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KANSAS FARMER

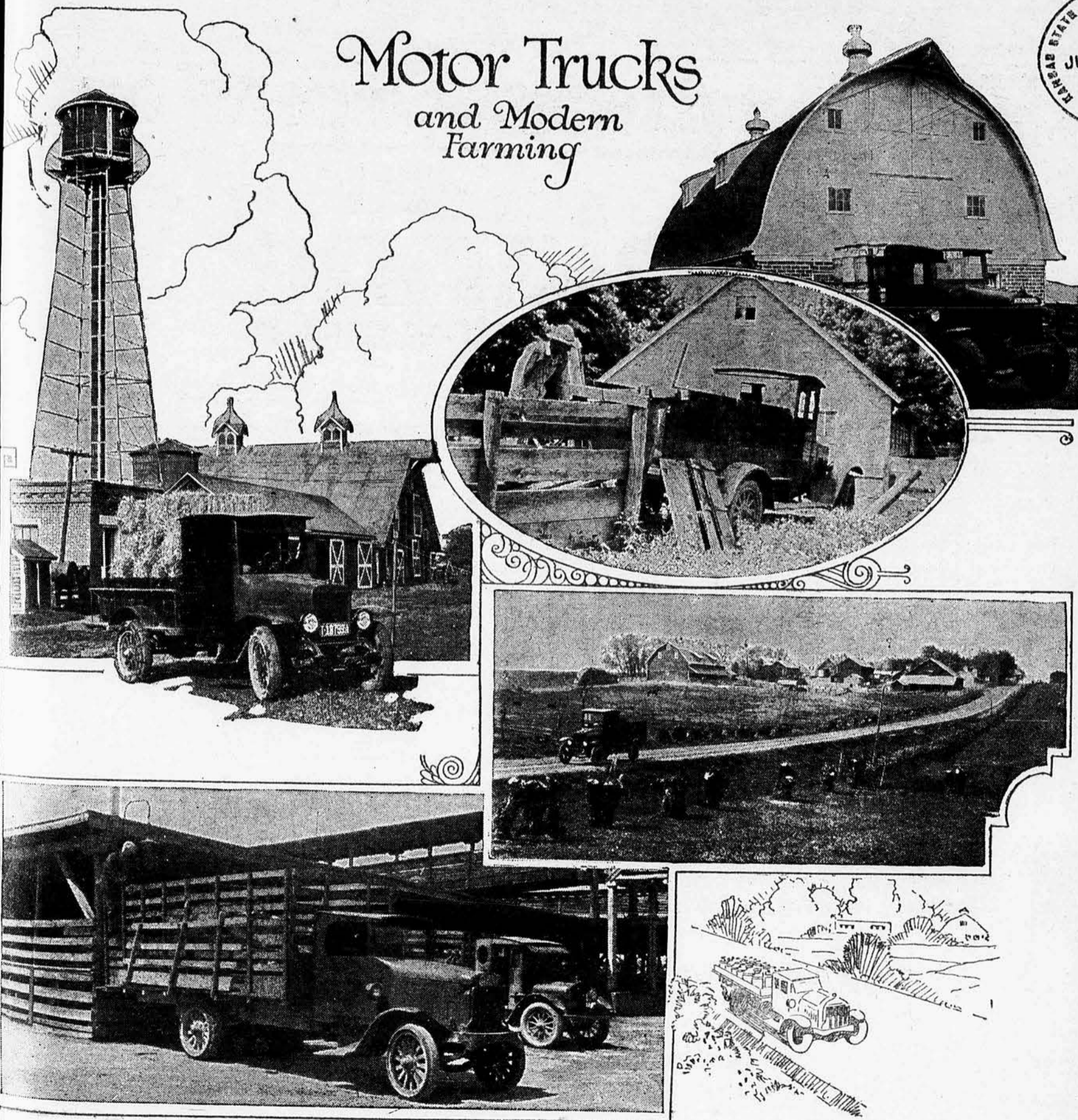
MAIL & BREEZE

Volume 65

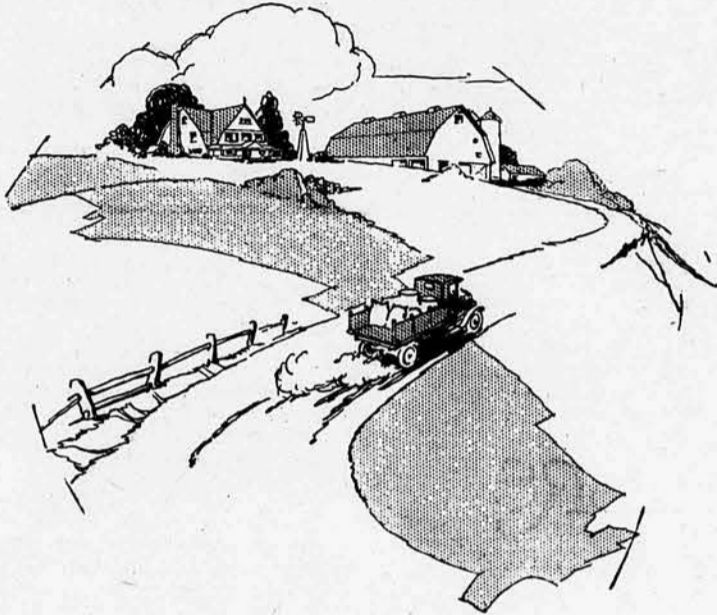
July 16, 1927

Number 29

Motor Trucks and Modern Farming



Fred C. Nichols, Farmer, makes a discovery



"I decided to try your Mobiloil," writes Fred C. Nichols of Delanson, New York, R.D. 2. "Right here I will say I wish I had decided before, and I would not have had to put in new rings and pistons this spring.

"To say that I am pleased with Mobiloil is putting it mild. Such a change in my motor—I haven't had a plug out since I started using it. She runs so much smoother and so much more power.

"I live on a dirt road, long hard pull and then a very steep hill to get up on the farm, and on this hill I had a chance to notice my extra power—the motor starts as easy again. When you say it is worth a special trip to town you are right, it is, and I would rather make the trip than put any other oil in my crankcase.

"I use a Stewart truck also a Ford motor and draw heavy loads, and think Mobiloil the best oil on earth.

"Just why I am writing this letter I don't know—probably it's because I am so pleased with Mobiloil. I will use it on all my farm machinery next summer. Best wishes to you and Mobiloil."

Similar experiences await you!

Actual use of Mobiloil has opened the eyes of countless farmers to real engine economy and efficiency. Mobiloil costs a few cents more per gallon than ordinary oils. But, despite this fact, *it is the most asked-for oil among farmers today.*

"Extra" power is what you want. It is what you get with the correct grade of Mobiloil in your crankcase. Think what that means in the operation of your tractor!

The continued use of Mobiloil will introduce you to a series of savings that far outbalance the slight extra price. Less wear. Fewer repairs and replacements. Greater freedom from carbon and overheating.

Mobiloil frequently lasts twice as long as ordinary oils in a tractor. And many farmers report that Mobiloil cuts oil consumption in cars and trucks from 10% to 50%.

YOUR guide—if your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors. And remember that . . .

609
automotive manufacturers approve it!

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc."), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1927		1926		1925		1924	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	A	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	BB	Arc.	BB	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler Sp. 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
other mods.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 60, 70, 80	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
other mods.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Bros. 4-cyl.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



HOW TO BUY— A nearby Mobiloil dealer will gladly offer you a substantial reduction on quantity orders—barrels and half-barrels. This method of buying Mobiloil recommends itself for two reasons, (1) the cash savings, and (2) the convenience of having a long-time supply on hand. Ask your Mobiloil dealer which grades of Mobiloil to use in your car, truck and tractor. He has the Mobiloil Chart which has been approved by 609 makers of automobiles and automotive equipment.

VACUUM OIL COMPANY MAIN BRANCHES: New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Denver
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KANSAS FARMER

and too little appreciation of the states of America. Never be dimmed, and glory. May

By ARTHUR CAPPER



Volume 65

July 16, 1927

This Farm Must Make the Living First

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

HE LEANED against his improvised smoke-house. Inside 25 hams and bacons were undergoing the home-curing process. Some likely looking layers busied themselves in the farmyard. Several thrifty porkers ambled about their quarters. Six milkers lazily, contentedly chewed their cuds. The windmill spun in a stiff breeze, pumping water for use in a modern home, and filling an open reservoir near by. This miniature lake stood ready to water a thirsty garden when necessary. In it a westerling sun etched shadows of trees far deeper than the pool itself. It was a pleasant picture to one who had stopped there for the first time. G. W. Armantrout also took in the details. It belongs to him. Perhaps he hadn't thought of it in that way before. And maybe he pictured it differently at the time. Years of hard work in learning to meet the moods of a hardy, yet productive, country, and the intimate familiarity with it sometimes tend to close one's eyes to the fineness of the picture and to the worthwhile things that have been accomplished. But the farm is there in Finney county, productive, well-stocked. All evidence that Mr. Armantrout has devised a system that gets results in this Western Kansas county.

And the system he follows is one that gives him more than a single chance to make a living. He has enough farm operations to utilize his time rather efficiently. His idea is to get the living for the family from the farm first of all. In his opinion that should be the first function of any farm. What is left after that is profit and savings and cash for improvements. And there always has been a good surplus, judging from first-hand information. "The garden, poultry and milkers will pay all the table expenses and keep up the car," Mr. Armantrout said. "And we will spend as much on the car as we will for the food we eat. We always have our home-produced meat, eggs and milk and we always have a credit ahead at the store. "Our garden is almost half of our living," he assured. And one can see it is considered of some importance. It produces a good supply of vegetables for summer and winter—potatoes, sweet potatoes, peas, tomatoes, onions and various other

items in this line. It is a fact that things get parched out in Armantrout's country when hot winds blow for a good many days with no sign of rain. But this is one case in which the garden doesn't need to suffer. Mr. Armantrout built the miniature lake or reservoir 30 by 40 feet for the purpose of irrigating this "half of the living." The windmill has the job of keeping this pool filled, and it pumps the water for the pressure system in the house which saves a lot of heavy work lugging buckets of water.

Another thing that was installed for convenience, and now has become a necessity, is the farm electric plant. It supplies lights in the home and farm buildings and lends a hand to run the electric washer. "Cost much?" Mr. Armantrout waved the idea of cost aside as a very minor matter. "Why, the lights cost me about 1½ gallons of coal oil a week and a pint of lubricating oil a month in the winter and less in the summer. Sometimes I don't have to run the plant for two weeks at a stretch in the summer. We run it five or six hours every Monday during the winter."

up in short order, thus making use of something I otherwise would lose. I believe there will be enough waste grain on this place to feed at least 100 birds, so you see the poultry flock wouldn't cost me very much. We always get a good number of eggs—enough for our use and to sell. The layers help keep the credit ahead at the grocery store. And the cows help, too. We milk on an average of six Shorthorns, use all the milk and cream we want and ship the balance to Denver. "Here is my cream money for last week," he said, extracting a \$9.83 check from his pocketbook. "That is about the way the cream money runs. I guess we sell 45 dozen eggs a week."

The best wheat Armantrout ever raised made 41 bushels and a peck to the acre. This was on summer-fallowed land. He is much in favor of this method of resting his farm land, but there is one limiting factor in his section of the state—blowing. However, he does summer fallow. He has found that row crops as well as wheat do better on the ground following a period of rest.

A practice that is fairly well related to summer fallowing so far as resting the ground is concerned, will be found in effect on the Armantrout farm. That is wide-spacing row crops. Corn is used for the most part. It protects the ground from blowing and doesn't sap the soil as much as some other crops Mr. Armantrout has tried. The corn stalks left thru the winter tend to hold the snow on the field. Wide-space maize and kafir, as well as corn, make good headway for Mr. Armantrout. He asserts that land should have a rest from wheat every three years.

It's a big job Mr. Armantrout has marked out for himself thru the years but there is plenty of evidence on his farm that he is capable of handling it. Everything from the modern eight-room home to the far corners of the many acres he handles proves his ability. But all work, you know, makes one grow old too rapidly. That is what Mr. Armantrout thinks. He believes in taking some time away from the regular farm work. "Farmers should take vacations," he said. "One year we drove out thru Colorado and it certainly made us feel younger. Why, it gave us a new outlook on life." It doesn't matter how far vacations may lead from home. It is the change that counts.

Probably Will Buy a Tractor

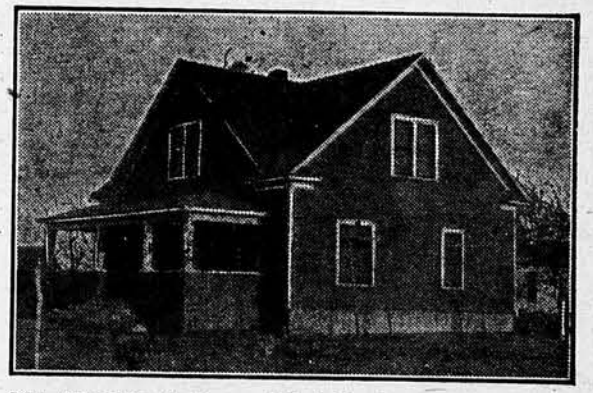
Mr. Armantrout owns 680 acres of land and leases 10 quarters for pasture for his cattle and horses. He gets this for the taxes. About 625 acres are in broken land, farmed to 200 acres wheat, 200 acres barley and the balance in row crops last year. He has 34 head of horses, colts and all, and has been using them for power. But he sees a change in the near future. He expects to buy a tractor now because only one of his boys is at home, and he doesn't want to have the expense of a hired hand. The tractor, he figures, will handle so much work that the two of them can manage the farm. The horses have figured in the "cash income" to some extent right along as Armantrout has sold a few head occasionally.

"We do our own butchering," he said, lifting the lid from his home-made smoke house. Hanging in this box-like structure were 25 hams and bacons, nicely trimmed, going thru the curing process. A bright outlook for some delicious breakfasts on this farm. "We will butcher five or six hogs and two beeves a year for our use. Perhaps my average for raising hogs would be right at 75 head a year. A year ago I sold \$1,500 worth of porkers to buy a new car." The "smoke house" is 3 by 4 by 4 feet with a tunnel running under it from north to south. If the south wind changes around to the opposite or near-opposite direction, Armantrout simply shifts the corn-cob fire to the point where it will do the most good.

Something like 80 head of cattle make efficient use of the roughage produced on the place and graze the rented pasture. Armantrout likes to sell them off the grass as feeders. And he has a great deal of respect for poultry in his system of farming. The flock of Rhode Island Reds and White Leghorns has numbered about 200 birds for the best laying season. "I want more layers," he said. "I can make more money with them thru the winter than I can with cattle. There is bound to be a lot of waste grain around, and the poultry clean this



G. W. Armantrout, Finney County, is Leaning Against His Improvised Smoke House. His Father is at the Left of the Picture; County Agent G. M. Reed is at the Right



The Armantrout Home, Which is Comfortably Modern and Has Electric Lights and Running Water. The First Duty of the Farm is to Provide the Living

Pauls Gets a Well Balanced Income

THE striking thing about the D. E. Pauls farm, McPherson county, is the well-balanced income derived from it. By good authority Mr. Pauls has been pointed out as having one of the best balanced incomes in his county for a farm of 180 acres. He keeps books and knows exactly what he is doing.

"Oh, I'm no one to be held up as an example for others to follow," he smiled one day recently. He was full-swing into the job of stacking his wheat. "There are other farmers who are more capable of giving advice than I am." But Mr. Pauls explained his farming methods and income figures because they may prove of value to some fellow farmer.

For last year 47 per cent of his income was from livestock and 53 per cent was from crops. That is rather fair balance right there. His receipts touched the \$1,510.28 mark for crops and \$1,314.55 for livestock. The livestock end of his farming includes poultry, milk cows and beef cattle. At present he handles hogs for his home butchering only. The records show for the last year that 235 layers averaged \$3.06 gross. There was an income of \$410.78 from eggs sold and \$309.15 from market

birds. Beef sold brought \$235.67 and the milkers averaged \$43.62 apiece. Other interesting figures show that the land under cultivation runs about 83 acres to wheat, 13 acres of kafir, 12 acres cane, 4 acres Sudan, 13 acres oats, 6 acres alfalfa and this year he has planted 10 acres to Sweet clover. He has been using six horses for power, which allows about 23 acres for each horse to handle. Mr. Pauls invested about \$1,000 in new machinery last year, bringing his value of machinery to the acre up to \$6.49.

"The cows and poultry bring in from \$60 to more than \$100 a month," he said. "They pay for clothes, groceries and run the car, and they bought the car in the first place." Pauls milks eight cows—Short-horns because they are dual purpose animals—and sells the cream on the regular market. He will sell about seven calves a year, keeping one or two of the best for milkers. These market calves usually go at about a year old. As the young stock is taken into the herd the old cows that are slowing down on production leave for the market. Following this system Mr. Pauls will be able to maintain a young and vigorous herd. He doesn't want to milk more than eight cows as that would throw his

farm work out of balance as he has it planned.

All the feed grown on the farm is utilized right there and turned back to the soil to help build the fertility. About \$200 worth of feed is bought each year in addition to what is produced. Pauls hauls out about 100 loads of manure each year. Most of the wheat straw goes back to the wheat land as manure. The use of Sweet clover, too, is expected to have a good effect on the farm fertility. This is the second time Pauls has used it. He has found that it makes excellent pasture for his cows. "It increases the milk flow and the cows stay well in flesh on it," he explained. "I intend to go around the farm with it. With this addition this year I will try to follow a rotation of Sweet clover, kafir, oats and wheat. I have some kafir on clover land now and it certainly looks fine. I believe a cow and clover combination is good for most any farm."

The milkers get a ration of 1 part ground kafir, 1 part bran, 1 part ground oats and ½ pound of cottonseed meal a day during the winter only. This is fed somewhat in proportion to the amount of milk each animal gives. They probably would do better with grain all year, Pauls agreed, but for his

(Continued on Page 15)

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I HAVE no doubt that within a few years travel thru the air will be common, but it will be a good while before we can travel as cheaply and safely that way as we can on the land. Lindbergh thinks that within 10 years there will be regular air transportation across the Atlantic, but he makes no predictions about the cost. Another air man thinks that with the big airships that will be built the cost of a trans-Atlantic trip will be in the neighborhood of \$500, which is much more than the cost of a trip in a big liner; but as the trip will be made in a day and a half or less, the element of time will cut, a considerable figure. It may be economy to make the trip in that length of time instead of taking from four to six days on ship board.

It also is true that transportation by airship is just in its infancy. Without doubt most of the present difficulties will be overcome in time, such as the danger of landing anywhere except in a large landing field. The time will no doubt come when an airship can land anywhere as safely as a bird can light now, but in all probability the time will never come when travel thru the air will do away with railroad trains and automobiles.

We have in the United States about 22 million automobiles. At a conservative estimate, counting depreciation, taxes, repairs, tires, gasoline, oil and insurance, these automobiles are costing us 10 billion dollars a year. That is 2½ times the cost of the Federal Government, including something over a billion dollars a year applied to the payment of the principal of the public debt. We are spending 5 billion dollars a year on such luxuries as tobacco, soft drinks, chewing gum, cosmetics and movies, a billion dollars more than is spent each year in running the Government and reducing the public debt. We are spending more for what may be called legitimate living expenses than we ever did before. The Government collects in direct and indirect taxes more than 4 billion dollars a year. The states collect 1½ billions, and the cities and local governments of various kinds collect at least 12 billion more. Where does the money come from? It seems as if we ought to be headed for general bankruptcy, but the astonishing fact is that the masses of the people are saving money faster than they ever did before, notwithstanding these perfectly enormous expenditures. They are putting money into savings banks at the rate of more than ½ billion dollars a year, and have more than 10 billion dollars in that kind of investment. They also have invested in building and loan companies more than 6 billion dollars, while never before have so many people had money invested in bonds and first class stocks as now.

A supposed economist predicts that in 50 or 60 years the average income of wage earners will be fully \$5,000 per annum. Of course this economist does not really know any more about what will occur 50 years from now than anybody else. Professional economists feed us a great deal of hot air and express themselves in such incomprehensible words that the average plain common citizen does not know what they are talking about. I think that is the reason the professional economists express themselves that way. They know that a good many people assume that the man who expresses himself in language that cannot be understood must be wise or he wouldn't talk that way.

The Fourth of July

ON THE Fourth of July the editor was called on to make a 10-minute Fourth of July speech over the radio. This was my first experience of that kind, and if Fourth of July speeches are to be made, I heartily recommend it. There are no unseemly noises to interrupt the speaker, no firecrackers, none of those inventions of Satan, the little bomb and the sputtering wheels. At the same time I talked to a larger crowd than I have ever talked to.

Having received a request to publish this speech and because it is easier to fill space with this than to write something else on this bloomin' hot day, I comply with the request. You are, however, not obliged to read it unless you want to. Here it is:

"This is the 151st anniversary of the Declaration of Independence, which generally is referred to as the beginning of our Republic. As a matter of fact, however, the people of the colonies, even the leaders, at that time, in all probability, had no definite idea as to what kind of government they intended to form. All the historical evidence we have proves, if it proves anything, that they did not intend to establish the kind of government we have now. They were wedded to their colonial governments; the colonies were jealous of each other and feared a strong central government. At best they expected to form a loose confederation, each colony rather expecting if the confederation

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

did not suit those in control of that particular colony to get out of it and run their own affairs. "If it had been proposed at that time to form such a republic as we have now, with the colonies or subordinate to the central power and constantly growing of less and less relative importance, that proposition I have no doubt would have been rejected by an overwhelming majority. We have been taught to think of the Revolutionary Fathers as a compact, intelligent, self-sacrificing body of patriots actuated by lofty purposes and working harmoniously for a common end. The more we examine the history of those times the more we are apt to be disillusioned.

"At the time of the Declaration of Independence there were approximately 3 million people in the colonies, and instead of being in a state of general



Looks Like a Bad Egg

poverty, they were, considering the times, prosperous. It must be remembered that most of the colonies had been doing business for more than 150 years before the Declaration of Independence was written. If they had been efficiently and enthusiastically united they could have put into the field and equipped as well as armies could be equipped at that time 500,000 men, amply sufficient to defeat any army that the British government could at that time send against them. They would not have needed to ask France for aid nor would the war have dragged along for eight years nor a quarter of that time.

"The fact is that they were not united. Patriotism was far from universal. Probably no war has ever been conducted with less efficiency and, considering the comparatively limited opportunity for speculation and dishonesty, there probably never has been a war more tainted with graft, selfishness and petty intrigue.

