

Copy 2

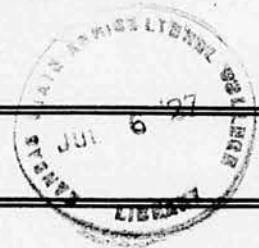
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

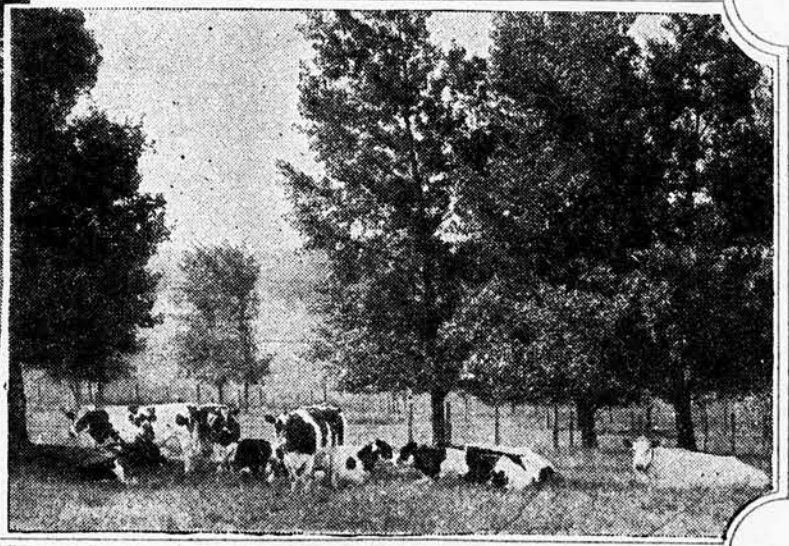
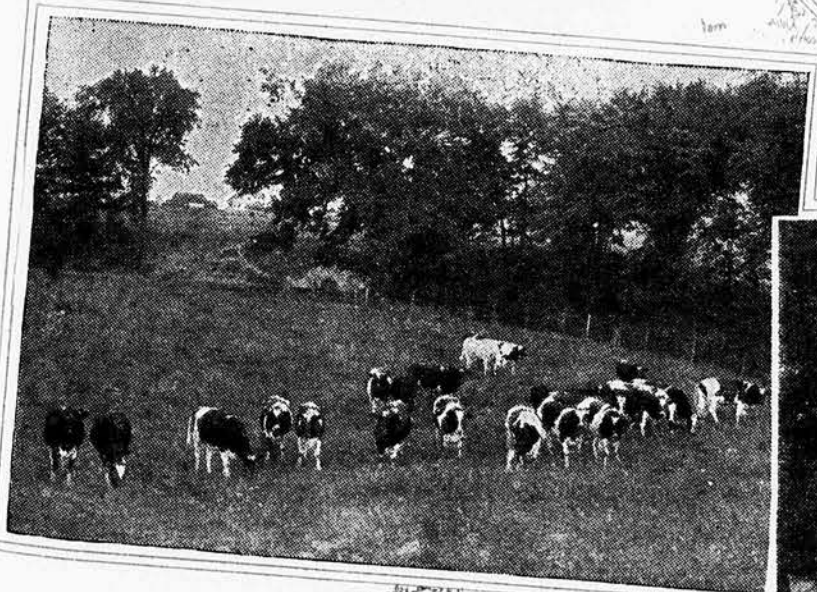
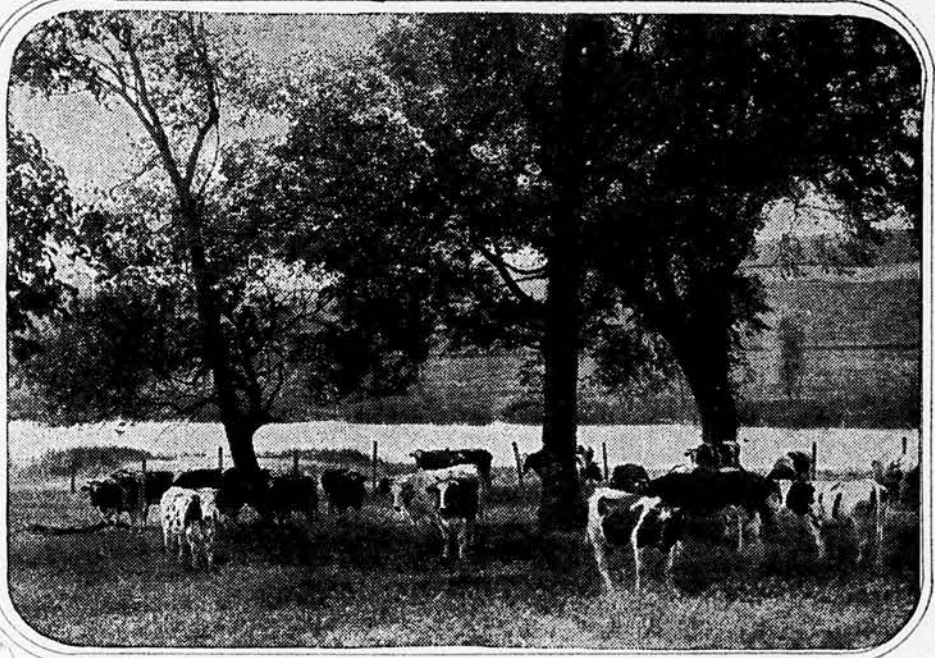
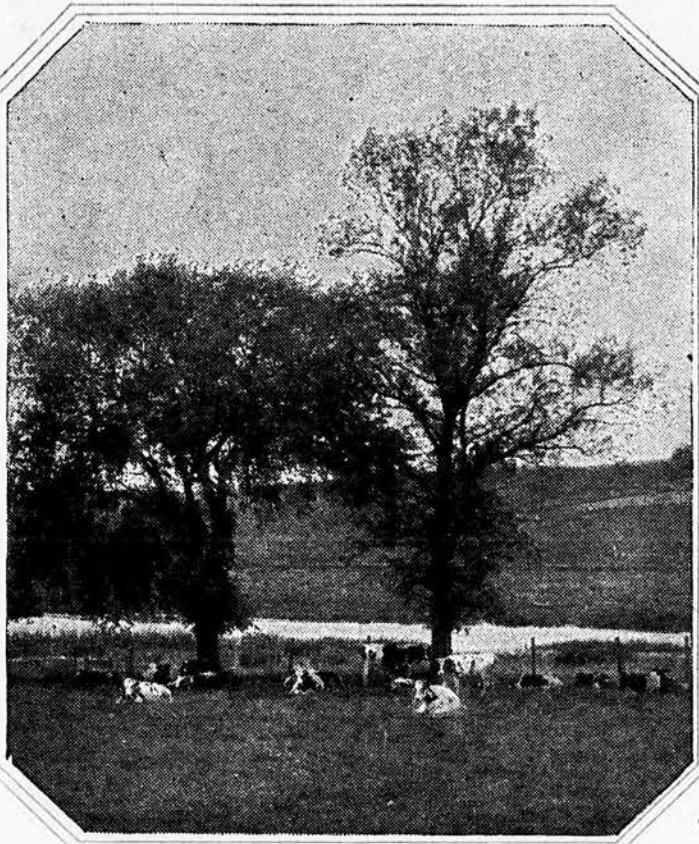
Volume 65

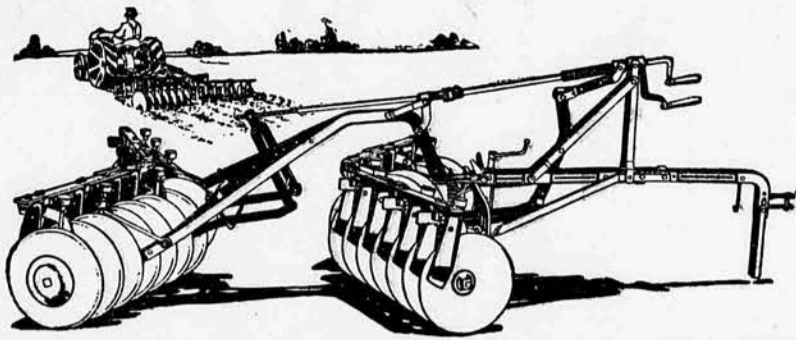
July 9, 1927

Number 28



Summertime in Dairyland





Disk Harrow Efficiency in Good Measure

If you were to sit on the seat of a tractor pulling a John Deere Model L Tractor Disk Harrow and look behind you you would know why thousands of farmers favor the

John Deere Model L Tractor Disk Harrow

You could then appreciate the value of the Automatic Yielding Lock Coupling, how it compels the rear disks to cut out the ridges left by the front disks and make a uniformly even surface—a positive and unflinching double action.

Handling the angling cranks you would know how easily the disks are angled or straightened without stopping or backing the outfit.

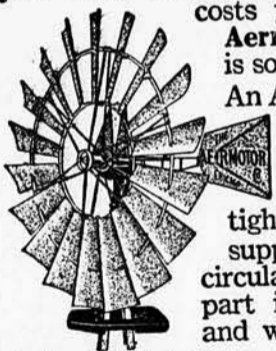
You would learn about Model L flexibility and understand why it penetrates, pulverizes and packs the soil in any field condition.

Write for folder describing the Model L. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for folder LT-511.



RUNNING WATER WITHOUT WORK

With a good Well and a good Windmill you can have all the water you want without work, worry or expense. Water from a well costs you nothing. The cost of an Auto-Oiled



Aermotor is moderate. The expense for maintenance is so small that it need never be given a thought. An Aermotor runs in the lightest breeze. It will also work safely and steadily in the heavy winds.

The Auto-Oiled Aermotor is completely self-oiling. The double gears run in oil in a tightly enclosed gear case which holds a year's supply of oil. When the mill is running the oil circulates through every bearing. Every moving part is constantly and completely oiled. Friction and wear are practically eliminated.

Auto-Oiled Aermotors have behind them a long record of successful operation. Their merits are known the world over. For further information write

AERMOTOR CO.
CHICAGO KANSAS CITY DES MOINES OAKLAND DALLAS MINNEAPOLIS

The Fields Dried Quickly!

And Maybe the Wet Weather This Year Didn't Reduce Wheat Yields After All

BY HARLEY HATCH

AFTER the 5 inches of rain, which fell in 36 hours, the fields dried much quicker than was expected. It was thought that it would take several days for the ground in the small grain fields to become solid enough to carry a binder, but binders were running in the better drained fields the next day, and cutting was general by the day after. Oats harvest was in progress when the flood came, and it was feared that the crop would go down, especially as it was affected by rust and the straw seemed very weak. But the straw stood up well until it was harvested. Wheat harvest is now at hand; the ripening of the crop has been greatly delayed by the wet, cool weather; what effect it will have can be told by the threshing machine. The straw does not have that golden color it has at harvest time in a dry season, but those folks who have wheat seem to think the weather has not hurt the yield but it may harm the quality.

Tractors Help in Harvest

On this farm the 38 acres of oats were ready for cutting when the rains came. This field was plowed last spring before the oats were sown, and for this reason cutting could not commence quite so quickly as on fields which had been disked on cornstalk ground. This put us one day behind with the start; we tried it the day before but had to pull out. The next noon we tried it again and this time made it go, altho it was just on the ragged edge of being too wet. We pulled the binder with the tractor, and late in the afternoon a brother who had finished cutting pulled into the field with his tractor drawn machine. The two 8-foot binders made short work of the 38 acres, but we found the footing so heavy we could not cut the usual amount. In a dry time we usually cut 25 acres a day, but this time were very glad to get as much as 18 acres done. The oats started out to make a 50-bushel yield but rust struck, and now the yield is a matter of guesswork—perhaps 25 bushels. The footing was so heavy that at least 30 per cent more gasoline was required an acre; we kept account on the first 10 acres and found it took 14 gallons of gasoline, but that was cheaper than horse flesh; harvesting is hard work for horses.

'Tis Real Corn Weather

The impact of that 5 inches of rain did much less harm to the corn than one would think. Of course it washed some in many fields and it has made the ground solid again, just after we had it well stirred after former floods. Now we have to loosen it all up again and it is taking horse power. We are having real corn weather now and corn is growing faster than at any time this season, but there is plenty of room for it to grow. The crop is still two full weeks behind normal and, because of the frequent backsets it has received, I do not now look for a large stalk growth; the ears may be good if the weather at earing time is favorable, but the stalk growth will be less than usual. At any rate, that is the way it has worked out here in former years. So far, this has not been a listed corn year; top planted corn has up to this time made a much better growth and in most fields has a better color. But the listed corn may make this all up when the hot days of July come. Corn is not nearly so weedy or grassy as it has been in other wet years and, when we consider the increased acreage, this county may still produce a normal amount of corn if July and August are favorable.

Soil Needs More Legumes

County Agent Clevenger held a meeting at Sunnyside schoolhouse this week in which the matter of building up the fertility of the soil was discussed. It was agreed that in this locality this must be done largely by the use of legumes, and of these Sweet clover and alfalfa came first, altho soybeans were mentioned. Alfalfa is too valuable to be plowed up while still producing a good crop, and not many farmers will

do it. I have yet to hear the first farmer question the value of Sweet clover as a soil improver and I believe the acreage of this crop is due for a large increase in the near future. Farmers see that their soil is losing fertility not only from the crops being taken off but also by these washing rains which fall on cultivated land. The use of lime was advocated on alfalfa; this need not be the commercial product; there is plenty of lime rock in every neighborhood which can be ground, and, while the effect is not so quick as where commercial lime is used, it is just as certain in the end.

Memories Across the Years

The changed radio wave lengths are causing less unfavorable comment as we become used to them. It is yet hard to find some stations, but we probably will become familiar with their location on the dial by the time another change is made. As to the change making any improvement in reception here, I cannot see it yet. Speaking of radio reception reminds me that this week I heard from that source a church song which I had not heard for more than 35 years. It brought back a rather amusing incident. In our pioneer schoolhouse the folks used to hold revival meetings, and the preacher would hang his coat on a nail which was driven in the blackboard. The boys saw him do it many times, and one day at noon some of them pulled the nail out. The preacher came in that evening in a great hurry just as the audience was starting to sing the song I mentioned. He took off his overcoat, hung it up where the nail used to be—and it did not hang. This made the boys snicker, and one of them remarked that the preacher's faith didn't work; he had all the faith in the world that his coat was going to hang up on that blackboard but it failed. Strange how some long forgotten thing like that song can bring other incidents in its train.

Now Comes the Alfalfa

The heavy rains, which have damaged and held back cultivated crops, have made certain a good native hay crop and also a second crop of alfalfa which is better than normal. As soon as the corn is plowed over we will have to tackle this second crop of alfalfa. We have barn room for this crop, but if we get another, as now seems probable, it will have to be stacked outdoors. And this reminds me that I am—and probably many of my readers also will be—indebted to a friend living at McLouth who says that a twisting hay rope in a barn need not be dragged to take the twist out. He says to put the rope in the carrier and then if it twists to take it out, change ends, and the twisting will be stopped. I know of nothing more aggravating than to try to put hay in the barn when the rope twists, and as we have now been given a quick and easy remedy it should not trouble us any more. In this connection let me say that we have found the tractor much better for pulling the hayrack and loader than horses; it can be made to go very slowly, thus giving the men on the load time to do the work. The draft usually is so heavy that it is hard to get horses to walk slowly; they have to speed up to move the load.

Real Evidence, Then

A prominent Topeka lawyer is said to have received the following letter recently:

"Dear Sir—My boy got struck by an automobile, No. 48726B. If the owner is rich, sue him at once. The boy wasn't bruised any, but on your notifying me that you have brought suit, I will hit him in two or three places with a hammer. Yours truly, etc.,"

Competition

"Why did the boss fire you?"
"Well, you see, the boss was one of those who stand around and watch other fellows work. Well, people began to take me for the boss."

Apollo ROOFING

Highest Quality
Formed from Apollo-Keystone Copper Steel Galvanized Sheets. Full weight, coating right.

These are the highest quality rust-resisting galvanized sheets manufactured for Roofing, Siding, Spouting, Gutters, Flumes, Culverts, Etc. The Keystone included in brand indicates that Copper Steel is used. Sold by leading metal merchants. For residences use Keystone Copper Steel Roofing Tin Plates. Write for free "Better Buildings" booklet.

AMERICAN SHEET AND TIN PLATE COMPANY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

July 9, 1927

Number 28

Van Buren Is An Alfalfa Specialist

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

IT IS the way W. L. Van Buren handles his alfalfa that makes it one of his best cash crops. He has studied this soil-building, milk-producing agent for a number of years. He has coaxed it into good production on part of the 275 acres of Morris county land he farms, and has watched it closely in all stages of its growth and the curing process. In short, he is an alfalfa specialist.

Van Buren's system puts his product on the market in such condition that there never is a dearth of customers. In fact, he has just about established a market of special patrons who take all his production and come back for more—they always marvel at the quality of the hay. He has sold a single customer as much as 20 tons a year.

"Time of cutting has a great deal to do with the success of alfalfa, as most every farmer knows," Van Buren said. "There is where care must be used. Failure results from cutting alfalfa too early, and profits are lost thru neglecting good alfalfa. For the last six years I have kept an accurate account of my work with alfalfa, and each year I always have sold \$25 worth from every acre. Aside from that I have fed enough to my stock to pay the rent on the land and for the trouble of putting it up. Rent costs \$5 an acre, and the labor of putting the alfalfa into the barn costs \$1 a ton. Modern hay machinery helps do an efficient and economical job."

Last year Mr. Van Buren grew 23 acres of alfalfa, fed 10 tons and sold 40 tons to his special customers. He gets four cuttings that will make 2 tons to the acre in all. He handles the alfalfa loose, and last year got \$20 a ton for it delivered 7 miles from home. There is some cost to making this delivery, but this work is done in cold weather when other things are slack. Van Buren puts all his alfalfa in the barn out of the weather, so the matter of delivery doesn't connect up with quality.

Efficiency is one of Van Buren's hobbies. Even in hauling the hay he looks to this. When he hauls he always takes two teams, drives one load and leads the second. In this way he handles 3 tons in one trip.

When he cuts alfalfa he doesn't leave the place until it is put up. He says the difference between a good profit and a loss depends on giving alfalfa the proper attention just at

extra effort. I don't know how I could earn money in any better way on the farm. Folks have told me that my alfalfa would spoil getting it into the barn the way I do, but I watch that end of the game, too. I never put it more than 4 feet deep, and I spread it out well over the entire loft. In this way it is well-ventilated and I never have a single forkful spoil.

"I always put salt on alfalfa in the loft—about 1 peck to 10 loads. In the curing and heating process the alfalfa is flavored with the salt, and that makes better feed for cows. It is more appetizing and tends to make the cows drink more water. All of which is reflected in the milk pail."

But Van Buren's efficiency ideas don't stop with the alfalfa. A man must keep his eyes open and take advantage of all the short-cuts if he is to make "a go" of it, this Morris county farmer says. He always had the ambition to be a farmer, and no doubt that is one reason he gets so much pleasure out of fighting his battles with the soil.

Perhaps he has more broken land than the average for his section of the country, but he has his reason for that. "I have all but 50 acres under cultivation," he said. "I would like more land in grass, but I can't afford it. I can't see how a land owner makes it pay at \$2 an acre rent for pasture land valued at \$75 an acre and fenced. Therefore, I am an enthusiastic booster of Sweet clover. I feel that I can better afford to have 'artificial' Sweet clover pasture than so much high-priced land tied up in grass. Then fence isn't any small item to be considered. Any kind of post would cost 25 cents, and the cost of wire varies according to the kind you use. Then you must keep it up for stock. Another thing, you are not getting the advantage of the best crop rotation with too much grass land.

At least, that is the way I look at it.

"On regular pasture I probably could graze one head to 4 acres, but on Sweet clover I can pasture two head to the acre. It seems to me a man is justified in using the latter. Last year I put 7 acres of Sweet clover in with oats. I got a good crop of grain, and after it was threshed, seven head of horses and 15 head of cows and calves pastured on it. This

year the clover was 1½ feet high by the latter part of April. The Sweet clover was sowed with the oats at a very small cost, and that was paid many times in the feed the livestock got. And one big thing that cannot be overlooked is the value of Sweet clover to the soil. It is improving the land all the time, and the livestock adds its share. I have been here seven years and the land is in much better condition than when I came."

"That might be called a short cut to more pasture to the acre. Mr. Van Buren is going to continue his system of pasturing for that reason and to keep building up fer-

tility. His crop ratio now is 1 acre of legumes to 4 acres of other crops. He would like to make this a 1 to 3 ratio. Legumes are going to play an important part all along as feed and as green manure.

Mr. Van Buren has been endeavoring to make things convenient and sanitary in the farm yard. Out where the hogs make profitable gains he has arranged things so the porkers can get their slop or water without bogging down. Old lumber was used to make an elevated feeding floor just high enough to keep out of the mud and not too high for the hogs to reach it conveniently. And the trough is fixed so the pigs can't bother him when he is pouring their liquid ration.

Market conditions guide Mr. Van Buren's hog operations. He makes a practice of buying 50 or 60-pound shotes when the prices are right, and feeds them to 225 or 250 pounds. The selling weight depends on the cost of feed and the market quotations. "Buying the pigs to feed out this way saves me a lot of time," Mr. Van Buren explained, "as I don't have to tend to them at farrowing time.

Because W. L. Van Buren, Morris county, has studied alfalfa he is able to "top the market" with it every year. As a matter of fact he doesn't need to hunt a market—it comes to him. His method of handling the hay conserves so much of its quality and color that regular customers take all he has to sell every year and come back for more.

Mr. Van Buren thinks every step with alfalfa is important. He believes in the best available seed and a set of conditions that will give plant growth the best assistance. He is careful to cut the hay just at the right time, and he never leaves the place until it is under cover. Van Buren is satisfied his method of handling alfalfa adds an extra \$5 a ton to the value—and he gets his price.

From the article on this page you will get an idea of his system and the points he thinks are most important. Efficiency is Van Buren's hobby, and you will see how he works after it. Efficiency is in evidence in his alfalfa operations, marketing and choring. He has an idea about pasture that may fit in for you—a short-cut to more pasture to the acre. Hog feeding operations are worked out on what he believes is the most efficient and most economical basis for him. And there is a hint in the poultry house that you may like. But even if you cannot follow Van Buren's ideas, they may suggest some equally as good that you can work out yourself.

And time counts with as much farming as I do. I never have bought a hog that I couldn't develop, but, of course, I use every care in selecting my feeding stock. I give them tankage, oats, shorts and corn, and they have access to good alfalfa pasture. Such feed as that will bring them out if they have any life in them. I want hogs every year because they are pretty good money-makers. Some years the price of hogs gets too high for me to buy and feed. Those years I try to produce my own feeders." When Mr. Van Buren gets into the producing end of the hog game he tries to follow practices that will insure worm-free pigs. A movable hog house and fresh ground for them figure in this "preventive medicine."

Movable brooder houses also lend encouragement to infant White Leghorns. So far as possible baby chicks are put on fresh ground every year, and things in general are kept sanitary for the entire flock. The Van Burens keep up a laying flock of about 240 pullets and hens, and the birds are quartered in an open-front house equipped with feed hoppers and elevated waterers.

Nests are conveniently arranged under the dropping boards, and they are built with special attention to sanitation and cleanliness. The bottom of each nest is made of hail screen. When straw is filled in these nests they are just as comfortable as if they had solid bottoms, but they are much easier to clean thoroughly and keep clean. Dust and dirt will sift down thru the straw and screen, and any liquid, such as a broken egg, readily runs out.

Van Buren rigged up a water system that saves a lot of heavy lugging. He installed two barrels on the wall outside of the kitchen that supply the water to the sink. It takes only 15 minutes or so a week to keep these filled. This water is used for washing. Another handy item to be found in the Van Buren home is a tea wagon. But it was initiated into the family as a baby buggy. An idea and some labor on the part of the head of the house brought about the transformation.

Most visitors at the Van Buren farm ask what a certain funnel-shaped tank standing handy to the hog pens is supposed to be. A recent caller thought it was part of an old dust collector from a flour mill, and he may be right. Anyway the tank is there, having been purchased for \$5, and will hold about 100 bushels of grain. The small end of the funnel is down. This tank is kept filled with hog feed, and it is a simple matter to pull the slide and get a bucket of grain when it is wanted. Not everyone can have a discarded dust collector, but other methods can be used to keep feed handy.

We shouldn't forget the cows that keep cream checks coming in at regular intervals and provide skim milk for hogs and poultry. Van Buren keeps six to 10 head of milkers.

By using six horses and a tandem disk Mr. Van Buren says he can do almost double the work that he could with four horses and a single disk.



W. L. Van Buren, Morris County, Takes a Delight in Farm Work. He Has Held Town Jobs But is Better Satisfied Working the Land. His Likeness Appears in the Oval, and the Picture Below Shows the Six-Horse, Tandem Disk Combination That Doubles His Efficiency

the right time. A few hours' delay may mean replacing possible profit with loss. "I watch the hay very closely all thru," he said. "I mow in the morning as soon as I can get at it and rake just as soon as it is ready. That way I save all the leaves and help to preserve a good color. I am very strong for drying in the windrow as much as possible for the sake of saving leaves and color.

"With two mowers we can cut as much hay in 2 or 3 hours as two men can put in the barn in a day. I never cut more than 6 to 10 acres a day, depending on the heaviness of the crop. I want the alfalfa cut at as nearly the same time as possible, and for that reason I keep two mowers busy. For the same reason I am going to buy another 12-foot rake, so I will have two. I want to speed up the raking process and get the hay in the windrow as nearly the same time as possible. Speed at the right time is very important.

"I always have received \$5 a ton more for my hay because I put it in the barn out of the weather and get it up in good condition, and it is worth the

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
O. C. THOMPSON,.....Protective Service
M. N. BEELER,.....Livestock Editor
FRANK A. MECKEL,.....Agricultural Engineer
HARLEY HATCH,.....Jayhawker Notes
DR. C. H. LERRIGO,.....Medical Department
A. G. KITTELL,.....Poultry
M. N. BEELER,.....Dairying

KANSAS FARMER

Published Weekly at Eighth and Jackson Sts., Topeka, Kan.

ARTHUR CAPPER, Publisher
F. B. NICHOLS, Managing Editor
RAYMOND H. GILKESON, Associate Editor
ROY R. MOORE, Advertising Manager
T. A. McNEAL, Editor

DEPARTMENT EDITORS
FLORENCE G. WELLS,.....Farm Home Editor
MRS. DORA L. THOMPSON,.....Farm Home News
LEONA E. STAHL,.....Young Folks' Pages
RAYMOND H. GILKESON,.....Manager, Copper Pig Club
PHILIP ACKERMAN,.....Ass't. Mgr. Copper Pig Club
T. A. McNEAL,.....Legal Department

Entered as second-class matter February 16, 1906, at the postoffice at Topeka, under act of Congress of March 3, 1879.

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

SUBSCRIPTION RATES: One Dollar a Year

I HAVE often heard people say they wondered why residents of Western Kansas stay out in that country. Truth compels me to say that there are times when I have wondered myself. I tried that climate for quite a number of years, and have seen times revivalists couldn't make any headway with resident sinners by picturing the discomforts of hell. The sinners insisted that hell couldn't be much worse than the climatic conditions of that locality. But if Western Kansas has some trying climate it also can boast of the most delightful climate in the United States. I have risen early in the morning in Western Kansas, when there was no wind; when the air was neither too cold nor too hot; when there was a peculiar exhilaration in the atmosphere; when there was dew upon the grass and far and wide could be heard the mating call of the quail and booming note of the prairie chicken. There was an almost intoxicating delight in filling one's lungs with the ozone; you could smell the fragrance of it.

On such occasions, the winds were forgotten, and the blazing heat of the days when the air shimmered with the heat and one panted for the shade that did not exist.

On one of these glorious mornings one felt that he was ready to live and die in Western Kansas. Then I think the gambling instinct is in all of us; perhaps it has been suppressed until the individual may think that it has been extinguished, but it hasn't been. The individual may not indulge in the game of poker or play the roulette wheel or faro, but there are other forms of gambling, and farming in Western Kansas is one of them. Nature deals the cards and, like other dealers, has a considerable advantage, but there is a certain fascination, I think, in matching wits with nature. Often the farmer loses, but then there is the lure of the possibility that the next year will be a winner. His wheat crop falls one year, but then he may reap 40 bushels an acre the next season, and again find himself on Easy street. He has, I apprehend, something of the same feeling as the prospector who spends his life among the mountains hunting for gold.

