies are not good. Many of them are sound and have plenty of money and pay losses promptly and in full. However, the Kansas law is such that most anyone with a few dollars can start into the crop insurance business as a mutual company. That is why it pays to investigate before taking out crop insurance.

A few weeks ago a member of the Protective Service asked us about one mutual crop insurance company doing business in Kansas. He sent along some of the company's literature. It said the company had on deposit with the Kansas insurance commissioner 55 per cent of the premium on every policy. That sounded good, but to be sure the statement was correct we looked up the records in the insurance commissioner's office. There we found the company was not depositing any part of its premiums with the commissioner's office. The statement was not true and the records showed it to be a pure deception. The company had promised to make the deposits, but it never did make them. No doubt, many Kansas farmers took insurance in that company this year. I hope none of them had any crop losses. If any of them did they may have a pretty hard time to get full settlement on their policies.

An accident insurance company, which is not authorized to do business in Kansas, has recently been flooding the state with post cards offering accident insurance at very low rates. We made an investigation of this company and found that its policy is worded so that it probably would take a law suit to get payment on the policy in case of accident. And that is not all. As the company is not authorized to do business in Kansas, the only way to get settlement with them in case of a dispute would be thru a suit in the United States courts. Of course, that would cost more in money and time than the claim would be worth. The company knows that and that is the reason for such low premium offers. They get out of paying most of their claims.

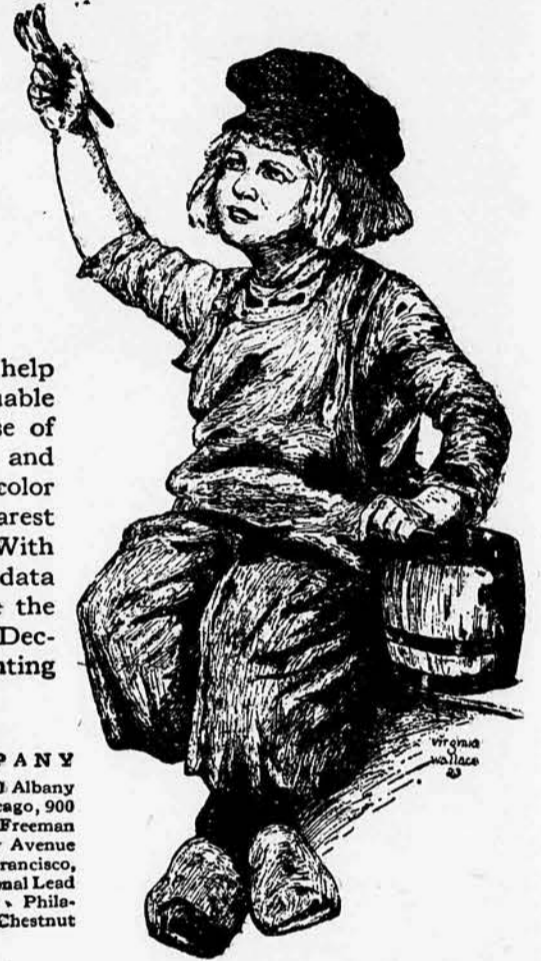
If you wish we can make an investigation of any insurance company for you and give you our report. Our suggestion is that when you want insurance you go to some reliable local agent in a nearby town and have him tell you of the kinds of policies he can write for you. Then if you want us to investigate the company for you we shall be glad to do so. If possible have the agent give you a sample policy of the kind you are considering. Then send us the sample policy and we will make a complete investigation of the company for you. Insurance is a most important matter. It is so important that before taking a policy you should take the time to investigate the company. An investigation may save you a lot of money, time and trouble, for after you sign the contract you are obligated and the company can make you pay for the full amount of the premium. More than 100 years ago David Crockett said, "Be sure you are right, then go ahead." That was a wise saying and is true today as ever.

O.C. Thompson

To farmhouse exteriors as well as to interior walls and woodwork, lead paint made of Dutch Boy white-lead brings enduring beauty



How will you protect the exteriors of your farm buildings from the ravages of the weather? How will you decorate your farm house inside? Our booklets—"Handbook on Painting" and "Decorating the Home" (printed in color)—will help you decide. They give valuable information about the use of paint and the selection and application of distinctive color treatments. Write to our nearest branch for these booklets. With them you get a decorator's data form to use if you desire the help of our Department of Decoration on any special painting problem about the farm.



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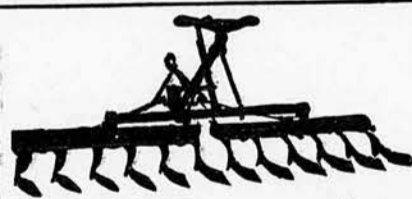
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Not a Weed Escapes an Acme XL Surface Cultivator

It's easy to keep volunteer wheat and other weed pests under control. After you plow or disk your grain stubble, cultivate intensively before seeding with an Acme XL Surface Cultivator. Not a weed is left to grow and multiply. For every weed is cut clean—not one can escape the sharp, extra long, overlapping coulters of an Acme XL Surface Cultivator.

At the same time the coulters turn and re-turn the surface soil, breaking it up, forming a mulch that holds the moisture. Acme XL Cultivators are very popular in orchards. They work close to the trees without injury to low branches. And the penetration is not deep enough to damage small feeder roots.

Horse drawn and tractor models 3 to 17 1/2 feet wide.

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

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

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WESTERN LIFTS EASIER NO JERK - NO BUMP

THIS is the Stacker that lifts the load so easy and with absolutely no jerk or increased pull when the self-extension starts. No other like this WESTERN AUTO SELF-EXTENDING STACKER. Also has special retard spring and cable that does away with destructive old-style rear bumper.

Much longer life. Extends to 31 ft; will drop load in center, even on side hill, on windy day or when topping out stack. Very strongly built. Equipped with transport trucks. Far Better—and Costs You Less

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

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

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

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

Politics is Warming Up!

National politics is "tuning up" for the big campaign of next year. In the Republican camp the gossip appears to center around whether President Coolidge will be in the race. We 'spect he will be. In the Democratic sector most of the talk revolves around the extraordinary merit which Al Smith has—or lacks.

Naturally Al is a beautiful mark for the Republicans to shoot at. But if we may be allowed to make a suggestion to the more or less appreciated Republican party it is that its leaders should not underestimate the famous Al. As a vote-getter he "is considerable," as he has demonstrated repeatedly in New York, and he has the support of powerful wet interests in the East. But can he also hold the South, especially if he selects Dan Moody as a running mate?

Apparently the opposition among the Democrats thinks not. And the way they are flying around in the brush and the tall timber these days appears funny to the Republican—as, for example, to the chief editorial writer on the Philadelphia Public Ledger:

West of the Blue Ridge the Democratic search for somebody able to stop the prowling of the Tammany Tiger and to check the sweep of Governor Smith becomes a little more anxious and feverish every day. So far, nobody has been found, and the time grows short.

June is the month of conventions. A year from now the delegates will have been named and the Democrats will be ready to assemble.

A militant, stubborn and very powerful minority of the Democrats have had their candidate for three years. The forces of Governor Smith are united and active, and this gives them an enormous advantage. They are wasting no time.

The divided majority of the party has not been able to agree upon anybody to oppose the wet hero and Tammany sagem. The old Bryan wing, dry as a desert bone and anti-Tammany to the core, has not found a champion.

The city Democrats are confident, but the rural Democracy is confused and leaderless. The strength of William G. McAdoo has seeped away. Edwin T. Meredith of Iowa was a McAdoo heir-apparent, but the ex-Secretary of Agriculture has failed to inherit.

Nobody, even in Indiana, takes the Evans Woollen candidacy seriously. It is regarded as one of the gestures of "Tom" Taggart, the "Hoosier" boss. That other favorite son, Governor Donahey of Ohio, has made little impression.

The Democrats who fight Governor Smith, who are afraid of Tammany and of being "Tammanized," are considering Newton D. Baker of Ohio as a possibility. The ex-Secretary of War is a dry. He is anti-Tammany and belongs to the old Wilson wing of the party. Those who heard his moving plea for the League of Nations in Madison Square Garden on that June night of three years ago will never forget it. He is a brilliant orator, and, while there is no drift in his direction from the West and South, Baker of Ohio, is a possibility.

Senator Walsh of Montana also has his supporters. He was active in uncovering the naval oil scandals, and is a dry of the drys. In him there is no love for Tammany, but he nears his 70th birthday, and Montana is a little farther West than any party cares to go for a standard-bearer.

"Shall Tammany cross the Hudson?" is the issue Democrats must face. Tammany is wet and Tammany—well, Tammany is Tammany. Its political iniquities are well known, for they are a part of American political history.

West of the Alleghenies there is a price on the Tammany Tiger's head. He is regarded as an evil beast, for Bryanism fought Tammany tooth and tongue and claw, and the echoes of Bryan's voice still linger in the land.

A few weeks ago Tammany proposed to set up "wigwams" outside of New York. The reaction was so unfavorable that the plan was dropped. Democratic leaders in the West were ready to rise up in wrath against this brazen attempt at "Tammanization." Many of them are convinced that the nomination of Governor Smith would defeat their state tickets and might wreck their organizations for years.

They are afraid this might happen, but have done little to prevent it. They have had three years to set up their defenses and find a leader, but they are as divided now as they were in 1924. Wandering in a wilderness of confused counsel, they have not found their Moses.

When and if they do find and agree upon a leader, they may be too late. In the glass of 1928 the sands are running fast.

4-H Clubs Learn by Doing

"One of the main purposes of the 4-H Club Round-up is to bring together in annual convention boys and girls who have interests in common as a result of their 4-H Club membership," said H. Umberger, dean and director of the Extension Service.

East year the Round-up attracted 800 boys and girls. The Fifth Annual Round-up which was in session at the Kansas State Agricultural College, June 6 to 11, attracted 1,200 or more of the most progressive farm boys and

girls from various parts of Kansas. These boys and girls went to Manhattan for a week of recreation, learning, travel, music and nature study. Nearly every minute of their waking hours was spent in learning something to protect health, to make their minds and hands more efficient and to be friends to one another.

But they were not holding their faces in books to learn these lessons—they were learning by doing. M. H. Coe, state club leader, Edna Bender, assistant and state club leader and all the other folks who were helping them managed the kind of program for the week that club folks like. In general it consisted of interesting lectures and demonstrations, including poultry, dairy, livestock, crops, horticulture, clothing, baking and other interesting subjects related to club work. Nature study, literature, music, travel, sight-seeing trips, contests, banquet, stunt night, candle lighting service and other features were included in the program.

Many of the clubs have orchestras, and members talented in speaking, singing and reading. These folks entered in contests, entertained their fel-

low club members, and were on the air, broadcasting at radio station KSAC. Some of the most prominent orchestras represented Brown, Bourbon and Lyon counties. One remarkable thing about the Lyon county orchestra is that it is composed of Mary, Joseph, George and Leo Hellmer, all in one family. Every afternoon a club held a model club meeting. These clubs were competing with one another in a model club meeting contest.

Thursday afternoon, the 4-H folks made a pilgrimage to Ft. Riley. There they saw good riding and drill by the U. S. Cavalry and a picture show of the cavalry in action.

Girls entered judging contests in which they demonstrated their skill in selecting good dresses, and other clothing, baking and food stuffs. Boys judged horses, dairy cows, beef calves, hogs and sheep. And many grown folks over the state would be surprised to hear some of these youngsters give their reasons for their choice. They knew what they were talking about, and a visitor could see that plainly.

Friday night was banquet night. Did the boys and girls shine there? If you

have been a boy or girl once you know without my telling you. And after everyone had enjoyed a wholesome repast a program ensued. Senator Arthur Capper was the principal speaker and he is a favorite with the boys and girls.

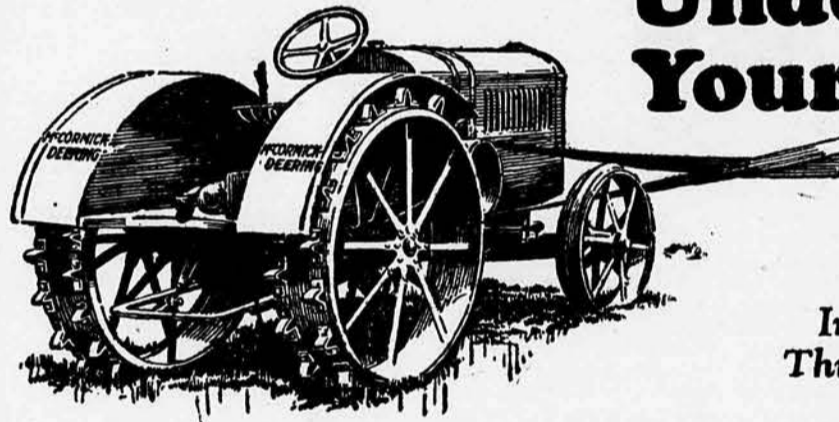
Should Guard the Trees

It is estimated that an average of 200 cubic feet of wood is used yearly by every man, woman, and child in the United States, and, altho we began with immense stores of virgin timber, this enormous supply is becoming exhausted because we are not replacing trees as rapidly as we are using them.

Fire is the greatest single enemy of the forest and each year in the forests of the United States causes damage amounting to 20 million dollars, not including the harm done to young growth, watershed protection, and recreational and other resources.

Sir Henry Thornton predicts that Canada will have 25 million population in 15 years. He expects prohibition to continue here, evidently.

Drawbar, Belt, and Power Take-Off—
Ample Power for all Jobs at all Times



Don't Underpower Your Farm!

Invest in 15-30
Three-Plow Power

USE liberal three-plow power! Don't overlook the many good, sound, practical reasons why you are investing in tractor power. You want to do much more work with the same or less labor expense. You want to handle each field, each crop, each job faster. You want to extend your farming operations in various directions, do each job at the right time, cut down weather risks, etc.

Be prepared for the many new calls for power—drawbar, belt, and power take-off—that may come along during the next few years.

The man who replaces horses with a small tractor is taking a big step forward. The man who goes to the three-plow tractor at once is getting himself ready for power farming on a broad scale, and for profit. He can also add to his income by outside field work, threshing, silo filling, grinding, shelling, sawing, baling, and hauling. He can do road work for the community. He can earn hundreds of dollars a year by custom work with the 15-30.

"Please accept my thanks for equipping me with a 15-30 McCormick-Deering. The smaller tractor gave me good service, but the 15-30 is much more economical, working at a greater saving in man hours as well as fuel. I do not see how I could handle my farm on a paying basis without the McCormick-Deering."
E. A. STAMBAUGH,
Green Park, Pa.

In the long run the McCormick-Deering 15-30 tractor is cheaper to buy than the two-plow tractor. It is able to earn extra money so easily. On the well-handled farm the extra cost is often returned to pocket in a single season, and then the liberal power of the 15-30 goes on making a profit for its owner in the proportion of three-plow to two-plow. When you buy your tractor, go into this thoroughly. Look the 15-30 over at the dealer's store.

15-30 Power Advantages

ALL along the line the McCormick-Deering 15-30 adds 50 per cent to the day's work of the smaller tractor without adding to labor costs! A 3-furrow strip instead of 2; 12 acres plowed per day instead of 8; 30 acres double-disked as against 20. Time is saved, labor is saved, work is increased, and costs are reduced in every season.

The 15-30 will handle threshers, ensilage cutters, etc. with greater efficiency and profit. In grain and corn harvesting, 15-30 power is essential for power take-off operation of the harvester-thresher and the corn picker. Be ready in the future to handle new equipment such as these two important modern machines.



The McCormick-Deering Harvester-Thresher saves 20 cents per bushel over old methods in the harvesting of grain. It requires 15-30 power.



The McCormick-Deering Corn Picker, sensation of the corn belt, goes into the standing corn and does the work of six hand huskers. The 15-30 tractor does the work.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of AMERICA Chicago, Illinois
(Incorporated)

**The Three-Plow 15-30 Tractor
McCORMICK-DEERING**

The Sea Bride

BEN E. WILLIAMS



MARRY them tight and marry them hard and true, doctor," old Jem Kilcup 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 Kilcup—while poor, moon-faced, freckled Dan'l Tobey, second mate, who, too, had loved her, stood looking on with misery in his heart.

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 Mauger; a little man, shrunken, thin, weak-chested, yet with a spirit and eye like a rat. Dan'l Tobey kept Mauger in a continual ferment of helpless anger.

