

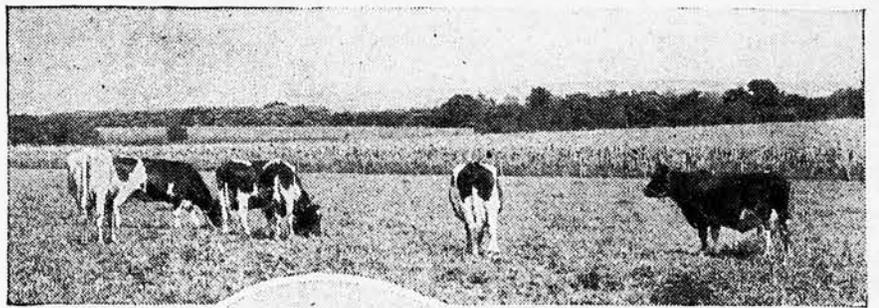
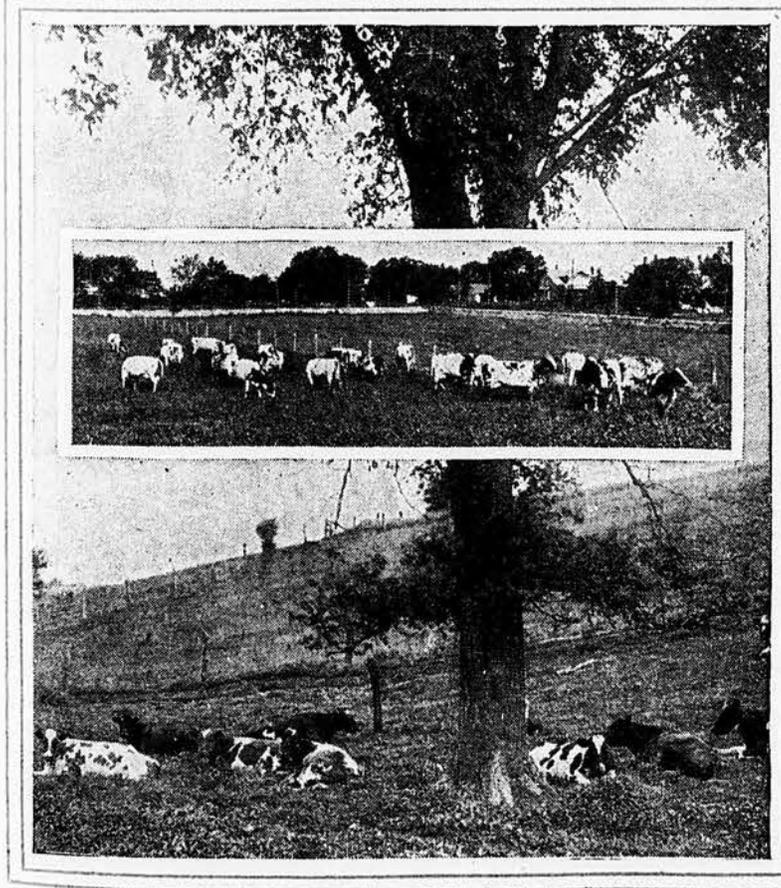
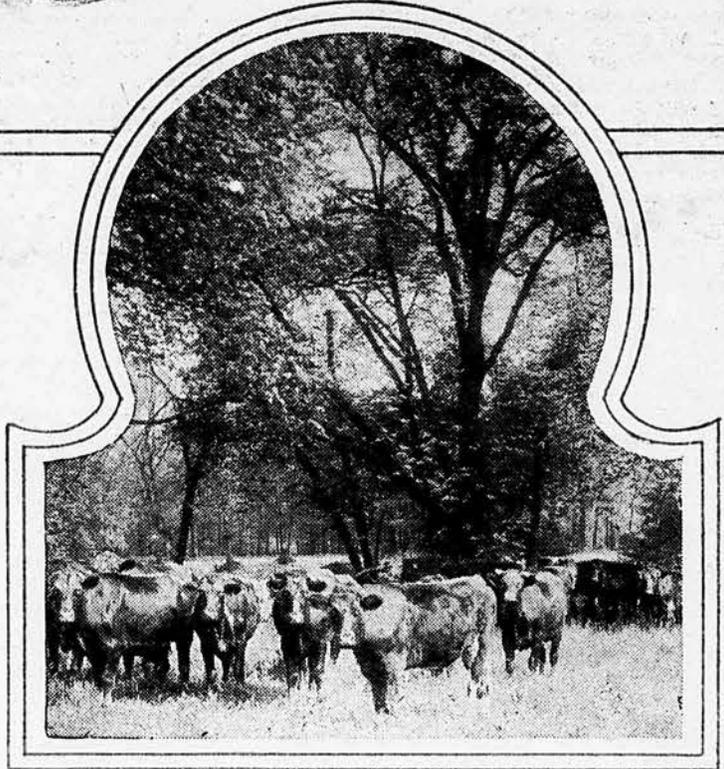
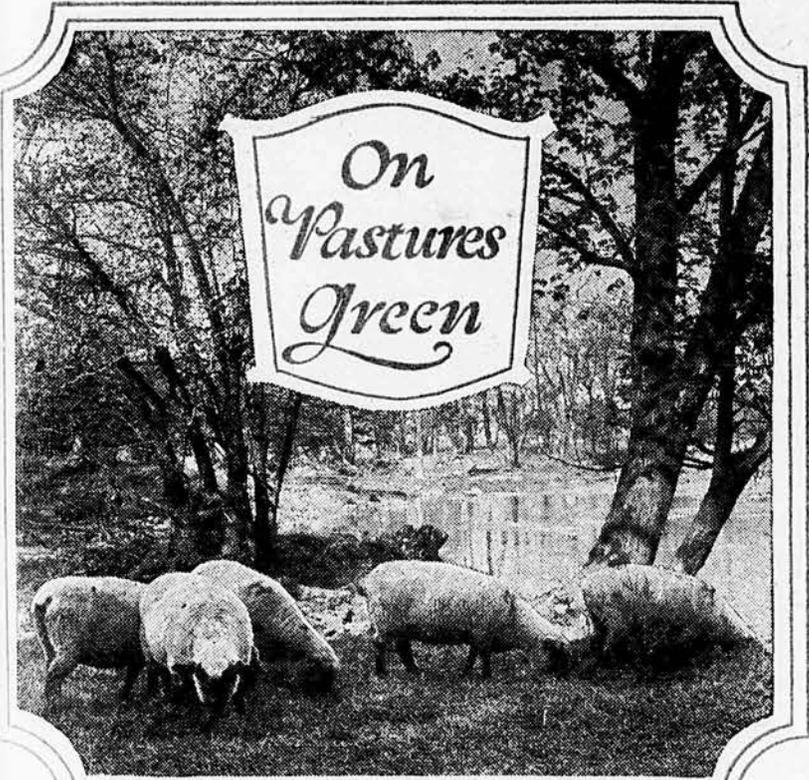
KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

