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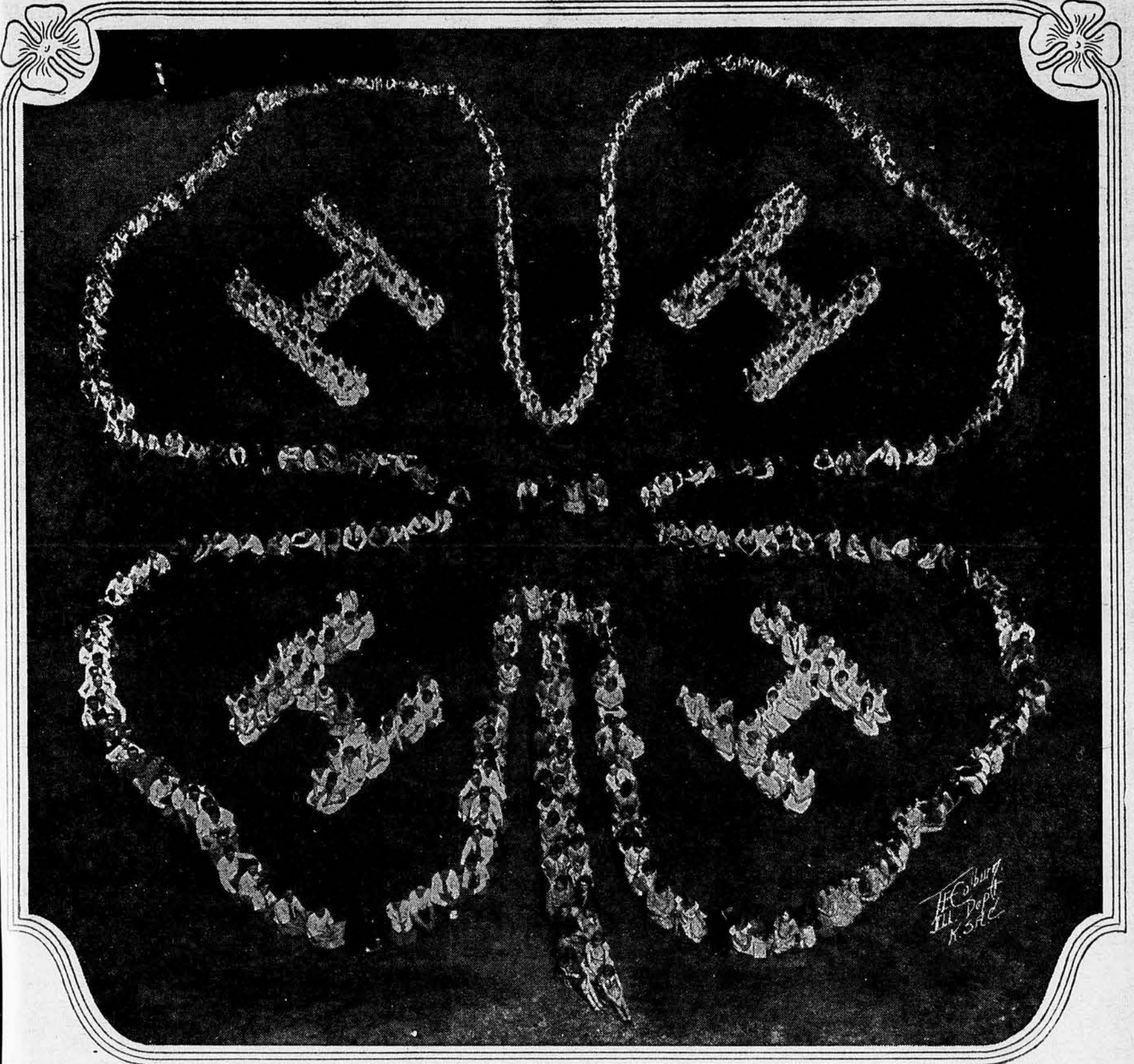
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

July 2, 1927

Number 27



H. C. Burg
Ill. Dept.
K.S.A.C.

*The Fifth Annual Round-up of the 4-H Clubs
of Kansas, June, 1927 at Manhattan*

A Solid Base

The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) is a business organized on a colossal scale, but its methods of operation are as simple, the foundation upon which it is built is as solid as a "one man" business in which the owner knows personally every worker and every customer.

The principles of successful business do not alter with the years or vary with differences in size. They are the same always for all organizations, large or small.

Fair-dealing — honesty of purpose — sincerity in word and deed—form the solid base of principles upon which all successful business must be built.

The public insists that this shall be true. The public is made up of a great mass of men and women who are quick to detect fraud and deceit. A few people may be fooled—but never the great mass of people who make or break a business.

For it is the public that decides the success of any business. People cannot be forced to buy things against their will. They buy the products of that organization which they know they can depend upon to give them the highest quality at the lowest possible price. They insist on fair dealing, honesty, sincerity.

The ever-increasing demand of the people of the Middle West for Standard Oil Company (Indiana) products—which has made necessary its steady growth—has shown their appreciation of these principles.

The people of the Middle West have learned that they can depend on the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). They know that its products are reliable—always the same. They know that they will meet fairness and honesty in any dealings they may have with the Company.

The very name of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) has stood for faithful service and fidelity to right principles for so many years that when the Company introduces a new product to the public, thousands of people are instantly ready to try it, confident that it will maintain the reputation of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana).

Such a reputation for integrity is built up in only one way, whether the smallest store in the smallest village, or a large organization like the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) serving ten states is concerned—by the simple system of fair dealing, honesty of purpose, sincerity in word and deed.

In the smallest store in the smallest village one man practices these principles, whereas in the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) shareholders, directors, employes practice them unfailingly—generation after generation. Men come and go, but the name of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) and the principles for which it stands endure.



Standard Oil Company

(Indiana)

General Office: Standard Oil Building
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KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

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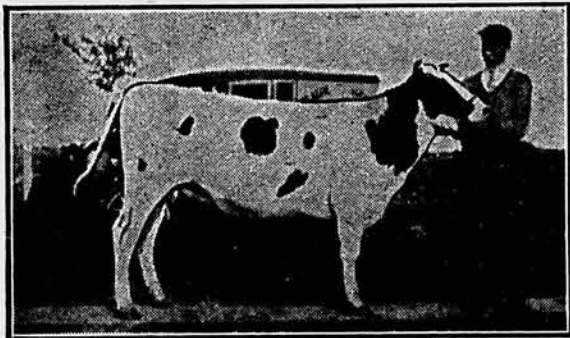
Number 27

Where Kraemer's Best Profit Comes In

ECONOMICAL production depends to a considerable extent on the source of the feed supply, if Albert Kraemer, Marshall county, has the proposition figured correctly. And why shouldn't he know? In the 12 years he has been working with Holsteins he has had a good opportunity to discover some of the profit returning factors in the dairy business.

"If I figure 45 tons of alfalfa hay at \$20 to \$22 a ton and 2,000 bushels of corn at 90 cents to \$1 and charge this up to my dairy operations, the profit side of the ledger wouldn't show up very well," he said. "We will feed that much, and perhaps more hay. That is what would happen if I had to buy all the feed. But the point is this, we produce this feed on the land we are farming, and there is where the best part of the profit comes in. Counting over a period of years where we produce our feed, we probably can figure one-third of our dairy income as clear profit. The pasture season helps a lot. Then we realize a larger profit than at any other time of the year."

Kraemer's idea at the outset was to build up a herd of breeding stock. He was going to sell cream and utilize the skim milk for hogs and chickens. But a sick man changed his line of action so far as marketing the milk is concerned. He kept after Kraemer to deliver milk to him regularly, and eventually he won his point. It wasn't long before



Here is Graydon With the 2-Year-Old Heifer That Won Senior and Grand Champion Honors For Him at the Fair

Kraemer was stopping regularly at other houses in the neighborhood. Expansion continued, until at the present time 260 to 280 quarts of milk are delivered daily. But it merely was a change of market. Kraemer is in for the best quality dairy animals he can have.

"I believe in purebreds," he said. "They are the farmer's cow. And I think any man is losing money who doesn't take advantage of the help of purebred sires. That is one thing that is helping me. I wouldn't hesitate either to pay a good price for an animal that has quality. It is money well invested and will be returned many times over. Once I paid \$105 for a heifer calf that was only 24 hours old."

No matter what business you are in or how small that business, it pays to put out the very highest grade product. That is the theory Kraemer works

By Raymond H. Gilkeson



Loading the Truck at Mill Meadow Dairy Farm Preparatory to Going on the Route. The Present Output is 260 to 280 Quarts Daily

on. "My dairy operations are on a small scale," he said, "but I'm trying to put out the cleanest milk possible. If we can handle it in a small way we will feel justified in enlarging." And if the route gets too big Kraemer can change back to his original plans to cut labor. "There is more money in selling whole milk," he assured, "but we are tied down early and late every day."

But it seems that the work has been handled rather efficiently at Kraemers'. Every member of the family has had his particular duties. Graydon, for example, had a dairy project in high school vocational agriculture, and his big job was handling the dairy ration. Of course, this was under the supervision of his father. Graydon, by the way, took senior and grand champion honors at the county fair with his 2-year-old heifer one year. Fenton, another son, has been keeping the barn in condition and acting in the capacity of office stenographer for the dairy.

It has been up to Everett to take care of the route, and Neta has charge of the regular household duties. This has made it possible for Mr. Kraemer to handle the records, make collection and strain and bottle the milk. Mrs. Kraemer, of course, helps here.

The boys have been doing the milking, and as soon as the cow is finished her milk is hurried to the dairy house, cooled, strained, aerated and turned into the bottle filler, where it again is strained thru a cotton batting and a triple screen before being sealed in bottles for delivery. A truck speeds up the work of getting the milk to the many customers.

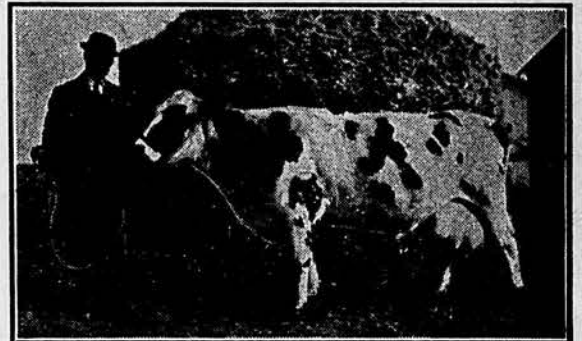
Kraemer wanted to know what his cows were doing so he bought a Babcock testing outfit. This was in the absence of a testing association in his county. "Where farmers in any community milk to any extent, they should support a testing association," he said. "It will mean money in their pockets."

"All of our records are private," Kraemer explained, "but they are accurate enough to tell us which animals are profitable. If a cow doesn't test right she is sold over the scales—not as a milker to someone else. I've kept my best heifers right along, and have added some I thought would

improve my herd. I have 35 head, calves and all. "One cow I have, Sunflower Bethel Johanna, No. 426911, has made pretty good records for us. I bought her when she was 4 months old for \$200. First of all, she has brought me eight heifer calves in the 10 years I have had her. And she produced 2,080 pounds of milk in 30 days as a 6-year-old. This is equivalent to 85.8 pounds of butter. Her first daughter has a record of 2,186.3 pounds of milk and 90.19 pounds of butter in 30 days, and the other daughters are doing equally as well. One of the best cows I had when I first started produced 1,800 pounds of milk in 30 days. A good sire has built up my herd.

"Alfalfa is our mainstay for the cows. We sow 5 to 8 acres each year, so we always will have about 30 acres available. We let it grow as long as it is a good stand. I expect to use silage to some extent in the future. In that form it is possible to store more feed with better quality than any other way. A silo is a wonderful addition to feeding operations."

Kraemer puts in considerable time studying the dairy business. He has delved into every phase of it, from the composition of milk to type of animals. Dietetic literature and bulletins from various sources have helped, as well as the radio which the boys assembled. He has gained some ideas about good dairy animals from show circuits, judges' de-



Albert Kraemer, Marshall County, With One of His Faithful Producers. He Believes in Purebreds, Proper Feeding and Good Treatment

isions and by talking to leading dairymen. It is important to make a thoro study of the business, Kraemer believes.

"But the first requisite in the dairy business," he said, "is to like the work and the cows. Then you can apply yourself in an intelligent way and you will treat the animals well. Cows won't stand ill treatment." Kraemer's herd has been under state and federal supervision for tuberculosis for five years, and he never has had a reactor. He has just started the foundation for a new dairy barn which will add efficiency to his work. If there is no testing association in the county during the ensuing year, he is going to take up official testing himself. Under Kraemer's efficient management, Mill Meadow dairy herd is working toward more profit.

The Outlook for New Wheat Prices

By R. M. Green

PROSPECTS are now good for higher wheat prices than those of last year. The price of top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City the first month of the new crop year, namely, July, has been higher or lower than in the previous July according as the cash price in May reached a higher or lower level than was reached in the previous July. This sequence of events in the Kansas City cash wheat market has obtained every year during the last 34 except three.

During the last 34 years the cash price of top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City has been higher in May than in the previous July 18 times. Once the best prices during the two months were the same, and 15 years out of the 34 the May price failed to reach the level reached in the previous July. In all but one of the 18 years the best cash price in July was higher than in the previous July. In all but two of the 15 years the best cash price in July was lower than in the previous July.

This year the cash price for top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City reached a level about 12 cents a bushel higher than the best price of last July. With the price in May reaching a level so much above that of last July there is good reason to expect higher prices this July than last, unless there are special weakening influences prevailing this summer.

The acreage of winter wheat in the principal producing countries of the Northern Hemisphere is about 2 per cent larger than a year ago. Yields in the United States, however, do not promise to be so good as last year. While crops in European countries are generally more promising than a year ago, they have suffered to some extent from unseasonably cool and wet weather in many sections. It is yet too early to predict much as to yields, but acreage figures and weather conditions do not suggest a winter wheat crop any larger if as large as that of last year.

Spring wheat sowing in both the United States and Canada was later than usual. This subjects considerable acreage in both countries to frost on the one hand if cool, wet weather continues or to drouth on the other, should the weather turn dry in July and August.

All that is known of Argentine and Australian sowings for harvest next December and January is that there has been some delay in the former country because of dry weather at seeding time.

The trend of prices in June, rate of movement of new crop winter wheat, reports of condition of spring wheat, and domestic mill buying are large

influences that usually are at work all during July.

Only nine years in 34 has the top price of No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City been higher in June than in May. Only one of these nine years has shown a further price advance in July. Consequently, while the cash price in July has advanced above the best June price nine times in 34 years, all but one of the July advances was preceded by a June decline. The one exceptional year was for the 1924 crop, when both June and July showed price advances. Strong foreign demand existed that year. This year European demands promise to be less than last year.

In some of the southwestern territory in the United States where the combine-harvester is used most extensively, the wheat crop is lighter than a year ago. This area of lighter crops, being largely in the southern part of the winter wheat belt, is the section from which early movement of wheat is to be expected. Early movement of winter wheat this year, therefore, is likely to be much lighter than a year ago. This should put July under less pressure from market receipts.

With an abundant supply of moisture to start with, spring wheat prospects are likely to be reported more favorable for a time at least. Late sowing made prospects for spring wheat so bad early in

(Continued on Page 18)

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PROBABLY as good a definition of leisure for the farm wife as can be thought of is that given by one of them. "Leisure," she said, "so far as a farmer's wife is concerned is the time she has in which she can do some other kind of work."

"Where were you boys when I called you to help me an hour ago?" asked a Kansas farmer at the supper table.

"I was in the barn settin' a hen," said one.

"And I was in the loft settin' a saw," answered another.

"I was in grandma's room settin' the clock," came from the third.

"I was up in the pantry settin' a trap," said the fourth.

"You're a fine set," remarked the farmer. "And where were you?" he asked, turning to the youngest.

"I was on the doorstep settin' still," was the reply.

"I don't know what in the world I will do with that youngest boy of mine," said the farmer afterward. "He is too lazy to be a farmer and too truthful to be a politician."

Very often I have heard it said that if those who have large incomes would divide with those who have small or maybe insufficient incomes on which to live with comfort, the whole people would be much better off. The federal income tax returns for 1924 showed that if all the persons in the United States whose tax returns showed incomes of more than \$5,000 a year from wages and salaries had divided their incomes in excess of \$5,000 among all the persons whose salaries were less than \$5,000 the increase in each of the latter incomes would have been only about \$22 a year, or 40 cents a week.

The Outlook says it has received a letter from a farmer in Hohokus, N. J., in which he claims to have furnished the ham sandwiches which Charles Lindbergh ate on his way to Paris. The farmer says that his home has become a shrine and that people are arriving from far and wide in droves and whittling away his front fence and apple trees for souvenirs. He believes that his notoriety may bring him a lucrative motion-picture contract.

Six Weeks Was Enough

THE following story, written by H. E. Hanson of Independence, is a somewhat fanciful sketch, but it hits close to a good many facts, and as there is humor in it I give it room.

"I was the only child of a prosperous business man. My mother was a leader in society in our town. We had a fine home; help in the house; and a man to take care of the lawn. My mother had a fine sedan, and my father a fine sport roadster. Besides being a business man he played the board of trade occasionally; belonged to the country club; was an expert golfer; was a member of the Chamber of Commerce and several other societies and clubs in our town.

"During my last six months at college I got to reading about agriculture and diversified farming. I gathered the impression that in growing crops the sun and rain performed about 85 per cent of the work and horse, gas and man-power the other 15 per cent, so that there was really not much labor necessary in running a farm. So I determined to be a farmer.

"About two weeks before the close of the college year I hired out to work on a farm for \$30 a month and \$2.50 a day during harvest. My father and mother attended the Commencement and saw me get my diploma. On the way home my father said to me: 'Harvey, you have graduated with honors, and now you are ready to go into business with me.' I said, 'Dad, I have become interested in agriculture. I have hired out to a farmer for \$30 a month.' I thought father and mother would faint. Mother had to get her smelling salts. My father said: 'Harvey, what do you mean? After all your education and all the great things we have hoped from our only son. These farmers are a lazy bunch. They stand around on the streets howling their heads off, asking for Government help. If they would go to work as we business men do and quit howling like a coon hound they would make something. Why don't they stay out where they belong instead of running to town with their Fords and buying gasoline?"

"Mother was badly excited, too; she said, 'I suppose the next thing you will be marrying some country girl. Why, Harve, the idea, after all your education you go and mix in with these uneducated people. Why, Harve, they have not got good manners.' I said, 'Well, mother, I want to learn about farming. I want Dad to stake me to a farm.' Dad said, 'Ha, ha, ha.' I continued: 'You and dad kick about the farmers coming to town. I notice that both of you like to drive to the country. You fill the car with your friends and drive all day thru the country; now you kick because the farmers

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

come to town in their Fords. Why, the sun and rain furnish 85 per cent of the power to produce a crop; that only leaves 15 per cent for the farmer to do, and gives him considerable time to spend in town."

"Well, next week after the close of the college year I went out to a farm 8 miles from our town. The farm house had eight rooms. It needed paint and repairs badly; I noticed that 95 per cent of the farm houses needed paint and repairs. Mr. C, the farmer, was cultivating corn; his wife and two children were working in the garden. Mr. C was a diversified farmer; he had considerable wheat, 40 acres of oats, 25 acres of corn, 20 acres for roughage for cattle, six head of sows, about 500 chickens, 10 milk cows, four mules, four work horses and a Fordson tractor; about 40 acres of hay land and 100 acres of rough land used for pasture; a 320-acre



farm. We rose at 4:50 in the morning; from then till 6:30 A. M. we put in getting the horses ready for work, milking the cows, feeding the hogs; breakfast at 6:30 and dinner at 12. We quit for supper at 6 p. m. We bathed in a tub with gas light, and there was no water works.

"I asked Mr. C why he did not put in water works. He said he and the missus wanted water works and electric lights and a radio, but during the war they got in debt; the banks just lent them money for fun, and after the war followed several bad years, and now it kept them humping to keep the sheriff and mortgage men away from the door. He said that Mary, the oldest girl, had a school, and would soon be making her own way and that would help some, and Fred, the second son, would be thru high school next year. 'Are you going to send him to college?' I asked. 'I want to,' he said, 'but things will have to change or I can't afford it.'

"We went to church on Sunday; the Ford quit when about half way home, and I had to hoof it to the nearest farm house and get a team of mules to haul us home. If I ever go on a farm again I will not go to church in town.

"I took a load of corn to the mill to exchange for shorts for Mr. C. The miller paid Kansas City prices for the corn, less freight, commission and a few other things and charged Mr. C for the shorts, Kansas City prices plus freight, commission and other extras. I told my employer that this looked like robbery to me. 'Well,' he said, 'the miller says that this is business; he must charge me this much to make a profit. His dollar is worth more than mine; mine is only worth about 80 cents; his is worth 100 cents. He sells at retail and buys at wholesale; the farmer buys at retail and sells at wholesale.'

"I got one right easy job while I worked on that farm, doing road work for the township; I drove a

team, and held the horses back so you had to set a stake when they passed to see when they moved. The road boss and I went 2 miles to get a 16-inch gutter pipe; when we got back the boss concluded that he needed an 18-inch pipe instead of a 16-inch pipe. By the time we got back with that it was time to quit. The rest of the road gang rested while we went for the pipe. There was an accident on the farm while I was there; one of Mr. C's horses was kicked by another horse; this cut a bad gash on its flank; the veterinarian came out and took 12 or 15 stitches in it and charged Mr. C \$5; and then left some medicine to wash the wound. A few days after that one of C's boys got sick. Mr. C sent for a doctor. He was there about 20 minutes, charged \$8, a dollar a mile, and \$1.50 for medicine; if I ever go back to the farm and any of my family get sick I will send for a veterinarian.

"Then came wheat harvest. Gee, but the sun did beat down! If that heat could have been utilized it would have furnished more than 85 per cent of the necessary power, but it wasn't harnessed. I melted down a couple of inches. When we quit about 8 o'clock that evening I told Mr. C I could not stand farm work; diversified farming might be all right but the nights were too short. He told me I would be all right in a couple of days, but I said, 'No, I am going to quit. I do not want to learn how to farm. Are you going to make farmers out of your boys?' 'Not if I can get them thru school,' he said. 'The girl will begin teaching this fall; she will not have to work as hard as her mother does.'

"I had not drawn a cent of my wages. I asked Mr. C if he could pay me my salary. He said, 'Boy, you will have to wait till I get my wheat threshed and sold.' I said, 'Can't you get it at the bank?' 'No, the bank will not let me have any more money. It has a chattel mortgage on my wheat already.' 'I will ask dad for a little money,' I said. 'I have learned quite a good deal since I have been here. I have had some experience that I never could have gotten any other way. You have treated me fine, and if I never see you again, put Fred thru college.' Fred took me to town that night, and now I am working for Dad from 8 to 12 and 1 to 5.

"Along toward Christmas I received a letter which read as follows: 'I am giving a pie supper on the 20th. Will have a plantation dance as part of the program. I want someone to play the banjo; can you come out? Mary C.' I went and had the time of my life. I fell in love with that country girl. Say, she was a wonder with children. We were married in May. My mother took back all she ever said about country folks; she thinks Mary is the only, only girl, and as for Dad, you never hear him say now that the farmer is a lazy howler. Dad and mother go out every week to see Mr. and Mrs. C. But no more diversified farming for me."

Bill Wilkins' Hail Storm

I SEE by the papers, James," remarked Bill Wilkins, "that President Coolidge come near bein' caught in a hail storm up there in Dakota when he wuz hastenin' toward his summer home. The account said that it took fast drivin' fur the President's car to outrun the storm. That reminds me uv an experience I hed once out in Western Nebraska. I owned a pair uv the best travelin' hosses that ever struck that country. That team could trot a mile in less than 2:30, and run a mile in 1:50. I hed a light rubber tired buggy (that wuz before the day uv the automobile) with ball bearin' axles, and when that team wuz feelin' in good sperits, as they generally wuz, I could out-travel such railroad trains as they hed in that country at that time. One day I hed a ride uv 15 miles to make, travelin' southeast.