One day this anger broke out, directed at Cap'n Wing. His uncontrollable temper loosed, Cap'n Wing knocked the little man unconscious and kicked out one of his eyes. Faith saw, and when her husband went to her in the cabin later she called him a coward.

The sight of Mauger told on Wing. He shivered as he looked at his handiwork—the hollow socket where Mauger'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.

There was some argument about taking Brander. Noll was asleep when the crew returned to the ship, but Faith ordered the new man signed on and her command was obeyed. Some how Brander's coming eased some of the tension on the Sally but he found some enemies. Dan'l in particular worked against him, always hinting that Brander was trying to organize the crew to mutiny.

And Faith's admiration of Brander—

unintentional on her part—curdled the venom in Dan'l. His measure of good was gone. He almost succeeded in precipitating a fight between Roy, Faith's brother, and Brander, by saying the latter was talking about Faith. Brander handled the lad for the moment, but Roy threatened to shoot him like a dog.

More Interest in Mauger

Mauger, the one-eyed man, had an increasing hold on the imagination of Noll Wing. The captain encountered the other wherever he went; and he never encountered Mauger without an uneasy feeling that was half dread, half remorse. He could not bear to look at Mauger's face, with the dreadful hollow covered by the twitching lid; and Mauger, sensing this, put himself in the captain's path whenever he had the opportunity. Noll wished he could be rid of the one-eyed man; and in his moments of rage he thought murderously of Mauger. But for the most part he feared and dreaded the other, and shivered at the little man's malicious and incessant chuckling.

Again and again he spoke to Faith of Mauger, voicing his fear, wishing that she might reassure him; till Faith wearied of it, and would say no more. He spoke of his dread to Mr. Ham, who thought the captain was joking and laughed at him harshly. Mr. Ham lacked imagination.

Brander, as has been said, was friendly with Mauger. He was sorry for the little man; and he found in Mauger a singularly persistent spirit of cheer, which he liked. Brander, for that matter, was a friend of all the men in the fo'c's'le, but because Mauger was marked by the cabin, his friendship for Mauger was more frequently noted.

Cap'n Wing came on deck one afternoon, a few minutes before the mast-head man sighted a pod of whales to the southward. The captain was more cheerful than he had been for weeks; he was filled with something like the vigor of his more youthful days. There was a turbulence in him, like the exuberance of an athlete. He stamped the deck, striding back and forth.

When the whales were sighted, the men sprang to the boats. Mauger, since Willis Cox's tragic experience, had been put in the fourth mate's boat, with Brander, to fill the empty places there. Brander and Mauger were side by side in their positions as they prepared the boat for lowering. But the whales were still well away, the Sally could cruise nearer them, and Noll Wing did not at once give the signal to lower. He stalked along the deck.

As he passed where Mauger stood, he marked that the line in the after tub was a little out of coil. That might mean danger, when the whale was struck and the line whistled like a snake as it ran. Noll Wing stopped, swore sulfurously, and bade Mr. Cox put his boat in order.

"Mauger, stow that line!" snapped Willis.

Mauger reached for the tub, but his single eye had not yet learned accurately to judge distance; he fumbled; and Brander, at his side, seeing his fumbling, reached out and coiled the line with a single motion. Noll Wing saw, and he barked:

"Brander!"

Brander looked around.

"Yes, sir."

"When a man can't do his own work here, we don't want him. Keep your hands off Mauger's tasks!"

"I helped him without thinking, sir," Brander said respectfully. "Thought the thing was to do the work, no matter who—"

Noll Wing stepped toward him, and his eyes were blazing, not so much with anger as with sheer exuberance of strength.

"Don't talk back to me, you—" he roared, and struck.

Now, Noll Wing was proud of his fists, and proud of his eye; and for fifteen years he had not failed to down his man with a single blow. But when he struck at Brander a curious thing happened.

Brander's head moved a little to one side, his shoulders shifted, and Noll's big fist shot over his right shoulder. The captain's weight threw him forward; Brander stepped under Noll's arm. The two men met, face to face,

their eyes not six inches apart. Noll's were blazing ferociously; but in Brander's a blue light flickered and played.

The other men waited not breathing; the officers stepped a little nearer. Dan'l Tobey licked his lips. This would be the end of Brander! It was not etiquette to dodge the old man's blows!

But, amazingly, after seconds of silence, Noll Wing's grim face relaxed, and he lowered his raised hand. He chuckled. He laughed aloud, and clapped Brander on the shoulder.

"Good man!" he said. "Good man!" "We'll gally the sparm," Mr. Ham called.

Noll turned and waved his hand. "Right," he said. "Lower away, boats!"

The lean craft struck the water, the men dropped in, the chase was on.

When the boats left the Sally, Mr. Ham's in the lead as of right, Faith came from the after-deck to where Noll stood by the rail, and touched his arm. He turned and looked down at her.

He was already regretting what had happened. His recognition of Brander's courage had been the last flame of nobility from the man's soul; he was to go down, thereafter, into lower and lower depths. He was already regretful and ashamed.

When Faith touched his arm, he looked down and saw pride and happiness in her eyes; and with a man's curious lack of logic he was the more ashamed of what he had done because she was proud of him for it.

"That was fine, Noll!" she said softly. "Fine—hell!" he said hoarsely. "I ought to have smashed him!"

Faith smiled; she shook her head. Her hand rested on his arm; and as he turned to look after the departing boats, she leaned a little against him. "Fool!" he mumbled. "That's what I was. I ought to have smashed him. Now he—every man aboard—they'll think they can pull it on me."

"I was—very proud," she said. "If you had struck him, I should have been ashamed."

"That's the woman of it," he jeered. "Damn it, Faith, you can't run a whaler with kisses!"

She studied his countenance. He was flushed, nervous, his lips moving. He took off his cap to wipe his forehead; and his bald head, his gray hair, and the slack muscles of his cheeks reminded her again that he was an aging, an old man. She felt infinitely sorry for him; she patted his arm comfortingly. He shook her off.

"Yes, when he gets back I'll tie him up and give him the rope! I'll show the dog!"

Roy had come up behind them; neither had heard him.

"That's right, sir," the boy cried. "The man thinks he's running the Sally, sir. You've got to handle him!"

"Roy, be still," Faith said. "You don't know what you're talking about, sis," he flamed at her. "You're just a girl."

"Don't have one of your rows, now," Noll said impatiently. "I'm sick of 'em! Roy, go down in the cabin and stay there."

"I can't see the boats from there," the boy complained.

Noll turned on him; and Roy backed away and disappeared. Noll watched the boats, dwindling into specks across the sea. Beyond, he could see, now and then, the white spouts of the whales. Faith watched beside him.

Then Came Action

Whether, in the normal course of things, Noll would have carried out his threat to whip Brander cannot be known. Chance, the dark chance of the whale-fisheries, intervened.

Tragedy always hangs above a whaling-vessel. This must be so when six men in a puny boat, with slivers of iron and steel, go out to slay a huge creature with the strength of six hundred men.

When matters go well, they strike their whale, the harpoon makes him fast, he runs out his strength, they haul alongside and prod him with the lance, he dies; but there are so many ways in which matters may go wrong. The sea is herself a treacherous hussy

(Continued on Page 21)



Bird of Peace

Gentlemen, here is a smoke!



I WANT you to meet my friend, Prince Albert. And what I mean by "friend" is *friend!* Why, there's friendliness in the way the tidy red tin smiles down upon you from the dealer's shelf. P. A.'s fragrance is just as friendly when you swing back the lid.

Fragrance that says "Come and get it!" in language you can't mistake. Eagerly you fill your pipe and apply the match or the trick lighter. That first wonderful whiff confirms this friend-stuff I've been telling you about. Here is smoking with the brakes off.

Cool as a notice to "Please remit." Sweet as the recollection that you already have a receipt. Mild as winter in the tropics. Mild, but with that full, rich tobacco body that makes every pipe-load *a smoke*. Nothing else ever tasted just like that.

If you have never met Prince Albert, you have never known pipe-joy at the very top notch. No matter how set you appear to be, I urge you to try P. A. I can't talk here the way P. A. talks in a pipe. That's the real test. Get going today with good old P. A.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.

PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



SHERWIN-WILLIAMS



You can't paint a house with *apple-sauce!*

WHEN the question of painting or repainting your house comes up, *don't be fooled* by a low price. Remember that *apple-sauce* is not restricted to pretty parlor speeches. There's a lot of it in "cheap" paint.

When anyone tells you, for example, that a *cheap* paint is "just as good as SWP" or any other high grade paint—that's pure *apple-sauce*—plainly exaggerated—unbelievable—too good to be true.

The reason "cheap" paint can be sold at a *low price* is because it is *low in quality*—made of cheap or skimped materials—which smell and look like paint but can't play the part on the house.

If you want proof of this, insist upon seeing the formula of the "cheap" paint, either on the label or in the literature of the company.

Then compare the materials used in making the "*cheap*" paint with the ingredients

of fine old SWP House Paint. The SWP formula is always clearly printed on every can.

What the formula test shows

Suppose, for example, that you are buying Outside Gloss White: Note the big percentage of *White Lead Carbonate* and *White Lead Sulphate* used in SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. White lead should be the *basic* ingredient of all white paint and light tints. It is to these paints exactly what flour is to bread.

See how much less of this basic ingredient is used in the average "cheap" white paint.

Zinc oxide, another costly pigment, is the next essential ingredient. A liberal percentage of zinc oxide combined with a large amount of white lead makes for a *balanced formula*—such as the formula of SWP Outside Gloss White House Paint. It assures a finish of superior wearing quality.



THE FINEST HOUSE PAINT THAT MONEY CAN BUY

HOUSE PAINT

More than 90% of the pigment content of SWP Outside Gloss White is made up of these two important ingredients — white lead and zinc oxide.

In the majority of "cheap" white paints you will find only 50% or less.

It is the liberal quantity of this expensive basic material in every can of SWP Outside Gloss White that gives this fine old paint its remarkable covering capacity.

In the darker colors like browns and greens, the "balanced formula" of SWP is even more important.

Naturally, the dark colors can contain little, if any, opaque white pigment such as white lead or zinc oxide.

Sherwin-Williams have the pick of the world's colors. Sherwin-Williams Dry Color Works produce practically everything except the natural earth and mineral colors.

That is why SWP colors are so rich, so permanent and so true to character.

Greater durability of the paint film on your house is assured by SWP due to the use of a specially treated, pure linseed oil—made in Sherwin-Williams' own linseed oil plant.

Price per gallon doesn't tell the cost of paint

When you read or someone tells you that a "low price" paint costs you less than SWP—that's more *apple-sauce*—unbelievable.

The place to figure the cost of paint is *on the wall*—not in the can—by the job—not by the gallon. Do that and here is what happens:

Each gallon of SWP, because of its remarkable *hiding* and *covering* ability, will properly beautify and protect 360 square feet of wall (2 coats).

The average "cheap" paint, made of inferior or skimpy materials, will cover only 250 square feet per gallon (2 coats)—or less.

SWP costs more per gallon. But each gallon covers 110 square feet more (2 coats). Therefore fewer gallons are needed.

Get an estimate on SWP

for your house. Then get estimates on several "cheap" paints. Compare them.

You will find that SWP House Paint costs no more for the amount you need than the cheap brands. And remember this: It costs just as much to *apply* the "cheap" paint as to apply SWP.

You get more years of service

You may hear or read alluring claims that a "cheap" paint is as durable as SWP. Plain apple-sauce — every word of it.

SWP with its fine materials, scientific grinding and mixing, dries to a firm, elastic, glossy finish. It will not chip, peel, chalk, or flake off. It weathers slowly.

Years after "cheap" paint has literally dried up and *blown away*, your SWP finish will still show a serviceable film. And when repainting is needed, you will save money because the finish will be in proper condition to take new paint.

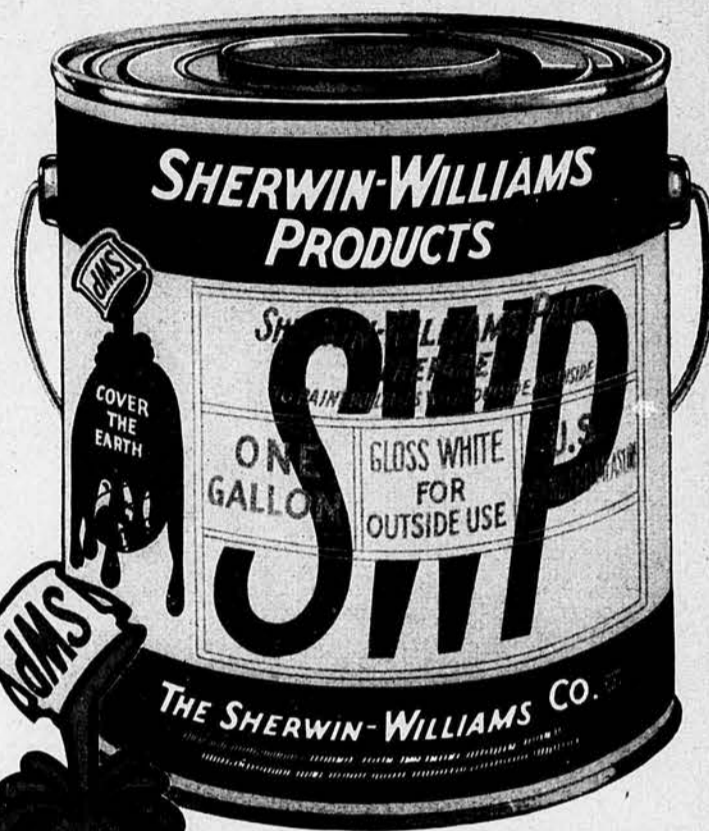
That is why SWP often costs less than half as much per year.

Greater beauty, too

Finally there is a richness and beauty about SWP colors that no "cheap" paint can even approach. They give your house a rich, colorful beauty that is always a pleasure. They are weather fast—and they are non-fading.

Long after the colors of "cheap" paint have faded like an old shirt, the house finished with SWP shows practically no dimming of its original beauty.

Even after several years it can be washed with soap



Prepared house paint—at its best

and water and the colors will come up unusually fresh and bright.

Call at "Paint Headquarters" and save money

SWP House Paint is sold the world over by thousands of dependable SWP dealers. Each one is "Paint Headquarters" in his locality. There is one near you.

Before you let "cheap" paint blind you to real economy, get his advice on your paint problem.

He will estimate your requirements in SWP. Compare it with the cost of "cheap" paint. Then remember the greater durability of fine old SWP—the beautiful colors that do not fade. Then decide.