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Corn is Growing Very Fast

But Plenty of Rain Will Be Needed Here in the Next Few Weeks

BY HARLEY HATCH

IT HAS now been three weeks since rain in measurable quantities fell here and almost the first word you hear when you meet a farmer is "rain." There is nothing suffering yet but the growth of corn will be checked if rain does not fall soon. Corn has been growing well during the last week; it is still two weeks behind normal but that need not be considered if we get our normal amount of rain during the next few weeks. On this farm the corn is being laid by; it runs from waist to shoulder high, is of good color and is clean, but, like all the rest of the corn, it needs a drink. Kafir is small and has a poor stand in many fields. This has been the hardest season in which to secure a stand of kafir of any in recent years. On this farm the 13 acres planted to "Red top" cane shows a good stand, but it is always much easier to get cane seed to grow than kafir.

There's Plenty of Grass

Prairie pastures afford grass in plenty and will for some time to come even should moisture be a scarce article. Stock have done more than commonly well this season; the pasture season opened with grass at least two weeks earlier than usual, and at all times since there has been grass in plenty. Up to this time flies have not been bad and as a result stock have put on more weight than usual for this end of the season. And to make it still better, prices for grass-fat stuff of all kinds and ages are the best they have been for some time. Not only are high class cattle high in price but good figures are paid for anything that wears a cowskin. Fat "she" stock has been closely picked on the farms but there remains back a lot of good steers which could be sold off grass for a good profit. If the price breaks during the next two months many of these steers may be held back for full-feeding this winter. The fate of the growing corn will settle this matter. With cattle high in price, hogs advancing every day this week, being now on a parity with corn, and with sheep bringing good prices there is nothing in the present situation to cause any stock grower to complain.

Farm Prices Are Higher

From the price standpoint the farms have made a substantial gain in the last month. Here there are but two weak points, poultry products and hay. I believe the poultry situation will cure itself by the time cold weather arrives; even now eggs and live poultry are on the upgrade to a slight extent. But for the commercial hayman there seems nothing bright ahead. The present indication is that if a farmer wants to bale his hay for sale he may get ordinary wages for his work, but he will have to make a gift of the hay itself. The only good feature of the situation is that this cheap hay has just as much feeding value as when it brought \$20 a ton. We can at least get cost out of this hay by feeding it to farm animals. If the animals could figure out the situation I believe they would be pleased with the outlook, for they will get much more to eat than if hay were bringing \$20 a ton. July cut prairie hay has a lot of feeding value in it and it will winter cattle in good condition if fed along with some cottoncake. Late cut prairie hay can certainly be classed as "rough feed," and in some years it is exceedingly rough.

Good Week for Threshing

This has been an ideal week for threshing and the fields of shocked grain are fast being cleared up. There is no moisture; no dew falls and there are no clouds and threshing can begin just as early in the morning as the hands can get around. Just as we all thought—so we were not disappointed—the rust cut the oats yield by 50 per cent. Most fields have straw for 50 bushels to the acre; what they get runs right around 20 bushels. On this farm 38 acres made 747 bushels, lacking just a little of 20 bushels an acre. Contrary to the usual rule when rust is prevalent, the oats are of fair

weight. Most jobs that I have seen threshed will just about make the legal weight of 32 pounds to each machine bushel. On one test that I saw this week a load of oats which the machine made out to be 55½ bushels weighed out 55 bushels, 10 pounds, over wagon scales. A few oats are being sold, largely rent shares. Local elevators are paying but 40 cents for new oats, and what is being sold is largely taken by farmers who figure that oats at 40 cents a bushel are better than money in the bank; past events would indicate this view a correct one.