"Fortunately the war on the part of the British government was not conducted with much greater efficiency than was shown by the colonies; if it had been the Revolution would have failed. There was a time when the army of Washington was reduced to less than 3,000 men, badly armed, half clothed and half starved, while a Continental Congress was wasting its time in futile bickering and useless debate, heedless of the despairing appeals of Washington.

A Worthless Currency

AT THAT time there were enough well armed, well fed and well clothed British soldiers in this country, if they had been led by an efficient commander, to have captured the ragged, half starved army of Washington. Thru the utter incompetency of the Continental Congress the currency with which the soldiers were paid became so worthless that even today 'Not worth a Continental' expresses the limit of smallness of value.

"And when at last, thru a combination of good luck and fortunate circumstances, the colonies did

secure their independence, they continued for six years to operate a confederation so inefficient that the state of peace was little better than had been the state of war. Altho there were many brilliant and patriotic members in the confederated congress in those post war years, as a body it had neither credit, character nor any unified plan of action. Industry was paralyzed and poverty among the masses of the people was almost universal, while the monarchies of Europe regarded with satisfaction this supposed failure of popular government.

"The real beginning of our Government as a Republic dates from the adoption of the Constitution 138 years ago and not from the Declaration of Independence. There are several chapters in the history of our Republic even since the adoption of the Constitution which we have no reason to point to with pride, but I cannot dwell on them in 10 minutes. I can only say that it is perhaps more fitting on this Fourth of July that we bow our heads in humility than that we stick out our chests with pride when we talk about our history.

"But at that we certainly have a great many things to be thankful for. Our national wealth is greater than the combined estimated wealth of any three other nations in the world. The annual income of our people is greater than the total estimated wealth of any other nation with the exception possibly of Great Britain with all of its far flung colonies and semi-independent nations which still acknowledge allegiance to the Empire.

"We own four-fifths of all the automobiles in the world—and likewise 80 per cent of all the people killed by automobiles in the world are killed here in the United States. It would be possible to load all the men, women and children in the United States into automobiles at one time; the average would be something less than six to the car. Estimating the average distance traveled a day by the automobiles of this country at 14 miles, the combined mileage of all the automobiles a year is 100 billion miles. Estimating the average cost at \$500 a year we spend on automobiles every year the enormous sum of 10 billion dollars. We have six times as many miles of railroad as any other country in the world and carry more passengers and freight than all the other railroads of the world combined. We eat more things we don't need, gad about more when we had better be at home, complain more without reason, dress more expensively and we think in better taste than any other people in the world. In addition to what we spend in joy riding we spend 5 billion dollars every year on soft drinks, tobacco, chewing gum and lip sticks, to say nothing of the amount wasted on hooch.

"We have the most laws and are the most lawless people in the world, if statistics are to be believed. We kill more people in times of peace than any other people in the world in proportion to our population, and at that probably not half as many people are killed as ought to be, the trouble being that the ones who ought to be killed are generally alive while many of those who ought to live are killed.

"We are turning out more college graduates than any other country in the world, and 50 per cent of the graduates would have been better off and of more account if they had never seen a college. We disseminate more unimportant information and talk more without thinking than any other people in the world.

"We kid ourselves into the belief that we are a self-governing people, while as a matter of fact 90 per cent of us do our thinking, such as it is, by proxy, and less than 5 per cent of the population run the country. Half of the voters of the country do not vote, and of the 50 per cent who do nine-tenths do not have any clear idea of what or whom they are voting for. We think we are a practical people, but as a matter of fact we are temperamental. We get excited about things that are of little moment and pay little attention to matters of real importance.

"We pretend to scoff at royalty and titles of nobility, but at the same time support several hundred secret orders which bind their members with blood curdling oaths to keep secrets which are 99 per cent bunc, bestow upon their officers grandiloquent titles of royalty and stage public parades with the marchers decorated with spangles, gold feathers, ribbons, medals, plumes, swords and other implements of sanguinary nature until the supposed plain American citizen makes a Rajah look by comparison like a wayside beggar.

"But all this is merely the froth of our American civilization, a hangover from the childhood of our race. Below the froth and foam are the deeps that bear up the argosies of commerce of a mighty and greatly blessed people. We as a nation are far from perfect; there are many things of which we have reason to be ashamed, but at that we have great reason to be thankful that on this Fourth of July we can call ourselves American citizens.

"Very few people are wanting to get away from the United States, but a large part of the citizens of every other country are anxiously waiting for a chance to come here and enjoy the privileges that we enjoy and too little appreciate. So here's to the United States of America. May the stars in its banner never be dimmed. May it continue to grow in power and glory. May it advance toward the ideal government under which equal justice and equal protection under its laws shall be meted out to every citizen regardless of wealth, station or color or nationality."

B Bought Some Books

A and B are husband and wife. A works on a farm by the month and it takes all his wages to support his family. B bought some books from an agent, signing a contract to pay so much monthly on the books until they were paid for. B's intentions were honest, but someone stole her chickens, from the proceeds of which she expected to pay for the books. The agent for the books told her in case of sickness she was sure the company would settle the matter without any trouble. A knew nothing about the deal. B's condition is such now that she must be under a doctor's care constantly, and money is required for medicine. The book company was told this and refuses to take the books back and keep the payments already made but demands its payments. What is to do? Can it attach A's wages for the payments? A and B live in Kansas. The book company is in another state.

Presumably the book company would have a right to sue on this contract and get a judgment against B, and possibly the court might hold that B was responsible for the wife's debt, altho under the circumstances the court might hold that the judgment only ran against B. If the court should hold that A was liable in this as in ordinary cases of indebtedness contracted by his wife, after judgment was obtained the company would have the right to garnishee not to exceed 10 per cent of his wages in any one month, in addition to the cost of the garnishment, not exceeding \$4.

'Tis an Involved Case

Several years ago A sold 40 acres in Idaho to B for \$2,000 on contract. B sold this land to C and gave C a warranty deed. C paid all but \$2,000. He then traded it to D for property in Topeka. C suggested that neither need bring the abstracts up to date. C gave D a warranty deed subject to the \$2,000 mortgage. D had his deed recorded. The recorder sent it back recorded "clear encumbrance." The \$2,000 encumbrance had not been paid of record. In June, 1927, A brought suit to quiet title. D mortgaged 40 acres to E for \$10,000. Three years' taxes are due on the farm. A says they are going to sell the farm this fall. Can A foreclose on D and annul E's mortgage? Or will E lose his mortgage? Can E foreclose on D and pay A \$2,000 with interest and taxes? D recorded his mortgage. Can A sell the place and give clear title? H. W. H.

As I understand the facts in this case A sold this land to B for \$6,000. The inquirer does not say whether B made any payment on the purchase price. However, he sold this to C, giving a warranty deed. The inquirer does not say whether this warranty deed noted the fact that there was an encumbrance of any kind on the land. C paid all but \$2,000. Whether this means he paid all of the \$2,000 which B contracted to pay or all but \$2,000 of the purchase price to B is not stated. C then traded it to D for property in Topeka subject to a \$2,000 mortgage. This mortgage it would seem was of record. In June, 1927, A brought suit to quiet the title. I assume from this that A must

have held this \$2,000 mortgage and had failed to record it. B then mortgaged the land to E for \$10,000. You say A says they are going to sell the farm. It is not altogether clear who A means by "they." However, if A had a mortgage which he failed to make of record and D sold this land or mortgaged it under the impression and so far as the record showed with a clear title to the land, E's mortgage would supplant the original \$2,000 mortgage which was not made of record.

The question is not entirely clear. I do not know whether this \$6,000 spoken of in the original sale was in the nature of a mortgage. I can only assume by what is stated subsequently that there must have been a mortgage for part of this purchase price and if so and that mortgage was not made of record, I would say that E's lien on the land under this \$10,000 mortgage is superior to the lien of A.

An Action for Trespass?

A cyclone swept over A's premises. B came in without A's permission and took pictures of the wreckage and is selling postcards with these pictures. Has B any right to do this? A. B. C.

B, of course, had no right to come upon A's premises without A's consent. If he took the pictures



without actually coming upon the premises he had an entire right to do that. A might perhaps have an action against him for trespass if he could show that he was damaged by such trespass.

Only in an Emergency

Is a marriage license legal that is issued on Sunday in Kansas? X. Y. Z.

Our statute does not prohibit specifically the issuing of marriage licenses on Sunday. In the case of habeas corpus the statute provides that a writ of habeas corpus issued on Sunday in case of emer-

gency is a legal writ. The general inference is that unless there is some emergency reason for the issuing of official documents that they should not be issued on Sunday. My opinion is there might be emergency reasons for issuing marriage licenses on Sunday and that if so issued the marriage license would be legal, but that under ordinary circumstances where no emergency is shown the license should not be issued on Sunday.

Couldn't Maintain Their Action

A and B lived on C's farm 25 years without any written contract. A gives C one-third of the grain. He has bought all the wire that has been put on the place, cut the logs and hauled them to the mill and put up a barn. He has done all the work himself and all it has cost C was the value of the shingles and siding for the sides and one end of the barn. A and B have set-out fruit trees and grapes and taken care of the place the same as if it were their own. C always has intimated that A and B were to have the place. Now that C has stirred up a fuss A and B are going to leave. Can A and B sue C for a deed to the place? C has always paid the taxes. X. Y. Z.

From your statement this promise on the part of C has been rather too vague on which to base an action requiring him to deed the place. Apparently there has been no definite understanding as to when he should deed it or what the price should be. I am of the opinion that A and B without a more definite contract than you mention in your letter could not maintain their action.

Half to the Children

A and B are husband and wife. B dies and leaves seven children. Later A marries C and has a child. What would C and baby's share be in case of his death? F. Y. P.

This question comes from Colorado, where the laws of descent are very similar to those of Kansas. If A should die without will, C, his surviving wife, would inherit half of his property, personal and real. And his children, both by the first and second marriage, would inherit equally the other half.

Another "Bad Check" Artist

If a man gave three or four checks to a firm that he had been doing business with and failed to have the money to meet the checks what can that firm do? He gave the checks for back invoices on the same bank he has always dealt with. He is not in the state at present where this happened. If this man leaves a wife and two babies and the wife moves to another state can she compel him to help support her babies? They are not divorced and neither are they in the same state. If she can make him help how should she do so? W. W.

If this man gave checks knowing that he had no funds in the bank to meet the checks he could be prosecuted criminally. If he gave the checks supposing that he had money there altho as a matter of fact he did not have, he could not be prosecuted criminally because it is the intent to defraud that is really the essence of the crime.

If the husband abandons his wife and children the wife could of course move to another state with her children and could then bring an action against this man on the ground of abandonment and lack of support, either for a divorce or she might start a criminal action against him, in which case she would of course have to have a requisition issued to bring him back to the state where she resided.

A Packer's Opinion

country. Because of this difference farmers are unable to take advantage of tariffs to the same degree as do manufacturing enterprises, such as the steel industry, for example.

You illustrate the farmer's benefit from the tariff by citing sugar. I agree that the conspicuous examples of direct tariff benefit to agriculture are shown in sugar, wool, flax and citrus fruits. But the sugar beet occupies only one-fourth, or one-fifth, of our total acreage under cultivation; flax less than 1 per cent. Therefore I question whether your statement that farmers are benefited by the tariff to the same degree that other industries are benefited can be supported by facts.

Even in the application of the sugar tariff, the industrial rather than the agricultural branches of beet sugar production receive the larger part of the tariff benefit.

The kindly tone of your letter prompts me to ask you for some information on a matter which has long interested me. During the last seven years the annual exports of meat from the United States have ranged from 428 million pounds to a trifle more than 1 billion pounds. Our annual exports of lard have ranged from 612 million pounds to slightly more than 1 billion pounds. Now, if as you suggest, our domestic meat prices are above world levels because of the tariff, is this export meat and lard sold abroad at different price levels from those prevailing in the United States?

This raises the question, are the packers able to sell to their foreign trade at world prices, and at the same time do they sell the domestic market at a higher level? Or, is the domestic market substantially the same as the foreign market?

I shall be very glad indeed to have your explanation of this situation. My impression has been there is no regular substantial difference. Obviously, however, this is a subject on which I can have no personal knowledge.

You assume that low prices limit agricultural production and that there is no other remedy for the

present situation. On the contrary, is it not true that low prices instead of limiting the total of production, simply force shifts in the acreage devoted to certain cash crops?

Driven as they are by stern necessity to produce a maximum output, do not farmers when they reduce the acreage devoted to one crop simply transfer to another crop the area of distress due to the excess supply—that is, go from one crop to another?

During 1923 and 1924, when meat animals and grain were selling at disastrously low prices, due to what you call "the production of things which are not needed," cotton was selling at prices unprecedentedly high. As a result the farmers in the 10 cotton states went out of the production of meat animals and corn, to the extent of about 18 million acres, and increased the acreage devoted to cotton about 17 million acres. They couldn't let their land lie idle.

Afterward, when cotton prices became exceedingly low the cotton farmers were encouraged to get back into livestock.

Our corn has been low in price and many agencies, some of them no doubt connected with the meat industry, have urged the breeding of more hogs to consume it. Yet within the last year hog prices have gone off 5 or 6 cents a pound.

I believe we are still pursuing a national policy calculated to encourage, if not actually subsidizing the productive competition of farmers against farmers. I believe that our position with relation to the foreign market for export surplus has radically changed since the war, and that the very inelasticity of agriculture makes its readjustment to fit the changed conditions a matter of national concern.

Very respectfully,

Arthur Capper

Forbes' Magazine, read by big business men and financiers, recently invited Senator Capper to lay the situation of the farming industry before its readers. As farmers seldom get a hearing in such publications he was glad to comply. He sent the magazine a frank statement supported by facts in which business men were urged to consider the condition of agriculture as not only the greatest domestic problem before the country, but the greatest problem affecting business. Publication of the article brought Mr. Capper a letter from the president of one of the big packing companies in which the packer argued the farmer's troubles were largely due to "production of things which are not needed." He also declared the farmer was benefited by the tariff to the same degree as the manufacturer. Following Senator Capper's reply:

DEAR SIR—I am glad you wrote me frankly in explaining your exceptions to my article in Forbes' Magazine.

I have not intentionally exaggerated "the state of agriculture," nor attempted to minimize the help that has been extended to farmers. Yet so much has been done compared with what remains to do, that I am sure you will agree it is the duty of each of us whose business and personal interests are so closely related to agriculture to support constructive steps for the betterment of its condition.

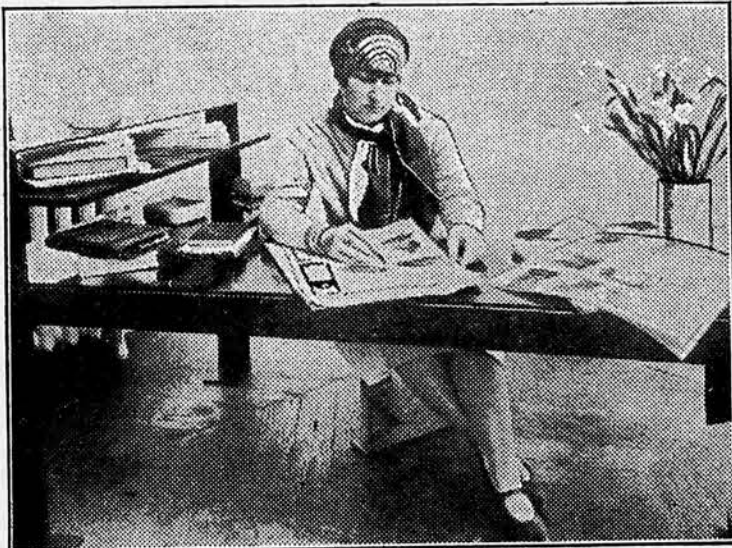
It is important, I think, to have the consumer in the city realize that distribution costs, including charges for all steps and services between him and the farmer, absorb approximately two-thirds of the consumer's dollar to the one-third he pays the farmer. Only rarely does the first, or farmer's, share make the consumer's cost high. In justice to the farmers, the city population ought to understand this.

I think you will agree that the average rate of duty on agricultural products is lower than the average rate of duty on industrial products. And farmers have no practical control over volume of output. They cannot adjust supply to demand to make tariffs effective, treating outside markets, for example, as independent of the markets of this

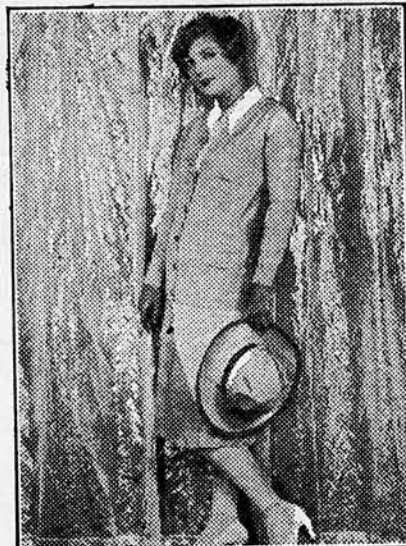
World Events in Pictures



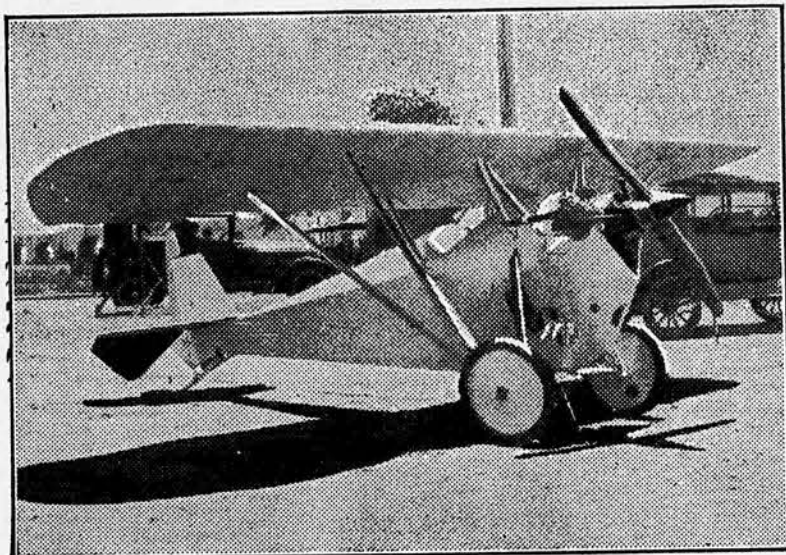
Bonnie MacLeary, Noted New York Sculptor, Completing the War Memorial to be Erected in San Juan, Porto Rico. The Figure is 14 Feet High and Weighs a Ton



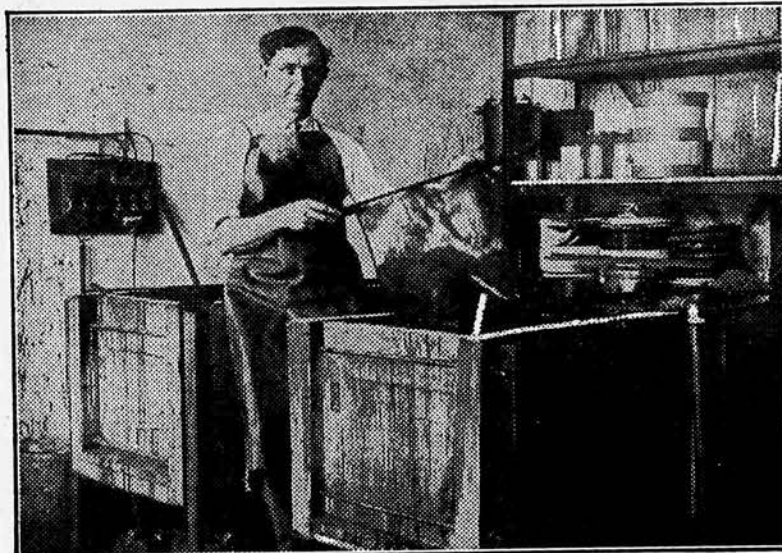
M. Therese Bonney, Paris, Who Enjoys the Envidable Distinction of Being One of the Few American Women to be Graduated from Sorbonne University, Now Has the Reputation of Being the First Woman to Edit a Transatlantic Newspaper. It Was Published on the Maiden Trip of the French Line's New Ship, "Ile de France"



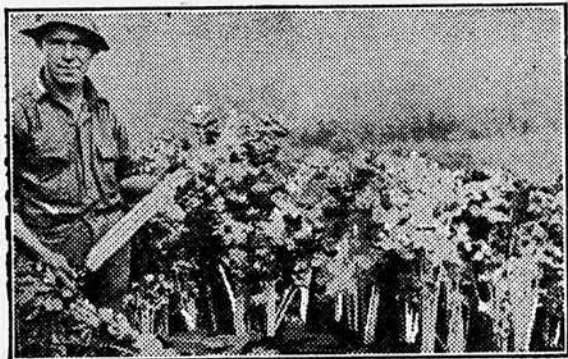
Dorothy Mackaill Wearing a Sea-Green, Closely-Knit Sweater with a Two-Toned Plaited Skirt. A Large Bangkok Hat Completes the Costume



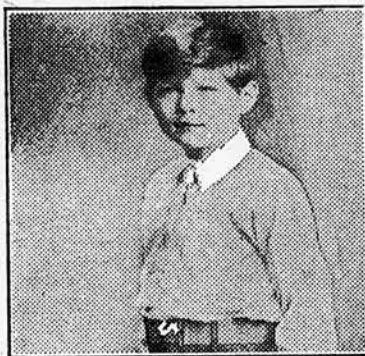
What is Said to be the Smallest Airplane in the World That Flies Perfectly Was Built by W. F. Hopkins and T. Meade, Enlisted Men in the U. S. Navy, San Diego, Calif. It Has a Wing Spread of 20 Feet and Weighs Only 600 Pounds with the Pilot



R. C. Bowker, Chief of the Leather Section, U. S. Bureau of Standards, Making a Laboratory Test on the Wear Resisting Ability of Sole Leather. The Tests Are Designed to Provide Ways of Prolonging the Life of Shoe Soles



Alaska Generally is Visualized as a Cold, Barren, Mountainous Land of Snow and Ice. But Did You Know They Grow Celery and Other Luscious Vegetables There? Here is the Evidence—Celery Grown Near Fairbanks



The Latest Photographic Study of Prince Mihail of Rumania, Son of the Former Crown Prince Carol, Who May Some Day be King



Major General Leonard Wood Was the First Overnight Guest of President Coolidge at the Temporary White House. The General Called to Make a Report of Conditions in the Far East. The President and General Wood Are Wearing 10-Gallon Hats



Photo Shows a Device Designed by the Highway Department of Multnomah County, Oregon, to Cut Weeds and Underbrush from the Sides of the Highway. It is Attached to a Tractor. The Speed is About Equal to That of a Rapidly-Walking Horse



Even Girls of the Younger Generation Now Are Taking to the Air. This is Dicky Heath, Who Has Flown 300 Hours. She is the Daughter of E. B. Heath, One of the Pioneer Fliers and Airplane Manufacturers. This Sport Plane Has a Wing Spread of Only 21 Feet

Will Wheat Prices Go Higher?