If you want literature, color cards, a copy of the famous SWP Household Painting Guide, help on a decorative scheme, write us.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.
Largest Paint and Varnish Makers in the World
CLEVELAND, OHIO



COSTS LESS PER SQ. FOOT . . . LESS PER YEAR . . . LESS PER JOB

All Stamped-You Add the Embroidery

by Leonore Dunnigan



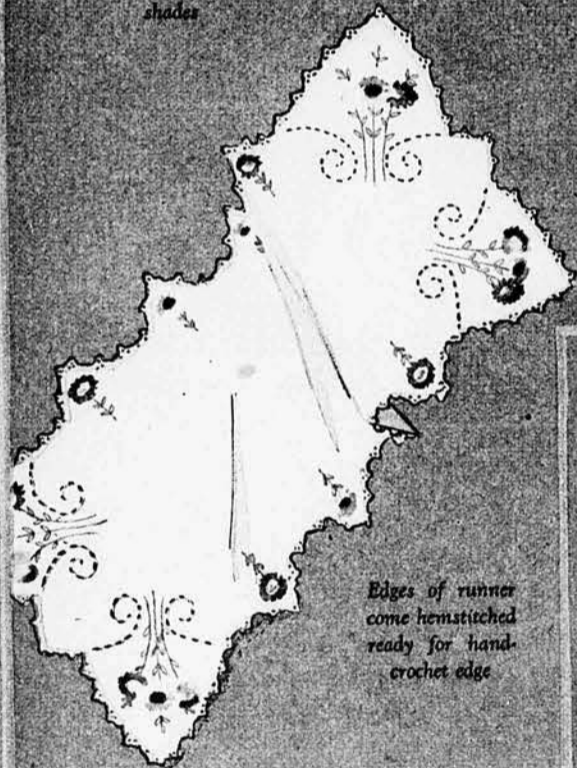
Pillow slips are lovely embroidered in white or pastel shades



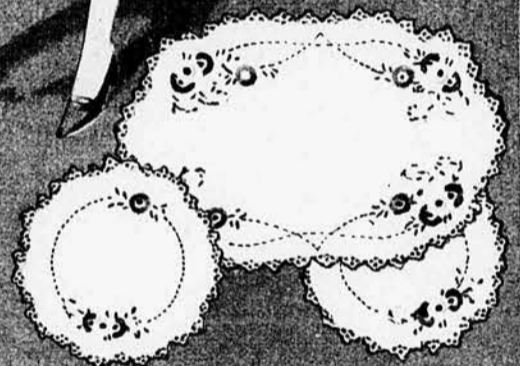
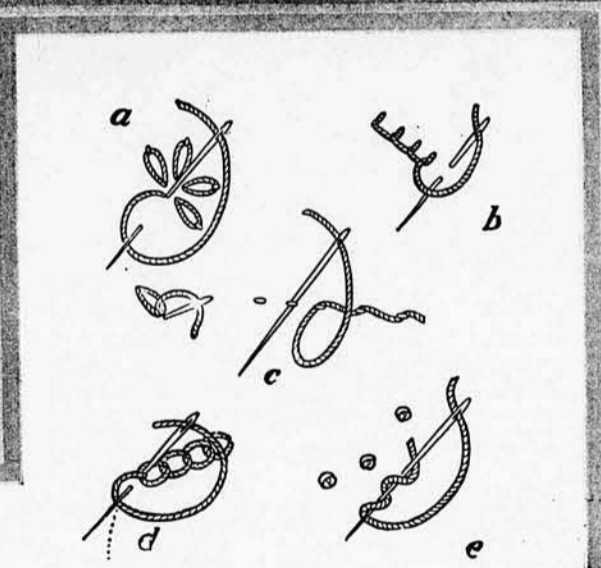
Clever aprons for those who would look attractive about the house

Charming dress in sheer voile for the very young

The very latest in a luncheon set with basket for use to hold the napkins



Edges of runner come hemstitched ready for hand-crochet edge



A vanity set for girl's own room

NOTHING could be more interesting for summer porch work than these useful articles which come stamped, ready for your dainty touches of hand-embroidery. The work goes rapidly because the designs are simple and stitches easy.

Kitchen curtains No. 1642 come made up of white striped dimity, edged with green bindings. Each curtain measures one-half yard wide by one yard long, with one and one-half inch heading and one-half inch casing. Curtains are embroidered in yellow, orange, green and black.

For wear in the busy hours of the afternoon, Apron No. 1581, is charming in rose, blue or gold colored checked batiste. The design is dainty and effective worked in rose, blue, yellow, lavender, green and black.

Apron No. 1081 gives a well-dressed look. It comes stamped on unbleached muslin with pockets stamped on fast-colored blue chambray. Em-

broidery is in red, white, blue and black. The edges may be trimmed with blue edging or blue binding.

Mother's problem is solved for Miss One-year-old by this dainty little Dress, No. 1258, which comes made up in peach, yellow or blue voile with collar and cuffs edged with narrow Val lace. Clever flower design on front of skirt can be embroidered in less than an hour. The dress comes in one size only.

Luncheon set No. 1421 includes cloth one yard square and four 12-inch napkins. Design is stamped on linene. Clever little baskets of blue gingham at sides are really pockets to tuck the napkins in. The set is worked in shades of rose, yellow, green and black.

Runner No. 1065 is stamped on white linen

with edges hemstitched. Flowers are embroidered in shades of rose, blue, yellow, lavender; leaves and stems in green.

Pillow slips No. 1775 are stamped on 42-inch wide tubing. Ends are hemstitched ready for hand-crochet edge.

Buffet set No. 1011 is interesting in shape and design. It measures 45 inches, including doilies. Edges come hemstitched.

Little sister will enjoy making this inexpensive Vanity set No. 1092 for her very own room. It comes stamped on white embroidery cloth.

Details for making embroidery stitches used on these articles are illustrated above: a. lazy daisy; b. blanket; c. twisted running; d. chain; e. French knot.

See another page for price list of articles.

Appetites Go Right Along

By Floris Culver Thompson

MEALS that can be prepared in a twinkling and yet are completely satisfying," that is the demand upon our gypsy trail cooks. Not for them the tender peck of peas in pods, the bushels of spinach fresh from sandy soil, or the stout bunches of Kalamazoo celery flecked with rich, black loam! The quick, square meal by the side of the road must be extremely easy to prepare with the usual limited camp equipment, often consisting merely of sauce pan, skillet, coffee pot and a folding camp stove.

Happily, just such desirably simple, adequate menus can be planned by exercising a little forethought. Fresh supplies, vegetables, fruit, milk, eggs and meat are usually available along the route. Canned goods and staples, such as coffee, flour, sugar, bread and butter, potatoes, onion and left-overs, seasonings and sliced bacon, are packed in the grub box.

If the camp meals are to be truly adequate, vitamins must not be forgotten. To be sure there is the reliable can of tomatoes full of vitamins but who wants stewed tomatoes every day?

Fortunately, some fresh fruits and vegetables ranking high in vitamine content are not slow of preparation, if the camping party is not finicky in regard to peelings. Take fresh tomato, for example, or the golden carrot, the best part of which lies next to the skin. Other vitamine-rich foods even easier to include in the motorist's diet are lettuce—our leafy vegetable which compensates for the cook's omission of spinach, onions—the very breath of life—and oranges and lemons. Of course, we naturally consume other essentials, butter, cream, milk, cheese and we have a leaning toward whole wheat bread.

From the foregoing, it is easy to see that hot dogs need not furnish an anemic fare for motorists. Indeed our vacation meals may be the best ever.

EGG-ONION SANDWICHES are somewhat similar to veal patties, but must be prepared just right. When the eggs are cooking in the bacon fat, the egg yolk must be pierced before the egg is flopped. A thin slice of Bermuda onion, dipped in seasoned vinegar, is put onto a slice of buttered bread and the tender but firm egg circle is placed on the onion. Buttered bread on top finishes this ever popular sandwich.

VEAL PATTIES, from equal parts of ground veal steak and pork steak held together by beaten egg, flattened in the skillet to fit large round buns, are delicious when nicely seasoned and thoroughly cooked. Slip a thick firm slice of tomato onto a buttered half of the bun, and place the crisp pattie on top of the tomato before topping off the combination with the remaining half of the bun. That's a meal!

SMALL CARROTS, scrubbed but not scraped, may be boiled in 2 table-spoons water and 2 of butter if tightly covered, in 30 minutes. Served in the juice with bacon and browned potatoes they make a "reg'lar dinner."

NEW POTATOES, scrubbed but not scraped (a camp motto) and crisp, stringless string beans may be boiled together to accompany ham and eggs for dinner.

TENDER, YOUNG CABBAGES, divested of the core, may be cooked quickly with very little water. Frankfurters may steam on top the cabbage.

LEFT-OVER VEGETABLE SALAD, If salad we must have, once in a while is sure to meet favor. Lettuce washed and crisp, keeps nicely for a day or two if it is rolled in a damp cloth. Lettuce and Bermuda onion foundation, left-over string beans and carrots, increased by sliced cucumbers and garnished with quartered tomatoes, fill the bowl. The whole may be marinated with seasoned lemon juice. Salad dressing, from the store, may be heaped lightly on top.

Pressure Cooker Simplifies Cooking

BY MRS. M. A. TORFINNSEN

HOT WEATHER has no terrors for one who is the possessor of a pressure cooker and an oil stove. In a short while a pressure cooker pays for itself in fuel and time saved. In addition to this, some food retains more of its flavor and nutriment and is more digestible after it has been thus prepared.

An entire meal may be cooked over one flame, since in the family size cookers, one may put meat, potatoes, onions, carrots and pudding in separate compartments, and if well-planned have all ready to serve at the same time and yet no one food absorb the flavor of the other food it is cooked with. Food that takes several hours to cook may be prepared in a short while; tough cuts of meat that would not be utilized otherwise, become delicious

served from the pressure cooker. Dried beans may be thoroly cooked while you are getting dinner, instead of the usual day process, and a tough old rooster may be made very tender in less than an hour.

Let the pressure cooker do the canning, and it will progress very fast. Even an ordinary sized cooker will can as fast as one can prepare the contents of the jars and will handle the surplus products which accumulate from the average garden. What an advantage it is to process fruit an hour over an oil stove, to four hours over a cook stove by the water bath method, during the warm summer days.

Even an old oil stove may be resurrected and made use of provided it is given proper attention. Very few standard make oil stoves really wear out. They are discarded because they have not been correctly cleaned. See that valves and pipes are not clogged and that all rust and refuse is cleaned out and new wicks put in. A thoro going over, a few little minor repairs and a little enamel will make many an oil stove as serviceable as new.

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.

Another Way to Save Fuel

ATRIPLE kettle of aluminum has been added to my kitchen equipment to be used on my kerosene stove. The kettle is three separate kettles shaped to fit over one burner so that three different articles of food may be cooked over one flame, reducing the heat given off by the stove and also the fuel cost. A Dutch oven, (an iron cover for

dren is this: When we have been out in the afternoon or evening it is one of the tasks for the next morning to blacken and polish our good shoes, so that when the three of us have to be dressed in a hurry the next time they will be ready.
Marshall County. Ethel Whipple Crooks.

Salad Dressing

MIX together 2 egg yolks, 1 teaspoon mustard, 1 teaspoon salt, 1 teaspoon sugar and a dash of paprika. Add the juice of 1/2 lemon and mix thoroly. Beat in gradually 1 cup olive or salad oil.

What's Doing on Our Farm

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

IT SEEMS rather foolish to sell fat hens at 17 cents a pound or less and to buy steak at 30 cents that may be tough and unpalatable. A radio chatterer suggested a smothered chicken way of cooking a hen that we have tried to our entire satisfaction. The fowl is cut in pieces of even size, dipped in flour and slightly browned in melted fat. Salt and pepper are either rubbed into the raw flesh or mixed with the flour. Then the pieces are arranged in a baking dish and a thin cream sauce poured over them. The dish is covered and the meat baked for two or more hours.

THERE are many times when one is glad to have some cans of chicken in the cellar. I should not advise any one to can much chicken as the freshly cooked meat is generally better than the canned. In the case of old and tough fowls, this may not be true. It is an easy task to dress a hen, cut up into the usual portions and pack into jars. To the raw meat, a teaspoon of salt to the quart can should be added. The liver is one portion that should not find its way into the can. If the jars and lids have been sterilized, either in boiling water or in the oven, the cans of meat may be set in a pan in the oven. The pan should be on a grate or something to keep it from the oven floor, and may well contain some water, tho not of necessity. Three hours steady baking after one notices the boiling in the cans is generally sufficient. The rubbers should be in a small basin of boiling water for one minute, then placed quickly on the cans as they are taken from the oven. They would be ruined if baked. We find this oven canning simpler than heating a wash boiler of water, less disagreeable than that steaming kettle and easier to get the cans and to screw the lids tight.

IT HAS been said by some who know their figures that if every poultry keeper would keep a case of eggs from the market the price would be raised 5 cents a dozen. In other words, she would make herself a present of that case and probably more. Right now, when the discouraged chicken raiser can do little more than get a sack of flour for a 30 dozen case of eggs, she may well try the emergency measure of keeping one case at home. With so little sacrifice involved more may be willing to make it. Next fall when few hens are laying and cold storage owners are reaping the benefit of our present give-away prices, the case of preserved eggs may save the use of 360 high priced ones. To preserve eggs successfully for six to ten months, three things are needed: A stone or earthen jar, water glass and strictly fresh eggs. It is wise to have no roosters in the flock and to gather the eggs twice a day in warm weather. Only perfectly clean eggs should be used. Washed eggs will not keep well as washing removes the protective coating on the egg. One spoiled or cracked egg will spoil the whole batch.

There are four steps in preserving eggs:

1. Select a crock, 5 gallon or less, and clean it thoroly. Scald and allow to dry.

2. Heat 10 to 12 quarts of water to the boiling point and allow to cool.

3. This is enough solution for preserving 15 dozen eggs.

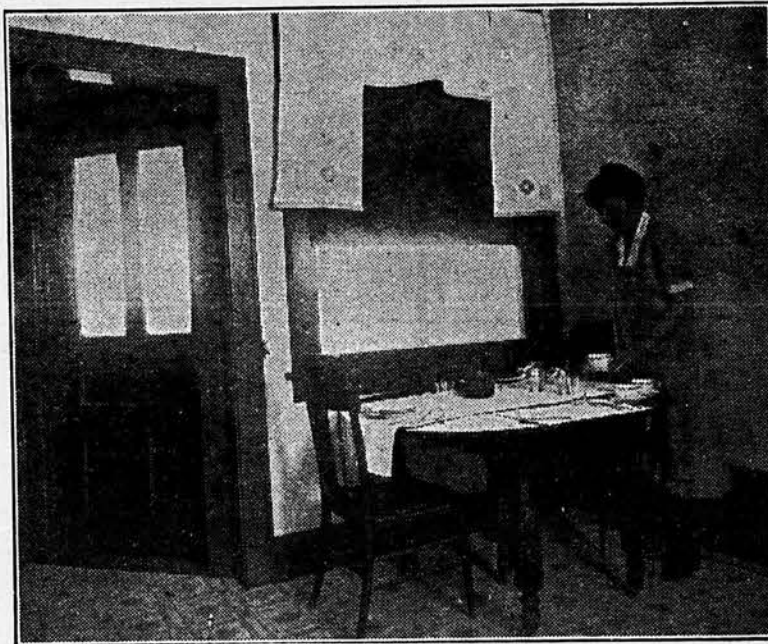
4. When the water has cooled, measure out 9 quarts of water and add one quart of water glass (sodium silicate). This may be bought at most drug stores. Stir the mixture so the water and water glass are thoroly blended. Pour over the eggs. If eggs are packed, a few dozen at a time, the solution should be added so as to keep at least two inches of liquid over the eggs.

The jar should be set in a cool dry place and kept closely covered with wax paper. The usual source of loss comes from letting the solution evaporate. Cooled, boiled water should be added or more of the solution.

Perfectly fresh eggs well stored, may be used 10 months later, or less, as fresh eggs would be used. If they are to be boiled, a small hole should be pricked in one end.

Acid sets the whites of eggs. That is why a little vinegar added to water in which eggs are to be poached will prevent them from spreading. It is for this same reason that cream of tartar or lemon juice is used in angel food and sponge cakes which are made light with beaten egg whites.

From an Indiana Kitchen



ABREAKFAST room in one corner of the kitchen that was too large, simplifies the serving of meals in the Emer R. Waters home at Raub, Indiana.

one burner of a gas or kerosene stove) is used for all baking except that done on bake-day.
Riley County. Mrs. Harold Cary.

Pickled Cherries

5 pounds cherries (unseeded) 1/2 ounce cloves
2 pounds sugar 1/2 ounce cinnamon
1 quart vinegar 1/2 ounce mace

Boil sugar and vinegar together. Add the spices, ground and tied in a muslin bag. Pour over cherries hot.
Johnson County. Mrs. C. A. Meyer.

Convenient Weights For Jars

FRUIT jars filled with sand make very convenient weights for pickle, kraut and meat jars.
Riley County. Mrs. Alex Irvine.

In Order to Save Time

ALITTLE thing which I have found a help in trying to get out occasionally with two small chil-

Here's Fun For Every Boy and Girl

I AM 12 years old and in the fifth grade. I live about 1/2 mile from school. My teacher's name is Mr. Kane. I go to the Sparta school. For pets I have two cats. Their names are Toots and Jingle. I have a dog named Rover and a cow named Rose. I have two sisters and three brothers. Their names are Irma, Tiena, Milo, David and Ernest. Inman, Kan. Gladys Schroeder.

Jiggs is My Dog's Name

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. I live 5 miles from school and 6 1/2 miles from town. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Florence and Margie. My brother's name is Jack. My sister Florence is 16 years old and Margie is 5 and Jack is 13. For pets we have a dog named Jiggs, and an old cat and six kittens. I wish some of the girls and boys my age would write to me. Hyla Englehaupt.

White City, Kan.

Living Inventions



Melicerta, the Pioneer Brick Maker

Ages before the children of Israel made bricks under the lash of Pharaoh's taskmasters, this little water creature, measuring barely 1-16 of an inch long, combined in itself the trades of brick maker, mason and architect.