Always there is the possibility that he may strike a pocket and take from it a fortune in a few hours, or that he may dig into a rich vein of quartz that will run hundreds of dollars to the ton. The fact that he may tramp a thousand weary miles and find nothing does not discourage him. There is the everlasting gamble, ever the mythical vision of a rainbow with a deposit of golden nuggets waiting for him at the end.

So the Western Kansas farmer endures the discomforts, the scorching heat, the dust-filled winds, the howling blasts, the drouths, the failures, because thru it all there is a recollection of the glorious mornings and cool evenings when there was a tang of ozone in the air, and the vivid recollections of the big crop years when the wheat swayed in the wind like the waves of a golden sea and the harvest paid all the accumulated debts and left a surplus in the bank.

Will Flying Be Popular?

MOST persons think of flying as a most dangerous business. They have read a number of accounts of deaths of aviators, and perhaps naturally conclude that every aviator looks death in the face whenever he gets into an airplane. While I do not have the statistics at hand to prove the statement, I apprehend that in proportion to the number of individuals who fly about the country in airplanes, there are fewer casualties than among those driving automobiles. We have become so accustomed to people getting killed or injured by automobiles that we do not think much about the danger of this kind of travel.

Young Lindbergh by his wonderful flight of more than 3,500 miles without a stop, nearly 3,000 of it over water, has done more to sell aviation to the general public than all the speech-making by believers in air navigation and the investment of 10 million dollars in the business have accomplished.

Harold Holbrook, who has studied air navigation a great deal, is enthusiastic over the outlook. It may seem to the average reader that Mr. Holbrook is too optimistic, but here is what he says:

"Piloting a plane is surprisingly easy. It takes experience to become proficient, of course, but one learns to handle a ship moving in three dimensions as automatically and subconsciously as one learns the more complicated process of throwing out the clutch, applying the brakes and putting the gear shift lever in neutral when stopping an automobile.

"Planes are surprisingly cheap, too. Three or four-passenger planes can be bought for the price of a good automobile. Two-passenger training planes can be had for as low as \$600, and palatial five-passenger inclosed planes, such as the Ryan brougham, used by Lindbergh, can be bought for

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

\$9,700, including a Wright Whirlwind motor. The cost of operation for gasoline and oil is far less than that of an automobile, and the depreciation a mile of the plane is also far less than that of a car. An airplane requires less mechanical attention than an automobile, because it is less complicated and there are fewer parts to adjust and keep in order.

"Finally, airplanes are safe—and are being made safer every month. Most planes now built are so perfect in aerodynamical balance that they will fly steadily for many minutes when the pilot takes his hands off the controls. Only a railroad train



The Lady and the Tiger

guided by rails can do that. Failure of motors, the chief cause of forced landings, is becoming rare indeed."

If Mr. Holbrook is anywhere near right, then within 10 years flying thru the air will become almost as common as riding in an automobile is at present, and the next great business industry to develop in this country will be the building of airships, big and little. One of the present difficulties, the difficulty of landing without a rather extended landing field, will be overcome. A bird does not need a 10-acre lot to land in—or 1 acre or even 10 feet square; it simply comes down when it wants to light. In the near future airplanes will be equipped so they can land vertically and with as much ease as a bird.

The advantages of travel by air, provided it becomes safe and cheap, are entirely manifest. The fastest trains crossing the continent cannot maintain an average speed of more than 50 or 60 miles an hour; while 100 miles an hour will be slow going for an airplane. It will be entirely possible to leave New York at daybreak and land in San Francisco the next morning. The traveler, as Mr. Holbrook has suggested, will be far more comfortable than he can be on any railroad train, for he will be free from heat and smoke and dust.

Flying machines probably will revolutionize the travel and commerce of the world.

His Favorite Dog

WILLIAM," remarked Truthful James to his side partner, Bill Wilkins, "you hev told me that you know a lot about dogs. What kind uv a dog is your favorite?" "Well, uv course, James, it depends on what you want to use a dog fur. Now fur straight runnin' uv course there is no dog equal to the genuine full blooded grayhound, and I might say that I hev owned as good grayhounds as there is or ever hev been or ever will be in my opinion. I used to hev a grayhound that wuz so fast on his feet that the only way I could tell where he wuz after he got started on a chase wuz to foller with my eye a faint blue streak he left behind him as he run; he wuz goin' at such speed

that the human eye couldn't see him any more than you kin see a bullet as it speeds thru the air. It is a curious fact, however, that the lens uv a movin' picture camera will ketch an object movin' thru the air that the human eye can't detect.

"You know, perhaps, that a cannon ball hev been photographed goin' thru the air. A movin' picture feller hev' heard uv that dog uv mine, cum out to my place and tried to take pictures uv him in motion. It wuzn't an entire success, as that dog moved so rapid that the camera got overheated and durned near melted down. The feller did get a picture, but it made my hound look like a dog somethin' over 2 rods in length with 16 legs. It wuz a plumb curiosity. The feller himself said that he never hed seen anything like it before.

"Now when it comes to a trillin' dog, the best I ever hed wuz an old yaller pot hound. That dog wuzn't nothin' fur looks, but when it come to folleerin' a trail either cold or hot none uv these here fancy bloodhounds wuz in the same class with him. Once I wuz campin' up in the mountings; a big snow come along in the early part uv December, and so I just shut up my cabin and hit fur the lower country. I left a lot uv bacon and canned goods in the cabin and didn't return till spring. When me and the hound come back I discovered that some ornery critter hed stole all uv my provisions. I sort uv suspected that it wuz a no-account half-breed Mexican who hed been around the camp some the summer before, but as I knowed that he hed come down into the valley not later than January and hed been gone out uv the country fur fully four months, I decided that it wuz no use to spend any time huntin' fur him or the bacon and canned goods.

"Well, James, as soon as that yaller hound entered the cabin; (that wuz about the middle uv May and we hed been gone fur over five months), he noticed that the bacon and other provisions wuz gone. He snuffed round fur a few minutes and then let out one long howl, put his nose down to the ground and lit out. He folleered the trail uv that half breed fur 3 miles to where he hed a dug-out in the side uv the mounting, then folleered his trail back to my cabin and then started on another track down to the half breed's place. He went over that trail four times; it hed taken the half breed that many trips to pack all the goods down to his dugout. There wuz enough to last him and a couple uv women and another Mexican about a month, and when they hed et up all there wuz they hed lit out. When that hound went back to the half-breed's place the fourth time he didn't come back again. I waited all night, and in the mornin' I commenced to git anxious. I wuz afear'd that some varmint hed killed him. I saddled up my hoss and rode over to the half-breed's place, but couldn't see nuthin' uv the dog. The ground wuz sort uv soft round the door uv that dugout, and I could see the print uv that hound's feet leadin' off toward the southwest.

"He hed taken the trail uv that half-breed, who hed left there four months before. Well, I said to myself, of all the fool dogs I ever see. Does that old hound suppose that he kin folleer a trail 4 months old? But I sure didn't want to lose that old hound, who hed been my companion fur many years, and so I folleered along in the general direction he hed gone. I rode all day, and along toward night I heard a hound bayin' in the distance. Puttin' spurs to my hoss I caught up with the dog in about half an hour. Sure enough it wuz ol' Tige, still folleerin' the trail uv that half-breed. I tried to call him back, but he wouldn't hev it that way, but finally as a compromise I persuaded him to stop fur the night and take a rest and eat. At daybreak the next mornin' he wuz up and ready to hit the trail again. Well, James, believe it or not, that ol' hound folleered that 4-months old trail 200 miles into San Francisco, down thru the streets uv the city, and finally found that half-breed lyin' asleep in a shack down on the water front. That half-breed wuz sure surprised, James, when he waked up and saw me and that ol' hound. Well, he come across and owned up that he stole the bacon and canned goods, and as he hed made a winnin' at Mexican Monte the night before he paid me fur the stolen goods to onct. I suppose, James, that a lot uv tenderfeet will doubt that story, but if I could find that half-breed, James, I could prove every word uv it; or if that dog wuz alive I could prove it, half-breed or no half-breed."

Russia Looks to Henry

MAURICE HINDUS, an American journalist, born in Russia, writes an interesting article for The Outlook concerning the popularity of Henry Ford in Russia. According to Hindus he is a hero and idol even of the Bolsheviks. The books he wrote in collaboration with Samuel Crowther are the best sellers in Russia; they are

textbooks in high schools and colleges. There are Fordson days and Fordson festivals in Russian villages. Agricultural communes have adopted the name of Fordson. All this in spite of the fact that Henry Ford is certainly one of the greatest capitalists in the United States and does not employ union labor in his great factory and does not believe at all in either Socialism or Communism. But they look on him as a scientist who can teach them the things they most need to know—how to work and achieve with the least outlay of labor and capital.

Country Boys Lead City Youths

THE other day a subscriber wrote me asking for information concerning the men examined for military service during the World War. Adjutant General McLean has very kindly looked up the records and furnishes the following interesting information, which naturally makes a Kansas man put out his chest a bit. Here is what General McLean reports as the result of his investigations:

"An analysis of the records of physical examination, made by the statistics branch of the War Department, shows that the country boys made better records than those from the cities; the white registrants better than the colored; and native-born better records than those of alien birth. These differences are so considerable that 100,000 country boys would furnish for the military service 4,790 more soldiers than would an equal number of city boys. Similarly, 100,000 whites would furnish 1,240 more soldiers than would an equal number of colored. Finally, 100,000 native-born would yield 3,500 more soldiers than would a like number of foreign born. The importance of these differences may be appreciated by noting that 3,500 men are equivalent to an infantry regiment at full war strength.

"I might also state that Kansas was one of the 12 states whose soldiers passed the physical examinations at the rate of 70 to 80 per cent—the highest record made."

What the Law Says

A school district being short of pupils has found it unprofitable to carry on the school, and has sold the school building and has had no school in the district for several years. Our superintendent says that under the law parents may select the school their children may attend. They select a town school, hauling their children thru two adjoining districts at considerable expense to the district for transportation and tuition. The adjoining districts need the pupils and taxes. There are 10 children in the district of school age but only four who will attend school, the others having passed the grades. Can they send their children to town to school at the expense of the district? Is it a legal district under the present law? If not what steps are necessary to disorganize it? The residents of the district are opposed to disorganization.

J. R. W.

A depopulated district is one in which fewer than five legal voters and fewer than seven persons between the ages of 5 and 21 years reside. In such case it is the duty of the county superintendent, upon the filing of a written request by the holder of an outstanding school order, to make an investigation of the school district issuing such order, and report to the county commissioners the facts as to the population, and such report shall be conclusive on that question.

It then becomes the duty of the superintendent to disorganize such district. The superintendent also is empowered to disorganize partially depopulated school districts. A partially depopulated district is one where the number of persons resident thereof over the age of 5 years and under the age of 21 years shall be less than 12.

Where this district lies wholly within the boundaries of the county or where it is a joint district, that is, part in one county and part in another, the officers of said county or counties have full control and are authorized to levy a tax and certify the same to the proper officers and place the same on the tax rolls of their respective counties and collect the same as other school tax, and

when collected the same shall be paid to the proper officers of the county in which the district is located. The county treasurer and county superintendent shall proceed to disburse the funds so collected first to the payment of the indebtedness of the district, and if there is anything left after the payment of this indebtedness the money shall be distributed among the school districts to which this territory shall be attached. This can only be done after a petition signed by two-thirds of the bona fide residents of the school district has been presented to the county superintendent. This petition must be signed by those who have resided continuously for one year in the said district. Such disorganization shall not be final until approved by the county commissioners.

In any school district where the whole number of district electors shall be less than six and the number of residents in such district over the age of 5 years and under the age of 21 shall be less than five, the county superintendent shall act without petition. Where a district has been disorganized and the territory attached to adjoining districts, then the law would provide that the children might be sent to the most convenient school.

Whenever the number of children of school age in any school district, having an area of less than 12 square miles, shall be found to be less than 12 by the annual school census, no school shall be maintained in such school district during the following year unless such district by reason of its valuation is able to maintain an eight months' school without state or county aid, and the district board shall make provision for sending for a period of not less than eight months the pupils of such school district to such school or schools in an adjacent district or districts as said district board may determine. A district in which the school is discontinued shall provide for the transportation of the pupils of said district living 2 miles or more from the school to which such pupils are sent in safe and comfortable enclosed conveyances.

Apparently it was the intent of the law that the children shall be sent to the most convenient



district and not to a district that is more remote simply because the accommodations in that district are better than in the district which is more convenient. In other words, it is my opinion that the parents of the children would not be permitted at the expense of the district to send their children to a town school when there were other districts that were more convenient, unless they send them at their own expense.

See the Commissioners

Will you please explain the mother's pension law?

R.

In any case where the mother of any child or children under the age of 14 years shall have the sole care and custody of such child or children, and where such mother has been an actual bona fide resident of the state two years and the coun-

ty for one year next preceding her application, and where such mother is a woman of good moral character, and is financially unable to support such child or children, such mother is entitled to a pension of not to exceed \$50 a month from the county in which she is a resident. She should make her application for a pension to the county commissioners of her county.

An Extra Sunday

1—A hired B on May 7 for one month's work. When settling with him on June 9 A contended that only one month's wages were due, as the first day was Sunday. As there were 27 working days and five Sundays between May 7 and June 9 B contends for an extra day's pay. Which is right? 2—In another case A's man was hired by the month and was unable to work all the time, so when settlement was made on the 15th and 30th of each month as agreed the lost days were deducted. During the last half of May there were 14 working days. The man lost one, and when settlement was made he was paid for only 12 days. Was this correct? F. H. B.

1—If B commenced his employment on May 7 on an agreement to work for a month for a certain wage, that month expired on the night of June 6, that is, assuming that he worked on May 7. If he did not commence working until May 8 the month would expire on the evening of June 7. If he worked one or two days after that date in June he was entitled to pay for the same. The question as to Sunday cuts no figure in it. Sunday was simply part of the month, and the fact that there were five Sundays would not entitle the employer to deduct one of them.

2—If the man employed was unable to work during the entire period the question as to whether he could collect his full wages would depend on the reason for his not working the full time. If he did not work on account of his own voluntary action or if he was ill and unable to work, the employer would be entitled to deduct the time he was not employed. If, on the other hand, he was there and ready to work and was idle because his employer did not furnish him employment every day, he would be entitled to collect his full wage. If there were 14 working days during the last half of May and he lost only one day of course he should have been paid for 13 in any event.

Who Gets the Farm?

A and B are husband and wife. Both have been previously married. The wife had four children by her first marriage and the husband had three children by his first marriage. They parted. He gave her the home and the children. He left with nothing. After eight years he bought a farm of 160 acres with a \$3,000 mortgage on it. Then he married again. This third wife helped in the field and assisted in paying this \$3,000 mortgage. If she dies can her children by her first husband come and get any of this home? Or if he dies first can his children or grandchildren take any of this home away from the wife? N. G.

If the husband dies leaving no will his property would descend half to his surviving wife and half to his children. He can, however, will half of the property as he pleases, that is, will it all to his surviving wife. If this property is in his name and his wife dies first her children do not inherit.

What About the Fruit?

In the spring I let a neighbor have a lot to put in a garden, consideration \$1. There are three apple trees on the north line of the lot, young trees bearing for the first time. There was nothing said about the trees at the time as I only thought of her using the ground for garden stuff. She has never done any work about the trees, not even keeping the weeds or grass down. Are the apples on those trees hers or mine? She thinks they are hers and told me the customary price a lot was \$1. I have been told since it is usually \$5 for such a place. How about the fruit? N. B.

If you had a specific contract to rent this lot for gardening purposes, the fruit trees would not be included. If on the other hand, you leased her a lot for the season without any restrictions, then all that was produced on that lot would be hers.

Taxed More Than Millionaires

FARMERS receive one-twelfth of our national income, and then pay about 20 per cent, or nearly one-fifth of all the nation's taxes. Yet farmers' taxes are going higher each year. Last year, for instance, one-third of the net profits of all the farms in the United States—or 33.1 per cent—had to be paid out in taxes. In 1914 it was only 11 per cent.

It is interesting to note that Mr. Mellon's highest super-tax rate on million-dollar incomes is 25 per cent. Which means that while the owner of such an income must pay one-quarter of it to the Government, the farmer must pay more than one-third of his.

Land and homes are overtaxed in most of the states, notwithstanding the shrinkage in land values, but more so in Kansas than in any other state, where 60 per cent of all revenues is raised by the general property tax.

And while we are thinking about legislation to help put the agricultural industry on its feet and put it on an equality with other industries, here is something the states themselves can do without recourse to Washington. They can revise their systems of taxation, and must revise them, to put a fair share of taxation on wealth in the form of state income taxes and such like measures, and take some of this burden unjustly borne by farmers off of their backs.

Farmers should see that their candidates for the legislature are "right" on the tax question.

It may interest you to learn that the nation's biggest bill for taxes since 1921, when tax collections reflected the peak of after-war inflation, was for the fiscal year 1926 when the total reached 8,499 million dollars and this despite immense reductions in taxes that had been made by the Federal Government.

The greatest amount of local tax money spent in any one year by city, county, school districts and other local agencies, was 5,829 million dollars in 1925.

The figures are those of the National Industrial Conference Board.

While in 1925 the ever-rising expenditures of state and local government were the largest in history, the Federal Government spent 356 million dollars less that year. But the local governments by increasing their expenditures nearly 500 million dollars more than swallowed up the big saving effected at Washington. State, city and county taxes in California in 1911 totaled about 100 million dollars. In 1926 they had grown to 545 million dollars—a five-fold increase.

So it goes and so it is going. Bond issues probably will break a record this year and will add another large annual accumulation to the 30 billions or more of tax-exempt wealth which the aver-

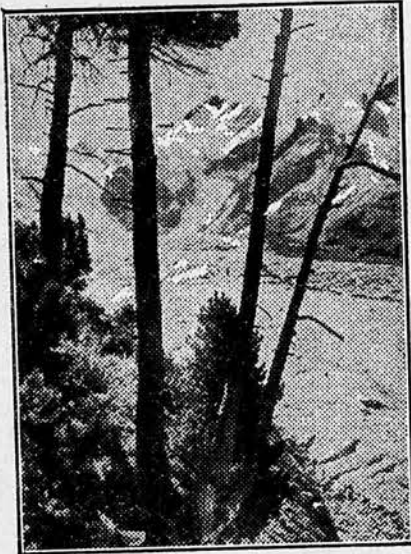
age taxpayer must carry for persons far better able to pay taxes on this wealth than he is. The argument that such securities are actually taxed in some measure, is only partly true.

State and local governments are spending more and borrowing more from year to year. Communities which might pay as they go seldom do, and many go too fast. There is no sign of let-up anywhere that I can see. Taxes and interest mount steadily, to quote some of the language of Magnus Alexander, president of the Conference Board.

Whatever Washington decides to do with the 600 million dollars treasury surplus, whether it uses it to lighten the burden of our interest-bearing national debt, or hands it back to the income tax payers, where it will soon be dissipated with nobody much the gainer, the country's big tax problem is right here at home, at the taxpayer's elbow. When he shows an aggressive interest in tax reduction and in equality of taxation according to ability to pay, taxes will be reduced and otherwise made easier to pay, because more equitably levied and distributed according to the best rule for fair and square taxation ever evolved.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



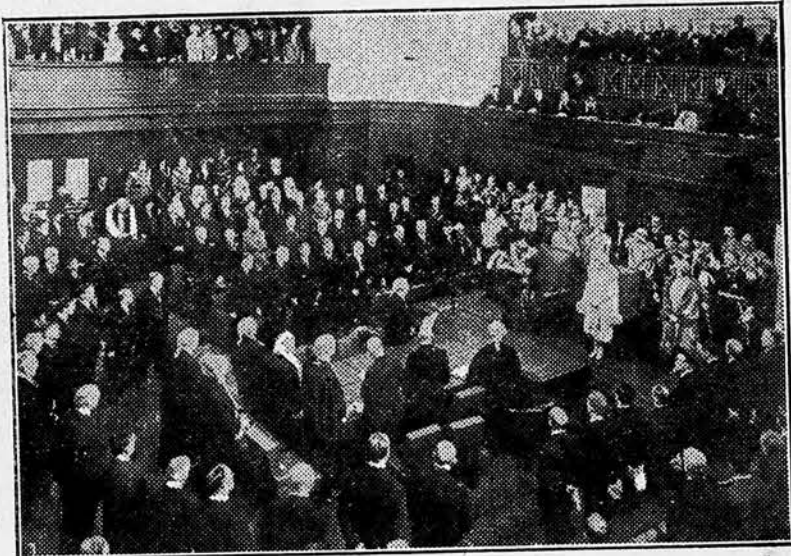
This Unusual Photo Shows a View of the Piz Bernina and Morteratsch Glacier as Seen from the Electric Bernina Railway Connecting St. Moritz, Switzerland, with Tirano, Italy



This Photograph Shows Commander Richard E. Byrd, Lieut. No-ville and Bert Acosta Examining the Field Preparatory to the Recent Hop-Off on the Trans-Atlantic Flight to Paris. The Trip Ended at the Seaside Village of Ver-Sur-Mer, France, by Virtue of a Forced Landing, Doing Considerable Damage to the "America"



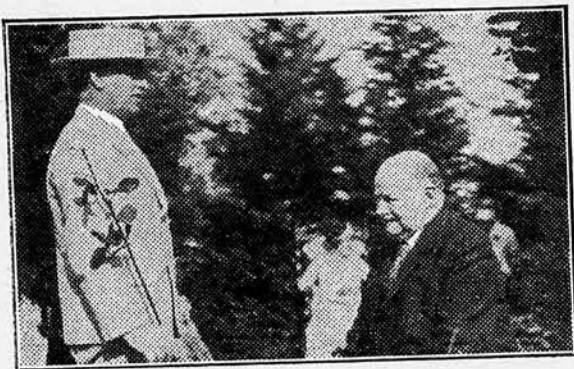
The Duke and Duchess of York on Their Visit to Sydney, Australia, Were Greeted by Leaders of the Boy Scouts and Girl Guides. They Donned Scout and Guide Uniforms



The Duke and Duchess of York Made the Long Trip to Australia Primarily for the Opening of the New Capitol Buildings Which Have Been Erected at Canberra. The Photo Shows the Duke Reading the Inaugural Speech in the Midst of an Impressive Gathering in the Legislative Hall



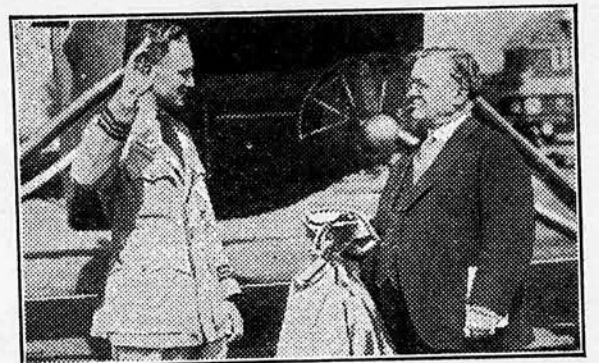
This Interesting Photo Shows a Scene at a Cairo Railroad Station Just Before the Departure of a Pilgrim Train. Thousands of the Faithful Followers of the Prophet are Leaving on a Pilgrimage to the Holy Shrines in Mecca



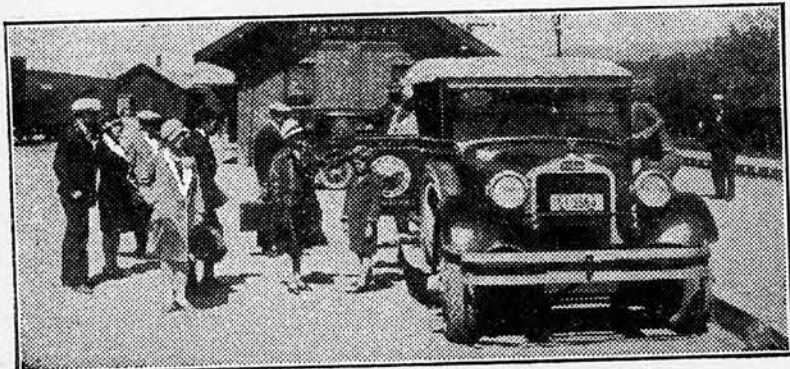
Lieut. General Hunter Liggett, Who Has Been Called America's Most Distinguished Fighter, Was One of the Leading Figures at the Annual Rose Festival at Portland, Ore. He Was Made a Knight of the Rosarians



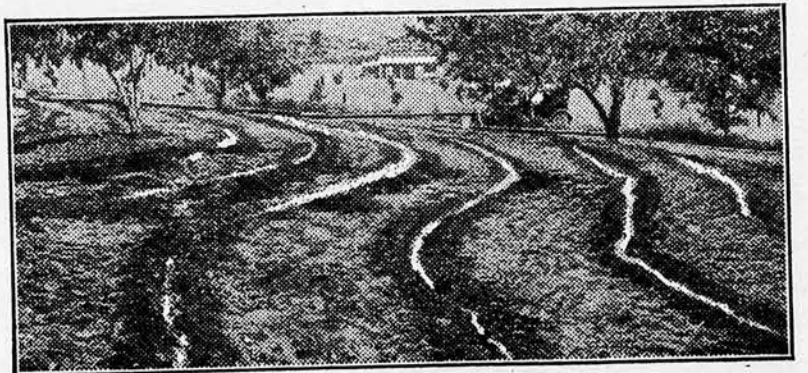
Gertrude Ederle, Who Achieved Fame as the First Woman to Swim the English Channel, Has Signed a Contract to Appear in the Movies in "Swim Girl Swim"



Commander Richard E. Byrd Has the Distinction of Being the First Trans-Atlantic Air Mail Pilot. Postmaster J. J. Kiely, New York, is Seen Administering the Oath. Byrd Carried 7 Pounds of Mail on His Recent Hop to France



The Black Hills of South Dakota, Chosen by the President and Mrs. Coolidge for the Summer White House, is a Beautiful and Picturesque Country and a Great Many Tourists Go There Every Summer. This Photo Shows Some Easteners Arriving at Rapid City



Fruit Crops in the Eastern Oregon Desert Have Shown an Increase of 25 Per Cent Since Irrigation of the Orchards Has Come Into Vogue. Photo Shows Water Running Out of a Trough in the Background, Into Rills Among the Trees

Rayl's Combine Bought Itself

WHEN P. W. Rayl put his combine in the shed at the end of the third season it didn't owe him a cent. Mr. Rayl has kept the figures incidental to harvesting wheat in that manner and knows what he is talking about. He was among the first to use a combine in his section of the country, starting six years ago. "In the time I have had the machine," he said, "I have cut 1,800 acres of wheat. When I put it away out of the weather after the third year it had more than paid for itself. So I already have had three years of clear profit from it and more years ahead."

The present harvest season, of course, is the seventh for the combine. Mr. Rayl absolutely would set his foot down on the wheat farming if it wasn't for this machine. "I'd quit wheat if it wasn't for the combine," he said.

If you followed the selection of wheat champions in Kansas last year, the name P. W. Rayl may sound familiar to you. He took first honors in Kingman county. He owns 200 acres but controls 720, and he has 400 acres under cultivation. He is a rather busy man, but of the type who finds time to help his community in any way he can. For example, he is carrying on the work for the second year as boys' and girls' club leader, and he is proud of his job and of the clubs. Likewise he points with pride to the school in his neighborhood. According to his knowledge it is the only Standard school in the county. Incidentally Mr. Rayl is chairman of the school board.

"The big thing with wheat," Mr. Rayl advised, "is to prepare a good seedbed early. I have listed the next day after I started the combine. Last year I had 100 acres listed when I got thru cutting the wheat. I think the one-way disk plow is going to be the thing for preparation of wheat land."

This is the sixth year that straw has gone directly back on the wheat ground Mr. Rayl farms. Just across the fence is a field that has been handled in the old way with no straw going back. Mr. Rayl pointed it out. "The yield there has been 6 bushels an acre less than mine," he said. "The only thing I can attribute this to is the fact that on my land the straw has gone right back to the soil after the combine for five years." The wheat that won county championship honors was produced on the original homestead on which Mr. Rayl's father and uncle broke sod years ago. And ever since that land has been farmed well.