By Gilbert Gusler

SCANNING the wheat market horizon at the start of the 1926-1927 crop year leads to these tentative conclusions: 1. Domestic and world wheat crops promise to be somewhat smaller than last year. 2. Carryovers from previous crops at the start of the year will be slightly larger than a year ago. 3. Europe will not need to import so much wheat as in the last 12 months, but the decline in demand will not be so marked as the reduction in the crops of exporting countries. 4. The world price level should average as high or higher than in the crop year just closed.

In reality, the wheat growing period is still too young in many of the important areas to make it possible to tell whether the price ultimately will go to \$1.25 on the principal central markets or to twice that figure. The foregoing statements must be considered subject to considerable revision up or down, therefore, depending on the amount of damage from weather, insect pests, rust, blight and the like during the rest of the season. Everyone is entitled to make his own guess as to whether that damage will be greater or less than usual.

For several reasons, it probably is harder to predict the trend of prices for wheat than for any other important farm product. The world crop is produced in several widely separated areas, so it is difficult to size up the prospects for world production. For the same reason, the chance that some accidental factor, such as weather damage, will occur suddenly is increased greatly. Since a large part of the world crop is fall sown, and since prominent producing countries are located in both the northern and southern hemisphere, the seeding, growing and harvest covers virtually the entire year. As a result, the market is practically never free from the influence of crop conditions. It seldom becomes possible to have a settled opinion as to what the world supply and demand really are and what the world price level should be.

Owing to the habit of carrying over only a moderate amount of wheat, a variation of 8 to 10 per cent, or 300 to 400 million bushels, in the world crop means the difference between scarcity and abundance, or between extremely high and extremely low prices. A month of very favorable or very unfavorable weather may cause a difference of as much as 100 million bushels in the yield of the United States or Canada, hence the importance of this last observation.

A Crop of 800 Million Bushels?

All four of the leading exporting countries, the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia, have prospects for smaller crops than last year. In the United States, there is a chance that the ample moisture conditions in the Northwest will enable the spring wheat crop to make up part of the reduction in winter wheat. There is likewise a chance that rust or some other crop destroyer will turn the scales the other way. But, as matters now stand, this country is likely to harvest about 800 million bushels, against 832 million bushels last year and a five-year average yield of 808 million bushels.

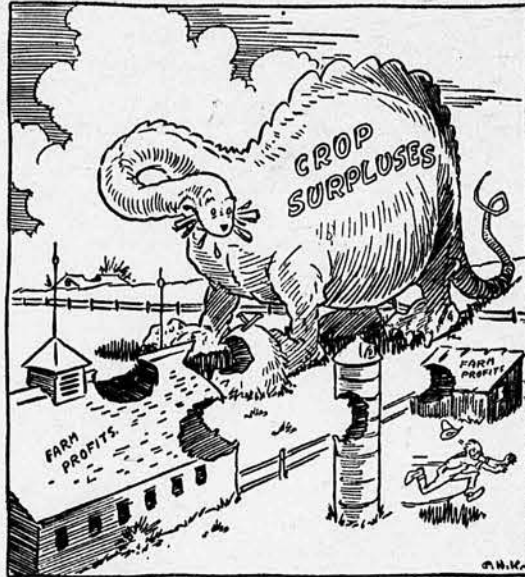
In Canada, the uncertainty is greater. The area planted was reduced probably 2 million acres, or 10 to 12 per cent. A substantial fraction was seeded late, increasing the susceptibility to damage from rust, late summer drouth, early frost or a wet harvest. But, the soil was well soaked by the spring rains, and with favorable weather henceforth, a good-sized crop could be produced. Considering the lateness of much of the acreage as an offset to the reserve supply of moisture, the present outlook does not indicate a yield better than the average. In short, the Canadian prospect at this writing is for not more than 350 million bushels, against 410 million harvested last year.

Passing to Argentina and Australia, the unknown quantity becomes still greater. The crops in these countries are only entering the winter, and the nature of the weather during their growing and maturing season from October to December will tell the final story. But wheat cannot be harvested unless it is planted, and Broomhall has reported that the area seeded in both countries was reduced as a result of drouth. Moreover, the crop has entered the winter in poor condition. Under such circumstances, it must be admitted that these two growers promise, or threaten, to have less wheat than last year, when the Argentine crop was 10 per cent above the average of the preceding five years and the Australian crop was 28 per cent above average. It would be idle to try to set down in specific figures what the amount of the reduction will be.

Europe, the great import market on which the offerings of surplus countries converge, probably will produce more wheat than last year. Broomhall's preliminary estimate that the total yield will be 80 to 120 million bushels more than in 1926 probably carries a tincture of optimism. A mid-June report to the United States Department of Commerce from its trade

representative at London was to the effect that the European yield would not be enough larger than last year to offset the reduction in the North American crop.

There will be but little change in the crop of the United Kingdom, the principal importer. Early reports indicated a small crop in Italy, the next largest importer, but more recent advices point to about the same yield as last year. There are some auspicious features in these late reports, however. France will have close to an average yield, or 10 to 15 per cent more than the small crop of 1926. Germany, Austria, Rumania and Jugo-Slavia report conditions better than a year ago and better than average, while in Hungary and Czechoslovakia,



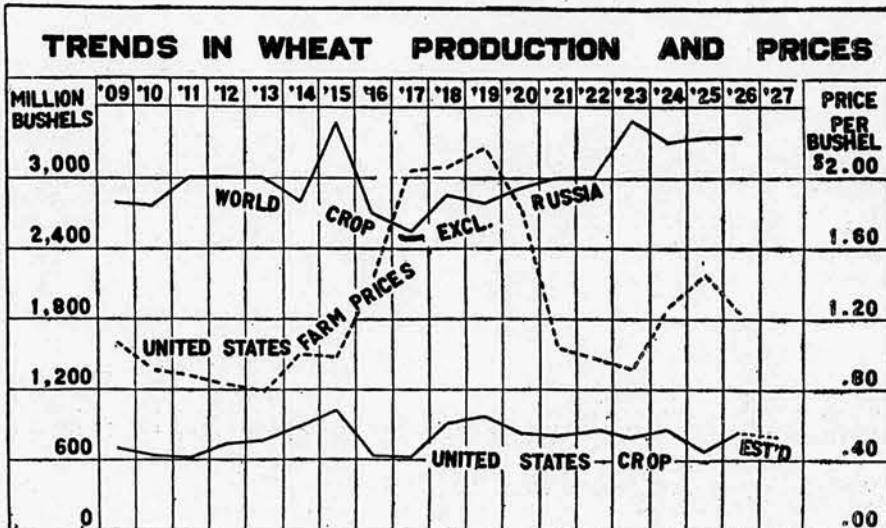
He Always Leaves His Mark

they are better than average, but not so good as a year ago. In 1926, the official estimates show the yields in Europe, excluding Russia, to be 2 per cent under average. This year, the acreage in 14 European countries which have made returns is 0.2 per cent greater than last year.

European imports of wheat are influenced by the size of the native rye and potato crops. Poland will have possibly a fourth more rye than last year. Other large producers report the rye outlook as average or better. There are some complaints of the progress of the potato crop because of prolonged cold, wet weather.

There are several other wheat producing areas to be mentioned. Russia is most important, but information upon her production has been unreliable, and her exports are partially forced as a matter of state policy, so it is hard to tell how large a part she will play in world trade. Her winter wheat and rye crops are reported to be average, while spring wheat is below average. The lower Volga region is experiencing drouth. North Africa, an exporter of durum types, has an uneven crop with a total yield probably below last year. India has harvested the third small crop in succession, with a yield but little more than her average consumption. If prices are attractive, she may export 10 to 12 million bushels, compared with about 8 million bushels shipped from the last crop.

The world carryover of millable wheat on July 1 may be 30 to 40 million bushels greater than a year previous, but will not be above normal size. In the United States, the crop end reserve may be 20 to 25 million bushels greater than a year ago. Argentina and Australia also will have more, while Canada probably will have less. Stocks on ocean passage will be practically the same as a year ago.



Fluctuations in the Size of the Total Domestic or World Wheat Crop Are Small When Compared With the Size of the Price Fluctuations Which Result From Them. The Small Crop in the United States in 1925 Caused an Advance in Prices Despite a Large World Crop

European reserves are likely to be even more depleted than a year ago.

Summing up, the increased carryover and the larger European crop may be set against the prospective reductions in the crops of the United States, Canada, Argentina and Australia. How much the world's supply situation will be changed from last year depends largely on the outcome in the last three countries named.

Import demand will be reduced to some extent as a result of the larger European crop, but past experience indicates that it will not fall off to the full extent of the gain in native production, owing to the increased consumption which accompanies the larger crops. In short, the requirements of importing countries are not likely to diminish as much as crops of exporting countries threaten to do.

New wheat is coming to market in the Southwest. Thus far, it has not met such an active milling and export demand as last year, when both domestic and foreign stocks of wheat were extremely low. Flour buyers as well as foreign countries are disposed to wait in the hope of lower prices later on. No big decline is probable, however, and the world situation is so delicately balanced that any new factor such as a rust scare in the spring wheat belt of the United States or Canada would cause an advance. This is one of the critical points in the present wheat situation. The other is in Argentina and Australia. News from those countries may be rather featureless while their crops are passing thru the Southern winter, but when their growing season opens up next September or October, the wheat world will watch anxiously to determine whether their crops can overcome the poor start they have received thus far. If not, the stage setting suggests a higher wheat market.

T. B. Work is Popular Now

WHILE more than 1 million dairy cattle, out of 30 million head tested for tuberculosis, have been destroyed, the industry is in better condition today than it was 10 years ago when the campaign against the disease was inaugurated. Such was the opinion expressed by Dr. John R. Mohler, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, United States Department of Agriculture, at the recent Eastern States Tuberculosis Conference.

Fear expressed by many people in the beginning that the campaign would turn the public taste against milk consumption has proved to be unfounded, according to Doctor Mohler. On the other hand, he said, the annual consumption of milk in the United States has increased more than 49 quarts per capita since 1918. During 1926 the public consumed 56 billion pounds of milk and cream, an increase of 2 billion pounds over the quantity consumed in 1925.

Skepticism as to the outcome of the campaign has given way to a feeling of assured success. Today the subject of tuberculosis eradication is popular and there are few individuals connected with the dairy industry who have not expressed, publicly or privately, their belief in the success of the campaign.

Altho we have reached the point where we can look forward to the time when this disease will no longer be the cause of serious losses, Doctor Mohler said that it is necessary to maintain constant surveillance over the disease to keep it under control. Somewhat the same idea was expressed by Dr. J. A. Kiernan, in charge of Federal-eradication work, when he said that "notwithstanding the fact that more than 50 per cent of the tuberculous cattle have been eliminated, the work of finishing the task will require greater persistency, skill and organization than ever before."

"Our conception of the necessities for the future has in view," said Doctor Kiernan, "the complete control of the situation; that is, there should be some organization, state, county or municipality, engaged continuously in checking up on herds to see that they are free from the disease. It should not be necessary to maintain a large force of veterinarians, at great expense to the taxpayers, to travel from county to county, as has been done during the last 10 years, but in every county there should be a sufficient number of practicing accredited veterinarians, and the territory should be divided so that each veterinarian would be able to tuberculin test all herds in his district each year."

Doctor Kiernan urged the continuance of the accredited-herd plan. At a very slight cost each year to the livestock owner the annual test may be made, he said, and if the herd is shown to be free, the certificate of accreditation may be extended for another 12 months. The total number of accredited herds June 1, 1927, was 126,557, and the once-tested-free herds, 1,498,820.

President Coolidge's message to Congress was cited, among other things, as the outstanding incident of the year showing the importance of the campaign. "The furnishing of pure milk," said the President in transmitting the Budget, "is of vital importance to the health of the people. Because of its interstate character, it is entirely proper that the Federal Government share with the states the cost of protecting this great food supply. The amount included in the estimates should permit adequate

(Continued on Page 23)

Answers to Legal Questions

By T. A. McNeal

My husband signed a written agreement to farm fifty-fifty. The contract was signed on Sunday. Is it good? This contract provided that I was to raise chickens fifty-fifty. Does the law compel me to stay with it? I never signed it. Does the second party have to provide half of the eggs and feed for the young chickens? If he does not supply these can I hold his share until he settles for it? Who do the chickens belong to, the husband or wife? M. A.

AN AGREEMENT signed on Sunday is valid. The wife could not be compelled to live up to an agreement signed by her husband unless she is willing to do so. I would suppose that your fifty-fifty agreement provided that each party to the agreement should provide one-half of whatever was necessary in the way of stock and feed for the same. If so and the other party to this agreement failed to fulfill his part of said agreement you would not be bound to continue the contract. The wife in Kansas has an entire right to do business in her name independently of her husband. If you supply half of the chickens in this case they are yours.

About Hog-Tight Fences

What is the Kansas law in regard to hog tight fences? N. L. H.

Speaking generally hogs are not permitted to run at large. But the legal voters of any organized township have the right at any township or general election to vote to be exempt from the operation of the preceding section, that is the one prohibiting hogs from running at large. Only in such cases as that is any one compelled to fence against hogs. That is he is only compelled to put up a hog-tight fence in case the township has voted to permit hogs to run at large.

Where a township has so voted, a hog-tight wire fence consists of six wires strung upon posts set not more than 2 rods apart or upon posts set not more than 48 feet apart with stays placed between the posts not more than 12 feet apart. The three extra wires are placed below the bottom wire of the regular legal wire fence. The bottom wire of the regular fence must be not less than 18 and not more than 24 inches from the ground and to make a hog tight fence three other wires are fastened on the posts below this wire.

Plurality Vote Counts

At our school meeting A was elected clerk of the board by a plurality. B protested declaring that a majority of all the votes cast was necessary to elect him. B also declared that so long as A held one public office—justice of the peace—he could not legally hold the office of clerk. Was B right? Can the daughter of the treasurer of the board legally be employed to teach the school? If the parents protest is it lawful for a teacher to whip a boy? If not, what lawful action would you suggest for the teacher when the parents declare they cannot control him at home? E. W.

The law does not require that there shall be a majority of all the votes cast in order to elect a district officer. Officers may be elected by plurality. The fact that A held the office of justice of the peace would not prohibit him from holding the office of clerk in the school district.

The daughter of the school district treasurer could not be employed to teach unless she was elected by a unanimous vote of all the members of the school board.

A teacher is permitted to use moderate corporal punishment. If the teacher uses excessive punishment he would be liable to be arrested and prosecuted for assault and battery.

Could Get Judgment in Kansas

How long does a note run in Iowa before it is outlawed? Can a person take a lien on another's will without the person he takes it of knowing it? If one who signs a note moves into Kansas can the holder come into this state and take property of the value of the note, such property as a car or home? A. W. B.

A note outlaws in Iowa in 10 years from the date of its maturity.

A lien could not be taken on a will but when property has been willed and has come into the possession of the heir then a judgment against the heir would attach to that property, provided it was not exempt property.

Where a party signs a note in Iowa and moves from Iowa to Kansas, the holder of that note might bring the same into Kansas and sue upon it and get a judgment in the Kansas court and then could levy upon any property of the maker of the note which was not exempt. If the maker of the note had nothing but his home that would be exempt and could not be levied upon. A car if the property of a man in Kansas is not exempt. If it becomes the property of his widow it is exempt.

Two Children Left Out

A and B, husband and wife, had a farm in Missouri of 525 acres. Seven children were born to this marriage, B, the wife, dying when the youngest child was 10 days old. A married again in a short time. Eight children were born to this marriage. Meanwhile the children of the first marriage became of age and were married. It is 20 years since the oldest girl was married. A sold 40 acres of land and divided the money among all of the children that are of age except one girl and boy who live in Kansas. Without any reason at all they were left out. This girl stayed at home until she was 21 and helped between school hours with the work, helped in the field and never disobeyed her parents. This 40

acres was sold to one of the boys by the second marriage. Is the deed to the land good without the signatures of the other children who are of age? Can A sell this land or dispose of the property without the consent of the children? Has he a right to leave any one of the children out? If he does this can he make a will and would such a will hold? A also had an interest in a bank and other property. When B, his first wife, died some of this land was given to A and B by B's father. There has never been any property division among the children except this 40 acres. A still lives and all the children by both marriages are of age. Can A make a will leaving out this girl who helped take care of the youngest child who was without a home at times and boarded and lived with the girl that was left out? C.

If this property was owned jointly by A and B or if there was part of it that was inherited by B from her father and remained as her estate until her death, if she died without will this property would descend to her children in equal parts. If this 40 acres was the property of A and not jointly owned by A and B then A would have a right to dispose of this property as he might see fit. He could leave out any one or more of his children in such division. Until the boy or girl attains the age of 21 years under the laws of Missouri, such child is under the dominion of its parent and while in equity it ought to be provided for where it has faithfully served the parent until it has attained its majority, yet the parent could not be compelled to pay such child wages or give it a part of his estate.

Wife Would Get Half

B, a widow with one child, marries A. They take a homestead and raise five more children, then sell the homestead and divide the first payment and each successive payment is to be divided the same way equally between the two. But there was no court proceeding or



Another Valiant Flood Fighter

record of this. They then bought a small place each paying one half and each paying for half of the furniture. B invests her money in other real estate and not being able to pay all borrowed \$300 just on her word from A. A puts his money in building and loan stock. Later B sells her property she had bought and A signed the deed. Then A died and B used this money in the building and loan for doctor bills, funeral expenses, clothes for B and for whatever she wished. What would the heirs get? The payments on the homestead have not all been made. How long would B have to settle? There was no will. R. H. C.

A's share of this estate would be divided, one-half going to this surviving wife and the other half to his children. B's child would not share in this division. If an administrator has been appointed in this case he or she should make the final report in a year. If there are payments to be made which cannot be collected within the year the probate court might continue the administration for a longer period.

Probably Wouldn't Get Anything

G made a deal with the agent of an oil company by which the company was to have water rights for a term of five years. The company was to put in a dam below a big spring which was to cost them, the agent said \$2,000, and was to pay \$1,000 a year for the water and \$2,000 in advance. The agent said in the presence of two witnesses that he would take it and fix up the contract for it the next time he came back. The next time he came back he wanted a bottle of the water so that he could have it analyzed. There was no agreement of this kind in the original deal. Now the company has refused to make settlement. Are they liable? The water was analyzed and showed up all right.

Is a bank liable for damages that might accrue from failing and refusing to live up to a contract or agreement which was made in writing and signed by both parties; signed by the president of the bank?

My wife and I have been divorced a year. The custody of the children was arranged by the court in this manner: She was to have the girls and I was to have the boys except when in school. Do I have a right to these boys on Friday after school is out until Monday? Do I have a right to the boys after the school year is completed? E. R.

You might have an action against this company for failure to fulfill their contract but as the contract was not completed, in other words was mere-

ly a verbal agreement to make a contract, unless you could show that you really did suffer damage by failure of the company to fulfill the contract, you probably would not get anything out of your suit. If nothing whatever was done to your land, in other words, it was in just as good condition as it was before this verbal agreement was made, it probably would be difficult to show that you had really suffered any damage.

A bank, of course, is liable upon contracts that are made by its officers. In all probability the president had the authority to sign this contract. I say in all probability for the reason that it might be possible he never was authorized to make such a contract by the board of directors or it might have been outside his authority as president of the bank.

If under the order of the court granting the divorce the care and custody of these children was as you say, you would have the care of the boys during all the time they were not actually in school. In other words you have the care and custody of these boys from the time school closed at 4 o'clock in the afternoon until it was time to go to school the next morning and also from Friday evening until the following Monday.

Child Could Get All

My husband and I own property in Oklahoma. We have one child. At the death of either of us is the surviving one and the child entitled to all the property? At the death of both can the child hold the property where there is no will regardless of other relatives? At the death of the husband and child can the wife hold the property where the deed to the property is made to both husband and wife? D. C.

In the case of the death of either of you whatever property you might die possessed of would descend in equal shares to the child and the surviving spouse. In the case of the death of both of you all your property if you died without will would descend to the child. In case of the death of the husband and the child the estate of this husband would go one-half to you, the wife, and one-half to the decedent's father or mother or if both are living, in equal parts. If there be no father or mother one-half would descend to the brothers and sisters of the decedent.

Nothing More to Do

A and B are husband and wife. They bought town property from C in Missouri. The contract provided that if A and B could not make monthly payments and pay the insurance and taxes when due they should surrender possession of the property to C. This A and B did a very few days after the payment was due which they were not able to pay. A and B wanted to let the property go back before it was due because they knew they could not make the payment. C wanted A and B to make a note and give a mortgage on the car for the taxes and insurance. A and B would not make a note or sign the mortgage. They did what C said and he wanted the note paid off which he said A and B gave. A and B never gave a note. What should they do? A and B.

If they never gave any note and have fulfilled their contract there is nothing for them to do. The next move is up to the party with whom the contract was made and apparently he has no right of action.

Is Grounds For Divorce

What is the Kansas law against a man calling his children all kinds of abusive and vile names and then threatening to kill them? Would the wife of such a man be entitled to a divorce? Our home life is hell and the children all say they are going to leave as soon as they can. This man beat one of our boys 12 years old, until he had black and blue marks all over him and couldn't sleep on his back for a week. He has promised me if I would not leave him he would treat the children better but he doesn't keep his word. N. S.

Such a man might be arrested on two points, one of assault and battery and the other using profane and indecent language. If proof sufficient were offered he might be convicted on either or both charges. If this man is guilty of cruelty toward you that is sufficient ground for divorce under the Kansas law.

Difference Between Notes

What is the difference between a straight promissory note and a non-negotiable note in the bankruptcy law? N. L.

The only difference between an ordinary promissory note and a non-negotiable note is that one may be sold at any time after it is made and the other cannot be transferred without the consent of the maker of the note. Where the payee of a non-negotiable note is one of the creditors in a bankruptcy proceeding he would be listed as a creditor and would be entitled to his pro rata of whatever assets the bankrupt might have to distribute after deducting his exemptions. If the note was a negotiable note whoever held such note would come in as one of the creditors.

No Law Prevents It

Is there a law in Kansas permitting a primary teacher to act as principal over grades as high as the eighth when she only teaches the third grade? Interested.