The tiny brick "chimney" of Melicerta may be found attached to the under side of water lily leaves. Its



building operations are both curious and amazing, but can be watched only thru a powerful microscope. A circle of moving bristles around its mouth creates a little whirlpool, which draws in minute solid particles from the water. These are caught and compressed in a cavity, or mold, where the conical brick is shaped, at the same time being mixed with a water proof cement. As soon as each brick is completed, the Melicerta bends its head forward and lays the brick in the wall of the tower, which surrounds its body.

As Melicerta grows longer and stouter, it adds new courses to its chimney, which widens as well as lengthens as more bricks are added. When one first sees a Melicerta's tube, barely large enough to be seen with the naked eye, it seems impossible that it should be made up of separate bricks, but seen thru a microscope magnifying a hundred times, the creature is seen to lay them just as cleverly as the most experienced human artisan.

Dolly. I have two sisters and one brother. My sisters' names are Helen and Hazel. My brother's name is Lester. I live on a 118-acre farm. We have 500 little chickens and 500 more will hatch soon. I live 3/4 mile from school. I drive my pony to school. I enjoy the young folks' page. Lawrence, Kan. Denna Shirar.

To Keep You Guessing

What does everybody give and few take? Advice.

What three letters make a man of a boy? A. G. E.

Why is it right for B to come before C? Because we must B before we can C.

My first I hope you are,
My second I see you are,
My whole I know you are. Welcome.

What would give a blind man the greatest delight? Light.

What must be done to conduct a newspaper right? Write.

What kind of a swell luncheon would hardly be considered a grand affair? A luncheon of dried apples and warm water, which is really a swell affair.

What state produces most marriages? The state of matrimony.

Why is a roomful of married peo-

ple empty? Because there isn't a single person in it.

What is the keynote to good breeding? B natural.

What flowers can be found between the nose and chin? Tulips (two lips).

What kind of servants are best for hotels? The inn-experienced.

What can a man have in his pocket when it's empty? A big hole.

What is the best key to a good dinner? Turkey.

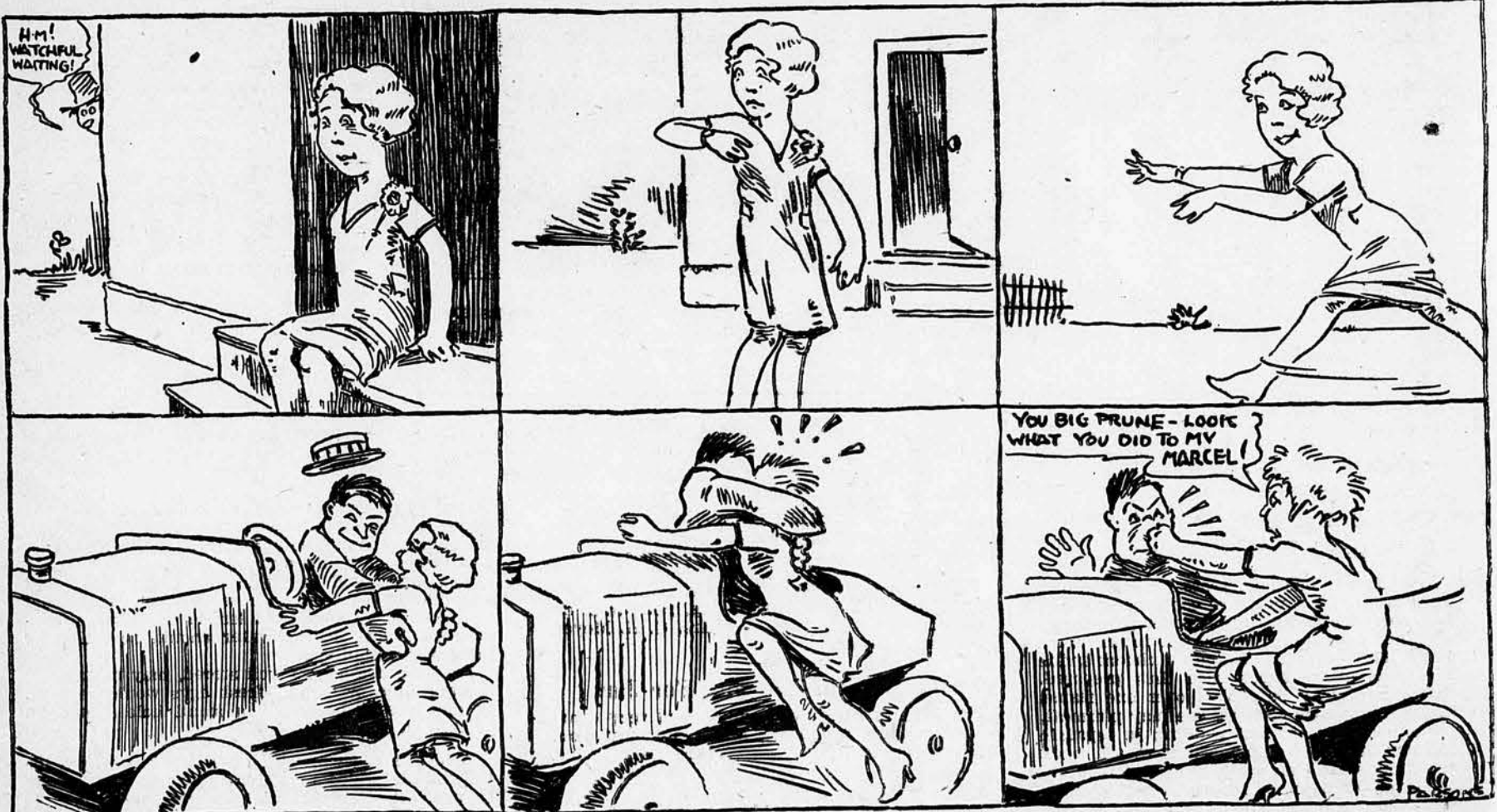
'Tis strange, but true!
A Carpet is bought by the yard and worn by the

1	24
2	
3	23
4	22
5	21
6	20
7	19
8	18
9	17
10	16
11	15
12	14
13	13

Denna Writes to Us

I am 13 years old and in the eighth grade. I go to Walnut Grove school. My teacher's name is Mrs. Perkins. I like her very much. For pets I have a dog and a pony. My dog's name is Billy and my pony's name is

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



The Hoovers—Gleeful Greetings for Hard-Boiled Henry

A Better Kitchen For Work

WE WANTED things a little more modern, and we knew we could never hire it done, but with grit and determination we went to work ourselves and did more than we ever dreamed we could.

We commenced on the kitchen first. That is my work shop and I stay there most of the time so I wanted it nice to look at and convenient. It was old fashioned, with a pantry in one end. We took the partition out and put it all in the kitchen, and used the shelves in a built in cupboard across the end where the pantry was. My husband bought wall board, because it was cheaper than lumber, and made panel doors of it. The middle of the door being wall board and around the outside wood.

He made a built-in ironing board from my old board, in the wall, lined the inclosure with wall board and made a door to match the cupboard and doors. It cost only 75 cents for door hinges and wall board. It is a pleasure to iron now.

Then we painted the woodwork a soft gray. It is a joy to stay and work in the kitchen now, and it didn't cost much because we used all the old lumber that was in the pantry partition. We also put a pump and kitchen sink right by the stove. We got the largest cylinder pump and the largest sink we could get. I wanted to wash dishes in the sink and a large pump pumps water faster. Every time I pump I wonder why we did not have it 25 years ago.

Any man of the farm can put water in the kitchen. We also fixed a bath room close to the kitchen, put in a tub and range boiler for hot water, heated from the kitchen stove with a water front. We placed the range boiler in the bath room, and it helps keep the room warm. My husband did all the work including plumbing.

We have a front porch where the flies congregated so last spring. We bought screen and screened the porch and it certainly got rid of the flies. I cannot tell the pleasure we got out of this porch last year.

Mrs. C. J. Gordon.

Union Co., Ohio.

You Add Embroidery

(Continued from Page 16)

Here are prices of the fancywork shown in colors on page 16.

No. 1642 Kitchen Curtains come made up of striped dimity with edges bound in green binding. Price 59 cents.

No. 1092 Vanity Set comes stamped on fine embroidery cloth. Price 15 cents.

No. 1258 Child's dress comes made up stamped on fine voile in peach, yellow or blue. Collar and cuffs edged with lace. Price \$1.25.

No. 1581 Apron stamped on good quality of sheer checked batiste in pink, blue or gold. One size only. Price 75 cents.

No. 1011 Buffet Set stamped on good quality Indian head. Edges are hemstitched. Price 50 cents.

No. 1421 Luncheon Set stamped on Indian head. Set consists of cloth 36 inches by 36 inches and four napkins 12 inches by 12 inches. Price 75 cents.

No. 1081 Apron stamped on unbleached muslin. Pockets of fast-colored blue chambray. One size only. Price 59 cents.

No. 1065 Runner stamped on white Indian head with edges hemstitched. Price 50 cents.

No. 1775 Pillow cases stamped on 42-inch tubing with edges hemstitched. Price 89 cents.

Send orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

America's Music is Varied

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

HAVE you ever met a colored person who couldn't sing? They certainly were there when the voices were given out, and most of them are beautiful voices, too, with tones, no doubt, that are the result of the early environment of the race, something just a little wistful, a little mystic about them. We find some real artists among the colored folks, too, and among these are the Utica Institute Jubilee Singers. This sextet of colored male artists hails from Utica, Mississippi. In their spiritual "Do You Call That Religion" we

are favored with some extraordinary harmony-singing, and once in a while we hear a mean slam given at some conspicuous Pharisee. The companion number is a love-song, "Honey." You'll enjoy this record.

And you'll also enjoy a little of the music of Canada, about which most of us know little. But our sister country on the north has its music, also, and we can now hear "The Bells of St. Anne de Beaupre." It is a soft, mysterious sounding composition the inspiration of which came from Canada. In it bells are actually used, with a sweet effect.

I'll be glad to tell you where you may secure these records, or help you with other music problems. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Send self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

My Best Vacation

BY ELIZABETH KEENUM

I THOUGHT last year it would be impossible for me to have a vacation. Yet I did leave and it proved to be the best vacation I ever had and at small expense too.

A crowd of club girls and boys were going to the state agricultural college for the 4-H Congress, so I decided to go with them, thinking that the crowd

of youngsters would make an enjoyable change from my regular routine.

The trip thru the country was jolly. We arrived at the college in mid-afternoon. As I needed rest, I did not plan to take any course of study, but I could not resist the temptation to take a course in poultry raising. This course was valuable to me and this alone more than repaid me for the expense of my trip.

The trips over the various trial grounds and excursions to the orchards were particularly interesting. To see unusual experiments with common things quickened my interest. I was much interested in a greenhouse experiment with tomatoes which had grown in the form of a vine, the length of 20 feet; and had borne bushels of tomatoes.

I am now growing flowers that I would never have thought of trying had I not seen them in the college gardens.

I enjoyed sitting down to the meals I did not have to cook, in the college cafeteria.

How refreshing it was to be one of the young folks, and to meet congenial women from other counties in our state. My week of vacation was so full of fun, help and inspiration, I wouldn't have missed the trip for worlds.

We carried a tent and slept out, and there was a host of club folks from other counties who did the same.

I think I shall take all my vacations in the future at the college with the

club folks. Mingling with congenial people with all the care of household tasks removed from the mind, takes years from a woman's looks. But when the week is up, one is so glad to get back to her own home and settle down contentedly to her regular tasks.

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.

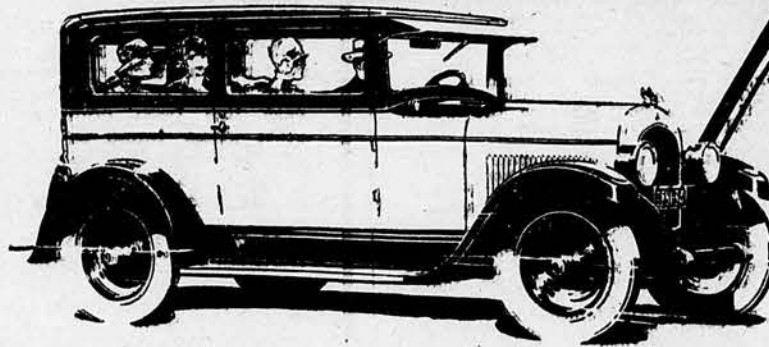
Pickling Leaflet

I would like to have a recipe for making and keeping dill pickles in the barrel. Would you please print one? Stella G.

Because of lack of space it is impossible for us to print the recipe but we have a new leaflet on "Pickling" which contains a number of recipes for pickling fruits and vegetables. I will be very glad to send the leaflet to you if you will send your complete address and a 2-cent stamp for postage.

The sublime and the ridiculous are often so nearly related that it is difficult to class them separately. One step above the sublime makes the ridiculous, and one step above the ridiculous makes the sublime again.—Thomas Paine.

Performance and Comfort Unequaled at Its Price



\$750
to \$830
f. o. b. Detroit

WE ARE eager to have you ride in the Chrysler "50" and drive it, fully confident that the moment you compare it with any car approximating its own price—you will not fail to choose the Chrysler "50".

In speed, acceleration and economy, as well as in trimness of appearance, the sweeping superiority of the Chrysler "50" over the other cars in its price field is one of the reasons why public preference has—within the past eight months—shot Chrysler forward to fourth place among the world's greatest motor car manufacturers.

In its characteristic Chrysler fleetness and dash, its smoothness throughout its entire speed range, its economy, its full-sized roominess for adult passengers, its smartness of line and coloring, indisputable value proclaims the "50" as far and away the greatest offering at its price.

Chrysler "50" Features

- 50 miles and more an hour;
- 5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds;
- 25 miles to the gallon;
- Full-sized, with ample seating capacity for adult passengers;
- Mohair plush upholstery.



Coupe \$750; Coach \$780; Roadster (with rumble seat) \$795; Sedan \$830; f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax. Chrysler dealers are in a position to extend the convenience of time payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan. All Chrysler cars have the additional protection against theft of the Fedco System of numbering.

CHRYSLER "50"

BUILT AS ONLY CHRYSLER BUILDS

CHRYSLER MODEL NUMBERS MEAN MILES PER HOUR

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Little Joe Disappears From Home

WHEN a tunnel leading from the basement of the House of the Lone Oak had been discovered, the rock wall, its stones removed, had been rebuilt. Weeks had passed with nothing to alarm the inhabitants when at midnight Beth had heard the pound of steel against stone and had awakened Hal. Cautiously unlocking the trap-door which led to the basement stairway, flashlight and revolver in his hands, Hal peered into the darkness, his light withheld. Suddenly a gleam shone thru an opening, inward fell a great rock and a dark form came crawling thru to stand erect while the lights in its hand played about the basement room.

Crash came a noise upstairs. The intruder whirled toward the tunnel. On went Hal's light and his sharp "Stop! Hands Up!" rang on the air. With a plunge the midnight visitor was thru the opening and Hal's bullet shattered harmlessly on the rock above. Father Brown, excited and disheveled, encountered Hal bolting toward the door. "Where you going?" he demanded, barring the way. "Door of the tunnel," panted Hal. "Catch him as he comes out."

"Catch who?"
"Man in the basement," and Hal was off.

It was some minutes before Hal came back, feet bleeding from contact with stones, night clothes poor protection against chill winds. "Got clean away," Hal reported. "Heard him crashing thru the underbrush. Or it might have been more than one from the noise. Darn it all, dad, if you hadn't fallen over that chair I'd 'a' nabbed him."

"Yes, and you might have been shot," cried Mother Brown, fearfully. "Why on earth, Henry, do you suppose anyone should come digging thru into the basement? Now we won't know a minute's peace. And just as we were beginning to be so happy here. Mother Brown wiped her eyes and Beth put a strong young arm about her shoulders.

"We'll get 'em, Mom," prophesied Hal, "don't get scared. Anyway, it isn't us they're after, it's something the old Cap left. Doggone him, I wish we knew what it was. Well, we might as well go to bed again. Nobody coming back thru that hole tonight." But sleep was slow in coming to four inmates of the Lone Oak home. Thru it all Little Joe and Mary had slumbered peacefully and Mother Brown hugged little Joe tight next morning as she bent above his bed. What was hidden treasure compared to the treasure within a home?