Mr. Rayl has a hobby — good horses. "But they are more of an ornament now," he said. "We do most of our work with the tractor." And he believes in having other things convenient. A storage tank supplies water wherever it is needed, and an electric light plant, electric washer, iron and vacuum sweeper ease the job of home making. Rayl handles from 50 to 100 head of cattle a year besides his wheat, and willingly accepts the aid offered by two good milk cows and 150 egg producers.

Mr. Rayl has a hobby — good horses. "But they are more of an ornament now," he said. "We do most of our work with the tractor." And he believes in having other things convenient. A storage tank supplies water wherever it is needed, and an electric light plant, electric washer, iron and vacuum sweeper ease the job of home making. Rayl handles from 50 to 100 head of cattle a year besides his wheat, and willingly accepts the aid offered by two good milk cows and 150 egg producers.

Mr. Rayl has a hobby — good horses. "But they are more of an ornament now," he said. "We do most of our work with the tractor." And he believes in having other things convenient. A storage tank supplies water wherever it is needed, and an electric light plant, electric washer, iron and vacuum sweeper ease the job of home making. Rayl handles from 50 to 100 head of cattle a year besides his wheat, and willingly accepts the aid offered by two good milk cows and 150 egg producers.

Mr. Rayl has a hobby — good horses. "But they are more of an ornament now," he said. "We do most of our work with the tractor." And he believes in having other things convenient. A storage tank supplies water wherever it is needed, and an electric light plant, electric washer, iron and vacuum sweeper ease the job of home making. Rayl handles from 50 to 100 head of cattle a year besides his wheat, and willingly accepts the aid offered by two good milk cows and 150 egg producers.

The Farmer's Tax Bill

A BULLETIN of the National Industrial Conference Board reports that in the last three pre-war years, ending with 1914, taxes absorbed 11.2 per cent of total net farm products in the United States, whereas in the three years 1925-26 "taxes collected from farms averaged 33.1 per cent of the net farm profits."

"How acute a crisis American agriculture has passed thru recent years," says this report, "is reflected in the fact that in 1920-21 taxes collected from the farms amounted to nearly six times the total net profits from all farms." While there was considerable improvement in 1921-22, taxes in that year still absorbed 77.7 per cent of net farm profits. "Since then," says the board, "the burden has grown lighter from year to year, until in 1925-26 only 30.4 per cent of the total agricultural net profits had to be paid out in taxes."

Yet, taking the last three years with a fraction over 33 per cent of net farm profits taken in taxes, it appears that the farmer is paying the highest income tax in the country. Under Mr. Mellon's latest supertax rate on incomes, the maximum rate is 25 per cent, this high rate applying to million dollar incomes. Such incomes pay a quarter to the government, but the farmer pays a third.

There may be measures of agricultural aid and promotion that can be devised to bring the farm to something like an equality with other interests, but it can scarcely be denied that the first measure of justice should be in relation to taxation. Land is overtaxed generally, but more so in Kansas, according to official Washington accounts, than in any other state.

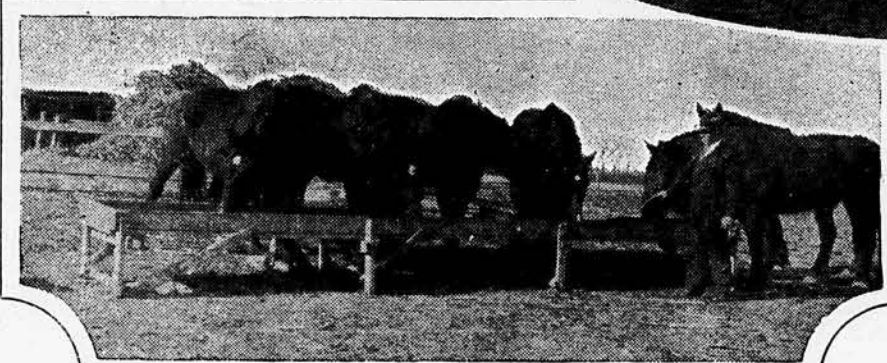
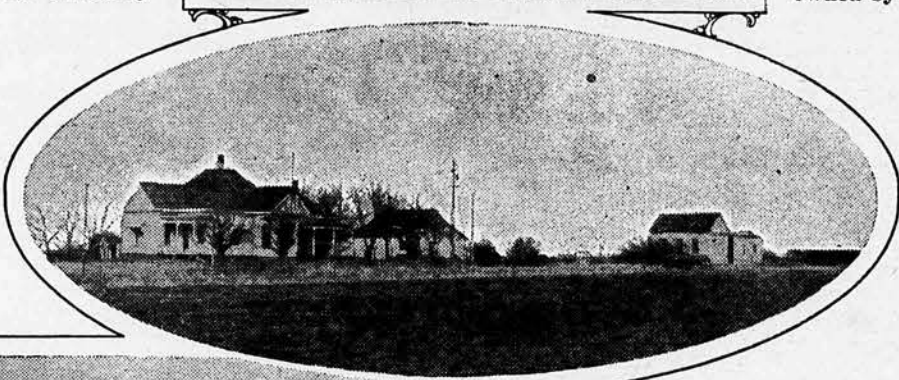
This is a local matter and not federal or one that Congress has to do with. It is up to the state legislature to revise the tax system of the state in re-

sponse to the demands voiced by practically every farm organization in this state in their platforms adopted last fall. And incidentally it is up to the farmers of Kansas to see that candidates for the legislature at next year's primaries are brought out who are interested in this question.

Lindbergh's Future Career

AS AN ADMIRER of Colonel Lindbergh we are glad to see that he is going in for commercial aviation on the business side, rather than doing all the flying himself. What the country desires is more Lindberghs coming on. Colonel Lindbergh has proved himself an eagle in the air, flying his own or a borrowed plane, French, English or any other type, with apparently equal headiness and skill. Nevertheless, there probably is a feeling in the country that he should come down on the ground and live like other people, with some respect for his own safety. His immense prestige also is needed in the development of commercial aviation, in which he is wholeheartedly interested.

Every act and utterance of this young man shows that he is dependable, and he will have no difficulty



The Top Picture Shows P. W. Rayl, at the Right, Kingman County, and County Agent W. S. Speer. In the Oval is a View of the Rayl Farmstead, and Below Mr. Rayl is Explaining About His Horses—His Particular Hobby

probably in giving commercial aviation the impetus that he believes it needs by obtaining the necessary capital. When Lindbergh left New York for St. Louis he stated that after the St. Louis reception he was thru with these affairs. He even intimated that he might seek rest in some solitude, perhaps in Canada. But there are no solitudes left for Lindy. On his way from St. Louis to Washington to confer with friends about organizing a company for commercial aviation he proved that he meant no less than what he said, by refusing to be driven thru the main streets of Dayton to receive the homage of the crowd, even threatening to take to the air if his wishes were not considered. His wishes prevailed, tho the crowd at Dayton and the well meaning reception committee were profoundly disappointed.

There can be little question that Colonel Lindbergh knows what he wants and is not easily sidetracked. He is the outstanding logical leader in any movement that is to be made to develop commercial aviation. It was for this purpose, he stated regarding his Paris jump, "that we made the flight." It is still his purpose, and he is a purposeful young man.

Who Belled the Hawk?

WHO will tie the bell on the cat?" asked the scheming mice. Perhaps that is the query some wise old rooster put to his flock about the hawk. Anyway, the bell is on their arch enemy's neck.

Carl U. Larson of Randolph, while driving recently in the country heard the tinkle of a bell. After peering for a time, he discovered the source of the sound dangling from the neck of a large chicken hawk soaring high above him on a scouting trip.

Rubber Slumps in Value

A REDUCTION in imports of rubber characterizes the foreign trade of the United States for the first quarter of 1927. For the three months the imports declined in value from \$201,851,000 in 1926 to \$88,557,000 in 1927. In quantity, however, the decrease was only from 263 million to 240 million

pounds. The difference in value, 56.1 per cent, was due mainly to the fall in the average import price, which went down from 76.7 cents a pound last year to 36.8 cents this year. From this it would appear that rubber's autocratic domination of the import list is about over.

Rubber is only one of several tropical products that showed a decrease. Coffee imports declined in value from 91 millions to 70 millions, 23.1 per cent in value and 14.6 in quantity. Sugar imports declined somewhat in quantity, but increased in value.

The comparison shows in general that the value of exports to every part of the world increased during the first quarter of 1927, and that imports from every continent were lower in value. Asia suffered the severest decline, due to the slump in the rubber figures.

To Encourage County Herds

ADHERING to a generous policy established two years ago, the Kansas State Fair and the Kansas Free Fair will again offer liberal premiums for county herd exhibits at those fairs in September. To encourage the exhibition of dairy club calves, the classification has been changed this year to include two yearling heifers instead of one and two cows instead of three as formerly. The other animals that make up the county exhibit are one 2-year-old heifer, one senior heifer calf, and two bulls, one of which must be more than 2 years old. The eight head must be registered, of one breed and owned by not less than three

residents of the county. Each animal can, of course, be shown in the open classes. The generosity of the Kansas Free Fair in increasing the premium money approximately 10 per cent this year for Holsteins, Jerseys and Ayrshires should result in larger exhibits for those breeds than formerly.

While the first of those fairs is not until September 12, it is not too early for breeders in their respective counties to plan on showing a few head at their own county fairs in order that the winning animals may be in good shape for more severe competition. The animals that are to be exhibited should be selected soon and given a little extra feed and care from then on. Selection should be primarily on a basis of breed type, but young animals large for their age show to an advantage usually. Dry cows that will freshen in late September are easier to keep in show shape and usually show to advantage over those that have milked for some time.

A successful exhibition of cattle is one of the best mediums of advertising that a breeder can employ. The value of the publicity given his awards can hardly be overestimated. The chances of the awards won paying the expenses of exhibition are almost even. Kansas breeders have many more animals worthy of exhibition than the small number shown last year would indicate.

Breeders interested in showing this fall should write A. P. Burdick, Topeka, or A. L. Sponsler, Hutchinson, for a premium list and rules of the respective fairs.

At Wichita November 7

THE 11th Annual Kansas National Live Stock Show will be held in Wichita, November 7 to 10. The usual six-day program of livestock exhibits, horse show, poultry, pet stock, cat and dog shows will be crowded into the four days. A hog calling contest and a duck calling contest for the championship of the Southwest will be features of the show. Closing of the Kansas National at midnight November 10 permits all stock entered in the American Royal to be in Kansas City ready for the opening day, November 12.

More than \$25,000 in cash premiums will be offered in the livestock division. The horse show has been allotted \$10,000 for prizes. There will be substantial prizes in all other departments. An entertainment program, varied and unusual, will be offered every afternoon and evening. Premium lists for each department will be mailed free on request. Address C. M. Casey, Manager, Wichita.

Charles Lindbergh, conqueror of the Atlantic in a non-stop flight that has been proclaimed by the world as the greatest flying feat of all time, ran the first tractor in Morrison county, Minnesota, according to the neighbors near Little Falls. Not only did he have the first tractor, but also the first milking machine in his county.

Beef Outlook is Brighter?

The Number of Cattle in the Country is Lower Than at Any Time Since 1881

BY W. H. TOMHAVE

IN STUDYING the history of beef production, we find that prices have followed definite cycles, covering as a rule a period of about 14 years. Usually the upward swing has covered a period of seven years and the downward swing or the period of depressions about the same time.

Profitable returns on, or high prices for any commodity always have a tendency to increase production, which eventually produces an oversupply of that commodity, with a resulting rapid decline in prices.

This is the situation which has prevailed in the beef industry in the past, and there is no doubt but that such will be the situation in the future. The last upward swing in beef cattle prices began about 1913, or at the beginning of the European War. The war greatly increased prices, and production increased as rapidly as was possible in the beef cattle business. One of the most important factors responsible for the increase in price during the war period was the export demand for beef. The total exports of dressed beef from the United States in 1913 were 46 million pounds. This demand increased gradually until 1918, when our total exports amounted to approximately 706 million pounds, or 15 times the amount of our pre-war exports.

The export demand, however, decreased rapidly following the close of the war, so that by 1921 our exports amounted to only 45 million pounds, or less than the pre-war period. The decrease in the export demand, overproduction of beef cattle and the general agricultural depression in 1920 caused a severe slump in commercial cattle prices as well as purebred prices. This situation naturally resulted in general liquidation of beef cattle, which continued up to 1926, when there were 26,800,000 beef cattle on the farms and ranches of the United States, as compared to 36,200,000 at the high period of production in 1919. According to the report of the United States Department of Agriculture, the beef cattle population in the United States is lower at present than any time since 1881. Since the readjustment in the number of cattle on farms and ranches has been completed, prices have been on the upward grade. Present indications are that prices for beef cattle, both breeding and commercial, will continue to strengthen and remain at a figure where beef cattle can be produced at a profit.

A marked change has taken place in the kind of cattle that are wanted. Beef cattle of medium weight are in greatest demand. This is due to the decrease in our export demand for beef, and the demand for smaller cuts of meat from our own consuming public. The smaller families, the large number of people living in apartments where the so-called Pullman kitchen prevails and the increased cost of beef as compared to several decades ago have all been factors in changing the market requirements. The outlet for heavy cattle is limited on account of the curtailment in exports and also because the heavy carcasses can be handled only by clubs and a few high class hotels. As a result of these conditions there is a much greater demand for medium weight cattle and baby beefs.

A Demand for Lighter Weights

Cattle are being put on the market at an earlier age, which means a quicker turnover to beef cattle producers. This method of production has several advantages over the production of heavier cattle. In the first place, it will have a tendency to increase the cow herds, as it will require a greater number of breeding cows to produce the necessary tonnage of beef. The breeding cows can be used in place of heavy steers to consume the roughage and cheap feeds that are found on every farm. The production of the lighter weight cattle will result in lower production costs to the producer, because it requires less feed to produce a hundred pounds of gain on a steer that goes to market under 1,000 or 1,100 pounds than is required to produce 1,200 to 1,400 pound cattle.

The production of the lighter weight cattle requires a greater amount of grain feed during the fattening period than would be required if the same animals were grown as feeders to the same weight. This in a measure, however, has its advantages, because it creates a market for corn, barley and other farm feed that can best be marketed thru livestock. This general change in the type of cattle produced is not confined to the farmer of the East and Middle West, but also is becoming the general practice on the range. Instead of keeping the steers as yearlings and 2-year olds, the calves are sold at weaning time to the Corn Belt and Eastern feeders. In other words, the rangemen are beginning to operate more and more on a cow and calf basis.

And Grading Will Help

We believe that, in the future, quality in cattle will be a factor of much greater importance than has been the case in the past. The general movement that is under way in giving recognition to quality in beef, thru the Government grading and branding of beef, will have a very healthy influence on the beef business. It will create a greater demand and develop a broader outlet for well-finished beef. It will not only develop the outlet for the better grades of beef but also will increase the total amount of beef that will be consumed.

In order that beef cattle producers may take advantage of this better market which we hope will be created, it will be necessary to produce cattle of better breeding and better beef type. Quality in beef can be secured only thru better breeding and better feeding. The purchase of purebred sires will be one of the most profitable investments that any beef producer can make if he expects to compete with the men who are following the best known methods of beef production.

Many cattle feeders are finding it increasingly difficult to purchase desirable feeder calves at a figure that will allow them to make a profit. The growing demand for good feeding calves has increased the price to a point where the initial cost of putting calves in the feed lot is high. The feeder not only has the expense of the calves but also the additional cost of marketing and transportation as well as acclimating the calves to their new environment. Many of the Corn Belt and Eastern feeders are planning to overcome this diffi-

culty by establishing a herd of breeding cows and raising their own steers. They figure that in place of feeding two carloads of steers they can better afford to feed one carload of cattle for market and maintain a breeding herd for steer production.

The breeding cows can be kept on pasture during the summer and maintained on inexpensive feed, consisting largely of roughage, during the winter months. By the use of purebred beef bulls in all purebred and grade herds and by following this system of management they will be assured a uniform crop of calves every year, and will avoid the necessity of going on the market every fall to secure the feeders that are necessary for winter feeding. It will not only save the cash outlay for feeders, but it also will provide the necessary livestock to utilize the various types of feed produced on the farm.

Another fact that must be kept in mind is to make beef production a part of the business of the farm. No man can expect to make money feeding cattle unless he feeds every year. The in and out feeder is a serious drawback to the cattle feeding business. He usually buys his cattle too high in the fall. He stimulates the demand for feeder cattle, which naturally results in higher prices. He frequently purchases more cattle than he can handle with his equipment, which often necessitates the marketing of the cattle in a half finished condition so that they are frequently forced on the market at a time when there is an oversupply, with the result that the market becomes demoralized. The wide awake and up-to-date producer arranges his farming operation in such a way that he can handle about the same number of cattle every year, and utilize his feed and equipment to the very best advantage, with the result that he is carrying out a successful system of livestock production.

Part of the Business

Summing up the general situation, I am of the opinion that there are better days ahead for the commercial feeder and purebred beef cattle breeders. Prices for purebred cattle will be higher than they have been during the last six or seven years. There is a shortage of good purebred beef bulls, because of the greater demand for these bulls for grade herds, where quality beef will be produced.

More light and medium weight cattle will be produced because of the market demand in this direction. Cattle for the block must be well-bred beef cattle, because it is impossible to produce quality beef from scrub cattle. The speculative feature in cattle feeding must be eliminated as much as possible, which can best be done by maintaining a breeding herd and finishing the cattle on the farm where they are produced, thus eliminating a number of

items of expense incurred when depending on the central market for the supply of cattle for the feed lot. Last, but not least, any man engaging in beef production must make it a part of the business of his farming operation, by arranging his plant so he can handle a given number of cattle every season and continue his operations over a series of years.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Lebanon, Kansas

Our first cutting of alfalfa was shorter this year than formerly, due to an excess amount of moisture and cool weather in April and early May, but the hay is of good quality and not quite so stemmy as it would have been if we had received more warm weather. We have it all cut and in the barn, and these late rains have started the second growth off in fine shape.

Our gardens have been bothered quite a bit by the striped bugs, and we have tried several ways to get rid of them, with but little results. We tried mixing soot and wood ashes equal parts with about 1-6 that amount of sulfur and sprinkled this over the squash, pumpkin, melon and cucumber vines. This worked pretty well until the rains washed it off, when more had to be applied.

We heard that tankage was good to keep these bugs away and, so tried it out with what we consider better results than with the mixture. We use about a teaspoonful to a vine, sprinkling a little on the vine and the ground around the stalk. These bugs don't like the smell of the tankage, and so stay away. This tankage also makes a good fertilizer.

During the last three winters we have scattered cob and wood ashes from the furnace on most of the garden and plowed it under in the spring. We notice now that the cutworms haven't bothered this part of the garden so much as that where no ashes were applied. The ashes also act as a fertilizer.

The garden truck and quite a lot of the field crops are backward this year on account of the cool weather. This cool backward spring reminds us of a remark made by an early Holland settler here several years ago, that "the ground is pizen and nuthin' will grow."

During a recent rainy spell we pulled up an old pump and about 85 feet of pipe from an old abandoned well that our grandfather had bored some 50 years ago. This well was 150 feet deep when put down—50 feet to the blue rock and 100 feet in the rock, the water being found on top of the rock in a thick vein of sand. As this well has been caving in a little occasionally we decided the safest thing to do was to fill the hole up, which we did. The well never furnished very much water, and we have a good well about 40 rods away, so we didn't need this one.

Some fields of corn have been "monitored" over and some haven't. The corn seems to be uneven in height even in the same field. On one side it stands up about a foot or so above ground, and on the other it is only about half as tall. I don't know when I ever saw such backward corn for this time of the year. It seems to be a pretty good stand and quite free from weeds, but it is short.

We planted about 12 acres of early 90-day white corn on alfalfa ground last week with a lister. We blank listed the ground first and then split the ridges. The ground turned up in pretty good shape, was mostly loose and mellow and has plenty of moisture to start the crop off in fine shape. As late as it is in the season we don't expect it to mature unless we have late frosts. If we have sufficient moisture during the summer it ought to make good fodder and will come in handy about silo filling time, and will save that much of the earlier planting of corn to husk and sell.

Here's Some Easy Money!

Farmers living in the 12 tuberculosis free counties in Kansas received a premium of \$3,538.74 for the hogs sold on the Kansas City market in May. Jackson county led, with \$675.92. At that rate Jackson county will receive more than \$8,000 a year of this "easy money."



Wanted, a New Nurse!

Farmers Clean Out Thieves

Poultry Stealing Stopped When Jewell County Organized Anti-Chicken Thief Association

BY EVERETT PALMER

HOW farmers of one Kansas community, by their own efforts, put a stop to a thriving poultry stealing business, can be told in the history of the Jewell County Anti-Chicken-Thief Association.

For the last two crop years, 1925 and 1926, North Central Kansas has been stricken by drouth.

Farmers have been shipping in all kinds of feed, even chicken feed. Two grain dealers in a town of 800 in this section report that in a six-months period they shipped in \$70,000 worth of grain. Under such conditions, farmers turned more and more to poultry for an income to meet living expenses.

But there was one thing that harassed the poultry raisers and exasperated them beyond endurance. That was the steady, heartless work of chicken thieves.

Some young farmers went to other communities and states to find work, while their wives stayed at home and attended to the chickens. Imagine such a couple's feelings, when chicken thieves raided their poultry house and made away with their chickens. Farmers scarcely dared to leave their homes. An empty garage often was interpreted by the chicken thief as an opportunity to get in his work.

Membership in Big Demand

The situation called for energetic measures, and November 12, 1926, the following notice appeared in the Jewell County Republican, printed next to the accounts of two thefts of chickens:

An Anti-Chicken-Thief meeting will be held in the rooms under the First National Bank in Jewell, Kan., on Saturday, November 13, at 2 o'clock. All citizens who desire to assist in cleaning the chicken thieves out of Jewell county and keeping them out are requested to be present and assist in organization and in making plans for active work. Come and bring your ideas with you.

About 75 determined men and women met the next day in answer to this call. In this and subsequent meetings officers were elected and constitution and bylaws were adopted. The officers chosen were F. W. Bevington, president; John Kemmerer, vice president; J. E. McDill, secretary; and S. S. Wolfe, treasurer. All the officers are active farmers, determined to solve a farmers' problem in a farmers' way. Fourteen school districts were represented and membership solicitors from each district after a preliminary canvass reported that almost every poultry raiser in the vicinity wanted to come in the organization, to help suppress the contemptible chicken stealing in Jewell county.

One surprising thing to the officers was the widespread and active demand for membership. No sooner did one school district come in than another was clamoring for membership notes and cards. Four different times membership notes had to be printed, as the officers could not believe that there would be such a demand for the organization as developed.

Rewards for Capturing Thieves

The principal clauses in the constitution and bylaws, as drawn up by farmers themselves, provide:

Members of the association shall consist of such persons as shall pay initiation fee of 50 cents, subscribe to constitution and bylaws, and who shall put up with the association a note for \$1.50 payable on demand of officers and executive committee.

Membership shall include husband, wife and all members of immediate family domiciled together.

Membership may be canceled upon written notice to secretary and surrender of tag, prior to September 1, of any year.

It is recommended that each member or family place some mark of identification on all or a part of their flock and that a description of such mark be filed with the secretary.

Anyone capturing a person who shall be found guilty of poultry

stealing from any member of the Jewell County Anti-Chicken-Thief Association shall be paid a reward of \$50. Also \$50 reward will be paid to any poultry dealer or other person who shall give such information as shall lead to capture, resulting in conviction of any person guilty of stealing poultry from any member of this association. This reward does not apply when one member of a family steals from another member of the same family. Failure to honor note cancels membership.

Reward to be divided according to wisdom of Executive Committee in case two or more persons establish claim.

Each member of the Association was supplied with a big membership sign, which usually was posted in a conspicuous place near the entrance to his farm. The Jewell county sheriff appointed special deputies thruout the territory of the association. Reward cards were printed and sent to every poultry dealer within a radius of many

miles. The activities of the association were given the fullest publicity in the local newspapers.

The organization had a success undreamed of by its sponsors. Since its formation not a member of the association has reported the theft of a single chicken, while poultry stealing in unorganized communities continued thruout the winter. It is thought much of the petty stealing was being done by young or irresponsible people in the community, and the sight of Anti-Chicken-Thief tags on many gate posts had a wholesome influence on such persons. Why should a chicken thief operate in a community which is organized to capture him and where any dealer may receive a substantial reward for information that will lead to his conviction?

On April 2, 1927, the secretary of the organization reported total resources of the association as \$538.81, after all expenses had been paid. Of this sum \$102.31 was in cash; the remainder was in membership notes of \$1.50 each. The notes will not be collected unless needed to pay claims against the association. Fifty cents a member is all that the organization has cost.

The success of the association was fittingly celebrated last February with a big dinner in the Jewell Rural High School building. Altho the association was not formed for social purposes, nothing in the way of an organization can get very far without frequently stopping for refreshments.

The Jewell County Anti-Chicken-Thief Association has done a constructive piece of work. It has protected the farmer's property; and it probably prevented some persons from taking a step along the pathway to a life of crime. Any farming community can organize and do likewise.

The Flanneled '60s

How should our girls be dressed in winter? In the first place make a waist of canton flannel; let the sleeves be long. Make a pair of drawers of the same material, long enough to reach the top of the bootee, and button them upon the waist; then flannel garments made in the same manner except the drawers; they should be finished with a band and buttoned just below the knee. Next the hoops (if they must have them, but girls are much better off without them), and over them a warm, light skirt. Lastly the dress, which should be a woolen material, made with long sleeves and the waist and sleeves lined with strong cotton. Strong boots with heavy soles and warm thick, woolen stockings. When she goes out she should wear a warm sacque and mittens.—Suncook Valley (N. H.) Times of December, 1868.

The Cantonese are fighting for a policy of China for the Chinese, and the rest of China is fighting for a policy of Canton for the Cantonese.



Now

they plow at *half* the cost

WHEN you increase the power and plowing capacity of your tractor, you automatically reduce the cost of power and add nothing to the cost of labor.

This is especially true when a "more powerful" OilPull of the right size for the work is used. That is why it cuts the cost of plowing in half.

One man can operate the 15-25 Oil-Pull, a three-plow outfit, just as easily as any two-plow outfit.

Actually, according to OilPull owners' reports, he plows *twice as much* because of the OilPull's greater power and speed. Yet labor cost has not been increased. This means a decrease of 50 per cent in plowing cost per acre. Figure out what you would save on your farm. And this 50 per cent grows larger as the size of your

farm and the size of the OilPull increase.

Other important savings

But that is not the only saving which users of the OilPull enjoy. There are others: *You save on fuel costs! You save on upkeep! You save on depreciation!* Send the coupon for facts—**TODAY!**

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.
(Incorporated)
Dept. 000, La Porte, Indiana
Kansas City, Mo. Wichita, Kansas

Advance-Rumely Thresher Co., Inc.
(Incorporated)
Dept. F, La Porte, Indiana

I am interested in the machinery checked. Please send me catalogs.

<input type="checkbox"/> OilPull Tractors	<input type="checkbox"/> Thrashers
<input type="checkbox"/> Combine Harvesters	<input type="checkbox"/> Husker-Shredders
<input type="checkbox"/> Silo Fillers	<input type="checkbox"/> Corn Shellers
<input type="checkbox"/> Bean Hullers	<input type="checkbox"/> Motor Trucks
<input type="checkbox"/> Clover and Alfalfa Hullers	

Name _____

Address _____



Threshing Machinery
For all grain and feed crops



Combine Harvesters
Prairie and Hillside Types



Silo Fillers

SPECIALISTS IN POWER FARMING MACHINERY

ADVANCE-RUMELY

The Sea Bride

By
BEN AMES WILLIAMS

THE Sally came abruptly into a sea that was full of whales. At nightfall they had not smelled oil for weeks; at dawn there were spouts on three quarters of the horizon; and thereafter for more than a month there were never three successive days when they did not sight whales.

This turn of the luck brought three things to pass—Roy Kilcup had his first chance in the boats during the chase; Brander killed his first whale as an officer of the Sally; and Noll Wing killed the last cachalot that was ever to feel his lance.

Dan'l Tobey had promised Roy, at the time when Brander was promoted to be mate, that he would give the boy a chance in his boat. He put Roy on the after thwart, under his own eye, and Roy leaned to the oar and pulled with all his might, and bit his lip to hold back the sobbing of his breath. The boy came of whaling stock; his father and his father's father had been men of the sea. He did not turn white when the boat's bow slid at last alongside a slumbering black mass, and the keen harpoons chocked home.