I do not know of any Kansas law that would prevent such teacher acting as principal over the other grades.

Can Bring Recovery Action

I went thru bankruptcy. My property was taken by force. Some things that were not mortgaged were taken. These things were exempt to me on my discharge. How can I get them back? H. F. W.

You can bring an action in replevin and recover your exempt property.

The Corn is Doing Very Well

But What Will the Weather be Like During the Next Six Weeks?

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT HAS been two weeks since we had our 5-inch rain, and in that time but one light shower has fallen. This has given plenty of time for harvesting the small grain and cleaning out the corn. Both jobs are done here, and a neighbor expects to start his threshing machine today. Most of the oats have stood 10 days in the shock and should thresh well, but the wheat has not been cut so long and, it seems to me, should stand a few days more before being threshed. If we could get a good shower on this shocked grain, say $\frac{1}{2}$ inch, it would all thresh better and it would keep better in the bin after the shocks had dried. Corn has been growing well and most fields are free from weeds and grass, but it is yet nearly two weeks later than normal. This time can easily be made up should July prove favorable. Prairie haying in the commercial fields is to begin this week and the second crop of alfalfa is ready to cut. It is good—better in quality and quantity than the first crop.

Seasons Are Later Now?

On July 4 the early planted corn on this farm was waist high. Usually at this time corn is laid by with plenty of tassels showing, but this year I don't believe we will see any tassels until July 15. There has been an occasional very early season since we have been farming in Kansas—we are on our 31st crop—in which roasting ears could be found in the field on early varieties on July 4. Such a season was 1896, in which our early corn was getting hard by July 15, but we don't seem to get such seasons any more. Of course, there is no danger of frost for any of the corn growing in Coffey county this year; what we have to fear is dry, hot weather in July and August. Early corn stands such weather rather better than the later planted; that is green and immature and the hot weather hits it much worse. Once in a dog's age—which is about 10 years—late corn will outyield early planted corn, and the fodder growth of the late planted is often greater than that planted early, but if a man wants to make a success of corn growing here he had better get his seed in the ground as soon after April 15 as possible.

But No Killing Frosts!

The long range weather forecaster who had been preparing us for "a year without a summer" had many farmers in Nebraska and South Dakota worried with his forecasts of killing frosts the last days of June. This prophet has been making enough clever guesses in the last three years to attract considerable attention, and the Northern farmers thought if he had guessed it right this time they were in for considerable grief. But instead of the frosts came the hottest weather ever experienced in that region. In Northern Nebraska, Oakdale had 101, Hartington 103 and the other localities about the same. A hot south wind blew for five days and many heat prostrations occurred and some deaths and crops began to suffer serious damage. Fortunately this heat wave was followed by good rains which helped repair the damage. The frosty prophet has entirely lost his reputation with those people. While the North was having this intense heat this part of Kansas was enjoying moderate weather with the mercury scarcely reaching 90.

Wheat Started to Heat

Speaking of threshing wheat when there was just a little doubt as to whether it was dry enough to pile up in a bin, our experience has been that it pays to be sure. Five years ago we were ready to start the threshing machine and the wheat seemed to be just at the doubtful point. We started, however, and the grain seemed to thresh well, but later it started to heat in the bin and we had to move it out in a hurry. Wheat with dampness enough in it to warm up in the bin

seems more likely to become infested with weevil than that which is dry enough to rattle when put in storage. And wheat stored in wood bins, especially if they are old, seems much more likely to become weevil infested than that stored in metal bins. We have had two serious weevil infestations in wheat stored in wood bins on this farm, but we never had any trouble at all with wheat in metal bins. For a number of years we have put no wheat in wood bins; we save back the metal bins for wheat.

\$9 a Head is Reasonable

A friend writes from North Central Kansas regarding the pasture situation in the Flint Hills. He says that his locality used to be quite a cattle coun-

try, but that the land is fast being broken for wheat and that there is now little cattle range left. He asks regarding prices for pasturing here, how long the pasture season lasts and how much land it takes to pasture a mature animal during the season. The price for mature cattle in the Flint Hills runs from \$8 to \$9 a head; this is for the season from May 1 to October 1. From 4 to 5 acres a head is allowed by most pasture owners. Not only do the owners wish to provide grass in plenty but they have learned that if they are to keep the pasture from being eaten out there must be plenty of grass. It would be very hard to get the owners of the good pastures in the hills to overstock; they would much rather have grass go to waste than to have it eaten into the ground. In seasons like the present a mature animal on this good grass will gain from 250 to 300 pounds, which makes \$9 a head seem like a reasonable price, after all.

Higher Wheat Prices, Maybe?

The question has been asked me whether it will pay to store and hold

wheat for a higher price later in the season, perhaps holding it until late fall or early winter. All I can say is that we can only guess what the market will do. It seems to me that the main thing is the fate of the spring wheat crop. Should intense heat damage the crop, which is rather late, or should black rust develop on a large scale the price of wheat would no doubt be higher; how much would depend on the extent of the damage. On this farm we have seldom been able, owing to press of other work, to haul our wheat to market direct from the threshing machine. For this reason we have, for a number of years, stored the crop until we had time to haul it, which was often not until early winter. In all those years we have gained little or nothing in price by holding; in fact, if we include all the years since 1917 we have lost money by not selling direct from the machine. But that is no sign that it may be the same this year; should the spring wheat crop "blow up" we may look for higher priced wheat. So the best any of us can do is to guess and our guess is as likely to be wrong as right most of the time.

ALFALFA

Sow THIS FALL ~ for Increased Crop and Livestock Profits

Alfalfa is the most profitable general field crop that Kansas farmers can raise. For the 10 years (1915-24) the average crop value of Alfalfa was more than double the average acre value of grain, sorghums, wheat, corn or oats. Cost account records kept by farmers in Jackson county, Kansas, show that the acre cost of Alfalfa is less than the acre cost of any of these crops, if the seeding costs were distributed over at least a three year period.

Alfalfa is the best live stock roughage that can be grown in Kansas. Since livestock returns a larger annual farm income than any other farm crop, it is important that Kansas raise more of this best roughage, in order to secure the largest possible returns from the livestock.

Due to the high mineral and vitamin content of Alfalfa its feeding value is greater than is shown by chemical analysis. Alfalfa and silage, or Alfalfa and other good carbohydrate roughage, is the basis of the cheapest and best dairy ration.

L. E. Willoughby,

Kansas State Agricultural College.

Alfalfa is the most valuable crop that can be grown in Kansas. That is an established fact. Our concern is to restore Alfalfa to its rightful place in Kansas, which would mean, virtually, the doubling of our present acreage. Nothing better could happen in Kansas agriculture than to do that. With proper care and painstaking, however, permanent stands may be quite readily secured, and a permanent stand of Alfalfa is worth all it costs. J. C. Mohler, Secretary, Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

There should be at least a patch of Alfalfa on each and every Corn Belt Farm—in fact, there is hardly a township in the United States but what needs more Alfalfa.

It is the one crop practically unruffled by lack of rain. It is to all intents and purposes the only farm crop that grows from three to four crops each year, at the same time enriching and strengthening the fertility of the soil.

The time to plant an Alfalfa patch is always "this year"—not next year! In this latitude it should be planted any day after the first day of August, when the seedbed is rightly prepared, and when there is sufficient moisture in the soil to sprout and grow the seed.

Alfalfa is not a lazy man's crop—for an Alfalfa field on a farm is a sign of industry, progress and prosperity.

Jewell Mayes, Secretary,
Missouri State Board of Agriculture.

Alfalfa properly sown on suitable soil correctly prepared, will grow like a weed and give unto the grower an abundance that will gladden his heart and fatten his pocketbook.

The Missouri farmer who can visualize excellent returns from a forage crop in the form of horse power, meat, milk and eventually money, and who plans to paint the beginning of his mental picture in the living green of a successful crop, will make Alfalfa his first choice.

W. C. Etheridge,
Missouri College of Agriculture.

This advertisement is contributed in the interest of a Larger Sowing of Alfalfa, the Wonder Crop.

The Sea Bride

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

AT THE mention of the ambergris a little silence fell. Brander was at the table with the others. Dan'l and Willis Cox, the third mate, and young Roy Kilcup looked at Brander, as if expecting him to speak. He said nothing, and old Tichel, gnawing at his food, chuckled again, pleased with what he had said.

The ambergris, so rich a treasure in so small a bulk, had never been forgotten for a minute by any man in the cabin. Nor by Faith. But they had not spoken of it of late; there was nothing to be said, and there was danger in the saying. It was as well that it should be forgotten until they were home again. There were too many chances for trouble in the stuff.

When Brander did not speak, however, Dan'l gently prodded him. "You're forgetting that Mr. Brander claims it for his own," he said to Tichel.

Tichel chuckled again: "Oh, aye, I was forgetting that small matter," he agreed. "My memory is very short at times."

Still Brander said nothing. Dan'l looked toward him.

"I'll warrant Mr. Brander doesn't forget," he said.

Brander looked toward Dan'l and smiled amiably.

"Thank you," he told the mate. "Keep me reminded. It had all but slipped my mind."

There was so much hostility in the air, in the slow words of the men, that Faith said quietly:

"We'll be on the Solander soon. I'm looking forward to that, Dan'l. You've seen the Rock?"

She hoped to change them to another topic; but Dan'l brought it smoothly back again.

"Yes," he said. "Yes. Last cruise, the Betty Howe, out of Port Russell, picked up a sizable chunk of 'gris not a week before we touched the grounds. That brought two hundred and sixty to the pound, I heard."

"How much was it?" Willis Cox asked.

"Fifteen pound or so. No more than a thimbleful, to what we've got—that is to say, to what Mr. Brander's got—below here."

Brander had finished eating; he rose to go on deck. But Roy Kilcup could no longer hold his tongue. He got to his feet in Brander's path and demanded sharply:

"Do you honestly mean to claim that ambergris for your own, Mr. Brander? Are you so much of a hog?"

Brander looked down at the boy and smiled.

"I'll give you your share now if it will stop your worrying, youngster," he said.

"I want to know what you're going to do," Roy insisted. "Are you going to stick to your claim?"

"Others want to know that, too," said Brander, and stepped to one side to pass Roy.

Roy would have spoken again, but Noll said heavily from the head of the table:

"Roy, let be!"

That put a moment's silence upon them all. In this silence Brander went on his way to the deck. Roy stared after him for a moment, then sat down in his place. His face was sullen and angry. No one spoke of the matter again; but Dan'l saw that Faith was troubled. Faith was puzzling over Brander, trying to fathom the man. Dan'l saw that Noll had lifted his heavy head and was watching her.

Afterward, Dan'l went with Noll into the after cabin. Faith had gone on deck. She and Willis Cox were talking together by the wheel with Roy. Brander, as usual, had taken himself to the waist, where he was under the eye of the crew. His harpooner, Loum, was with him. Manger hung within sound of his voice like an adoring dog.

Dan'l, in the after cabin with Noll, made up the log. Noll sat heavily on the seat, half asleep. He got up, while Dan'l was still writing, and got his bottle. It was almost empty, and he cursed.

"Sit down, sir," said Dan'l, looking up. "Give that to me. I'll fill it."

Noll accepted the offer without

speaking, and gave Dan'l the key to his storeroom, where there was a cask of whisky and another of rum. Dan'l came back presently with the bottle filled. His eyes were shining with an evil inspiration, but he said nothing for a little. When his work on the log was done, however, he looked across to Noll, and after a little, as if answering a spoken question, said:

"I wouldn't worry about him, sir."

Noll looked at him dully.

"About whom, Dan'l?"

"Brander. I saw you watching him."

"I don't like the man."

"He's a good officer."

Noll waved a hand fretfully.

"He's too much with the crew, Mr. Tobey."

Dan'l shook his head.

"I doubt it. That's one way to handle men—be one of them. They'll do anything for him, sir."

Noll's eyes narrowed with the shrewdness of a drunken man.

"That's the worst part of it. Will they do anything for me, Dan'l? Or for you?"

"Well, sir, maybe they'd jump quicker for him," Dan'l said reluctantly.

"And that's not reassuring," said Noll. "Is it, now?"

"It wouldn't be, if he meant wrong. I don't think he does. You're concerned over Faith and him—the way they are when they're together," Dan'l added. "But there's no need, sir. Faith is loyal."

"I Meant Nothing"

Noll looked at the mate and frowned.

"How are they, when they're together?"

"I thought you had marked it for yourself. I meant nothing."

"Nothing? You meant something. What is it you've seen, Dan'l?"

Dan'l protested.

"Why, nothing at all. There's no harm in their being friends. He's a young man, strong, with wisdom in his head; and she's young, too. It's natural that young folk should be friendly."

Noll's head sank upon his chest.

"Aye, and you're thinking I'm old," he said dully.

"No, sir!" Dan'l cried. "Not that. You're not so old as you think, sir. Not so old but what you might strike, if there was need. I only meant it was to be expected that they should be drawn together, like. Faith's young—"

Noll's eyes were reddening angrily.

"Speak out, man!" he exclaimed. "Don't shilly-shally with your tongue. If there's harm afoot I can take a hand! What's in your mind?"

"Why, nothing at all. No harm in the world, sir. I was only meaning to reassure you. I thought you had seen her eyes when she looked at the man."

"Her eyes?"

"Aye."

"What's in her eyes?"

Dan'l frowned uncomfortably.

"Why—friendship, if you like. Liking, perhaps. Nothing more, I'll swear. I know Faith too well—"

"I'll watch her eyes, Dan'l," Noll said heavily.

"You should not concern yourself, Cap'n Wing," replied Dan'l, with apparent anxiety. "It's but the fancy of youth for youth—"

Noll came to his feet with sudden rage.

"Have done, Dan'l!"

They both heard, then, Faith's step in the main cabin; and their eyes met and burned. Dan'l got up quietly and laid aside the log, and as Faith came in he went out and closed the door behind him. He crossed to the companion as if to go on deck; but he lingered there, listening.

There was little for him to hear. When the door closed behind him, Faith had turned to her own cabin, hers and Noll's. Noll sat down, his eyes sullen. He watched her thru the open door to the cabin where their bunks were. She turned after a moment and came out to him; and he got to his feet with a rush of anger, and stared at her, so that she stood still.

He said hoarsely:

"Faith—"

His words failed, then, before the steady light in her eyes. She was wondering, questioning him. She met his eyes so fairly that the soul of the man covered and shrank. The strength of rage went from him. He drew back.

"What is it, Noll?" she asked. "Why are you—angry?"

He lifted a clenched hand over his head; it trembled there for an instant, then came slowly down. He wrenched open the door to the main cabin, and went out and left her standing there.

Faith watched him go, perplexity in her eyes. Dan'l joined him, and they went on deck together.

In a Rough Sea

They came to the Solander Grounds with matters still in this wise—Brander

much with the crew; Noll rotting in his chair in the cabin; Faith gaining strength of soul with every day; Dan'l playing on Noll, on Roy, on all those about him to his own ends.

The Solander received them roughly; they passed the tall Solander Rock and cruised westward, keeping it in sight. There was another whaling-ship, almost hull down north of them, and the smoke that clouded her told the Sally she had her try-pots going. Dan'l Tobey was handling the vessel, and he chose to work up that way; but before they were near the other craft, the masthead men sighted whales—spouts all about, blossoming like flowers upon the blue water.

Noll had regained a little of his strength when they came upon the grounds; he took the ship, and bade Dan'l and the other mates lower and single out a lone whale.

"They'll all be bulls, hereabouts," he said. "Big ones, too. We'll take one at a spell, and be thankful for that."

The whale was, as Noll had predicted, a bull. Dan'l made the kill, a ridiculously easy one. The vast creature lifted a little in the water at the first iron; he swam slowly southward; but there was no fight in him when they pulled up and drove home the lance.

An hour after lowering the whale was alongside the Sally—a monstrous creature, not far short of the colossus Cap'n Wing had slain. He was made fast to the fluke-chain bit, and the cutting in began forthwith. That, too, on Noll Wing's order.

"Fair weather never sticks, hereabouts," he said. "Work while there's working seas."

Now the first task when cutting in a whale is to work off the head; and that is no small job. For the whale has no neck at all, unless a certain crease in his thick blubber may be called a neck. The spades of the mates, keen-edged, and mounted on long poles with which they jab downward from the cutting stage, chock into the blubber and draw a deep cut along the chosen line. The carcass is laboriously turned, the process is repeated. Thus on, till at last the huge mass can be torn free.

Before the work on this whale was half done, it became apparent that a gale was brewing. Cross swells, angling together at the mouth of Foveaux Strait, kicked up a drunken sea that made the Sally pitch and roll at the same time—a combination not relished by any man. Nevertheless, the head was got off and hauled alongside for cutting up.

This work had taken the better part of the night; and with the dawn, there arose a whine in the wind that sang a constant high note in the taut rigging. With the Sally pitching and rolling drunkenly, the fifteen-ton junk was got off the head and hoisted aboard, while every strand of rigging creaked and protested at the terrible strain. The blubber was coming in; but the wind was increasing.

In the end the Sally had to let go what remained of her catch and run for it, losing thereby the huge "case" full of spermaceti, and a full half of the blubber.

They ran into Port William for shelter. Noll Wing swore at his ill luck, and when the ship was anchored, went sulkily below. Dan'l drove the men to their tasks.

The weeks that followed were repetitions of this first experience, with such capricious modifications as the gales and the sea chose to arrange. They killed many big whales; some they lost altogether, some they lost in part, and some few they harvested. They fell into the way of running for port with their kill as soon as the whale was alongside, rather than risk the storms in the open. It was hard and steady work for all hands; and as the men had grumbled at ill luck when they sighted no whales, so now they grumbled because their luck was over-good.

Dan'l found them easy working, ready for his hands; and by a word dropped now and then thru these busy times, he led them in the way he wished them to go. He never let them forget, for one thing, the ambergris beneath



The Silent Fisherman Catches the Biggest Fish

the cabin. When they grumbled, he reminded them it was there as a rich reward for all their labors. He reminded them, at the same time, that Brander claimed it.

Neither did he let the men forget that which he wished them to believe of Faith and Brander. By indirections; by words with Roy which he took care they should overhear; by reproofs for chance-caught gossip, he kept the matter alive in their minds, so that they began to look at Faith sidewise when she appeared on deck.

Brander was not blind to this; and if he had been blind, Mauger's one eye would have seen for him. He knew the matter in the minds of the men; but he could not be sure that Dan'l was putting it there. Nevertheless, he spoke to Dan'l of it one day. It was the first time since Brander came aboard that he and Dan'l had had more than a passing word alone.

"Not My Affair"

Brander made an opportunity to take the mate aside. He held Dan'l's eyes with his own and said steadily:

"Mr. Tobey, there's ugly talk among the men aboard here that should be put a stop to."

Dan'l looked surprised; he asked what Brander meant. Brander said openly:

"They're coupling my name with that of the captain's wife. You've heard them. It should be ended."

"I know," Dan'l said amiably. "It's very bad. But that is a thing you can't stop from the after deck, Mr. Brander."

"That's true. So what do you think should be done in the matter?"

The mate waved his hand.

"It's not my affair, Mr. Brander. It's not me whose name is coupled with Faith's."

Brander nodded, his face hot.

"Suppose I go forward again," he said. "I'll make some occasion to commit a fault; Cap'n Wing can send me forward and put Silva, or another, in my place."

Dan'l looked at Brander sharply; and he shook his head.

"The men would be saying then that it was because of this matter you were put out of the cabin."

"I suppose so."

"It is very sure."

"What would you suggest?" Brander asked, his eyes holding Dan'l's.

Dan'l seemed to weigh the matter.

"How if you were to leave the ship completely?" he inquired.

Brander's eyes narrowed; and Dan'l, in spite of himself, turned away his head. If Brander left the ship—There was no other man aboard whom he need fear when the time should come. If Brander but left the ship—

Brander's eyes narrowed; he studied Dan'l; and after a little he laughed harshly, and nodded his head as if assured of something which he had doubted before.

"No," he said. "I'll not leave the Sally." He could never do that; there might come the day when Faith would have to look to him. "No; I'll stick aboard."

Dan'l's hopes had leaped high; they fell low. But he hid his chagrin.

"You are right," he said. "That is a deal to ask, just to stop the idle chatter of the men. Best stay—it will be forgotten."

Brander turned abruptly away, to crush down a sudden flood of anger that had clenched his fist. He knew Dan'l now beyond doubt. He had guessed the mate's eagerness to be rid of him. Dan'l should not have his way in this so easily.

Dan'l's own eyes had been opened by this talk with Brander. The mate's heart had not yet formed his full design; he was working evil without any further plan than to bring harm and ruin. But Brander's suggestion, the possibility that Brander might leave the ship, had revealed to Dan'l in a single flash how matters would lie in his two hands if Brander were gone.

Noll Wing was nothing; old Tichel he could swing; Willis Cox was a boy; the crew were sheep. Only Brander stood out against him; only Brander must be beaten down to clear his path.

With Brander gone—

Dan'l set himself the task of eliminating Brander. He thought of many plans. A little mishap in the whaling, a kinked line, a flying spade, an ugly mischance—These could not be arranged; he could only hope for the luck of them; but that need not prevent him working to help out the fates. Not openly; he could not do that without getting Brander on guard. And Brander

on guard was doubly to be feared. Dan'l remembered an ancient phrase, the advice of a philosopher to a rebellious soul. "When you strike at a king, you must kill him!" It was so with Brander; he must be destroyed at a blow—utterly.

Noll was a tool that might serve; Noll would strike, if he could be roused to the full measure of wrath. Dan'l worked with Noll, discreetly, in hidden words, appearing always to defend Brander. Brander and Faith meant no harm, he said. They were friends, no more. Dan'l assured Noll of this, again and again; and he took care that his assurances should not convince.

"Why must you always be defending Faith?" Noll stormed at him, one night. "Why do you stand by her?"

"I've always known Faith, sir," Dan'l said humbly. "I don't want to see her do anything—that is, I don't want to see you harsh with her, sir."

And Noll fell into a brooding silence that pleased Dan'l mightily. But still the captain did not strike at Brander.

Dan'l reminded the captain that Brander still gave much time to the crew; he played on that string, still hoping that Noll might be roused to overwhelming rage. But Dan'l's poisoned soul was losing its gift of seeing into the hearts of men. The old Noll would have reacted to his words as he hoped. This new Noll was another matter; this Noll, aging and rotting with drink, was led by Dan'l's sly talk to hate Brander—and to fear him. His

fear of Brander and of the one-eyed man obsessed even his sober mind. He would never dare seek to crush Brander openly; Faith he might strike, but not the man.