Got Tired of Stacking!

A small threshing machine is owned on this farm. It was bought as a second-hand machine in 1921. We did not buy it with any idea of making a profit from its operation and it has made none. Where it has helped is in allowing us to thresh just when we wished. Some years ago we became tired of the hard job of stacking up a lot of wheat and oats and got the machine with the idea that we could thresh from the shock just as soon as the grain was fit. In that respect, the machine has been a success. It has a 22-inch cylinder and it is run with a

Alfalfa—the Most Profitable Crop

THE big yields produced from the alfalfa fields in Kansas this year have again supplied some evidence that this is the most profitable farm crop. And the folks who have fine appearing corn crops on the fields which were in this legume last year also have additional evidence that it is valuable when considered from the soil fertility standpoint. The acreage in Kansas ought to be twice what is now growing.

And there is an increasing interest in the crop! The important place which legumes should hold in the agriculture of this state is being appreciated more all the time, and of these alfalfa is the most important. Why not sow some more alfalfa this season?

Fordson tractor equipped with a governor. We keep learning right along and probably would if we kept the machine for the next 40 years, but this year we have everything in the best shape it ever has been, and the tractor finds the job of pulling the separator easier than ever before. This is largely the result of a new drive belt which hangs right to the pulley and allows no slipping.

Wheat is Worth \$1.30

Wheat is proving a much more profitable crop here this year than oats as, indeed, it always does. There is nothing but loss ahead for the farmer who raises oats to sell, but as feed for horses and calves oats are unexcelled. Oats also are the best preparatory crop for wheat that can be grown. Wheat following oats often yields 5 bushels more to the acre than will wheat following wheat. The yield of wheat in this locality runs from 8 bushels to 30 bushels. The 8 bushels is the low yield, so far as I have heard, and the 30 bushels the high. A fair average yield for the entire acreage sown probably would be not far from 15 bushels. The price is satisfactory, \$1.30 a bushel being paid by local elevators this week. The weight of the grain is good, most jobs making at least 60 pounds; the color is good also; the protein content may not be so good. It usually isn't here in Eastern Kansas. In that respect we can't compete with the real wheat belt. As an instance, take the wheat raised on this farm last year; it graded No. 1 dark hard and weighed 64 pounds to the bushel, but the protein content was but a fraction over 10 per cent, as compared with an average of 13 per cent for wheat raised farther west.

Should I Hold Wheat?

BY R. M. GREEN

Up to the present almost everything except prospects for the growing crops in the Northwest, in Canada and in Argentina and Australia point to a good wheat price in July as being a pretty good price for the year.

Higher Kansas City wheat prices this July than last have been indicated since May. This was pointed out recently when attention was called to the fact that following May rises such as the one this year, the next July price has been higher than the year before 17 out of 18 years. The single exception was in 1921-22 when, because of financial difficulties, Europe was a very poor buyer.

Active domestic mill buying because of anxiety about the quantity of high quality wheat or about spring wheat prospects frequently contributes to a strong market in part of July. In the case of top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City there has been price improvement the second 10 days of July as compared with the first 10 days nine years out of 15.

In the case of the 18 years of strong May prices followed by July prices higher than the year before, there have been 10 instances where the high July price was followed by steady to declining prices. The eight notable exceptions occurred in 1897, 1904, 1907, 1908, 1914, 1919, 1924 and 1925. Exceptionally strong world influences caused prices to continue to rise in these years, although they had been preceded by a strong May cash price and by a July price higher than the year before.

Only three years in the last 34 have witnessed a July price for new wheat not only above the previous July but also above the high of the preceding May. These years were 1904, 1908 and 1924. The year 1904 was marked by a near failure of the United States wheat crop. In 1908 there was a small world's crop following the small world's crop of 1907 and a small crop in the United States. In the spring of 1909

came the Patten corner in May wheat. In 1924 there was a small world's crop including especially small crops in Canada and important European countries.

July, 1927, has started off with prices for top quality No. 2 hard winter higher than prices in either May or the previous July.

The Government report of July 11 increasing estimates of winter wheat out-turn and putting spring wheat almost 70 million bushels larger than a year ago will temper speculative sentiment for a time. On the other hand, this optimistic outlook gives a United States crop only 21 million bushels larger than last year, and a much smaller percentage of it is quality wheat of best milling types. At the same time, the outlook is for a Canadian crop 75 to 80 million bushels less than that of last year with chances of considerable frost damaged wheat. In the face of this situation, wheat crops in important European buying countries are a week to 10 days late.

In six years of the last 15, the price of top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City has advanced the first 10 days of July as compared with the last 10 days of June. Four of these six Julys have been followed by steady to declining prices and two by advancing prices. The two Julys followed by advancing prices were in 1916 and 1924. Perhaps, therefore, the best answer to the present situation is to ask how near it approaches 1924 conditions.