That first experience of Roy's was a mild one. The whale, a fairish bull, showed no fight whatever. He took the irons as a baby takes soothing-sirup; and he lay still while they pulled alongside and prodded him with a lance. At the last, when his spout was a crimson fountain, he gave one gigantic forward leap; but he was dead not ten fathoms from the spot where he lay when the first harpoon went home. Thereafter there was only the long toil of towing the monster back to the ship for the cutting in.

A small affair, without excitement; yet big for Roy. It worked a change in the boy. He came back to the ship no longer a boy, but the makings of a man. He spoke loftily to Faith. He brushed shoulders with the men on equal terms and was proud to do so, altogether forgetting the days when he had liked to think himself their superior and to order them around.

Dan'l catered to the new mood in the boy; he told Cap'n Wing in Roy's hearing that the youngster would make a whaleman, that he had never seen any one so cool at the striking of his first whale. Roy swelled visibly.

Brander's initiation as an officer of the Sally came at the same time; and a bit of luck made it possible for the fourth mate to prove his mettle. When they sighted spouts in three quarters, that morning, the mate had chosen to go after a lone bull; old Tichel and Brander attacked a small pod to the eastward; and Willis Cox went north to try for a fish there.

Brander gave Tichel right of way, since the old man was his superior officer; and they came upon the pod with a matter of seconds to choose between them. The whales were disappointingly small; nevertheless, Tichel attacked the largest, and Brander took the one that fell to him. His irons went home a moment after Tichel's; his whale leaped into the first blind struggle, not fleeing, but fighting to shake off the iron.

Now it is customary among whalemen to wait till this first flurry has passed, to allow the whale to run out his own strength, and then to pull in for the finishing stroke. But Brander was ambitious; the whale was small. He changed places with Loum, and shouted orders to his men to haul in the loose coils of the line that had been thrown over with the irons. The whale was circling, rolling, striking with its flukes; it had not seen them, gave them no heed, but the very blindness of its struggles made it a greater menace.

They drew in on the whale; and Loum at the steering-oar swung Brander against the monster's flank. Brander got home his lance in three thrusts before they were forced to draw clear to avoid the whale's renewed struggles. But those three were enough; the spout crimsoned; he loosed and backed away from the final flurry, and the whale was dead in ten minutes from the time when the first iron went home.

That was exploit enough to prove

Brander's ability; his quick kill marked him as a man who knew his job. He could have afforded to be content; but when his whale was fin out and he looked around, he was in time to see trouble come upon James Tichel.

Boat Was Awash

The whale Tichel struck had sounded; and just after Brander killed it breached before his eyes, under the very bows of Tichel's boat. Brander saw the black column of its body rise up and up from the sea; it seemed to ascend endlessly. Then it toppled, and slowly fell, and struck the water so resoundingly that for a moment both the whale and Tichel's boat were hidden. Tichel was dodging desperately to get clear; but the wallowing whale rolled toward him, over him, smothering his craft.

Brander, when the tossing and tormented water quieted, saw the bobbing heads of the men, the boat just awash, the gear floating all around. The whale showed no immediate disposition to run; it was rolling in a frenzy, bending double as if to tear at its own wounds.

Brander stuck a marking-waif in his own whale, drove his men to their oars, cut across to see that Tichel and the others were kept afloat by the boat, and then managed to pick up one of the floating tubs of line, to which the whale was still attached. The rest was easy enough; the whale fought its strength away, and Brander made his kill.

Willis Cox had failed to get fast; the whales he sought to attack took fright as he approached them, and his game got away with a white slash across the blubber, where Long Jim's desperate cast of the harpoon had gone wild. So Willis rowed to join Brander, picked up Tichel and his men, and took their boat and Tichel's whale, which Brander had killed, in tow. Brander took the other; they worked back to the Sally. When they reached the ship, Noll Wing clapped Brander on the shoulder and applauded him.

Two whales at a time is as much as any whaler cares to handle; the Sally had three. A blow of any violence would have made it impossible for them to cut in even one of the carcasses before the steady heat of the southern seas rendered them unfit; but no squall came. The luck of the Sally had turned—and turned in earnest.

The men welcomed the hard work after their long idleness; they toiled at the windlass and the gangway with

the heartiest will. They raised chanteys as they walked the blanket-pieces up to the main head or slacked them down the deck to be cut and stowed in the blubber-room below the main hatch. The intoxication of the toil took possession of them; they went at it singing and exultant and afire; and even Noll caught the spirit of the day from them. Youth flooded back into the man; his shoulders straightened; his chest seemed to swell before their eyes. Faith, watching him, thought he was like the man she had loved. She was, for a time, very happy.

The fever of it got into Noll's blood; and when they killed another whale the third day after, he swore that at the next chance he would himself lower for the chase. He fed on the thought. Faith, fearful for him, ventured to protest; her first thought was ever that on Noll's safety depended the safety of the Sally, that Noll's first duty was to bring the Sally Sims safely home again. She told Noll this—told him his place was with the ship. "The Sally is your charge," she said. "You ought not to risk yourself." He laughed at her tempestuously.

"I was never a man to send men where I was afeared to go! Let be, Faith. You coddle me like a child; and I am not a child at all! Let be!"

Faith surrendered helplessly; but she hoped he would forget, would not keep his word. He might have forgotten as she hoped; he was sinking back into his old lassitude when the mast-head men sighted the next whale; but Dan'l sought Noll out and said anxiously:

"Best think better of it, sir. This looks like a big whale—a hard customer."

Noll had so nearly forgotten that he asked:

"Think better of what, man?"

Dan'l smiled, as if he were pleased. "I thought you meant to lower," he said. "You do well to change your mind. Stay aboard here; leave us to handle him."

Which was like a goad to Noll, as Dan'l must have known it would be. The captain laughed angrily, thrust Dan'l aside, took the mate's own boat, with Roy on the after thwart, and lowered.

Faith was anxious; she found chance to say to Brander, as the other boats were striking the water:

"Look after him, Mr. Brander!"

And Brander nodded reassuringly. Dan'l climbed into the rigging to watch the battle; he scarce took his

glass from his eye. What he hoped for, whether he thought chance and the whale might wipe Noll from his path, only Dan'l knew.

Silva Knew His Work

This whale, as it chanced, was sighted at early morning; and this was as well. A big bull, the creature lay quietly, just awash, while the captain's boat came upon it from behind. It stirred not at all till Noll Wing swung hard on the long steering-oar, brought them in against the black side, and bellowed to Silva:

"Let go! Let go the irons!"

Silva knew his work as well as any man; and he got both harpoons home to the hitches, and threw the line clear as the bull leaped bodily forward and upward, half out of the water, and whirled in a smothering turmoil of spray and tortured foam to escape the blades that bit him. Noll swung them out of his way and shouted to Silva:

"Aft, now! Let me be at him, man!"

Silva came stumbling back across the thwarts to take the steering-oar, while Noll went forward, chose his lance, and braced himself in the bow.

The whale, his first torment dulled, had stopped his struggle and lay still, swinging slowly around in the water. It was as if he looked about to discover what it was that had attacked him; and old Tichel—the other boats were standing by in a half-circle about Noll and the whale—bawled across the water:

"Ware, sir! He's looking for you!"

Noll heard and waved his hand defiantly; and at the same time the whale saw Noll's boat and charged it.

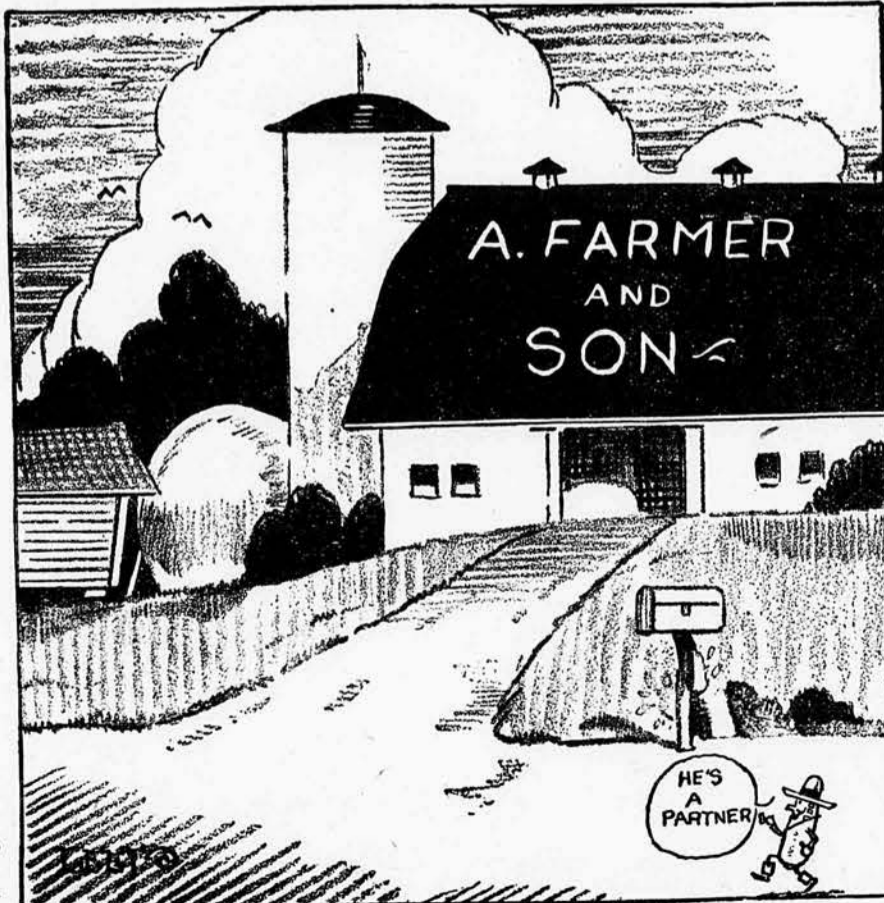
The whale, as has been said, would be invulnerable if his wit but matched his bulk. It does not. Furthermore, the average whale will not fight at all, but runs; and it is his efforts to escape that blindly cause the tragedies of the fisheries. But when he does attack, he attacks almost always in the same way. The sperm-whale, the cachalot, trusts to his jaw, he bites, and his enemy is not the men in the boat, but the boat itself. Perhaps he cannot see the men; his eyes are small and set far back on either side of his great head. Certainly, when once a boat is smashed, it is rare for a whale deliberately to try to destroy the men in the water.

The sperm-whale tries to bite; the right whale—it is from him that whale-bone comes—strikes with his vast flukes. He will lie quietly in the water and brush his flukes back and forth across the surface, feeling for his enemy. If they touch a floating tub, an oar, a man, they coil up like an enormous spring and slap down with a blow that crushes utterly whatever they may strike. The whalemen have a proverb: "Ware the sperm-whale's jaw and the right whale's flukes"; and there is more truth than poetry in it.

The whale that Noll had struck set out to catch Noll's boat and smash it in his jaws. His very eagerness was, for a long time, the boat's salvation. The whale was bulky, a full eighty feet long, and accordingly unwieldy. A man on foot can, if he be sufficiently agile, dodge a bull in an open field; by the same token a thirty-foot whale-boat, flat-bottomed, answering like magic to the very thought of the men who handle her, can dodge a hundred-barrel bull whale. Noll's boat dodged; the men used their oars at Noll's command, and Silva in the stern swung her around as on a pivot with a single sweep. The whale surged past, the water boiling away from its huge head.

The whale surged past, and turned to charge again. This time, as it passed Noll touched the creature with his lance, but the prick of it was no more than the dart in the neck of a fighting bull. It goaded the whale, and nothing more. He charged with fury; his very fury was their safety.

Noll struck the whale at a little after nine o'clock in the morning. At noon the vast beast was still fighting, with no sign of weariness. It charged back and forth, back and forth; and the men swung the boat out of its way; and their muscles strained, their



Why Some Boys Don't Leave the Farm

teeth ground together, the sweat poured from them with their efforts. They were intoxicated with the battle.

Noll, in the bow, bellowed and shouted his defiance; the men yelled at every stroke; they shook their fists at the whale as he raged past them. And Silva, astern, snatching them again and again from the jaws of destruction, grinned between tight lips, and plied his oar.

A little after noon the whale swung past Noll with such momentum that he was carried out to the rim of the circle in which the fight was staged, and saw Tichel's boat there. Any boat was fair game to the monster; and Tichel had grown careless with watching the breath-taking struggle. He had forgotten his own peril; he expected the whale to turn back on Noll again.

It did not; it went after him, and its jaws sheared thru the very waist of his boat so that the two halves fell away on either side of the vast head. The men had time to jump clear; there was no man hurt—save for the strangling of the salt water—and the whale seemed to feel himself the victor, for he lay still, as if to rest on his laurels.

Once More to Battle

Willis Cox was nearest; he drove his boat that way, and stood in the bow with lance in hand to strike. But Noll, hauling up desperately on the line, bellowed to him: "Let be, Willis! He's mine!" And Willis sheered off.

Then the whale felt the tug of the line and whirled once more to the battle. Willis picked up Tichel and his men, and towed the halves of the boat away back to the ship. The Sally was standing by, a mile from the battle. Such whales as this could sink the Sally herself with a battering blow in the flank. It was dangerous to come too near. Willis put Tichel and his men aboard, and went back to wait and be ready to answer any command from Noll.

The fifth hour of the battle was beginning. The whale was tireless. Noll, in the bow of his boat, seemed as untired as the beast he fought; but his men, even Silva, were wearying behind him.

It was this weariness that presently gave the whale his chance. He charged, and Silva's thrust on the long oar was a shade too late. The boat slipped out of reach of the crashing jaws; but the driving flukes caught it and it was overturned. The gear flew out.

Noll, in the bow, clung to the gunwale for an instant as the boat was overthrown—long enough to wrench out the pin that held the line in the crotch in the boat's bow. Silva, astern, would have cut; his hatchet was ready, but Noll shouted:

"No! Let be!"
Then they were all in the water, tumbling in the surges thrown back by the passage of the monster. And the whale drove by, turned, saw no boat upon the water, thought victory was come.

Brander, at this time, was a quarter-mile away. When the boat went over he yelled to his men:

"Pull! Oh, pull!"
They bent their stout oars with the first hot tug; fresh men, untired, hungry these hours past for a chance at the battle. Brander started toward where lay the capsized boat, the swimming men. Noll Wing lifted a commanding arm and beckoned him to make all speed.

A whale-boat is as speedy as any oared craft short of a racing-shell; and Brander's men knew their work. They cut across the vision of the loafing whale; and the beast turned upon this new attacker with undiminished vigor.

Brander's eyes narrowed as he judged their distance from the drifting boat; he swerved a little to meet the coming whale head-on. The whale plowed at him. They met fifty yards to one side of the spot where the boat was floating; and as they met, Brander dodged past the monster's very jaw and slid astern of him. Before the whale could turn he was alongside the capsized boat, dragging Noll over his own gunwale.

He dragged Noll in; and he saw then that the captain held in his hand a loop of the line that was fast to the whale. Brander grinned with delighted appreciation. Noll straightened, brushed Brander back without regarding him,

and passed the line to the men in Brander's boat.

"Haul in!" he roared. "Get that stowed aboard here. We'll get that whale!"

They worked like mad, colling the slack line in the waist, while Noll fitted it into the crotch and pinned it there. The whale was back at them by then; they dodged again. And this time, as the creature swung past, Loum—Brander's boat-steerer—brought them in close against the monster's flank before dodging out to evade the smashing flukes. In that instant Noll saw his chance, and drove home his lance to half its length.

It was the first fair wound the whale had taken—a wound not fatal, not even serious. Nevertheless, it seemed to take the fight out of the beast. He sulked for a moment, then began—for the first time in more than five hours' fighting—to run.

The line whipped out thru the crotch in the bow; the men tailed on to it, and let it go as slowly as might be, while Loum swung the steering-oar, to keep them in the creature's track.

Noll, in the bow, was like a man glorified. His cap was pulled tight about his head; he had flung away his coat, and his shirt was open halfway to the waist. The spray lashed him; his wet garments clung to his great torso. His right hand held the lance, point upward, butt in the bottom of the boat; his left rested on the line

that quivered to the tugging of the whale. His knee was braced on the bow. A heroic figure, a figure of strength magnificent, he was like a statue as the whale-boat sliced the waves; and his lips smiled, and his eyes were keen and grim.

Noll Was Fired

The line slipped out thru the burning fingers of the men; the whale raced on. Abruptly Noll snapped over his shoulder:

"Haul in, Mr. Brander!"

Brander, at Noll's back, gave the word to the men; and they began to take back the line they had given the whale in the beginning. It came in slowly, stubbornly; but it came.

They drew up on the whale that fled before them. They drew up till the smashing strokes of the flukes, as the creature swam, no more than cleared their bow. They drew up there, and sheered out under the thrust of Loum's long oar, and still drew on. They were abreast of the flukes; they swung in ahead of them; they slid, suddenly, against the whale's very side.

The end came with curious abruptness. The whale, at the touch of the boat against his side, rolled a little away from them so that his belly was half exposed. The "life" of a whale, that mass of centering bloodvessels which the lance must find, lies low. Noll knew where it lay; and as the whale thus rolled he saw his mark.

He drove the lean lance hard—drove it so hard there was no time to pull it out for a second thrust—nor any need. It was snatched from his hands as the whale rolled back toward them.

Loum's oar swung; they loosed line and shot away at a tangent to the whale's course.

"Let be, let be, men! He's done!" Noll cried exultantly, his hands flung high.

They saw, within a matter of seconds, that he was right. The whale stopped; he slowly turned; he lay quiet for an instant, as if counting his hurts. The misty white of his spout was reddened by a crimson tint; it became a crimson flood. It roared out of the spout-hole driven by the monster's panting breath. The whale turned slowly on his side a little, began to swim.

A trout, hooked thru the head and thrown back into the pool, will sometimes race in desperate circles, battering helplessly against the bank, the bottom of the pool, the sunken logs. Thus this monstrous creature now swam in a circle that centered about the boat where Noll and the others watched; that tore the water and flung it in on them. Faster and faster, till it seemed his great heart must burst with his own labors. And at the end, flung half clear of the water, threw his vast bulk forward, surged idly ahead, slowed, and was still.

(Continued on Page 18)

Multiply Your Man-Power By Seven

WHEN you go into the corn with a McCormick-Deering Vertical or Horizontal Corn Binder you are equipped to do the work of from 5 to 7 men with corn knives. And you sit in comfort while you are doing it. Instead of turning standing corn into loose, unwieldy stalks that are hard to load or shock, the McCormick-Deering bundles and ties the corn for fast handling without loss of labor or corn. This saves time at harvest and afterward.

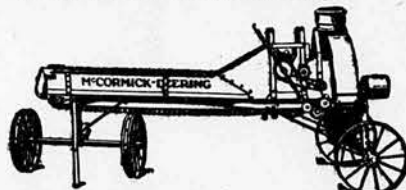
If you feed silage you especially need the fast, sure work of the McCormick-Deering Corn Binder. With the binder

in the field and a McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter at the silo every stalk can be turned into the highest grade of silage, at minimum cost, because the fast-working equipment handles the corn when it is at its best.

See the latest corn binder improvements in the McCormick-Deering, at the local dealer's store. He will also show you the McCormick-Deering Ensilage Cutter, in a size to suit your acreage. For use in corn borer infested territories, McCormick-Deering Corn Binders can be equipped with a special low-cutting device at slight additional cost.



Mccormick-Deering Corn Binders are built in two types, horizontal [shown at the left] and vertical. Both are light-draft, long-lived machines that do hard work quickly and easily.



Mccormick-Deering Ensilage Cutters—built in 5 sizes. Capacities, 3 to 25 tons of cut fodder an hour. All sizes have reliable safety devices, force feed, large throat, and heavy, large-capacity flywheels of boiler plate steel. Horsepower required ranges from 4 to 25 h. p.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated)

McCORMICK-DEERING Line of CORN MACHINES

BINDERS • ENSILAGE CUTTERS • PICKERS • SHREDDERS • SHELLERS

Dressing Up the Common Vegetable

By Nettie Rand Miller

YOU have all heard the housewife say and perhaps you have said it yourself after reading some article written by a dietician on the value of vegetables in the diet, "What are you going to do when your family gets tired of creamed carrots, boiled cabbage and spinach and just won't eat them any more?" Here is a number of recipes which will help you to solve your problem of what to do when the family rebels at the common vegetables.

Mock Cauliflower

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------|
| 6 cups prepared white radishes | 2 tablespoons flour |
| 1 1/2 teaspoons salt | 1 1/2 cups milk |
| 2 tablespoons butter | 1/2 teaspoon pepper |
| Few grains cayenne | Paprika |

Wash large white radishes thoroly and cut them into cubes. Cook until tender in boiling salted water. Drain, and pour over them a sauce made as follows:

Melt the butter in a saucepan, add the flour, 1/2 teaspoon salt, pepper, cayenne pepper and cook until bubbling. Add the milk gradually, stirring constantly, and cook until smooth and thickened. Sprinkle all with paprika.

Turnips on Toast

Wash and pare 6 or 8 turnips of medium size, then cut into rounds. Cover with boiling water, add a tablespoon of sugar and a little salt. Stew until tender, then drain thoroly in a colander. Dress with hot cream sauce and serve on rounds of buttered toast.

Turnips Newburg

Pare white turnips and cut in dice. Cook until tender in boiling water to which lemon juice has been added. Drain, and set away to chill. Mash the yolks of 2 hard boiled eggs, blend with 2 tablespoons soft butter and 2 of flour, then gradually add 1 1/2 cups warm milk over hot water until thick. Season to taste with salt, pepper and paprika, add the turnip cubes and simmer for a few minutes. Remove from the fire and add a teaspoon of lemon juice. Serve at once. This is so good you would not suspect its humble origin.

Green Pea Shortcake

- | | |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1 cup flour | 2 teaspoons baking powder |
| 2 tablespoons cooking fat | 1 cup milk |
| 1 cup peas | |

Mix the baking powder with the flour and sift twice. Rub in the shortening, and gradually add the milk. Place a layer of the dough in a baking dish, butter the top well and then add a second layer of dough. This will make the cake split well. For individual shortcakes roll out and cut with biscuit cutter. Cream the peas with half a cup of milk and flour, and put between the layers of baked

shortcake. Any creamed vegetable may be made into a shortcake in this way.

Vegetable Stew with Nut Dumplings

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|
| 1/2 pound potatoes | 1/4 pound parsnips |
| 1/2 pound carrots | 2 tablespoons cooking fat |
| 1 sprig of parsley or leaf celery | 1/4 tablespoon flour |
| | 1/4 pound turnips |

Peel and wash the vegetables, and cut into small cubes. Melt the fat in a saucepan, and add about 1 1/2 cups of the vegetables. Cook until pale brown, add the flour and mix well. Add a pint of water and the rest of the vegetables and cook slowly for about 1 1/2 hours. This stew may be made of any favorite combination of vegetables. Season to taste and serve with dumplings made as follows:

Dumplings

- | | |
|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| 1/4 cup bread crumbs | 4 tablespoons flour |
| 1/2 cup finely chopped nuts | 1 tablespoon fat |

Rub the fat into the flour, crumbs and chopped nuts. Make a well in the center and add water to make a rather stiff dough.

Roll the dough into small balls the size of walnuts. Cook for 25 minutes in rapidly boiling water. These dumplings are good in clear tomato soup and other vegetable soups.

Pea Roast With Carrot Sauce

- | | |
|------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 3/4 cup soft bread crumbs | 1 tablespoon chopped walnuts |
| 1 cup pea pulp | 2 tablespoons flour |
| 1 tablespoon sugar | 1 1/2 teaspoons salt |
| 1 egg | 1/2 teaspoon pepper |
| 6 tablespoons butter or substitute | 1 bunch new carrots |
| | 2 1/4 cups milk |

Drain canned peas and force them thru a puree sieve enough to make 1 cup. Mix together the bread crumbs, pea pulp, sugar, egg, 4 tablespoons butter melted, walnut meats, half the seasonings and 3/4 cup milk. Turn into a greased baking dish, let stand 15 minutes, cover and bake 40 minutes at 350 degrees F. Serve with carrot sauce made as follows: Melt the rest of the butter in a saucepan, add the flour and the rest of the salt and pepper; cook until bubbling and add gradually the 1 1/2 cups milk. When well blended stir in the carrots cooked until tender and then force thru a puree sieve. About 1 cup of the carrot puree is right. This will serve four persons.

Turnips Boheme

- | | |
|---------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1 1/2 cups diced turnips | 1/2 teaspoon salt |
| 3 tablespoons butter | 1/4 teaspoon paprika |
| 2 tablespoons lemon juice | 3 tablespoons chopped fresh mint |
| 1 can peas | |

Boil the diced turnips in a large amount of water until tender and drain. Melt the butter in a

double boiler and add the lemon juice, salt, paprika and the mint chopped very fine. Add the peas which have been drained and the turnips and cook in a double boiler until the peas are hot.

Cabbage Rolls

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|------------------------|
| 2 cups mashed potatoes | Sage to taste |
| 1 medium sized onion | Salt and pepper |
| 1 green pepper or pimento | Celery salt |
| 1 cup cold meat ground or chopped | Cabbage leaves |
| | Boiling water or stock |

Combine the vegetables, meat and seasonings and shape the mixture into small rolls. Roll each of these in a cabbage leaf wilted by placing in boiling water for 5 minutes and place in a covered baking dish. Add sufficient boiling water or stock to cover them about half. Bake for 45 minutes or until the cabbage leaves are tender.

Stuffed Cabbage

- | | |
|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 head cabbage | 1 tablespoon chopped parsley |
| 1 cup boiled rice | 3 hard boiled eggs |
| 1 cup chopped nuts | |

Select a very soft and loose head of cabbage. Soak in cold water for 1 hour, then boil gently for 15 minutes. Drain, and open the head to the center without breaking the leaves. Mix the other ingredients and put a spoonful in the center of the head. Fold over the leaves and put in a thin layer of the mixture; fold over the next leaves and so on until there is a thin layer of the stuffing next to each set of leaves. Tie the head in a piece of cheese cloth, and boil in salted water for 1 hour uncovered. Drain, and serve with a white sauce.

Carrot Custard

To every pint of carrot pulp made by boiling, draining and mashing them add 2 beaten eggs, a teaspoon salt, a tablespoon grated onion and 3/4 cup cream or rich milk. Beat all together well then pour into a well greased baking dish or custard cups in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven, 350 degrees F., until the custard is firm in the center. Turn out on a dish and serve with white sauce or gravy.

Spinach Loaf

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------|
| 3 cups spinach canned or boiled | 1 hard boiled egg |
| 2 tablespoons melted fat | Salt |
| 2 tablespoons flour | Pepper |
| 1 loaf bread | 3/4 cup milk |
| | Butter |

Chop the spinach fine and add to the hot melted fat in frying pan. Cook 3 minutes, add the flour and seasoning; stir thoroly. Add the milk and cook 5 minutes. Remove the crust from a small loaf of bread, hollow the center and refill with the spinach mixture. Butter the outside of the loaf and place in a hot oven, 500 degrees F., to brown. Garnish with sliced hard cooked egg.

For the Showers That Come

WE ALL know that June is considered the month of brides and perhaps there are more brides in June. However many girls choose some month other than June and so we find ourselves confronted with the question, "What shall I take to the shower?" even if June is past and will not be here for another year.



What would make a more appropriate and more appreciated gift for the bride when the jelly is beginning to boil over or the steak is getting too hot than these pot holders? The holders

No. 5768 are made of unbleached muslin. They are stamped and hand stenciled all ready to be done in outline, running and blanket stitches. The three holders slip into the little case which snaps at the top and has a celluloid ring to hang it up by. The case resembles the holders except that the little face wears a blue bonnet. It is to be worked with the same stitches as the holders. Price of the set is 65 cents.

While the clothespin bag is often overlooked at the bride's shower it is just as necessary and often more so than many articles that are always there. This one No. 5756 is made of unbleached material bound in blue, has a wooden bar at the top to hold the shape and an eyelet and spring clip to fasten it onto the line. It is stamped ready to work in running and outline stitches. Price of the bag is 50 cents. Floss for working both the set and the bag is included. Send your orders to the Fancywork Department of the Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.



Short Cuts Around the Hour

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.