"When I started I heered the thunder a rumblin' in the northwest, and figured that a storm wuz comin', but that it wouldn't bother me none before I reached my destination. There wuz where I miscalculated, James. I never see a storm gether quite so quick as that storm did, and before I hed gone 5 miles it wuz rippin' and snortin' not more than a mile behind me and comin' with the speed uv a railroad train. I knowed then that I wuz in fur it. It wuz full 10 miles before there wuz any shelter. I spoke to them hosses, and it wuz plain that they understood the situation as well as I did. They started on the run, makin' around a mile in 2 minutes, but at that the storm gained on us. When we wuz still 5 miles from shelter the storm wuzn't to exceed 80 rods behind us. I looked round and saw that it wuz the goldurndest hail storm that hed ever been seen in that or any other country. The fact is, James, that the front uv that hailstorm wuz a solid sheet uv ice. When them hailstones hit the prairie they buried themselves from a foot to 2 feet in the solid ground, and threw earth and rock into the air 25 feet. I see at once that if that hail storm ever caught me and my team it wuz good night fur us. Any one uv them hail stones would hev smashed that buggy into kindlin' wood if they hed hit it."

"I spoke to that team, and I will say that the way the hosses got over the prairie would hev made any record that ever wuz made on a race track look by comparison like a track meet where there wasn't anything but lame turtles on the track. But at that, James, we just barely made it. Just as we druv into the shed, which fortunately wuz a dugout stable under the side uv a canyon, one uv them hailstones hit a gate post uv the gate enterin' the stable yard. That post wuz 4 inches square and stood 5 feet above the top uv the ground. When that hailstone hit fair on the top it druv the post down into the ground so that the top wuz over a foot below the surface. Another hailstone made a hole in the prairie 6 feet across and 6 feet deep. A terrific rainstorm follered the hailstorm and filled the holes made by the hailstones with water. The hailstone at the bottom uv this particular hole didn't melt fur a month, and cattle got so accustomed to drinkin' ice water out uv that hole that it wuz months before they were willin' to drink just ordinary water after that hailstone finally melted."

The Court Would Decide

If a husband and wife each own land in their own name and one of them dies or if they are divorced, if the husband has children and the wife no children would each inherit one-half of the property owned by the husband or by the wife and if the wife dies do the husband's children inherit one-half of her property or would it all go to the husband? Or would the husband inherit all the property or would he inherit one-half? If divorced would the husband keep all of his land owned in his name or would his wife get one-half of it? D. B. D.

In case of the death of the wife without any will all of her property would go to her surviving husband. She could will one-half of it as she pleased and the other half would go to her surviving husband. His children would not inherit any part of her estate. In case of a divorce division of the property would be left to the court trying the case.

A Difference in Pay!

Will you please tell me what are the four different forms of government and give an illustration of each? Also the salary of the secretary of state? In one of our books it has it \$900 and our class thinks it was a mistake made in printing. MISS D. E.

As to the different forms of government there is the absolute monarchy, the limited monarchy, and the republic. There is no absolute monarchy at the present time, at least nominally that is true. In limited monarchies there are several. The most notable one, of course, is the British Empire but also there is the limited monarchy of Italy, Holland, Denmark and Spain. The United States is the leading republic. Next in importance is France, Germany and Switzerland. Then we have on this side of the water the republic of Mexico and all of the countries of Central and South America are nominally republics. As a matter of fact most of them are governed by dictators.

In the United States the members of the Senate and House are elected by the people. The President and Vice President are elected by an electoral college, the members of the electoral college being elected by the people. In France the president is

elected by the vote of the French Chamber which corresponds to our Congress. In Germany the president is elected by a vote of the people. In Switzerland the president and vice president are elected by a direct vote of the people. Switzerland is the only republic which has the direct initiative and referendum.

If you are referring to the Secretary of State of the United States Government his salary is \$15,000 a year. If you are referring to the secretary of state of our own state his salary is \$3,000 a year.

Better See the Collector

If a man sells a farm now that he has owned 20 years at just the same price he paid for it 20 years ago and gets the money for it will he have to make any report of the sale in his income tax report? B. P. F.

He will not have to pay any income tax, but it



"Business is Rotten"

is possible the income tax officials may ask him to make a report. I do not consider it is necessary, but to be on the safe side perhaps he had better ask the Internal Revenue Collector.

How About the Delay?

I gave my note for \$450. Before it was due I gave the holder of the note a check on the Moline Bank, where I had money. He carried the check four days, and when he presented it the bank had failed. Now he wants me to pay the amount, which I refused to do. Am I right or wrong? S.

When a check is given in payment of a debt it becomes the duty of the payee of that check to present it without unnecessary delay to the bank. Otherwise he would not be able to collect it. Four days is not a very long time to hold a check, and the court might hold that he had not been negligent if he presented the check within that time. On the other hand, if he had every opportunity to present the check within a day or two the court might hold that he had been guilty of negligence.

I am not able to answer your question definitely because I do not know of any case which exactly parallels this. It would depend in my judgment on the opinion of the court that tries the case. All the circumstances surrounding the case would be taken into consideration. For example, suppose the check was given to this man and he was necessarily called out of town and could not get back within four days. In that case I think the court would hold that he had not been guilty of negligence in neglecting to present the check for payment. If he was in town all of these four days and could just as well have presented the check within one or two days, I think the court probably would hold that he had been guilty of negligence.

Another circumstance that probably would interest the court would be the condition of the bank itself. If there were rumors that the bank was in a shaky condition then greater diligence would be required on the part of the payee of the check, so that he could get his money out before the bank probably would fail.

But Not in Kansas

I am informed that Iowa has a tax exemption law in regard to orchard reservation, that 1 acre or more is exempt from taxation for eight years after planting, and thereafter the usual levy is made, and that Kansas and Nebraska have a similar law. Is this true? J. F.

Iowa has a law which exempts orchards of an acre or more to the extent that the orchard is only assessed for \$1 an acre for eight years after planting. Neither Nebraska nor Kansas have any such a law.

Should Have a Warrant

Has a sheriff a right to search a place while the man of the house has gone to town? And has he a right to enter the bedroom of a sick lady and search in there, thus causing her serious trouble? What can be done about that? Has he a right to do that in Kansas? C. F. G.

If the sheriff is provided with a search warrant he has a right to enter the premises to make a search whether the owner is present or not.

Better Get a Divorce

A and B were married without the consent of the girl's parents. Neither was of age. A was unable to support his young wife. Three months after their marriage they parted. What would the parents have to do to annul their marriage? How long would it take and how much would it cost? A. J.

I am of the opinion that it probably would be cheaper to get a divorce rather than an annulment of the marriage, which in the light of our Supreme Court decisions is somewhat difficult.

Bonds Must be Paid

Can a rural high school be disorganized before the bonds are paid? Bonds were voted for 12 years and have six years yet before they are all paid. R. D.

The district might be disorganized, but the bonds would still be a lien on the property included in the original district. Taxes would have to be levied to pay these bonds even if the district was disorganized.

Higher Rates For Struggling Farmers

A COMPARISON of the financial condition of farmers with the vastly better financial condition of the railroads, made by Senator Arthur Capper in behalf of the farmers who are opposing a further increase of freight rates on farm products in Western territory, has evoked a five-page letter in reply from H. E. Byram, receiver of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul. Mr. Byram ignores the handsome returns exceeding dividend requirements, made on their investment by many of the roads, and refers to the fact that none of the roads last year realized the 5.75 per cent return on their valuation permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, the year's return for the Eastern roads being 5.68 per cent on this valuation; Southern roads 5.48; Central West 4.86; Southwest 4.56; Northwest 3.83; average for U. S. 5.13 per cent. Hence the argument of the roads, and of Mr. Byram, for still higher freight rates on farm products in Western territory that Western roads may enjoy the fuller measure of prosperity being enjoyed by the Eastern roads. Extracts from Senator Capper's reply to Mr. Byram's letter, follow:

I realize that the financial position of some of the roads in the Northwest is not what it should be for the best interests either of the roads or those they serve. However, an analysis of the financial position of farmers in the same section covering a period of the last six years will show, I believe, that the farmers in the Northwest are in much worse financial position than the roads, in proportion to the amounts invested.

You will note I said in the editorial that the "Railroads must earn sufficient to enable them to keep their property in good operating condition at all times and provide adequate transportation facilities and at the same time make a reasonable return upon the money invested in their properties." I am sure you will agree that the same relative condition should be true of the farmer.

While both agriculture and the railroads have been showing gradual improvement in their financial position since 1922, I feel it is safe to say the roads have made more rapid progress than the farmer. The more rapid recovery of the roads in the East and South is due, no doubt, to the un-

precedented industrial prosperity of the last few years. The roads in those sections are rapidly nearing the 5.75 per cent earnings permitted by the Interstate Commerce Commission, but agriculture in those sections has not reached a position where it is making similar earnings, or where it can be said to be out of danger.

In the Northwest, where there have been several successive years of crop failures, agriculture is little if any better off than it was five or six years ago. I believe statistics show that few farmers in the Northwest are more than making expenses yet, as you state in your letter, the average earnings of the roads in that section last year were 3.83 per cent on their valuation.

I am glad to see the press of the Eastern financial interests taking note of the condition of agriculture as expressed in the Manual of the Magazine of Wall Street, February 19, 1927, page 66, which says:

The fact that American agriculture has been conducted at a loss during each of the last seven years has scarcely received the attention in financial reviews that is warranted by its importance. . . . Normally, our farming communities buy 10 billion dollars' worth of goods which are produced off the farm, and pay nearly one-fifth of our taxes. Farm products make up half of our export trade, supply one-fifth of our railroad tonnage and about half the raw material for our manufacturing industries.

The value of farm property, the still amounting to a fifth of our national wealth, has shrunk 20 billions in six years. During the first quarter of this century farm acreage per capita decreased 16 per cent and per capita production of foodstuffs fell 7 per cent. In marked contrast, it is recorded that per capita production of soft coal, a rough measure of manufacturing output, rose 32 per cent. Per capita imports of foodstuffs are now 35 per cent greater than in 1900, whereas exports have dropped 40 per cent. In 25 years the unit cost of producing foodstuffs on American farms went up about 175 per cent, whereas prices at which our farmers are obliged to sell rose barely 100 per cent. Last year the production of our five leading grain crops, measured in bushels, was 7 per cent less than in 1925. All principal crops, including cotton, were valued on December 1st at 7.8 billion dollars, a decrease of 12 1/2 per cent from 1925.

The consequences of this deplorable condition are what might be expected. Farm bankruptcies have increased five-fold since 1920, where other business failures merely doubled. Banking suspensions in Western states, during the last three years, have mounted to 1,080, in addition to 500 in Southern states. During the same period only 105 banks closed their doors in all the remaining sections of the Union.

The figures you quote on page 2 of your letter

show that altho the roads are not in as good financial position as is desirable, they are rapidly making improvement. I believe the roads in every section of the country are comparatively in a much better financial position than the farmers in the same sections. Also, judged on present income, the roads are faring better than the farmer. The roads receive cash at 100 cents on the dollar for their product—transportation—while the farmer has to sell the product of his land at a comparative index figure of 82 cents, according to the latest figures of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

It seems to many of us that most of the Class 1 roads in the Western trunk line territory are enjoying a period of unprecedented prosperity while the same thing cannot be said of farmers as a whole in the same region. I am confident an analysis will show that the deficits indicated in your figures are principally deficits in incomes of smaller lines which cannot profitably operate in competition with the larger systems covering greater territory.

The railroads of the country are to be congratulated upon the recovery they have made within the last five years. They deserve great credit for the economies they have been able to work out alone and in co-operation with shippers. These efforts, I am glad to say, have virtually stopped the clamor for public ownership of our transportation systems, and I believe the roads will have a much stronger moral position in the mind of the public if they can be satisfied to work out their own financial salvation without rate increases.

I am sure, as you state, the roads could have no object in handicapping the operations of the farmer, and I for one have regretted that the roads saw fit to ask for increases at a time when the farmer was making such a desperate struggle to improve his own financial position. I hope the outcome of the present cases will be such that the farmer will not be further burdened with freight rates while he is fighting his way out of the depression, and that the roads will continue to improve, as they have during the last five years so that within a short time both agriculture and our transportation systems will return to the condition of prosperity they both deserve.

World Events in Pictures



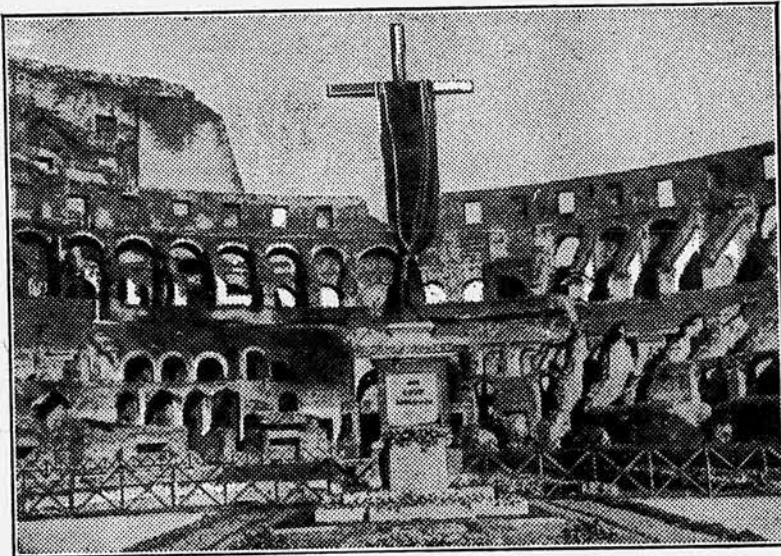
The First Posed Photograph of Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh Taken Since His Flight Across the Atlantic



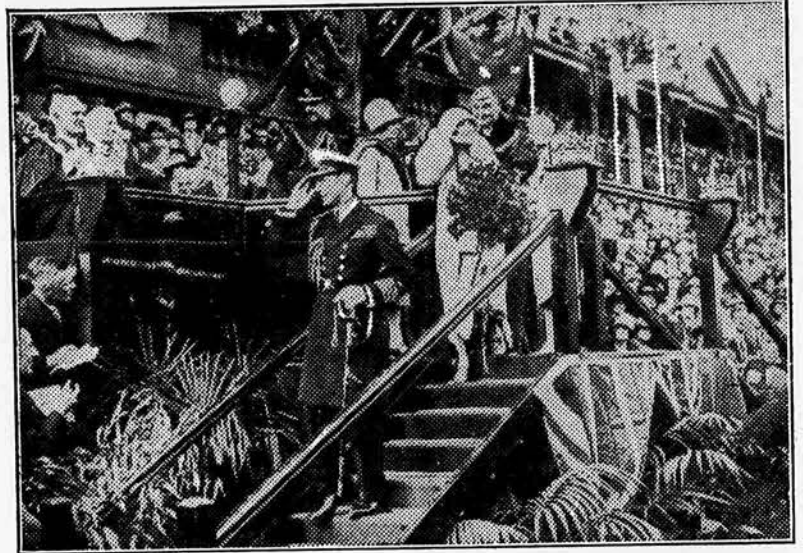
This Pile of 1,120 Potatoes, Each Weighing 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ Pounds, Were Grown in the Kittitas Valley of Washington State. The Field in the Irrigated District in Which These Were Grown Contains 15.1 Acres and Yielded a Crop of 18 $\frac{1}{2}$ Tons of Potatoes to the Acre



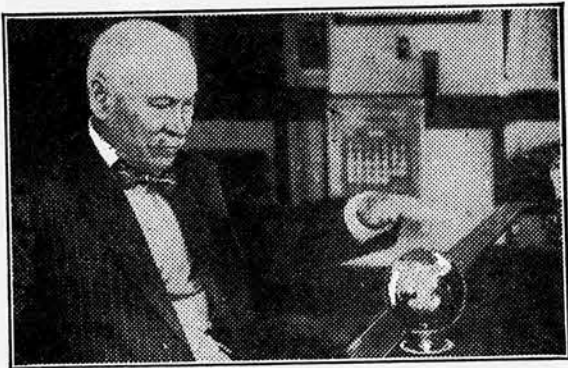
A Charming as Well as Smart Frock Which the Young and Discriminating Debutante Will Find Becoming for Warm Weather. It is of Karma Crepe



The Cross Erected in the Coliseum, Rome, Italy, After Many Years of Dissension Between the Church and the State. The Erection of This Cross Strongly Signifies That Relations Between the Vatican and the Government Are Friendly, Due Largely to Mussolini's Efforts



This Photo Shows the Duke of York Leaving the Town Hall of Adelaide, Australia, While on His Tour of the Country with the Duchess of York. While all the Pomp and Ceremony Bespeak of Olden Times, the Microphone, Which You Will Note, Reminds That We Live in a Decidedly Modern Time



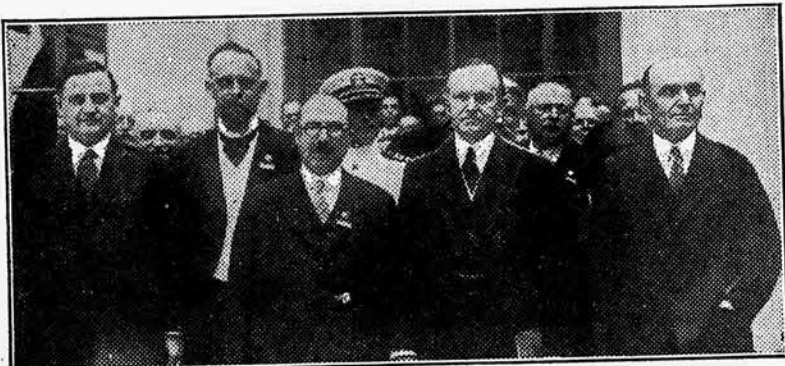
Judge Elbert H. Gary, Steel Magnate, Seated in His New York Office, Transmitting the Electrical Impulse by the Wave of His Hand, Which Set a Huge Electric Plant Near Pittsburgh, 400 Miles Away, in Operation



Ever See a Chimpanzee Laugh This Way? Apparently the Photographer Amused Him. But Alice Smiles for All Her Visitors at Luna Park Zoo, Los Angeles



Left to Right, Eva, Katherine and Richard, Jr., Children of Commander R. E. Byrd of North Pole Fame and Who Now Plans to Make a Round Trip Hop to Paris and Return in the Tri-Engined Fokker, America



President Coolidge with Officers of the First International Conference on Soils Held Recently in Washington. Left to Right, Everett Sanders, Secretary to the President; Dr. D. J. Hissink, Secretary; Dr. J. G. Lipman, President; President Coolidge and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine



The First Arrivals to Attend the Boys' and Girls' Club Camp in Washington, Held Under the Auspices of the Department of Agriculture, Were Greeted by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine. The Visitors Were Made at Home in Tents Erected on the Department of Agriculture Grounds

Sheep Pay the Best Profits

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THEY make more money for me than anything else I could have on the farm." Asa Westervelt, Crawford county, summed up his regard for his flock of sheep in just those words. And he asserts they will make money for any man who handles them properly.

"Feed them what they like and you can make money on them," he said. "My sheep get about all they will eat all the time. I don't know of anything that will make a sheep so quickly as good Red Top pasture and Sweet clover. For winter grain I am more for oats and kafir than I am for corn. Too much corn makes trouble at lambing time. The first year I had sheep I lost half of the ewes and half of the lambs. That year I fed corn heavily. Compare that with this year, when I saved 25 lambs out of 28 and didn't lose a single ewe. I am satisfied the corn caused my trouble the first year."

Mr. Westervelt made his start 10 years ago with four old Shropshire ewes, and at present he has 25 head. Eventually he will try to handle 50 ewes. He feeds them well, figuring that the wool pays the feed bill and the lamb crop is clear profit. Each ewe should net \$10 a year, he says. They have been doing that well for him. "You can keep four sheep where you can keep one cow," he said. "A hundred sheep should net \$1,000 a year, and that is easy money. There are only two months the sheep require much care, and that is when they are lambing. Mind you, I'm not running down the cows. I merely make the comparison to show that sheep will make a profit on a farm where they are handled well."

Shropshires didn't suit Mr. Westervelt, but he has worked out a cross that seems entirely satisfactory. That is between the Shropshire and Merino. "I like this combination," he said, "because the Merino is an excellent mother and has a heavy growth of fine wool. The Shropshire has a coarse wool, so with the cross I get a medium. The Shropshire is a better feeder than the Merino, and the cross results in good feeding capacity." Sheep don't require a heavy outlay of equipment, according to Mr. Westervelt. "Just a fence and a good shed," he said, "and they will make money. They help in other ways, too. You won't find a weed in my pasture except the stinking weed, and the sheep have built up the fertility of my farm. The one thing a man must remember if he is going to have success with sheep is this: the ram is two-thirds of the flock."

Four milk cows, about 40 pigs a year and 100 layers complete the livestock end of Westervelt's farm operations. But he maintains that the sheep outdo any of the others.

'Tis a Great Flood Year

THIS has been a season of abnormal rains, not only in Kansas but also generally. In brief, that is the reason for the unprecedented floods of the lower Mississippi—the greatest flood in its entire history—and the scores of lesser floods in the

large tributary streams that feed into the Mississippi, and in other large river systems in the central part of the United States. Meteorologists can predict rains only a few days in advance; they often can predict floods due to incessant rains many days in advance. They cannot say why we have the rains.

The floods began as far back as last October, due to heavy rains in August and September. They have gone on all winter in one region or another, augmented by rain, and more rain, swelling the smaller waterways, which in turn swelled the greater until we have now the terrible devastation that is being produced by the Mississippi. The Weather Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture issued flood warnings constantly from October on thru the winter in various localities, based on observations of rainfall and river



The Shortest Way Across

stages, as one river system after another became affected by the long continued rains. The great Mississippi flood was not unheralded. Many thousands of people, taking advantage of advance warnings, moved their families and possessions beyond danger of overflowed waters. Others, unable to leave their homes or business properties, made what preparations they could to endure the period of flood hazards and anxiety. Unfortunately thousands of others have been unable to leave the threatened districts, and are now suffering great hardships despite all the tremendous efforts to warn and aid them.

The first flood of importance was that of the Neosho River, in Kansas and Oklahoma, in October. This was the greatest flood on record for that region. Then came more rains, extending over Ohio

and the upper Mississippi Valley. These rains caused floods in all streams tributary to the Ohio. Normally October and November are the season of lowest water in rivers, yet in 1926 we came into early winter with nearly all of the rivers in the Mississippi system, if not at "bankful" stage, at least at a stage much above normal. It was apparent to trained observers that with winter and early spring rainfall above normal any considerable increase must make big floods in the spring.

The rains came. The first great floods were in the southern tributaries of the Ohio, especially the Cumberland and Tennessee Rivers. Both went into "great flood" during the last days of 1926, so much so that the flood in the Cumberland was the greatest ever known in that river. These floods immediately filled all the lower Ohio above the flood stage. Later in January there was a big flood in the upper Ohio, which rose to nearly 30 feet at Pittsburgh and above 59 feet at Cincinnati. Then it began to rain more generally. Kansas and Oklahoma, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Southern Iowa, Western Kentucky, Western Tennessee, and later, Louisiana, all had heavy rains. The rains occurred at intervals not more than two or three days apart, and occasionally they were of the torrential type. There was nothing to do but advise people to get ready for general floods which were on the way.

Of course there were warnings issued for all these floods before they began. As the rains kept on the Weather Bureau soon found it necessary to issue additional warnings every two or three days for the lower Mississippi, from Cairo to its mouth, that still higher stages than those previously forecast would be reached. About April 13 the Weather Bureau found that every indication pointed to the greatest flood in the history of the lower Mississippi Valley, and at once bulletins were issued to that effect, warning everybody interested to take all possible precautions to protect life and property. These warnings were later repeated and emphasized, and since that time the Weather Bureau has issued daily advices of stages to be expected all along the stream.