It is never possible to point to any one year as the duplicate of another. In some ways, however, the grain situation in 1927 resembles the 1924 situation. The total United States production in 1924 was 863 million bushels, as compared with a July, 1927, estimate of 854 million bushels. World production exclusive of Russia was about 3 billion bushels in 1924. Indications for 1927 of a very preliminary kind point to a possible European crop of around 1,300 million bushels, a crop larger than that of 1926 and larger than the 1924 crop by about 250 million bushels. The North American crop may, on the basis of present crop conditions, approximate 1,200 million bushels. This is 50 to 60 million bushels larger than the 1924 crop. If conditions are as favorable as last year southern hemisphere production will approach 430 to 440 million bushels. With a reduction in acreage in Central and Southern Argentina areas not much better than this is to be expected. This is 20 to 30 million bushels larger than the 1924 crop. This would make a crop for Europe, North America and the Southern Hemisphere of about 2,940 million bushels, compared with 2,600 million bushels in 1924. It seems evident, therefore, that wheat conditions are not yet as bad as in 1924. A loss in production of 300 to 400 million bushels will be necessary to make conditions approximate 1924. Conditions of North American spring wheat and European wheat crops are the key to the situation during the next 60 to 90 days.

The present price of top No. 2 hard wheat at Kansas City in the early part of July is about as high as it was in November, 1924, when it became evident that Canada was going to produce a small crop of a little more than 260 million bushels. The purchasing power of top No. 2 hard wheat at

Kansas City in early July, 1927, was about 10 per cent above the 1910-14 average. In July, 1924, the purchasing power of this wheat was about 6 per cent below the 1910-14 average.

The wheat crop situation at present is better than in 1924, and the July price is relatively strong. Only the possibility of rust damage to the spring wheat, lateness of the crop, chances for frost damage, low European stocks of old wheat and lateness of their crop, reduction of Argentine wheat acreage, lower quality of much of United States winter wheat, and poor corn prospects tend to reduce the risk of a September or October market. Other known factors point more in the direction of a steady to declining market from best July levels.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Lebanon, Kansas

While disking ground near our sand pit a few days ago I noticed the mulberries were getting ripe on the White mulberry tree, so when the horses were resting at noon my brother and I took a large section of porch screen and a long crooked stick and shook the lower limbs of the tree over the screen, and by the time we were clear around the tree we had more than enough to fill a 12-quart pail of this delicious fruit. We have gotten berries from there since then, but not so many at a time as then, as we have been having windy weather.

The fruit prospect in this section of the county was quite promising until the frost and freeze came early in May and killed most of it. Our apricots were in bloom and it appeared as if we would get about ½ to ⅔ of a crop on this farm, but so far I haven't seen more than a dozen or so on one tree.

The peaches and cherries were about as hard hit as the apricots. There were a large number of small wild plums setting on at that time, but most of them blighted, turned black and fell off. In passing by the thickets recently I noticed a few left in places where they had some protection. The wild gooseberries and currant bushes are full and ripening up in fine shape. So are the choke cherries—they came out in full bloom after the freeze.

We planted quite a lot of tree seed last spring, apricots and peaches—and about a pint of persimmon seed that was brought here from Kansas City last November. The apricots and peaches were killed by the cutworms, but the persimmons managed to get by somehow, and are doing fine so far. There must be about 200 of them now, and are something new in this part of the state, and hardly anyone knows what they are. I don't know whether they will bear this far north and west or not, but will give them a chance anyway. We have a persimmon tree in the front yard that is 17 or 18 years old, and stands up about 4 feet high. It has had blossoms on it several times, but for some reason or other they fall off soon after they wither away. It is the only tree of its kind anywhere around that I know about.

During the fore part of last week my brother put in a part of two days with a team and scraper cleaning out our sand pit and fixing it up so the trucks could get in and out. We have sold 20 truck loads since then, that went to town. We opened this pit up about 12 years ago and since then have sold some 2,000 loads to farmers and town people, a lot of it being hauled as far away as 10 miles.

In cleaning out and hauling sand we have found several animal bones and teeth of one kind and another. Just last spring I unearthed the lower jaw bone and several teeth of some animal I took to be an elk. Last year we found a rib about a foot long and also a piece of horn about the same length and about 1½ inches in diameter. These bones were found within about 10 to 15 feet from each other. We also have several jaw bone teeth that we found there.

Danger Depends

They had met at a dance, and from the first moment he knew she was "only girl in the world for him." He thought he might as well tell her. "I could face death dancing with you," he whispered. "You probably will if my husband sees you," she answered sweetly.

He Cashes in on Kindness to His Soil

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

MAYBE there should be a society formed for the prevention of cruelty to good farm land. Such a worthy organization would include in its membership, no doubt, R. B. Brown. It is his method of producing and marketing his crops that would make him eligible. Had he chosen to farm otherwise, draining all the vitality from his soil and returning nothing, he probably would have awakened some hungry day to find emaciated fields no longer able to produce profitably.