Again the wall was built up, the busy time forbidding that the tunnel be filled in, again life flowed on its tranquil way. Small Mary helped about the home tasks when not in school, Little Joe, who had not yet gone to the new school, played happily about, making frequent excursions to the little creek to return with curious specimens of rock. Frequently he accompanied

Hal and his father about the farm, to return as nightfall neared, for in this new environment Henry Brown had shaken off his lethargy and with his stalwart son was doing a man's job. Night was pulling her sable curtain across the sun when Hal came in from a day's work, put up his team and came to wash up for supper. "Call Little Joe," said Mother Brown as Hal came in. "Supper is ready and he'll be hungry. He shouldn't have stayed so late with you."

"Little Joe?" answered Hal perplexedly. "Why, I sent him home hours ago. Isn't he here?"

"My God, no!" cried Mother Brown. "And your dad has been home for hours. Call your father, tell Beth. Oh, what shall we do? Joe! Joe!" Mother Brown's agonized cry rang on the night air but only echo answered back. The darkness of night had settled over all the land before Hal, Beth and their father, frantically searching over all the known play places of the missing child without result, gathered to take counsel and summon help. Little Joe had disappeared and Hal Brown, wild with the thought that the small brother entrusted to his care was perhaps in the hands of an enemy, swore that he would neither rest nor eat until the missing child was brought home safe and sound.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The Little Road

BY NANCY BYRD TURNER

A little road was straying
Across a little hill.
I asked, "May I go with you, road?"
It answered, "If you will."

'Twas travel-stained and shabby,
And dust was on its face,
Said I: "How fine to wander free
To every lovely place!"

"Oh, if you're off to mountains,
Or if you're off to sea,
Or if you're bound across the world,
I'll well contented be."

We lattered in the sunlight,
We journeyed on together;
The sky was like a bluebird's wing,
The breeze was like a feather.

We passed a ruddy robin,
Who called, "How do you do?"
Some daisies shook their bonnets back
And begged, "Ah, take us, too!"

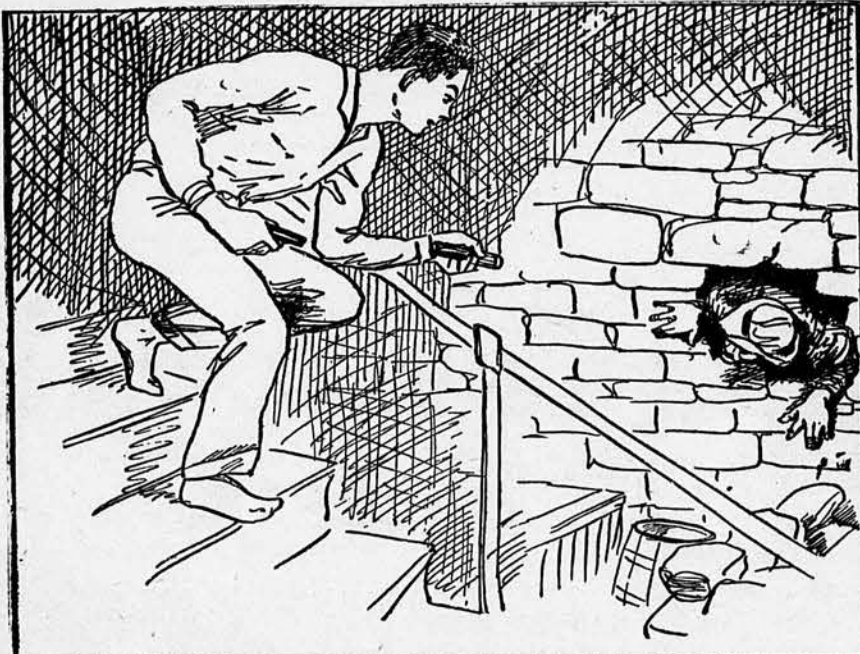
A squirrel briefly joined us,
A brook came hurrying down;
We wandered thru a meadow green
And by a busy town.

When dusky twilight met us,
No feet so slow as mine,
"Why, there's a little house," I said,
"With windows all ashine."

"Perhaps, since night is nearing,
I'd rather rest than roam."
"I knew you would," said Little Road;
"That's why I brought you home."

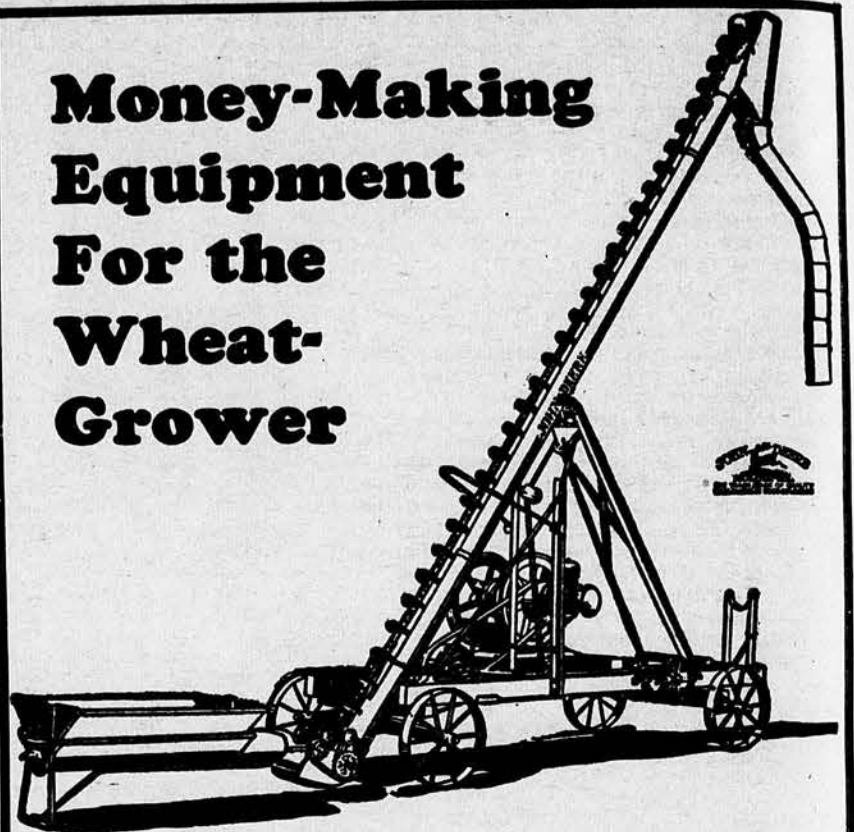
China thinks the white man's burden ought just now to be his traveling bag.

Paris is Skeptical of Disarmament.—Head line. And vice versa.



Who is the Midnight Marauder Testing Hal's Courage as He Enters Basement of the Lone Oak Home? What's Your Guess?

Money-Making Equipment For the Wheat-Grower



No longer is it necessary to sell your wheat direct from the Combine. With a John Deere small-grain elevator you can store and cure it on the farm quickly, with little work, at low cost and sell when the price is favorable.

From the start the John Deere will save money for you. In a few minutes it will elevate the biggest load of wheat into your highest bins. Saves one or more men, teams and wagons during harvest.

In the curing process, which requires moving the wheat from one bin to another to prevent heating, the John Deere is equally effective.

By directing the wheat from full bins into the elevator hopper it can be quickly elevated into empty bins until the curing process has been completed. If steel grain tanks are used for storing, these can be grouped to permit both satisfactory and profitable use of the John Deere.

If you are one of the many thousands of wheat-growers who

are compelled to market grain on a saturated market, when prices are low, consider this money-making equipment.

It will pay for itself in a mighty short time, and its construction is such that it will give years of satisfactory service.

You can get a John Deere in 23 and 28 ft. lengths. A 3- to 6 H. P. engine will operate it.

Your John Deere dealer can supply you. See him about this equipment now before you actually need it.

Write For Free Folder

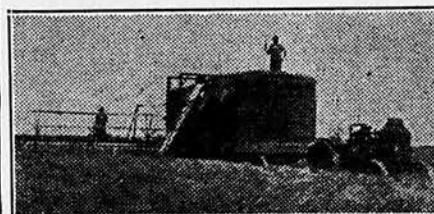
This tells all about the John Deere small grain elevator. Write to John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for booklet TC-511.



Easy Way to Get Rid of Rats

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

Rats are more dangerous than disease! They kill livestock, spread disease germs and eat their weight in gold! At last a chemist has discovered a simple remedy that works like magic. You can rid your whole premises of these dangerous pests overnight. Rats seek this delicious remedy, eat it greedily—and leave the house to die outdoors! No offensive odors. Users say it gets amazing results. The discoverer of this new remedy is so sure that it will quickly rid your place of rats that he offers to send a full size \$2 package at the wholesale price of only \$1.30. Send no money; simply mail your name and address to Bam Chemical Co., 463 First Ave., Columbus, Ga., and the remedy will be sent immediately. After a week's use, if your rats haven't disappeared, the remedy costs you nothing. This guarantee is ironclad. Write now.



The American Automatic Stacker Wagon shown in the above illustration enables the farmer to begin his harvest at as early a date as the binder should start. It harvests weedy grain and matures it in the stack without danger of heating the grain. Also it permits the harvest to commence early in the morning regardless of dew or like moisture of the crop. Write for descriptive folder. American Mfg. Co., 315 W. Waterman St., Wichita, Kan.

GEHL SILO FILLER

Low speed means less power required, less vibration, hence longer life. The Gehl has all steel construction, non-breakable, boiler-plate fly wheel. Absolutely self-feeding. All gears enclosed—run in oil.

Auto Type Gear Shift for changing length of cut. Wonderful no-choke blower fills highest silos with low speed—3 H.P. and up will run Gehl cutters. Dealers everywhere—Write for name of nearest dealer. **GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.** 434 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.



BUCKEYE QUALITY GRAIN BINS

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

The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 12)

when she consorts with the wind and becomes drunk with his caresses. Under his touch she swells and breaks tempestuously; she writhes and flings herself about. Her least wave can, if it chooses, smash the thin sides of a whale-boat and rob the men in it of their strength and shelter; her gentle tussle with her consort wind can overwhelm them.

And if the sea be merciful, there remain her creatures. She is the wide, blue pasture of the whale; a touch of his flukes, a crunch of his jaw, a roll of his great bulk, is enough to crush out the lives of a score of men. If he had wit to match his size, he would be invulnerable; as it is, men with their wits for weapons can strike and kill him in the waters that are his own.

It is rare to encounter a fighting whale, a creature that deliberately sets itself to destroy the attacking boats. The tragedies of the whale-fisheries are more often mere incidents, slight mischances, matters of small importance to the whale. A little, little thing, and men die!

This day, the day when Brander faced Noll Wing and went unscathed, was bright and fair, with a gently turbulent wind and a dancing sea. It was warm upon the waters; the sun burned down upon them, and its glare and its heat were reflected from them. The skin of men's faces was scorched by it.

The men, tugging at the oars in the boats, sweated and strove. The perspiration streamed down their cheeks, trickled along the straining cords of their necks, slid down their broad chests. Their shirts clung to them wetly; they welcomed the flying spray that lashed them now and then.

The pod of whales was perhaps five miles from the Sally when the boats were lowered; but the wind was favoring, and its pressure on the sails helped them on for a space. When half the distance was covered, the oars were discarded as the boats swung around with the wind almost dead astern, and headed straight for the whales' lay.

The Whales Sounded

Before they reached the basking, sporting creatures, the whales sounded. It was necessary for the men to sit idly and wait for a full half-hour before the first spout showed that the cachalots were back from their browsing in the ocean caves below. The boats swung around and headed toward them.

Mr. Ham's boat was in the lead, for that is the right of the mate. The others were closely bunched behind him; and as they drew near the pod, they separated somewhat, so that each might strike a whale. Dan'l Tobey went southward, where a lone bull lay with the waves breaking over his black bulk. Willis Cox and Tichel swung to the north of the mate, into the thick of the pod.

The mate marked down his whale—a fat cow that would yield full seventy barrels. He was steering; Silva, the harpooner, stood in the bow, his knee braced, ready with his irons. The men amidships prepared to bring down mast and sail at the word, and stow them safely away so they might not hinder the battle that would come.

The boat drove smoothly on. Mr. Ham, looking north and south, saw that the others were drawing up abreast of him, so they would strike the whales at about the same time. He thought comfortably that with a little luck they would kill two whales, or perhaps three. That every boat should kill was too much to be hoped for.

Then he gave his attention to his own prey. They slipped up on the basking cow from almost dead astern, slid alongside her, and Mr. Ham swung hard on the steering-oar. The boat came around into the wind; he bel- lowed:

"Now, Silva, give her iron!" The harpooner moved quick as light, for all the power of the thrust he put behind his stroke. He sank his first iron; snatched his second, and drove it home as the whale stirred; threw overboard the loose line coiled forward. The whale ran.

The sail came fluttering down, mast and all; and the four men amidships rolled it awkwardly, stowed it along the gunwale. Silva and the mate, at

the same time, were changing places in the boat. Silva, the harpooning done, would now come into his proper function as boat-steerer. It is the task of the mates to kill the whales.

The boat, half-smothered in canvas, with Silva and Mr. Ham passing from end to end, and the whale-line already running out thru the chock in the bow, was a picture of confusion thrice confounded.

In this confusion anything was possible, anything might happen. What did happen was humiliating and ridiculous.

When Silva struck home the harpoons, he flung overboard a length of line coiled by his knee. This slack line would allow the whale to run free while the sail was coming down and he and the mate were changing places. He threw it overboard—and failed to mark that one loop of it caught on the point of one of the spare irons in the rack with the lances, at the bow. He leaped for the stern and groped past Mr. Ham amidships.

The whale was running. As Mr. Ham reached the bow, the line drew taut. The loop that had caught across the point of the harpoon was straightened like a flash.

Now a harpoon is shaped, not like a needle, but like a slanting blade. It has a single barb; and the forward side of the barb is razor-sharp. This razor edge cuts into the whale's blubber and flesh; then the shank of the barb grips and holds. An edge that

will cut blubber will also cut hemp. The loop of whale-line was dragged firmly back along the three-inch blade, and severed as if a knife had done the trick; and the whale was gone with two irons and thirty fathoms of line.

Mr. Ham and his boat bobbed placidly upon the water. The mate looked, saw what had happened, and spoke harshly to the men, the boat, the sea, and the departing whale. Then he looked about to see what might be done.

It was too late to think of getting fast to another whale. The pod was galled; the great creatures were fleeing. After them went James Tichel in his boat, the spray sluicing up from her bows. Tichel was fast; the whale was running with him.

Mr. Ham looked from Tichel to the other boats. He saw Dan'l Tobey in distress. A whale had risen gently under them, opening the seams of their craft; and they were half full of water and sinking. They had cut.

Willis Cox had hold of a whale, which had sounded. Mr. Ham saw Willis in the bow, watching the line that went straight down from the chock into the water. This line was running out like a whiplash, the Willis put on it all the strain it would bear without dragging the boat's bow under the waves. It ran down and down.

Mr. Ham rowed across, and Willis called to him:

"Big fellow! But he's taken one tub."

"Give him to me," Mr. Ham said.

Willis shook his head. "I'd like to handle him. Get me the line from Mr. Tobey's boat. He's mine!"

Mr. Ham grinned. "All right, if you're minded to work!" He swung quickly to where Dan'l and his men floated to their waists in water, the boat under them. "Takin' a swim?" he asked, grinning.

Dan'l nodded. "Just that. You cut, I see. Why was that, now?"

Mr. Ham stopped grinning and looked angry.

"Pass over your tubs," he ordered.

Dan'l's men obeyed, and Mr. Ham took the fresh line to Willis. He was no more than just in time.

"Down For Supper"

"The black devil's still going," Willis said. "Second tub's all but gone!"

"Bound for hell, more 'n like," Mr. Ham agreed. "Hold him!"

Dan'l's line was running out by this time, for Willis had worked quickly; and still the whale went down. Mr. Ham stood by, waiting. The line ran out steadily; the whale showed no signs of rising. The bow of Willis's boat was held down within inches of the water by the strain he kept on the line. Another tub was emptied; he began to look anxious; and the whale kept going down.

"There, pass over your line," Mr. Ham said.

(Continued on Page 23)

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Capper Presents Pep Cup

Folks From Four Counties Attend Meeting to Honor the Winning Club Members

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

SENATOR CAPPER was in Garnett, Kan., recently to present a silver pep trophy cup to the Linn-Anderson Capper Pig and Poultry Club. This cup was awarded at the close of the contest for 1926. The trophy is the prize for leadership and achievements in community club work and becomes the property of the members of the Linn-Anderson club. Eighteen members compose this club and they turned out at the meeting and the presentation.