Beginning at Cairo it has been possible to make predictions of flood stages nearly a week in advance, and on going down the river warnings have been given at gradually increased periods in advance. On April 2 the Vicksburg district was advised that the crest of the flood would be reached by the end of the month. People at New Orleans were advised on April 8 that the crest would be reached there during the first week in May, and at the same time the probable crest stages were given. Later rains made it necessary to increase the forecasts of crest stages and to delay the dates thereof by five to 10 days. Otherwise there has not been much change made in the forecasts. Previous to this year the 1922 flood was the greatest, except between Cairo and Memphis, where the 1913 flood was slightly higher. Before 1913 perhaps the greatest flood was in 1882, altho then the levee system was not nearly so extensive as at present, and a much greater area of land was subjected to natural overflow.

Free Fair At Hays

THE Golden Belt Fair Association will have a free gate this year at its fair, which will be held September 6 to 9 at Hays.

317 Eggs in 365 Days!

By E. M. Curtie

THREE HUNDRED AND SEVENTEEN eggs in 365 days! This is the record of Blue Line Queen, a 2-year-old hen belonging to Mrs. Ed Holm, who lives on a farm a mile north-east of Manhattan. In November, 1925, Mrs. Holm selected five of what she considered her best spring pullets and sent them to Kansas City to compete in the American Egg Laying Contest that was being conducted there. Her entries were standardbred Single Comb White Leghorns, and were entered in the competition with 90 other pens of pedigreed chickens from over the Central states and Canada. The hens were kept there for a year under excellent care, trapnested, and strict records kept of the egg production of each pen and of each hen within the pen. In November, 1926, prizes were announced. Mrs. Holm's pen ranked fifth, and Blue Line Queen, one of her pullets, was awarded second place in individual egg production. Other egg-laying contests were being held at the same time all over the United States, and when the data was compared it was discovered that there were only six hens in the United States and Canada that had laid more eggs than Blue Line Queen in 1926.

It is small wonder that Blue Line Queen won this national honor and a handsome blue ribbon for her owner, because she comes from a wonderfully equipped chicken home and has had constant and intelligent care.

Mrs. Holm's chicken farm is called the Blue Line because, as she smilingly explained, "it is located on the Blue River and its chickens win blue ribbons." The farm itself is a marvel of modernity and convenience—a glorified chicken home. The newest methods are applied to poultry raising, and the record of each chicken is kept with clock-like accuracy.

Four Kansas straw loft chicken houses, uniform in all respects, made from plans recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College, house Mrs. Holm's present flock of 600 White Leghorns. Each

house is surrounded by a spacious yard. In the interior of the house one sees a loft of golden straw that absorbs the moisture and keeps the house cozy and warm, shining cement floors, and an abundance of light and sunshine that streams in thru the open glass windows. There are trapnests in the houses, self-feeders where the chickens have continual access to a commercial mash, numerous fountains and, of course, more clean straw for the hens to scratch about in.

In one of the houses Mrs. Holm keeps her pullets, and in the other her older hens. Blue Line Queen, the 317-hen, and the four other pullets of Kansas City fame occupy a compartment by themselves along with a standardbred cockerel—a beautiful specimen. This cockerel has a notable pedigree, his dam having a record of 322 eggs a year and his granddam of 328 eggs a year. It was a hen from this stock in Oregon that won first place over Blue Line Queen at Kansas City last year. With this cockerel along with her other pedigreed stock, Mrs. Holm hopes to raise the standard of her flock to a still higher level.

Each hen that is trapnested on Mrs. Holm's chicken ranch wears a colored leg-band; either blue, red, green, pink or yellow, with a number on it. Neat little monthly score-cards are tacked on the walls of each chicken house, and each hen is credited with every egg she lays. From these records Mrs. Holm compiles her annual data.

"Trapnesting is the only absolute way of knowing just what your hens are doing," Mrs. Holm explained. "The exceptional layers are discovered as well as the lazy layers, and then I know which ones to sell in order to keep up the average production of my flock. In testing eggs such a system is invaluable, because one knows exactly which hens lay the fertile or infertile eggs."

"It is one of my aims in poultry raising," she continued, "to breed hens that will lay big eggs. My eggs average over 24 ounces to the dozen. Many people believe that the heavy layer always lays small eggs. Blue Line Queen, my prize hen, proves the falsity of that statement, because with her 317-egg production last year her eggs weighed on the average from 28 to 30 ounces the dozen. I usually get a 60 per cent production from my flock. I had them up to 80 per cent once, but I found that they were losing vitality and weight. Each season my hens are culled, and only the very best are kept for breeding purposes."

Beginning seven years ago with a setting of six Leghorn hens, Mrs. Holm has built up her poultry stock, until last spring she successfully raised more than 2,000 chicks. She has done away with hen setting and depends on incubators exclusively for hatching purposes, and uses only the eggs from her own flock.

Early this spring Mr. and Mrs. Holm purchased a huge Jamesway incubator with a capacity of 3,000 eggs. It is made up of 16 compartments, each of which is provided with a tiny thermometer. Heat is furnished by a coal heater attached at one end of the incubator. A crank inserted at the front of the incubator turns all the eggs at once and does away entirely with tiresome hand turning and the extra time this requires.

This Kansas woman is very enthusiastic over her work, and spends the greater part of her time tending her flock. She modestly attributes any success she may have had to her genuine love of chickens. A ready market in Riley and Geary counties for hatching eggs, pullets and cockerels yields her a nice profit. Lately, however, the demand for her superior chickens has become wider in scope, and she receives orders and inquiries from almost every state. She is a member of the National Single Comb Leghorn Club, and is secretary of the local club at Manhattan.

A Good Hay Yield, Anyway!

But the Corn Needs More Warm Weather Before It Can Be Expected to Do Well

BY HARLEY HATCH

DURING the last seven days at least 6 inches of rain has fallen in this locality, 4 inches coming in one night, and that after the Weather Bureau had forecasted "fair and warmer." This heavy rain did considerable damage; freshly worked fields washed badly and oats harvest was delayed. Corn needs dry and warmer weather; it has, as yet, made no progress in catching up that two weeks which the crop is behind. Corn does not give promise of a normal crop, but it is always July and August which tell the tale, and those months may help us out or may make things worse. Of course, all this moisture is great for the prairie pastures and meadows. The second crop of alfalfa is coming on rapidly and promises to be a good one. Hay, at least, is one crop which promises plenty; this crop is made and, while it may not have a great money value, it will provide feed in plenty for the stock. Wheat is ripening very slowly, and I don't know what all this wet weather is going to do to it.

25 Bushels of Oats?

Kanota oats are ready to cut, but the ground in most fields is too wet to carry a binder until it has a day or so to settle. Some fields are cut and in the shock; whether they are better off than the fields of standing grain cannot be told. Oats were carrying considerable Red rust, and they did not ripen properly; the straw is very floppy, and the prospect we had for a heavy crop of this grain has been greatly cut down. Just how much is hard to tell; it will take the threshing machine to determine that. On this farm we had planned to start the binder this morning, but now I can't tell when we will begin. So far, the oats are standing very well, but in their present condition they can't stand many more 3-inch rains. We had a prospect for a 50-bushel crop; then came the rust and the wet week, and I should say today that if we have no further loss we may thresh 25 bushels an acre. Texas Red oats are yet green, and many men think they will be ahead of Kanota this year, while others say that with all this moisture they will rust as badly as Kanota has done. It is to be hoped that we can save as much of this crop as is left, for Coffey county has a rather large acreage in oats this year.

Farmer Doesn't Go Hungry!

I had the pleasure, during the last week, of attending the Coffey County Pomona Grange, which this month held its meeting at a country schoolhouse called "Stringtown." The Granges of the county were fairly well represented, considering that a rather heavy rain had fallen the night before. This was to me at least, as enjoyable a County Grange meeting as I ever attended. It was held in a congenial country neighborhood, which is a more fitting place for a County Grange to meet than in a town. The dinner was one such as Coffey County Grange women put out as a regular thing. In other words, it was a meal which money could not buy in any city; when it comes to full dress parade country folks may not make as much of a showing as their city relatives, but in the matter of table supplies I think our city cousins will have to take a seat 'way to the rear. No matter how much we may hear of rural problems the farmer does not go hungry and, when worst comes to worst, he is going to be the last man to starve. I think these county meetings a good thing; it gives us a chance to become acquainted with the county.

Then Comes the Fiddler

This week the change in wave lengths of the various radio stations went into effect. The result so far has not been satisfactory to the radio owners with whom I have talked; they say the "high toned" stations have been given all the good locations, and that most of the local stations on which they depend in summer, have been put down on low wave lengths. These low lengths are a perfect bedlam of sound, as they

always have been. Those stations giving the better class of music have the best places, but this high class music does not appeal to the vast majority; it takes education to make us appreciate good music, and that education is what most of us lack. It is an old saying that "you can lead a horse to water, but you can't make him drink." You can give the average listener good music but you can't make him listen to it. A turn of the dial and he is away hunting up some fiddler playing "Arkansaw Traveler." I plead guilty to a liking for fiddle music myself, and best of all tunes I like the old Scotch reels; if we could get the music up-lifters to throw in one of these along with the high class stuff occasionally we might finally develop a liking for the so-called better music.

Cabbage Kept Coming

Gardens, like the corn, are two weeks later than normal, but the rains have helped them along. This week saw the passing out of the strawberries and the coming in of the blackberries. The rainy week was the making of them, and the crop is now ripening under ideal conditions. Many patches in the county have but a light crop, due, perhaps, to late frosts. On this farm the crop is as good as we ever raised, and a grove north of the patch which kept off the cold winds may have something to do with it. During the last week we have had from the garden, potatoes—of the Six Weeks variety—peas, turnips and cabbage. The cabbage is of a frost-proof variety, and it proved true to name; it kept right on growing. It is seldom that we have good sized heads of cabbage in a backward season as early as the middle of June. We also have had fine apple sauce from the Transparent trees, which are this year loaded with apples for the first time since we set them out 10 years ago. For a very early cooking apple these are hard to beat, but up to this year we have always found them shy bearers. They are not much as an eating apple—too tart.

'Tis Wholesale Production

Over-production is said by many folks to be the cause of most of our farm economic ills. This is true in many instances, but in this stock country of good pastures and meadows we seldom have an over-production of feeding grains. There are times when they are cheap, but then is the time to feed them to stock or put them in bins to

await the time of scarcity, which is seldom more than one year away. Too much production does not hurt us until we have to put that production on the market. The present low price of poultry and eggs is, without doubt, due to over-production, but I don't think it can be laid to the average farm producer. For instance, one commercial hatchery in this part of the state having two plants has this spring put out 1/2 million chicks. How many average farms would it take to put out an equal number? Allowing the average farm hatch to be 500, which is more than the average, it would take the production of 1,000 farms to equal that of this one hatchery. Is it any wonder our poultry market has "blown up?" It is fortunate for the growers of cattle and hogs that these animals cannot be produced by such a wholesale process as poultry.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Lebanon, Kansas

We have had 4 inches of rain recently, most of which has fallen slowly, and it went into the ground as it fell—just the kind that yours truly likes to see. This will make the wheat heads fill out in fine shape, and do a world of good to other crops, too.

Our wheat was sown late last fall and is a little thinner than most of the wheat in this neighborhood. It came thru the dry weather this spring a little better than most of the other fields of wheat did, and shows up greener now.

I plowed most of a 25-acre alfalfa hog lot just in time to get the benefit of the rains that fell last week, and can say that the sod certainly did absorb this moisture, which will be a big help in rotting it. We expect to plant sorghums on a large portion of this ground, and since these rains came we believe we will plant some corn, too, as it is early enough yet to make good fodder for the silo even if we should have an early frost.

In 1912 we put out 6 acres of sod corn that was planted about June 10, and we never grew such rank fodder on upland as that was. In planting this corn we removed the mouldboard and lay from the lister and put on a rolling coulter, and used two horses, planting it in about the same way one would with a sod planter. We expect to try that plan again on this ground. We cut that sod corn fodder as high as the binder would run, and when we hauled it to the barn the bundles more than reached across our 8-foot hay rack.

As it was too wet to do any field work the first of last week we put in a few hours one day making some plow singletrees out of Osage hedge wood. This wood makes fine singletrees, doubletrees, neckyokes and the like. We have been using neckyokes

made of this wood for four years, and they seem to be as strong now as when first made, even if they are rather small.

I notice that our alfalfa and Sweet clover that was seeded late this spring is coming up fine since these late rains and will make a rapid growth after we have a few days of sunshine.

About half of the 16 acres of Sweet clover we sowed last year was blown out; we reseeded that part of the field again this spring, and it is doing fine. The clover on this field that managed to pull thru the summer last year is doing well. It stands about 4 feet high now, and is beginning to blossom out.

The next day after the rain we took two mowers and cut the iron weeds from the draws in our home pasture, and also the ripening June grass which is growing there, too. The City Golf Club has a lease on this pasture as a golf links, and this June grass and these other weeds were a hindrance to the members in playing, and are a nuisance in the pasture. We didn't take time to cut over all of this 75-acre pasture, just up and down the draws and over their fairways on the upland.

When this June grass begins to head out it gets tough and the stock don't like to graze over it. But since we have cut it off the native grass can come on up and the stock will like it better, we believe.

This is fly season now, and we are decorating our horses in home-made burlap flynets again. We use three sacks to each horse, one sack ripped open for each side from the backband, and a third sack cut down each side and put over their necks. All three sewed together cover a horse in fine shape. This beats paying out a dollar apiece to the harness maker for the same kind of a net. We have a lot of bran and shorts sacks on hand from last winter, and that is a good way to use them.

Old Silage Was Good

We have fed silage several years old on different occasions. For instance last winter, which was a very trying one for all stockmen and farmers thru-out this section due to the extreme scarcity of all kinds of feed, we fed silage put up in the fall of 1912-1923 and 1925 respectively.

The 1919 silage consisted of heavy well-seeded Black Amber cane put into the silos when fully matured, and was fed the winter of 1922 and 1923 down to within about 5 feet of the bottom.

In 1923 we raised an excellent crop of Black Hulled White kafir heavily seeded, and in the fall filled the silos without removing the cane silage left over in one of them. The kafir silage was fed to our mixed herd in the winter of 1924 of one of the silos only, and the silo containing the portion of the 1919 cane was fed in the winter and spring of 1924-1925 within about 5 feet of the cane silage.

The year 1925 produced a light corn crop, and consequently filled the empty part of the silo with corn fodder, and this corn fodder silage was fed in the winter of 1925 and 1926 within about 4 feet of the kafir silage of 1923, and as the season of 1926 was an exceptional dry year and consequently a scarcity of all kinds of feed, the old silage left over has proved valuable to us.

After removing a layer of about 8 inches the silage all was found in perfect condition. Even the cane silage left over from the crop of 1919, in respect to color and odor was identically as when fed the first season and was greatly relished by the stock.

There are two silos on our farm, one 18 by 38 and the other 18 by 40 feet. Our aim has been whenever possible to keep one full in reserve. But due to the two last drouthy seasons, we were caught off our guard, and were forced to face the music with only about 14 feet of silage left in the 18 by 38 silo. But nevertheless it has to quite an extent enabled us to carry thru a nice bunch of breeding cows without being obliged to buy any roughness and only a small amount of cottonseed meal. We have sustained no losses and the calf crop is so far satisfactory. Zohner Brothers, Graham County.

If science is so wonderful as it claims, why doesn't it make some effort to cross the rubber plant with a steel plant and grow tires with metal rims?



Some Flowers That Thrive Best On Farm Soil

DANDRUFF IS INEXCUSABLE—



And now it is avoidable

PUT it up to yourself: could you honestly be attracted for any length of time to a person who had a case of loose dandruff?

This all too common condition is humiliating to the victim, and disgusting to everyone. The pity of it is that often many suffer needlessly.

Now loose dandruff is one of the easiest diseases to combat. If you have the slightest evidence of it, go after it immediately with Listerine, the safe antiseptic.

Here's how you do it: Simply douse Listerine on the scalp full strength and massage thoroughly. Listerine softens dandruff, while massaging loosens it, and permits the tell-tale white flakes to be washed away.

Keep the treatment up for several days. Do it systematically. Except in the most stubborn cases, marked improvement is apparent almost at once.

Lambert Pharmacal Company, St. Louis, Mo.

SPREADING LIKE WILDFIRE
 So goes the good news about Listerine Tooth Paste—the dentifrice that gets teeth whiter in quicker time than ever before. The price—25c for the large tube.

LISTERINE

—and dandruff simply do not get along together

The Sea Bride

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

IN DUE time Brander came back alongside, and long before he reached the Sally, Dan'l could see the exultation in the fourth mate's eyes. As they slid past the bow, Brander's men taunted those who had jeered at them. They were like men who had turned the tables on their enemies. Dan'l was uneasy.

The boat slid into position, the men hooked on the tackles, then climbed aboard the Sally. They swung on the falls, the boat rose into its cradle; and Brander turned to Dan'l.

"It was worth the smell, Mr. Tobey!" he said pleasantly.

He pointed into the boat. Dan'l looked, and saw three huge chunks of black and waxy stuff—black, with yellowish tints showing thru—and he smelled a faint and musky fragrance. He looked at Brander.

"What is it?" he asked. "What do you think you've found?"

"Ambergris," said Brander. "Three big chunks, four little ones. Close to three hundred pounds!"

One-eyed Mauger chuckled at Brander's back.

"And worth three hundred dollars a pound," he cackled. "Worth the smell, Mr. Tobey!"

Plenty of Talk!

Brander's find of ambergris, laid carefully upon the deck, and studied by Noll Wing and the officers on their knees, set the Sally buzzing with the clack of tongues.

There was a romance in the stuff itself that caught attention. It came from the rotting carcass of the largest thing that lives—from the heart of a vast stench; yet itself smelled faintly and fragrantly of musk, and had the power of multiplying any other perfume a thousandfold. Not a man on the Sally had seen a bit larger than a cartridge before; they studied it, handled it, marveled at it.

At last Cap'n Wing stood up stiffly from bending over the lumps of ambergris. He looked at Brander.

"It's ugly enough," he said. "You're sure it's the stuff you think?"

Brander nodded.

"Yes, sir, quite sure."

"What's it worth?"

"Hundred and fifty to three hundred dollars a pound—price changes."

Noll looked at the waxy stuff again.

"It don't look it. How much is there of it?"

"Close to three hundred pounds."

Noll's lips moved with the computation. He said, in a voice that was hushed in spite of himself:

"Close to ninety thousand dollars!"

Brander smiled.

"That's the maximum, of course."

"You've done the rest of us a service, Mr. Brander," Dan'l Tobey said.

Brander looked at him, and an imp of mischief gleamed in his eye.

"The rest of you?" he echoed quietly.

"I was sent out to remove the carcass, not to dissect it. The digging for this was my private enterprise, Mr. Tobey."

Old James Tichel, the second mate, gasped under his breath. Dan'l started to speak, then looked to Noll. They all looked toward Cap'n Noll Wing. It was for him to deal with Brander's claim. Noll stared at the precious stuff on the deck, and at Brander, and he said nothing.

Brander smiled. He called Mauger to come aft and help him, and proceeded with the utmost care to clean the lumps of ambergris. He paid no further heed to the men about him. Noll went below; and Faith, who had listened without speaking, followed him. Dan'l and old Tichel got together by the after rail and talked in whispers. Willis Cox, the third mate, stood watching. The young man's eyes were wide and his cheeks were white. These seven ugly chunks that resembled hard, dirty yellow soap were worth more than the whole cruise of the Sally might be expected to pay. They caught Willis's imagination; he could not take his eyes from them.

Brander had Mauger fetch whale-oil; he washed the ambergris in this as tenderly as a mother bathes a child. The black disappeared; it became an even, dull yellow. Here and there, bits of white stuff like bones showed—bits

of the bones of the gigantic squid on which the cachalot feeds. The faint, persistent odor spread.

When the cleaning was done, Mauger fetched steelyards and they weighed the lumps, slinging each with care. The larger ones were so heavy that they had to make the scales fast to the rigging. The largest weighed seventy-four pounds and a fraction; the next was sixty-one; the third, forty-eight. The four smaller lumps weighed together, tipped the beam at nineteen pounds. The seven totaled two hundred and two pounds.

Mauger was disappointed at that. "I took 'em to weigh three hundred anyways," he complained.

Brander looked at Willis.

"Two hundred isn't to be laughed at; eh, Mr. Cox?"

"That must be the biggest find of ambergris ever was," Willis said hoarsely.

Brander shook his head.

"The Watchman, out o' Nantucket, brought home eight hundred pounds back in '58. I've heard so, at least."

Willis had nothing to say to that; he went aft to join Tichel and Dan'l Tobey and tell them the weight of the stuff.

Brander sent for Eph Hitch, the cooper, and showed him the ambergris.

"Fix me a cask," he said, "big enough to hold all that. We'll stow it dry."

Eph scratched his head. He spat over the rail.

"Fix you up a cask?" he repeated.

"Oh, aye!" He emphasized the pronoun; and Brander's eyes twinkled.

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chief. The mates could not forget it; the boat-steerers in the steerage discussed it over and over; the men in the fo'c's'le argued about it endlessly.

It was a rich treasure, worth as much as the whole cruise was like to be worth in oil; and it was all in seven lumps. That is to say it was no more than a heavy burden for a strong man. Two men could have carried it easily.

Great value in small compass sets men by the ears. Every man aboard the Sally had a direct and personal interest in Brander's find of ambergris. And the matter of their debate was this—was the ambergris the property of the Sally, a fruit of the voyage, or was it Brander's? If it was a part of the profits of the cruise they would all share in it. If it was Brander's, they would not.

Brander—and this word had gone around the ship—had spoken of it as his own. For which some condemned and hated him; some praised and chose to flatter him. If the worth of the stuff was divided between them all, Noll Wing and Dan'l Tobey would have the lion's share, and the men forward would have no more than the price of a debauch. If it were Brander's alone, they might beg or steal a larger share from him. Or—and not a few had this thought—they might seize the whole treasure and make off with it.

The possibilities were infinite; the chances for trouble enormous.

This new tension aboard the Sally came to a head in the cabin; the very air there was charged with it. Dan'l and old Tichel were against Brander from the first; Cox was inclined to support him. Dan'l sought to sound Noll Wing and learn his attitude. He said to Noll casually, one day:

"The 'gris will make this a fat cruise, sir."

Noll nodded.

"Oh, aye—no doubt!"

Dan'l looked away.

"Of course, Brander doesn't intend to claim it all."

"Ye think not?" Noll asked anxiously.

"No," said Dan'l. "He knows he can't. It's a part of the takings of the Sally."

Noll wagged his head dolefully.

"Aye, but will the man see it that way?"

"He'll have to."

The captain looked up at Dan'l cautiously.

"Did you mark the greed in the one eye of Mauger when they came aboard?" he asked. "Mauger sets store by the stuff."

Dan'l snorted.

"Mauger! Pshaw!"

Noll shifted uneasily in his chair.

"Just the same," he said, "Mauger holds a grudge against me. He but

waits his chance for a knife in my back. And Brander is his friend, you'll mind."

"You're not afraid of the two of them. There's no need. I'll undertake to see to that."

"You're a strong man, Dan'l," said old Noll. "A strong, youthful man. But I'm getting old. Eh, Dan'l"—his voice broke with his pity of himself—"eh, Dan'l, I've sailed the sea too long."

Dan'l said, with some scorn in his tone:

"Nevertheless, you're not afraid—"

Faith opened the door from the after cabin just then and Dan'l checked his word. Faith looked from Dan'l to her husband, and her eyes hardened as she looked to Dan'l again.

"You'll not be saying Noll Wing is afraid of—anything, Dan'l," she said mildly.

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Not a Word Together

He had always been a steady drinker; he had often been inflamed with liquor. But his stomach was strong; he could carry it; he had never debauched himself. This time he became like a log, and Faith found him when she woke in the morning, sodden and helpless as a snoring log. He lay thus two days. And he woke at last with a scream of fright, and swore that Mauger was at him with a knife, so that Dan'l and Willis Cox had to hold the man quiet till the hallucination passed.

Faith and Brander had not, in this time, spoken a word alone together

since they met Mr. Ham upon the beach after Brander joined Faith by the island pool. In the beginning, Brander was forward, and a gulf separated them—not to mention forty feet of deck. Faith stayed aft; Brander stayed forward. Afterward, when Brander came into the cabin, there was still a gulf. They met at table; they encountered each other now and then, in the cabin or on deck. But Brander had his work to do, and did it; and Faith was much with Noll.