His Bourbon county acres would have protested against the aches and pains he caused them. From year to year lower yields would have been obtained; mute evidence that something was wrong. But even then couldn't he have blamed it on poor seed or the weather conditions, never assigning it to his neglect? However, Mr. Brown is a different sort of person and doesn't need an alibi. He has favored his land with a type of farming that has built its vitality from year to year, until at present it is in a state of fertility much above the condition prevailing when he moved there. His system has paid. The only aches his farm has had were growing pains. In short, Mr. Brown is cashing in on kindness to his soil.

Evidence? Yes, indeed. For exhibit A, we offer the silo filling experience. "Five years ago when I filled my two silos," Mr. Brown testifies, "it took 40 acres of kafir to do the job satisfactorily. Last year it took only 19½ acres. That shows in a way how I have been able to build up the fertility of the land."

"But was there any difference in the years?" you question. "Very little, if any," Mr. Brown replies, "but any difference there might have been would be in favor of the first silo filling year mentioned."

Mr. Brown's efforts have been directed along dairy lines. He has been milking from 40 to 50 head of Holsteins for several years, producing as much of the feed as he could, mar-

keting it thru the cows and returning the fertility resulting therefrom back to the land. He has farmed so that each year he could feel that his fields were a trifle more fertile than they had been before. He has increased production of crops and these in turn have been marketed in concentrated form for more cash.

A little slip of paper Mr. Brown produced from an inside pocket indicated to some extent the volume of his business. It represented the income from his cows for the first 15 days of that particular month—\$317.34. "We get two checks a month," Mr. Brown explained, "and they will run from \$250 to \$350 each." And that is pretty good. Two healthy pay days a month for the feed crops he grows on

his farm. All his milk has been going to a local butter company. "We get a 10 cent premium over certain other markets," Mr. Brown said. "While this doesn't sound very large it really is worth while. We are selling 1,100 pounds of milk daily now, so over a period of weeks or months it makes a nice extra profit for a high grade product."

The average production for Brown's herd last year was 8,049 pounds of milk and 296 pounds of butterfat, which is very good for a large herd. It shows up favorably over the average production for Kansas cows. And these averages are not guess work. They were compiled in co-operation with the agricultural college. Mr. Brown's figures show the average milk and butterfat production from March 1 until the end of the following February. He also knows exactly what percentage of the milk was required to pay for the feed the Holsteins consumed, and it is interesting to follow this thru. In March, for example, it required 58 per cent of the milk to offset the feed bill. This slumped to 43 per cent for April, 22 per cent for May, 24 per cent for June and 29 per cent in July, at which time the upward climb started, continuing until it reached 99 per cent in February. Feed prices and production, of course, controlled this. Mr. Brown says he has found that the per cent of cost decreases as the amount of milk and butterfat increases.

He also has figures on chore labor hours required to manage his herd. His average was 96 hours for each cow for the year, while the average for 19 farms considered in the county was 141 hours. The maximum time was 300 hours to the cow and the minimum was 86 hours. "I haven't been in the dairy business so very long," Mr. Brown said, "but in my five years I have found out that proper care of cows requires considerable time. Still the work isn't as hard as some folks seem to imagine. The best way I have found to cut down

(Continued on Page 15)



Here is Evidence That R. B. Brown, Bourbon County, is Following a System of Farming That Shows Symptoms of Success. Plain View Dairy Farm Boasts a Purebred Holstein Herd and Some Efficient Equipment for Handling the Work Incidental to Turning Farm Crops into Milk

Tractors Are Their Best Short Cuts

YOU have known him for 22 years. You have met him in your leisure hours of reading every week; or perhaps you turned to his page in the few minutes you could spare at dinner time in the rush season, to see how things were progressing in his section of Coffey county. It is Harley Hatch we are talking about.

"Yes, sir, it has been that long," he mused. "Twenty-two years, dating back from last May, I started writing for Kansas Farmer. And I've been in Kansas and on this farm for 31 years. Lived in Nebraska 14 years previous to coming here and headed for Nebraska from Vermont." And you know Henry Hatch, too. If you hadn't met him before, you did while his brother was in the hospital recently, for then he handled the Hatch notes. The farming business is a partnership, Harley and Henry owning 560 acres. And with Homer, 16, and Ira, 13, Henry's boys, they have been making it go.

If you are interested in the work these Coffey county men lay out for themselves, we might mention the 105 acres of corn they planted this spring, and their 40 acres of oats, 25 acres of alfalfa and 50 acres of wheat. They usually put the wheat on corn stalk ground after disking and harrowing, but wet weather beat them out of the wheat this year. Everything except the wheat is fed on the farm.

For the livestock end they aim to raise about 50 pigs a year. An alfalfa run is provided for them, and corn, tankage and shorts sloop complete the porkers' menu. Harley found a way to get some extra service out of discouraged automobile tires. He just splits them, making two circular hog troughs out of one tire. And each trough will easily hold a bucket of liquid nourishment. But at that the tire troughs are merely incidental. The main troughs are of cement, and over them are swinging gates so the "waiters" can shut the porker patrons out from the troughs while serving the food. Speaking of pasture again, when the weather gets too hot and dry for the alfalfa the hogs are turned on rape and cane. A new hog loading chute was in evidence out by the pens. It can be considered "rolling" equipment because two old rake wheels make it easy to move the chute wherever it is needed. Herefords and Shorthorns figure in the livestock end, too. Sixty to 90 head are fed out each

year as baby beef or stockers, according to the market that seems to offer the best returns.