Protect the Ironing Board

BY USING a sheet of asbestos cut the width of the larger end of my ironing board and as long as I wish I protect the ironing board cover and pad from soil by paraffin and from scorching. On this asbestos I keep materials for smoothing and polishing the irons; obviously no iron stand is needed. I find the sheet of asbestos 12 in. by 14 in. and costing 15 cents a vast improvement over the magazine or folded newspaper usually used for this purpose. Asbestos sheets may be purchased at most any hardware store or tin shop. Finney County. Mrs. H. G. Carl.

Dainty Hand Made Trimming

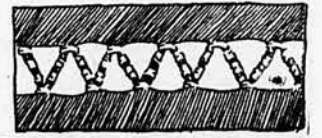
BY FLORENCE MILLER JOHNSON

ADAINTY, effective trimming for baby clothes, lingerie or other garments made from sheer materials is Bermuda fagoting. It is an especially popular stitch in small communities where no one has a hemstitching machine, for while it resembles hemstitching and can be used in much the same way if the materials are sheer, it is easily made with a needle and thread. These are the directions as worked out by Extension Specialists of the Kansas State Agricultural College and used by them in their home sewing courses:

"Use a coarse needle, No. 1 or 2, and very fine thread—100 or 120. Tie one end in the eye of the needle. The stitch proceeds toward the worker. Take a short stitch diagonally from right to left and tie the end of the thread into the first and second holes. Put the needle back into the first hole and take a stitch straight toward worker, bind with two more stitches in the same holes, then put needle into second hole and bind it to the third and second stitches. Put needle again into the second hole and make a stitch straight toward worker. Bind second and fourth holes, then third and fourth holes, and make straight stitch from third hole. Repeat."

Because no threads are drawn, the fagoting can be made to follow any line or curve. For baby dresses, it may simulate a yoke or yoke with panel.

The dress or petticoat may be scalloped around the bottom, turned up and the hem joined to the dress with this stitch. It is especially effective used with small groups of hand pin tucks if a design of the fagoting—oval, diamond or otherwise—is used between each group of tucks. To make a hand pin



tuck, crease the material and overcast with tiny stitches. Bermuda fagoting also makes a pretty decoration for neck and sleeves of baby dresses—much better than lace or tatting which often irritate the tender skin of the baby. The same suggestions are, of course, applicable to lingerie.

Simplicity is Fashionable



3057—Simplicity Should be the Keynote for Young Girls. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2819—Suggested for Voiles and Crepes. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2766—Inexpensive Underwear for Young Son. Sizes 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years.
 3023—Favored for Home Wear. Sizes 18

years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust.
 2707—Simple and Easy to Make. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust.
 3048—An Apron You'll Like. Sizes small, medium and large.
 Any of these patterns may be ordered from Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Price is 15 cents. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers.

Piano Music on Record

I KNOW folks wonder why I don't mention piano records more often, but I am a selfish mortal and since I don't care for this type of music quite so much as I do others, I am apt to neglect it. However, there are beautiful piano numbers to be had on record, and here are some of them that will delight those folks who do like this type of music.

"Second Hungarian Rhapsodie, Part I" and "Second Hungarian Rhapsodie, Part II," "Barcarolle," and "Valse in A Flat."

"Blue Danube Waltz" and "Liebestraum" (Dream of Love) "Hesitation Waltz" and "Three O'Clock in the Morning," "Hearts and Flowers," and "Mazurka, A Minor and Mazurka, F. Sharp Minor." "Monastery Bells" and "Kitten on the Keys."

There are many other numbers, of course, but these are suggested as a start for anyone who is just beginning to collect records. These are the ones that will stand the wear and tear of time.

If I can help with music problems, let me know. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

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.

Wrinkle Eradicators

I am beginning to get little fine wrinkles around my eyes and across my forehead. What is the best treatment for these tell-tale lines?—L. K. S.

The little fine wrinkles are an indication that your skin is dry and that it needs a nourishing oil that will feed and fill out the sagging muscles. If you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope I will be very glad to send you the names of the nourishing oils and the directions for applying them. Address Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Kitchen Curtains

What are the most serviceable and suitable curtains for kitchen windows? I would like to use some material that will be easily laundered and will wear well and still not be so expensive.—Mrs. J. M.

Perhaps the most suitable curtains for the kitchen windows are the side curtains made of muslin, glass towel-ling, gingham or some similar material.

If a valance is used with the side curtains it should be a mere ruffle so that it will not interfere with the light or ventilation. However if the glass curtains are used the side curtains should be omitted. At the kitchen windows that have the double sash either the Dutch or double Dutch curtains, which are simply shirred on rods, may be used.

Washday Wisdom

BY MRS. BESS WILHELMUS

WEEK in, week out, the washday problem stays with us! It is our problem to solve in the easiest way possible.

There is a wide difference of opinion at present as to the effects of the commercial washing powders on clothes.

Personally, I feel that the length of my own life is of more importance than the length of the lives of my sheets and towels and so I use a reliable washing powder in my home laundering.

Laundries put their clothes thru several suds and thru seven to ten rinses and we all envy their results.

If white clothes are rinsed first thru scalding water, their tendency to become yellow will be avoided. A bit of bluing in the boiling suds whitens obstinate pieces. A little starch in sheets, tablecloths, children's rompers and dresses will also have a bleaching effect. Clothes that are slightly starched will resist soil more easily. Sheer blouses, lingerie, dainty dresses and handkerchiefs should never be starched. Borax in their rinse water gives them a new appearance.

I have never found any method of home laundering, however painstaking, that will keep everyday towels and sheets wearing their original snow-white glare. The French women take up their white clothes from the last rinse water and hang them, dripping, on the line. Their theory is that since sunlight and air are such powerful bleaching agencies, the more sunlight and air that is required to dry a garment, the whiter it must become. I have found this to be about the most effective method of keeping clothes white. Clothes treated in this manner should hang on the line overnight.

It is the falsest kind of economy to attempt to do the family washing without the proper equipment. Where there are young children, every home should be supplied with some sort of laundry room where the water can be drained away. The laundry room should contain a washing machine, a number of tubs, a good boiler and wringer and a convenient place to get water.

These things are not in any sense luxuries, they are downright necessities which mean an easier washday, a cleaner washing, and, best of all, a happier mother.

Enamel Protects Mattress

BY MRS. L. E. ARMOUR

WHEN bed springs rust, unless there is a protective layer of heavy paper over them, there will be unsightly rust rings on the mattress. A coat of white enamel will prolong the service of the springs and prevent injury to the mattress.

When cooking green vegetables, a small particle of soda added to the boiling water keeps them in fresh color.

Porch Becomes Living Room

BY HARRIET W. ALLARD

A SCREENED porch is rapidly becoming a household necessity. It has so many varied uses and means so much to the comfort of the family, that it tends to increase the joys of home life during the summer season. This screened porch can be made very attractive and can be very useful if a little thought is given to furnishing it. The paint bucket plays no mean part in this.

When the screens are made a coat of black screen paint will protect them from the ravages of weather. Without this paint, the screening will rust and break. The frame work or supports for the screening may be painted white, may match the other wood trim or may be done in some harmonizing color.

For the inside of the porch a household lacquer is the best to use because it dries so quickly that the use of the porch does not have to be given up during the decorating. Then, too, there is a need of a finish not disturbed by rain and weather.

A very lovely porch has the screens done in black, the frame-work in white, and the porch interior in a soft gray. The floors are a darker gray than the woodwork and the ceiling a lighter color than the woodwork. This neutral background is good for the more lively colors used in the furnishings.

The furniture for the porch might be especially purchased for this purpose, but there are always possibilities in old pieces not used otherwise in the house. For instance an old kitchen table can be decorated very attractively and old chairs become

new with the aid of the paint brush.

The chairs may be a varied selection, but can be made to harmonize thru using the same colors. Perhaps a wicker or reed chair, a few straight chairs, and surely a comfortable rocker can be found; but by all means these chairs should be comfortable as this porch is to be a place to relax and to rest. A porch swing or a couch is a good addition.

With this gray background a warm green could be used for the tables, chairs and other pieces of furniture. This green might be relieved with a trim of harmonizing red, with an accent of black. A few cushions, stools and a smaller table could be added. One small piece could be done in a mandarin red, and trimmed in black, which would add interest to the porch. If the chairs are wicker, gay and festive cretonne cushions in reds, blacks, greens and orange would be good.

Very effective porch pillows can be made from black oil cloth decorated in lacquer. A design in the predominating colors would be charming on such a porch.

No porch is finished without plants and flowers while a vine or some shrubbery on the outside gives a feeling of coolness that is appreciated on a warm day.

The housewife could do a great deal of this herself, especially if she used a household lacquer, because it dries so quickly that she would have no long waits to discourage her. A porch of this kind becomes a center for home life. It means one more step forward in home-making.



Delays in farming cost money.

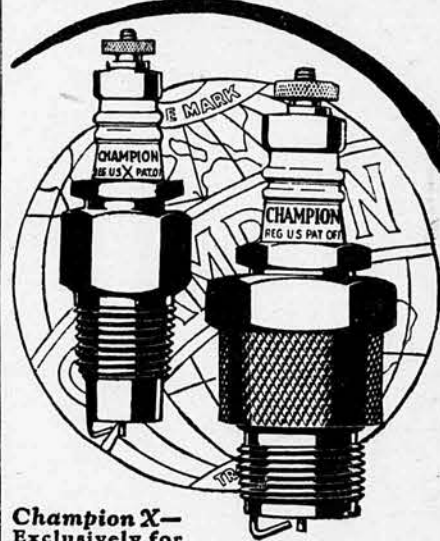
That's why thousands of money-making farm owners guarantee dependable operation of their trucks, tractors, stationary engines and other engine-driven farm equipment as well as their personal cars by installing Champion—the better spark plug.

And dependability is not the only benefit they enjoy—they also obtain maximum power, greater engine efficiency plus a notable saving in gas and oil.

Follow the lead of progressive farm owners and millions of motorists by making Champion your choice.

CHAMPION Spark Plugs

TOLEDO, OHIO.

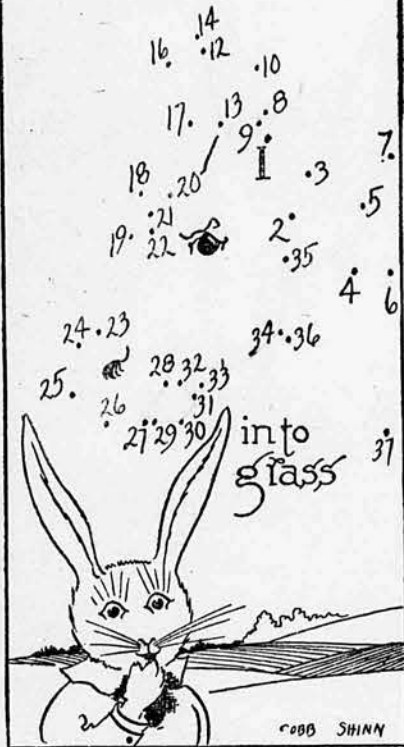


Champion X—Exclusively for Ford cars, trucks and tractors—packed in the Red Box 60¢

Champion—for trucks, tractors and cars other than Fords—and for all stationary engines—packed in the Blue Box 75¢

Fun With Puzzles and Riddles

You may not believe me, but I just saw a farmer turn his



If you will begin with No. 1 and follow with your pencil to the last number you will find the answer to this puzzle. Send your 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.

To Keep You Guessing

Why is a healthy person like the United States? Because they possess a good constitution.
 What is larger when cut at both ends? A ditch.
 What is the difference between a coat and a baby? The one I wear, the other I was.
 Why is a young man visiting his sweetheart like the growth of a successful newspaper? His visits com-

menced on a weekly, grew to be tri-weekly, and then became daily, with a Sunday supplement.
 Why is it that every man's pants are too short? Because his legs stick out two feet.
 What did the blind man say to the policeman when he told him he would arrest him if he did not move on? I'd just like to see you.

Mary Likes to Read

I am 12 years old, have light brown, wavy hair, blue eyes and a dark complexion. I graduated from the eighth grade last spring. I like to read, draw and be out of doors. Not only do I like to climb trees and wade in the ditch by our house but I also like to watch the birds. Did you ever see a robin cock his head just like a puppy dog? Well, he's listening for a bug or worm and he usually makes a good meal out of what he finds. When a woodpecker goes 'round and 'round a tree, tapping every now and then, he's searching for bugs and worms. Woodpeckers have four claws or toes on each foot, two in front and two behind, so that he can run up the tree trunk. I would much rather play out of doors and watch birds than play with dolls. Would you? If you like to read books you shouldn't miss "The Five Little Peppers" series. These books tell all about the adventures of Joel, Polly, Phronsie and the rest of the five children. This is a book for children in the third, fourth and fifth grades. The "Tom Swift" series are such good books you shouldn't miss them. These books tell all about the adventures of Tom Swift, a young inventor. "Katrinka" is a pretty story about a Russian peasant girl whose parents have been sent to Siberia.

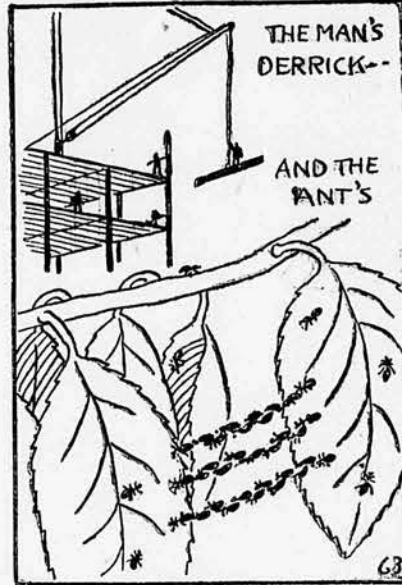
You Are Invited

Don't forget, boys and girls, that July 14 is Senator Capper's birthday and you are all invited to his party at Garfield Park, Topeka. Everybody come.

"Canoe Mates in Canada" and "The Motor Boys" series are "Jim dandy" books for boys in the seventh and eighth grades. I think all seventh and eighth grade boys and girls should read Gene Stratton Porter's books, especially "Freckles," "A Girl of the

Limberlost," "The Harvester," "Lad-die," and "The Keeper of the Bees." I have several pets—a dog, two cats and four kittens and two pet hens. Montrose, Colo. Mary Van Pelt.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Ant's "Derrick"

A human engineer devises a machine like the derrick to do his heavy work in building; the ant achieves a similar result by co-operation. So well do these tiny citizens of the Ant Republic work together, that they build a derrick out of their own bodies when it is required.

Several species of tropical ants build their nests by fastening together the growing leaves of trees. The interesting process is thus described by Dodd, the naturalist. "If the foliage is large or stiff, scores or even hundreds of the ants may be required to haul a leaf down and detain it in place until secured. It is quite a tug-of-war matter to bring the leaf into position and keep it there. The insects holding it have a chain of two or three of their comrades fastened on to them, one behind the other, each holding its neighbor by its slender waist, all at full stretch

and pulling most earnestly. When the leaves are far apart the ants form themselves into chains to bridge the distance and haul the edges together. I have seen several of these chains from 3 to 4 inches long." So the big derricks that hoist the steel girders for our skyscrapers are only repetitions of the hauling engines built by the ants.

Diamond Puzzle

1. A consonant; 2. An insect that makes honey; 3. A shrub; 4. What is laid by birds; 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.

Will You Write to Me?

I am 14 years old and in the seventh grade. I have brown eyes and brown hair. I am 5 feet 6 inches tall. I go to Davidson school. I have 2 1/2 miles to go. We drive part of the time. I have five brothers and three sisters. Their names are Daisy, Gertie, Jennie, Alfred, Robert, Oliver, Albert and Donald. I enjoy reading the puzzle page. I go to the Baptist church. I am the only girl at home and I get very lonesome. I would like to hear from the boys and girls.
 Geneva Smith.
 Park, Kan.



The Carpenter's son hit upon a very satisfactory way of seeing the ball game without paying admission.



The Hoovers—When Pa and Ma Were Young, Maggie

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

"Bring up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old he will not depart from it," says the book of Proverbs. This is changed by many to read, "Bring up a child in the way he should go, and when he is old away he'll go." Samuel is an instance of the gradual growth of a soul into nobility of character and influence. What Saul, the king, did was nothing, in its final influence, compared to the life-work of mild and kindly Samuel. There had been that night, when, as a little boy, he had heard the call of God. Now he is old and reminiscent, but the little boy Samuel is the same person as old man Samuel. You are you, I am I, from childhood to age. The mystery of personality persists.

Looking back, he can say that he has wronged no man, has taken no man's property, done no one injury. Not everybody could say that. David could not, nor Solomon, and many a public man now cannot say it. Doing no harm is a splendid achievement. Of course in itself it is not enough, as one ought also to have qualities of aggressive goodness as well as the passive qualities of doing no harm. Yet, to look back and say, "I have done no harm to any man or woman, I have never by my actions misled a child," is to say much.

Samuel grew gradually. He did not slip into wrong-doing in youth, sow wild oats, Canada thistles and corn cobs, and then become suddenly converted. He grew symmetrically and slowly into splendid manhood. As we think of it, we remember what Luke says of the youthful Christ: He increased in wisdom and in stature and in favor with God and man. Not that conversion is undeveloped. It is highly desirable, but it is not the only way in which Christian character is developed. People used to think it was, and would press on young people their need of a marked conversion that took place at a certain time in a certain place and at a certain hour, when the burden of sin rolled away. It is wonderful that such a thing is possible. But it is not the only way that the life of the soul grows. Sometimes young people have been heavily burdened because they could point to no time nor place when they began to love and serve God. Here is an instance. "A Sunday School teacher tried to impress my unworthiness and sin upon me, and told me that I would be lost forever if I was not converted. For three years I waited in misery of mind for the expected conversion. Fortunately a dear friend explained that unless I had done something very wrong, or had some heathen beliefs to cast aside, all I needed was to make public avowal of my faith and purpose. I was tremendously relieved, and joined the church in a month. I realize more and more my insignificance and God's power and glory."

In early church history, the case of Origen is to the point. Origen was one of the powerful writers for the Christian religion in its early days. He was carefully brought up by his parents to love the Bible and to serve Christ. While yet a boy during a persecution an intense desire for martyrdom seized him, and his mother hid his clothes so he could not get away from the house. Sometimes when he was asleep his father would come and stand by his bedside, and uncover his breast, as if the Divine Spirit were enshrined in it, and would stoop and kiss it reverently. Chrysostom was another. So deeply did his mother implant the Christian faith in him that he never wandered from it, and became one of the giants of the Christian church of all time. "Bring up a child in the way he should go"—it seems to work, despite what the pessimists say.

I think of some of these wicked preachers' sons, of which we occasionally hear. They don't appear so wicked when you get next to them. The other day I spoke at a banquet of young people in a church, and the president of the organization, the fellow who makes the wheels go 'round, is the 6-foot son of the minister. A real fellow, too. Another minister told me not long ago of the usefulness of his two boys in the church. One is out of high school now and ready for college, which he expects to attend this autumn, while the younger brother has two years yet in high school. Both of these lads are hard hitters in the church, and

are the delight of their father. Perhaps, like little Samuel, they heard the voice of the Great God, some quiet night, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth." At any rate, they are on the right road and cheer many other wayfarers.

Samuel was a sincerely religious man. At his last appearance to the people he said, "God forbid that I should sin against Jehovah in ceasing to pray for you." When a man will make it a part of his daily schedule to go apart and pray for his people, for those who easily err, those who are particularly tempted by this and that, those who are young, those who are undergoing suffering, he is a good man. Prayer is hard work. Prevailing prayer requires the severest sort of discipline and concentration. The reason so many people never learn to pray effectively is because it is hard, and they have not the qualities that persevere unto success in it.

Why were Samuel's sons so unlike their father? Why were they as undesirable members of society as he was desirable? Why were they weak and wicked? Don't ask me, for I do not know. But I suspect that they were neglected by their good father, he lived so busy a life. Looking after other people's boys, he forgot his own. Don't do as he did!

Lesson for July 10—"Samuel's Farewell." I Sam. 12:1-5 and 19-25.

Nursing the Baby

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

It has happened, in my knowledge, that the refusal of a baby to nurse has been due to the antiseptic solutions used on the nipples. In such cases wash the nipples in clear water and milk out a few drops of milk.

Babies usually do well if nursed at 3-hour intervals. It is important to have the child thoroly empty the breast. The best plan, if possible, is a complete emptying of one breast at each nursing, alternating the breasts. The fullness of the milk supply depends on the completeness with which the breast is emptied. During the night one nursing may be omitted. The babe must not sleep with the mother, as it encourages too frequent nursing at night.

At 8 months old the baby may begin to take supplemental food. Weaning may begin at the ninth month by allowing outside feeding to take the place of one or two nursings daily. The process of weaning should be completed from the 10th to the 12th month, depending on the vigor of the baby and the favor with which he accepts and digests other foods. It is not wise to attempt weaning during the hottest months of summer.

There are a few unfortunate babies who must be raised on artificial food. Let all mothers remember that bottle feeding is a dire expedient, only to be resorted to when it is quite impossible to feed the baby from the breast. Even tho a mother cannot give an adequate supply it is better to continue nursing and supplement the breast feedings by artificial help than to allow the breasts to dry up.

'Tis a Minor Operation

Please advise me thru your column how I can remove a finger nail from a finger that has the first joint amputated. It grows like a parrot's bill and is very troublesome. A. S.

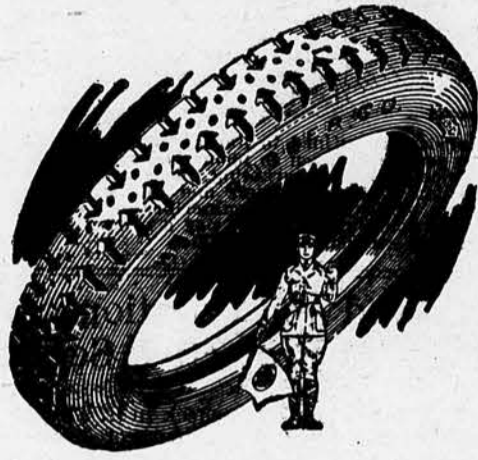
This indicates that a portion of the bed (matrix) of the nail still remains. It will continue to grow until this is removed. As the matrix is exceedingly sensitive you will need a local anesthetic for the job. Any doctor will do it.

Should Weigh 105 Pounds

I would like exercises to reduce flesh for a girl 15 years of age; height 4 feet 5 inches, weight 137 pounds. J. M.

The weight of a girl of that age and height should be 105 pounds, so there is much overweight. It is not at all likely that a girl of 15 needs special exercises. What she needs is to reduce the diet. She must cut out sweets, cream, butter, fat meat and other fattening foods. She must materially reduce the amount of white bread, potatoes and cereals. She may eat vegetables having much roughage, such as lettuce, kale, spinach and cabbage. But there must be a radical reduction in the amount of her food—say one-third, to begin.

When You Buy Tires



JOIN that army of money savers who figure cost per mile—they are the kind of people who buy Hood Tires.

Every Hood Tire you see on the road has replaced a tire of some other make—mileage is the reason.

If you figure cost per mile, you will use Hood Tires.

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

Look for the Hood Arrow



BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES

Do Your Shopping In Kansas Farmer

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

to PROTECT YOUR MOTOR

look for this sign



CITIES SERVICE OILS



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.

Many Problems Are Solved and Questions Are Answered for Members by Protective Service

YOU may be interested in knowing some of the things the Protective Service is doing for members in addition to helping them protect their property against thieves. Every day we receive many letters from members asking us to answer difficult questions, or help them solve annoying problems.

Many of these letters ask for information or advice on insurance problems and investments, or other financial matters. Some want legal advice; others ask for help in solving marketing problems; some want assistance in settling claims against transportation companies and other corporations; others ask for information on a great variety of miscellaneous questions, or help in solving unusual problems.

To give you some idea of the assistance we give members, I am going to tell you about a few of the letters that came in this morning.

Here are three letters from members asking how they can get their money on checks written on a bank that failed a few days ago in Iowa. These members had been shipping cream to a creamery in the town where the bank failed. The creamery had paid the members with checks on the bank, and before the checks could be cashed the bank closed its doors. That is a difficult situation. But we are going to see if we can't help our members get their money on the checks.

Failed to Read Contract

One member who had lost the abstract of title to his farm asked us to get it back for him. He had sent the abstract to an abstracter for examination. Before the examination was completed the abstracter sold his business and left town. The abstract became lost. No one seemed to know anything about it. We finally located it and have just received a letter saying it has been forwarded to the owner.

Here is a member who is having difficulty with his separator. He didn't give enough information in his letter so we will have to ask him to tell us more about it before we can advise him. We can't answer questions until we have all the facts in the case. We might give the wrong advice and the one who asked the question would be in greater difficulty than before.

This is an important looking letter.

There is a large check in it. This member shipped several cars of straw to a company in the East. The member says the amount of the check is not what the company agreed to pay, and it has deducted for freight which was contrary to the agreement. From the information the member sent with his letter it appears as if he should have had more money. We'll have to see what can be done about it.

No Charge for Service

Sometimes people sign papers and make contracts without reading them. Then when the time comes for a settlement they are surprised to learn there are certain conditions of the contract they knew nothing about. I have here a case where a member purchased a used automobile. He evidently didn't read the contract before he signed it. Later the man who sold him the car made certain demands in fulfillment of the contract. Now the member is complaining because he didn't know what was in the contract. He is a victim of his own carelessness. No man should sign a paper until he has read it and thoroughly understands every part of it. Don't be afraid to ask questions when you are not sure.

Someone is going to have a new dress, I suspect, for here is a member who wants to know where she can get repairs for her sewing machine. The company that made this machine went out of business years ago. It must have been a good machine. It will be working soon, for we are going to tell this member tomorrow where she can get the repairs. Perhaps you have a sewing machine or farm tools that need a few new parts to make them useful. If you do not know where to get the parts we probably can help you.

Here are two letters from members wanting information on marketing their poultry. Another member wants the names of several co-operative livestock marketing associations.

Sometimes we find there are two very different sides to a complaint. A letter just received from a hail insurance company goes into great detail regarding an adjustment for hail loss which a member complained about a few days ago. The company gives its side of the case, which is entirely different from the way the member stated

it in his letter to us. It seems as if it will take some time to get this case settled.

Here are 10 letters asking advice and information on insurance; three on investments; a complaint against an express company for cream lost in shipment; a complaint against a company that sold a member poor seed; four letters asking for legal advice.

These are only a few of the letters that came to the Protective Service in this morning's mail. Tomorrow's mail will bring more. But I like to get these letters, for each one means that I can help some member of the Protective Service solve some difficult problem.

There is no charge to our subscribers for the service we render them in connection with the Protective Service. The entire service is absolutely free to subscribers and members of their immediate families.

You may request as much information as you like, and as often as you like. In fact we are at your service at all times. We are always pleased to hear from you. You may be sure we will use just as much effort and care in getting the most reliable information for you as we would were we searching for the information for our own use.

All we ask of members who write us is that they give us complete information so we can handle the matter with as little delay as possible.

O.C. Thompson

Same Variety 33 Years

H. B. Harmon, Morris county, has been growing the same variety of corn for 32 years. This spring he is planting it for the 33rd time. "Not many men stick to one kind that long," he said. "They claim it will 'run out.' But that hasn't been my experience. Rather, my corn is 'running in.'"

The seed he now has is much better than the original corn he planted, Mr. Harmon believes. Every year he has bred it up to get nearer his ideal type. It has been referred to as "Morris County White," but County Agent D. Z. McCormick insists the years of effort Mr. Harmon has spent improving this variety should be recognized, so he has named the corn "Harmon White."

This variety had been grown in the county several years before Mr. Harmon got it. He selected it because it seemed to stand the dry weather. "In 1894, one of my brothers planted it," Mr. Harmon explained, "and he got a good crop. My two other brothers had different seed and they didn't make much. Folks who remember back that far may recall that 1894 was an especially dry year.

"I got this variety in 1895 and have had it ever since. I've tried other corn, but this always produced about 10 bushels an acre more for me. And all varieties I have tried had an equal chance, because they were planted side by side with my white corn. Where a yellow corn made 45 bushels an acre, my white produced 55 bushels. I guess in all I have tried more than 10 varieties, but the variety I now have always has won by a good margin."