In the bush, by the pool, Faith had forgotten Noll Wing for a little space; and in the forgetting, she and Brander had become friends very quickly. His question, as they reached the beach, made her remember Noll; and her answer to that question, when she told him that she was Noll's wife, had reared a wall between them. Brander was a man—too much of a man to forget that she was Noll's wife. He did not forget.

In the Sally, after Brander came aft, Faith was toward him as she was toward the other mates, with this difference—she had known them since the beginning of the voyage; she had known two of them—Dan'l and Willis Cox—since they were boys. They were ticketed in her thoughts; they were old friends, but they could never be anything more. Therefore she talked often with them, as she did with Tichel, and as she had done with Mr. Ham. She forgot they were men, remembering only that they were friends.

Brander, on the other hand, was a newcomer, a stranger. When a woman meets a strange man, or when a man meets a strange woman, there is an instant and usually unconscious testing and questioning. This is more lively in the woman than in the man; she is more apt to put it into words in her thoughts, more apt to ask herself:

"Could I love him?"

For a man does not ask this question at all until he has begun to love; a woman, consciously or unconsciously, asks it at once. And until this question is answered—until the inner thing that is sex has made decision—a woman is reticent and slow to accept the communion of even casual conversation.

Faith, almost unconsciously, avoided Brander. She spoke with him, but there was a bar in her words. She saw him, but her eyes put a wall between them. She thought of him, but she hid her thoughts from herself. Brander felt this, and respected it. There was between them an unspoken conspiracy of silence; an unspoken agreement that held them apart.

This agreement was broken, and broken by Faith, on an afternoon some ten days after the finding of the ambergris. The day was fair; the wind was no more than normal. No whales had yet been sighted by the Sally, and her decks were clear of oil. Mr. Tichel's watch had the ship; but Tichel himself, old man that he was, had stayed below and was asleep in his cabin. Dan'l was asleep there, also; and Noll Wing dozed in the after cabin. Willis Cox was reading, under the boat-house; and two of the harpooners played idly at some game of cards in the lee of the rail beside him. Brander and the man at the wheel had the after deck to themselves when Faith came up from the cabin.

High Above the Decks

Roy was with her; but the boy went forward at once and climbed the rigging to the masthead, to stand watch with the men there. He loved to perch high above the decks, with the sea spread out like a blue saucer below him. He teased Faith to go with him; but Faith shook her head. There was a certain physical indolence about her that contrasted with the vigor of her habits of thought and speech; she liked to sit quietly and read, or sew, or think; and she cared nothing for such riotous exertion as Roy liked.

"No, Roy," she told her brother. "You go if you like. I'll stay down here."

"Come on, sis," he teased. "I guess you're afraid. You never could even climb a tree without squealing. Come on!"

She laughed softly. "No. I don't like to do hard things—like that."

"I won't let you fall," he promised. "Some day, maybe. Run along, Roy!" The boy went away resentfully—

little more resentfully because Brander had heard her refusal. He looked back from the fore-rigging, and saw Faith standing near Brander. For a moment he was minded to go back and join them; but the dwindling line of ropes above him lured him on. He climbed, lost himself among the great bosoms of the sails, stopped to ride a yard like a horse and exult when it pitched and rolled. He climbed, at last, to the masthead perch where the lookouts stood in their hoops with their eyes sweeping the wide circle of the seas.

Faith and Brander were together. Save for the man at the wheel, whom neither of them heeded, they were alone. Brander was at the after rail when she appeared; he nodded to her. She stood near him, hands on the rail, looking out across the sea astern. The wind tugged at her, played with the soft hair about her brow, whipped her cheeks to fire.

She did not look at Brander, but Brander looked at her. The man liked what he saw; he liked not so much the beauty of her as the strength and poise that lay in her face. Her broad, low brow, her straight, fine nose, her sweetly molded lips, and rounding chin—strength there, and calm, and power! Beauty, too; more than one woman's measure of beauty, perhaps; but above all, strength. That was what Brander saw.

It was no new thing for the man to

study Faith's countenance. It was firm-fastened in his thoughts; he could conjure it up at will, and it appeared before him, many times, without his volition. Faith's eyes were blue, and they were large, and Brander could never forget them. The eye of a man or of a woman is a thing almost alive; it seems to have a soul of its own. Stand at one side, unobserved, and watch the eyes of your friend; you will feel that you are watching some living personality apart from the friend you know. It is like spying on a wild thing which is hiding in the forest. The eye is so alert, so quick to swing to right or left at any sound.

Woman's eyes differ as much as women themselves. Faith's eyes were like Faith herself; there was no fear or uncertainty in them; and there was no coquettishness, no seduction. They were level and calm and perfectly assured; and Brander thought that to look into them was like taking a strong man's hand. He thought Faith as fine a thing as woman can be.

Brander made sure that Faith did not see him studying her thus; nevertheless, she must have felt his scrutiny. She was conscious of an unaccountable diffidence; and when she spoke to him at last, without looking toward him, her voice was so low he scarcely heard at all. She said some idle thing about the beauty of the sea.

The sky was so clear, and the heavens were so blue, that sky and

heaven seemed to be cousins or sisters, their hands clasping at the far horizon.

"I always think," said Brander amiably, "that looking off into the blue on a day like this is like looking deep into blue eyes. There seems to be a soul off there, something hidden, out of sight; but you can feel it looking back at you."

Faith was so surprised that she looked at him quickly, sidewise; and she smiled, her cheeks a little flushed.

"I never felt just that," she said. "But did you ever look at a hill, so far away it is just a deep blue shape against the sky? Blue's a beautiful color to look at, I think."

He nodded.

"From my hill," he said, "I used to be able to see an island northwest of the one where I was. Just a line laid down along the sea—a line of blue."

"I Wasn't Lonely"

She said nothing in reply to this; and he said no more. They were thus silent for a little before Faith asked: "Tell me, how did you live there? Wasn't it lonely? Or were there others?"

He laughed.

"I wasn't lonely in the least," he explained. "The old devil-devil doctor of the village struck up an acquaintance with me. He knew whites; and I was the only one there at the time. He used to come and talk to me, and say charms over my garden. I had a

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little compass on my watch chain, and I gave it to him, and the old heathen was my slave for life. So I arranged with him to have my path tabu—you remember I told you; and he was the only company I ever had."

"You had a garden?"
"Yes, a good one. I put up a house—just big enough for me, and no more—and I trimmed down some trees. There was a little brook and a shallow basin in the side of the hill where rich soil had been collecting for a good many centuries, I suppose. I think if I had planted pebbles there, it would have grown boulders for me. It did grow all I wanted."

She was thoughtful for a little. "Why did you ever ship as a whaler?" she asked. "You don't look like the men that ship in the fo'c's'le."

"I know it," he nodded. "Maybe because I like the sea. My home was in sight of it—a high old farm up in Maine, five miles inland. I used to sit out on the hill there and watch the night come up from the east and blanket the water. When there was a surf I could hear it; and when I could I went down and got acquainted with the water—swimming, or poking around in an old dory. It was bound to get me in the end. My father sent me to school. He wanted me to be a doctor; but after two years of it, I begged off, and he let me go."

She nodded. "I know—a little—how you feel. I've always loved the smell of the sea at home, and the sight of it. But"—she grimaced harshly—"I'm getting a bit tired of salt water. I want to get ashore!"

"Sure," Brander agreed. "And when you've been a month ashore, you'll be hungry for the sea again. It's like a drug; you get used to it, and you can't do without it."

"Do you think so?"
"I know it. Wait and see."

After a little she spoke of the ill luck that had pursued the Sally.

"Isn't it unusual to go almost six weeks without getting a whale?"
"No, not necessarily," he told her. "You may kill every other day for a year, and not see a fish for three months after. The whales seem to come and go, in some waters."

"These?" she asked.
He nodded.

"It's uncertain here. We're working over now into better hunting-grounds. The Sally's done well thus far anyway—almost a thousand barrels and not out a year. I've heard of ships that came home with empty casks."

She looked at him curiously. "I think you know more about the work than most men aboard," she said. "Yet you've not had the experience."

"I've picked it up, read it and guessed it," he said pleasantly. "They know more about the practical end than I. I haven't been tried out yet, you know."

She smiled. "Mr. Tichel says you're a Jonah," she told him. "I think he would be in favor of throwing you overboard."

He laughed cheerfully. "I hope you're not one," she went on. "I'm anxious that Cap'n Wing should make a big record on this cruise. It's my first with him, you know."

His eyes were sober, but he said: "We'll fill the casks, all right. I wouldn't worry."

She looked toward him and said: "Yes, we will fill them."

There was an immense amount of quiet certainty and determination in her voice. Brander looked at her for an instant, then turned to give some direction to the man at the wheel. The Sally heeled awkwardly to the thrust of the wind and battered at the sea with her blunt bows. The rigging creaked and tugged. Willis Cox, under the boat-house had dropped his book in his lap and was dozing in his chair; the two harpooners had gone below. Forward, Faith could see two or three men sprawled on the deck, asleep.

Brander Moved Away

The warm afternoon wind seemed slumber laden; the Sally Sims herself was like a ship that walked in her sleep. A hush hung over them all, so that Faith and Brander unconsciously lowered their voices.

"Why is it that you and Mr. Tobey do not like each other?" Faith asked casually.

If he was surprised at the question, Brander did not show it.

"I've no dislike for Mr Tobey," he said frankly. "He's an able officer. He knows his business."

"He does not like you," Faith said. "Why not?"

Brander smiled. "It may be," he admitted, "that Mr. Tobey is lacking in a sense of humor. I've a way of laughing at things. Mr. Trant, on the Thomas Morgan, used to curse me for grinning so much of the time. Perhaps Mr. Tobey—"

He did not finish the sentence; he seemed to consider it unnecessary to do so, or unwise.

Faith said nothing. They stood together, eyes off across the water, balancing unconsciously to the motion of the ship. Their shoulders were almost brushing. Brander felt the light contact on his coat; and he moved away a little, inconspicuously.

She turned at last toward the companion; but after one step she stopped and looked back at him.

"I think," she said, "that Mr. Tobey believes you mean to claim that the find of ambergris belongs to you."

"I know he does. There's no harm in puzzling Mr. Tobey."

"There may be harm—for you—in his believing that," she said.

For a moment Brander's level eyes met hers, and she saw a flame in his. "I'm not particularly concerned," he said quietly.

She bowed her head to hide her eyes; and she went below so quickly that it was as if she fled from him.

Faith had assured herself from the beginning that Brander had no real intention of claiming the ambergris as his personal booty. He was too sensible for that, she felt; and he was not greedy.

She had been sure; but like all women, she wished to be reassured. She had given Brander the chance to reassure her, speaking of the 'gris and of Dan'l Tobey's suspicions of the matter. It would have been so easy for Brander to laugh and say:

"You know I have no such idea. It belongs to the Sally, of course."

That would have settled the thing, once and for all; but Brander had not been frank and forthright.

"There's no harm in puzzling Mr. Tobey," he had said.

And when she had suggested that there might be harm for Brander, his eyes had hardened with something like defiance in them. He remained as much of a puzzle to Faith as ever.

If he had deliberately planned to steal a place in her thoughts, he could have taken no better means. Faith, with her growing sense of responsibility for the Sally, for the success of the voyage, for the good renown of Noll Wing, was acutely concerned when anything threatened that success. The ambergris was properly a part of the Sally's takings. Brander must see it so. Did he mean to push his claim, to make trouble?

She tried to find her answer to this

question in Brander's face; she began to study him daily. She perceived the strength of the man, his poise and assurance. Brander was very sure of himself and of his capabilities, without in the least overrating them. He knew himself for a man; he bore himself as a man. Faith respected him; without her realizing it, this respect and liking grew.

Unconsciously Brander was ranked now and then in her thoughts beside her husband, Noll Wing; she compared the two men without being willing to make the comparison. And in the process, she studied Noll Wing more closely than she had ever studied him before.

It was at this time that she first marked the fact that Noll was shrinking, wasting the flesh from his bones. His skin was becoming loose; it sagged. His great chest was drawing in between his shoulders; his shoulders slumped forward. Also Faith saw, without understanding, that the great cords of his neck were beginning to stand out under the loose skin, that hollows were forming about them. The man's bull neck was melting away. Faith saw, tho she did not fully understand; she knew that Noll was aging, nothing more.

She was drawn to Noll, at this discovery, by a vast tenderness; but this tenderness was impersonal. She thought it a recrudescence of her old, strong love for the man; it was in fact only such a feeling as she might have had for a sick or wounded beast. She pitied Noll profoundly; she tried to make him happy and comfortable. She sought, now and then, to woo him to cheerfulness and mirth.

A Marked Change

But Noll was shrinking, day by day, into a more confirmed habit of complaint; he whined constantly, where in the old days he would have stormed and commanded. And he resented Faith's attentions, resented her very presence about him. One day she went into the galley and prepared a dish she thought would please him; when she told him what she had done, he exclaimed:

"God's sake, Faith, quit fussing over me! I got along more 'n twenty years without a woman."

Faith would not let herself feel the hurt of this. But even while she watched over Noll, Brander more and more possessed her thoughts. Her recognition of this fact led her to be the more attentive to Noll, as if to recompense him for the thing he was losing. She had never so poured out herself upon him.

It was inevitable that this developing change in Faith should be marked by those in the cabin. Dan'l saw it, and Brander saw it. Brander saw it, and at first his pulse leaped and pounded and his eyes shone with his thoughts. On deck, about his duties, he carried the memory of her eyes al-

ways with him—her eyes as she had looked at him that day and many days before—questioning, a little wistful, a little wondering.

But Brander was a strong man; and he put a grip upon himself. He was drawn to Faith; he knew that if he let himself go, he would be caught in a whirlwind of passion for her. But he did not choose to let himself go; and by the same token he took care to have no part in what might be taking place in Faith herself.

He knew that he might have played upon her awakened interest in him; knew that it would be worth life itself to see more plainly that which he had seen in her eyes; nevertheless, he put the thing away from him. When she was about, he became reticent, curt, abrupt. He took refuge in an arrogance of tone, an absorption in his work. He began to drive his men.

Dan'l Tobey saw. Dan'l had eyes to see; and it was inevitable that he should discover the first hints of change in Faith. For he watched her jealously; and he watched Brander as he had watched him from the beginning.

Dan'l saw Faith and Brander drawing together day by day; and tho he hated Brander the more for it, he was content to sit still and wait. He counted on their working Brander's own destruction between them in the end; and Dan'l was in a destructive mood in those days. He hated the strength of Brander, the loyalty of Faith, the age of old Noll Wing, and the youth of Roy. He was become, thru overmuch brooding, a walking vessel of hate; it spilled out of him with every word, keep his voice as amiable as he might. He hated them all!

But he was careful to hide his resentment against Roy. He cultivated the boy, he worked little by little to debase Roy's standards of life, and he looked forward vaguely to a day when he might have use for the lad. Dan'l had no definite plan at this time save to destroy. But for all his absorption in Faith, he had not failed to see that Noll Wing's strength was going out of him. If Noll were to die, Dan'l would be master of the Sally and those aboard her.

Dan'l never lost sight of this possibility; he kept it well in mind; and he laid, little by little, the foundations upon which in that day he might build his strength. Roy was one of these foundations.

Dan'l saw one obstacle in his path, even with Noll gone. The men forward, and some of the under officers, were hotly loyal to Noll Wing; and by the same token they looked on Faith with eyes of awed affection. Faith had that in her which commanded the respect of men; and Dan'l knew that the roughest man in the crew would fight to protect Faith, against himself or any other. He never forgot this.

When Roy Kilecup, last of them all, marked Faith's interest in Brander, the boy unwittingly gave Dan'l a chance to strike a blow at the men's trust in the captain's wife.

Roy, tho he might quarrel with her most desperately, was at heart devoted to Faith and wild with his pride in her. He marked a look in her eyes one day; and it disturbed him. Dan'l found the boy on deck, staring out across the water, his eyes clouded with perplexity and doubt.

A Shadow in Roy's Eyes

Roy was aft; there was one of the men at the wheel. Dan'l glanced toward this man—one of his own boat crew, by name Slatter, with a sly eye and a black tongue. Dan'l spoke to him in passing—some command to keep the Sally steady against the pressure of the wind—and stopped beside Roy, dropping his hand on the boy's shoulder.

"Hello, Roy!" he said amiably. Roy looked up at him, nodded. Dan'l caught a glimpse of the shadow in his eyes and asked in a friendly tone:

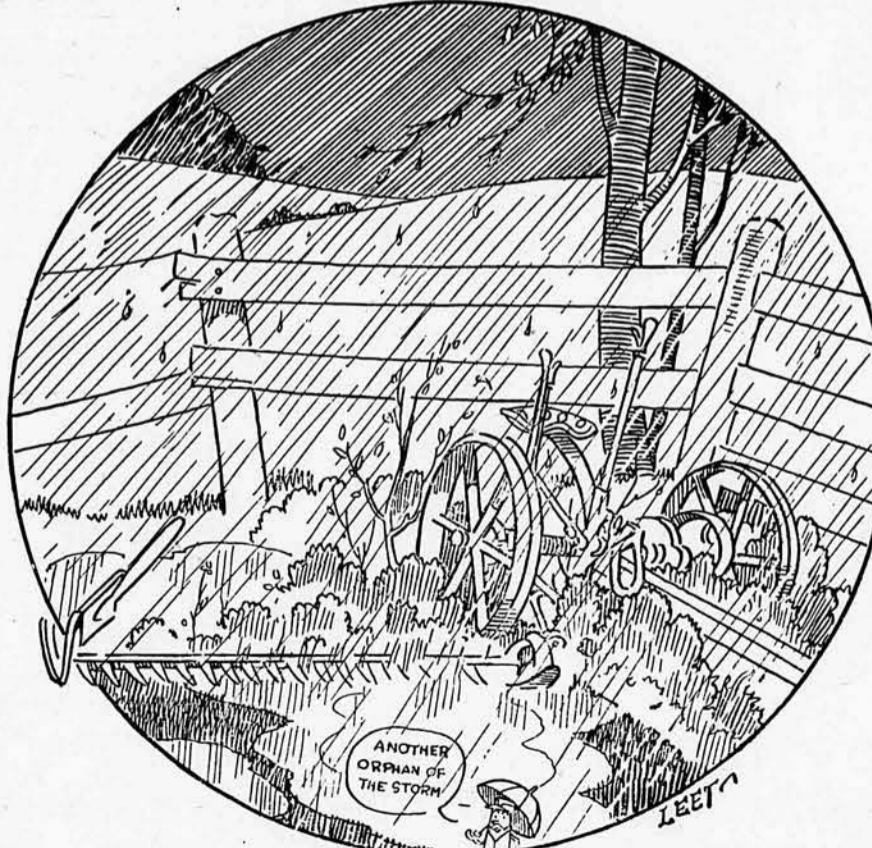
"What's wrong? You're worried about something?"

Roy shook his head. "No."

Dan'l laughed. "Shucks! You can't fool any one with that, Roy. If you don't want to talk—"

Roy hesitated; he studied Dan'l for a moment.

"Dan'l," he said, "you've known Faith and me all our lives. I guess I can talk to you if I can to anybody; and I've got to talk to somebody, Dan'l."



Farm Tragedies No. 2



Dan'l nodded soberly. "I'm here to be talked to. What's the matter, Roy?"

"Dan'l, have you noticed the way Faith looks at Brander?" the boy asked abruptly.

Dan'l had been half prepared for the question; nevertheless his fingers dug into his palms. He remained silent for a moment, thinking. His thoughts raced. His eyes fell on foul-tongued Slatter at the wheel. There was a piece of luck; an instrument ready to his hand.

Dan'l still hesitated for a space; his brows twisting. Then the man threw all decency behind him, and flung himself at last into the paths toward which his feet had been tending. He moved to one side, so that Roy, in facing him, must also face the man at the wheel; so that Roy's words would come to Slatter's ears. And Dan'l was very sure Slatter would take care to hear.

For another moment he did not speak; then he laughed harshly.

"What do you mean, Roy?" he asked.

"I mean the way Faith looks at Brander all the time," Roy repeated.

Dan'l Tobey seemed to be embarrassed; he looked to right and left, and he said huskily:

"Shucks! I guess you've got too much imagination, Roy."

Roy shook his head.

"No, I haven't either. I've been watching her. She looks at him, and her eyes get kind of misty like; and if you say something to her, sometimes she doesn't hear you at all."

"She's got a right to think," Dan'l chuckled. "You talk too much, anyway, Roy. No wonder she don't listen to you."

His tone was good-natured. Roy fell silent for a moment, studying Dan'l's face; and Dan'l looked confused.

"Dan'l!" Roy said sharply. "Haven't you seen, yourself, what I mean? Haven't you, Dan'l?"

Dan'l turned his head away; he would not meet Roy's eyes.

"I knew you saw it!" Roy cried. "Everybody must see it!"

"Roy, you'd best not see too much," Dan'l said sternly. "It don't pay. There's times when it's wise to see little and say nothing. If it was me, I'd say this was one of the times."

"That's all right," Roy admitted. "But I can talk to you. Dan'l, Noll Wing is too old for Faith. She ought to have married you, Dan'l."

Children have a disconcerting way of sticking a word like a knife into our secret hearts; they see so clearly, and they have not yet learned to pretend they do not see. Roy, for all his eighteen years, was still as much child as man; and Dan'l winced.

"Land, Roy!" he protested. "Get that idea out of your head. Faith and me understand—"

Roy turned his back, looking aft. Dan'l glanced toward Slatter at the wheel. Slatter's back was toward them; but Dan'l could have sworn the man's ears were visibly pricking to miss no word. Dan'l's eyes burned unpleasantly.

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spending much time amidships with the harpooners, or forward with the crew. Dan'l's place was aft. Roy watched Brander as he spoke to the mate, watched him walk away. When Brander was gone, Dan'l looked toward Roy.

"Dan'l," Roy said quietly, "if Brander tries to do anything to my sister, I'm going to kill him!"

Dan'l said nothing; and Roy moved abruptly past him and went below.

He was not seeking Faith; but he came upon her there, in the main cabin. She was at the table, with a book, and paper and pen. He stopped to look over her shoulder, and saw that she was making calculations—latitude and longitude.

"What are you doing?" he asked. She looked up at him.

"Studying navigation, Roy. Don't you want to?"

He stared at her. "What are you doing it for?"

"Because I want to. Besides, it's a good thing to be able to find out where you are on a world as big as this."

He flung himself into a chair across from his sister.

"Look here, Faith, why do you keep looking at Brander all the time?"

Faith was startled; she was startled not so much at what Roy said, as at what his words revealed to her. Nevertheless her voice was steady and quiet as she asked:

"What do you mean, Roy?"

"The way you look at Brander. He's not fit for you to talk to, to look at—anything. He's not fit to be around you."

She laughed at him. "How do I look at Mr. Brander, Roy?" she asked.

"Why, like—"

Roy groped for words. Faith was suddenly afraid of what he might say. She interrupted him.

"Don't be silly, Roy! Go away. Don't bother me. I'm busy with this, Roy."

"You—" he began.

But she bent over her book; she paid him no attention for a moment. Roy, sitting opposite, studied the top of her head, and thought. There was an expression in his eyes as if he were trying to remember something familiar that evaded him. In the silence, they could hear Cap'n Wing snoring in his cabin; they could hear old Tichel stir in his bunk at the other side of the ship; they could hear the muffled murmur of the voices of the harpooners in the steerage. And all about them the timbers of the Sally creaked and groaned as they yielded to the tug of wind and sea. Roy still stared with a puzzled frown at the top of Faith's brown head. Faith did not look up from her book.

Suddenly Roy cried in a low voice, "Faith, I know! You look at Brander just like you used to look at Noll Wing when we were kids!"

Faith went white. She rose to her feet so swiftly that the book was overturned on the table, the loose sheets of paper fluttered, the pen rolled across to the edge of the table and fell and stuck on its point in the cabin floor.