There is a water tank arrangement out in the Hatch barnyard that might catch your fancy. A 50-barrel tank crowns a circular hollow-tile foundation. It was put up last year. If you peek in thru the door of the foundation this hot weather you will find the hollow space under the tank turned into a shower bath—which isn't such a bad idea. In the winter a stove is put in there to keep the water warm for the livestock. The tank runs the water to every lot on the place, and in addition it now has the job of irrigating the garden. An inch pipe carries the water along one end of the garden, and it is ditched from the various openings down thru the rows. Before the tank was put up the water was pumped direct to the vegetable plot. A gas engine pumps all the water for the tank from a pond 60 rods away.

But the usefulness of the water tank doesn't stop with supplying stock water and moisture for a thirsty garden. A cement floor 8 feet square has been laid close to the tank—a car washing platform. The tank supplies the necessary water thru a hose.

Mention of farm power got an interesting response from Harley. He is a horse man thru and thru, but his opinion on farm power isn't to be guided by sentiment. "Our two tractors are the best short-cuts we have," he said. "They do more work than all the horses we could get on the place. With them we plow, disk, harrow, drag the roads, pull the hay loader, thresh, stretch all the woven wire fence we put up, run the feed grinder, saw, and pull the grain binders. We would rather have the tractor for the binders than anything else. But all around, the tractors are more economical on our farm than horses. We have had one for seven years and it runs as well as when it was new. All the repair work is done on the farm." The hay loader Harley mentioned has been in use 23 seasons and is in good working condition. Harley says pulling it with the tractor generates about the right speed, and its use eliminates four men to do the pitching. We might safely assume that the Hatches believe in good equipment and also believe in giving this machinery the best of care.

The buildings are efficiently used on the Hatch farm. A combined implement shed and corn crib houses the thresher, and will hold 2,000 bushels of ear corn or double that amount of small grain. Bins are conveniently arranged on each side of a driveway which goes thru the center of the building. A few steps farther along are three metal grain bins, each with a capacity for 500 bushels. "We use these for wheat," Harley offered. "Don't use wood bins on account of the weevil. We never have had any damage from that source since we started using the metal bins in 1920.

"And this metal building," he continued, "is for hay. Of course, it is used for other things at times. But it is there, fire-proof, to protect the baled crop. We have room for 80 tons of baled hay and alfalfa. You will notice our hay mow extends from the ground to the roof. This eliminates the cost of the extra loft floor, and gives us more storage space for the money. It took us five years, tho, to learn to put enough bedding under the hay on the ground. We pile in loose hay about 3 feet deep now and get away from moisture damage. This bedding packs down well."

Harley led the way into his "office" in the house where he does his writing, and then into a back room where Homer keeps rather busy. It is a newspaper plant and job printing shop. Homer publishes "The Jayhawk News," which is the Lone Scout paper for the "Great West," the heading tells us. Homer handles the subscriptions, advertising, does the editing and part of the writing. He has printed the paper for three years and his motto for this job, which he always has been able to live up to, is "Always out on time." The paper has a circulation in most of the states in the Union. Lone Scouts are correspondents for it. This plant turns out some very neat job printing work, too, and Homer has all he can handle.

Aside from that he owns and operates the "Amateur Radiophone 9AHO," over which he has been heard in a good many of the Western states, besides being able to pick up messages in return. This station is in Henry's home, not far from where Harley lives. And, by the way, Henry is planning to remodel his home to make it modern. A new light plant will be installed.

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REPORTS from our Kansas penal institutions show that the number of inmates is increasing faster than the increase of population. Whatever may be the reason for this, it is a serious situation. This increase can be accounted for only in one of the three ways; either crime is on the increase because the criminal tendency is increasing among the people of this country, or there is more crime because the law makes more things criminal, or because officials and courts are more effective in prosecuting law violators.

Quite probably all of these causes have something to do with the increase in prison population. There probably is less inherent respect for law than formerly; there are more crimes defined by statute, and owing to the prevalence of crimes against both persons and property officials are spurred on to greater diligence in hunting down and prosecuting criminals.

If, however, crimes and criminals are increasing out of proportion to the increase of population, then it is evident that legal processes instituted by society for the protection of life and property are at least a partial failure.

If the weeds on a farmer's land are steadily increasing it is evident his methods are ineffective; he is gradually losing the battle against the forces of nature that are working for his detriment. Either he is not making a hard enough fight to exterminate the weeds or he is not going about it the right way.

What is the remedy?

That is a question much easier asked than answered. Since the institution of human government laws against crime have been built on the theory that every individual who has reached a certain age, say 16, unless clearly mentally incompetent to the degree of irresponsibility, is responsible for his or her acts, and that the only way to deter him from committing crime is to punish him for the violation of the laws enacted by the government under which he lives. Even insanity was formerly regarded as a crime, and the insane person was treated as a criminal, possessed of demons, hence the term demented. Gradually the laws have become more merciful, but they still operate on the theory that all criminals who are not actually insane or otherwise mentally irresponsible are to be treated alike, in other words equally responsible.