"Harmon White" never has failed to make corn, according to its sponsor. Even in the dry year of 1913, he assures he got enough corn for feed. It was a smooth, hard, glossy white that year. On the other hand he got the best corn he ever grew in 1915, which he recalls as a wet year. That seems to cover the two extremes fairly well.

"I've planted a plot for three years from one perfect ear of corn," Mr. Harmon said. "I wanted to see what it would do. I can tell it from the rest of the corn all right." He picks a corn for seed that runs a little smooth, having a broad grain that doesn't taper down too much. He doesn't want a long point. He picks for some dent, but not a rough type and he wants a hard, glossy kernel.

Mr. Harmon picks his seed corn at husking time, collecting it in a special box on the side of the wagon. He tries for a good upstanding stalk and selects ears that are medium height on the stalk. He used to grow up to 150 acres of corn, but has cut down the acreage now since he is farming alone.

"A Kansas State Agricultural man helped me get my present idea of corn 23 years ago," Mr. Harmon recalled. "He helped me get an ear that carries its size well from butt to tip, and one that is well-filled over both ends."



PROTECTION from dust and chaff

YOUR lungs may be seriously injured from the dust and chaff of threshing, and from other dusty work. Protect them with a Dr. Willson's Dust and Spray Mask! Comfortable. Protects you also from poisons used in seed treatment and soil disinfection—from injurious fruit sprays. Useful in dusty shop work. Allows free breathing. Ask to see one at your nearest hardware, drug or general store. Priced at \$2.25. If your dealer can't supply you, write to WILLSON GOGGLES, Inc., Reading, Pa., U. S. A.

DR. WILLSON'S DUST AND SPRAY MASK

(Formerly Dustite Respirator No. 2)

SUCCESS

is yours if you attend

GEM CITY Business College
(Established 1870, QUINCY, Illinois)

High grade courses that thoroughly prepare you for business. Write today for Free Year Book describing all courses.

Address the Pres.
D. L. MUSSELMAN
QUINCY, ILL.

LUMBER 25% or More Saving

to you. Don't even consider buying until you have our estimate by return mail. Send us complete list of your needs. No money down. We ship quick and pay the freight.

FARMERS LUMBER CO.
24th and Boyd Streets OMAHA, NEBRASKA

Kill All Flies! THEY SPREAD DISEASE

Placed anywhere, DAISY FLY KILLER attracts and kills all flies. Neat, clean, ornamental, convenient and cheap. Lasts all season. Made of metal, can't spill or tip over; will not soil or injure anything. Guaranteed.

Insist upon **DAISY FLY KILLER** from your dealer.

HAROLD SOMERS Brooklyn N. Y.

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

Hotel Lincoln
"Unchanging Rates are Posted in Every Eppley Room"

GRAIN BINS

Protect your wheat crop against fire, rats, weather, etc. Combine harvesting makes storage necessary for bigger profits. Midwest all steel Heavy Duty Bin easily set up or moved. Highest quality—low priced—Guaranteed. Freight prepaid. Free. Write for free illustrated folder and prices. Midwest Steel Products Co. Dept. 317, Am. Bank Bldg. Kansas City, Mo.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY

Students earn board while learning. A practical school with railroad wires. Owned and operated by A. T. & S. F. Ry. Write for catalog. Santa Fe Telegraph School Desk G, Topeka, Kan.



The Folks Seem to be Passing up the Side Show This Year

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

The Hopeless Search Goes On

SEARCH as they might for a night and most of a day, Father Brown with Hal and their neighbors could not find Little Joe, who had mysteriously disappeared from Lone Oak Farm. Jack Miller, who knew the country as few did, was away from home, and on his return mystified his father and friends by insisting on taking up the hunt alone. There was an angry muttering as Jack drove off. "Surely Jack isn't refusing to help," said Beth as again Miller began to direct the party in its hunt. "There goes like mad, and we'd depended much on him."

"He's a queer boy, Jack is," said Juanita as Hal came striding rapidly toward them. "You never can tell what he'll do nor learn what he knows."

"Jack's going it alone," announced Hal. "Seems queer but he must have his reasons. Wouldn't stop to argue with us. If he's had anything to do with Little Joe's being taken away it can't be healthy for him around here." Hal's voice was harsh and his eyes glazed.

"Don't be too hasty, Hal," reproved Beth. "If Jack finds Little Joe, as I feel he will, none of us will care how he does it. I'll never believe Jack could do anything wrong." Beth's faith was to be sorely tried in coming months, but now the party was dividing into groups and again the hunt was on. Beth and Juanita chose to accompany the party led by Hal. Determined to make a thoro job of and to find the missing child even if the worst had happened, Miller headed a party which with improvised grappling hooks dragged the deep holes in the creek. Hal's group paused for a moment to watch the gruesome work, and Beth's scream carried to the house as the hooks caught and a saturated argument came slowly to the surface. It was only an old coat, however, and the workers relaxed. "All we are in' to ketch is crawdaddies an' turtles, Miss Beth," reassured Jud Burns. "That air little shaver is hidin' out somewhere."

"A lot of rough country around heah but ain't never been looked over right good," announced another hill farmer. "If anyone knows every rock an' tree 's Jack Miller. They do say that old ap. Pettibone knew of a cave away back in the hills and some on' us thought he kept his gold thar."

"Ef he kept his gold thar an' it's all thar," said Jud Burns, "why did them pirates try to break in his house? an' why did that feller come back that Hal shot at?"

"All the gold the old Captain had," remarked Miller testily, "was in his imagination. Jack was closer to Captain Pettibone than anyone else and he told us that the old man seemed in actual want. Used to take over food for him and for Black Neb. Don't talk foolishness, Jud. Drag."

"You can't fool me," stubbornly replied Big Jud. "Thar was gold in that house and it's still thar if it warn't moved. Didn't Captain Pettibone always pay in gold? If anyone knows where it is it's Jack. If he didn't

know something that he wanted to keep hid from us why did he go off alone? Answer me that."

There was a muttered growl of approval, but Jack's father kept silent. Hal's party hurried on, carefully scanning every hiding place where Little Joe, exhausted, might lie asleep. Guns roared as the different groups signalled their whereabouts, but always it was a single shot. Hal and Beth grew sick in mind and body as they climbed over boulders and scrambled thru underbrush. Ever the vivacious Juanita tried to cheer them with small talk and encouraging words. But again darkness was approaching, and Little Joe had been absent from home a night and a day. Suddenly Hal stopped, and with hand cupped to an ear signalled for silence. "Boom!" The faint echo of a second shot, far away, came drifting on the wind.

"Hurrah!" shouted Hal as seizing Beth, he began to execute an Indian war dance of joy. That's Jack's ten gauge, I'd know it anywhere, Little Joe's found!"

"Found," said Neighbor Fernandez, leaning on his gun, "yes, found. But, is the boy alive or dead? Remember he's been missing for 24 hours."

"Father!" cried Juanita. "Killjoy! Of course he's safe. You can trust Jack Miller to bring him safe home."

"I wouldn't trust him—" began Fernandez. But his words were lost to Hal and Beth, who were racing in the direction of the signals given. Would Little Joe soon be safe in his mother's arms?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Willow Song

BY HAMISH MACLAREN

Willow wands, willow wands, here are colored willow wands!
Dipping by the river where the thrushes sing;
Purple willow, Creeping willow,
White willow, Weeping willow—
Here are magic willow wands to conjure in the spring.

Willow wands, willow wands, here are pollard willow wands,
Swaying by the water in the wind and rain;
Silver catkins, sallow catkins,
Green catkins, yellow catkins,
Here are colored willow catkins flowering once again!

Interested in Blackhull?

Blackhull Wheat in Kansas, Bulletin No. 241, has just been issued by the experiment station. It gives a complete report on the experimental work which has been carried on with Blackhull—a crop, by the way, that is very much in the foreground of interest among Kansas farmers. A copy may be obtained free on application to the Kansas Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kan.

Whenever the Powers try to get below the surface of the disarmament problem, they encounter the submarine.

"Death Valley" usually is that portion of asphalt lying between two curbstones.



Why A Farmer And His Young Son Use The NICHOLSON SLIM TAPER FILE

A good farmer, like all successful men, is born wise and accumulates wisdom every day of his life.

This farmer knows the wisdom of using the NICHOLSON Slim Taper File to sharpen dull saw teeth—and he is making sure his son acquires this valuable information.

The NICHOLSON Slim Taper File is only one of a file family capable of doing dozens of useful jobs on the farm.

It is important but not hard to select the right file for each job. Hardware dealers can supply you with a NICHOLSON File for every purpose.



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

-A File for Every Purpose

Cut Plowing Costs 34%

Plow your grain stubble or other fallow land quicker, better and cheaper with the famous

Clark Right Lap Plow



with the original Clark "Cutaway" Right Lap Plow. No other machine plows fallow land and grain stubble as quickly and as cheaply. Used for over 30 years. Left-hand gang is equipped with coulter disks to break crust for plowing disks on right hand gang and to counteract their side draft. Disks heat-treated and FORGED sharp. They will not crack, bend or chip. Cutout or solid disk—same price. 10 sizes for horse or tractor. Latest tractor models have heavy steel frame and large steel weight box as regular equipment. Don't buy a stubble land plow until you investigate the Clark "Cutaway" Right Lap Plow. Remember—it has made good for over 30 years.

THE CUTAWAY HARROW CO.,
491 Main St., Higganum, Conn.
Please send me your FREE catalog and a copy of your book "The Soil and Its Tillage."

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

GET OUR PRICES, TERMS AND FREE BOOK. USE COUPON

A Regular

The Premium Poultry Products Co. has been running classified advertising in Kansas Farmer weekly since 1922. A letter from them says:

Topeka, Kansas.
We feel that the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze is giving us the best returns for the amount of money invested in advertising of any of the papers in which we take space.
Premium Poultry Products Co.

4,000 Kansans Used Classifieds in 1926

The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 11)

"Fin out! He's dead!" Noll cried. A big whale, as big as most whalemen ever see, the biggest Noll himself had ever slain. A fitting thing; for old Noll Wing had driven his last lance. He was tired; he showed it when Brander gave the whale to Willis for towing back to the ship, and raced for the Sally, with Noll panting in the bow.

The fire was dying in the captain's eyes; he pulled Brander's coat about his great shoulders and huddled into it. He scarce moved when they reached the Sally. Brander helped him aboard.

"A great fight, sir!" cried Dan'l Tobey. "Six hours and two stove boats. But you killed!"

Noll wagged his old head, looked around for Faith, and leaned heavily upon her arm.

"Take me down, Faith," he said. "Take me down. I am very tired."

Much Talk Forward

One-eyed Mauger sought out Brander three days later. That is to say, the little man made occasion, during the work of scrubbing up after Noll's last whale, to come to Brander's feet; and while he tolled at the planking of the deck there, he looked up at the fourth mate and nodded significantly.

Brander understood the one-eyed man.

"What's wrong, Mauger?" he asked in a friendly tone.

Mauger chuckled mirthlessly, deprecatingly.

"Don't want you should git mad," he protested.

"Of course not. What is it?"

"There's chatter forward," said Mauger. "They're talking dirt."

Brander's voice fell.

"Who?"

"Slatter was the first. Others now. Dirt!"

Brander looked about the deck; there was no one within hearing.

"What kind of dirt?" he asked quietly.

Mauger looked up and grinned unhappily and apologetically.

"You know," he said. "You and—her—"

Brander's eyes hardened.

"Thanks, Mauger," he said under his breath.

He walked away from where the one-eyed man was scrubbing. Mauger rose on his knees to look after the fourth mate with something like worship in his eyes.

Brander went aft with his problem. A real problem! Faith besmirched! He would have cut off his right hand to prevent it; but cutting off his right hand would have done no good whatever. He would have fought the whole crew of the Sally single-handed; but that would have done even less good

than the other. You cannot permanently gag a man by jamming your fist in his mouth. And Brander knew it; so that while he boiled with anger and disgust, he held himself in check, and tried to consider what should be done.

He must do something; but it was no easy task to determine what that something was to be.

Brander considered the members of the crew—the foremost hands. Slatter he knew—an evil man. Others there were like him, either from weakness or sheer malignant festering of the soul. But there were some who were men, some who were decent; some who would fight the foul talk, wisely or unwisely as the case might be; some who had eyes to see the goodness of Faith and hearts to trust her.

Brander's task was to help these men. He could not himself go into the fo'c's'le and strike; to do so would only spread the filth of words abroad. But one thing he could do. He saw the way.

He must avoid Faith. It would not be easy since their lives must lie in the cabin. He must avoid Faith, avoid speaking to her save in the most casual way, avoid being alone with her. That much he must do; and something more. The crew would be spying on them now, watching, whispering. He must give them no food for whispers; he must go further. He must give them proof that their whispers were ill-founded.

It was this word of Mauger's that led Brander to a determination which was to threaten him with ruin in the end. It was this word of Mauger's that determined Brander to give himself to the crew—to keep some of them always near him, always in sight of him; to force them, if he could, to see for themselves that he had little talk with Faith and few words with her. That was what Brander planned to do.

He worked out the details carefully. When he was on deck he must keep in their sight; and he must keep himself on deck every hour of the day save when he went below for meals. He decided to do more. The nights were warm and pleasant. He had a hammock swung under the boat-house, and planned to sleep there; he laid open his whole life to their prying eyes. Let them see for themselves!

He was satisfied with this arrangement, at last. It was the best that could be done. He put it into action at once, and he saw within three days' time that Slatter and the others had noticed, and were wondering and questioning.

A Word With Wing

The men were puzzled; the cabin was puzzled; and no one was more puzzled by Brander's new way of life than Dan'l Tobey. He was puzzled, but he was at the same time elated. For he perceived that Brander had given him a weapon, a handle to take hold

of. And Dan'l was not slow to take advantage of it.

They were working westward at the time, killing whales as they went. Ahead were the Bay of Islands and Port Russell; southward the Solander Rock and the Solander Grounds, where all the big bull whales of the seven seas have a way of flocking as men flock to their clubs. A cow is seldom or never seen there; the bulls are slain by scores. Toward this hunting-ground, as famous for its whales as it was infamous for its ugly weather, the Sally Sims was working. They would touch at Port Russell on the way.

Three days before they were like to make the port, Dan'l made an occasion to have a word with Noll Wing. Noll was on deck, Faith and the officers—save Brander, who was with Mauger forward—were all below. There was a group of men by the try-works; and Dan'l strolled that way. He moved inconspicuously, approaching them on the opposite side of the ship; and when he came near he stopped and seemed to listen. Noll, aft, was paying him little attention, tho Dan'l made sure that the captain saw.

Slatter was among the group of men; Dan'l scattered them, angrily, and drove them forward. When they were gone he went aft again. As he had expected, Noll asked:

"What was that, Dan'l?"

Dan'l smiled and said it was nothing that mattered; but his tone suggested that it mattered a great deal. Noll sternly bade him speak.

"It was but the foolish talk of idle men, sir," Dan'l said reluctantly. "I bade them keep their tongues still."

"What manner of foolish talk?"

Dan'l would not meet Noll's eyes.

"Why, lies," he said. "Chatter."

"I'm not a man to be put off, Dan'l," Noll said heavily. "Speak up, man!"

Dan'l frowned sorrowfully.

"It was just their talk about Mr. Brander and Faith, sir. Lies, as I told you. They shut up when I spoke to them."

"What talk of Brander and my wife?" Noll asked slowly.

Dan'l shook his head.

"You can guess it for yourself, sir. The men have nothing better to do than chatter and gossip like old women. They've had no work for three days. We need another whale to shut their mouths."

"What talk?" Noll repeated.

Dan'l smiled.

"I think too well of Faith and of Brander to say it for you," he insisted. Noll fell silent, his brows lowering for a space; then he waved his great hand harshly.

"Bosh!" he said. "Foolishness!"

Dan'l nodded.

"Of course. Nevertheless, I—"

He fell silent; and Noll looked at him acutely.

"You—what?" he asked.

"I don't blame Mr. Brander, you understand," said Dan'l. "But—it's in my mind that, being with the crew as much as he is—he should put a stop to it."

Noll's eyes ranged the deck. Brander was amidships now; and Mauger was still with him. Mauger was scraping at the rail, cleaning away some traces of soot from the last trying out, under Brander's eye. They were talking together; and Noll frowned.

"You think Mr. Brander is too much with the crew?" he said to Dan'l.

Dan'l shook his head.

"No, not too much. It's as well for an officer to be on good terms with the men. Leastwise, some think so. I was never one to do it. But—no, not too much. Nevertheless, he's much with them."

Noll thought for a while, his brows lowering.

"That matter of Faith is trash!" he said harshly. "Their clacking tongues should be dragged out!"

Dan'l nodded.

"Aye; but that would not stop them. You know the men, sir. Still, it seems Brander should be able to hush them," he added. And after a moment more: "You mark, he's all but deserted us in the cabin. He sticks much with the men of late."

Noll's face contracted. He touched Dan'l's arm.

"I've seen that he is much with Mauger," he agreed. "And Mauger—"

His muscles twitched, and he went on, under his breath: "Mauger's whetting his knife for me, Dan'l! I'm watchful of that man."

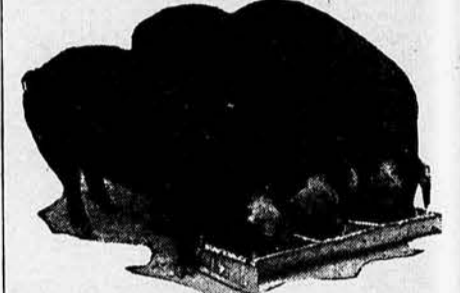
"He has a slinking eye," said Dan'l. "But I make no doubt he's harmless enough, sir. I'd not fear him."

Clark says he can make pigs grow faster

Easy Method Kills Worms and Ends Pigs Losses

Roy Clark, an Iowa hog-man, has made a discovery in pig raising that is being carefully studied by leading hog men and veterinarians. He tells of a new plan by which he has been able to end pig sickness and to make his pigs grow more rapidly and cheaply than ordinary.

Mr. Clark says, "I'll tell the world I have found something that has helped me raise the best pigs I ever owned. My September pigs are DOUBLE the weight of my neighbor's August pigs."



He continues, "I have fed lots of hogs and given them all kinds of different minerals and medicines. However, I have never had any luck until this year when I started using 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate. I'll tell you it's wonderful. It is the only treatment I ever used that has given noticeable effects right after using. All my neighbors are using it now. Every hog man will save money and make money by using it."

It is now universally agreed by swine authorities that 3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate is the one and only thoroughly dependable treatment for most hog ailments. It kills all worms. Puts the pigs in wonderfully healthy condition. Makes them grow like weeds.

3rd Degree Liquid Hog Concentrate is the original and exclusive 3-purpose liquid hog concentrate. Formula protected by U. S. patents. Cannot be used by others.

Destroys All Worms

Notice the 3-fold benefits:

(1) It DESTROYS ALL WORMS of which there are more than 20 kinds including the dangerous lung, gland and thornhead worms.

(2) It CHARGES THE BLOOD with digestible minerals in liquid form.

(3) It serves as a splendid digestive conditioner, enabling the pigs to get the utmost value from every pound of feed.

As a result, pigs' health is kept practically perfect. Pigs are made more immune against diseases. Bone, flesh and blood are developed amazingly. Growing a 250-lb. hog in 6 months is easy.

Prevents and Treats Ailments

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

Pigs like it. Feed in slop, with dry, soaked or ground grain.

Send Name for 40-Page Book

Big valuable book absolutely FREE. Tells how to keep pigs growing fast, rid pigs of all worms, prevent and treat diseases, put sows in perfect condition, increase the size of litters and prevent runts. Gives cause, symptoms and treatment of all ordinary hog diseases. Write NOW, mentioning number and age of pigs. Address DROVERS VETERINARY UNION, 4001 So. 24th St., Omaha, Neb. Dept. E 13, (Copyright 1927 D. V. Union)

CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

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

CONCORDIA CONCRETE PRODUCTS COMPANY
W. A. Dehner, Mgr.
Concordia, Kansas

Ground Limestone For Agricultural Purposes

Write for prices and FREE samples
DOLESE BROS. COMPANY
220 W. 2nd St., Wichita, Kansas
Plant: El Dorado, Kansas.



Farmer Jack and the Three-Headed Giant

"I'm not a hand to fear any man, Dan'l," Noll said stoutly. "Nevertheless, that twitching eye of his frets me." He shuddered and gripped Dan'l's arm tighter. "I should not have kicked the man, Dan'l. I've been a hard man—too hard; an evil man, in my day. I doubt the Lord has raised up Mauger to destroy me."

Dan'l laughed. "Pshaw, sir! Even the Lord would have small use for a thing like Mauger." He waited for a moment, thoughtfully. "Any case," he said, "if you were minded, you could drop him ashore at Port Russell and be rid of him."

Noll moved abruptly. "Eh?" he said. "I had not thought of that." He seemed to shrink from the thought. "But it may be he is meant to be about me. I'd not go against the Lord, Dan'l."

Dan'l looked sidewise at the captain; and there was something like contempt in his eyes.

"If it was me," he said slowly, "I'd set the man quietly ashore."

He turned away and left Noll to think of the matter.

"I Go, Too"

Dan'l wondered, all that day, whether Noll would act; but toward nightfall they raised a spout, and killed as dark came upon them. That held them, for cutting in and trying out, three days where they lay; and they killed once more before they made the Bay of Islands. They were touching at Port Russell for water and fresh vegetables; they put in there.

When the anchor went down, Noll sent for Brander to come down to him in the cabin. They had anchored at nightfall, and would not go ashore till morning. When Brander came, Noll looked at him furtively.

Brander saw the captain had been drinking; Noll's hands shook, and his fingers and his tongue were unsteady. The muscles of his face twitched; and there was a Bible open in his lap and a bottle beside him. Brander held his eyes steady, masked what he felt. Noll beckoned with a crooked finger.

"Come 'ere," he said huskily. Brander faced him. They were in the after cabin; and Noll sat still.

"We're staying here a day," he said. Brander nodded.

"Wood and stores, sir, I suppose."

"Oh, aye; and something else, Mr. Brander. I'm goin' leave here that man in your boat—Mauger."

Brander's lips tightened faintly; he held his voice.

"Mauger?" he echoed. "Why? What's wrong with him?"

"Don' want him around any more," said Noll slowly.

"Why not?" Brander insisted.

Noll's lips twitched with the play of his nerves, and he poured a drink and lifted it to his mouth with unsteady fingers. He set down the glass, spilling a little of the liquor; and he wiped his mouth with the back of his hand.

"I had 'casion to discipline Mauger," he said with awkward dignity, his head wagging. "I had 'casion to discipline Mauger. An' now he's got a knife for me. He's goin' kill me. I ought kill him. I'll put the man 'shore 'stead of that."

Brander smiled reassuringly.

"Mauger's harmless, sir; and he does his work."

Noll shook his head.

"I know 'im. He's a murd'rer. I'm goin' put him ashore."

The fourth mate hesitated; then he said quietly:

"All right. If he goes, I go, too."

"Wha's that?" he asked. "Wha's that you say?"

"I say I'll go if he goes."

Noll's head drooped and swayed wearily; but after a moment he asked:

"Wha' for?"

"The man shipped for the cruise," said Brander. "He does his work. I'll not be a party to putting him ashore—dumping him in this God-forsaken hole!"

Noll raised a hand.

"Don' speak of God," he said reprovingly. "You don' understand Him, Mr. Brander." Brander said nothing; and Noll's hand dropped, and he whined:

"Man can't do what he wants on his own ship!"

"Do as you like, sir," Brander said. "I think you should let him stay. He means no harm."

Noll waved his hand.

"Oh, a' right," he agreed. "Say no more 'bout it at all. Let be. Keep 'm; keep 'm, Mr. Brander. But lis'en." He eyed Brander shrewdly. "Lis'en. I know

one thing. He's goin' to knife me some night. I know! He's a murd'rer. And you're defending him—pr'tecting him. Birds of a feather flock t'gether, Mr. Brander." The captain got unsteadily to his feet and raised a threatening hand. "When he kills me, just r'member—my blood's on your head, sir!"

Brander hesitated; his heart revolted. His impulse was to leave the ship, to take Mauger, to trust his luck. But he thought of Faith. This man, her husband, was dying—he could see that; and when the captain was gone, there would be trouble aboard the Sally. Faith herself meant trouble; the ambergris in the captain's store-room meant more trouble. Brander knew it might well be that Faith would need him in that day. He could not leave her.

"I take that responsibility, sir," he said quietly.

Noll was slumped in his chair again. "Go 'way," he said, and waved his hand. "Go 'way!"

In the Small Hours

That night, in the small hours, Noll screamed in a way that woke the ship; he had come out of a drunken slumber, desperate with a vivid hallucination that appalled him.

He thought Mauger was at him with a sheath-knife, and that Brander was at Mauger's back. Faith and Dan'l sought to soothe him; Faith, in her loose dressing-gown, her hair in its thick braids. Dan'l had more eyes for Faith than for Noll. He had never seen her thus before; never seen her so beautiful; never seen her, he thought,

so desperately to be desired. His lips were wet at the sight of her.

Noll's terror racked and tore at the man; it seemed to rip the very flesh from his bones. When it passed, at last, and he fell asleep again, he was wasted like a corpse.

A change was coming to pass in Faith at this time. As the strength flowed out of Noll, it seemed to flow into her. As he weakened, she grew strong.

She had never lacked a calm strength of her own; the strength of a good woman. But she was acquiring now the strength and resolution of a man.

For a long time she clung to the picture of the Noll of the past, to the hope that the captain would become again the man she had married. But when Noll came back to her that day, exhausted by the struggle, the fire gone out of him, Faith perceived that he was a weak vessel, cracking and breaking before her eyes.

Noll was no longer a man. His hands and his heart had not the force needed to enable him to command the Sally, to make the voyage successful, to bring the bark safely back to port. Yet Faith refused to consider the chance of failure. She would not have it said of him, when he was gone, that he had sailed the seas too long; that he had failed at last, and shamefully.

She had come to look on the success of this last voyage of Noll's as a sacred charge; and when Noll's shoulders weakened she prepared deliberately to take the burden on her own. The Sally must come safely home, with filled casks for old Jonathan Felt, no matter what happened to Noll—or to herself.

The prosperity of the Sally Sims was almost a religion to Faith.

She had begun to study navigation, more to pass the long and dreary days than from any other motive. Now she applied herself to it more ardently. And she began, at the same time, to study the men about her; to weigh them, to consider their fitness for the responsibilities that must fall upon them. The foremost hands, and particularly the mates, she weighed in the balance—and above all, Dan'l Tobey. For if Noll were to go, Dan'l, by all the ancient laws of the sea, would become master of the ship; and their destinies would lie in his hands.

Short of the Solander Grounds, they struck good whaling and lingered for a time. Day by day the tuns and casks were filled; the Sally sank lower in the water with her increasing load. They were two-thirds full, and not yet eighteen months out—good whaling.

At dinner in the cabin one day, Dan'l Tobey said to Faith:

"You've brought us good luck, Faith, by coming along this cruise. We never did much better since I've been with Cap'n Wing."

Faith looked to Noll. Noll was eating slowly, paying them no attention. Silence was falling on the captain in those days. He said nothing; so Faith said:

"Yes, we've done well. I'm glad!" Old James Tichel, the second mate, looked slyly from face to face.

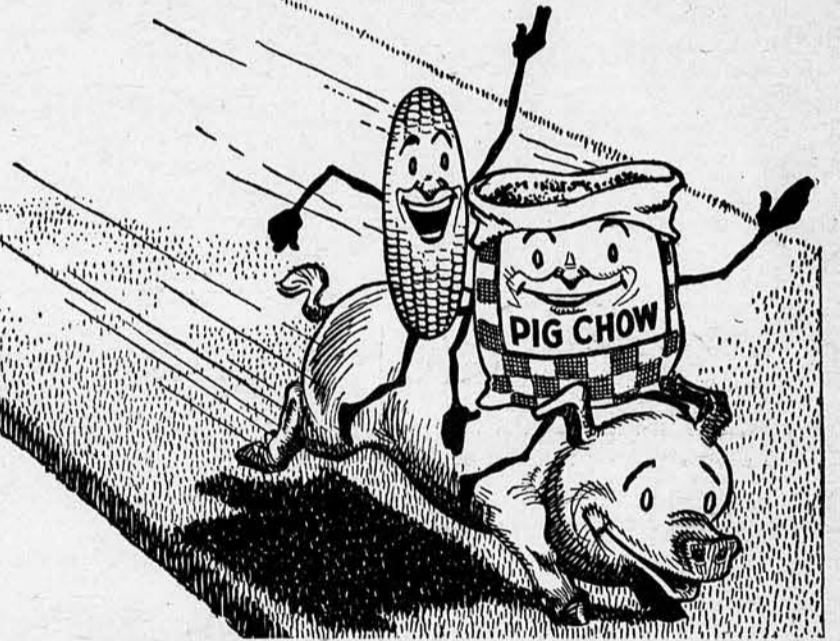
"And the 'gris, stowed below us here, will make it a fine, fat cruise for old Jonathan Felt when we come home," he chuckled.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Pig Chow—Pasture—Corn the Money-Making Combine Out in Front Every Time!