With a motion swift as light, forgetting book and paper and pen, she slipped across into the after cabin. She shut the door in Roy's face and he heard her slip the catch upon it.

Roy stared at the closed door; then he went abstractedly around the table and pulled the pen loose from the floor. The steel point was twisted, spoiled.

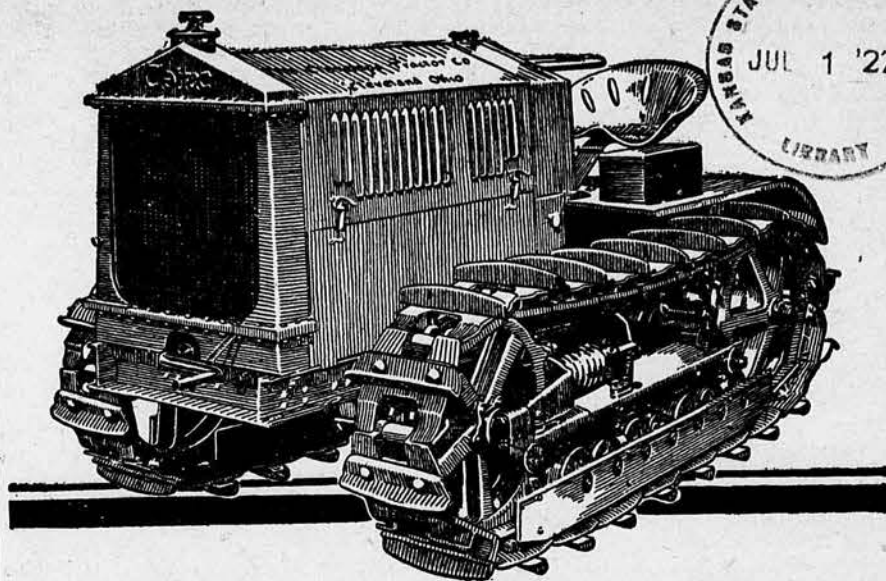
(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Combine in Shawnee

W. B. Faulkner and J. B. Davis, farmers near Silver Lake, recently purchased a new Massey-Harris combine, the first in Shawnee county. They expect to get into the fields soon to make the first trial of the machine in that section. Eight mules will be used to pull the combine. Neighbors from several miles around will be on hand to help break in the new implement. Slightly more than 200 acres of wheat will be harvested on the two farms.

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



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"FELLOW HOPPERS, LISTEN TO THIS! BECAUSE OF INTEREST ROYER WINDY'S HOP TO THROU AND THE CHAMPIONSHIP HOP TO DERLIN, A NUMBER OF ENTRIES ARE PLANNING ON THE 'PACIFIC HOP!'"

"I MOVE YOU THAT WE DISBAND OUR HOPPERS' SOCIETY AND HEADQUARTERS. WALK! WE CAN'T COMPETE WITH HOPPERS LIKE THAT!"

"YES—(YOU CAN'T SEE HIM OF COURSE)"

Systematic Housekeeping Pays

By R. L. Holman

MRS. BERT ERWIN who lives on a farm out from Columbia, Tenn., has adopted a system that turns off an amount of work that is almost startling. During 1926 she raised and sold 260 turkeys which sold for \$2,000. She raised and sold \$200 worth of broilers, fryers and baby chicks besides handling and selling the products of 100 laying hens. Her fresh bean sales averaged a dollar a day during the season. She won in 1925 \$215.50 worth of fair premiums. During the winter she makes and sells quilts, fancy needlework, artificial flowers, baskets made from honeysuckle vines, and many other articles. A few years ago she gathered from her husband's cornfield \$60 worth of pumpkin seed with which money she bought a purebred heifer. This heifer is the foundation cow of her present herd of 12 splendid milkers. During 1926 she entered a local newspaper contest and won a Hudson car.

But this is not all. Her husband now has work not connected with the farm, and she supervises the operations of a 200 acre farm where corn, wheat, oats, other grains and dairy products are

a Dutch kitchen clock. Everything is tastefully painted and decorated.

All the kitchen equipment except the range and clock is homemade at an actual money outlay of only \$40. Water is piped into the house from a spring on an elevation above the house and comes in of its own pressure.

Mrs. Erwin's nursery is equipped with such homemade furnishings as can be used and enjoyed by all four of her children. There is a crib for the baby consisting of a little square cage with sides and top of screen wire in which the baby can enjoy a nap anywhere on the premises without being tormented with flies. There is a case somewhat like a library case, equipped with shelves to store the children's toys. Also a homemade chest for clothing. There is a wardrobe, the necessary beds and tables.

The living room has a homemade end table, magazine racks, library table, radio and outfit. Adjoining the living room is a small dressing room about the size of a bath room, which is equipped with mirror, clothes hooks, clothes hangers and cabinet.

As for hired help, Mrs. Erwin keeps a nurse who helps her with the children and a hired man and his 12 year old boy to do the milking and other outside farm work.

I don't think I ever saw a woman who takes such an intense interest in scheming things that will make farm life more enjoyable.

The Fourth

BY ANNA G. SMITH

"What means our glorious Fourth to you?"
I asked the little boy.
"Fire-crackers, fun and noise," he said,
"A day brimful of joy."

I asked the youth the self same thing
And he made quick reply,
"I'd fight my country's rights to save,
In her defense, I'd die."

The thoughtful man of older years
In answer to my quest—
"It means to me pure, honest lives
Our country needs our best."

Our viewpoint changes with the years
The Fourth remains the same.
Boy, youth and man each in his way
Pays tribute to its name.

produced. She has four little children to care for, all under 7 years, and she keeps her house in the tidest kind of order. She weighs only 95 pounds.

No, it is not an iron constitution that is doing it but the most perfectly organized system of housekeeping and farm operation I ever saw. With all of these duties she has time for diversion and for church and lodge work. She is president of a home demonstration club of 68 members, which meets frequently for regular club work and often for frolic and fun.

In order to accomplish the prodigious amount of work that she turns off on her farm she has every conceivable form of farm and home conveniences, most of which are home-made at a cost so low it would astonish you.

Her kitchen is 14 by 14 feet, an ideal size for a kitchen. On one side is a cupboard that reaches from the floor to the ceiling. Inside the cupboard are hooks from which hang the broom and duster. One compartment of this cupboard encloses a step ladder when it is not in use. Another compartment contains dish racks, shelves and holders for knives and forks, all of which are arranged in such a way that she can put her hand on any dish, knife or fork without having to go thru a bunglesome stack.

In another part of the kitchen is a medicine case which contains human and livestock remedies.

By the range is a wood box which is an ordinary dry goods box set upon legs about waist high. In the legs are rollers and the box can be rolled around over the floor like a bed or dresser. The box is painted and decorated in artistic style and looks as neat as any other article of furniture.

The garbage pail is an old candy bucket also painted and decorated and can be shoved around by the foot as desired.

The fireless cooker is a homemade affair consisting of a little square dry goods box inside of which is a 2-gallon tin vessel, around this is packed saw dust and excelsior. This tin vessel has a close fitting top, there is a lid to the box, and the cooker is manipulated like any other. This is also painted and set on rollers as is every other movable article of kitchen furniture.

There are also a homemade meal chest, made from old shelves, a homemade kitchen cabinet, a built in kitchen cabinet, a tea cart to roll the dishes from the kitchen into the dining room and

Ice Cream Rivals Pie

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

A FEW years ago ice cream was a holiday delicacy, now it rivals pie as the nation's favorite dessert. And future generations of brides may write under the comment "not like the ice cream that mother used to make." Here are some recipes that you who are building reputations as ice cream makers with your sons and husbands, may well slip into your note books.

Chocolate Sirup

5 squares unsweetened chocolate
2 cups sugar
Speck salt
1 teaspoon vanilla
2½ cups boiling water

Melt chocolate over hot water, add sugar, mix thoroly, add boiling water and salt. Boil 5 minutes. Cool and add vanilla.

Apricot Ice

1 quart canned apricots
2 cups sugar
1 quart water

Put the apricots thru a sieve. Add the sugar and water and stir until the sugar is dissolved. Freeze.

Chocolate Shake

1 egg
3 tablespoons chocolate sirup
¾ cup milk
Ice
1 teaspoon sugar

Beat egg-yolk, add sirup and milk, beat thoroly



ASIDE from its neatness and cheery atmosphere, the thing I like best about this kitchen is the cupboard which opens into the dining room so that dishes can be passed thru without making a trip into that room.

until foamy. Pour in glasses over the crushed ice. Beat egg-white until stiff and add 1 teaspoon sugar. Pile lightly on chocolate. A few gratings of nutmeg may be sprinkled on top. This beverage is very nutritious.

Custard Ice Cream

2 cups milk
1 cup cream
Speck salt
6 egg yolks
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon vanilla

Scald the milk, pour slowly on the egg yolks which have been beaten with the sugar and stir

constantly so the eggs will not cook, but blend with the hot milk. Place in a double boiler and cook until the mixture coats the back of a silver spoon. Strain thru cheesecloth or a sieve into a bowl. Add the vanilla and cream and freeze. This is an especially nutritious cream for the children.

Caramel Ice Cream

2 cups milk
2 eggs or 4 egg yolks
½ cup sugar
½ cup caramelized sugar
2 cups thin cream

Scald the milk, dissolve the caramelized sugar in it, pour this over the egg which has been beaten with the sugar. Cook over water until the mixture coats the back of a silver spoon. Strain, chill and freeze. To caramelize the sugar heat it in a frying pan, stirring constantly, without adding water. Stir until it melts and becomes a light brown color.

Pineapple Ice Cream

6 cups thin cream
½ cup sugar
1 cup crushed pineapple

Add pineapple to cream and let stand 30 minutes. Strain, add sugar and freeze.

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.

For Those Who Like Crust

WHEN I am baking hot light buns I always bake them in the muffin tins. This makes a brown crust on all sides and makes them look more tasty as the crust is the part we like best. Russell County. Mrs. F. C. Kvasnicka.

She Stops at the Notion Counter

BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

JUST as the book lover delights in browsing around the book stall, so the home dressmaker always lingers awhile in her shopping tours at the notion counter of her favorite dry goods store—that is, if she is one of those who has discovered that it holds a fascinating array of equipment. These are some of the things she sees when she looks beyond the assortment of pins, braid and such sundries which clutter counters and shelves.

A thoughtful manufacturer has arranged a box of 12 small spools of darning thread, 10 yards to a spool, in all the colors that are popular for feminine hosiery. This being so varied, such a collection will indeed prove a friend in time of need. It isn't so difficult to sew up a runner inconspicuously when one has thread that matches exactly. Along the same line are the tubes of liquid to be carried in the purse that will stop runs if discovered when it isn't possible to sew them up at once.

Many are the dimes that have slipped from worn trouser pockets, despite careful mending on mother's part. But now one can buy trouser pockets already made, of sturdy material, that fit exactly. These will prove a saving of time, too, to the woman who makes her small son's trousers or overalls.

Do you know that it is possible to buy blanket binding? It would pay well to apply this to your blankets that are frayed at the edges. The binding comes in all colors used for blankets, and is of a heavy quality of sateen.

Ribbon garters are adorning as well as useful but they have their drawbacks, slipping being the outstanding fault. But now we have decorated elastic which fills the bill for garter service and is attractive, withal.

Pin cushions and tape measures come concealed in all sorts of clever contrivances, and make delightful inexpensive gifts.

A folding shoe polisher that fits into the side pocket of a car will prove as indispensable as your compact, and don't overlook providing yourself with heel protectors to be worn when driving.

Items that most women know can be bought at a notion counter but which are frequently overlooked are loop buttonholes for dresses that open with a slit down the front, hooks and eyes applied to tape—especially convenient for linings and brasieres—ready-made dress linings, wide ribbon-like material for shoulder straps, washable lingerie ribbon and notched yard sticks for measuring dress hems. In fact, you will find the notion counter abounds in all sorts of labor-saving, helpful equipment. Just investigate it for yourself.

Six Summer Selections



2932—Reversible Fronts a Feature. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 3036—Housedress with Plaits for Width in Skirt. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2848—Lines which the Stout Woman Favors. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 2939—Smartness in Simplicity. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2959—Little Tot's Play Dress. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
 3029—Summer's Favorite Lines and Materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price 15 cents each.

Kellys are built to deliver service



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

When you go into a store and put down your money for a tire, what you really are buying is not merely a given amount of rubber and cord but the expectation of a certain number of miles of service.

Whether you get it or not depends upon whether the tire you buy is of a reliable make.

Kelly-Springfield tires always have been built to deliver the kind of service you hope to get. They always will be built to deliver that kind of service.

Kellys cost no more than other good tires.

KELLY-SPRINGFIELD TIRE CO.
 General Motors Bldg. New York

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

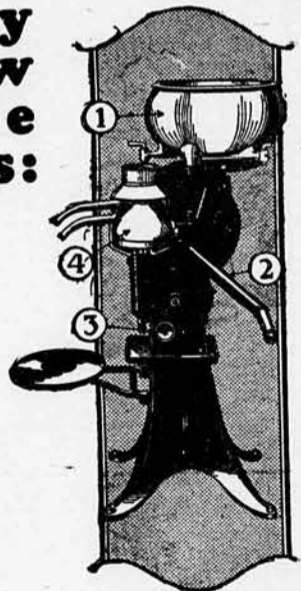
What they say about the New 1927 Series De Laval Separators:

"A wonderful line of separators — in skimming efficiency, ease of operation, convenience of handling and appearance they are supreme."

"The sweetest running cream separators ever made by man."

"The easiest running separator ever made and 100% De Laval mechanically."

"So far ahead of anything else in every way there is no comparison."



New Features:

1. Turnable Supply Can. A handy feature — saves time, lifting and stooping.
2. Easier Turning. These new De Laval are easier to start and turn than any others.
3. Oil Window. This new feature enables you to see how your separator is being oiled and shows you the condition of the oil.
4. Floating Bowl. Self-balancing, runs smoothly and without vibration, delivers a smoother, richer cream, and requires less power.

If you are using an old, worn or inferior separator, a new De Laval will save enough cream which you may now be losing to pay for itself. Ask your De Laval Agent to show you one.

Trade allowance made on old machines of any age or make. New De Laval sold on easy terms or installments.

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY
 New York Chicago San Francisco
 165 Broadway 600 Jackson Blvd. 61 Beale Street

Melody and Inspiration

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

YOU have heard the hymn "In the Garden?" Most of us have, and most of us like it. It is a favorite with artists and is sung beautifully by Homer Rodeheaver and Marion Talley and many others—and it's a number worth the price. No doubt you remember the words—here are some of them:

I come to the garden alone,
 While the dew is still on the roses,
 And the voice I hear
 Falling on my ear,
 The Son of God discloses,
 And He walks with me,
 And He talks with me,
 And He tells me I am His own,
 And the joy we share
 As we tarry there,
 None other has every known.

He speaks, and the sound of His voice
 Is so sweet the birds hush their singing,
 And the melody, that He gave to me,
 Within my heart is ringing.

It is but one of the beautiful hymns
 —which have inspired many people
 and made them better men and women
 for having heard it. If you'd like it on
 record, roll or in a hymnal, I'll be glad
 to tell you where you can get it. In-
 deed, I'll be glad to help with any
 music problem to the best of my ability.
 Send self-addressed, stamped envelope
 for reply. Address Cheryl Marquardt,
 Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

I Can Beets by Twos

BY CRESSIE ZIRKLE

WHILE cooking beets for the table I always fill my kettle as full as it will cook without boiling over and can 2 quarts of pickles each morning. My pickles took first prize at the fair.

The beets should never have the skin broken before cooking or they will lose their color. They should be washed with a vegetable brush and put into boiling water and cooked over a hot fire. To tell when done I always slip a fork into a beet and if it slips off easily it is done. One can tell by the size of beets as to the length of time required to cook them.

When I take them off to skin them I put the following into a kettle and place it on the fire: 2 pints vinegar, 1 pint sugar, 1 teaspoon mixed spices and 1 teaspoon salt. This should be boiled until quite sirupy.

The cooked beets have had the hot water poured off and covered with cold water, so as to make handling easy, while skinning them. They are skinned and cut in the desired cubes

and put into the sirup. They must boil for 10 minutes before sealing in sterilized jars. Last season I canned several dozen quarts of beets and never had a real canning day for them.

Cashes in on Novelties

I HAVE several ways of earning pin money, but the surest one and the one that will increase with the years is my "Prosperity" fruit garden.

Since this country is a fruit country, I raise what others do not, thereby avoiding a glutted market. I have sold grapes, strawberries and blackberries. Strawberries this year sold at \$1 a gallon.

I have added to my list of berries this summer, yellow and red raspberries, June berries and also a bed of rhubarb. This is very hard to grow here owing to the dry weather, so very few plant it. But fruit that is scarce always brings the best profits and any woman with a garden and time can care for a small "Prosperity" garden of a few rows. I cultivate strawberries in the row of grapes to save space.

Mrs. Cecil Ritchey,
 Howard County, Texas.

Women's Service Corner

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

For Firming the Muscles

Is there any way to make the muscles of the arms and legs firm? The muscles on my arms and legs are so flabby and large.

Sarah M.

There are a number of exercises for firming those muscles. I will be very glad to send you our leaflet on arm and leg exercises if you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

To Remove Varnish Stains

I upset a can of varnish on a white linen table cloth. How can I remove the stain?

Mrs. R. R.

Saturate the stain with alcohol. The alcohol will cause the varnish to crumble and it can be brushed off.

Life is not really made up of big days or even big things. Daily life is largely a matter of little duties and little cares, and most of it has to be lived in the valleys.

For the Little Folks in Puzzletown

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Spider's "Suspension Bridge"

Every one who has watched a man working high overhead upon the cables of a big suspension bridge must have been struck by the thought of a spider moving about upon a web. But perhaps few realize that the spider built complete, practical suspension bridges across streams and ravines long before man did.

When the suspension bridge over the Niagara gorge was begun, a kite was flown from the American shore, and the string reeled out so as to fall upon the Canadian side. Then this cord was used to pull across a wire, and thus the first strong cable was stretched over the roaring chasm.

Our spider's engineering method is exactly similar. Perching upon a leaf, she faces the wind, elevates her abdomen (in the tip of which is the silk-spinning organ) and sends out a light thread. This is her "kite." So light is it that it floats away on the breeze, across a brook perhaps, for 15, 25, even a hundred feet. As the end reaches the bushes or tall weeds on the opposite side, it becomes entangled there and the first "wire" of the bridge is ready

for the bridge-builder to make her trial trip upon it. Across and back she goes many times, adding a new wire each time until it is strong enough to withstand the winds and the swaying of the plants which serve as anchorages.

Petty and Spotty Are Pets

I am 9 years old and in the fourth grade. I have a pet hen named Petty and a calf named Spotty. I walk 2 miles to school. My teacher's name is Miss Cox. I have three brothers. Their names are Stanley, Elden and Everett. Elden and Everett are twins. I enjoy reading the young folks' page. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me.
Maxine Salyards.
Golden, Colo.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 7 years old and in the second grade. I will be in the third grade next year. My teacher's name is Miss Rumbley, and I go to Turkey Creek school. For pets I have a cat and a dog. My cat's name is Snowball and my dog's name is Collie. I enjoy reading the letters from the boys and girls. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.
Jessie Catherine Kepley.
Chanute, Kan.

The Pup Gets a Name.

A and a I'm sure you'll agree. Are the very best pals that ever. And the more Jackie played with his new collie pup. The more he felt he could give him up.

It is sad to relate, but it is a fact. There was just one thing that the poor Jackie. It was quite enough to make him cry. He had no name to call him by!

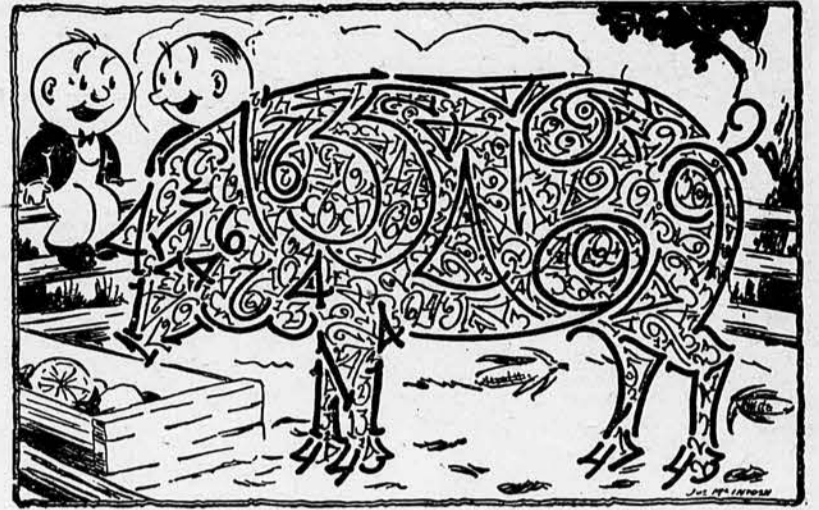
Jackie had searched in all his. And had tried such names as Gip and Snooks; He ran for advice on the subject to Dad, Who said, "How about Tad?"

A came about that time. And gave some to Dad, for a. They rustled so loud in the evening breeze, The just went into ecstasies.

"That pup, I certainly make things whizz!" Said Dad, and I spoke as long as he lives. The will be whizz, for the name seemed right. And they called him whizz from that very night.

Goes to Sunny Brook School

I am 13 years old and will be in the sixth grade next year. My teacher's name is Miss McGinnis. My teacher's name next year will be Miss Lacey. I go to Sunny Brook school. For pets I have a dog named Collie and a cat



Why don't you see if you can find the correct total of the large, black figures? Do not count the little numbers in between. Also tell me what animal these figures make. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

named Queen and a pony named Maude. We live 6 miles from town.
Lydia Viola Wahga.
Mayetta, Kan.

Diamond Puzzle

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

1. A consonant; 2. Yourself; 3. A building; 4. To employ; 5. Stands for East.

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

Try to Guess These

Speak only two letters and thus name the desiny of all earthly things. D. K.

If the alphabet were all invited out to supper, in what order would they come? They would all get there down to S, and the rest would come after T.

What are the hottest letters in the alphabet? K N (cayenne.)

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

Why is the letter R. indispensable to friendship? Because without it your friends would be fiends.