In the end, even Dan'l perceived this; he cast about for a new instrument, and found it in the man Slatter.

A Need For Liquor?

Slatter had crossed Brander's path, to his sorrow. The loose-tongued man dropped some word of Faith which Brander heard, and Brander remembered. He made pretext of Slatter's next small failure at the work to pommel the man unmercifully. No word of Faith in this; he thrashed Slatter for idling at the windlass when a blanket strip was being hoisted, and for impudence. Slatter was his enemy thereafter.

Dan'l saw and understood. He cultivated Slatter; tended the man's hurts, and gave him covert sympathy for the beating he had taken; and Slatter, emboldened, swore harshly that he would finish Brander, give him half a chance.

Dan'l said hastily and quietly:

"Don't talk such matters, man. There's more than you aboard ship would do that if they dared. I'm not saying even Noll Wing would not smile to see Brander gone. No matter why."

"I know why," Slatter grinned evilly. "Every man forra'd knows why!"

"Well, then, you'll not blame Noll," said Dan'l. "I'm thinking he'd fair kiss the man that had a hand in ending

Brander, if it was not done too open; but there's none aboard would dare it."

"Let me get him forra'd, right, and I'll—"

"Quiet!" said Dan'l. "Here's the man himself."

Here was his tool; Dan'l waited only the occasion. There was a way to make that.

A whaler's crew are for the most part scum; harmless enough when they are kept in fear. But alcohol drives fear out of a man and there was whisky and rum in the captain's store-room aft.

It was one of the duties of Roy, as ship's boy, to fetch up stores from this room at command; he was accustomed to fill Noll Wing's bottles now and then. Dan'l saw he might use Roy; and he did so without scruple.

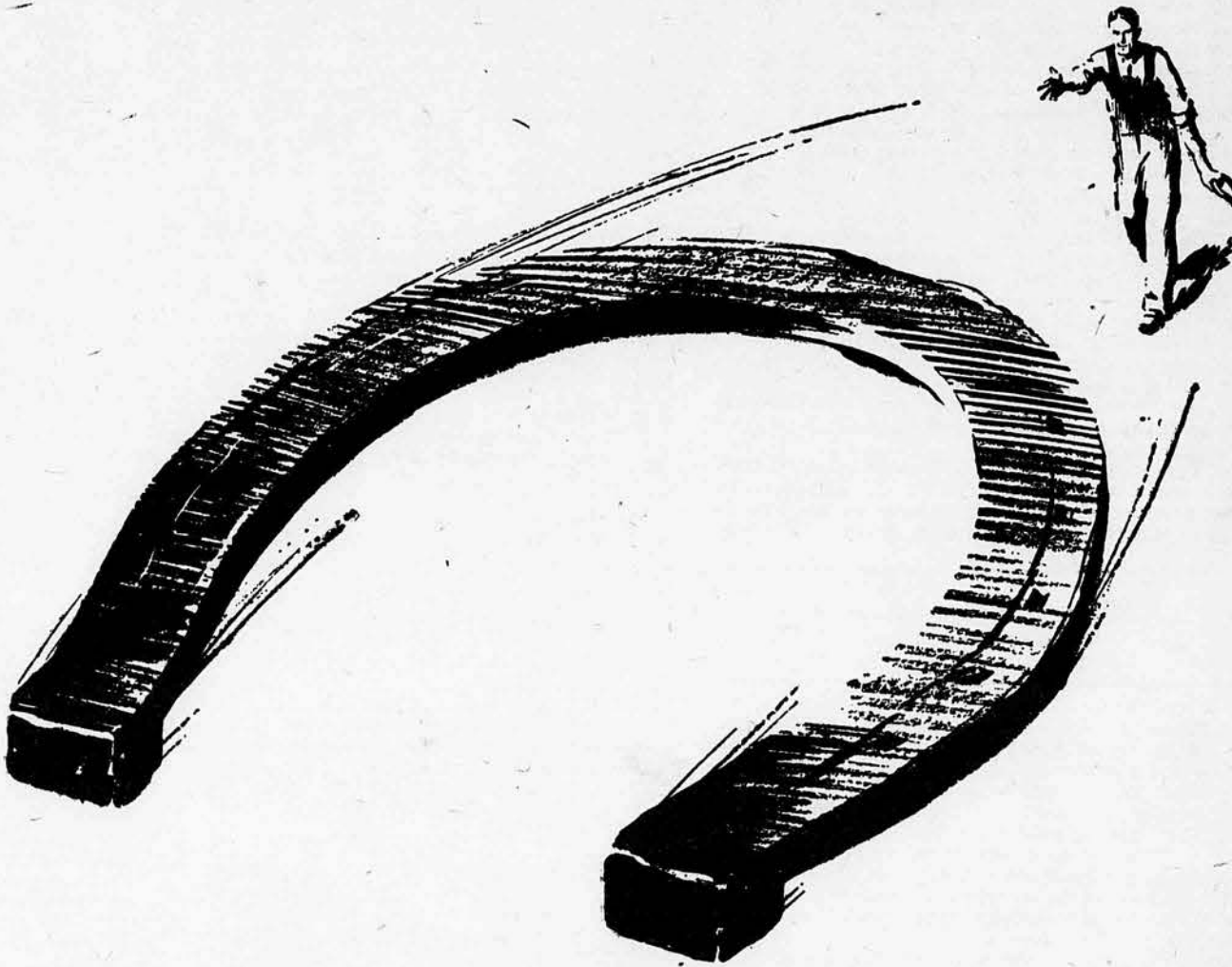
"I've need for liquor, Roy," he told the lad. "But I'd not ask Noll. He's jealous of the stuff, as you know. So when next you're down, fill a jug with whisky, and fetch it up to me."

He said it so casually that Roy agreed without question. The boy was pleased to serve Dan'l. Dan'l held him; had captured Roy, heart and soul. Roy gave him the jugful of liquor next morning. Slatter had it by nightfall, and that without Dan'l's appearing in the matter. Slatter came aft to take the wheel, and Dan'l saw to it the jug was in his sight and at hand.

Slatter carried it forward with him. He passed Dan'l in the waist; and

(Continued on Page 17)

THERE IS NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY



True to the Mark!

True to the high specifications we have set for it . . . that is the way TAGOLENE is made. It is a quality lubricant, produced by a company which is not satisfied with making less than the Best. True to the mark is TAGOLENE . . . and it will carry your motor car, truck or tractor safely to the point for which you're heading.



TAGOLENE MOTOR OIL

MADE BY THE REFINERS OF THE NEW ADVANCED SKELLY REFRACTIONATED GASOLINE

More Tips for the Camp Cook

By Nelle Portrey Davis

AS MOST of us take summer trips for the purpose of resting and getting away from every day tasks, we like to make our meals in camp as simple as possible. At the same time, the out door air provides enormous appetites, so it is necessary to cook plenty. "One-piece" meals are usually satisfying, and at the same time easy to prepare and leave few dishes to wash.

And now for the meals themselves. I will not give exact measurements, because few campers want to be bothered with measuring cups and spoons. It will be a good idea for you to study over the recipes you intend to follow in preparing camp meals, before starting your trip, so you will be familiar with the ingredients needed, and so you will not have to look up recipes. Some people will find it advisable to prepare menus ahead of time for every day they are to be on the road. Personally, during these few joyous days I would rather prepare just what happened to appeal to me at the time, or what the family voted on, than to know today just what our tomorrow night supper will consist of.

This first dish is one to try when everyone's appetite is at its best, for it is a hearty dish. For it you will need one 10-cent package spaghetti, 1 pound hamburger, ½ pound sausage, 1 large onion, 1 can tomatoes, 1 can peas and ½ pound cut cheese. In spite of large appetites, this will be ample for a party of six.

Put the spaghetti to cook in a kettle of boiling salted water. While it is boiling, put the sliced onion to fry in bacon fat. When the onions have browned slightly add the sausage and hamburger, and stir until the meat is cooked. Then add the peas, allow to heat a minute, then add the cooked spaghetti and the cheese and serve at once. The meat and spaghetti are the base for this meal, and any one of the other ingredients may be omitted if it is not convenient to use them. Also, several other ingredients may be added if desired. Canned corn, mushrooms or celery would be fine.

Salads are often liked for camp supper. A jar of dressing may be taken along, or a French dressing may be made by using 3 tablespoons salad oil to 1 of vinegar. Put in a pint jar or bottle and shake well. A mixture of cucumbers, onions, green peppers, tomatoes, shredded cabbage, sliced radishes and celery may be used, or as with the former dish, any may be omitted.

If you have tired of plain fresh fried potatoes, try frying a couple of onions with them. And if you are tired of this, try pouring a can of tomatoes over the potatoes and onions about 3 minutes before serving.

If you wish a change from the dishes containing onions and tomatoes, try this one. Dice a sufficient amount of potatoes for your party. Put to cook in a kettle of salted water. Season with pep-

THE "woman of the hour" is the one who says that she will be ready in a minute.

per, and when done add a generous spoon of butter and a can of fish flakes. If the potatoes have boiled down pretty dry, add milk. Just before serving break in some crackers.

A regular old fashioned Mulligan stew may be varied by cooking dumplings with it. You will also find it a good idea to take along a package or two of homemade egg noodles. They may be used in an Irish stew or with boiled beef. Sauer kraut and wieners make a satisfying dish when cooked together.

One of the most satisfying dishes I can imagine for a camp supper is fruit soup. Almost any kind of fruit may be used, altho I like red cherries best. Sweeten the sauce well and add plenty of water. When boiling well, add plain dumpling batter in tiny spoonfuls. Cook and serve just as you would meat dumplings.

What's Doing on Our Farm

BY DORA L. THOMPSON

SUGAR and flour form the main items on the grocery bills since the "garden sass" came. Not since 1915 has the garden on this farm been in so flourishing a condition. We do not plan to can peas, as a rule, since the work is slow and tedious. This year, however, the three plantings have yielded so abundantly that we have canned a few quarts. Instead of the cold dip that we used to use in canning vegetables, we now pack them hot in the cans. The middle of the can thus starts to process about as soon as the outside or outer portions.

Cucumbers, mulched with the straw litter from the poultry house floor have grown without ceasing even when our short dry spell checked some growing plants. Beets have grown so well that market gardeners are offering them at 50 cents a bushel—"pull them yourself."

A variation from the sliced beet pickle is the chopped, seasoned, buttered dish of beets with just enough vinegar on it to give a salad flavor. A

change in this method of serving, that most farm folks like, especially with meat, is to add grated horseradish to the chopped beets. Many find a few cans of this combination desirable.

WE SAW a new use for an old umbrella frame the other day. A part of the handle had been cut off. When the frame was opened on the dining room table and the cover spread over it, the user had no fear that her clean cover would sink into some dish.

A FRIEND who sets an unusually good table, and yet seems to manage with ease, says she does most of her cooking early in the morning before

A New House to Keep

BY FLORENCE HARTMAN TOWNSEND

*FROM the sheen of the floor to the ceiling's pale hue.
Your house fairly glows with the spirit of you.
I feel your sweet presence in pictures and hall;
I see it reflected in mirror and wall,
And while I am waiting, emboldened, I dare
Caress with my fingers your favorite chair.
Your sewing is lying awry on the floor,
And your scarf has been caught on the knob of the door.
There's a glow on the hearth that your fingers have laid,
That plays tag with the moon thru the fringe of the shade.
Oh, you could make home of a hovel, no doubt,
Bringing happiness in, shutting misery out,
But when you come, presently, down the broad stair
And find me so patiently waiting you there,
I'm going to ask you to transfer your art
And set up housekeeping right here in my heart!*

the family is up. She mixes her cooky dough, buns, and the like in the evening and places them on ice. In the morning, she bakes while preparing breakfast. Vegetables, prepared while she rests and placed in the refrigerator save a hurried rush at noon. Sirups, fruit juices and salad dressings are always in covered or sealed jars in this same time-saving ice box.

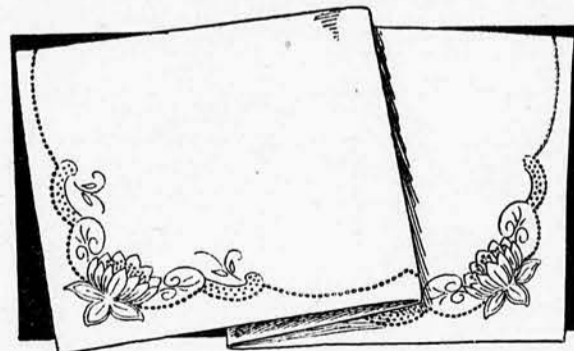
DEWBERRIES that cover the hillside are furnishing us with some excellent jelly and fruit. The pure juice makes rather a strong jelly, as do wild grapes, but a mixture with early apples is of fine flavor.

The juice of such berries mixed with the usual lemonade makes a refreshing drink. About ½ cup juice to 6 lemons is the usual proportion.

ONLY those who have tried wood preservative on the poultry house roosts, floors and corners know the rest from mites that such treatment affords. There is immunity for a year, at least. And only those who have tried the individual treatment for worms know the improved condition of the flock and the freedom from disease that results. Our tobacco dust treatment helped to keep well hens fit, perhaps, tho it irritated them. The off-feed individuals, however, did not get their dose. With the pills we now use, every fowl gets her share.

Keep Cool Keeping Busy

HAVE you been wishing for something to do while you sit on the porch this warm weather and try to rest a bit and keep cool? I know you would enjoy working on this lovely bed room set



for both the color and design are suggestive of coolness. The design is a pond lily and is worked in blue and white. Doesn't that sound like a cool, shady spot?

The dresser scarf No. 6322 is of Indian Head and already hemstitched for crocheting around the edge. The design is to be worked in blue and white with tiny bits of yellow, orange and pink while the edge is crocheted in blue. The price of the scarf with floss for working is 85 cents. There are pillow cases and a vanity set to match the scarf. Price of the pillow cases with floss for working is \$1.50, vanity

set with floss, 75 cents. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Order by number 6322 and mention articles wanted. Each article comes to you with full instructions and floss for working.

New Ways With Cucumbers

BY JULIA KIENE

CUCUMBERS always go on the table sliced and served with vinegar, salt and pepper. Unquestionably, they are delicious prepared in this way, but eventually the family wearies of them.

Cucumbers, which are a native to India, have been in cultivation since prehistoric days. They were introduced into China as early as 150 B. C. So few of our present day vegetables carry any historic interest.

Cucumbers have a piquant odor, which frequently stimulates an otherwise jaded appetite.

A salad with a gelatine foundation can be made in the morning and be forgotten until the evening meal. Also cooking cucumbers does away with the troublesome gastric disturbance that some folks suffer when eating this vegetable.

Cucumber Salad

4 medium sized cucumbers 2 tablespoons granulated gelatine
2 small onions 1 teaspoon salt
1 teaspoon salt 1 tablespoon sugar
¾ cups boiling water

Peel onions and chop them fine. They could be run thru the meat grinder, using the medium blade. Pare the cucumbers and slice fine. Cook the two together in boiling salted water until tender. It will be necessary to add more water as the cooking progresses. Soften gelatine in 3 tablespoons cold water. When cucumber mixture is tender, force it thru a potato ricer, or mash with potato masher. There should be ¾ cups of the strained pulp and juice. Reheat and pour over the softened gelatine. Stir the mixture until dissolved. Serve on a bed of lettuce with mayonnaise. Cucumbers and pineapple also make a tempting combination. Either fresh or canned pineapple may be used.

Stuffed Cucumbers

Cut 1 large cucumber lengthwise, scoop out center, fill with bread crumb dressing made as follows:

1½ cups bread crumbs 1 teaspoon chopped onion
1 teaspoon salt 1 egg
¾ cup melted butter

If stale hard bread is used, the bread should first be moistened in cold water, and lightly squeezed from the water with the hands. Place these cucumber shells side by side in a pan, and bake in a hot oven, basting frequently with melted butter and hot water. Serve with cheese sauce.

Cheese Sauce

1 cup milk ¾ cup grated cheese
2 tablespoons flour 1 teaspoon salt
2 tablespoons butter

Melt butter in sauce pan, add flour, when thoroughly blended, add milk. When thickened stir in cheese. Remove at once.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

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

Tomatoes Stuffed With Corn

USE large firm tomatoes, green corn cut from the cob, little green peppers chopped fine, salt and pepper. Wash and hollow out the tomatoes. Fill cavities with the corn mixed with the pepper and seasonings. Bake in a moderate oven. Grady Co., Okla. Edith Holder.

It Can't Be Done!

BY FRANCES H. RARIG

WHEN the kids get the mumps just one side at a time and it strings out for weeks and for weeks; first comes Mary, then John, last the baby, poor child! And all of them looking like freaks; but Mary gets well and John is almost, while their cheeks take a natural line, and the baby is over the worst of it all—in a few days they'll take down the sign.

And then comes a night when you can't seem to sleep for the bed is so awfully hard, and you toss and you dream that you're eating some stones that you found on a road thru the yard; and when you get up why you suddenly find that your hand flutters up to your cheek, and you wiggle your jaws, despairingly sure that they're going to grumble and creak—

Simplicity and Variety



2939—Smart Lines for the Stout Figure. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 3032—Charmingly Simple for Soft Materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 3042—Smart Yet Simple. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 2996—Individual Coat Dress. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.

2922—For the Stout Matron. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
 498—House Dress. Sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
 3023—One-Piece Dress. Sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2321—Featuring Straight Lines. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust. Price of the patterns is fifteen cents each. Send your orders to the Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Our Aim is Recreation

OUR Old Friends Club has been so satisfying in so many ways for 12 years that we would like to pass the idea along. Perhaps there are many clubs like it, but it is unique in this community. There are 12 of us—all long past our youth. Some of us were girls together; all are friends of long standing and tried congeniality. We meet once a month each in alphabetical turn being hostess. There are no dues or officers. The hostess acts as chairman if any need arises for the transaction of business.

Our aim is mainly social relaxation. Usually we take our sewing. Our dress forms are the result of one merry and fatiguing meeting. On one occasion we made a layette for a needy expectant mother. Once we tied a gay comforter to cheer the tedious convalescence of one of our members who had been ill a long time and whose frequently laundered bedding had become faded.

We always meet for noon dinner. In alphabetical order we furnish these things: meat, potatoes or other vegetables, salad, bread and butter, preserves, relish, cream, salted nuts or mints and dessert, two joining in this which usually is brick ice cream and cake. The drink is furnished by the hostess. Every member brings her own napkin and dishes which she carries home for washing.

One of our number is an accomplished pianist and generous with her music. Of late we frequently have an opportunity to enjoy the radio. For a year or two we simply talked and

had a good time. Then we decided we should be a little more serious, but as every one of us belonged to one or two literary or study clubs, none of us was willing to add the writing of papers to this club plan. So we compromised on reading from magazines. At every meeting one of us, again in alphabetical order, reads an article on some public question, a travel sketch, a literary review, a discussion of a household or domestic problem and frequently a short story. The reader is free to choose as she wishes. The entirely informal discussion which follows is spirited and exhilarating.

Altogether, our club is a cherished institution in the lives of us gray-haired women. Mrs. M. R. M.

Factors of Fussy Appetites

BY VELMA WEST SYKES

SO MANY mothers complain to me that "my child won't eat a thing at mealtime. I coax and coax." Which is the worst thing a mother can do many times. Very young children often need to be persuaded to eat certain things that they have not yet formed a liking for, and sick children often need to be coaxed to eat, but the normal child eats naturally and with an alarming appetite. I never worry about the children's health when they eat so much that I despair of keeping enough on the table for them.

Many children who have no appetite for wholesome food are allowed to stuff themselves with candy until they have no desire for anything else in any great amount. Others piece so

much between meals that they bring no desire to eat to the table—and this is the best time for them to eat since more nourishing foods are prepared.

The child who refuses to eat should be let alone but given nothing between meals until he shows an appetite at the table. Such fruits as apples and oranges are excellent for developing an appetite and some should be given the child each day. Plenty of outdoor exercise, lots of sleep in a well-ventilated room, and no sweets between meals will give any normal growing child an appetite. If not, he needs the attention of a physician.

Children's School Wardrobe

If we think about the effect of one's clothing, we will agree that children's clothes help to build their characters. A child should never be overdressed because such children become selfish and snobbish, while a child who is dirty or unattractively dressed often becomes shy and self-conscious. Good, simple and attractive clothes for school children help to develop the best there is in a child.

Comfort is an item which should be considered in making school clothes for a child's bones and muscles are easily bent and the organs of circulation and digestion should not be restricted by tight and uncomfortable clothing. Clothes that are ill-fitting or that irritate have a bad effect upon the nerves and disposition. One should be entirely unconscious of their clothes. Children have their own individuality so when we plan the child's clothes, we should try to have them suited to the wearer.

The materials suitable for dresses are gingham, galatea, challis and some of the new prints. There is a wide range of colors from which to choose. The boys should be just as neatly dressed as the girls. M. E. R.

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.

Books for the Library

Last year we gave a social at our school and the proceeds were over \$40. We would like to use the money to buy library books. There is a very small incomplete library at the school but most of the books are not suitable for the children. What we would like to get is a number of books on a variety of subjects that will be entertaining and also educational for the children and some that the lower grades can read and understand. Could you give us some suggestions in regard to such a list and where we could get them?—Lucille J.

We have a list of books which I believe you would find quite suitable for your library. The prices of the books are given as well as the publishing company from which they can be purchased. I would be very glad to send the list to you or anyone else who would like to have it. Send a stamped, self-addressed envelope for reply.

Casey Stages a Return

BY CHERYL MARQUARDT

WELL, Casey Jones is with us again. He has returned via the record route and his story is sung by Vernon Dalhart, that singer of all the old favorites.

Casey Jones was an actual historic figure, and it used to be said that in certain round-houses, if you couldn't sing at least three stanzas of Casey Jones, you couldn't get into the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Be that as it may, it was a popular song, and many of us will welcome its jolly tune again. Only a few of the 10,000 odd verses built about Casey could be sung on one record, however.

The companion number is the tale of Willie the Chimney Sweeper, who, in "dope dreams" became the consort of the Queen of Sheba, and of Cleopatra herself. Ernest Rogers sings all about Willie.

I'll be glad to tell you where you can secure this record, also the price, and be just as glad to help you secure other music. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

A potato ricer is handy, not only for mashing potatoes, but also for straining applesauce or cranberry jelly.



When the Threshers Come!