A visiting team of Capper Pig and Poultry Club members came from near LeRoy, Coffey county, and members were on hand from Franklin county. Besides these, the local clubs of Linn and Anderson counties were present. The club folks from these four counties, their relatives and some of their friends gathered in Tourist Park for a short and entertaining program arranged by the local club. A short talk was made by the club manager, and Senator Capper addressed the group of farm folks, explaining some of the fundamental principles of the club, and mentioned the purpose of his efforts in club work.

"I boost clubs for three principal reasons," Senator Capper said. "First, because I am interested in Kansas. Secondly, because I love Kansas boys and girls. And, because I believe in better agriculture in Kansas."

Invited to Birthday Party

He explained to the boys and girls that just as they worked to win the pep trophy cup, they will find the path to other successes follows a line of constructive and diligent work. He explained that agriculture is an honorable calling, and hoped that many of the boys and girls in his audience would continue in the purebred poultry and swine business they have so well started. "We reach success by doing the commonplace things in life uncommonly well," is the key that Senator Capper gave them.

Invitations were extended to these folks to attend the annual party in Topeka given on Senator Capper's birthday, July 14, and to come to the Capper Pig and Poultry Club reunion during the Kansas Free Fair.

Another prominent visitor was Con Van Natta, director of the Capper Fund for Crippled Children. Con always is well-liked by boys and girls wherever he goes, and he helped the folks get acquainted at the Garnett meeting.

Besides the members of the current year, there were many folks present who have been enrolled in Capper Pig and Poultry club work in its pioneer days. And it really was good for old and new members of the club and its founder to get together again in Senator Capper's old home town.

J. A. Hendriks, county agent of the Anderson County Farm Bureau, met the Coffey county club folks at the high school and took them in his automobile to the place of the meeting. Mr. Hendriks always has assisted at the Anderson county club meetings and has given culling demonstrations.

Everybody was glad to have the attendance of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Johnson, Marguerite and Carl at the meeting. Mrs. Johnson and Marguerite were two of the early members in the Anderson County Capper Poultry Club. Marguerite was county leader of the club in 1923, and now is a pupil at the Kansas State Agricultural College, Manhattan.

Merle Still Has 12 Pigs

Folks who have been reading the club columns in Kansas Farmer this year, no doubt, will remember a letter in which Merle Crispin, Jewell county club boy, told about his litter of 12 Chester White pigs. All these pigs still are living, and they are doing well, Merle says. Wouldn't you like to see that litter?

A baby beef club was organized by Claude Lowe, superintendent of schools at Burden, and recently they held a show and a baby beef contest. Kenneth Gatton owns the calf that won, and Senator Capper sent him a silver cup engraved: "Presented by Arthur Capper to Kenneth Gatton, Burden Boys' Baby Beef Club, 1927." The boys of the Burden Baby Beef Club expect to show in Winfield.

Folks who know Elmer Hodges, Franklin County Capper Pig Club member, will be sorry to know that his mother has departed this life. Mrs. Hodges took much interest in her son's club work, and was a ready helper at all the club meetings. She has prepared picnic dinners for the club in Franklin county, and has given Elmer much encouragement in his work with pigs, and with his school work.

Another club leader has been appointed recently. She is Marjorie Cox, Capper Poultry Club member of Linn county. Marjorie will be the leader of the Linn-Anderson club this year.

Do You Have Any Defects?

BY DOCTOR CHARLES H. LERRIGO

The teachers' colleges of Kansas are adding a new subject. They are beginning to instruct would-be teachers in the way to teach health. Furthermore they expect these teachers themselves to be healthy and if they have defects, help them in their correction.

One college that has taken up this work began by trying out its own students to see how many were in perfect condition. Of 266 girls only 35 could qualify, 231 needed some physical correction, 18 per cent of them had some tendency to goiter. One-third needed attention to teeth. More than one-fourth either wore glasses or needed them. A high percentage were underweight, overweight or imperfect in posture. The country girls did not check up as well as their city sisters.

Two hundred boys were examined, mostly in late teens or early twenties. They were in better condition than the girls for only 150 of them had faults that needed correction. There was not so much tendency to goiter, only eight of them having trouble of that type. Eighteen per cent wore or needed

glasses and 21 per cent were in need of dental help.

When we consider that our boys and girls who are studying to be teachers are among the best of our young folks, we begin to realize not only that there is much room for improvement in the well-known human race but that a possibility exists that we, ourselves, may have defects. Supposing that you are 21, female, height 66 inches, here are some of the points you should make in a 100 per cent test.

You should weigh 133 pounds, varying not more than 9 pounds. Your ears should be normal in shape and position, canals free from wax, drums perfect, and hearing normal in each ear. Your eyes should have pupils that are equal, regular and dilate or contract normally. The lids must be healthy and the tissues around the eyes firm—no puffiness. You must distinguish colors and have normal vision in each eye. Your teeth must be sound, regular in shape, all in place, good biting position, gums free from inflammation. The circumference of your abdomen at mid-girth must be about that of the chest at forced expiration smallest size. Hair must be glossy, abundant, no dandruff. Neck shapely, erect, no goiter or other enlargement. Pulse rate 68 to 80, standing. Spine without abnormal curvatures, flexible, no tender spots. Legs must not be bowed either in or out, ankles straight, arches normal and not enlarged, defective or sensitive joints of the feet.

Are you perfect?

Save Your Money

I have a circular from a firm advertising a device to increase the height. It costs \$25 for the ordinary style and \$40 for a superior finish and style. I should be willing to pay these amounts if I could be sure of gaining even 1 inch in height, but there are so many frauds that I would like your opinion.

I do not know that this instrument or contrivance is a fraud. It may be a contrivance, the operation of which would make you hold yourself erect for a good long time at a stretch and take a lot of outdoor exercise, and this being so it is not impossible that the ultimate result might bring you an inch nearer to your ideal height. But why pay money for something that you can have free of charge at any time that you are willing to give time and trouble? Feel tall. Maintain the erect posture at all times, head erect, chin in, chest lifted, abdomen in, whether sitting or standing. Accustom yourself to the fully extended position even when lying in bed. If extra inches are a possibility for you, as they well may be, attention to posture will give them without costly apparatus.

Don't Become Overheated

Twenty years ago, when I was 20 years old, I had a hard sunstroke. Since that time my ears have "collapsed" whenever I get a little too warm, especially if I work in the sunshine. The sensation is much the same as when one yawns, but is very persistent. The ears get sore and the head extremely dull. What is the trouble, and how can it be helped?

Sunstroke involves a severe shock to the nervous system. It always leaves a tendency to recurrence and it is a well-known rule that anyone who once has suffered from sunstroke must be especially careful to avoid work that may provoke a second attack. I do not know just why your ears are first affected but I am sure that you may credit it as a warning signal. It is time to stop. The treatment is that of prevention by guarding against becoming overheated.

Better See Your Doctor

I want to ask whether a baby can have tuberculosis. I can't have him in a draught or take him on the porch without his taking cold. I never saw a baby take cold so easily. He had pneumonia when 2 months old. He now is 7 months old and has been coughing for two months. A New Comer.

Babies can and do have tuberculosis but those the age of yours do not often have a cough from tuberculosis. It is more likely to be whooping cough. But if he is not improved by the time this gets in print be sure to take him to a doctor who makes a specialty of diseases of the chest and throat.

Better Have Expert Help

I should like information in regard to a truss. I am a man 71 years old and am badly ruptured, near the pelvic bone. Have tried two or three different trusses without success. Have been troubled with it all my life.

At your age it is very likely that a truss is the best treatment. But fitting a truss in a difficult situation is work for a surgeon. Go to some surgeon in your locality and you can get fitted.



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CARBOLA will help you get more out of poultry—chicks—hogs—cattle. Makes orchards and gardens more productive, too.

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are certain when pens are free from insects and parasites. Dusting or spraying with CARBOLA keeps pens disinfected.

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Capper Pig and Poultry Club Members from Linn, Anderson, Franklin and Coffey Counties in Attendance at the Presentation Meeting at Garnett. Senator Capper is at the Left of Rubie Knight, Who is Holding Trophy Cup and the Club Manager is at Her Right. Con Van Natta is Fourth in Back Row

The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 21)

Ham said abruptly. "He'll be gone on you, first you know!"

Willis looked at the smoking line, and reluctantly he surrendered. With no more than seconds to spare, the end of his line was made fast to the cut end of Mr. Ham's. The whale continued to go down, held now by the mate. He had taken all the line of two boats—and wanted more.

"He's hungry," Mr. Ham grinned, watching the running rope. "Gone down for supper, likely! There!" he went on, a moment later, his eyes lighting. "Getting tired—or struck bottom, maybe."

They could all see that the line had slackened. The bow of Mr. Ham's boat rode at a normal level; the line hung loose. The mate turned around and bellowed to his men:

"Haul in!"

They began to take in the line, hand over hand; it fell in a wide coil amidships, overlapping the sides, spreading—a coil that grew and grew. They worked like mad. The only way to kill a whale is to pull up on him until your boat rides against his very flank. All the line this creature had stolen must be recovered before he could be slain. They toiled with racing hands.

Mr. Ham began to look anxiously over the bow, down into the blue water from which the line came up.

"He's near due," he said.

It is one of the curious and fatal habits of the sounding whale to rise near the spot where he went down. It is as if the creatures followed a well-known path into the depths and up again. This is not always true, for sometimes a whale that has sounded will take it into his mind to run, will set off at a double pace; but in most cases the whale comes up near where he disappeared.

The men knew this. Dan'l Tobey, in his sinking boat, worked away from the neighborhood to give the mate room. So did Willis. And Mr. Ham, leaning one knee on the bow, peering down into the water, his lance ready in his hand, waited for the whale to rise.

The line came in. The nerves of each man tautened. Mr. Ham said, over his shoulder:

"Silva, you coil the line. Rest of you, get in your oars. Hold ready!"

He heard the men obey, knew they were waiting to maneuver at his command. The whale was coming up slowly; the line was still slack, but the creature should have breached long before.

The mate thought he detected a light pull on the line. It seemed to draw backward, underneath the boat.

"Pull her around," he said softly.

The oars dipped; the boat swung slowly on a pivot. The line now ran straight down.

Abruptly Mr. Ham, bending above the water, thought he saw a black bulk far down and down—a bulk that seemed to rise. He watched.

It was ahead of the boat; it became more plainly visible. The mate waved his hand, pointing.

"There!" he said. "There!"

Deep in the water that black bulk swiftly moved; it darted to one side, circling, rising. Mr. Ham saw a flash of white, a huge black head, a sword-like, sawtoothed jaw. The big man towered; he flung his left hand up and back in a tremendous gesture.

"Starn! Oh, starn all!" he cried.

The oars bent like bows under the fierce thrust of the men as they backed water. The boat slid back; but not in time.

Willis Cox and the men in his boat saw the long, narrow under jaw of the cachalot—a dozen feet long, with the curving teeth of a tiger set along it—slide up from the water, above the bow of the boat. The bow lifted as the whale's upper jaw, toothless, rose under it. The creature was on its back, biting. The boat rolled sidewise, the men were tumbling out.

But that narrow jaw sheared down resistlessly—thru the stout sides of the boat, crumpling and splintering ribs and planking—thru the boat—and clamped shut across the thick body of the mate. They saw the mate's body swell as a toy balloon swells under a child's foot. Then, horribly, it relaxed and fell away, and was lost in a smother of bloody foam.

Loum, Willis's boat steerer, swung them alongside the rolling whale. It was Brander who caught a loop of the

loose line; and while the creature lay quietly, apparently content with what it had done, they hauled close, and Willis—the boy's face was white, but his hand was steady—drove home his lance, and drew it forth, and plunged it in, again and yet again.

The whale seemed to have exhausted its strength. Having killed it died easily enough. Its spout crimsoned, its flukes beat in a last flurry, then the great black bulk was still.

They picked up the men who had been spilled from the mate's boat. Not a man was hurt, of them all, save only Mr. Ham. Him they never found—no part of him. The sea took him. No doubt, Faith thought that night, he would have wished his life to come to some such end.

So Amiably Stupid

Mr. Ham was dead and gone. Faith was surprised to find, in the next few days, how much she missed him. The mate had been harsh, brutal to the men, ready with his fist; yet somehow she found in her heart a deep affection for the man. He was so amiably stupid, so stupidly good at heart.

His philosophy of life had been the philosophy of blows. He believed that men, like children, were best ruled for their own good by the heavy hand of a master; and he acted on that belief, with the best will in the world. But there had never been any malice in his blows; he frowned and glared and struck from principle; he was at heart a simple man and a gentle one. Not the stuff of a leader; never the man to take command of a masterless ship. Nevertheless, a man of a certain rude and simple strength of soul.

Faith was sorry he was gone. She felt they could have better spared another man—almost any other, save Noll Wing.

She did not at once understand the true nature of the change which Mr. Ham's death must bring about aboard the Sally. In the balancing of man and man which had made for a precarious stability there, Mr. Ham had taken a passive but nevertheless important part. Now he was gone; the balance was disturbed. But neither Faith nor the others at once perceived this; none of them saw that Dan'l Tobey as second mate, and Dan'l Tobey as first mate, with only a step between him and the command, were very different matters. Not even Dan'l saw it, in the beginning.

They were all too busy, for one thing. There were the whales to be cut in—for James Tichel had killed and towed his booty back to the Sally an hour after Mr. Ham died. Tichel's whale, and the one that had killed Mr. Ham, would give the whole ship work for days—feverish work, hard and engrossing.

Cap'n Wing, who had leaned on Mr. Ham in the past, perforce took charge of this work, and the strain of it wearied him. He no longer had the abounding vitality which it demanded. With the death of the mate, and the rush of work, and his own weariness, he altogether forgot his threat to have Brander whipped in the rigging. He forgot Brander, tried to drive the men at their tasks, and eventually gave up in a stormy outbreak of impatience, leaving the work in the hands of Dan'l Tobey.

Dan'l went about the business of cutting in and boiling the blubber in a deep abstraction. He was considering the problem raised by the death of Mr. Ham, which none of the others—save perhaps Faith—had yet perceived.

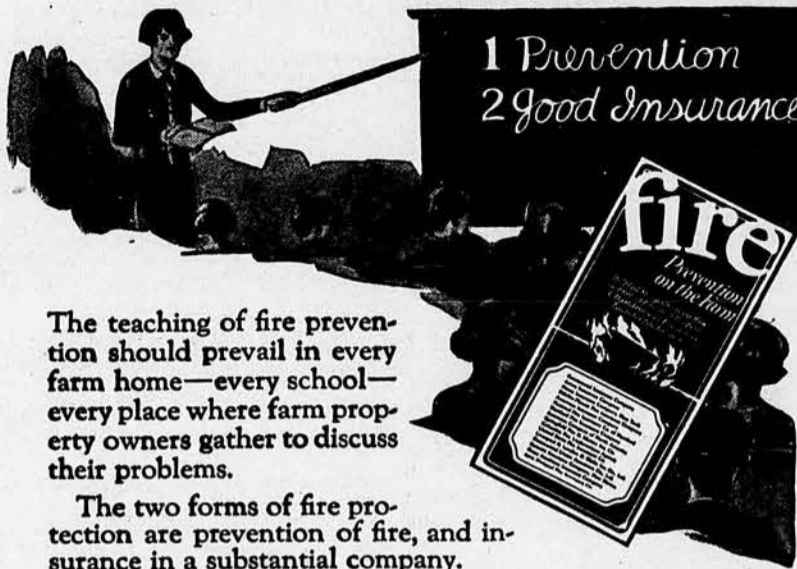
This problem was simple; yet it had possibilities of trouble. As Mr. Ham was gone, Dan'l automatically became first officer. Old James Tichel ranked as second, Willis as third; but the place of fourth mate was left empty. It would have to be filled. The Sally could not go on about her business with one boat's crew forever idle. There would have to be a new officer.

Dan'l was troubled by the problem, for the reason that Brander was the only man aboard with an officer's training; that Brander was the obvious choice. Dan'l did not want Brander in the cabin; he had seen too much in Faith's eyes that night when she heard Brander sing by the capstan. He had eyes to see, and he had seen. There was boiling in Dan'l a storm of hatred for Brander. He was filled with a rancor unspeakable.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

New England is a slow, backward, unenterprising section which didn't have a single bank failure last year.