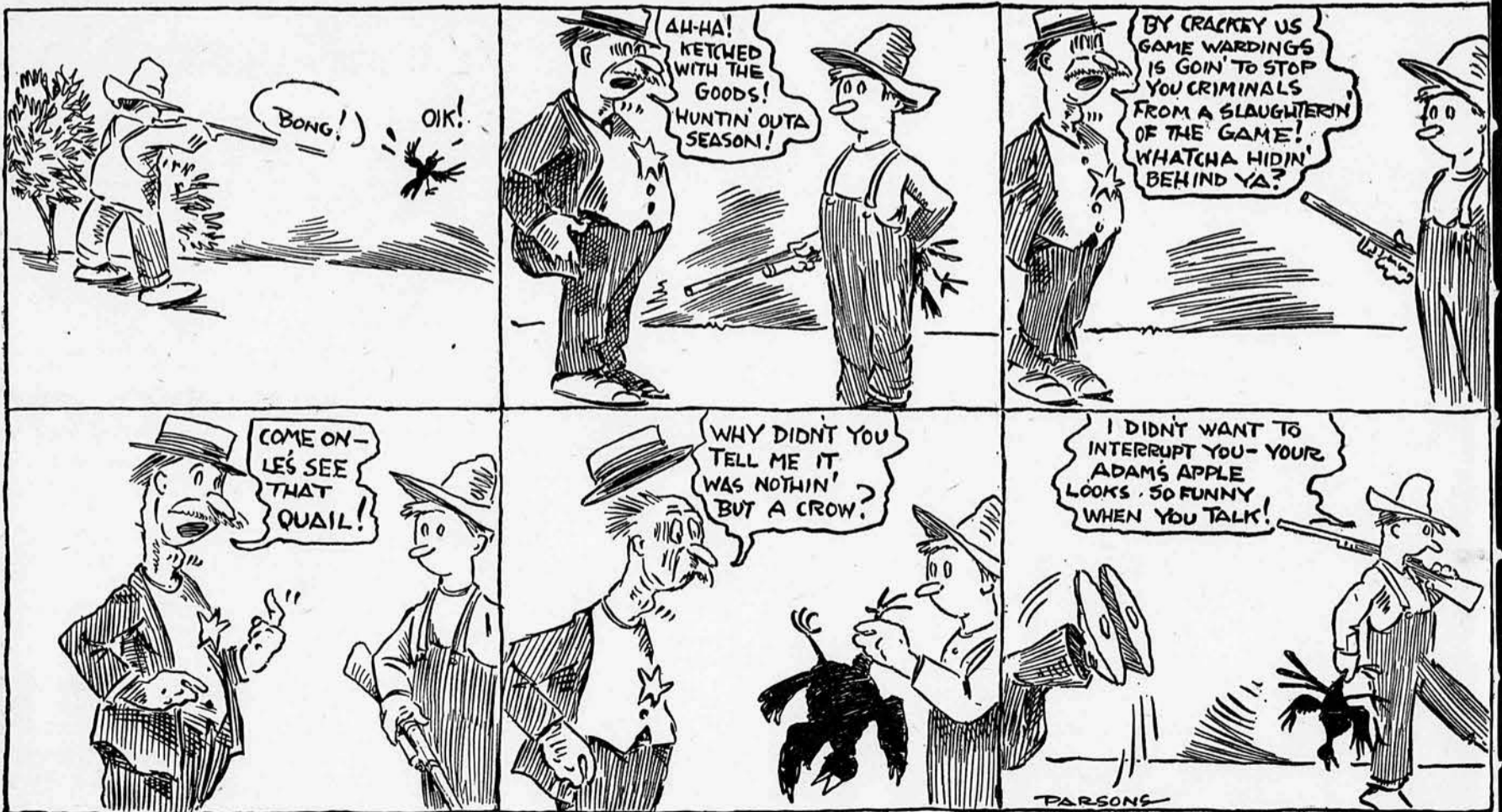
Why is it right for B to come before C? Because we must B before we can C.

Who always enjoys poor health? The doctor.

Why is a tin can tied to a dog's tail like death? Because it's bound to a cur (occur.)

Why is there no whole day? Because every one begins by breaking.

Who is it that always has a number of movements on foot for making money? A dancing master.



The Hoovers—Buddy Enjoys a Free Movie

Care of Children

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

Twenty years in the practice of medicine have convinced me that there is no phase of a physician's duty more important than informing mothers as to the care and feeding of their children. It has also convinced me that there is no subject on which more general misinformation exists, and none on which real instruction is more eagerly sought and gratefully accepted by the young mother. In so important a matter I accept no fads, the open to conviction as to the success of bona fide experiments. I recommend, however, only the things that are tested and tried.

The demands of an infant's early days are chiefly food and warmth. This being so, the mother who is able to supply the food demands from the maternal breast has few problems. Yet there are a few, and when they exist they are important.

In the early weeks of infancy it sometimes seems that the breast milk is not acceptable to the infant. Distress is manifested, vomiting may occur, or lacking that, there is a frequency of bowel movements much like a fermentative diarrhea.

In such cases it is good practice to milk out 1 or 2 teaspoonfuls of milk before putting the baby to the breast. Give the baby before nursing a little sterile water, warm. It is very seldom that breast milk is really too rich for the baby nor, for that matter, is it too poor, after it has had time to come in properly, which often means a full week after birth.

If the baby refuses to nurse, it may be due to inability of the child to suckle the breast on account of tongue-tie. In a young baby this is easily corrected by any doctor. One single clip of the scissors thru the margin of the frenum of the tongue is all that is necessary. Sometimes the child cannot nurse because of retracted or depressed nipples. Usually this can be remedied by the mother drawing out the nipple and shaping it so the child may take hold. This may necessitate the use of a glass nipple shield with rubber mouthpiece which the child may suckle better.

The mother who is not able to supply milk for her baby should ask the doctor about getting milk from another mother. In one large city a regular trade is now carried on in supplying mother's milk. The producing mothers are paid 15 cents an ounce and, in some cases, supply several pints daily. It can be done in one place just as well as another. It is better than employing a "wet-nurse," and more acceptable to both of the mothers.

Quart of Milk a Day

I have a thin boy who doesn't sleep well, altho he plays hard enough to be worn out. What do you suggest? M. D.

Outdoor life and play is good for boys, but many of them engage in too much competitive sport in which they are keyed up to a high pitch of excitement the whole time. This should be watched, as it is hard on the nervous system. This boy should be watched as to nourishment, sleep and bowel actions. He should take a quart of milk every day in some form, drinking part and getting the remainder in custards, soups or with cereal. He should go to bed regularly at 8:30 p. m., and should sleep in a room with wide-open windows. See that he is comfortable, but remember that too many covers are as disturbing to sleep as too few.

Needs More Sleep?

What will help me to grow? Do I need to sleep as much if I eat more to build up the tissues of the body? I am 16. Jimmy.

Yes. Sleep is one of the great essentials for growth. In the activities of the day you use up more tissue building material than you can afford. During sleep you "catch up." A boy of 16 should sleep 9 hours. If poorly developed and weak, 10 is a better period.

And Watch the Diet

At 54 years old what are my chances to get over diabetes? What should I do about work? D. B. S.

It is well known to all doctors that diabetes in middle aged and elderly persons responds much more favorably to treatment than in young persons. It is seldom cured, tho I do not say never. Any indiscretion in diet or work causes it to light up again. But a middle aged person with diabetes who

will follow medical advice as to diet and habits of life may live to old age. This is especially true now that we have Insulin to rely upon. But bear in mind that Insulin is not to be considered in cases that can be controlled by diet. Your work need not be altered so long as it is not exacting and does not put you under a severe strain.

No Treatment is Needed?

What is a water abscess? How do they act and do? I am very much worried for fear my trouble is cancer. Mrs. O. J. B.

Collections of water such as you refer to are not called abscesses but cysts. Sometimes they effect the ovaries, and occasionally they grow to be very large. There is no way of reaching them excepting by a surgical operation, so unless they cause much pain and deformity I do not advise any treatment. Such growths are not often cancerous.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

The people said they wanted a king. Just why, they themselves perhaps would have been unable to say. It was the style to have kings, for one thing, and for another, a king would bring the country together in one unit as nothing else would. I remember a number of years ago I had been in England and on returning, landed at Montreal. As we got off the ship I noticed a mail box on the wharf, and on it were the letters, "G. R." Those were the same letters that were on the mail boxes in England, and at once it flashed on me that this is the part played by the British king. He unifies the Empire. Different statesmen, different prime ministers in Canada, Australia, South Africa, but the same king. "G. R."—George, Rex, everywhere in the empire. And the people of Israel no doubt, thought that a king would help bring them together.

Of course this was contrary to the teachings of their prophets and priests. These had enjoined upon them the necessity of having no king but God, not a monarchy, but a theocracy; of being a people so willing to obey the voice of God that they would require no other ruler. But the people were not equal to this high standard.

The monarch they had chosen was tall and good looking. "There was not among the children of Israel a 'goodlier' person than he; from his shoulders and upward he was higher than any of his people." That word "goodly" is a favorite in the Bible and means at least three things: good looks, bigness, and kindness or graciousness. They liked the idea of their king being a big man and powerful.

I've been reading Carl Sandburg's life of Lincoln lately. Lincoln was brought up in rough times, when rough men ruled. One reason why he got along so well was that he had arms like steel cables, and could throw any antagonist. One of the river pilots on the Ohio in Lincoln's boyhood was "half horse, half alligator." Said he, "I'm one o' the toughest—live forever, and then turn into a white oak post. I can out-run, out-jump, out-swim, chaw more tobacco, and spit less, drink more whisky and keep soberer than any man in these parts." Lincoln had to meet and win just such men. So did Saul.

But Saul was modest. He did not blow nor brag, at least not in his early days. He is always apologizing and recoiling from the publicity he is getting. "Am I not a Benjamite, of the smallest of the tribes of Israel, and

my family the least of all the families of the tribe of Benjamin?" he asks. When people asked him what Samuel said to him, when he was secretly anointed king, he said, "He told us plainly the asses were found. But of the matter of the kingdom whereof Samuel spake, he told him not." On the day of his public election he had to be searched for and dragged before the people. When scoffers said, "Shall this man save us?" he made no reply, but went back into private life, and plowed his fields with his oxen.

In this he reminds us of General Grant. On the day of Lee's surrender, Lee was in full dress uniform, while Grant wore plain soldier's clothes. One might have thought it was Grant surrendering to Lee. He was so unselfish that he spoke of Sheridan as a commander of the first order. Modesty is always refreshing. The first time the late Bishop How of England was offered an Episcopal see he declined it and never so much as mentioned it to his family. No wonder the first king of Israel was popular. He was modest.

And he was strong. He and his son Jonathan won the reputation, and no doubt deserved it, of being powerful fighting men. They were "swifter than eagles, stronger than lions." Saul built up his army with big men. "When Saul saw any strong man or any valiant man he took him unto him." No one but himself could wear his huge armor. He was blessed with extraordinary physical advantages.

He could not stay at home and work the farm always, if he were going to be king. But he was waiting for an opportunity, and it came. Across the Jordan was the settlement of Jabesh. The Philistines were advancing, and Jabesh wanted to make peace with these fighting men. The proposition the Philistines made was that the right eye of each man of Jabesh should be put out, and then they would live at peace with them! Word was sent the young king. His timidity vanished, and he arose, a man in mighty wrath. Sending out a piece of the flesh of one of his oxen to every man in the hill-country round about as a signal to rally to his standard, he and his rough-and-ready spearmen fell upon the Philistine garrison and scattered them far and wide. This was his first great victory, and it settled him in the office of king. He was still king only of a small portion of the country, but he gradually extended his authority over the entire nation.

Where are our great men coming from, in the next generation? Let us ask that question in all seriousness. They used to come from farms and still great numbers come from that wholesome source. But fewer of the population is on the land now, and more are in cities and towns. Hence it is necessary to bring to bear the very best influences possible on all our young people. Who is to be the big man of tomorrow? One may come from your community. He may not be in politics. He may choose business and control the lives and earthly destinies of thousands of employees. He requires a good body, clear brains and moral character backed by the teachings of religion. The factors that make strong men are the same in every age.

Lesson for July 3: "Saul Chosen King." I Samuel, 10:17 to 25 and 11:12 to 15. Golden Text: Micah 6:8.

Wind From the Past

BY SIEGFRIED SASSOON

Alone, I hear the wind about my walls... Wind of the city night, southwest and warm— Rain-burdened wind, your homely sound recalls Youth; and a distant countryside takes form, Comforting with memory-sight my town-taxed brain... Wind from familiar fields and star-tossed trees, You send me walking lonely thru dark and rain Before I'd lost my earliest ecstasies.

Wind of the city-lamps, you speak of home And how into this homelessness I've come Where all's uncertain but my will for power To ask of life no more than life can earn... Wind from the past, you bring me the last flower From gardens where I'll nevermore return.

Many of the Chinese revolutionary leaders were educated in American colleges. This is believed to account for much of the current disorder.

The Chinese invented gunpowder and printing, and it is a question which they are suffering most from now.

The essential things in life are the minute, says a physiologist, thereby calling the turn on our own bankroll.



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In the famous McLean County System of Hog Sanitation, Lewis' Lye is used exclusively.

And there are hundreds of other uses for Lewis' Lye. Use it for soap-making—it has gained a marvelous reputation for fine quality, economical soap because of its absolute purity. Discriminating soap-makers insist on Lewis' Lye. It makes prize soap at a cost of only a cent a bar.

Use Lewis' Lye in outside toilets to prevent disease and the spread of typhoid fever by flies. To keep drain pipes open use Lewis' Lye once a week.

Lewis' Lye is sold by reliable grocers. If you are unable to secure Lewis' Lye from your neighborhood grocer, send us a postoffice money order for \$1.80 and we will send you by express one dozen cans.

In any case, fill out the coupon below and we will send you our book on "Secrets of Soap-Making" giving valuable recipes; also the booklet on Hog Cholera Prevention and a trial package of Pensal—the new cleanser and water softener.

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The "Back to Russia Movement"



O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

Protective Service



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

Put Up a Protective Service Sign Before Thieves Raid Your Place

IS THERE a Protective Service sign up at the entrance to your farm to warn criminals away from your place, or are you going to wait until a gang of thieves make a raid on you and steal much of your valuable property before you send for your Protective Service sign?

The Protective Service is paying rewards of \$50 in each case for the capture and conviction of thieves who steal from members who have the sign up at or near the entrance to their farms. Four rewards have been paid and we have two cases where the thieves are in jail awaiting trial for stealing from members of the Protective Service. Just as soon as they are convicted rewards will be paid to the persons responsible for their capture and conviction.

It is a fact that thieves are staying away from farms where the Protective Service sign is posted. Farms in one neighborhood in Eastern Kansas were being raided almost every night until folks began putting up Protective Service signs.

Thieves Raid Unprotected Farms

If your farm is not protected with a Protective Service sign, you should send for your sign before thieves visit your place and carry away a load of your chickens, hogs, grain, fruit, harness, tools, or other valuable property.

Thousands of Kansas farm folks have joined the Protective Service and put up the sign. But many keep putting it off until thieves come along and steal from them. Then they send us letters asking us to send the sign right away so they will be protected. Of course, we send the sign at once, but if they had sent for the sign sooner thieves probably would have passed up their places.

A few days ago we had a letter from one man who enclosed 10 cents and asked us to send the sign at once. He said thieves had raided him twice within a few days and stolen more than 20 head of fine fat hogs. We sent the sign out that day and he now has it up to protect him against further raids by thieving scoundrels. The hogs were worth approximately \$350. The owner probably could have prevented that big loss had he not neglected to send for the sign.

One woman who has been living in the same neighborhood for more than 30 years, thought she did not need the Protective Service sign as nothing ever had been stolen from her farm. Last week we had a letter from her enclosing 10 cents for the sign. In the letter she said some rascals had raided her poultry house the night before and had taken more than 90 state accredited



As Good as Sassafras Tea

Buff Orpington hens. They were valued at \$180. It will take much hard work to replace that fine flock. A Protective Service sign at the entrance to the farm might have prevented the theft.

Another farmer took out membership in the Protective Service after he had lost two valuable sets of heavy work harness. This man thought the reward was paid only for the capture and conviction of chicken thieves. Remember the \$50 reward is paid for the capture and conviction of thieves who steal any kind of property from a member of the Protective Service who has the sign posted at or near the entrance to his farm.

It is the purpose of the Protective Service to stop thefts of every kind of farm property whether it is poultry, hogs, cattle, grain, fruit, harness, tools, machinery, automobiles, gasoline, oil,



"A Narsty Look"

accessories or personal property such as jewelry or clothing. The theft must take place from the farm where the sign is posted. If your automobile is stolen from your farm while you are a member of the Protective Service a \$50 reward will be paid for the capture and conviction of the thief, but we cannot pay a reward for the capture and conviction of a thief who steals your car from some place other than your farm.

Protects All Farm Property

The only way to stop thefts of farm property is to let thieves know they will be captured and convicted for stealing farm property. When thieves know they will have to serve a term in jail or prison for stealing from farm folks they will quit their dirty work and start to earn their living honestly.

We have received letters from farm folks saying they were afraid their buildings would be burned if they prosecuted thieves who steal from them. I have known of hundreds of cases where thieves have been prosecuted for stealing from farm folks, but I never have heard of a case where the thieves had nerve enough to burn farm buildings in revenge. Thieves are cowards. They may do a lot of talking and bluffing, but when they once fall into the hands of the law they become pretty tame. Thieves and crooks who have a reputation for being "hard boiled" usually see things differently after they have served a term in prison.

It is the duty of every law abiding citizen to help convict the thieves and scoundrels who are making their living by stealing, and the Protective Service is going to do all in its power to capture and convict thieves who have been stealing from Kansas farm folks. You can do much to help in this fight on

thieves by joining the Protective Service and putting up the sign. Should thieves raid your place and steal your property you should report the theft at once to your sheriff and county attorney and insist upon them giving you every possible assistance in catching and convicting the thieves. The peace officers want to stop crime and every law-abiding citizen can do much to help them in their work by promptly reporting criminal acts and giving every possible clue they may have.

A Protective Service sign at the entrance to your farm may save you the loss of much valuable property. You should not wait until you have a theft before you join the Protective Service. Send 10 cents today for your sign and put it up at once. Let thieves know that a reward of \$50 will be paid for their capture and conviction if they steal from you. Protect yourself, your family and your property with a Protective Service sign!

O.C. Thompson

Outlook for Wheat Prices

(Continued from Page 3)

the season that they are more likely to show improvement for a time than to grow still worse.

Domestic mill interest showed a tendency in April to depend on hand to mouth buying until the promising new crop of winter wheat adjusted prices to new levels. The crop scare in May modified this policy of indifference and led to greater interest in old crop supplies and less confidence in lower prices for the new crop.

The price of top No. 2 hard winter wheat at Kansas City has been higher in July than in September or October 21 of the last 34 years. In 13 of the 34 years the July price has been lower than the September or October price.

In the 21 years when July market influences put the July price higher than export influences put the September and October price, the season's price tendency was generally downward from July levels. In all but five of the 21 years the following January price was no better than the July price, and in all but seven years the following May price remained at or below the previous July price. The seven exceptional Mays were influenced by declining new crop tendencies, as was the case this spring. Exceptional tendencies in January are brought about largely by abrupt changes in the crop situations in Argentina and Australia, such as occurred in November, 1925, when rust hit the Argentine crop.

In the 13 years when September and October price rose above the best level set by July market influences, the season's price tendency was generally upward. In all but two of the 13 years the January price remained above the best July levels, and in all but two years the following May prices were above the best prices of the preceding July.

In July, 1926, the price of top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City rose from \$1.39 a bushel the first 10 days of the month to \$1.47 a bushel by the second 10 days. The best price reached in the fall was \$1.44½, the third 10 days of October. The July market, therefore, was higher than the September or October market. True to the usual tendency under such conditions, the market was steady to weaker all season until May. The best price reached in January was \$1.40. A decline set in in February, carrying prices to \$1.37½. A further decline in March led to a 10-day top of \$1.34, during the last 10 days of the month. Little or no price improvement occurred until the decline in condition of the new crop led to rapid price advances in May.

As already pointed out, there is some reason for believing in July prices higher than those of a year ago. Unless the June decline is very severe and starts prices lower than last year any large price advance in July might easily make early prices relatively attractive if Canadian, Argentine and Australian crops are average in size. It is too early to calculate one's risks any closer than this.

Messrs. Acosta and Chamberlin remained up in the air for 51 hours and 12 minutes without a break. What a mean filibuster these boys could throw.

When we are able to see over the telephone, we may get a lot of pleasure out of calling wrong numbers.



IT IS really a simple job to make the minor repairs on your cars, trucks and tractors. The principal thing is to have the right kind of tools so that you can do the work conveniently and with the least expenditure of time and effort. The principal advantage that the garage-man has is in the good kit of small tools with which to do the work. Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and pick out a set of socket wrenches, a large and small screw driver, adjustable end wrenches, a good pipe wrench, an assortment of files, taps and dies, and a good mechanic's hammer. They will make it easy for you to do your home repair work. Be sure you have a good vise also.

Most important of all—use the best lubricants in your automobile.

These "Farm Service" Hardware Stores—the ones where the "tag" is in the window—are the right places to buy tools that you can depend upon. Take their word when you select tools. It is the surest way to get the utmost value for your money. Most of these hardware stores can also supply your needs in automobile supplies, such as tires, jacks, lamp bulbs, etc., as well as the best grades of oils and greases.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

Make it your store!



Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

The Strange Conduct of Jack Miller

SEARCHING for Little Joe, youngest member of the Brown family, who had failed to return home after hours spent with his brother Hal in the field, Father Brown had confided to his neighbor, Fernandez, the story of a midnight marauder who had drawn Hal's fire.

A new element of mystery was added when in telling of the visit of a stranger to the Fernandez home, Father Brown had recognized from the description an old enemy, "Slippery Sam" Jacks. This man had been driven from the Brown home by Hal because of an attempted bribe to "throw" a race where Flying Fox, pride of the Brown stables, was entered.

"Jacks is a hard customer," remarked Father Brown, as with his neighbor, Fernandez, he continued the search, "but I can't believe he'd stoop to kidnaping. And, anyway, he knows we have no money."

"You forget the treasure," said Fernandez quickly. "He may think you have found that."

"Treasure?" scoffed Henry Brown. "Bunc! All the treasure we find on this farm you are welcome to."

"Do you mean that, Brown?" demanded Fernandez, stopping short. "Will you put that in writing when we get back?"

"Boom!" It was Hal's signal, and without answering Father Brown hurried on. Why should his neighbor be interested in the strange quest? Soon they were at the crest of the hill, to hear the disappointing news that Young Jack Miller, chief dependence in the hunt because of his knowledge of the country, was away from home and could not be reached before next day.

"Of course we'll keep on hunting," agreed Neighbor Miller, an energetic farmer of middle age, "but Jack could do more than all of us put together, for he's roamed these hills since he was 'knee high to a grasshopper.' My guess is that the lad just lost his bearings, but he may have gone miles. There's no real danger unless in the darkness he should fall and hurt himself."

As if in mocking answer came the faint howl of a wolf. Hal caught his breath hard, and Father Brown flinched as if from a blow.

"No use sticking together," announced Miller abruptly. "Brown, you and Fernandez comb this bluff, then go east. Hal and I will follow the creek. We'll rout out Simpson and Hardy. Two shots in succession if the lad is found. If not found we meet at dawn at your home. Keep on firing, a shot at a time," and Miller and Hal were off while Father Brown, torn by fear and anxiety, again took up the search.

Slow dragged the hours, while in agonized waiting Mother Brown with Beth and Mary waited for tidings that

did not come. Daybreak found weary members of the searching party gathered with worn watchers in the House of the Lone Oak, again to take up the hunt as soon as food and drink could be had. It was as if the earth had opened and swallowed the missing boy, and the men talked in guarded tones as the heart-rending sobs of Mother Brown came to them. More than a dozen men now were in the party, and Beth and Juanita insisted that they, too, must go.

"That confounded operator has just opened up," announced Neighbor Miller, after a short conversation over the 'phone. "But I got hold of Jack right away. He'll be here as fast as a car can bring him, but it will be 3 o'clock this afternoon, the best he can do. Before that, we must find Little Joe. We'll do it, won't we, men?" A cheer was the answer, but Hal's face was drawn and haggard as again he took up the search. Father Brown had been prevailed on to stay and comfort the mother. Gossip buzzed, magnifying the story of the midnight intruder, which due to Fernandez now had become common property.

"There'll be a necktie party," significantly observed Jud Burns, a tall hill dweller, "if we catch any child stealer around heah." His mates agreed. But again, search as they might, no trace of Little Joe was found. It was a tired and discouraged group that met Jack Miller as he sprang from his car and hurried up to make inquiry. His neighbors watched curiously and somewhat resentfully as Young Jack drew his father, Hal and Father Brown aside so that none could hear the conversation as Jack talked low and earnestly.

"You'll just have to trust me, Mr. Brown," said Jack. "I give you my word of honor that I don't know anything about Little Joe, but I think I can find him. There are reasons, tho, why I must search alone. I'll take the gun and if I find him I'll fire three shots. No, father, I can't even tell you," as his father started to protest. "We are wasting time. I can go part of my way in the car." Springing into the car Jack was off at high speed, while the men of the party broke out in angry exclamations, which were not modified as Miller tried to explain. Mystery had deepened into mystery.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

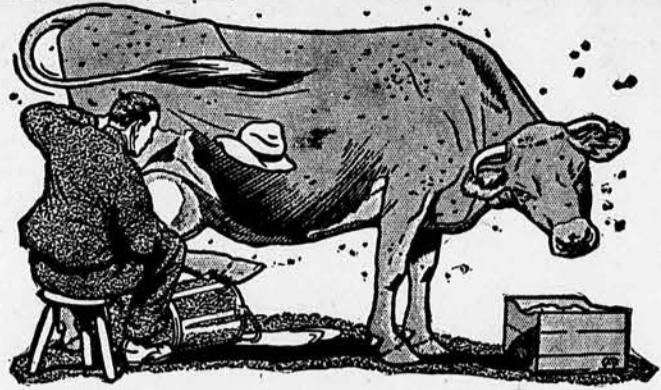
"Shoot to kill" is a new order given Chicago police. What were their former instructions, "Aim to please?"