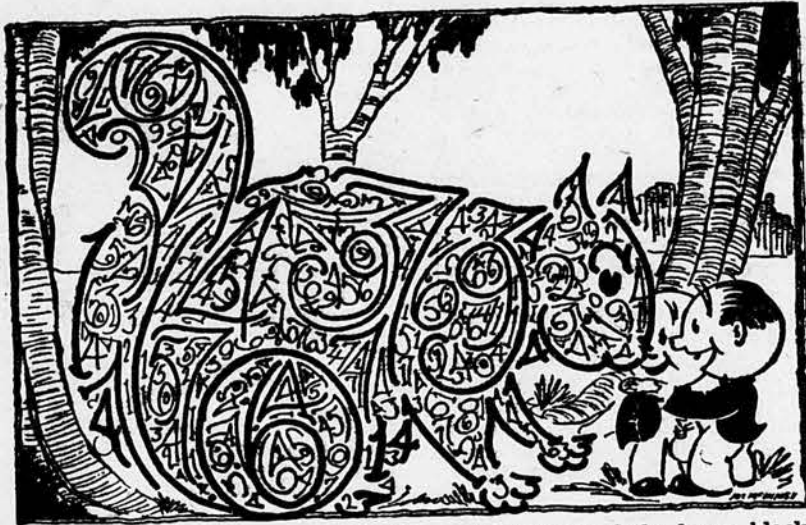
THRESHING days are mighty busy ones without a minute's time to be lost in going to town to get some small machine repair part or supply. Take paper and pencil right now and make a list of the belting, small tools, lubricants, cup greases, packings, bolts and nuts and other things that you are apt to need, and take it with you the next time you are near a "Farm Service" Hardware Store so that you can get these essentials and have them ready when the threshers come. The "tag" store is the right place to buy for there you will get dependable quality and the greatest value for your money as well as helpful and pleasing service.

Threshing also brings its extra work for members of the household, when every pot and pan in the kitchen will be needed. Why not get a few extra ones now and save some of the work and troubles of these hot, hard days. Get them at the "tag" store and you will be sure of serviceable quality at the right price.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



Here's Fun for Every Boy and Girl



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

Try These on the Family

Where is the largest diamond in Boston kept? In the base-ball field.
 What play had the longest run of the season? Base-ball.
 What is the difference between a bare head and a hair bed? One flees for shelter and the other is a shelter for flees.
 What is the difference between a cow and a baby? One gives milk and the other drinks milk.
 When is a baby like a breakfast cup? When it's a tea thing (teething.)



THE BACK LOT BALL GAME WAS STOPPED AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SEVENTH INNING RALLY BY A VERY UNFORESEEN INCIDENT.

What is the difference between a baby and a pair of shoes? One is what I was, the other is what I wear.
 When is an army totally destroyed? When the soldiers are all in quarters.
 What animal does a boy represent when throwing wood into a pile? A wood-chuck.
 What changes a pear into a pearl? The letter L.
 Why is the letter D like a sailor? It follows the C (sea.)
 I partake alike in your joys, and your sorrows, and your home would not be without me. Letter O.
 What letter is always invisible, yet never out of sight? The letter I.
 What four letters should frighten a thief? O. I. C. U. (Oh! I see you.)

Ruby Rides Her Pony

I am 11 years old. I will be in the seventh grade next year. I go to Burchfiel School. My teacher's name is Miss Sharp. We live 2½ miles from school. I have two brothers and one sister. I have a pony named Bob which I ride. We live 6½ miles south of Anthony.
 Ruby Sharp.
 Anthony, Kan.

Has Eight Ponies

For pets we have eight Shetland ponies. We will sell some of them. We

also have two Bantams, two kittens, a dog and each of us has a Jersey calf. Our ponies' names are Kerchief, Midget, Spot-Wood, Simon, Silver-Jacket, Snowball, Mickey and Peggie. I am 11 years old. I have two sisters and two brothers. I enjoy the boys' and girls' page. I would like to have some of the boys and girls write to me.
 Bernice Hunter.
 Denton, Kan.

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



The Pelican's "Minnow Bucket"

The fisherman's minnow bucket, enabling him to carry his bait alive and keep it so all day, was originally devised by Mother Nature for the benefit of the pelican. The great elastic pouch that is hung beneath this bird's long bill gives it a great advantage in carrying home the small fish with which its voracious young ones are fed, for, when fully loaded, the bag holds a gallon and more.

When the pelican is standing upon the rocks of the shore, its "minnow bucket" is scarcely noticeable, but when the bird is fishing, it packs victim after victim into the pouch until it is quite full, when it really looks

almost half as big as the creature's body. No wonder that a popular verse states that "a very strange bird is the pelican, for his beak holds more than his belly can."

Like many of Mother Nature's inventions, the pelican's pouch combines several inventions in one. It is a shipping tank, a dinner bucket, and a scoop net—all combined. The last use is illustrated when the bird is fishing in the ocean. It flies low over the water, back and forth, until it sees below it a school of little fish, swimming near the surface. Then it makes a sudden dive, opening its bill, and when its head comes up again the scoop net has swept up several of the wriggling little fish.

Half Square Puzzle

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

1. To charge with debt; 2. Freedom from pain; 3. Stands for Boy Scouts of America; 4. Stands for "that is;" 5. A consonant.

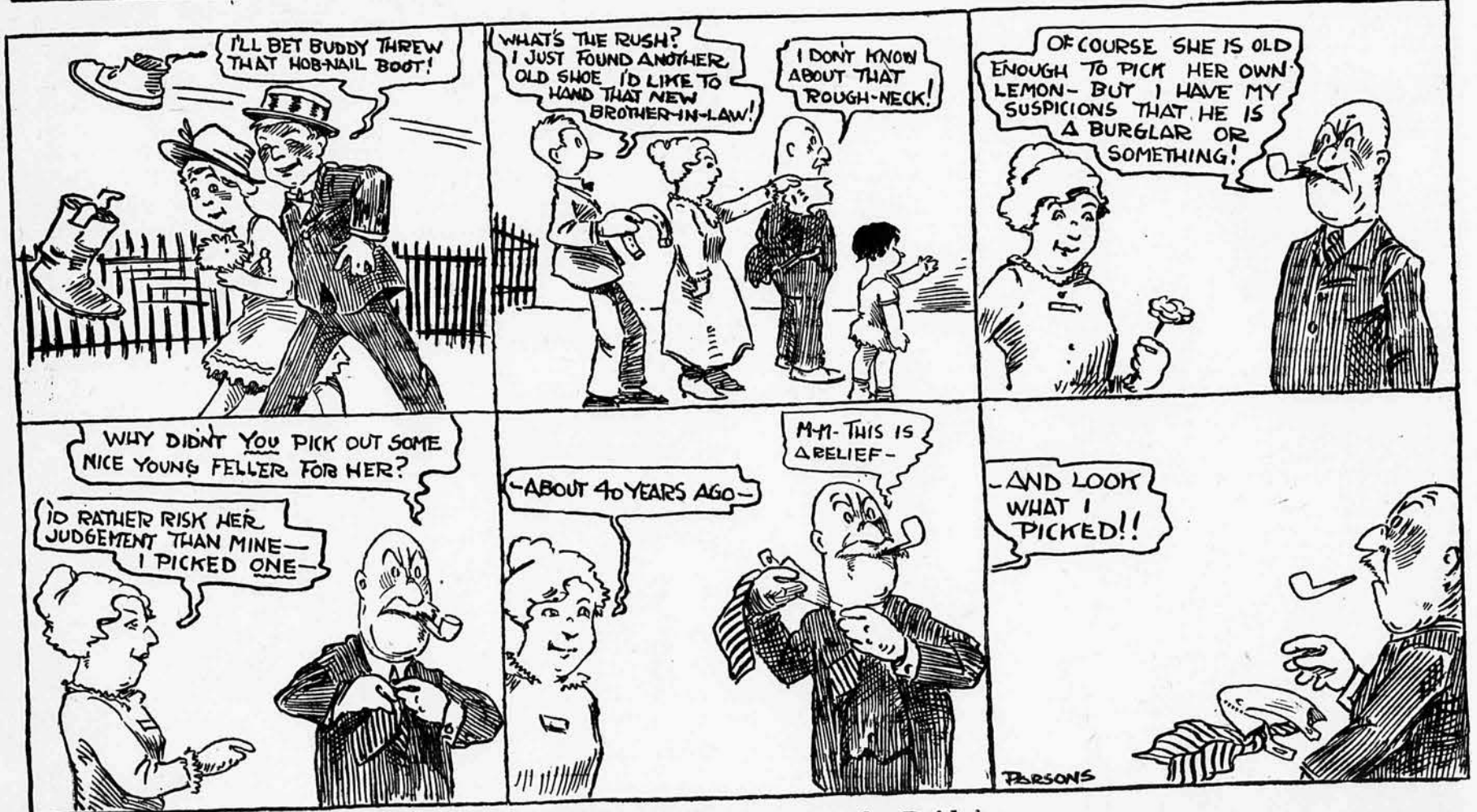
From the definitions given fill in the dashes so that the half square reads the same across and up and down. Send your answers to Leona Stahl, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. There will be a surprise gift each for the first 10 boys or girls sending correct answers.

TURN-AROUND TALES TWO-IN-ONE STORIES FOR THE KIDDIES BY NELSON WHITE

Old Hippo has the toothache bad. It makes him look so tearful. But turn this picture upside down.



And see him when he's cheerful.



The Hoovers—Here Goes the Bride!



Artificial Food for Babies

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

The food used most as a substitute for mother's milk is fresh cow's milk. This is acceptable in so large a percentage of cases that I shall not discuss its failures, excepting to say that if cow's milk utterly fails there are other things that may succeed, such as goat's milk, dried milks, and various prepared foods. Cow's milk is not fit for a baby's digestion without modification because it is too heavy in casein. The usual method of overcoming this is to dilute with water and then add cream and a very little sugar. No one can give a definite formula that will fit all sorts and conditions of babies.

I advise mothers to invest \$1.25 in the well-known little book by Doctor Holt, "The Care and Feeding of Children." This little book gives formulas to suit many different conditions. Thousands of mothers have used it as their chief guide.

Many mothers object to boiled milk, but I think the objection unfounded. In a bottle-fed baby with any digestive disturbance of the intestinal tract, boiled milk is the safest variety to offer when ready to resume milk feeding. Boiling makes the curd of the milk easier to digest, and for that reason will often help to solve the problem of what milk to feed. It is true that some of the essential vitamins are lessened in efficiency if not wholly destroyed, but this may be remedied by feeding oatmeal water, or a thin oatmeal gruel. Every child, whether fed on boiled milk or not, should be given a little orange juice or tomato juice several times daily.

I make this argument that boiled milk be used without prejudice where necessary; nevertheless fresh milk should be used in preference whenever it is well borne, for milk undoubtedly loses some valuable properties in the boiling.

Maintain the Circulation

Please tell me a cure for dandruff.
W. L. K.

The cure of dandruff depends entirely on maintaining a healthy circulation thru the scalp. Brushing the hair and scalp for 15 minutes each day with a brush that has enough snap to it so that it stirs the circulation, yet does not irritate, is a good measure. Massaging the scalp with the finger tips gives good results. Shampooing should be resorted to just often enough for cleanliness. Most remedies are based upon Resorcin, but unless you get a treatment from a specialist to fit your particular case it is best left alone.

A Disease of the Eyes

Our school teacher wants each child to bring a towel to school for individual use. She says it will prevent trachoma. Please say what this is.
M. N. N.

Trachoma is the disease commonly known as granulated lids. It spreads from person to person by actual contact or by the use of infected linen. The patient feels an irritation in the lids as if from sharp particles like grains of sand. It is a very chronic disease, hard to cure, but not usually very quick in progress. It is not likely that the infection of one year could not be cured. This is not a disease that can be handled thru home treatment. It is work for a specialist in eye troubles.

See a Good Doctor

What about cross eyes in a little girl of 2? Can it be cured without an operation?
B. S.

You should take your little girl to an oculist at once. It is very important that you go to a first class doctor. By fitting glasses at this early stage of the trouble it may be all corrected. Doctors do not think best to operate on young children for this complaint. They prefer to see what glasses will do. But if it is not corrected by the time the child is 10 years old the time has then come for operation. Try glasses now.

Better See a Doctor

What are the symptoms of a nervous breakdown? I have just gone thru a period of severe strain and cannot sleep night or day, excepting by "snatches." Have a pretty good appetite and otherwise feel well except for a shortness of breath. Our doctor gives me tonics and sedatives and tells me not to worry and I will soon be all right. Should I see a specialist?
O. L.

Yes, I think you should if you can

be quite sure of his ability and honesty. It is likely that the strain you have been thru precipitated your present trouble, but if it were going to pass away simply by rest and quiet you would not have the rapid pulse and shortness of breath. These are symptoms that indicate real trouble, and a careful investigation by a competent doctor should disclose the organ at fault and give the doctor a chance to remedy it.

Case Might Become Serious?

A woman 48 years old, who has not yet passed "the change" is troubled with frequent and profuse urine. No pain but simply cannot retain the water. Is it just because of a change of life or something more serious?
Mrs. W.

There is nothing about the menopause that will account satisfactorily for such symptoms, altho the condition may be aggravated by it. You should have a thoro examination of urine promptly and thereby may save yourself from serious chronic illness.

A Bite of an Insect?

Would you please tell me what would cause a lip or an eye to swell up over night? And what can be used to lower the swelling?
M. N. N.

If such swelling is confined to one eye or only a portion of the lip it is very likely due to the bite of an insect. The use of a poultice will help in the reduction. Such a swelling coming to both eyes and often repeated would give rise to a suspicion of kidney disturbances of some kind.

Pauls Gets Balanced Income

(Continued from Page 3)

way of farming he thinks they get along very well with alfalfa and pasture in the summer. "I aim to have the cows freshen in September," he said. "There are several reasons for this. For one thing I haven't time to milk them at their best in the summer because of the rush of other farm work. Then, too, I'd rather milk them in the winter because then the flies don't bother and they produce better than they would in the summer and I get a better price for the cream. The Sudan I have out is for roughage in the winter for the young stuff. They like it fine and thrive on it. Sudan and alfalfa are all they get during the winter." A purebred bull heads the Shorthorn herd. Mr. Pauls feels that he is getting about double value out of his cows since they are dual purpose. They fit in especially well with his plans.

The poultry flock is an important item. Market birds bring good money as well as the eggs. Most of the eggs go on the regular market, but this last season about 2,000 were sold for hatching. Pauls likes to feed the birds green stuff as nearly all year as he can. He is especially sold on alfalfa meal for the layers.

Skimmilk is considered an important aid with the poultry, and they get all that is available. Pauls hatches all the chicks he needs and from eggs produced by his flock. Of course, care is taken to introduce new blood when it is needed. He wants the layers to start production in September. The first hatch comes off in January and this entire lot is fed out and sold as broilers. At 8 to 10 weeks old they weigh around 2 pounds and bring the top price the market is paying. They go on the market just at a time when the demand is good. "They don't run around so much in cold weather," Pauls said, "and they seem to keep their weight better." The broilers get ground kafir and ground wheat, half and half. This is in hoppers before them at all times. And the mash recommended by the Kansas State Agricultural College is kept in hoppers before them all the time. Pauls mixes most of the feeds himself.

Hatches for the laying flock come off about March 1, and somewhere near April 1. All the cockerels from the April hatches are caponized and when a year old they are dressed and shipped to the Kansas City market. They have been bringing 40 cents a pound. Pauls ships about four dozen capons a year weighing on an average of 9 pounds. One profitable investment he made was \$75 for remodeling his poultry house. He made it over into a straw-loft type and assures that it has helped a great deal. The change is responsible for less sickness and better production.

Pauls has formed a liking for the lister in preparing wheat ground. He has been able to get the weeds and volunteer wheat best with it. And he believes in early preparation of soil.

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Best Wheat on Poorest Land

Taylor and Son Are Boosters of Sweet Clover for Pasture and Soil Building

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

THE poorest land on Frank Taylor's farm in Cherokee county, produced one of the best stands of wheat in southeastern Kansas, while on the best land on the same farm, wheat planted two weeks earlier was about a week behind and gave promise of only half as good a yield.

"I didn't think this 20 acres would produce much of anything," Mr. Taylor remarked, indicating his poorest acreage. "You couldn't find poorer land on the farm." Two years ago this spring he limed it and seeded it to sweet clover with oats. He got a fair crop of oats—25 bushels to the acre—and good pasture. He plowed it the latter part of July in 1926, after it had matured some seed, and seeded it to wheat. On May 16, this year, the wheat was waist high and practically headed out, with a yield that was estimated at 28 to 30 bushels an acre.

"That is what we can do down here by using lime and sweet clover," Mr. Taylor said. "I actually didn't think I could get a stand of the clover there, but you can see what it has done." And E. B. Wells, soils specialist from the Kansas State Agricultural College, chimed in with, "It's the best field of wheat in this section of the state up to the middle of May." The poor field also had a dressing of acid phosphate, 150 pounds to the acre.

110 Acres of Sweet Clover

Now contrast this poor field with the best land on the Taylor farm. The good ground had been broken out from sod two years previous. Last year it produced 30 bushels of oats to the acre. Wheat was planted on this soil, which according to Mr. Taylor and Mr. Wells should have been the richest on the farm, two weeks earlier than that on the poor field, but on May 16, it was about a week behind in growth and gave promise of only about half as large a yield as the land that had been limed. "It seems to me," said Wells, "that right here is a good example of what sweet clover, the best soil building crop, will do."

And apparently Frank Taylor & Son, for that is the official firm name, have some faith in sweet clover. At present they have 110 acres of it which is used mostly for pasture and some for green manure. The clover has good carrying capacity, Tom offered. He is the son half of the firm.

There are 480 acres in the Taylor farm and the main operation there is dairying, with 60 head of purebred Holsteins. The cows provide a good market for the 15 acres of alfalfa, the soybeans, kafir, corn—in fact all feed crops. Wheat is the only cash crop, 85 acres as an average. "We do grow quite a large acreage of soybeans," the junior partner affirmed. "Probably 145 acres. We always put the beans in with corn and kafir. We get just about as much grain along with the beans, the beans increase the amount of feed that can be obtained from the same acreage, they help to make a better balanced ration and build up the soil in the bargain. We raise practically all of our dairy feed—if we couldn't do that we wouldn't dairy." The basis of the dairy ration is corn and oats. Taylors like the kafir-soybean and corn-soybean combination, and they feed some cottonseed and bran.

The Milking Machines Help

They are milking 30 to 33 head regularly now, and of course, are feeding according to production; 1 pound of the grain ration to 3 pounds of milk, and all the roughage each animal will consume. Silage in the winter. "I believe one objection farmers have to dairy work," Tom offered, "is that it takes too much time from field work. That is true if the milking is done by hand. But that isn't so with us. We use milking machines and they just take all the drudgery out of the job, and we have all the time for field work we need. We get better results with the milking machine too, than we would changing hired help.

"By marketing our product the way we do, we get \$1 a pound for butterfat, or more than double the market price. We sell sweet cream to the stores in Columbus and in Picher, Okla., for 20 cents a half-pint the year around. All the cream is bottled before being delivered. Besides getting a good price for the cream we have the skim milk for the calves, pigs and chickens. Any surplus milk goes to the cheese factory. Sometimes we sell from our herd as breeding stock."

Taylors are very enthusiastic over sweet clover as pasture for milk cows. Their cows give considerable more milk on it than they would on common pasture they have found, and they get better growth on young stuff. One idea in their having so much clover,

ominous words: "Because thou hast rejected the word of the Lord, the Lord hath rejected thee from being king." But it was not done suddenly or arbitrarily. God permits what we call natural causes to have their effects. Natural laws are of course the laws of God. Conditions get worse. The ancient enemies of Israel are more and more menacing. Then comes the battle of Gilboa, like the battle of Lookout Mountain, on the summit of a mountain. Saul and his son Jonathan are killed. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked. Whatsoever a man soweth that shall he also reap."

But we have gotten a long way ahead of our story. Long before Saul's death—probably several years—David had been anointed king of Israel, and was only waiting the proper time to assume office. During that time Saul came to dislike, then to hate him, and pursued him with the hate of a fanatic. During that time also David developed a friendship with Jonathan, Saul's son, which is one of the beautiful friendships of all time.

One day, at the annual feast of his tribe, at Bethlehem, Samuel appeared. He said to Jesse, who was rich as the

red haired. Let red haired folk take courage.

When anointed he was tending sheep. He was doing the work usually allotted to the slaves, the females, or to members of the family who were not considered exactly bright. He was doing the drudgery of the family. Indeed he was regarded at the time as the attendant of his older brothers. They treated him imperiously and scornfully. When David came to the army camp one day, his oldest brother said to him in anger and meanness, "Why camest thou down hither? And with whom hast thou left those few sheep in the wilderness? I know thy pride and the naughtiness of thine heart; for thou art come down that thou mightest see the battle." But David had sense. He bided his time. He had the oriental trait of not being in too big a hurry. His time came.

The stars come nightly to the sky,
The tidal waves unto the sea;
Nor time nor place nor deep nor high
Can keep my own away from me.

said John Burroughs, and perhaps David felt the same way. He would wait, and in the meantime he would do the day's work.

What were some of the qualities that led to the choice of this youth for the kingship?

1. He was strong. That will come out more in detail next week. But his outdoor life, bronzed by the sun, tanned by the wind, hardened by exposure, gave him the foundation for achievement. Weak little men have sometimes accomplished much. But the heavy responsibilities usually have been carried by strong men.

2. He was sincere, and clean of heart. Said the inner voice to Samuel, as Jesse's sons were passing before him, each hoping against hope that he would be the lucky man, "Jehovah seeth not as man seeth; for man looketh on the outward appearance, but Jehovah looketh on the heart." David gave the impression of sincerity and honesty to those whom he met. He was genuine. "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life." The other day a young man came into my office. Had I been looking for a man for a position, I doubt whether I would have asked for a letter of recommendation from him. His credentials were in his face. He was good and wholesome and strong and genuine. These qualities spoke right out of his face. "What you are speaks so loud that I cannot hear what you say," said Emerson, and he never said anything more true. Be true, be true. Shun deception as the black smallpox. "To thine own self be true, and it follows as the night the day, thou canst not then be false to any man."

3. He had been trained in that most thoro of all schools, the school of nature. We are told that in the days ahead not so many of our leading men will come from the country, because not so large a proportion of the people live in the country. Maybe so. But nature is a wonderful teacher. Trees, flowers, clouds, grasses, weeds, hot winds, cold winds, rain, snow, dirt, sand, burrowing animals, beasts of prey, hawks, owls, vultures, song birds, sheep, cattle, lambs, calves and dogs are genuine teachers. Christ Himself was reared in the school of life. Rejoice and be glad if your children are growing up on the farm.