That this assumption is a fallacy is evident. There are many persons who are not insane or idiotic who have such a low order of mentality that they are hardly responsible for their acts, while others are deliberate criminals from choice. Unfortunately, these law violators who are least competent mentally are most likely to be punished if they violate the law, while those possessed of superior mentality are apt to find ways of evading the penalty.

There is a school of thought which holds that crime is a disease and the criminal to be treated as a patient by physicians versed in mental ailments.

Personally I am of the opinion that this theory can easily be carried too far. I still believe that the fear of punishment is a proper deterrent and the violator of the just rights of life and property ought to have to suffer punishment for his act, but I also believe that there can be no hard and fast rule for dealing with crime and criminals. Each individual is a separate problem; what would work well with one individual might not work at all with another. Men after all are animals, and the same treatment that applies in the training of the lower order of animals applies to an extent to man. I was raised on a farm and used to delight in handling little colts. No two colts had exactly the same disposition, but if I could get hold of the colt when it was young enough I could generally break it to ride or drive with very little trouble; in fact, the colt was broken before it realized it. I have a theory that, barring the children who are hopelessly defective mentally, 99 per cent could be trained to be decent, law-abiding men and women under a proper environment, and that environment would not be one that appealed much to the sense of fear. I have rarely seen a boy who would not do better work when stimulated by a hope of reward, not necessarily a money reward, but more often praise for work well done, than he could be induced to do by any fear of punishment. But in the case of the colt, I had to get at it when it was young. If it was permitted to run wild until it was grown I was perfectly willing to let someone else undertake the job of breaking it.

Women Have More Rights

MISS NELLIE CLINE of Larned is not only a charming woman, but she also is a well-read lawyer, and for two sessions was a popular legislator. Her personal popularity was proved by the fact that she was twice elected to

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

the legislature, as a Democrat, altho Pawnee county was and is strongly Republican.

Miss Cline has looked up the status of women 100 years ago and compares it with their status now.

"One hundred years ago," says Miss Cline, "if a woman had been compelled to earn her own living and perhaps provide the daily bread for the family as well, she could not have collected a penny of her wages herself—her husband, if she had one, would have collected the wages, or if she had no husband, her father or some male relative would have done so.

"The privilege of collecting her own wages, of carrying on business in her own name, even tho married, and of being exempt from all her husband's debts and liabilities, unless she expressly obligates herself to pay the same, is a comparatively recent innovation, it being impossible under



the old common law, and possible now only in such cases and states in which special statutes have been passed giving women these express rights. Fortunate is the woman who has spent her life in Kansas, for Kansas, early in her history, passed laws giving women these rights and privileges, which have been copied in most states admitted into the Union following that time.

"And do you know, sweet Mistress Mary," continues Miss Cline, that had ye lived one short century ago, or even considerably less, for one day's labor, whether in the house or in the field by the side of your brother, that for 12 or 14 hours' labor (which constituted one day's work in that time), you would have received from one-half to one-third less than that same brother received for exactly the same work?

"Shorter hours and higher wages for women are an entirely modern idea. Indeed, these changes seem only to have gained headway within the past 25 years.

"Along with the laws regulating the wages of women may be classed the child labor laws, which are yet in their formative period, only a part of the states making any attempt to regulate this form of labor, and many of them still permitting this curse of child labor to line the pockets of the employer with gold smirched with the tears, the heartaches, the overwork, the ignorance and unhappiness which this form of slavery brings in its wake.

"Kansas laws do not permit the employment of children under 14 years old in mines, mills, shops, factories or theatres. Neither are they permitted to work at any employment during school hours. The age limit at which they may be employed at dangerous labor is 16 years.

"And, do you know, sweet Mistress Mary, that had you lived one short century ago, when you married, even tho the man whose name you took

possessed not 5 cents' worth of this world's goods, that immediately after your marriage to him all of your wealth, both real and personal, passed immediately into his possession, and at his death, if he preceded you, all of this property, with the exception of the 'dower' or a one-third interest in the estate, passed to his relatives and heirs?

"Happy again is the woman who lives in sunny Kansas, for what she possesses at the time of her marriage and continues to retain in her own name is her own, and her husband can claim naught of it until her death, when he has a half interest in her estate. On the other hand, a widow in this state inherits half of her deceased husband's property regardless of a will. If there be no will and no children of the said husband she inherits the whole of said estate.

"And, again, Mistress Mary, had you lived a hundred years ago, instead of in the prairie country of today, did you know that altho you were the mother of half a dozen of the loveliest children in the world you would have had absolutely no power over them whatsoever? Their father could have given them away, bound them out, or done almost anything with them that he wished and you would have been powerless to have prevented it. Today in all but a few of the Eastern states the mother is given the first right to her children and will be given precedence in regard to them in all cases except where it is shown to the court that she is not a fit person to care for them.

"And do you also know that when your forefathers poured the casks of tea into the Boston harbor on the theory that 'taxation without representation is tyranny,' had you lived in those troublous times and had you owned the most valuable property in old Boston town, and thereby paid the highest taxes, yet, you, being a woman, would not have been permitted either word or breath in a single policy of the government of that same property?