There is money in writing, states an article. It all depends on how generous are those to whom you write.

The dogs of war might not be loosed so often if the decision were left to the under dogs.



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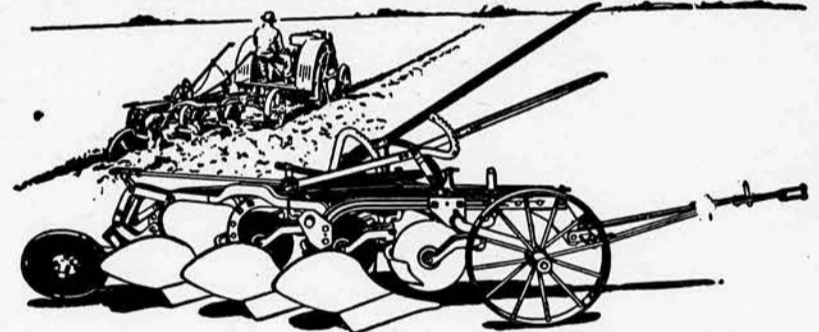
Second—It is an excellent disinfectant. Therefore, while it is keeping the flies away, it is also destroying the disease germs that attack your cow's body—disinfecting your barns, and injecting into the atmosphere a most healthful odor.

Third—No herd sprayed with Dr. Hess Fly Chaser ever suffers from warbles, which cause a great annual loss to dairymen and farmers.

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Farm Crops and Markets

Anyhow There is a Fine Growth of Grass This Year in the Pastures!

AMPLE rains did much to promote a fine growth of grass in Kansas pastures, and livestock have made gains above average. Perhaps that is the most favorable thing which can be said for the excess of rain which the state has received. It has done considerable damage to wheat, and given Kansas another "wet harvest." More rust developed this year than usual on both wheat and oats. And the cool season has held back the corn crop, altho it has been doing better in the last few days.

The national business outlook still continues to mill around without anything very definite emerging. Very likely this will be true for a considerable time, as the leaders take a rather conservative view of the situation, and are not inclined to assume any undue risks. In the opinion of the Cleveland Plain Dealer, "production seems to be tapering off, but at a rate which suggests no more than the usual seasonal decline in most major industries. Rail traffic shows a measurable decrease from a year ago, all of which cannot reasonably be charged to the coal strike, since less than half of the decrease since the strike began is recorded in coal car loadings. Part of the loss is due to interruption of business in the South, and some of this no doubt will be recovered later when the work of reconstruction gets under way and more nearly normal conditions of production and distribution are re-established.

"Steel making is not holding up quite so well this month as had been expected. A continuance of the recent rate of decline thru July would entail rather more than the usual seasonal slump. The price situation in this field remains unstable, leading manufacturers making unsuccessful efforts to push prices up. The Iron Age price of pig iron and that of finished steel has suffered slight losses, as did the composite price of Iron Trade Review.

"The end of the half year found the motor car industry 300,000 units behind its excellent record for the corresponding period of 1926. But where the second half fell far behind the first last year, it is now confidently predicted by leading manufacturers that the second half of 1927 will run well ahead of the first, and bring total production up to a point where it will compare favorably with the preceding year.

"Several movements looking toward resumption of coal mining in the central district have been reported in the past week, but without apparent success. In one district operators have been considering the resumption of operation on a non-union basis, but the miners, it appears, are unwilling either to break away from the union, or to accept the offered wage. In Illinois a conference looking toward strike settlement is scheduled. The trend of events in the central territory since the strike was called tends to bear out the opinion expressed rather generally at the Florida conference last winter, that individual agreements by states or even by smaller geographical units probably would displace the Jacksonville contract which embraced the entire central field. Altho the strike is now 3 months old, the coal trade is slow and the volume of production adequate to current needs.

"The oil industry is not finding it easy to curtail production. Output in the Seminole area is increasing instead of diminishing, and in California and Texas also production is running well ahead of consumption. The market for petroleum products continues to be demoralized, and the prospect for early improvement is dark.

"Continued cool weather in the north central states has retarded goods distribution and aggravated an already bad situation in agriculture. Corn is two weeks to a month behind the season, which means that much of the crop will mature only in the event that warm weather continues well into September.

"Farm produce prices have lost much of their advance of two weeks ago, and the price indexes are again recording more declines than advances. The metal and food-stuff groups have turned particularly weak."

Will Corn Substitutes Pay?

With corn prices climbing of late and hog prices going to the lowest point in the last three or four years, many farmers are pondering the possibility of substituting other feeds for a part of the corn to fatten their hogs. But judging from experiments carried on at the Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, Ames, less rapid gains and more feed to the unit of gain frequently result where other feeds are used. Whether other feeds can be used profitably depends on the comparative prices.

To determine the advisability of substituting for corn in the fattening pig ration, John M. Evvard and his co-workers at Ames conducted a feeding test with four lots of pigs on bluegrass pasture. The lots were fed from self-feeders on the following rations: Lot 1 received shelled corn, self-fed; 60 per cent meat meal tankage, self-fed; salt, self-fed; and bluegrass pasture. Lot 2 was fed the same as Lot 1, except that hominy feed was used in the place of corn. Lot 3 was also fed the same as Lot 1, except that oat meal, a finely ground by-product of oat meal manufacture, not including hulls, was used. Lot 4 was fed the same as Lot 1, except that standard wheat middlings was fed in place of the corn.

A summary of the work showed that it required 143 days for the corn fed pigs to reach a weight of 225 pounds from an original weight of 49 pounds. With the same starting weight, it required 154 days for the hominy fed pigs to reach 225 pounds; 189 days for the oat meal fed pigs, and 225 days for the wheat middlings lot.

The total amount of feed required by each lot to hundred pounds of gain was as follows: 353 pounds of corn in Lot 1; 397 pounds of hominy in Lot 2; 401 pounds of oat meal in Lot 3, and 572 pounds of wheat middlings in Lot 4.

On this basis and knowing the price of these various feeds, the farmer can determine for himself the advisability of substituting any of these feeds for corn in the ration. These figures do not mean, however, according to Mr. Evvard, that some of these substitutes cannot be used economically as a partial substitute for corn. The results of further investigations along the same lines by the Iowa Experiment Station showed that oat meal is more valuable as a substitute on rape pasture than on bluegrass pasture, especially for smaller pigs. Wheat middlings also proved to be better adapted as a substitute on rape than on bluegrass.

Barley or oats may sometimes be substituted for corn with good results.

Changes in Poultry Raising

The changes which have taken place in the poultry industry in the last 10 years are astounding. In the first place the live poultry used to go to market the last three months of the year. The supply was then stored and fed to the trade the balance of the year. Then came the practice of culling flocks and the great development of the broiler industry, and now the live poultry market is an all year around proposition. This was the first great change, and

it has eliminated the violent fluctuations in the price of live poultry.

Then came the development of the baby chick business. This stimulated the broiler industry, and the time of getting broilers on the market advanced from Labor Day to even earlier than Easter. This year there were more broilers on the market at Easter than the market could handle. The practice of buying and rearing January and February chicks plus the modern scientific methods of brooding also has changed the entire complexion of the egg market.

Where the first eggs reached the market in January and February now pullets are getting in production in September and even earlier. It is easy to see why the egg storage operators are wondering what to do. Formerly it was profitable to buy eggs in March, April and May and sell them in the fall months. Now with a good fresh egg supply the latter months of the year the practice of putting eggs in cold storage has been a gamble because the consumer prefers the fresh product to the stored product.

Add to this seasonal change in poultry and egg production the shift to production centers like Petaluma, Calif., or the eastern shore of the United States, and you have another factor which has affected poultrymen. Production has increased in the Middle West relatively less than in the specialized commercialized poultry sections.

This was profitable when high selling prices and low feed prices were the rule. With the present low prices of eggs the Middle West, with its lower production costs, has a tremendous advantage over the sections of increased production. In the Corn Belt lies the future of the poultry industry because the Pacific Coast cannot produce eggs as cheaply, and a marked decline in production in those highly specialized regions will occur if poultry and egg prices do not advance.

The farmer-poultryman of the Middle West has a great opportunity ahead of him if he will watch his costs and produce eggs and chickens when they are in demand.

A Bright Cattle Outlook

Practically everyone believes the cattle market outlook is bright, for a considerable time ahead. In a recent issue of The Producer, James E. Poole declared that "viewed from any angle, with possibly one exception, the commercial cattle prospect is promising. That exception is the possibility of modification of the regulation, which is tantamount to exclusion, of Argentine fresh beef from this market under present conditions. Consumption and production are now nicely balanced, reserve stocks of aged cattle have disappeared, values of commercial breeding stock are appreciating, and even the hide market is wearing an improved aspect. The fat-cattle market has stood up well under generous receipts, indicating that current beef production is going into consumption promptly, and stock-cattle supply is running several laps behind demand.

"All that is necessary to insure a period of reasonable prosperity in the cattle industry is preservation of this market to the domestic grower," said A. E. Cook, the Montana Hereford breeder. Commercial values are advancing, and permanent improvement in grade values will be followed by an upturn in purebred prices.

"Controversy concerning supply is ill-timed. Given publicity, it will have a tendency to create in the consumer's mind an impression of beef scarcity, which can have no other result than restriction of purchasing. It is sufficient that the public is making no kick over present prices, altho a certain retail trade element is at the old game, telling the public that cattle are high. One Chicago concern issued a broadside in May, taking the position, not only that cattle supply is ample, but that values are abnormally high, and will be subject to revision as the season works along. The motive for emissions of this character is obscure, and, if they are in the nature of propaganda to depress prices, they will be abortive.

"By this time it should be axiomatic that, when propaganda runs amuck with the law of supply and demand, the latter invariably asserts itself. It may be, as the author of this screed contends, that the pee-wee markets are getting a few more cattle than at the corresponding period of 1926; but such product is consumed locally and does not find its way into commercial beef channels. Podunk, Ala.; Gedink, Tenn., or Whoopla, Okla., may show an increase of 50 per cent, and then not handle more than a few hundred cattle of inferior or nondescript type monthly. The real cattle market is made at a dozen principal primary points, and beef values are finally determined at the Atlantic seaboard and the great industrial areas. This much is beyond the sphere of successful contradiction, that present cattle values are legitimate and have been maintained despite strenuous opposition, not only by the so-called national packers, but also by the smaller fry identified with the slaughter interest. To hold values down, they have resorted to every possible expedient, even cheating the pasture and feed-lot by grabbing off anything wearing a hide capable of conversion into beef. The Texas run, advertised as a price-breaker, has been absorbed without creating a ripple on the market surface; dairy-yard refuse has found a high market to satisfy a broad demand for cheap beef; and never has a knot-head steer with a little tallow on its ribs been accorded a warmer reception at the market.

To Nurse an Invalid Market

"At the corresponding period of 1926, cattle of all kinds were being held back to nurse an invalid market; under recent conditions, there has been no incentive to conserve. As a matter of fact, light and medium-weight steers have been unloaded prematurely by the hundred thousand, in response to the magnetic attraction of remunerative prices. A year ago many feeders committed the error of overstaying a market on which they might have cashed to advantage, compared with what happened later on. Nobody has been open to that accusation on this occasion. From February to May there was evidence of sacrifice of good raw material—cattle that could have stood 30 to 60 days longer on feed—at every market in the country. Meanwhile reinstatement has been on a restricted scale, owing to stocker prices, difficulty in getting cattle with summer quality, and the feed situation, which became somewhat acute toward the end of May when corn went to a dollar in the country, and was hard to buy at that figure, giving feeders no alternative but to put cattle on the cars. This has been a season of premature marketing to the same degree that



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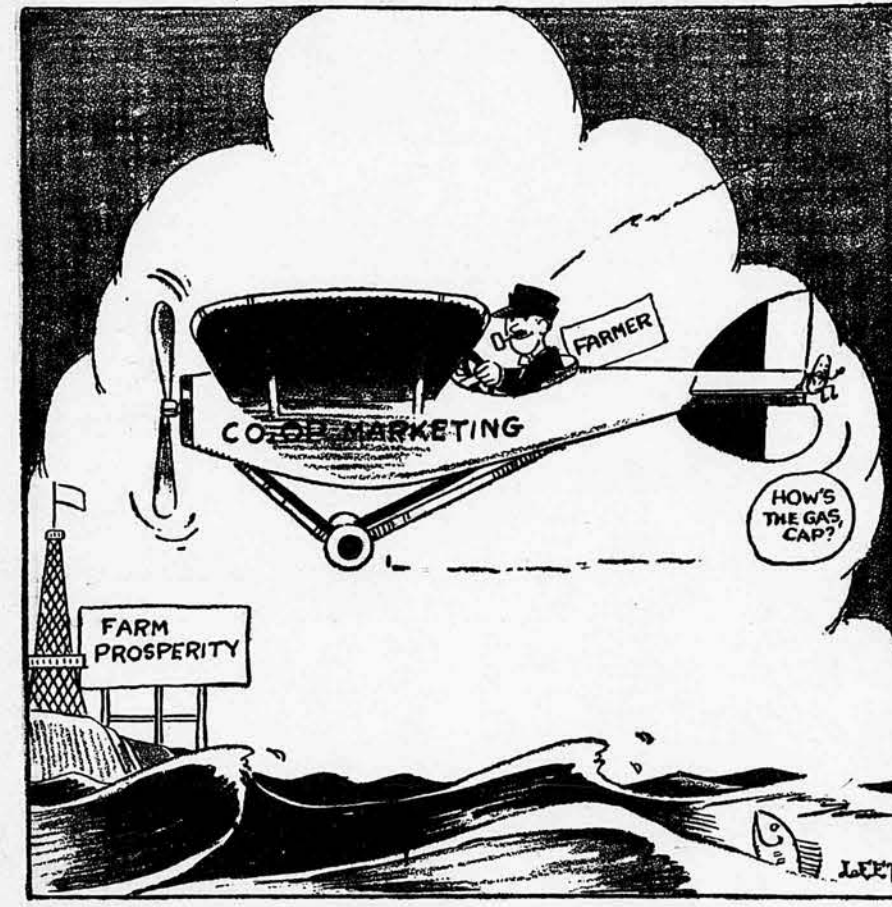
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Another Long Distance Flyer

washing the beef crop of 1926 was retarded. "Meanwhile the generous purchase of western calves by Corn Belt feeders last fall has been dribbling away. March, April and May witnessed free liquidation of heifers selling anywhere from \$9 to \$11 a hundred; also mixed bunches selling at \$9.50 to \$12. There has been apprehension of a glutted summer market with this class of cattle, but with heavy bullocks scarce, two such carcasses will be needed to replace one of the big steers that crowded the market all last summer. Numbers count, but beef tonnage also is a factor in price-making, and the difference between a crop of 400 to 600-pound carcasses and one of 700 to 900 pounds is substantial when it comes to replenishing the national larder. One reason, and the principal one, why little or no complaint has been heard this season concerning congestion in beef-distribution circles is that light beef meates, whereas the heavy article congeals in the outlet channel.

"So far the fall calf market has not acquired definite form. It will be determined by two factors—the June-to-October market for fat yearlings, and corn-crop prospects. Commercial breeders are not disposed to set a price on their holdings at present, but expect more money than the 1926 crop yielded. Late in May contracts for steer calves, November delivery, were made in Throckmorton county, Texas, at \$40 a head. The entire range section of Texas is dry, and, if that condition continues, growth and weight of calves will be cut down materially. The whole trans-Missouri region will sell calves this coming fall, if the price is right, and the factors specified will determine what feeders are willing to pay. Alberta and Saskatchewan are also offering their calves, tentatively, to Corn Belt feeders, as at current and prospective prices a duty of 1 1/2 cents a pound is not a serious hurdle to jump."

Cheyenne—We had heavy rains in June, and soil contains ample moisture. Cut worms have done considerable damage to the corn, which is a common experience in seasons like this one. Some fields have a poor stand despite the fact that they have been replanted twice. Much of the first cutting of alfalfa was damaged by hail and rain. Pastures are in excellent condition and livestock is doing well. Wheat and barley are headed and are doing fine. Old wheat, \$1.40; corn, 95c to \$1; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 12c.—F. M. Hurlock.

Clay—Wet weather has delayed farm work greatly. Harvest is in full swing; the wheat and oats have filled well, but some fields have been destroyed by hail, and others have lodged, because of the excessive growth of straw. The second crop of alfalfa, which is large, is ready to cut. Wheat, \$1.35; corn, \$1; oats, 53c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 15c.—P. E. Forslund.

Cloud—Farm work has been mostly at a stand still recently on account of the excess of rainfall. Sown crops and grass are doing well. Young stock and chickens are coming along fine.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Harvest has been in full swing. Rust has done considerable damage to oats. Corn is late because of the cold, backward weather. Pastures are in fine condition. There is about a half crop of potatoes. Eggs, 16c; hens, 14c; butterfat, 34c.—M. L. Griffin.

Dickinson—Well, it looks like nice weather will return after two weeks of rain. A destructive hail storm passed thru the south part of this county on June 3. Several localities have had hail, and the insurance companies are hard hit. Wheat is dead ripe and very little out. Wheat will make a good crop if we can save it. Oats are good.—F. M. Larson.

Ellis—It has been raining almost every day. Wheat is improving but the Hessian fly is putting down much of it. Kafir is washed out some. Potatoes are being dug. Everybody has beans, peas, turnips, and so on. Wheat will be ripe about July 4. Corn, \$1.12; kafir not in market; bran, \$1.40; shorts, \$1.65; eggs, 13c and butter, 40c.—Wm. Grabbe.

Jewell—Another inch of rain has made the soil moist again and all crops look fine. Wheat has recovered to such an extent that it will make an average crop of about 12 bushels. Oats have not done so well but will be fair. Some oats have been delayed more than a week by wet weather. Corn season will be put in fine condition.—Vernon Delle.

Johnson—The weather has been wet and cool. The Kaw river was nearly full a few days ago. Rust has done some damage to the wheat and oats, and the heads have not filled well. Hay and pastures are in fine condition. Corn is small, but it has been making a better growth the last few days. A good many hogs are being sent to market. Eggs, 20c; hens, 16c; corn, \$1.15.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Logan—We had some fairly heavy rains here in June. In some fields the row crops were washed quite badly, which required some replanting. The wheat yield will be fairly satisfactory, except where there had been serious hail damage. Cream, 34c.—O. A. Richardson.

Lyon—Wheat and oats harvest and the second cutting of alfalfa are all on the schedule now. Rust has done some damage to the grains. The corn is backward, due to the wet season.—E. R. Griffith.

Morris—Excessive rainfall has interfered with farming operations for the last 10 days. Some pieces of wheat are ready to harvest and all will be ready by the time the ground will permit going into the fields if it does not rain again. Corn needs cultivating badly. Some kafir still is to be planted. Some for the third time. Hail has done some damage to small grain in spots. Pastures, meadows and alfalfa are immense. Cattle are making good gains. The spring pig crop seems to have been rather light. Poultry and egg prices have been too low for any profit. Springs, 20 and 23c; hens, 15c; eggs between 15c and 18c.—J. R. Henry.

Ness—This county had more than 6 inches of rain in June. Creeks have been high. Farmers are getting behind with their field work; wheat needs dry weather, to allow the harvest to work out in a satisfactory way. A few public sales are being held; everything moves at good prices. Late oats will make a fine crop.—James McHill.

Osage—Two more heavy rains put off work in the field. A few have cultivated their corn once. Corn is making slow growth and looks a little yellow on hardpan spots. Wheat and oats are looking fine but have not passed danger of rust. With continued rain we may have some difficulty in harvesting wheat. A few farmers are sell-

ing potatoes locally at \$2 a bushel. Potatoes will rot in the hill if the rains continue to fall. They are good size and good quality now. Eggs are up again and sell at 18c; cream, 34c.—H. L. Ferris.

Pawnee—Rain and more rain until the ground is thoroughly soaked. It looks as if feed crops and alfalfa will be the big things for production this year. Harvest has started with the combines. A large acreage of wheat was hauled out recently. Wheat probably will average 8 to 10 bushels to the acre in this county. About four-fifths of the crop will be handled with combines this year. Plenty of harvest hands. A number of public sales. Wheat, \$1.35.—E. H. Gore.

Reels—We have had 8 inches of rain in the last two weeks. This included several halts. The wheat crop will be light. Much of the kafir, milo and feterita will have to be replanted, some for the third time. Bran, \$1.55; shorts, \$1.85; corn, \$1; kafir, \$1.22 a cwt.—C. O. Thomas.

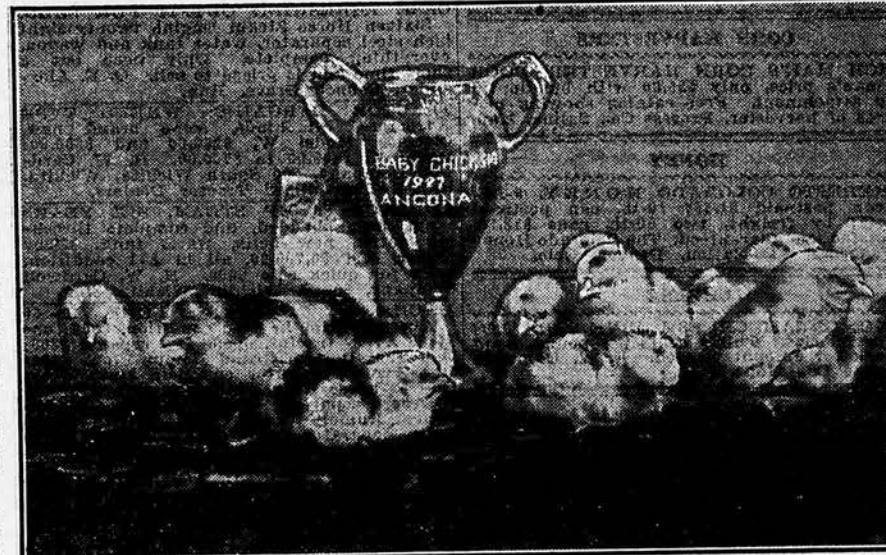
Rush—We have had a great deal of rain here recently, and little field work has been done. Wheat has turned yellow; the progress with harvest has been slow. Wheat, \$1.36; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 15c.—William Crotinger.

Sherman—This county has had its share of rain recently, and it certainly is soaked to the bottom. This has done much to improve the wheat outlook. Corn, however, has not been growing very well on account of the cool weather. Wheat, \$1.28; corn, \$1; barley, 70c; cream, 34c; eggs, 14c.—Harry Andrews.

Smith—We have had some fine rains recently, and the crops are coming along well. Wheat harvest has started. Oats will pro-

duce excellent yields, and the corn is coming along in a satisfactory way. Pastures are in fine condition and livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 90c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 19c.—Ralph B. Cole.

should have no profit after paying for the feed they consume." Does this letter give some others an idea about how they can increase the income from their chickens? The difference made by dressing the fries was 26 cents a pound for this club boy in Smith county. He more than doubled his income. Frequently letters come to the club manager from folks who were in Capper club work several years ago. These always are welcomed and are appreciated greatly. Among the most recent is a letter from Della Ziegler, Morris county. And now I shall let her tell you why she is glad to get back to the farm for her summer vacation: "It certainly is nice to get back to the farm after being in town thru the school term. Especially, it is a great pleasure to take care of chickens. I have 18 coops, three brooder houses filled with small chicks, and some mature chickens. We also have 25 little White guineas. We have discontinued setting eggs until fall. We feed our small chicks a mixture of oatmeal, shorts, bran, ground corn and dried buttermilk. After five days, we change the ration to shorts, bran, ground corn,



These Anconas Owned by Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall County, Are Starting Young to Be in the Winnings. They Placed First in the Ancona Class at the K. S. A. C. Show and Captured the Cup Shown Here

duce excellent yields, and the corn is coming along in a satisfactory way. Pastures are in fine condition and livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 90c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 19c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Washington—This county has had a great deal of rain recently. Wheat and oats have done well, but the backward season has allowed only a slow growth of the corn. Pastures are in fine condition and livestock is doing well. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, 90c; butterfat, 40c; eggs, 19c.—Ralph B. Cole.