Lesson for July 17—Samuel Anoints David
I Samuel 16:4 to 13.
Golden Text, I Tim. 4:12.

Treat 'Em Rough

"My dear," said the host to his wife on her finding him in the bedroom with a damp towel clasped to his head, "I can't possibly stand those people any longer. I've got a splitting headache."

"But," said his wife, "I can't possibly ask them to go home. They are our guests, remember."

"Certainly you can't put them out," he agreed, "but don't you think you could go and seat yourself at the piano?"

Our Best Three Offers

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

Quantity production cheapens everything—even laws.

Why Not Grow More Alfalfa?

A LARGER acreage of alfalfa is needed badly in Kansas. The state could profitably grow two or three times as large a tonnage of this crop as is now being produced, if it were distributed properly. And this should be a good year to build up the acreage. Washington county, among others, is making a real start in that direction. In a recent issue of his Farm Bureau Letter, John V. Hepler, the county agent, suggested that "just as soon as the wheat or oats is cut get them out of the way by stacking or threshing, then plow 3 or 4 inches deep to turn under the stubble, and prepare the land for fall seeding of alfalfa. This plowed land should then be followed by disking and harrowing every week or so until the seed is planted. If necessary apply ground limestone after plowing and work it into the top 2 inches of soil. If this practice is followed, the chances are favorable for a good stand of alfalfa this fall. For best results it would be advisable to inoculate the seed with nitrogen fixing bacteria. This material can be secured at the farm bureau office.

"It is estimated that at least 5,000 acres of alfalfa was seeded this spring, and another 5,000 acres seeded this fall will put Washington county in the lead with the largest acreage in the state. Almost every farmer will say that alfalfa is the best crop he can grow, so plant it this season under favorable conditions."

however, is so they can follow it with alfalfa. This fall they are going to add 5 to 10 acres of alfalfa.

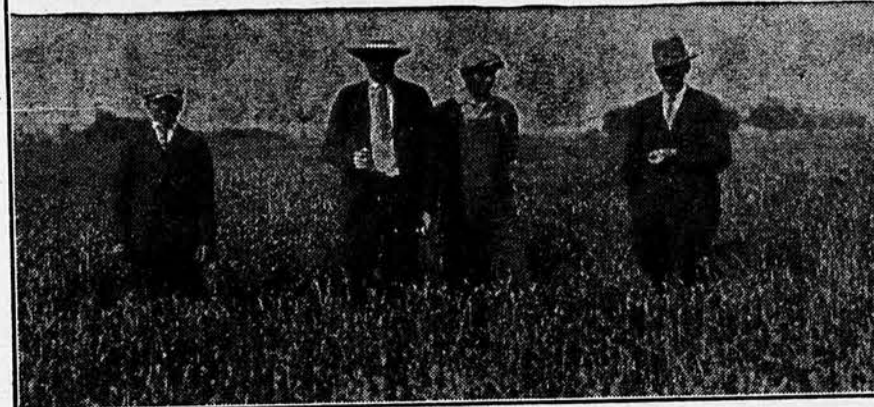
The poultry end of the farm numbers 500 layers and about 1,000 baby chicks. The Taylors keep two brood sows and buy more pigs when they want them. "Just sold 20 head of hogs this morning," Tom said, "that averaged 200 pounds apiece. We had them 80 days and they gained 150 pounds. We fed them ear corn and skim milk."

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

The old king, Saul, had not come up to the expectations of the people. Long years he reigned, but conditions became darker and darker. Then came those

father of eight sons, that the Lord had chosen one of the eight to be king. Very gladly did that father bring the oldest to the prophet, as the future king. But no, he was not the one. Then one after another, seven pass before the old and keen-eyed man, but none of them satisfied him. "No more?" asks the prophet. "Oh, yes, one, the youngest; but he is only a shepherd, and very young." "Send for him!" Yes, says the inner voice to the prophet, this is the one. Rise and pour the sacred oil on his head. We remember how Saul is described, when he puts in his first appearance. He is head and shoulders above any of his fellow countrymen. Very different is the description of the youth David: "Now he was ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to look upon." Ruddy, that is,



The Top Picture Shows the Best Wheat on the Poorest Land, and Below, the Poorest Wheat on the Best Soil of Frank Taylor's Cherokee County Farm. Lime and Sweet Clover Made the Difference. In the Lower Picture the Straw Hat Identifies County Agent H. L. Gibson. E. B. Wells is at the Right

The Sea Bride

(Continued from Page 11)

Dan'l looked at the jug and laughed and said:

"Man, that looks like liquor!"

Slatter grinned uneasily.

"Oil for the fo's'sle lamp," he said.

Dan'l wagged his head.

"See that that's so," he said. "If any ructions start in the fo's'sle, I'll send Brander forward to quiet you. You'll not be wanting Brander to lay hand on you again."

Slatter's eyes shifted hungrily; he went on his way with quick feet. Dan'l watched him go, and his eyes set hard.

That was at dusk. Toward ten that night, when Brander was in his hammock under the boat-house, one of the men howled, forward, and there was the sound of scuffling in the fo's'sle. Dan'l was aft, waiting. He called to Brander:

"Go forward and put a stop to that yammering, Mr. Brander."

Brander slid out of his hammock, assented quietly, and started forward along the deck. Dan'l watched his dark figure in the night until it was lost in the waist of the Sally. He waited a moment. Brander must be at the fo's'sle scuttle by now.

Came cries, blows, a tumultuous outbreak. The Sally rang with the storm of battle. Then, abruptly, quiet.

At that sudden-falling quiet, Dan'l turned pale; he licked his lips. The thing was done!

He ran forward, virtuously ready to take a hand.

Dropped to the Floor

When Brander, at Dan'l's command, went forward to quiet the men in the fo's'sle, he found two or three of the crew on deck about the scuttle, watching the tumult below. When they heard him and saw him, they backed away. The light from the fo's'sle lamp dimly illumined their faces; and Brander thought there was something murderous and at the same time furtive in their eyes.

More than that, he caught the smell of alcohol. So there was whisky loose!

A man sped up the ladder past him to the deck, saw him, and slid away into the dark; and then another. Six or eight were still fighting below.

Brander had that sixth sense which men must have who would command other men; he felt, now, the peril in the air. His duty was down there among those fighting men. To get down, he would ordinarily have used the ladder. But to do so would be to engage his hands and his feet, and he might well have need of both these members. He put his hands on the edge of the fo's'sle scuttle and dropped lightly to the floor of the fo's'sle without touching the ladder. He landed on his toes, poised, ready.

The narrow, crowded, triangular den was thick with the smell of hot men, of whisky, of burning oil; the air was heavy with smoke. A single swinging lamp lighted the place. Beneath this lamp, four or five men were involved in a battle from which legs and arms were waved awkwardly as their owners struggled. Two other men crouched at opposite sides of the fo's'sle—watching. One was Manger; the other Slatter.

"Stop it, now!" Brander cried.

The character of the struggle changed; the fighting men straightened. Some one hit the lamp and sent it whirling into darkness; and at the same moment, Brander heard Slatter scream murderously. He slipped to one side, backed into a corner and held his hands before him, ready to meet an attack.

Slatter's charge, if he were attacking Brander, should have carried the man past the mate's hiding-place; but Brander, in the dark, heard a thump of two bodies together, heard Slatter following profanity, heard heels thumping upon the floor. Then two or three men made a rush up the ladder to the deck.

Brander stepped forward, tipped over a whirling leg, and dropped upon a smother of two bodies which writhed beneath him. An arm was flying; he gripped for it and felt the prick of a knife in his wrist. Death in the air.

He dragged that arm down to his face and bit at the wrist and the back of the hand till he felt the knife drop from the man's fingers. The three of them were writhing and striking and kicking and strangling; but the knife was gone.

He began to fumble with his right hand, seeking marks for his fist. He did not strike blindly, but when he struck, his blows went home—on some one's ribs, and back, and once on the neck at the base of the ear.

They were fighting in silence now. All had passed so quickly that it was still scarce more than seconds since Brander dropped into the fo's'sle. Their bodies thumped the planking resonantly; they struggled in a fashion that shook the ship. They were gasping and choking for breath.

Some one screamed terribly in Brander's very ear, and a hand that was gripping his neck relaxed and fell away. The bodies of the fighting men were for an instant still; and in that instant's silence, some one asked:

"You all right, Mr. Brander?"

Brander knew the voice—Manger's.

"Yes," he said.

Manger squirmed out from under Brander.

"What hit Slatter?" he asked sharply. "Did you get him?"

Brander got up, and the body of Slatter fell away from him limply. It was about that time that Dan'l reached the fo's'sle scuttle above, and looked down into the darkness. He saw nothing.

"Mr. Brander?" he called.

"Yes, sir," Brander said quietly. "All right."

"What's wrong there?"

"Slatter tried to knife me."

"Have you got him?"

"I don't know. He's still. Strike a light, if you please."

Dan'l was already half-way down the ladder; but even before his sulfur match scratched, Brander's nostrils told him what had happened. They brought him a smell; unmistakable, appalling—the smell of blood!

He was on his knees beside Slatter's body when Dan'l bent over him with the flickering match. They saw Slatter doubled forward over his own legs.

"I had a full nelson," Brander explained swiftly. "I was forcing him over that way when he yelled—"

He lifted Slatter's body; and they saw the hilt of a knife that was stuck downward, deep into his right thigh.

"You've killed him!" Dan'l cried.

And Manger interrupted loyally:

"No! He didn't."

Dan'l looked at the one-eyed man.

"How do you know?"

"I did. I stuck the knife in him."

Brander looked at Manger, and he touched the little man's shoulder.

"You're mistaken, little friend," he said, and smiled. He turned to Dan'l. "I bit the knife out of Slatter's hand," he said. "It fell against my chest and slid down. It must have dropped between his body and his legs; and his own body, bending forward, drove it in."

Dan'l smiled unpleasantly.

"All right; but Manger says he did it."

Brander shook his head.

"He didn't—for a good reason. He was flat on the floor, and I was kneeling on his back, between him and Slatter, when Slatter yelled and quit fighting."

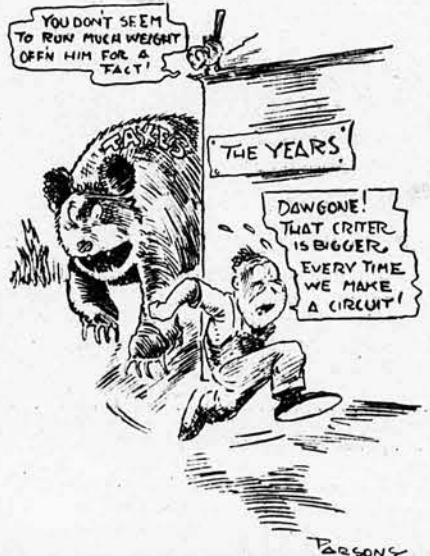
"Don't Talk Too Much"

Dan'l groped for the whale-oil lamp, lighted it, and bent to look at the knife.

"How did it kill him, there?" he demanded.

"It must have struck the big thigh artery," said Brander.

Noll Wing's voice came down to them from the scuttle. "What's wrong,



below?" And his big bulk slid down the ladder.

Dan'l and Noll and Faith talked the affair over between them in the after cabin the next morning. Faith had slept thru the disturbance of the night before; but when she heard of it, on waking, it absorbed her. She went on deck, found Brander, and made him tell her what had happened. He described the outbreak in the fo's'sle. He told how, when he went forward, he smelled liquor on the men; how he dropped thru the fo's'sle scuttle, and some one knocked the lamp from its hanging, and Slatter rushed him.

"Manger saw what the man meant," he said. "He jumped on him from the side; and then I took a hand. We had it for a while, in a heap on the floor."

The other men in the fo's'sle had fled to the deck, leaving Slatter to do his work.

"I made him let go of the knife," Brander explained. "After we had banged around for a while, I got him from behind, my arms under his, my hands clasped behind his neck. I bent him over, forward. He was trying to get hold of my throat, over his shoulder; but he yelled and let go."

Faith's eyes were troubled.

"You say the men had been drinking?"

"Yes."

"Where did they get it?"

Brander shook his head; he waited for her to speak.

"Let me talk to Manger," she said.

He sent the one-eyed man to her, and took himself away. Manger told his story volubly. The little man had added a cubit to his stature by his exploit; he had done heroically, and knew it, and was proud. He told, straightforwardly, how Brander dropped down into the fo's'sle.

"Slatter had fixed it with a man to knock out the light," he explained. "I heard them whispering. I was watching. I saw Slatter had a knife; so when he jumped for Mr. Brander, I tripped him, and he fell over me, and then Mr. Brander grabbed him." The little man chuckled at the joke on himself. "They fit all over me, ma'am," he said. "They done a double shuffle up and down my backbone, right!"

Faith smiled at him, and told him he had done well.

"But where did the men get liquor?" she asked.

"I dunno, ma'am. Did they have any?"

"Manger," she said steadily, "where did the men get the liquor?"

The man squirmed, but he stood still under her eyes. He tried to avoid her; but in the end he came nearer, looking backward and from side to side—came nearer, and whispered at last:

"Slatter brought a jug forward after his go at the wheel, ma'am."

"Slatter?" Faith echoed softly. "Slatter? All right, Manger. And—don't talk too much forward."

The man escaped eagerly. He had been willing enough to talk about Slatter's knife and his own good deed; but this other was another matter. Whisky in the fo's'sle—

This was in the early morning, before the whole story had spread to every man. Faith went quickly below, asked his keys from Noll, and went into the storeroom. She found nothing there to guide her; but while she was in the room, Tinch, the cook, came down to get coffee. She studied the man.

"Tinch," she said, a finger pressing her cheek, "I left a jug down here. It's gone. Have you seen it anywhere?"

Tinch, a tall, lean man with a bald head, looked at her stupidly, ran a thin finger thru his straggly locks, and thought.

"Wa'al, now, ma'am," he said at last, "I rec'lect I see Roy fetch a jug up out o' her, yist-day."

"Roy?" she asked. "What was he down here for?"

"Come down to—" He looked at her, and was suddenly confused with fear he had played Judas. "Wa'al, now, ma'am," he drawled, "I callate you'd best ask the boy that there."

She nodded at once.

"Of course! Thank you, Tinch."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

The Flapper's Husband

"There's a limit to all things," says Ichabod. "I don't mind washing the dishes. I don't mind feeding the cat. I don't mind mending my own clothes. But I'll be durned if I'll wear pink ribbons on my nightshirts to fool the baby."

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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.

Watch for Grain Thieves, Fake Eye Doctors and Poultry Remedy Peddlers

LOOK out for grain thieves! As soon as the harvest is over thieves will begin raiding grain bins. One of the best ways to protect your grain is to keep the bins securely locked. If you have grain stored at a distance from your home you should inspect it every day to see that thieves have not been around.

Rewards for Grain Thieves

In case of theft you should look for automobile tracks and other marks left by the thieves; then notify your sheriff by telephone and have him come at once. Do not let anyone destroy tracks or other marks you may find. Tracks often are valuable clues. Give the sheriff every possible assistance and help him capture and convict the thieves. The Protective Service will pay a \$50 reward for the capture and conviction of any thief who steals grain from a member who has the Protective Service sign posted on his farm. The sign protects all property on the premises.

Thieves Avoid These Farms

Perhaps you have been neglecting to send for your Protective Service sign. A letter came in this morning from a subscriber in Jackson county. He enclosed 20 cents for membership for himself and a neighbor and said, "There are a great many chicken thefts in our neighborhood, and we notice that those places where the Protective Service sign is displayed have been avoided by thieves so far. We would like to take advantage of that protection. Send us the signs."

Thieves hate a reward. They are careful to stay away from places they know are protected. Why not get a sign up on your property before thieves visit you?

Failed to Notify Sheriff

A woman came in yesterday to get a Protective Service sign. "I lost more than 70 chickens one night about a month ago and have not heard a thing from them," she said. I asked her if she notified the sheriff as soon as she discovered the theft. "No, we didn't," she said. "We didn't think it would do much good." I wonder how a sheriff can be expected to help catch a thief if he doesn't know there has been a theft.

Arrests Before Thefts Reported

Recently I visited a sheriff who has a reputation for being one of the most efficient peace officers in Kansas. Within the last six months he has arrested thieves in three poultry stealing cases before the owners of the chickens reported the thefts. In one of the cases it was ten days before the owner reported his loss.

Peace Officers Need Help

Peace officers as a rule are efficient and are trying to do their duty, but they cannot do it all alone. They deserve, and should have, the whole-hearted assistance of every law-abiding citizen. Help the officers and they will help you. Report thefts at once, by telephone, if possible. Give the officers all the clues you have. And when you start after a thief do not quit until you have caught him or made every effort.

Going to Wichita?

I don't know why, but something I said in that last paragraph reminds me that the railroads are trying to make Kansas farm folks pay about 50 per cent more freight on their grain. The Interstate Commerce Commission is hearing the case now at Wichita. On another page in this issue there is an article about the grain rate hearing.

You should read it, and if possible arrange to attend the hearing at Wichita during the week of July 18. Let the railroads know Kansas farm folks are not going to submit to increases in grain freight rates without at least a serious protest.

Now back to the Protective Service. A few days ago we received word that a crew of fake traveling opticians had left Kansas City to travel thru Kansas selling worthless spectacles. The worst crook in the world is one who will endanger the health of people for the sake of a few dollars. Sight is one of the most precious gifts of God and should be protected with more care than all your wealth. If your eyes need attention go to your physician and let him tell you what to do.

Protective Service After Quacks

Anyone who buys eye glasses from a peddler is taking chances on losing his sight. The Protective Service wants to put a stop to the operations of fraudulent spectacle peddlers and eye doctors. When one of these quacks comes to your place get the license number of his car and his description. Then show him the door and see that he gets out. You will be doing Kansas farm folks a service if you will notify your county attorney and sheriff, and have the quack arrested so he can be put where he will not do further damage to people's eyes. We shall appreciate your co-operation if you will notify the Protective Service if any quack spectacle peddlers or eye doctors call on you. Send the quack's description and automobile license number. We want to put a stop to this swindle.

Have You Seen Them?

Have you been visited recently by salesmen for poultry remedies who told you they were representing the "State Poultry Association?" It is said these peddlers of poultry remedies drive up to a farm home and tell the housewife they are from the "State Poultry Association," and that they have come to inspect her flock. Often the housewife thinks these men are from the poultry department of the Kansas State Agricultural College. But they are not from the college. They are just peddlers selling a remedy, which contains more than 80 per cent water, for about \$10 a gallon. The remedy can be made for much less than \$10 a gallon.

According to reports we have received these remedy peddlers go into the poultry yard and pretend to inspect the poultry. Then they tell the housewife her poultry is covered with lice and diseased, and that she must buy a quantity of their high priced remedy to cure the birds. You don't have to buy these

remedies. If your flock needs attention consult your county agent. These men have no connection with the Kansas State Agricultural College. But they are smooth talkers and in most every case make a sale of \$10 or more.

Report Them to Us

The Protective Service would like to locate any of these remedy peddlers who are traveling thru Kansas trying to make farm folks believe they are representing the Kansas State Agricultural College. If you have seen any of them recently we shall appreciate it if you will notify us and tell us whether or not they represented to you they were connected in any way with the Kansas State Agricultural College. Please give us the automobile license number and description of the men if possible, and tell us the date they called on you.

Is there a Protective Service sign posted at the entrance to your farm?

O.C. Thompson

4-H and Capper Clubs Meet

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

Lyon county folks are boosting club work with all their might. They have a large 4-H Club and are well represented in the Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs. On July 4, both these clubs met to suitably celebrate Independence Day, and more than 400 folks attended. Carl L. Howard, county agent, carefully planned this meeting, and he and his assistant club leaders in the various sections of the county organized ball teams, and selected numbers for a program. Picnickers brought their baskets, and ice cream and cold drinks were served for the benefit of the club treasury, to raise funds for a trip to Manhattan next year to the 4-H Club Round-Up.

There were musical, elocutional, educational and vocal numbers on the program. Leo and Joseph Hellmer played several hits with clarinet and violin. The Maydale Club sang one of its club songs, several little folks spoke their pieces, and there was other entertainment. The principal speaker brought a message about the failure of interest in insect pest control. He is E. G. Kelly, entomologist, extension service, K. S. A. C. He is the "Bug man" who has helped many farmers control insect pests, and with his methods they keep bugs out of their fields. The future progress in increasing yields by proper insect control rests largely with boys and girls in club work. And the attitude of these folks now shows us that some of Mr. Kelly's pictures of tar lines and white cocoons turned out to freeze by fall plowing are really to come true.

Some of the finest boys and girls in Kansas were in the crowd that day. Senator Capper is proud of them and proud that it is their state he is representing in Congress. These boys and girls were invited to attend his party and help him celebrate his 62nd birthday. Also they were invited to be his guests at the Capper Club Reunion, which will be held the first three days of the Kansas Free Fair, September 12, 13 and 14. A short talk was made by Philip Ackerman, representing Capper clubs and Kansas Farmer at the meeting.

Baseball teams from the Mutton Head and Section school districts played ball. You have to be on the sidelines of one of those games to

know how the 4-H Clubs root for their players. It was Fourth of July tho, and noise was not prohibited. When the finals were announced the score showed the Section boys as victors.

July 17, the Marshall County Capper Pig and Poultry Club will have a club meeting at Mrs. Frank Williams's home. A great deal of interest is shown in club work in that county.

While the opportunity to join the small pig club still is here, boys and girls, let's make use of that opportunity. Right now pigs will be lower in price than when they grow bigger. Get a small registered gilt or one that can be registered. Most of the spring pigs are weaned now, so you can feed them by hand, and now is the time to start a pig right—when he is young. Clip the coupon, fill it out, and return it to Philip Ackerman, Club Manager, Capper Building, Topeka, Kan.

Nest Box Notes

BY R. L. HAUSEN

Once the young pullets are on range and accustomed to being out every day, it is a good thing to let them out early in the morning so they can get to the mash hoppers and water supply. I recently saw a clever automatic device for letting the pullets out. The chicken door was hinged to open outward, and a spring was attached to keep it open. The catch that held this door shut was fastened to a piece of broomstick about a foot long. This broomstick was pivoted in the middle so as to swing freely, and the other end projected into the house. At night the poultry keeper bent down the end with the catch on to hold the door shut, and the first chicken that jumped on the stick the next morning pushed down the other end, releasing the catch, and the spring opened the door.

We have been rearing our chicks on a mash formula which contains codliver oil, and have not had a single case of leg weakness, altho some of the chicks at 6 weeks old have never been outside. The vitamin D in the oil which promotes bone growth is responsible for this.