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Columbia Fire Underwriters Agency
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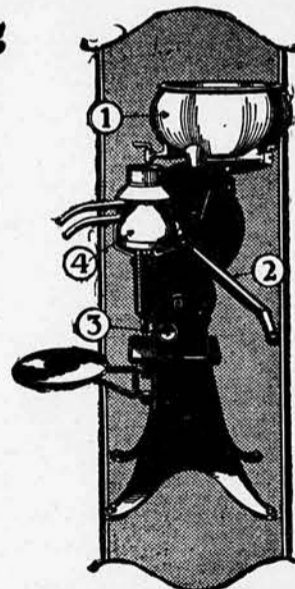
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Farm Crops and Markets

Additional Moisture Has Made Considerable Difference in Outlook for Kansas Crops

RAIN and cooler weather at a rather critical time makes the Kansas crop outlook more promising. On the whole the wheat prospect is somewhat improved. Corn, oats and barley all were greatly benefited by the moisture and the cooler weather has been especially beneficial to oats.

Conditions for cultivation were much better when fields were dry enough to work again. The grain sorghums are somewhat late and have had some trouble getting good stands. Alfalfa, meadows and pastures continue to show up well, and they also were aided by the rains. The first cut of alfalfa has generally yielded better than for recent years and the second growth is making excellent headway.

Cattle have done especially well in the Flint Hills. There is a larger per cent of steers on grass this year than last.

Allen—Rains this spring have made corn crop late. Flax thin stand. Oats fair. Corn being cultivated first time. Good stand. Clover and timothy good crop. Pastures good. Corn, 85c; hens, 17c; eggs, 13c; butterfat, 52 1/2c.—T. E. Whitlow.

Barber—The last week has been very cool and a light rain Sunday was very beneficial for spring crops which are making a slow growth. Wheat is beginning to turn. Harvest will be here about June 20.—J. W. Bibb.

Brown—On account of heavy rains, parts of many corn fields are being replanted. The balance of the corn looks good. Wheat is looking good except for some rust. Oats are extra fine. Pastures good. Wheat, \$1.33; corn, 85c; oats, 40c; cream, 39c; eggs, 16c; and hogs, \$8.50.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Butler—Wheat prospects are not very good but some fields look pretty well. Oats are fair. A great deal of corn was replanted because of cutworms. The first cutting of alfalfa was satisfactory. Stock is doing well on grass. A few public sales are being held and prices are good.—Aaron Thomas.

Cheyenne—The long dry spell recently was broken by heavy rains which were accompanied by destructive hail over most of the north half of the county. Listed crops were washed out or covered with mud. Cutworms did considerable damage to corn and many are replanting. Fruit was damaged by hail. Pastures are greening up again. Farm produce declining in price. Eggs, 11c; butterfat, 36c and corn, \$1.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—This section was visited by a destructive hail storm the morning of June 8. Small grain crops were damaged, as well as potatoes and gardens damaged. Corn was not far enough advanced to suffer although some will be replanted. Oats harvesting has started. Laboring men are looking for employment. Cream, 35c; eggs, 15c; corn 90c and oats, 60c.—No young chickens on market.—W. H. Plumly.

Crawford—We are having fine weather for wheat and oats. It is a little too cool for corn but it is growing some anyway. Some early corn failed to make a stand but the later corn is a good stand and is being well cared for. Pastures and hay good. Wheat will be ripe in about 10 days. Early oats good. Late oats short and thin.—H. F. Painter.

Douglas—Cherries are ripe and bring good prices. There are plenty of wild gooseberries in the timber which are eagerly sought by people in the towns near by. Most of the first crop of alfalfa has been stored and rains during the last two weeks are hastening growing crops of all kinds.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Hills—We had a good rain recently which was needed for the growing crops. Wheat now will be somewhat better than we expected. The small listed corn will have to be replanted on account of being covered too deeply by washing. Wheat, \$1.22; corn, \$1.05; oats, 64c and eggs, 12c.—C. F. Erbort.

Finney—A nice rain fell last week which was of great benefit. The wheat will make from 3 to 20 bushels to an acre. Nearly all the sorghum grain has been replanted on account of the rain washing the first planting under. Hail storm struck some portions of the county destroying some of the beet crop and grains. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, \$1; kafir, \$1.70 a hundred; eggs, 12c and butter, 30c.—Dan A. Ohmes.

Gove and Sheridan—Two inches of rain-fall the first week of June has put new life in crops and pastures. If it does not stop raining as it did in May there will be some wheat and spring grains. There will be some prospects for listed crops. Some damage has been done by hail. A few public sales.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—Crops are growing slowly as we need some rain and warmer weather. Farmers are cutting the first crop of alfalfa, but will be a light crop. Plenty of farm labor available as oil has shut down. Oats have headed well but they are short and will be light unless rain comes soon. All grains have advanced in price.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—Weather cool and cloudy which is favorable on growing wheat. Corn is backward and a poor stand. Livestock doing fine on pastures. Wheat, \$1.30; oats, 52c; butter, 40c; eggs, 12c; new potatoes, 90c a peck; cabbage, 15c a pound.—H. W. Prouty.

Johnson—First cutting of alfalfa in many cases lay on the ground for a week awaiting sunshine. Wheat and oats look well but are weak and some concern is felt over rust. Corn is small. Pastures and timothy good. Livestock healthy. Eggs, 16c; potatoes, 8c to 8c a pound; cabbage, 12 1/2c; corn chop, \$2.15 a hundred; hogs, \$1.75; bran, \$1.20.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitlow.

Jewell—From one-half to one inch of rain has fallen over the county which will help the crops but much more is needed for the wheat and oats. Cutworms have done more damage than usual, and much of the corn will be very late, as replanting was done about June 1. The corn that was not taken by worms is growing well and it is being cultivated. Pastures are good.—Vernon Collier.

Labette—Cool, damp weather. Some kafir to plant, yet. Strawberries not so good this year. Wheat in general looks well, although some fields are full of cheat. Pastures are very good. Meadows will yield well here. Corn is a good stand and color. Prices are advancing. Bran, \$1.50; corn, \$1; oats, 60c; strawberries, \$3 and \$4 a crate; eggs, 17c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—Dry weather is over. During the last week have had six good rains, three twisters and in places heavy hail. The crops not hurt by hail look well. Some fields will have to be replanted. Lots of summer fallowing being done.—A. R. Bentley.

Marshall—Heavy rains washed and covered lots of the corn. Corn jumped up to a dollar a bushel today. Strawberries dropped to \$2 a crate. Everybody is canning them this week. The first cutting of alfalfa is harvested. Wheat and oats all headed out which means an early harvest for Marshall county. Corn, \$1; wheat, \$1.10; hogs, \$9; cream, 37c and eggs, 13c.—J. D. Stoetz.

McPherson—Wheat is good since the recent rains. Harvest will be here soon if weather conditions are favorable. Corn is growing slowly as the weather is cool and cloudy. Some localities are getting too heavy rains for the corn and some fields will have to be replanted. Most of the feed has been sown. Livestock is in good condition. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, \$1.02; oats, 60c; eggs, 14c; butter, 37c. Several sales were held.—F. M. Shields.

Ness—A good rain fell over Ness county last week and crops are improving a great deal. Some wheat will make a fair yield but most of it is too far gone. A great deal of kafir will be replanted on account of heavy rains. Pastures are doing fine.—Jas. McHill.

Osage—Too wet to work a team on land not well drained. Some land intended for corn not plowed nor listed and much good soil gone into ditches by wayside. Corn that is up has good color but growing very slowly. Weeds are not growing rapidly either. Wheat and oats look well. Egg production decreasing and price should go no lower. Old hens going on market. Grain going up in price.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—About 4 inches of rain in the last week. Wheat is coming out much better than expected. Cutworms are working pretty hard. Cold nights are responsible. Hogs, \$7 to \$8; cream, 35c; eggs, 12c; kafir seed, \$1.65 and cane, \$1.10.—Albert Robinson.

Pawnee—Plenty of rain last week and lots of hail. The wheat that is left is filling and will be one-half a crop yet. In Pawnee county electric storms, drouth and hail have hit it pretty hard. Alfalfa and spring crops fair. Gardens good. Potatoes fine, also pastures. Most of the wheat will be harvested with combines. Will be some harvest hands needed, but not as many as in former years.—E. H. Gore.

Republic—Precipitation so far this summer over the county has been unequal with a great deal more rain in the south half. Wheat is in full head and promises well. A large acreage of corn was replanted on low ground on account of cutworm damage. Alfalfa is being cut and is making a good yield. Poultry and poultry products are low in price.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—Wheat heading nicely and barley about ready to cut. Some binders have already started. Hail last week caused considerable damage in a few localities. Plenty of moisture and all row crops doing well. First crop of alfalfa unusually good and put up in good condition. Early harvesters beginning to show up in this neighborhood. A large number of combines to be used this season. Pastures fine and stock doing well. Wheat, \$1.30; eggs, 14c; hens, 16c and butterfat, 35c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Roos—Have had 3 inches of rain the last week. Two inches fell in about 15 minutes. Most of the kafir, feritara, Sudan and so on have to be replanted. Oats and barley are doing nicely. Wheat is not good. Fields have washed badly. Bran, \$1.55; shorts, \$1.70; hogs, \$8; eggs, 11c and butterfat, 35c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Copious rains have fallen this week which have greatly helped all growing crops. The rain came too late to help some of the wheat. However, it will help fill what there is left, thus making it of better quality. Livestock is doing well. Pastures are good. Wheat, \$1.52; butterfat, 35c and eggs, 13c.—Wm. Crotinger.

Wilson—Oats and wheat are headed out well. Cultivators are being kept busy in the corn fields. Quite a lot of ground is left idle this spring and summer but will be planted to wheat in the fall. Alfalfa is being cut with good yields. Are having plenty of rain to make crops grow. Potatoes, \$1 a peck; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 12c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

A Glance at the Markets

Farm prices average higher now than in the spring, mainly because of sharp gains in cotton, grain, feeds and potatoes. In early June some lines lost a little of the advance. Butter and cheese held their place in the market and several lines of fruits and vegetables are selling higher than a year ago. Eggs act as if starting to go up.

Grain markets have been varying according to crop news for some weeks past. Floods, cold weather and local drouths pushed up the prices sharply in May but the early June news was rather more favorable and the market has been sagging back a little. Higher prices brought some increase in market supply. Corn reached high point of the season the first week of June, then fell off somewhat. Winter wheat is expected to be 50 to 75 million bushels less this season, according to trade estimates. Foreign markets continue active. The oat crop is doing well. Prospect of a somewhat larger rye crop weakened prices slightly. The hay crop promises satisfactory outcome in most parts of the East and Middle West. The hay markets continue dull and without interest. Choice timothy sells around \$25 in Eastern markets.

Corn feeds, including gluten and hominy feed, seem scarce in the market. Linseed meal advanced slightly as the result of light supplies and more active demand. The general tone of the feed market has been firm with slightly upward tendency. Buyers in some sections were still taking small quantities of feed for immediate use but the demand generally has slackened because of good pasturage.

The hog market continues the weak feature of the livestock situation, although trade opinion indicates that the bottom of the decline probably had been reached. Sharp advances, however, were not expected and prices may sag temporarily. The higher price of corn and feed has resulted in sending some cattle to market earlier than would have been done otherwise, but the average of cattle prices has not changed much. Moderate receipts of fat lambs and yearlings have tended to higher prices for that class of stock in Western markets. Supplies of native lambs are somewhat larger than expected while the far western supply dwindled rapidly.

Butter production has been increasing, as usual in early summer, but much of the surplus has gone into cold storage. Supplies tend to accumulate but at last account the price in leading markets was holding rather well at the recent levels considerably above 40 cents for best grades. Receipts of cheese also are increasing but the beginning of the storage season helped to steady the situation. Prices held about where they have been for several weeks past.

Egg markets seem to have turned the corner, with a slightly rising tendency following a let-up in the receipts and slackening of the movement into cold storage. Poultry markets also show a better tone, although supplies are liberal.

A let-up in potato shipments, old and new, brought a sharp rise of about \$1.50 per 100 pounds for new potatoes and 75 cents for old stock the first part of June. The higher prices brought increased shipments, especially in Western markets, and prices became irregular. This sensational closing of the old potato season stirred up growers in Northern producing sections and may tend to increase late acreage. Prices at times considerably exceeded \$5 per 100 pounds in city markets and some lines of new potatoes went as high as \$12 a barrel in certain markets. Earliness of South-eastern shipping sections and lateness in the Middle West caused something of a gap in the early summer supply but mid-western sections are becoming more active.

Tomato shipments from Mississippi and other early sections have been active with total movement exceeding 2,000 cars a week at the height. Midsummer supply is expected to be more moderate because of limited acreage.

Increased plantings of cantaloupes in Arizona and Maryland are nearly offset by decreases in Arkansas and other summer-shipping sections. Prices have ranged about \$1 a standard crate above last season's June level.

The watermelon crop is considerably lighter this year, but supply is ample considering the effect of cool weather on the demand.

Strawberry production seems to be about one-third greater than last season. Prices tended to advance after the height of shipment had passed in early June.



THE VERY CROP YOU ARE PUTTING IN WILL NEED PROTECTION!

YOUR summer's work will mean not only an investment of money, but many hours out of every day. Early and late you will work to make your harvest a generous and profitable one.

PROTECT the results of your labor with COLORADO FENCE, so that nothing can injure your crops from the ground. COLORADO FENCE insures maximum protection at low cost and lasts thruout the years.

COLORADO FENCE is made from Copper-Bearing Steel heavily galvanized to further resist rust, wear and weather. It IS better. Yet it costs you no more.

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"A WESTERN INDUSTRY"
AMARILLO EL PASO FORT WORTH SIOUX CITY GRAND ISLAND DENVER SALT LAKE CITY LOS ANGELES SAN FRANCISCO SALINA KANSAS CITY WICHITA PORTLAND OKLAHOMA CITY

When you see

a Dempster Windmill running right along in a breeze which is too slow to move the ordinary mill, you may wonder why. Here's the reason! The Dempster is the only windmill having all of the Three Great Easy Running Features—1. Machine Cut Gears. 2. Timken Bearings. 3. Oil it but once a year.

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To advertise our business, make new friends and introduce our new bargain catalogue of eight watches, we will send this elegant watch by mail post paid for ONLY \$1.35 (and delivery guaranteed). Durable, perfect case, stem wind and stem set, newest style decorated dial, a perfect timekeeper and fully guaranteed for 5 years. Send this advertisement to us with \$1.35 and watch will be sent at once by mail post paid, or send \$3.00 and we will send two watches. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Address: CHICAGO WATCH AND DIAMOND CO. 4737 Broadway, Chicago, Ill.

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\$20 for your old Separator

Trade in your old machine on an improved Sharples Tubular. Why worry along with an old separator that is losing cream when this improved Sharples will give you heavy, uniform cream and as clean a skim as ever accomplished? New positive jet, leak-proof feed. All the best features of the old Tubular with many new improvements. Before you repair or buy, investigate our liberal trade-in offer and new low prices. Write today. THE SHARPLES SEPARATOR CO. Dept. H West Chester, Pa.



"Brother's Keeper"

Relief for Radio Fans

A complete re-allocation of wave and power assignments for broadcasting stations in and around New York and Chicago was announced recently by the Federal Radio Commission. The stations began operation under the new plan June 1, and the commission will consider complaints only after a trial of its plan for recasting the radio machinery has actually been tried out.

Where two or more stations have been placed on a single kilocycle rating, they will be expected to divide time with each other. The commission has left the time division to be worked out by the station operators.

If woman spends 40 million dollars a year for beauty aids, as reported, we guess her face is somebody else's fortune.

Henry Ford is lenient toward the Soviet theory, says his editor. Probably because it's a flyver.



Haytime Help

ON the days that you expect to cut and store away your hay crop it may be threatening to rain so that you will have to work at top speed to save your crop. You cannot afford to take a chance on equipment that will not "stand the gaff" and strain of high speed work, and neither can you afford to be without the mechanical helps that are so necessary to make hay efficiently. You want the strongest possible rope, husky and smoothly running blocks and pulleys, free working and dependable hay carriers, plenty of forks, extra harness parts and such things.

Do it Now!

It will pay you to go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and get the things you need in advance so that when the right day comes everything will be in readiness. You will get the most modern equipment of thoroughly dependable quality, priced right at one of these "tag" stores.