Her Anconas Win Cup

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

One of the big thrills of the poultry game came to Mrs. Frank Williams, Marshall county, recently when she read in the Topeka Daily Capital that her baby chick entry won the highest score in the Ancona class at the baby chick show conducted by the Kansas State Agricultural College. This placing entitled her to the silver cup for that class. With this story is a picture of the silver cup and the baby chicks that made this winning possible.

These chicks were from the range flock, and were hatched in a small incubator that had been doing service for more than 20 years. Mrs. Williams has rushed to get her chicks hatched in time to ship them to Manhattan, so she had to choose the first chicks hatched for the entry. "The first 26 that were out of the shells, even before they were thoroly dry, were started on their way to the show," Mrs. Williams said.

Elva Ruppe, club leader of Trego county, is going to extend the membership in her club. She wrote, "I have your letter stating that enrollment is open all thru the year in the small pig club. Will you please send me some entry blanks? My brother just younger than Horace will enroll, and I believe I can get others, too." Other county leaders may get entry blanks from the club manager and enroll more boys and girls in the small pig club.

"I have fried chicken," writes Charles Figg, Smith county. "I am dressing my fries and sell them to a cafe here. They bring me 40 cents a pound that way, and they average 2 1/2 pounds each. The produce dealers here pay only 14 cents a pound for fries. At that price, I

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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.

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MINORCAS

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

REGISTERED AND HIGH GRADE Guernseys, all ages. T. B. tested. Large herd. B. L. Sayles, Rt. 1, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

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

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

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

HOGS

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

Paralysis in Chickens

Paralysis in chickens was not recognized as a distinct disease until a few years ago. Altho it is a comparatively new disease in this country, it already has become widely distributed and is now causing heavy death losses in chickens. The veterinary department of Purdue University has investigated a large number of outbreaks of paralysis in which hundreds of chickens were lost.

The disease is a peculiar one, which attacks some part of the nervous system, puts the nerves out of commission and causes paralysis. It is caused by a germ or "virus" which has a special liking for the nervous system. When it attacks the nerve of a leg, paralysis is the result. If it attacks the nerve of a wing, the wing droops. If it attacks the spinal cord, the chicken lies on its side and struggles in a futile attempt to get on its feet. No matter what part of the nervous system is attacked, the paralysis grows worse until the bird becomes entirely helpless, and finally dies in an emaciated condition. Strangely enough, the appetite remains good; and the bird will eat so long as it is able to reach the food.

A singular thing about the disease is that when it is present in a flock, there are nearly always some mature birds showing a peculiar type of blindness in which the colored part of the eye turns almost white. Investigations show that it is dangerous to breed from a flock in which there is any paralysis or this peculiar kind of blindness.

When paralysis gains a foothold in a flock, it is difficult to eradicate it without changing breeding stock. There is no cure for the disease. It can be avoided by breeding from flocks which are free from it and then raising the chicks on new ground.

Intestinal parasites do not cause paralysis in chickens. At some time in the history of poultry diseases, worms have been accused of causing every disease that is known. It was to be expected, then, that they would be accused of causing this new disease. However, sufficient evidence has now been gathered to show that worms do not cause paralysis in chickens.

Public Sales of Livestock

- Oct. 12—Gem Jersey Farm, Corning, Kan.
- Guernsey Cattle
- Oct. 18—D. J. T. Axtell, Newton, Kan. Sale at Wichita.
- Shorthorn Cattle
- Nov. 9—Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale, Wichita, Kan.
- Spotted Poland China Hogs
- Oct. 21—W. H. Heiselman, Holton, Kan.
- Poland China Hogs
- Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Ks.

REAL ESTATE

WASHINGTON

CAPITAL or no capital, if you are a farmer you have credit with us. Use it. Buy a 40, 80 or larger tract of cutover land near the Colville Valley district in South Stevens county. Splendid highway from Spokane 40 miles Northwest. Fertile soil, sub-irrigated. Abundance of water. At present free range. Good roads. Well settled district. Prices from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre, small down payment, balance deferred for 2 years, then 10 years to pay. Cattle, hogs, poultry, dairy, alfalfa, grain and trucking. Loans made for improvements and stock. Pay us out of your cream checks for your milk cows. Also large variety of improved farms at attractive prices. Write for details to STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Symons Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

BARGAINS—East Kan., West Mo. Farms—Sale or exch. Sewell Land Co., Garnett, Ks. FARMS—Splendid N. W. Kansas wheat and corn land for sale or exchange. Inquire of The T. V. Lowe Rty Co., Goodland, Kan. HIGH CLASS apartment building, Kansas City, Missouri. Well rented. Price \$50,000. Want ranch or wheat land up to \$35,000. Mansfield Land Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

INCOME EVERY MONTH

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

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

Duroc Boars on Approval
Reg., Immuned, Guaranteed breeders. Write for prices. STANTS BROS., Abilene, Kan.

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

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS
By Waltemeyer's Giant, Major Sills and Super Col. Bred to the whole of a boar, W. R.'s Leader for Sept. farrow. Also good boars. Reg. Immuned. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

SPOTTED POLAND GILTS
\$35.00 to \$40.00. Service boars various sizes, big boned, priced reasonable. Come or write. WM. MEYER, FARLINGTON, KANSAS

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

HAMPSHIRE HOGS

White Way Hampshires
on approval. Chosen gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Sired by Champion boar and bred to an outstanding boar. Special prices for quick sale. F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Mo.

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

An average of about \$400 on 70 Holsteins in the national sale at Springfield, Mass., June 1, was hardly up to the expectations of the consignors.

The H. B. Walter & Son Poland China boar sale will be held at Bendena, Oct. 19 instead of Oct. 29.

A. C. Steinbrink, Netawaka, is a Nemaha county breeder of Spotted Poland Chinas that expects to hold a boar sale in October. He has 76 spring pigs that are doing nicely mostly sired by his Liberator herd boar.

Pinto beans in eastern and northern Colorado are becoming quite a crop every year and this year there is a larger acreage out than usual and the crop promises to be good. At the present time pinto beans are selling for \$6.25 per hundred pounds.

Geo. E. Mather, Corning, proprietor of the Gem Jersey farm, is going to disperse his herd of Jerseys at his farm Oct. 12. Last year he made a reduction sale on Oct. 19, but this year because of the decision to go to a new location the entire herd will be sold.

W. H. Hilbert, Corning, has over 100 Duroc spring pigs. They are of usual good type and quality. Mr. Hilbert will not hold a fall sale but will offer his best boars as usual at private sale. He may decide to hold a bred gilt sale but if the demand is as good as it has been in former years for his gilts he will not hold a bred sow sale.

Dr. C. W. Larson, director of the dairy division at Washington in a bulletin recently issued says, there are 837 active cow testing associations in the United States and the average milk production per cow in these associations is 6,500 pounds of milk annually. He says there are around thirty million dairy cows in the United States.

W. H. Heiselman, Holton, has 100 spring pigs, Spotted Poland Chinas, sired by Sunrise, junior champion Nebraska in 1926. He has claimed Oct. 21 for his annual boar sale and he is not sure about a bred sow sale yet but does not expect to hold one as his demand for bred gilts is always good at private sale. The boars in his last October sale averaged \$48.

The Meridale farm sale of Jerseys at Meredith, N. Y., June 17, established a new record for Jersey cattle sales of recent years. The 33 cows averaged \$874.24. The 39 head in the sale sold for \$34,375. The top was \$5,700 paid for Dairylike Madcap, an imported cow said to be America's champion butter cow. On her last Register of Merit test she made 15,571 pounds of milk and 960.72 pounds of butter fat.

A nice purse of \$6,000 will be awarded in cash prizes in the dairy division at the American Royal at Kansas City, Nov. 12 to 19. The Kansas City chamber of commerce will give \$3,500 of this amount and the National Holstein Breeder's Association \$500, the American Shorthorn Breeder's Association \$800, and the American Royal and twenty per cent to this amount. The dairy show at the American Royal this year promises to be very attractive.

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

A \$225,000 milk products plant was opened for business at Arkansas City last week. It is expected that the plant will greatly advance the dairy industry in Cowley county and surrounding territory.

The catalogs for the Annual Kansas National Livestock Show to be held at Wichita, November 7, 8, 9 and 10 are now ready for distribution. More than \$25,000 in cash premiums will be offered in the Livestock Division. The Horse Show has been allotted \$10,000 for prizes and there will be substantial prizes in all other departments. A good entertainment program will be arranged for each afternoon and evening during the show.

The Real Estate Market Place

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

MISCELLANEOUS LANDS

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

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

ARKANSAS

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

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

46 A. bearing apples, peaches, cherries and grapes; 8-room modern home, \$25,000. Fayetteville Rty. Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

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

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

SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS; Center of Ozarks. Apples, berries, grapes, poultry, stock farms. Free lists. S. W. Hawkins Rty. Co. COWS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County. Original Ozarks. Free Lists. Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

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

WELL IMP. OZARK "80" only 3 miles RR markets; team, cows, chickens, tools, crops thrown in; all kinds fruit; bargain at \$3,500, part cash; for full details write Boston Mtn. Dev. Co., Box 107-KF, Fayetteville, Arkansas.

COLORADO

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

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

TRADE YOUR CAR FOR LAND. GOOD 440 ACRE FARM, BACA COUNTY, COLO. \$12.50 PER A. Dark chocolate loam. Artesian well, 4 room house. Small barn, 4 mi. N. Bartlett Station. 320 acres smooth, 120 rough. Will take late enclosed car up to \$1,200.00 first payment and balance \$200 per year 4%. Good title. Write for full description, free illustrated booklet and list of other land. E. J. THAYER, No. Main St., Holy, Colorado.

IDAHO

IDAHO POULTRY AND FRUIT FARM. 70 acres, part timber, good soft water. Stock, chickens, equipment—\$4500 cash. 1 1/2 miles west Grand Northern Depot. Charles Sturmer, Box 653, Sandpoint, Idaho.

IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR A GOOD 625 A. diversified farm, close to good town, railroad, highway, open range, forest reserve, dependable ample water right, good soil, drinking water, fencing, bldgs. Moderate altitude, ample natural rainfall, good community at half its value, on liberal terms. Write Occidental Life Insurance Co., Boise, Ida.

KANSAS

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

KANSAS

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

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

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

STOCK FARM: Have 240 acres near the heart of the Solomon Valley. Well improved. Fine creek bottom land. If interested write owner for price and terms. Geo. Robertson, Simpson, Kan.

THE OPPORTUNITY for buying bargains in Land is here. Write me for prices and tell me your wants. N. Smith, Quinter, Kan.

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

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

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

NEMAHA County, Kansas, corn, wheat and alfalfa land. Greatest bargains in N. E. Kansas. Good roads, schools and churches. Price \$60 to \$100 A. 5 acre poultry farm near Centralia New Imp., 400 Leghorn hens and pullets, all for \$3500. Terms. Write for list, Ryans Real Estate Co., Centralia, Kan.

MISSOURI

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

BARGAIN—80 acres close in \$1,200. Good improvements. Also big list free. Thayer Real Estate Co., Thayer, Mo.

LISTEN: 80 A. farm, \$1750; terms. Have other farms. list free. Ward, 222 1/2 East Commercial, Springfield, Missouri.

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

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

100 A. improved, 8 mi. Neosho, close to Highway, spring water, 70 A. cult. Price \$4,000 terms. H. G. Embrey, Neosho, Mo.

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

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

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

OKLAHOMA

320 ACRES
Improved. Indications for oil. 180 A. in cultivation. Tillable except 60 acres. Located near Durham, Oklahoma. Owner will sell or trade for smaller farm. H. Kern, 1254 Tyler St., Topeka, Kansas.

TEXAS

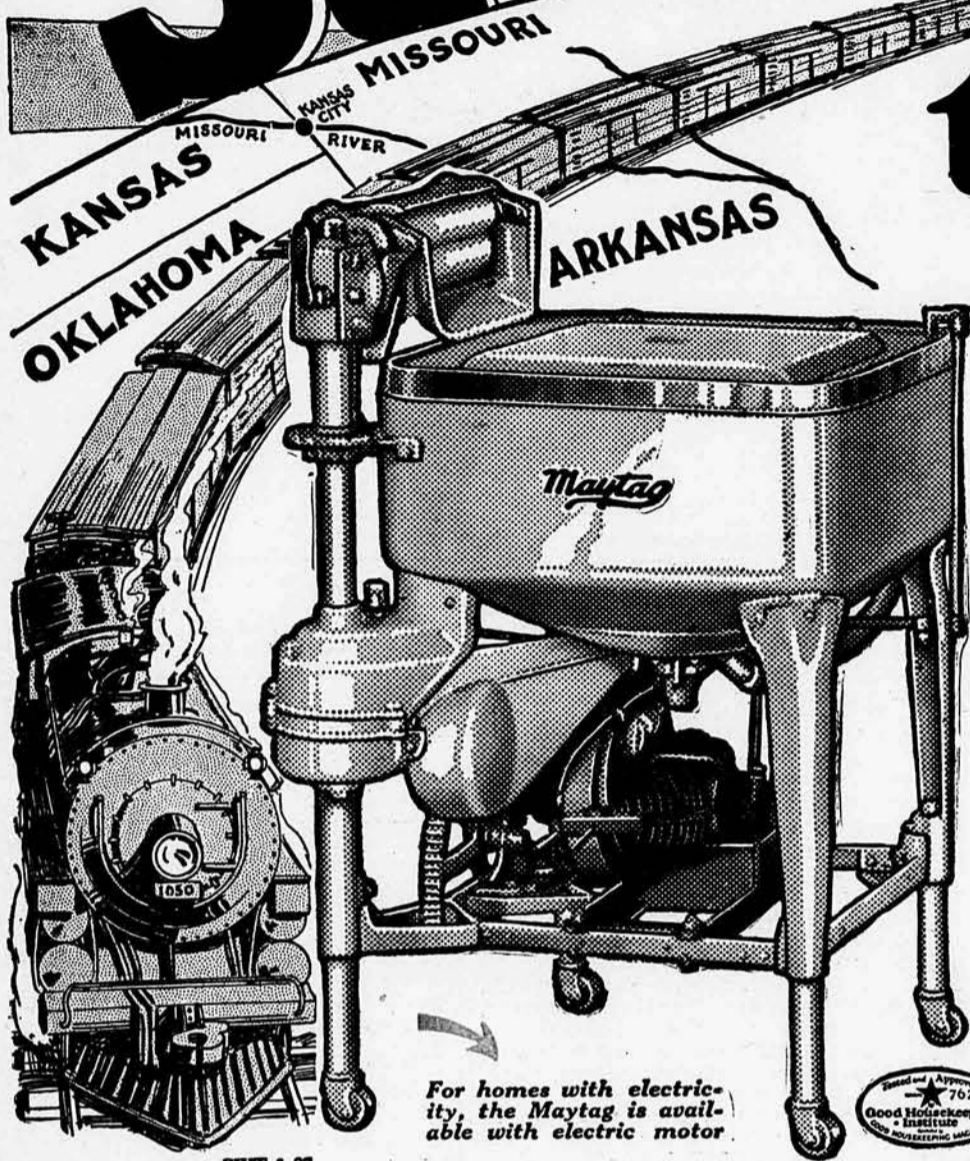
208 ACRES between Ft. Worth and Alice, 70 in cultivation, 4 room house, well, out buildings, in the citrus and dairy country. \$55 per acre. Box 757, Alice, Texas.

VIRGINIA

FOR SALE—Farm 110 acres, 10 acres woodland, 100 acres cleared, flowing stream through pasture, new cattle shed, stable, hen and ice house, 1 1/2 miles from station at Louisa, Va. 20 acres of clover and summer crops planted. E. E. Rowell, Greenwich, Conn.

Success *Maytag*

by the trainload!



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

HERE is an entire trainload of Maytags made especially for the housewives of Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma and Arkansas! Ordinary carload shipments were not enough to meet the tremendous demand from those states so a special trainload was made up and shipped direct.

Maytags are sweeping the country. They are crashing through to the most spectacular success in merchandising history. Share this success! Enjoy, with thousands of other enthusiastic women, the benefits that the Maytag brings to every home. Put old fashioned laundry methods aside forever and look forward to years of genuine pleasure and happiness in household activity. In this huge trainload shipment is a brand-new Maytag, direct from the factory—for YOU! Call up your dealer today and ask to see it!

Powered with Gasoline or Electricity

Whether you have electricity or not, you can enjoy the marvelous washday convenience of the Maytag. The Maytag, for homes without electricity, is equipped with the Maytag Multi-Motor, a compact, in-built gasoline engine, easy and simple for women to operate. It is powerful enough to operate washer and wringer at the same time.

Free Home Washing

Phone your dealer for a FREE Maytag trial at your home next washday. See your own week's washing done in an hour—every garment washed clean without hand-rubbing. Try—test—compare the Maytag. No obligation. If the Maytag doesn't sell itself—don't keep it.

Deferred Payments You'll Never Miss

THE MAYTAG COMPANY, Newton, Iowa
Southwestern Branch: 1005 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

Call one of the authorized Maytag dealers listed below:

Abilene.....Kipp Maytag Store
Agra.....H. M. Underwood
Almena.....Wolf & Kingman
Altoona.....E. A. DeBolt
Anthony.....Community Gro.
Arkansas City.....Gambill-McGeorge
Atchison.....Swenson Maytag Co.
Atwood.....Kirschner-Roshong

Baldwin.....Minnis & Lerner
Baxter Springs.....Joplin Maytag Co.
Beaver.....Farley Maytag Co.
Beloit.....N. E. Blood Hdw. Co.
Belleville.....Howard Anderson
Bird City.....W. W. Shahan
Bison.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
Blue Rapids.....Brokenicky Pbr. Co.
Bonner Springs.....Owl Hdw. Co.
Brewster.....Knudson Bros. Hdw.
Bucklin.....Goff & Bunning
Bunkerhill.....Clarence Peck

Caldwell.....Detrick Bros.
Campus.....A. L. Miller
Cedarvale.....L. C. Adams Merc.
Chanute.....Chanute Maytag Shop
Chetopa.....Lyon Bros.
Cimarron.....Blanton Hdw. Co.
Claffin.....Watson Hdw. Co.
Clay Center.....W. W. Smith & Sons
Coffeyville.....Liebert Bros.
Colby.....itzgerald Hdw. Co.
Concordia.....Baker-Ossman Hdw. Co.
Conway Springs.....W. S. Supply Co.
Cottonwood Falls.....Inter-Co.Elec.Co.

Densmore.....George Stepper
Dodge City.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Dorrance.....A. C. Reiff
Dover.....Winters Merc.
Downs.....Nixon-Hansen Hdw. Co.

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Henry F. Rich Hdw. & Furn. Co.
Eldorado.....Wilson Hdw. Co.
Elkhart.....Marshall Hdw. Co.
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Emporia.....Maytag Sales Co.
Englewood.....T. C. Murdock Hdw.
Eureka.....Teegardin Hdw. Co.

Formoso.....A. W. Miller
Ft. Scott.....Ft. Scott Maytag Co.
Frankfort.....Pennington Produce

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Garnett.....Wilson Hdw. Co.
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Great Bend.....Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
Greensburg.....Nevins Hdw. Co.
Grenola
.....Marshall & Marshall Hdw. Co.

Hardtner.....Allen Bros.
Harper.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Havensville.....McDonald Produce
Hays.....N. M. Schlyer
Herndon.....Herndon Lt. & Pr. Co.
Herington.....Phillip Behrend
Hiawatha.....G. Spaulding Furn. Store
Hill City.....Webster Hdw. Co.
Hillsboro.....J. V. Friesen
Hoisington.....Fred Childs
Holton.....Abbuehl Maytag Co.
Home City.....Rinehart Garage
Horton.....Carl Latenser Music Store
Howard.....F. L. Dobyns & Co.
Hoxie.....C. E. Montgomery
Hugoton.....Porter Hdw. Co.
Hutchinson.....Rorabaugh-Wiley

Independence.....Maytag Sales Co.
Iola.....Coblentz Elec. Co.

Jennings.....Frank Shimnick
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Johnson.....T. M. Deal Lbr. Co.
Junction City.....Waters Hdw. Co.

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Kensington.....Kensington Hdw. Co.
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Lawrence.....Linge Maytag Co.
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Leonardville.....Sikes Store
Leoti.....Western Hdw. Co.
Leoville.....J. S. Schaudler
Liberal.....Farley Maytag Co.
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Marysville.....Kipp Maytag Store
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Morland.....Ludkow & Co.
Mound Valley.....Hess Hdw. Co.
Natoma.....Badger Lbr. Co.
Neodesha.....Electric Shop
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New Almelo.....F. J. Mindrup
Newton.....Rich Merc. Co.
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Olathe.....Dahl Maytag Co.
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Osage.....J. G. Lundholm
Osawatimie.....John W. Slawson
Oskaloosa.....D. C. Waugh Furn. Co.
Oswego.....Elmer Warburton
Ottawa.....Peoples Furn. Co.
Overbrook.....R. E. Tutcher

Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.
Park.....Chester Fritts
Parsons.....A. Hood & Sons Imp. Co.
Pendennis.....Aitken Lbr. Co.
Phillipsburg.....Theo. Smith & Sons
Pittsburg.....Pittsburg Maytag Co.
Prairie View.....A. Boland Hdw. Co.
Pratt.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Protection.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.

Randolph.....Moline Hdw. Co.
Rexford.....Knudson Bros.
Richmond.....McCandless Hdw. Co.
Riley.....Enos Fritz
Russell.....S. S. Miller & Sons

St. Francis.....DeRoy Danielson & Sons
Salina.....Kipp Maytag Store
Satanta.....Von Schultz Hdw. Co.
Scott City.....I. S. Ruth & Son
Sedan.....Sedan Elec. Lt. & Pr.
Selden.....M. Zimmerman Hdw.
Selma.....W. J. Smethers
Seneca.....Abbuehl Maytag Co.
Sharon Springs.....C. E. Koons
Simpson.....Farmers Hdw. Co.
Smith Center.....J. N. Smith
Stafford.....O. K. Lt. & Pr. Co.
Stockton.....B. R. Allen
Studley.....Harry Pratt
Stull.....Kraft Merc. Co.
Syracuse.....D. A. Scranton

Timken.....Humburg Lbr. Co.
Tipton.....Moritz & Sons
Tonganoxie.....Zellner Merc. Co.
Topeka.....Linge Maytag Co.
Toronto.....Toronto Hdw. Co.
Troy.....Winzer Hdw. Co.

Valley Falls
.....Sampson Lbr. & Imp. Co.

Wakeeney.....Wakeeney Hdw. Co.
Wamego.....Heckard Furn. Co.
Watterville.....Erickson & Youngstedt
Wellington.....Rich Merc. Co.
Westphalia.....W. S. Mann
Wichita.....Rorabaugh D. G. Co.
Wilson.....Weber & Co.
Winfield.....Rich Merc. Co.
Woodston.....Swank Bros.
Yates Center.....J. C. Schnell

COLORADO

Arriba.....Chas. G. Carlom
Boulder.....The Maytag Shop
Canon City.....Maytag Shop
Colorado Springs.....The Maytag Shop
Denver.....The Maytag Shop
Fort Collins.....The Maytag Shop
Fort Morgan.....The Maytag Shop
Greeley.....The Maytag Shop
Hugo.....J. S. McLennan
Julesburg.....Geo. A. Reed Hdw. Co.
La Junta.....The Maytag Shop
Otis.....Willis & Rank Hdw. Co.
Pueblo.....The Maytag Shop
Springfield.....Jett Hdw. & Lbr. Co.
Sterling.....The Maytag Shop
Trinidad.....The Maytag Shop
Yuma.....Western Hdw. & Imp. Co.

Maytag

Aluminum Washer

IF IT DOESN'T SELL ITSELF DON'T KEEP IT