No stop till we get to market. We'll be 30 days ahead of the runs; catch the market at its peak; show gains at the lowest cost per pound; and make money for the Boss—plenty of money!



Illinois Says:

1—Without concentrates young pigs make little gain on rape or alfalfa pastures.

2—Pigs that are fed a small amount of corn during the summer consume more tankage in the fall, when self-fed their tankage, than can be used economically.

3—The self-feeding of corn and tankage to pigs on pasture proves to be an economical and labor-saving method of growing and fattening pigs for the early fall market.

Iowa Says:

In speaking of full feeding on pasture, Leaflet No. 5, Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station says: "It pays to feed a good ration because the gains are more rapid, the pigs healthier, the feed requirements lower, and the days of labor less, inasmuch as the hogs are marketed sooner. In the fall the early hogs on the market generally bring the better prices."

Nebraska Says:

"The profit on the average pig during the summer is usually greatest where the most grain is fed," says Nebraska Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin No. 165.

Order Purina Pig Chow from the feed store with the checkerboard sign.

PURINA MILLS, 829 Gratiot Street, St. Louis, Mo.

Seven Busy Mills Located for Service

Write us for a 1927 Hog Booklet—free



Farm Crops and Markets

The Outlook for Corn in Kansas Has Improved Greatly in the Last 10 Days

THE more favorable weather recently has been of tremendous advantage to agriculture. Corn has been taking full advantage of the hot weather, and is showing some signs of at least starting to catch up with the season. And real progress has been made with the harvesting. Wheat yields are turning out better most places in Kansas than had been expected. Pastures still are in fine condition, and livestock is making splendid gains.

The low price of broilers is causing some concern among poultry raisers. According to G. D. McClaskey, of the Service Department of the Seymour Packing Company of Topeka, with whom we talked the matter over a day or so ago, "during the last winter more attention than ever before was given by one class of Eastern poultrymen to the production of broilers, which, when produced in the winter, are classed as out-of-season. This resulted in a marked increase in the Eastern producing and marketing centers and brought about a situation that is causing much concern as to the future of the broiler business in the East. It is well for Kansas poultry producers to know something about this Eastern situation, because it has a direct bearing on the Kansas markets. The bulk of the broilers handled by our organization goes East and into Eastern consumption.

"The spring of the year is the natural broiler season. The entire crop cannot be consumed as fast as it is marketed during the spring months. Therefore, a goodly portion of the broiler crop passes into cold storage, to be taken up as the trade demands. In this way the storage men make it possible for producers to market all of their broilers as fast as they reach marketable size.

"The Seymour Packing Company's storage facilities, both in Kansas and the East, make it possible for our organization to take care of all of the broilers delivered to us. But when there is an increase in the production of broilers on the farms of Kansas and thruout the country generally during the natural broiler season—the spring of the year—and on top of it, or coming in advance of it, there is the out-of-season production, starting in December and continuing on thru into the early spring, as was the case this last season, resulting in the market being flooded in April, which is an unusual condition, prices are certain to be low. The price situation could not be otherwise.

Increased Storage Stocks

"Broiler production was increased greatly in 1926, with the result that unusually heavy stocks went into storage. These storage stocks were so heavy that on June 1, this year, 8,159,000 pounds remained on hand. This is an increase of 3,653,000 pounds over the broiler storage stocks on June 1, 1926. It appears that this excessive holdover in storage stocks was brought about by the heavy out-of-season production by certain classes of poultrymen last winter. The situation last year did not warrant this additional production for the 1927 trade, but incentive was given to it by such agencies as the manufacturers of commercial hatching equipment, and then by the users of this equipment, the number of whom had been greatly increased, who had to go the limit to find a market for the uncalled-for numbers of day-old chicks.

"Production and more production has been the cry of every Tom, Dick and Harry who had any sort of commercial poultry producing equipment to sell, until it appears that the saturation point in the poultry industry, so far as quantity of products is concerned, has been reached. There are larger flocks of poultry on the farms than ever before, commercial poultry plants have produced more than ever before, and commercial hatcheries operated at greater capacity than ever before. Then, in the broiler business, there came this out-of-season Eastern production all last winter, following a period of slow movement in that direction.

"Only a few specialized broiler plants are in operation in the East. The increase in winter production of broilers resulted largely from specialized egg farms, which are far more numerous in the East than in the West. These egg farms had not heretofore engaged in the broiler business. In the little state of Delaware, commercial egg farmers produced broilers last winter by the tens of thousands. These egg farmers, in Delaware and other Eastern states, are now wondering what of the future. Some of them have already decided to stick to egg production and let someone else grow the broilers.

"Virtually all of the out-of-season broilers were marketed in New York City, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with New York taking the bulk of the supplies, and they were marketed right during the time when much of the storage stocks of broilers from the 1926 crop should have been going into consumption and making a place for the 1927 crop. The result of the whole business is that the price of broilers this year has been low.

"It seems to be generally agreed that winter production of broilers means over-production, and that the only thing that might prevent this over-production would be to develop winter consumption. As yet, people as a class have not learned to eat broilers in the winter. The winter consumption of broilers is thru the higher class restaurants and hotels and by the wealthier class of people. Therefore, the future of the winter broiler business seems to depend wholly on the creating of markets to absorb production. It is apparent that a greater demand must be secured, and that the business must be more profitable to the producer.

"The natural result of the present low tone of the broiler market should be increased consumption among all classes of people. If certain classes of people have refrained from serving broilers on their

tables because they thought the price too high, it would seem that these classes, under the present price situation, would aid materially in taking up the surplus broilers.

"This low-price situation is not a pleasant one for producers, nor is it pleasant for the poultry packers and storage men, but this is one time when consumers should not complain. The consumers have been having an inning all year thus far, as prices have ruled low on all poultry products.

"Just what the outcome of winter broiler production in the East will be remains to be seen, but at the present time it appears that the limit has been reached. This is the opinion of Eastern men who are identified with the poultry industry. If it is continued, some adjustments in present practices in the poultry industry are likely to be caused. If winter broiler production can be made to pay, it is likely many commercial egg men thruout the East will use their brooder houses during the winter for raising broilers. This might have a tendency to increase the number of heavy breeds kept, and it also might have a tendency to lengthen or shift the breeding season. It appears almost certain that if the winter production of broilers is continued and extended into the usual, or spring, broiler period, it will cut the profits of the producer, especially the commercial poultryman.

"Based on the results of last winter's operations and in the face of heavy production on the farms of the country it is not likely that the Eastern commercial poultrymen will be very strong for producing broilers next winter. The cost of production is high and the markets uncertain. It is a hazardous "game," to which a number of men, who have been thru it and are out now, will testify.

"Specialized broiler plants have sprung up in times past. They ran their course in a short time. They were closed down because they were unprofitable. Whether anything having the semblance of specialized broiler production could be made to pay a profit to the producer in this day and age is as yet unknown, but based on all past experiences the chances seem to be against any such enterprise.

"As a general proposition, the business of producing market poultry and eggs works out best when it is carried on as a part of the business of the general farm. But even the farmers, last year and this, carried things a little too far, and thus did their part to bring about the present over-production. But, at that, the farmer out here on a Kansas farm, with his grain and hay, his hogs and cows, and his chickens—not too much or too many of any one—is coming out better than anyone else engaged in poultry production.

"If the poultry industry is to prove profitable to all who are engaged in it, there must be an adjustment that will result in safe and sane production and safe and sane marketing."

Allen—The yields of wheat and oats were fairly good. All crops are later than usual. The acreage of Sudan grass, cane, kafir and other roughage is above normal. Pastures are in excellent condition, and livestock is doing well. Corn, 85c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 33c.—Guy M. Tredway.

Barber—Combines are at work; the harvesting with headers is past. Yields are fairly good, but smaller than last year. Corn is doing well.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—Wet weather delayed the wheat and oats harvest somewhat. There is an extra good crop of prairie hay; much of it will make 2 tons an acre. The crop of tame hay is not so good, as it contains an abundance of weeds. Pastures have made a fine growth, and livestock is doing well. Milk production for the condensery is quite high. There is no "kick" on conditions this year

from Bourbon county. Butterfat, 34c; eggs, 19c; milk, \$2.10 a cwt. of 4 per cent test.—G. A. Van Dyke.

Brown—The wheat and oats are both above average condition. Corn is uneven, and much of the crop is late. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 85c; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 20c.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Douglas—Wheat and oats are in the shock and threshing has started. Corn is doing well. Potato digging will start soon. Fruit is of fine quality this year.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Edwards—Harvest is in full swing; some wheat fields are making 20 bushels an acre, but part of it is running from 6 to 10 bushels. The weather is dry and windy. Corn and the other row crops are doing fine. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 95c; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 15c; hens, 14c.—W. E. Fravel.

Greenwood—Oats harvest is finished; the quality of the crop was not so very good. There is plenty of moisture in the soil, and all crops are growing nicely. Some corn is ready to lay by. Kafir is not doing so well. Early potatoes have done fairly well; the late ones not so good. Kafir, \$1; eggs, 17c; corn, \$1.15.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather was very favorable for harvesting, and rapid progress was made. Threshing has started. Wheat, \$1.26; corn, \$1.04; butter, 35c; eggs, 16c; potatoes, \$3.50; cabbage, 4c.—H. W. Prouty.

Jewell—Harvest is in full swing, with ideal weather. The wheat is rather short, some of it being difficult to bind. Corn is growing rapidly; most of it will get the final cultivation after harvest. Experience has shown that on an average the corn which is laid by before harvest is likely to produce better crops than that which gets the final plowing after the wheat is cut. The second crop of alfalfa likely will be rather short.—Vernon Collie.

Johnson—The weather was clear and dry for harvest after all, and farmers made splendid progress with the work. Corn, which had been small and weedy, has made fine progress, for the weather also has been favorable for this crop. Fruit is scarce. Eggs, 20c; broilers, 20c to 25c; corn, \$1.15.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Harvest is over and farmers are busy in the corn fields. While it is late, the corn crop is doing well. Some wheat filled poorly, and a part of the oats could not be saved. The prairie hay crop will be heavy. Pastures are in fine condition. There has been considerable loss from hail here this year. Wheat, \$1.30; corn, \$1; oats, 60c.—J. N. McLane.

Lane—The soil is in excellent condition, due to the recent heavy rains. Farmers have been busy summer-fallowing and cultivating row crops. Livestock is in fine condition and pastures are doing well. Harvest has started. Barley has taken a new start after the setback by dry weather, and there is every indication that it will produce a good crop.—A. R. Bentley.

Lyon—The wheat is averaging about 30 bushels an acre, and the oats crop also is satisfactory. There is a fine second cutting of alfalfa. Corn is late. Potatoes and gardens are doing well. There is a fine hay crop and pastures are doing well.—E. R. Griffith.

Marshall—This is the first time in recorded history that fruit has been plentiful and sugar cheap at the same time! Farmers are busy cutting wheat. Oats will be late. Corn is growing fine. The prairie hay never had a better appearance. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, 90c; eggs, 17c; cream, 40c; hogs, 8c.—J. D. Stosz.

Osage—The wheat and oats harvest is finished—now corn and kafir are engaged in a race with the cool weather of fall to see whether they can beat the early frosts. With a warm, normal September we may get normal crops yet. The nights so far have been rather cool for this crop, however. Eggs, 18c; butterfat, 34c.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—Oats, barley and rye have given good yields. Wheat in the northern part of the county is lighter than that in the southern half. Wheat, \$1.19; corn, \$1.05; butterfat, 37c; eggs, 19c.—Albert Robinson.

Rawlins—Since June 1 this section has had 5 inches of rain. Dry farming apparently is a thing of the past, for a time at least. All crops are doing well. Farmers

view the increasing wheat and corn prices with enthusiasm.—A. Madsen.

Rice—Wheat harvest is progressing nicely. Many combines are being used. Considerable wheat is being moved to market, and it is all testing high. Oats are yielding well. Alfalfa is ready to cut the second time. Wheat, \$1.16; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 17c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Riley—We have been having some fine weather recently for farm work. Corn is growing nicely; it is free from weeds. Good progress has been made with harvest; some of the oats are rusty. Most of the second crop of alfalfa has been cut. Pastures and meadows have made a fine growth. Eggs, 18c; corn, \$1; old wheat, \$1.25.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Rush—The wheat harvest is getting underway, and combines and headers are running everywhere. The crop is light, and not nearly so many men are required as in former years. Wheat, \$1.30; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 34c.—William Crotinger.

Sedgwick—The soil dried rapidly after the rains stopped, and harvest moved forward fast; practically all the wheat is cut. Wheat is making a higher yield than was expected, and it is of excellent quality. Corn is doing well, with the ground clean and full of moisture. Pastures are making an excellent growth and livestock is doing well. Threshing machines have started. Old wheat, \$1.30; new wheat, \$1.18; corn, \$1; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 35c.—W. J. Roof.

Stanton—Row crops have been making an excellent growth. Pastures are in fine condition. There is a big demand for milk cows. A few public sales are being held; everything moves at good prices. Milo and kafir, \$1.50 a cwt.; butterfat, 35c.—R. L. Creamer.

Trego—The subsoil contains plenty of moisture. Corn and all feed crops are growing nicely. With favorable weather oats and barley should produce good yields. Most wheat fields are weedy, and some are being plowed under. All livestock is doing well, and pastures are in excellent condition. Corn, \$1; kafir, \$1; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 17c.—Charles N. Duncan.

Farm Education Pays

The value of an education to a farmer can be discussed in terms of dollars and cents. Analysis of surveys made in 12 widely separated states shows conclusively that the years spent in high school and college are well repaid by increased earning capacity when farm activities are undertaken, and that even a common school education is distinctly more advantageous financially than no education at all.

A compilation of data on the subject, assembled from several sources, has been issued in the form of a mimeographed circular, "Does Education Pay the Farmer?" by F. A. Merrill, of the Extension Service, United States Department of Agriculture. The surveys used in this compilation offer a very fair cross section of the country. To illustrate, it was found in Texas that every day spent by a child in school might be considered worth \$9. This estimate was arrived at by taking \$20,000 as the total earnings of an uneducated laborer over a 40-year period, and \$40,000 as the total earnings of the high school graduate who had spent 12 school years of approximately 180 days each in acquiring training. The gain in wages \$20,000 due to these 2,100 days of school, represents a value of \$9.25 a day while the instruction lasted. The annual net profits of Georgia farmers without any schooling were found to average \$240, while those who had common school education earned \$565.50, high school graduates \$664.50, and those who completed an agricultural college course earned \$1,254.

Those who had taken only a short course earned \$895.95, or almost three times as much as those with no education at all. In Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kansas the surveys showed again that the men receiving the best training made the largest incomes in both the owner and the tenant groups. In Missouri the better educated men own four-fifths of the land they operate, keep more livestock, handle more crops with each workman employed, and do about one-fifth more business. An interesting fact brought out by the Wisconsin survey was that the farmers with high school education acquired the ownership of their farms in about seven years, while it took 10 years for those with only a common school education to acquire a clean title. In New York state, among those in any given capital group, the high school graduate at any age was making more than the common school farmer several years older with the same amount of invested capital. Without exception, every study shows that the man with the greater training enjoys the greater prosperity.

The circular may be obtained by applying to the Office of Co-operative Extension Work, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Doctors use catgut stitches in sewing up skin wounds, whenever possible, because catgut is absorbed without the necessity of special removal.



A Third Term is no Joke!

—From the Detroit News

Help Small Pig Club Grow

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Who are the men who are selling good spring gilts? Perhaps there are some in your community, and you should get in touch with these men before their best gilts are sold. Let me slip you a little dope. The breeders in your neighborhood are interested in building up a demand for better hogs right in their part of the state. They want someone to help them boost the registered pig business. Generally, when a boy goes to a breeder in his community for a purebred pig, the best hogs for sale are offered him. The breeder even will help him pick the best. It keeps the good hogs in his community. I want you to be the boy or girl who is going to get help from breeders out your way.

You can get a small pig and earn prizes in the Capper Pig Club with it. One young gilt eligible for registry may be entered in the small pig contest. The duties of the club member are to feed and develop the gilt with a view to enter her in the sow and litter contest the following year. Members are to keep records of all feeds consumed by the pig and actual cost of these feeds at local market prices. Weigh the pig at the beginning of the contest and again at the end so you will know its gain in weight.

Members of the small pig division also are members of the pep club in

or so may be entered in the club. The member is to select his favorite breed, and may feed any good ration. There are no special methods of feeding and care that a member must follow, but, of course, he is to give the best care he can.

Write to the boys and girls whose names will be printed in the club journal for July 15, to ask them whether they have gilts to sell, or write the club manager and he will give you the names of swine breeders. Then clip the coupon that appears with this story, fill in the name of your county, your name and address, plainly, and send to Philip Ackerman, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan. He will send you an entry blank, and instructions for getting a good start in the contest work.

The Osborne County Capper Pig Club held a meeting, June 10, at Niles Haworth's home. Niles is county leader. "There were four boys and some friends and our parents at the meeting. We had a good time and all the ice cream and cake we could eat," he said. The next meeting will be held at the home of Eldred Grimes on July 29. He lives near the west side of Osborne county.

Federal Costs Were Less

The total cost of government in the United States, covering the aggregate expenditures of Federal, state and local governmental authorities and inclusive of capital outlays and debt retirements, amounted to 11,124 million dollars for the last fiscal year, as against 10,983 million dollars in 1924 and 2,919 million dollars in 1913, according to the National Industrial Conference Board.

The increase over the previous year was wholly due to the ever rising expenditures of state and local governments, which in 1925 were the largest in history. While the Federal Government disbursed 356 million dollars less in 1925 than in the year before, state, municipal and other local governmental agencies between them increased their expenditures by nearly 500 million dollars, thus more than offsetting the saving effected by the Federal authorities.

Local governments, that is, municipal, county, school district and other administrative bodies in 1925 disposed of 5,829 million dollars, the greatest amount ever disbursed by them, as against 5,421 million dollars in the preceding year and 5,136 million dollars in 1923. State governments spent a total of 1,530 million dollars in 1925 as against 1,441 million dollars in 1924 and 1,244 million dollars in 1923. Federal expenditures for the fiscal year 1925 were lower than in either 1924 or 1923, amounting to 3,765 million dollars, as against 4,121 million dollars and 3,885 million dollars in the two preceding years. Federal expenditures for 1926, however, showed again a slight increase, reaching a total of 3,936 million dollars.

While the nation's total governmental expenditures for 1925 show a 1.3 per cent increase over those of the preceding year, and an 8.4 per cent increase over 1923, the population, during the fiscal year 1924-25 at least, increased at a more rapid rate than did expenditures. Despite the greater total of public expenditures, therefore, the total per capita cost of all government was slightly less than in the previous year. Total public expenditures per capita of population in 1925, according to the board's computation were \$96.41, as against \$96.58 in 1924, \$91.90 in 1923 and \$30.24 in 1913. It is note-

worthy, however, in this connection, that this slight per capita decline again is entirely due to the Federal Government's reduction in expenditure, which decreased from \$36.24 per capita in 1924 to \$32.63 per capita in 1925. State and local government expenditures per capita both increased, that of the states from \$12.67 per capita in 1924 to \$13.26 in 1925, and that of the local governments from \$47.67 in 1924 to \$50.52 in 1925.

What of Summer Chicks?

BY MRS. HENRY FARNSWORTH

We hear so much about the early hatched chicks that one may feel doubtful and a wee bit discouraged about starting off a bunch of summer chicks. Or perhaps the idea may be given up altogether, for one might think that they will prove to be unprofitable.

It is true that we have different conditions to contend with in rearing these late chicks than we did with the earlier broods, but if we plan as carefully for them as we did last February there is no reason why we cannot have some good pullets to place in laying houses late in the fall.

Summer chicks are more cheaply reared than early broods. There are no expensive coal bills, nor does it cost as much to hatch them. The oil burning brooders are adapted nicely to raising the summer chicks, as they can be lighted quickly for use on damp days, or nights when the chicks require a little heat.

Fresh ground is best, in fact it is almost a necessity in order to fight that dreaded disease, coccidiosis, that is the doom of so many late hatched chicks. And it never pays to let the young chicks range or be housed with older ones or with the old stock. With all the late chicks we have ever reared, when we put them to themselves, kept plenty of fresh cool water for them at all times, and a good growing mash before them we have found that they were some of our most profitable chicks.

Shade is necessary for all young stock, and especially for those that we are wanting to grow right along in the best way. Our first year after we had started with chicks found us with 300 in July. Our colony house was built on runners and afforded plenty of room for the chicks to have shade underneath the building, as we had no other shade for them. If your colony house is movable perhaps it can be raised off the ground so it will furnish shade in the absence of something better. Or burlap may be stretched on poles set low to the ground. Best of all, tho, we like corn planted near the brooder house. It is cultivated at regular intervals and the ground is kept in a fresh condition.

With summer chicks we have found that it does not pay to give them too much freedom until they are a month to 6 weeks old. They are then more likely to withstand the infection that they may come in contact with out on range. Again, too many times sudden dashing rains will take heavy toll if they are allowed too much liberty too early in life.

May and June chicks of the light or egg breeds should be ready to begin laying by October or November if they are well cared for and given plenty of good feed. The dual purpose as a rule will be ready to start off with the New Year.

Pig Crop is Larger

The June pig survey of the United States Department of Agriculture shows that there was an increase of 3 per cent in the number of sows farrowed and 3.5 per cent in the number of pigs saved in the United States, as compared to last year, and increases of about 2 per cent in the number of sows farrowed and the number of pigs saved in the Corn Belt states.

Our Best Three Offers

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

The political bee that buzzes in many a bonnet is—a hum-bug.



their counties. They are to attend the club meetings whenever possible and have all the other benefits of pep club work. On or before December 15, 1927, the club members in this division are to write a story about "What I Like Most in Club Work." And, this story should be mailed to the club manager before December 20.

Prizes in the small pig contest will be awarded according to: Feed consumed, 20 points; gain in weight, 20 points; condition, this to be decided by two disinterested persons, 40 points; and story and pep work, 20 points. Liberal cash prizes are offered to contestants who place first, second, third and on down to 15th place.

Get a gilt this summer so you will have a brood sow for the 1928 sow and litter contest. Just now the poultry club has a larger membership than the pig club. We can even up enrollment when more boys and girls join the small pig club. Most all the spring pigs are weaned now, so this is a good time to buy a breeding gilt. A gilt at weaning time is all right, or one that has been feeding on grains for a month

Capper Pig Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas
Philip Ackerman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives of _____ County in the Capper Small Pig Club.

If chosen as a representative of my county I will carefully follow all instructions concerning the club work and will comply with the contest rules. I promise to read articles concerning club work in the Kansas Farmer and Mail & Breeze, and will make every effort to acquire information about care and feeding of my contest entry.

Signed..... Age.....

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

Postoffice..... R. F. D..... Date.....

Age Limit: Boys 10 to 18; Girls 10 to 18

GEHL Broke all Power Records at University Tests

In a University test a Gehl cut 19.26 tons per hour with only 13.26 horse power or .688 H.P. per ton cut—elevating 35 feet and running only 465 R. P. M.—the lowest power of any cutter in the test. It will do as well on your own farm.

An all-steel machine, unbreakable steel fly wheel, built for years of hard service. Requires no man at feed table. Faster work at less cost. All sizes, fly-wheel and cylinder types. Dealers everywhere. Write for catalog and name of nearest dealer.

GEHL BROS. MFG. CO.
434 S. Water St., West Bend, Wis.

Save Feed New You May Need it Later.

Des Moines Silo & Mfg. Co.

The ECONOMY HOG FEEDER

Strongly built of clear fir, crosscut— which means absolute permanency; all metal parts galvanized or japanned. Saves feed and chores. Handles any feed. New "Non-Choke" Agitator. 12,000 sold last year. Pays for itself now, but lasts a lifetime. 4 sizes: 20 bu., \$25; 45 bu., \$42; 60 bu., \$50; Junior, \$10. H no dealer near you, order direct.

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

A GRAIN ELEVATOR ON A TRACTOR

Always ready to go!

Faster, Easier, Safer—and it dries damp grain.

THE LIBERTY GRAIN BLOWER

There is a LIBERTY BLOWER for every purpose. Write today for catalogue. Both Stationary and Tractor Mounted Types. Other Elevators, too.

LINK MANUFACTURING CO. DEPT. 38
Kansas City, Mo. Fargo, North Dak.

PLAYFORD CONCRETE STAVE SILOS

and Blizzard Ensilage Cutters

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

Concrete Products Company, Salina, Kan.

LIGHTNING HAY BALERS

HORSE POWER BELT POWER

Combined Press and Engine

Write us

KANSAS CITY HAY PRESS CO.
KANSAS CITY, MO.

Capper Engraving

WRITE for PRICES ON CATALOGS & LETTERHEADS

ARTISTS ENGRAVERS DEPT. M TOPEKA-WICHITA

6 Magazines for \$1.50

CLUB NO. H-600

McCall's Magazine.....
Woman's World.....
Today's Housewife..... } \$1.50
American Needlewoman.....
Gentlewoman Magazine..... } Save \$1.25
Household Magazine.....

Send All Orders to
Household Magazine, Topeka, Kan.



Our FARMERS MARKET Place

Sell thru our Farmers' Market and turn your surplus into profits.

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

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

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$1.00	\$3.20	26	\$2.60	\$8.32
11	1.10	3.52	27	2.70	8.64
12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
23	2.30	7.36	39	3.90	12.48
24	2.40	7.68	40	4.00	12.80
25	2.50	8.00	41	4.10	13.12

DISPLAY Headings

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

WE PAY \$48 A WEEK, FURNISH AUTO and expenses to introduce our Soap and Washing Powder. Buss-Beach Company, Dept. A89, Chippewa Falls, Wis.

PAINT

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

TOBACCO

TOBACCO: POSTPAID, GUARANTEED. Best mellow, juicy, red leaf chewing, 5 lbs. \$1.40, 10-\$2.50. Best smoking, 20c lb. Mark Hamlin, Sharon, Tenn.

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

KODAK FINISHING

PER ROLL, SIX HIGH GLOSS KODAK prints 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.

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

PATENT ATTORNEYS

INVENTIONS FINANCED. DESCRIBE fully. Floyd Clymer, 706 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

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

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE: GASOLINE FILLING STATION. Main street. Corner location. On Victory, Union Pacific, Red Line and Golden Belt Highways. Write L. H. Whan, Manhattan, Kan.

CORN HARVESTERS

RICH MAN'S CORN HARVESTER. POOR man's price, only \$25.00 with bundle tying attachment. Free catalog showing pictures of harvester. Process Co., Salina, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

FOR SALE—STEAM THRESHING OUTFIT. Sam Rudy, Soldier, Kan.

SPALDING DEEP TILLING MACHINE wanted. Ted Still, Del Norte, Colo.

NEW 30-60 RUMELY, RUN ONLY 15 days. Old type. Price \$1500. H. W. Cardwell Co., Wichita, Kan.

FIVE FORDSON SIZE THRESHERS USED as dealers samples and more or less shop worn, for sale at big price reduction. Belle City Manufacturing Co., Racine, Wis.

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

ADVANCE 26 HP STEAM, SIX YEARS old, been shedded, and complete threshing outfit, new belts, water tank. Kirby feeder, cost \$6,700.00, all in A-1 condition, price for quick sale \$600. H. W. Cardwell Company, 300 S. Wichita, Wichita, Kan.

DOGS

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

SHEPHERD PUPS, MALES \$5.00, Females \$2.50. Tom Evans, Hartford, Kan.

PURE BRED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Showout blood, \$5 and \$10. Walter Bowell, Abilene, Kan.