Chicks in confinement or in bare runs need a good supply of green feed. Dandelions are an excellent source of this and are greatly relished by the chicks. A butcher knife or an asparagus knife aids in cutting them, and it takes no time at all to cut a basketful along the fences. Lawn clippings are mighty good, too, being short and tender. The clover they often contain is especially relished. We have a good sized lawn, and always save all the clippings for the chicks or old stock.

I recently heard of two disastrous experiences of poultrymen with young chicks, which will serve as a warning to others. One man had bought 1,600 chicks from a hatchery and lost pretty nearly all of them. The hatchery sent out a man to try to discover the cause, and it was found that the chicks had been given sour milk in galvanized vessels. A poisonous compound resulted which had killed the chicks. The other case was the loss of 200 chicks due to the use of a cheap grade of codliver oil.

About now we have all been busy taking care of the chicks and putting in the garden and crops, and it is a pretty sure thing that there are a lot of dirty chicken houses to be found in the neighborhood. It is a good idea to take a day in the first wet spell and clean up. I have often noticed that the hens eat better off a clean floor. It also is true that cleaning out the dirty litter removes a lot of disease germs and parasites. This material should be spread a good distance away from the poultry buildings.

Caveman Stuff

Mother sent little Harry to take his smaller sister safely to the kindergarten. He was back sooner than she expected.

"Well, dear," she said, "did you treat Mary like a little lady, as I asked you to?"

"Naw," replied the youngster disgustedly, "we canned that lady-and-gentleman stuff, an' I chased her most of the way."

Eastman Kodak Company is giving its employees a 3 million dollar bonus. There is a snap-shot of prosperity.

Capper Pig Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas
Philip Ackerman, Club Manager

I hereby make application for selection as one of the representatives ofCounty 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

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Little Joe's Great Adventure

AFTER being missing from Lone Oak Farm for a night and a day, Little Joe Brown's discovery had been announced by Jack Miller, who had insisted on taking up the hunt alone. Hal, who had headed one searching party, had started at headlong speed with his sister Beth to reach the place from whence the gunfire signal came. There still was no certainty that the child was alive and well.

Headless of briars that scratched her face and hands, Beth kept close to Hal's side. "I want to see right where Jack found him," panted Hal. "It's mighty queer, Beth, that Jack wouldn't even take dad or me along. You'll never convince me that he doesn't know something he's keeping from us."

"Boom! Boom!" Again the signal. "He's making for the road," cried Beth as they sped on. "We'll head him off and ride home."

"Evidently isn't going to let us see the place where he found Little Joe," muttered Hal as he fired two shots in quick succession. "Anyway we'll soon know if the kid's safe."

Around the bend of the road swept the Miller touring car. Perched on the seat beside the driver was Little Joe, safe and sound. Even stalwart Hal wept in happy relief as Beth clasped her small brother close and, unashamed, sent up a prayer of thanksgiving. Then Jack Miller was besieged with questions. "How did you find him?" demanded Hal. "And where? There's a lot of funny business about this, Jack, and I want the truth."

"Little Joe can talk for himself," answered Jack brusquely. "I didn't find him, he came to me. Get in the car and we'll take him home."

"You mean you won't talk," flashed Hal. "We'll see about that!" Seizing Jack by the arm Hal jerked him from the car. "Now, curse you, explain why you wouldn't let me go along."

"Hal! Hal!" cried Beth as Jack put up his arm to ward off a blow. "Shame on you! Explanations can wait. Let's get Little Joe home to mother. Jack, I trust you. I know you are our friend." With only a grateful glance and with no word of explanation, Jack Miller climbed back in the car and took the wheel. Beth held Little Joe close as if afraid he might vanish from her sight. At intervals Hal fired signal shots to recall the searching parties. Soon they were at the House of the Lone Oak, and Mother Brown was mingling her happy tears with those of Little Joe. But when she looked up to thank his rescuer, Jack Miller had disappeared.

The center of an interested group, Little Joe began his strange story. He had wandered down the stream, hunting for pretty pebbles, until suddenly he discovered that darkness had fallen and that he was far from home. Frightened, he had turned to retrace his steps, when who should appear but Sam Jacks, whom he had known back in the old home in Clark county. "He said he would take me home by a 'short cut,'" went on Little Joe. "Course, I didn't like him but I was scared. We went a long way an' I kept gettin' scarer and began to cry. Then he

slapped me and swore at me somethin' awful." Little Joe wept anew at the memory, and a boyish oath came from Hal's grim lips.

"I broke away from him," continued Little Joe, "an' ran off in the dark an' hid. I was more afeared of him than the dark. He hunted a long time, an' then went off an' I ran some more. It was big woods an' the rocks was awful. The wolves howled." Mother Brown shuddered, and for a little while Joe hid his head on her breast and wept.

"I kept a callin' an' a callin'," Little Joe again took up the story, "an' a cryin'. Finally I seen a tiny little light, an' I ran that way, but there wasn't any house. I kept on callin' and pretty soon I heard someone say, 'Who's dar, who's dar?'"

Now all members of the searching party had returned and faces were tense with interest as Little Joe paused. "Go on, sonny," cried Jud Burns. "Let's get the straight of this and then that feller Jacks is agoin' to stretch hemp."

"I said," went on Little Joe, "It's me, Little Joe Brown. I'm lost and I'm hurted." An' I cried some more, I guess. Little way off a door opened right out of the side of the hill an' an Old Nigger man come out with a lantern. Gee, he looked bootiful to me!" Tenseness relaxed as the crowd laughed at the lad's naive declaration.

"He was an old man an' he took me into a big room under ground," continued Little Joe, "and washed my face an' got me somethin' to eat. He kept a sayin', 'Pore little feller, pore little feller, Neb'll look out fer him.' Pretty soon, back in one corner of the room, I saw there was another man asleep. He was an old white man with long whiskers and he snored somethin' awful."

"Black Neb and the old Captain," shrilled Mrs. Fernandez. "Jose, maybe we get our money yet."

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Lebanon, Kansas

Corn monitoring is over for this season, except for a small patch planted where we sowed rye last fall. We have about 12 to 15 acres of darso, kafir and early Sumac cane that is rather small and can and will have to wait until the wheat has been harvested before it is tended. My brother put in two days planting sod cane last week. He used the lister without the lay and mouldboard and pulled by two horses. This makes us about 18 to 20 acres of sorghums all told for this season, which ought to make quite a bit of feed if the season is at all favorable from now on. This sod cane is of the Japanese Honey Drip variety, and makes fine sirup, and here's hoping the frost will hold off long enough for it to mature.

During June we planted a few more potatoes. My sister's husband gave us about a peck of seed he had left over.

He selected his seed last fall from individual hills that grew three or more large sized potatoes. He planted early and again in June this year, and gave us a few to try out. One farmer here who raises truck to sell plants his potatoes in June, and we thought we would try it out as an experiment.

The wheat harvesting season is on now, and if the weather is favorable it will all be in the shock or stack in another week. It seems as if the small grain in this vicinity is about a week later in ripening than it is 10 to 15 miles to the east, south and west of here. Much of the wheat is being headed this year in this neighborhood instead of bound, the reason being that it puts the grain in the stack sooner and with less expense. We expect to bind ours but haven't decided as yet whether we will stack it or thresh from the shock.

Our wheat was sown a little late last fall, and is therefore a little later in ripening than the most of the grain in this vicinity, which is all the better I think. It did not rust during the rainy season so bad as some other fields did. We had no grain drill of our own, so we had to wait until we could get one.

Folks who have taken a chance at estimating wheat yields in this section of the county place 15 bushels for an average, with a few fields going better than 20 bushels. There will be a loss from poorly matured heads in some strips, but apparently the yield will be generally much better than was expected a short time ago.

While monitoring corn the other day the nit (bot) flies got to pestering the horses under their jaws and "set them wild," so I tried out a new experiment, to me, by rubbing machine oil under their throats and jaws, and noticed a big difference. A neighbor said it was more effective than tying rags to the bridle throat latches. It certainly was a help to my horses, and I have used this method several times since with the same results.

Values of Baseball

In connection with the revival of baseball in Topeka and other Kansas towns, it is of interest that O. K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Trade Council, thinks American baseball is "an influence for world peace." He says that opening of the baseball season in America has its reflex in the markets of a dozen countries, whose products are drawn on to furnish balls.

This may seem a trifle far-fetched, but whether America's national game is an influence for world peace or not, it is at least innocent of harm and the good it does would be hard to calculate. Its direct economic influence, stressed by Mr. Davis, may be important, as he thinks it is. A good many baseballs are used in the multitudinous great and little ball leagues, as well as other materials. Probably the manufacture of bats employs a good many people. Big League players are superstitious, and particularly about bats. It might even be said of some of them that they have bats in the attic. If a player gets a home run or a critical hit he remembers the bat. If Babe Ruth's favorite bat is cracked or injured, he goes to the plate with diminished confidence which the opposing pitcher is perfectly aware of.

But it is the millions of fans, "tired business men" and tired workers, who get the most out of the national pastime. Nothing in this country compares quite with baseball in releasing the more or less choked emotional instincts and letting them blow off. Sleep is good for rest, but baseball is not to be sneezed at in clearing away the cobwebs of brain fatigue or hand fatigue and keeping people up to scratch for the greater or less monotony of daily vocational work. Baseball is fun, and fun is a necessity.

What baseball may or may not do for world peace or economics is problematical perhaps, but not what it does for multitudes of followers of this sport. They get their money's and time's worth, and the noisier a baseball game, the better.

Hog Weights Declined

The average weight of the hogs received on the St. Joseph market in June was 238 pounds, as compared to 249 pounds for June a year ago.



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all other crops need rain. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—A good start has been made into plowing for the wheat crop of 1928. Combines did much to aid in solving the harvest problem this year, and the weather most of the time was ideal for their operation. The second crop of alfalfa was unusually good. Other crops also are doing well. Wheat, \$1.19; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 17c; hens, 13c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—The harvesting of what little wheat was left in the county has not been started. Some barley has been cut. The crop is fairly good, and this also is true with oats. Corn is doing fine. Hens, 18c; eggs, 16c; butterfat, 36c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Rapid progress is being made with wheat harvest. Yields are light. Spring crops and pastures are doing well. Wheat, \$1.20; butterfat, 34c; eggs, 17c.—William Crotinger.

A Glance at the Markets

Prices of farm products average higher this summer than during the spring months. Grain feeds and cotton supplied most of the gains in May and June. The market situation shows some improvement for average all around farmers, and the goods they buy the most of have been going down gradually for months past. The early July markets showed little further change in the staple farm products, grain, cotton, hay, livestock and butter. Most fruits and vegetables were at least selling above the lowest of the season. Eggs tend slightly upward.

Changes in livestock markets have not been especially important. Relative scarcity of highly finished steers of all weights strengthened the market situation in July, but grades below choice no more than held their own. Tops well above \$14 and highest of the year were made in early July in the Chicago market for choice heavy beefs. Marketings of sheep and lambs at leading midwestern markets were in limited quantity, but sluggish demands for the dressed meat tended to prevent any advance in price. Veal calves showed upward tendency. An increase of 2 per cent in number of young pigs and the rise of 20 cents in the price of corn changes the situation in the Corn Belt and elsewhere. With a rather light corn crop expected, it might pay better to sell corn than to feed more pigs. The position of the poultry business is much the same in this respect. Tendency to increase the flocks may be checked by the higher cost of feed and the large supplies of eggs and poultry already being produced. Dairy production also will feel the effect of higher cost feed. Wool has been moving in fairly large volume in July, with active business reported by some Boston distributors. The tone of the trade appears more confident with prices firm on nearly all lines and a slightly upward trend in fleece wool.

Wheat markets have been showing a firm tone because of active demand and reports of rust in the spring wheat states. Private estimates placed the spring wheat crop at 50 to 75 million bushels larger than a year ago.

The corn crop has been making slow progress, the situation tending to further slight advances in price. One dollar corn has been the rule for some time at leading markets and all grades were in good demand. Oats tended slightly lower in early July because of the large crop in prospect. The downward tendency in the barley market was checked by lighter supply and more active demand. Rye markets, like those for oats, weakened under good prospects for the new crop.

Hay prices have held fairly well in mid-summer, altho declines were reported at some markets because of the favorable crop conditions, and buyers were inclined to hold off or buy in small quantities. Only the top grades of timothy met active demand.

Most feeds were selling \$1 to \$4 per ton lower in midsummer than in early June but were still several dollars higher than a year ago. Middlings and other heavy wheat feeds have been selling higher than bran in Middle Western markets. Gluten and other corn feeds have been sustained by the strong tone of the corn market.

Butter prices are still a little higher than a year ago, but changes were slight during the last half of June and the early part of July. Production has begun to decrease but pasture conditions are still good and the output large. Much stock went into storage in June, and the movement continued into July actively. Little speculative buying appears because of the liberal supply and lack of special confidence in the price situation. Cheese markets have shown slight weakness resulting in small declines in country markets. Production is heavier than a year ago. Egg markets began to advance in June but have not made much further progress in that direction. The situation seems rather more favorable, receipts being lighter at present than a year ago and less surplus being forced into storage. Outlook depends much upon weather and feed conditions.

Potato sources of supply shift from south to north at about this time. The Eastern mid-season states have a moderate acreage but heavy yield to the acre this season, especially in Virginia, Maryland, New Jersey and probably on Long Island. The Mid-Western summer crop is only fair and some Eastern potatoes will be taken during July and August. Prices in city markets have been running \$4 to \$5 a barrel mostly or \$3.50 for 100 pounds, which is not far from the mid-season level of the last two seasons. Some unofficial reports on the main Northern crop show increased acreage and good condition.

Shipments of Western cantaloupes have been extremely heavy, some days exceeding 500 cars. Quality has been good and demand active, but heavy supply forced prices below the level of either of the last two seasons in July. Eastern cantaloupes have been held back by cool weather.

Heavy gains in Minnesota acreage are a feature of the cabbage outlook for the domestic type of stock. Danish cabbage used for late storage shows no great increase over last year's large acreage. Total plantings in seven states were about 33,000 acres. Cabbage supply and demand are light at this season. Onion production in the mid-season states show an estimated gain of about one-sixth. The late shipping states show only slight gains over last year's heavy plantings. Present market supply is light but imports from Spain and Egypt have been active. Prices have changed but little for several weeks.

They that take the sword shall perish by the tax.

Grain Rate Crisis Pending

Increased Freight Charges Will Take Approximately 10 Million Dollars from Kansas Farmers

BY O. C. THOMPSON

KANSAS grain growers are facing a freight rate crisis in the present case before the Interstate Commerce Commission in which the railroads are asking for average increases of approximately 50 per cent in freight rates on grain from Kansas shipping points to Kansas City and other primary markets. It is said the proposed increases, if granted, will cost Kansas farmers approximately 10 million dollars a year, more than 7 million of which will come from the pockets of Kansas wheat growers.

An increase in freight rates on Kansas grain will mean that the money to pay the increases will be taken from Kansas farm folks in the form of reduced prices for their grain, and will go into the coffers of a few railroad systems which already are prospering under present rates.

Within recent years the railroads have been making a great appeal for public sympathy and asking that the people play fair with them, but it is very evident in the present cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission that the roads are doing their best to take advantage of the public.

Farm Organizations Fighting Increases

In 1925, Congress passed the Hoch-Smith resolution directing the Interstate Commerce Commission to conduct an investigation of the freight rate structure of the country and make whatever revisions seemed necessary. It was the purpose of this resolution to help relieve the agricultural depression by a revision of freight rates, if the facts warranted such a revision. The present case in which the Interstate Commerce Commission is conducting an investigation of the grain rates in Kansas, Oklahoma, Texas and other Southwestern states, is one of the investigations resulting from the Hoch-Smith resolution. The first hearing was at Dallas, Tex., in May. The next hearing will start June 11 at Wichita. At the Wichita hearing most of the evidence relating to grain rates in Kansas will be introduced.

It is very significant of the attitude of the railroads that as soon as the rate investigations were started by the commission, acting under the Hoch-Smith resolution, the roads entered petitions asking for increases in rates.

Kansas farm organizations and grain dealers are putting up a strenuous fight against the proposed increases and the roads, which are well organized with ample high-priced legal talent to represent them, are fighting back with a grim determination to get the rates increased to the last penny of their demands if at all possible. The Kansas organizations opposing the roads are: Kansas State Farm Bureau, Kansas State Grange, Kansas Farmers' Union, Kansas Co-operative Grain Dealers, Kansas Co-operative Marketing Association, Farmers' Union Jobbing Association, and the Kansas Live Stock Association.

This case is of vital importance to every Kansas farm family. If the roads are granted the proposed increases it will mean Kansas farmers will have to give up to the roads from 7 to 10 million dollars more of their hard earned money each year for many years to come.

In addition to increased rates on wheat, the proposed rates, if granted, will apply to corn, oats, barley, rye, kafir, milo and similar grains, all of which take a rate 90 per cent of the wheat rate.

How Increases Affect Prices

Just how these proposed increases will take money from the pockets of Kansas grain growers is shown by the fact that the price the farmer receives for his grain is the price at the primary market, less the freight from shipping point to the market. For example, if wheat is \$1.30 a bushel at Kansas City and the freight from your shipping point to Kansas City is 10 cents a bushel then your elevator can pay you \$1.20. But if the freight goes up to 15 cents then your elevator will have to reduce the price 5 cents, and pay you only \$1.15. The railroad that hauls your

grain to market will get the 5 cents you lose on every bushel.

All grain freight rates are based on the number of miles the grain is hauled. Below are given the present Kansas freight rates and the rates the carriers want on wheat hauls from 5 to 450 miles. These rates are in cents for 100 pounds.

Miles haul	Present Kansas Freight Rates on Wheat	Proposed Kansas Freight Rates on Wheat
5	6c	10c
10	6c	10c
15	8 1/2 c	11 1/2 c
20	7 1/2 c	11 1/2 c
25	7 1/2 c	13c
50	10 1/2 c	15c
100	13 1/2 c	19c
150	17 1/2 c	23 1/2 c
200	19c	26 1/2 c
250	19 1/2 c	31c
300	20c	34c
350	23c	38c
400	23c	37c
450	24c	39c

Figure Your Own Losses

By taking the distance from your nearest shipping point to Kansas City you can easily figure what you will lose on each bushel of wheat if the roads succeed in getting the proposed increases.

It is said that in the actual movement of wheat out of Kansas the proposed rates asked by the roads would amount to more than a 50 per cent increase in freight costs. This is due to the fact that the highest increases in the proposed rates are from points in the area of greatest wheat production. The bulk of wheat from Kansas is produced in the territory beginning about 150 miles from Kansas City and covering a belt approximately 200 miles wide.

The following towns are about the center of the wheat producing area of Kansas and the present and proposed rates are shown for each:

Town	(Rates in cents per 100 pounds)	
	Present Rate	Proposed Rate
Kiowa	19.5c	32c
Pratt	19.5c	30c
Larned	19.5c	31c
Hays	19.5c	31c
Smith Center	19c	29c

From a wheat shipping standpoint the foregoing towns are representative and it can therefore be seen that the average increases charged on actual shipments would be in the neighborhood of 58.7 per cent.

The present average freight rate from the shipping points named to Kansas City the primary market in this region, is 19.4 cents a hundred pounds, or 11.6 cents a bushel. The rates proposed by the railroads from the same towns average 30.6 for 100 pounds, or 18.4 cents a bushel, an increase of 6.8 cents a bushel. Applying this increase to an average 106 million bushels shipped make an annual increased freight charge to wheat growers in Kansas of \$7,208,000.

(Continued on Page 23)

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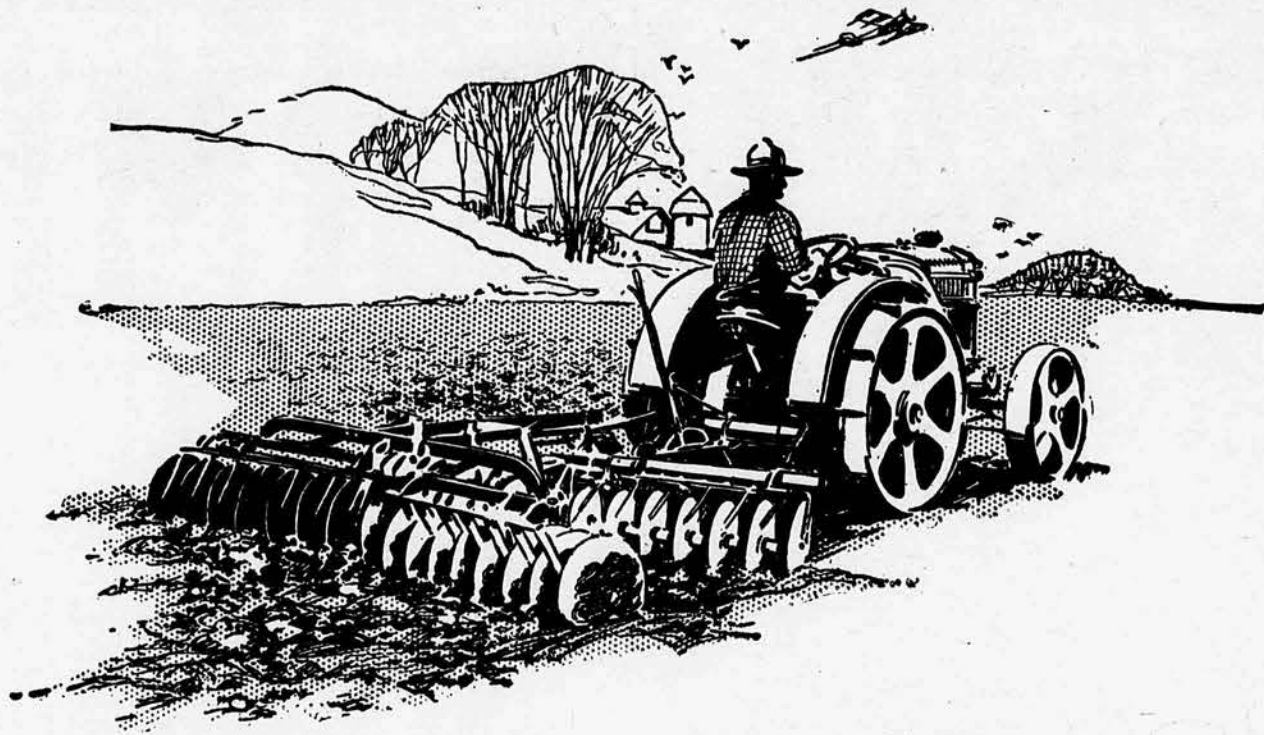
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