Suggestion:

A couple hundred extra feet of rope are always useful around the farm. Get some for hay time use. You will also find it mighty handy to have a dozen times a year for towing, tying or hoisting.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men

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

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

Any discussions about prohibition out your way? Dear old Eighteenth Amendment, how we do love her. Only some do not love her as much as others. But when you get to talking don't let 'em scare you. A wise man once remarked that it is better not to know so much than to know so many things that aren't so. Lots of folks know so many things about prohibition that aren't so. For instance:

We are informed that the Eighteenth Amendment was put over in a hurry, and the country was not ready for it. But when the Eighteenth Amendment became a part of the Constitution, 33 states already were dry. Eighty per cent of all counties were under state prohibition or local option. Three-fourths of the states had known for years what prohibition was before it became nation-wide. Remember, too, that it goes back a long way. Maine had a state-wide law away back in 1851; Kansas followed in 1880; North Dakota nine years later, and in 1907 Georgia decided to be sober. In 1918, out of the 3,030 counties in the United States, 2,392 were dry, only 638 remaining wet. Our people knew what prohibition was, long before Andrew Volstead got a whack at them.

Then don't get flabbergasted when they tell you that really the thing is not the sentiment of the people at large—that it was done by a ring of fanatics, et cetera. None of the other amendments have the vote behind it that the Eighteenth has. Forty six out of 48 states voted for it. It only requires 36 states to ratify an amendment, but prohibition has 10 to spare. Eighty-six per cent of the total votes in the state senates were for it, and 80 per cent of the votes in the houses of representatives. It was carried out legally, it was carried out gradually, and there was a lot of enthusiasm about it, too. If now it is thought desirable to repeal the prohibitory law, the way is simple. Just do what was done to get it established. Get Congress to submit it to the states, and then get the ratification of 36 states for repeal, and the thing is done. If you are going to repeal it, repeal it right. The way is open. It's as simple as a twist of the wrist, if you can do it. But you can't. The people of the United States do not want it repealed.

The method chosen by the wets is to laugh it out of court; to make jokes about prohibition on the stage, in the funny papers, in the comic strips, in speeches and songs; to make it ridiculous, so that it won't be enforced. Thus they hope to deliberately, altho cunningly, flout the Constitution of the Nation. But if one can float one law, why not others? If a man has not enough respect for the fundamental National Constitution to abide by it, in one respect, would he obey it in other respects? Is it any wonder that boys of 18 are holding people up, robbing banks, looting houses, when the older and wealthier members of society are doing as they please? Which is worse? The one class pleases to violate one set of laws, the other class violates another set.

Then, we are told by these sapient citizens that the prohibitory amendment was put over by groups of Puritan fanatics, who rushed it thru. No. The church and the Anti-Saloon League were, of course, active, and had been for years. But had prohibition not been taken up by all branches of business and industry, it would not have become a law in a thousand years. Big business became interested, the rail-

road corporations, life insurance companies, economists, scientific investigators, public health officials, social workers of all sorts. The agitation for a national prohibitory amendment became the desire of an overwhelming majority of the American people.

Others say that the law was passed because thousands of youth were in France, and thus could not speak or vote against it. But the Congress which submitted the law for ratification was elected in 1918, before we entered the war. And to say that all the young men in the army and navy were wets is a deliberate misstatement of facts. Thousands of them were as dry as their fathers at home, and many more were made dry by their experiences in the war.

What of the law today? Well, we know what has taken place since the war. We read how desperate are conditions abroad, and how prosperous we have been in the United States. That the European distress is partly due to their enormous drink bill, and that our prosperity is in part due to prohibition, there can be no doubt. When you recollect that for every pound spent on state education in England, three and a half pounds are poured down people's throats in the form of liquor, you begin to realize the difference between national prohibition and the licensed liquor traffic. We complain because European countries do not pay their war debts, but we forget that England's drink bill is equal to the interest on all her national debts.

Irving Fisher, one of our greatest economists, states that prohibition saves the people of the United States at least 6 billion dollars a year, and probably much more than that. Do we want liquors of any kind, light or heavy, sold freely, when there is an automobile for every five people? Not yet! Hold tight. Hang on. The law will be better enforced, as people see its value.

Lesson for June 19th—Peter Teaches Good Citizenship (Temperance Lesson) I Peter 2:11 to 17; and 4:1 to 5. Golden Text, Romans 13:10.

Wicket Gates

BY MARTHA HASKELL CLARK

Little wicket gates that lead to paths of Long Ago,
Dusty lies the traveled road 'neath our weary feet,
Soft across your archways falls the cherry-blossom snow,
Close about your lattice clings the lilac fragrance sweet.

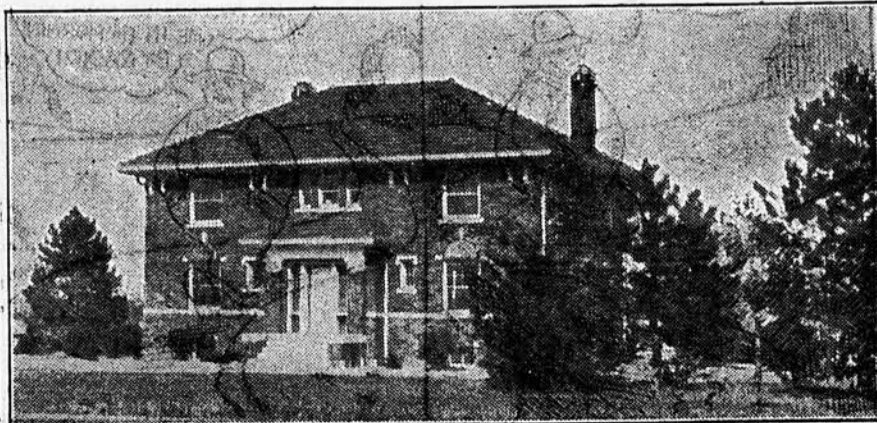
Gray and moonlight-dappled road stretching slim and still,
Sunny meadow far and green 'neath a birch-blown hill;
Dawn-flush on a world of snow, bough-framed evening star—
Sudden by the roadway stands a wicket gate ajar.

Little wicket gates that lead to unforgotten spring,
Long would be the traveled road, gray and lone in truth,
Were it not that now and then, thru our wandering,
You may lead our footsteps back to light-heart love and youth.

Voices echoed in the street, robins at the pane,
Lake-waves lapping on the shore, lullaby's refrain;
Boyhood's fluting whistle-note, lovers' whispered speech—
Lo, some little wicket gate has swung aside for each.

Little, rose-hung wicket gates that lead across the years,
See, the roadway's dust lies thick upon each lintel-stone!
Some we meet with tender smiles, some with wistful tears,
Every arch is blossomed sweet with heart-dreams overgrown.

Little, haunting sights and sounds amid the day astart,
How they lead the lagging feet to dearer worlds apart!
Fragrant worlds of lilac-bloom and cherry-blossom snow,
Thru little wicket gates that lead to paths of Long Ago.



The New Home at the Hays Experiment Station Occupied by Superintendent L. C. Aicher. Cash Received for Crops Grown on the Station Paid for It, According to Aicher

Struck by LIGHTNING Badly Burned

Received \$252 Accident Insurance

FLASH! C-R-A-S-H! Barn struck by lightning. Set on fire. Inside was Fredrich Clasing, Ashland, Ill. Shocked unconscious, severely burned, dragged from blaze just before roof fell in.

UNPREVENTABLE! Most accidents are. Every moment YOU are taking a chance of some injury. Farm work is hazardous. 1 farmer in 8 is injured every year. Will YOUR accident turn out as fortunately as Clasing's? His Woodmen Accident policy saved him \$252. What about YOU?

For only 2 1/2¢ a day, the Woodmen Accident policy protects up to \$1000. Why risk the cost of a serious injury when 66¢ a month insures you? In 35 years it has saved thousands of policy holders over \$5,000,000.

AGENTS
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Get all the facts about this great policy that pays generously every day you are laid up. See what policy holders say. Learn all the details. Send TODAY. Don't put it off. Delay might be costly. Sign the coupon—clip—and mail—NOW!

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Please send me details of your accident insurance policies. (Age limits, 16 to 60.)

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THE NEW "HEAVY DUTY" MIDWEST GRAIN BIN

Rigid All-Steel Construction!



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

Hold Your Grain for Highest Market

The MIDWEST "Heavy Duty" enables you to store grain and hold for peak prices. Actually improves quality of grain. Pocket this extra profit. We pay freight.

FREE Send name today for descriptive literature, complete details and low price of this modern MIDWEST bin.

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

PLAYFORD CONCRETE SILOS STAVE

and Blizzard Ensilage Cutters

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



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

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

TABLE OF RATES

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	25	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

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

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

PAINT

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

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FILLING STATION FOR SALE. Possession at once. \$1,100.00, terms balance. Bargain, see it. Box 195, Collyer, Kan.

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

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

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

FOR SALE: 20-40 RUMELY OIL PULL, 32 inch Rumely steel separator. Dyck Bros., Moundridge, Kan.

FOR SALE: AVERY HEADER THRESHER with Kafir corn header, in A1 condition. Richard Johnson, White City, Kan.

20-40 RUMELY TRACTOR, GOOD SHAPE \$450.00. 22 Advance steam good shape \$100. Virgil Hanna, Jetmore, Kan.

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

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FOR SALE: USED MACHINERY; DIF-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.

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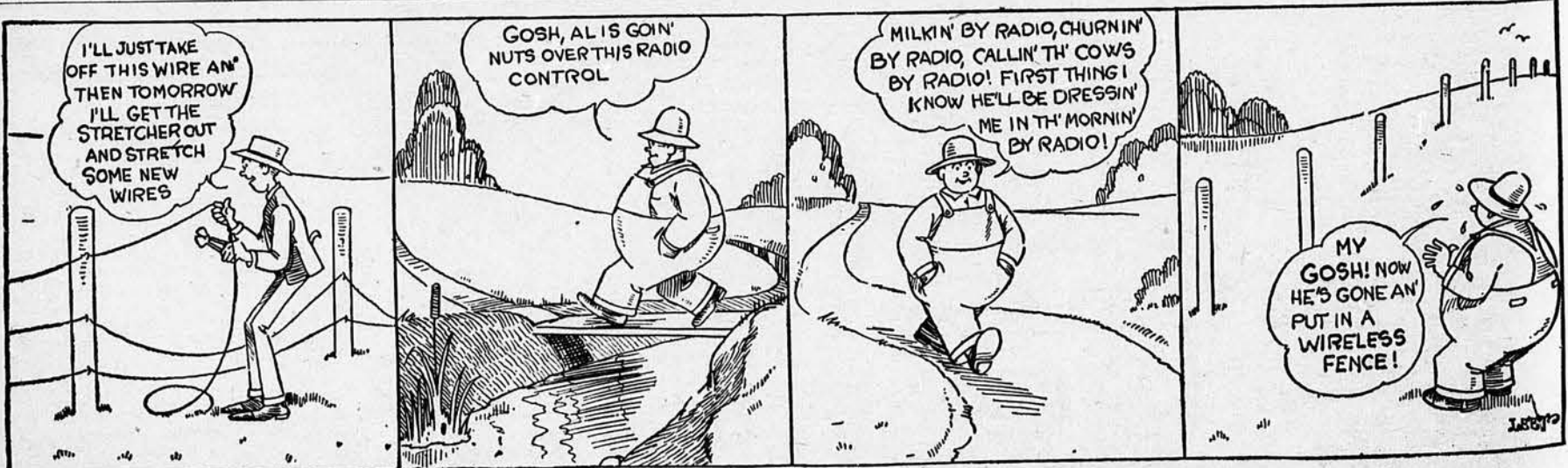
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May Reduce Speculation

There is a big problem to be solved in the marketing of wheat, according to J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture, due to the change in methods of harvesting. He points out that where wheat harvest formerly took weeks and months, it now is a matter of days.

"The nearly 9,000 combines in operation in the wheat fields of Kansas last year created a situation without precedent in the whole history of agriculture," he said, and the practical certainty that the number of these machines will be greatly increased for the present harvest serves to intensify that situation.

"From the slow process of cutting, binding, shocking, stacking and threshing the grain, which at times occupied a period of several months and resulted in a gradual marketing of the grain, the use of the combine has revolutionized the situation so that grain in the field today is in the channels of commerce tomorrow and the question of storage becomes a dominant one.

"Aside from the difficulty of moving Kansas' enormous wheat crop over the railroads within a relatively few days, as required thru the use of the combine, there is the very decided disadvantage to the farmer of a flood in the market and a consequent depression in price when all the wheat goes to market at once.

"The situation demands a change in methods of handling wheat. Whether this change will come thru the building of more storage bins on the farms or whether the millers will increase their storage capacity remains to be seen, but one or both of these conditions seems sure to be brought about.

"It is urged that if the farmers had ample storage room they would be in a position to market their wheat in an orderly manner and thus in some measure to influence the price. On the other hand it is argued that, with sufficient storage room, the millers could buy and store the year's supply of wheat and then distribute their products against the demands of the consumer.

"Those who favor the idea of storage at the mills put forth the claim that such a course would enable the millers to have a greater control over the raw material and thus largely remove the speculative element and create a greater stability in prices. Far sighted millers are accepting this view and are adding to their storage capacity, particularly where they are distant from the large terminal markets, and their example will doubtless be followed by others.

"There can be no doubt that the combine already has worked a radical change in marketing conditions in the Wheat Belt and the prospective doubling up of the number of these machines will greatly intensify it. Increased storage capacity on the farm or at the mill, or both, seems the only way out and this way would seem to promise economy in several directions, particularly in enabling the farmer to hold his wheat for a suitable price and the miller to control his supply of raw material, and both of these in reducing the element of speculation, in decreasing the trading in 'futures' and in the stabilizing of prices."

Birds in the Orchard

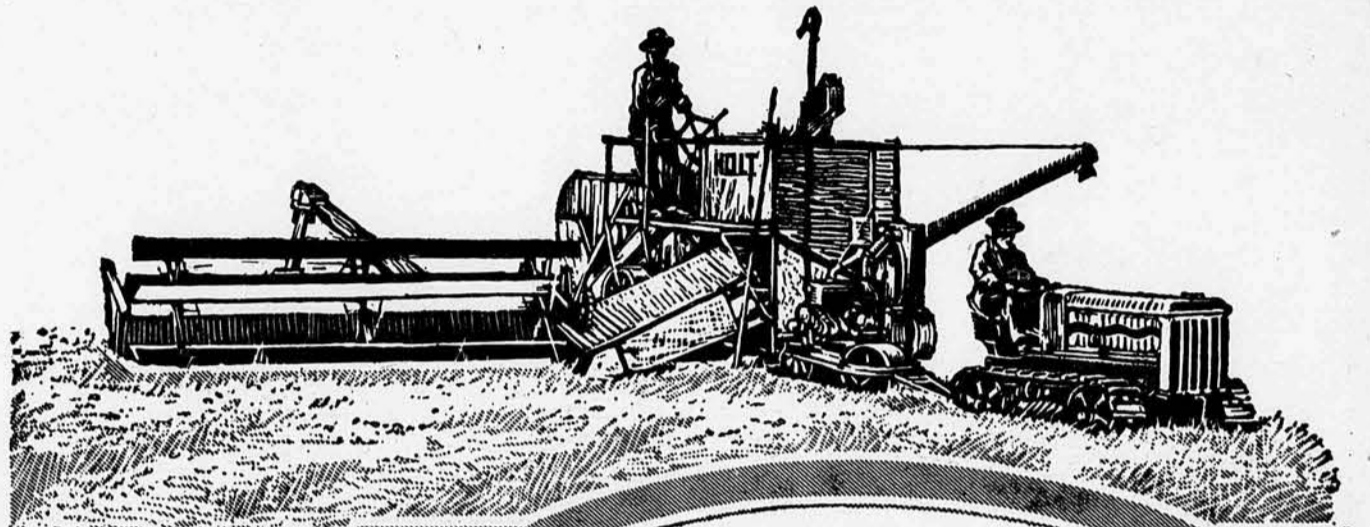
BY LEE HANKS

Every farmer knows the advantage that lies in cultivating the friendship of the birds. For this reason let your orchard be a bird sanctuary. Robins and doves seem particularly fond of building in fruit trees, and robins, especially, seem to have a desire to locate their nests near the house. Nearly every one of our apple trees close to the house contains one or more bird nests. Their worst enemies are cats, but a cat may be kept out of the tree by wrapping the trunk with a strip of fly paper, or painting a strip with oil or axle grease.

Thousands of doctors are said to be idle in Russia. Still, we trust that nobody will be so misled by this as to give up apples for Bolshevism.

"Curtsy to get slender," a health expert advises women, which seems to be the hygienic version of she stoops to conquer.

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