COLLIES, ENGLISH SHEPHERDS, blacks and browns, Rat terriers. E. Ricketts, Kincaid, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS, BRED FOR RAT- ters. Also trained dogs. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, Kan.

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPPIES, GUAR- anteed. Also real Rat Terrier puppies. Shipped on approval. Stamp for photo and prices. H. W. Chestnut, Chanute, Kan.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALFALFA, \$6 PER BUSHEL, PURITY about 96%. Bags free. Other grades \$3.40 and \$10.20. Scarified White Sweet Clovers \$4.80 and \$6.15. Bargain prices, Timothy, Red Clover and Alsike. Write for Free samples, prices and catalog, "Seed News," Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

SELL THE BEST NURSERY STOCK— hardy, vigorous. Ozark Mountain grown fruit trees, roses, shrubs; national advertising brings leads; healthful, pleasant outdoor work; good money for spare time. Write for new sales plan. Neosho Nurseries, Desk J, Neosho, Mo.

ALFALFA SEED \$6.50 BUSHEL, PURITY about 96%. Bags free. Other grades \$3.40 and \$10.20. Scarified White Sweet Clovers \$4.80 and \$6.15. Bargain prices, Timothy, Red Clover and Alsike. Write for Free samples, prices and catalog, "Seed News," Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

DO NOT HESITATE TO PLANT A FIELD of Grimm Alfalfa in midsummer! Bears 3 and 4 crops in a season. Leafier, higher in feeding value. Pure, pedigreed seed—guaranteed Genuine Grimm. All seed scarified. 40c lb.—less in club lots. A. B. Lyman, Grimm Alfalfa Introducer, Excelsior, Minn.

HONEY

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

CHEESE

FINE CREAM CHEESE, FIVE AND TEN pound size. Thirty cents per pound. Send check for amount wanted. F. W. Edmunds Cheese Co., Hope, Kan.

MISCELLANEOUS

DEVRY PORTABLE MOTION PICTURE machine, complete, nearly new. Priced to sell. Jewell County Farm Bureau, Manhattan, Kan.

POULTRY

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS, LEGHORNS \$7 HUN- dred; large breed \$8.50; Assorted \$6. Jenkins Hatchery, Jewell, Kan.

ACCREDITED CHICKS 6c UP. LOWEST prices in 15 years; 12 varieties. World's best laying strains. Free catalog. Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

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

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

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES FOR OUR Superior quality Smith hatched chicks. All large breeds \$9.00 per hundred; Leghorns and Anconas, \$8.00; fifty same rate; 25-\$3.00. Tudor's Pioneer Hatchery, Topeka, Kan.

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

25,000 CHICKS EACH WEEK DURING June, July, August. Immediate shipment, 100% live delivery prepaid. From Certified, heavy producing, culled, tested, inspected flocks. Terms cash. Order direct today. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, Anconas, Heavy Assorted, 100-\$6.25; 500-\$30.00. Single Reds, Barred Rocks, 100-\$8.25; 500-\$40.00. Rose Reds, Buff Orpingtons, White, Buff Rocks, Black Minorcas, White, Silver Laced Wyandottes, 100-\$9.25; 500-\$45.00. Mixed assorted, 100-\$5.25. Bush's Poultry Farms, Box 611, Hutchinson, Kan.

Standardized Chicks

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

Co-operative Chicks

Cost less. Co-operation does it. All flocks State Accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular free. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, S. C. Reds, 7c. Barred or White Rocks, White Wyandottes, 8c. R. C. Reds, Buff Rocks, Silver Laced Wyandottes 9c. Buff Orpingtons, Black Minorcas 9c. White Orpingtons 10c. White Langshans, White Minorcas 11c. Heavy Assorted 7c. Light assorted 6c. Prompt, live delivery guaranteed, prepaid. Co-operative Hatchery, Chillicothe, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

Shinn Chicks are Better say thousand of chick buyers. Write for our free catalog and instructive poultry book and low prices. Wayne N. Shinn, Box 128, Greentop, Mo.

LANGSHANS

TRAPPED STRAIN WHITE LANGSHAN chicks, \$8-100. Express paid, guaranteed. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigreed blood lines S. C. W. Leghorns, trapped record 303 eggs. Cockerels bargain. Geo. Patterson, Richland, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

APRIL HATCHED WHITE MINORCA cockerels. Colwell Poultry Farm, Osborne, Kan.

1000 COCKERELS, 50c EACH; SEVERAL hundred pullets 60c. Walter Bowell, Abilene, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS

MARCH HATCHED PURE BRED BARRED Rock pullets \$1.00 each. E. S. Nichols, Box 612, Eureka, Kan.

SEVERAL VARIETIES

PULLETS FOR SALE, SEVERAL VARI- eties heavy breeds. Write for prices. Mathias Strahm, Sabetha, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

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

CARLOAD PURE BRED HOLSTEIN COWS, bulls, heifers and calves. Phillip Lehner, Princeton, Wisconsin.

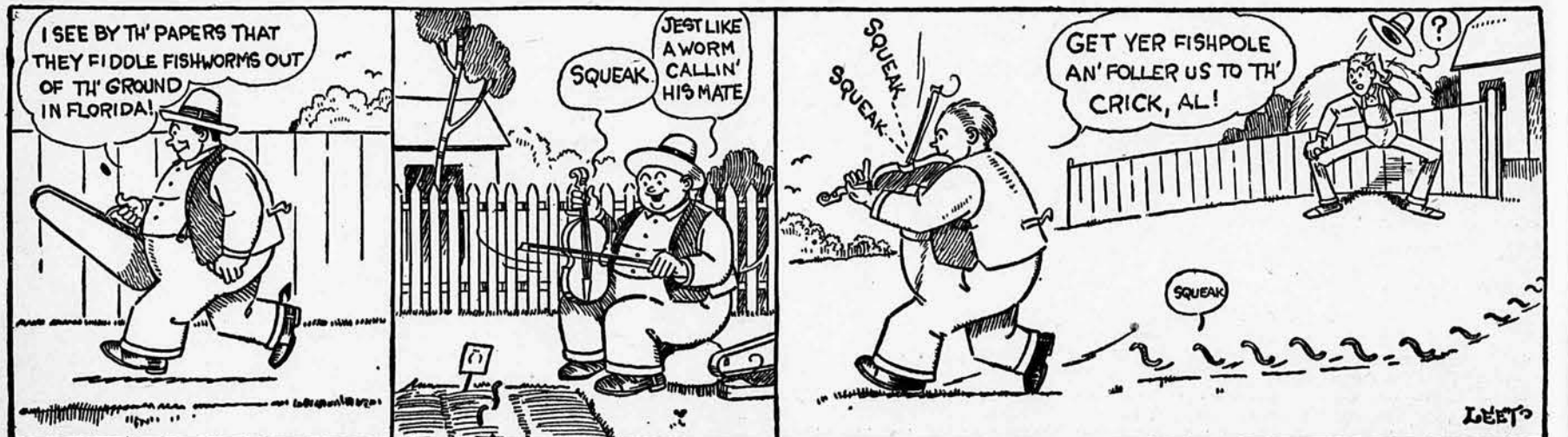
REGISTERED AND HIGH GRADE Guernseys, all ages. T. B. tested. Large herd. B. L. Sayles, Rt. 1, Waukesha, Wisconsin.

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

HOLSTEIN OR JERSEY HEIFER CALVES, well marked dairy prospects, two months old and up \$15.00. Also springer cows and heifers. Missouri Dairy Calf Co., 707 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Missouri.

HOGS

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



The Activities of Al Acres—Get In the Parade, Al

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

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

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

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

ARKANSAS

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

ACRES, house, barn, spring, \$700. 20 acres, timber, \$300. H. W. Stone Land Mountain Home, Ark.

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

SPRINGDALE, nice little 10 acre tract land for poultry, fruit, dairy with good view. Concord Rlty, Springdale, Ark.

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, etc. farms. Free lists. S.W. Hawkins Rlty. Co.

WS, hens, sows, berries, apples. Buy small farm, Benton County, Original Ozarks. E. Lists, Rogers Land Co., Rogers, Ark.

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

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

COLORADO

FOR SALE OR TRADE—260 A. irrigated ranch \$6,000. Assessed \$5,900; tax \$150 plus over \$4,000. Rented for 1-3 Mts. \$500. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

HEAT 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.

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 ml. 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., Holly, Colorado.

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, drinkable water, fencing, bldgs. Moderate altitude, ample natural rainfall, good community at its value, on liberal terms. Write Occidental Life Insurance Co., Boise, Ida.

KANSAS

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

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

SQUARE SECTION level wheat land 2 ml. from Sharon Springs. \$21 per A. \$3000 cash, bal. terms. C. H. Mitchell, Dighton, 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.

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

80 A. Farm, 1 1/2 miles from town with fine schools. 3-rm. stone house, hen house, good water, well fenced and cross fenced. \$25 per acre; will carry \$4500 on land for 5 years at 6%. Geo. D. Royer, Gove, Kansas.

600 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.

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.

400 ACRES—one mile from good town with high school and church. All tillable. Fair improvements. Can be divided into 80 acre farms. Prefer to sell the whole farm. Very low price and very attractive terms. Send for complete description. THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

KANSAS

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

KENTUCKY

ARE YOU AN EXPERIENCED DAIRY farmer? Fulton Chamber of Commerce has 25 farms to rent to experienced dairy farmers; will rent for period of ten years or will sell the farm to you. Fulton county, Kentucky is an ideal dairy country, has splendid market for dairy and poultry products. Write the Fulton Chamber of Commerce, Fulton, Kentucky.

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.

STOP! LISTEN—40 acre valley farm, \$585. 3-rm. house, barn; part valley. R. F. D. Terms. McGrath, Mountain View, Mo.

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

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

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

90 A. fruit, dairy, poultry farm, well imp., \$4,500. Terms. Other farms. List free. Ward, Citizens Bank Bldg., Springfield, Mo.

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

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

122 ACRES, Lewis Co., Mo.; 3-rm. cottage, large tile cave, out-buildings; no barn; 1/2 lies fine, remainder little rolling; fine water, 15 A. timber, very fine blue grass. 1 ml. RR, town, 22 ml. to Quincy, Ill.; a man can take 50 sheep, 8 cows and 500 hens and soon pay out; \$600 down, easy terms; \$36.50 per A.; can use good auto, not over one yr. old, or might take cottage; you can't find a better bargain. E. A. Dowell, owner, LaBelle, Mo.

OREGON

FARM FOR SALE—100 acres, crops and stock; \$7000, terms. Box 53, Shedd, Oregon.

SOUTHERN WILAMETTE Valley—Eternal spring time. Glorious climate. Plowing, planting every month. No destructive storms. Literature free. Johnston, Farmer Realtor, Cottage Grove, Ore.

TEXAS

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

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, Kan.

FARMS—Splendid N. W. Kansas wheat and corn land for sale or exchange. Inquire of The T. V. Lowe Rlty 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.

INCOME EVERY MONTH

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

SELL YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY for Cash, no matter where located, particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 615 Brownell, Lincoln, Nebraska.

pens over problems that affect everyone so vitally, attention is bound to be quite general. When it is claimed that these theories have not yet been disproved, it would seem as if one might pause for a few minutes, even in the midst of a baseball season or a radio program, to read, ponder and reflect on a plan that proposes ways to co-ordinate the business machine so it will yield a steady flow of prosperity and ride as if it were equipped with balloon tires to smooth out depression.

The problem is stated simply enough in the book in these words:

Progress toward greater total production is retarded because consumer buying does not keep pace with production. Consumer buying lags behind for two reasons: first, because industry does not disburse to consumers enough money to buy the goods produced; second, because consumers, under the necessity of saving, cannot spend even as much money as they receive. There is not an even flow of money from producer to consumer, and from consumer back to producer. The expansion of the volume of money does not fully make up the deficit, for money is expanded mainly to facilitate the production of goods, and the goods must be sold to consumers for more money than the expansion has provided. Chiefly because of shortage of consumer demand, both capital and labor restrict output, and nations engage in those struggles for outside markets and spheres of commercial influence which are the chief causes of war.

The answer is not so simple. A study of the book and the criticisms, attentive listening to debate on the subject, plenty of practical experience, all carefully considered, may yield some conclusions that may or may not prove to be answers.

It would be well not to be too certain, but to remember that a leading banker at a national convention a few years ago frankly said that altho he had been engaged in banking for years and could make money at it, yet he would scarcely dare try to tell what it was all about or what the possibilities really were.

These, like all new theories, have to contend with the so-called natural laws of supply and demand which are still supposed to regulate wages and prices. Undoubtedly they may if not interfered with, but complexities of modern business create problems which some believe need help or readjustment perhaps fashioned after the elasticity afforded to banking by the Federal Reserve System, which was not so favorably received at first.

Apparently the world is on its way in this giant economic machine, but as yet does not know exactly where it will land. In the meantime, it is well to read the signposts carefully.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Farm machinery concerns claim to have sold \$10,000,000 worth of combines to Kansas wheat raisers this season.

A. J. Schuler, Chapman, has recently bought eight head of registered Angus cattle from the Harrison herd at Woodland, Cal.

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, will sell 40 bred sows at auction Aug. 3. The Angles are well known Jewell county Duroc breeders and exhibitors and will be out this fall again with a nice show herd at the leading fairs.

Potato digging is on in full blast in the Kaw Valley and potatoes are selling at from \$2.15 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds. In the Valley between Manhattan and Kansas City 4,000 car loads of potatoes were raised last year and the estimate this year is around 3,000 cars.


Elbert County, Colorado, is a strong Shorthorn territory and there are around 30 herds of Shorthorns in that county. Most of them are in the vicinity of Elbert, which is the county seat. On July 21 the Elbert County Shorthorn Breeders' Association will entertain a bunch of Ohio cattlemen.

Ernest Suiter, Lawrence, proprietor of the Valley Blue Grass herd of Chester White hogs, is a good farmer as well as a good hog man. I had a nice visit with him last Wednesday at the farm where he was just finishing his wheat harvest. His wheat crop was a good one and he will start at once harvesting a good crop of potatoes.

John D. Henry, Lecompton, is one of the pioneer breeders of Poland Chinas that has been doing business at the old stand right along without any let up. I was at his farm last week and he has a nice crop of spring pigs and his 1927 spring crop of pigs are good and I thought above the average pigs I have seen so far this summer.

Roy H. Johnston, Oskaloosa, has claimed Oct. 18 for his big reduction sale of registered Holsteins. He has over 100 head and that is too many for his farm. Those interested in Holstein affairs will recall that Mr. Johnston had planned a year ago in October to hold this sale but because of the shortage of feed all over the country he did not think it was advisable to sell then and postponed it until this coming October. In May Mr. Johnston sold over 20 tons of milk to the Myers Milk Company who have a cooling station at Oskaloosa. At present this station is receiving about 110 cans per day and they pay 47 cents for butterfat.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE



HOLSTEIN
The
Farmer's Cow

Ability to consume large quantities of roughage; regularity in calving; great production; monthly cash returns—these qualities fit Holsteins profitably into all farm programs.

Write for literature
Extension Service
HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN
ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

JERSEY CATTLE

REG. JERSEY BULLS

ready for service from the highest producing butterfat cows in Northeast Kansas Cow Testing Association records. \$75 to \$125 each for quick sale.
F. B. WEMPE, FRANKFORT, KAN.

DUROC HOGS

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

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

\$7.00 per single column inch each insertion.

Minimum charge per insertion in Livestock Display Advertising columns \$2.50.

Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 12—Gem Jersey Farm, Corning, Kan.

Guernsey Cattle

Oct. 18—D. J. T. Axtell, Newton. Sale at Wichita.

Holstein Cattle

Oct. 18—Roy H. Johnston, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle

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

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 21—W. H. Helselman, Holton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Aug. 3—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.

Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



The 1927 premium lists of the Kansas State Fair, Hutchinson, are now ready for distribution. The prizes offered in the eighteen different departments total more than \$40,000.

W. A. Long, manager of the Long Ranch of Fowler, Kansas, recently purchased a Holstein bull calf from the George Bradfield herd near Derby, Kansas. The calf was sired by the Grand Champion Holstein bull at the Kansas National Livestock Show, 1926. Two years ago Mr. Long purchased a Sedgwick county Holstein bull calf and the results were so good, he has returned for another one. The one purchased two years ago was from the Chas. P. High herd. The Long Brothers Holstein herd is recognized as one of the best herds in the Southwest and the repeated purchase of bulls in Sedgwick county is a high tribute to the excellent class of Holstein herds in that county.

Chancy H. Hostetler, tester for the Reno County Cow Testing Association reports the purchase of a Junior Holstein herd sire by H. E. Hostetler of Harper. This bull was purchased at the Graham Dispersal sale at Rochester, Minn. He was sired by Dutchland Creamerie Colantha Lad, 1st prize aged bull at the National Dairy Show in 1921. He has 30 A. R. O. daughters, eight from 1000 to 1427 lbs. butter in 365, while his dam and sire's dam were World's record daughters of Colantha Lad, and his dam made in one year with first calf, 926 lbs. butter and 23,570 lbs. milk. And her dam as a 4 1/2 year old made 1,427 lbs. butter and 34,291 lbs. milk, both of these were world's records when made. There are six world's records in the first four generations of his pedigree. His first three dams have an average production of 1,100 lbs. butter in 365 days. This bull will be used on Mr. Hostetler's purebred Holstein herd of 45 females.

Prices and Prosperity

From the Christian Science Monitor:

As a contribution to a better understanding of the turning and braking of the wheels of business progress, a prize of \$5,000 has just been awarded by the Pollak Foundation of Economic Research to R. W. Souter, a lecturer on economics in a New Zealand university, for the best adverse criticism of the book, "Profits," which ad-

vances a number of rather revolutionary theories about the effect on prosperity of raising wages and lowering prices.

Some 435 contestants submitted criticisms, yet the authors, William Trufant Foster, formerly a college president, and Waddill Catchings, business man and banker, claim that the main idea of their theories is not disproved. When such a formidable array of thinkers from all walks of life cross

Should Quit the Blackhull?

But This New Variety of Wheat Produces Superior Yields, in Southern Kansas Especially

JUST what is the proper place for Blackhull wheat in Kansas? In case you wish to start an argument these days you can do it readily enough among farmers, grain shippers or millers by just asking that question. Farmers generally, especially in Southern Kansas, view the crop with enthusiasm, because of its high yields, and the acreage has been increasing. Millers allege that it does not make good flour. So there you are!

Probably this variety is still in the pioneering stage, and it may be some time yet before Kansas people will be able to tell just what place it should occupy in the agriculture of the state. But L. E. Call, dean of agriculture in the Kansas State Agricultural College, presented the experimental results that have been worked out in his address before the recent Wheat Belt Conference at Hutchinson.

At the Agricultural Experiment Station at Manhattan the average test weight of Blackhull for the last eight years has been 60.4 pounds; Turkey, 57.8; Kanred, 57.2. In 242 co-operative tests with farmers out over the state, from 1922 to 1926, the average was much the same: Blackhull, 60.4; Turkey, 58.2; Kanred, 57.1. The date of ripening at Manhattan was Turkey, June 22; Kanred, June 21, Blackhull, June 20.

Needs a Mild Winter

Blackhull has not shown up well so far as hardness goes. As an average of the wheat grown for five or more years at 16 locations in the Great Plains country, taking the standard Kharkof variety as a base of 100, the percentage of the plants that survived are Kanred, 103.8; Turkey, 100.4; and Blackhull, 80.9. Right here is one of the serious objections to Blackhull from the production standpoint—it is evident, from these tests and from the experiences of farmers generally, that in a bad winter there is likely to be "the dickens to pay" with Blackhull. But the obvious answer to this objection is that such winters are not so very frequent in Southern Kansas—all of which not serving to clear the situation much.

But still that section gets some cold seasons. Here is the area of winter wheat abandoned in South Central Kansas in 1910, 1912 and 1917, largely as a result of winterkilling:

County	Percentage Abandoned		
	1910	1912	1917
Barber	10	1	8
Pratt	15	11	33
Stafford	15	46	65
Barton	27	17	78
Rice	58	30	30
Reno	27	9	37
Kingman	29	6	18
Harper	18	11	5
Sumner	49	26	2
Sedgwick	43	19	25
Harvey	70	12	30
McPherson	90	53	28
Marion	95	11	30
Butler	42	8	23
Cowley	23	15	2
Average	40.7	17.7	27.6

The average acre yields at Manhattan have been Blackhull, 34.8 bushels; Turkey, 32; Kanred, 33.4. Hays, Blackhull, 26.8; Turkey, 20.8; Kanred, 24.6. Colby, Blackhull, 28.5; Turkey, 25.7; Kanred, 30.4; Tribune, Blackhull, 12.1; Turkey, 14; Kanred, 15.4. Garden City, Blackhull, 34.3; Turkey, 25.4; Kanred, 33.3. Obviously Blackhull doesn't do so well at Colby and Tribune, where there is likely to be considerable winterkilling, but it yields the best elsewhere.

In the co-operative tests with farmers over the state, from 1919 to 1926, Blackhull has yielded 23.2 bushels, Turkey 20.5 bushels; and Kanred, 21.8 bushels.

Makes Inferior Flour

As a result of his observations on the tests the college has made on various varieties of wheat, Dean Call believes that:

"Blackhull flour is not as strong as that from Turkey types of wheat, having some of the characteristics of a soft wheat flour and therefore not so well suited to mills using hard wheat. It must, for that reason, be regarded as inferior as a hard wheat flour, even tho good bread under certain conditions may be made from it. The splen-

did reputation of Kansas wheat has been established upon the excellent quality of its flour, and it would be extremely unfortunate for all citizens of the state if this reputation should be lost by a wide-spread use of a variety unsuited to the trade requirements of a large part of the milling industry. It would, therefore, seem to be the part of wisdom for a majority of Kansas farmers to grow other varieties.

"Because Blackhull is materially less winter hardy than Turkey types of wheat and because even the latter are not fully winter hardy in many seasons, Blackhull must be considered a dangerous variety for the Northern, Western and especially Northwestern Kansas.

"There is reason to believe it will not prove winter hardy even in South Central Kansas, but its stiff straw and tendency to mature slightly earlier than other hard wheats may prove important enough to offset this deficiency.

"Limited tests for one season only with the new strain known as Super-hard Blackhull have failed to show any material difference in its favor. It cannot be recommended until more information is available."

Dean Call reported that the position the Kansas State Agricultural College takes on Blackhull wheat is similar to the position taken on soft wheat.

1. We recognize the superior qualities of Blackhull to meet certain conditions, namely, where a high-yielding, stiff-strawed variety is desired.

2. We recognize, as in the case of soft wheat, the inferior milling and baking quality of Blackhull where wheat with strong gluten is desired.

3. We recognize that there are sections of Kansas where Blackhull is known to be unadapted and low yielding because it winterkills.

4. We believe that two factors will largely determine the distribution of Blackhull in Kansas.

(1) The area where a stiff-strawed variety is more important than a winter hardy one.

(2) The premium paid for Turkey types of wheat. A high premium paid for Turkey wheat will tend to restrict Blackhull to a comparatively small area. The size of the premium paid for Turkey will vary with the scarcity and abundance of high quality wheat. With an abundance of good wheat, the premium will be small. With a scarcity, it will be large.

All of which may leave the matter up in the air slightly. But as we said at the start of this story, Blackhull wheat is still in the pioneering stage. Millers can of course force the variety out of the state if they refuse to buy it—and as a rule they can tell it, despite some of the loose talk one hears about their not being able to do so. But so far the millers have mostly complained about it being an inferior variety and let it go at that. Now the whole matter is very much out in the limelight. Anyone interested in going into the matter more in detail can get a copy of Dean Call's address by writing to him at Manhattan.

So She Hit 'Im

Before they were married he whispered to her:

"Were I drowning in the middle of the Atlantic Ocean—going down for the third time—you would be the last person I'd think of."

It made her feel happy.

After they had been married several years he made the same speech.

It didn't seem to have the same meaning then. Besides, she didn't like the way he said it.

So she hit him with a plate.

Tooting For the Switch

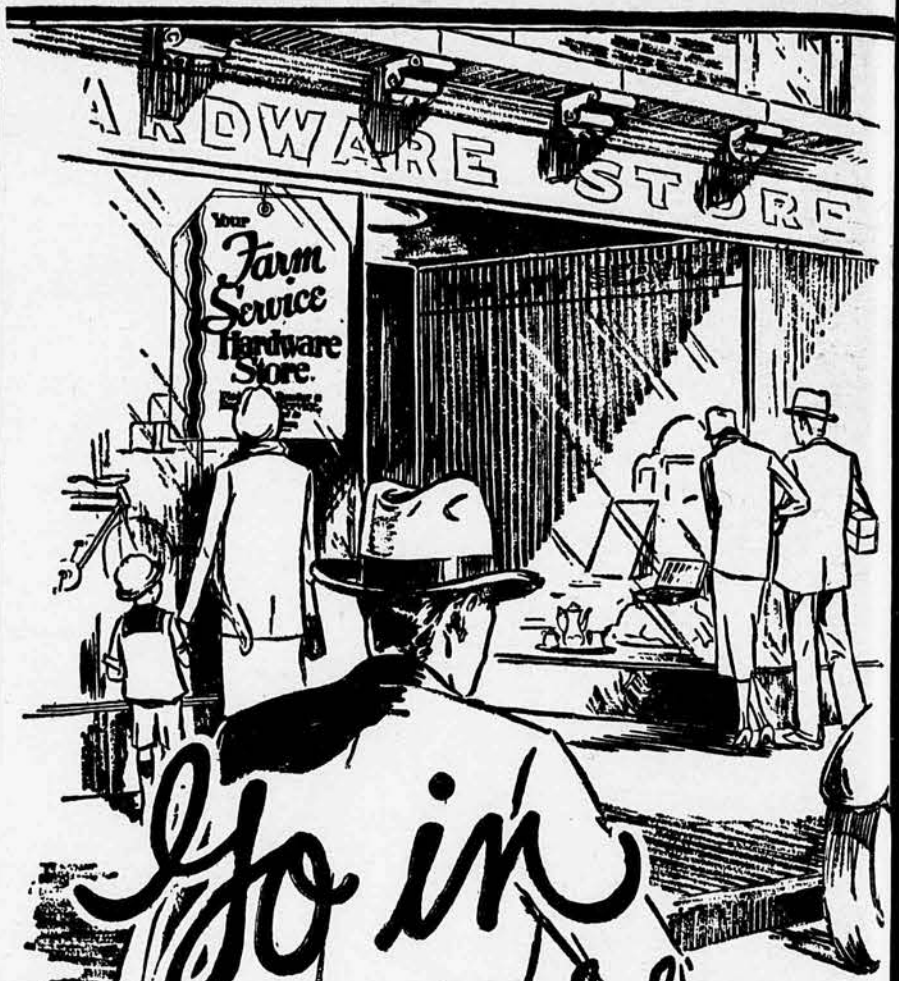
Hiram had walked 4 miles to call on his lady fair. For a time they sat silent on a bench by the side of her log cabin, but soon the moon, as moons do, had its effect and Hiram slid closer to her and patted her hand.

"Mary," he began, "y'know I got a clearin' over thar and a team an' wagon an' some haws an' cows, an' I 'low to build me a house this fall an'—"

Here he was interrupted by Mary's mother who had awakened.

"Mary," she called in a loud voice, "is that young man thar yit?"

'Back came the answer: "No, maw, but he's gittin' thar."



TAKE the mechanical problems of running your farm to your nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store. These hardware men have made a life-long study of machinery, tools, builders' hardware, paints, roofing, lubricants and the thousand and one other things that are so necessary in your farm work. If you want to know how much paint it will take for your barn, how much roofing or fencing to buy, the right kind of heating apparatus for your house, or an estimate on builders' hardware, go in and ask him.

The "tag" in the window is your personal invitation to make that store your meeting place when in town. They like to have you ask questions and the information they can give you may be of tremendous value, saving you time, money and disappointment in something which you might buy without thoroughly understanding all about it.

They are quality stores, selling with the idea that price can only be measured by value and that their whole aim is to give you the most for your money and the privilege of "seeing before you buy."

If you are not acquainted with your local "Farm Service" Hardware Man, tear out this ad and take it in to him and give him your name and address. It will be an acquaintanceship that will be well worthwhile and one that will mean a great deal to every member of your family and a help to you in the keeping up of your farm and home. You will find a store, with the "tag" in the window, near you.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.