"Tracing the progress and advance of women thru the laws of this country we find the choicest flower of civilization which has bloomed forth is the opportunity this age affords to its woman-kind for an education.

"Today as we travel these rolling prairies we see schools everywhere, standard schools, consolidated schools, high schools, colleges, schools in which little Mary is given an equal chance with Brother John. We seem to breathe a little of the inspiration of the pioneer women who crossed the prairies as of old the Pilgrims crossed the seas; to catch a little glimpse of the vision of those proud souls who poured out their lives in a new country, enduring untold sacrifices that their children might have a bigger and better opportunity in the world than they themselves had.

"And today, as we look at the sweet girl graduates among our schools and colleges everywhere and then turn over the musty pages of the old law books, and see the great changes written there, we see also the words of our Master, 'Look up, not down, for the fields are already white with the harvest.' The baby girl who opens her eyes in this generation finds in the grasp of her tiny fingers the greatest gift of any generation—the keys that will unlock the school room door that she may enter in."

He Disagrees With Me

I LIKE to read "Passing Comment," writes Charles A. Babbit of Willis, "and nearly always agree with you, but in the issue of June 11, I think you call him a stubborn fool about three years too soon. I guess you have not raised many boys. I am trying to raise some against the lure of soft drink saloons, auto-girls, young school teachers who have not yet learned the value of money and some older editors. Children should be taught that the first 10 or 12 years of their lives can be paid in love and affection and after that add cheerful industry.

"At 21 the young folks should be encouraged to use their wings, but they ought not to be loaded down with money. We old folks know that the people who are making marks in the world today come almost entirely from those who had the least money in their youth, and they are the most cheerful old people I know. I have seen very few farmers who regard their children as so much live stock; also very few who are over-indulgent. That is the reason the most of the leaders are farmers raised. I dare say that very few of the leaders are recruited from 17-year old hold-up men. Of course father should be cheerful and explanatory.

Evidently Mr. Babbit either did not read very carefully the article in question or else he failed to catch my meaning. In the closing paragraph of the editorial to which he takes exception I said:

I have known parents who were over-indulgent, who never tried to restrain their children, who gave them more than they could afford and got nothing in the way of service or appreciation in return. The children grew up idle, selfish and generally worthless or worse than

Children need kindly but firm guidance and restraint. There is a happy medium between the closed, mean parent who wants to get all that is possible out of his children and give as little as possible in return and the over-indulgent parent who lets his children run over him; who can see no faults in his offspring and makes himself a human door mat for them to walk on. Happy is the parent who is able to take the middle course.

Trust that Mr. Babbit is the kind of father who spoils his children by over indulgence nor does he treat them with kindly generosity. I did say that there are many parents who regard their children as livestock to be used as a source of revenue. In fact such parents, according to my experience, are few, but I have nothing to retract for as the few I have known are concerned.

Babbit takes exception, assuming that the father is telling the truth, these boys have been industrious lads; they helped thru the lean years without complaining.

And now that prosperity has returned, all they wish is to share a little in it; they only asked for their share during the harvest period. Their father is foolish to stand on his strict legal rights.

Cross Breeding of Plants

"NOTICE," remarked Truthful James to his side partner, Bill Wilkins, "that a feller out in Western Kansas is experimentin' on crossin' Buffalo grass with wheat. He claims to hev produced a deal that hez all the drouth resistin' properties of the Buffalo grass and at the same time produces a fine quality uv wheat. Once planted there no need uv replantin'. All the farmer will hev to do is to pasture his field in the winter and then at harvest time cut his wheat. I understood you to say that you air an expert in the matter uv crossbreedin' plants. What do you think uv this Buffalo grass wheat story?"

Bill yawned wearily and then remarked: "James, I say with becomin' modesty that you are right supposin' that I am an expert in the matter uv crossbreedin' uv plants. The fact is, tho I never traveled round the country, boastin' about it, that I know Luther Burbank some of the most valuable characters he ever got in his business. He used to say to me; 'William, you are a gen'us. You have accomplished some wonderful things that I never wuz able to put over,' he says.

James, this here bird who says he hez crossed Buffalo grass with the Turkey wheat hezn't done nuthin' worth mentionin' as compared with the things I hev accomplished. Take for instance my cross uv the milkweed with the cowslip; there wuz a cross that should hev been of supreme importance to the human family. I succeeded, James, in producin' a milkweed-cowslip that grew 7 feet high and each stalk yielded a quart uv the finest milk a day. The milk wuz as good as the best quality uv Jersey milk. I had difficulty, however, in gettin' a first-class quality uv butter until I hit on the idee uv pollenin' the milkweed-cowslip plant with the golden roe butterfly. That produced a quality uv butter that beat any uv the choice butter sold at fancy prices to the nabobs uv New York. There, James, I had an unlimited fortune right ahead uv me but the dairy association uv California got onto it. I see that if I wuz let alone I would simply rule the dairy business uv the United States and I could law providin' a heavy penalty fur sellin' imitation milk. I offered to hev a chemical test made to show that this milkweed-cowslip milk wuz in every way superior to the best dairy milk, but they wouldn't do it. I went to the courts with 'em and put me out uv business.

After that I experimented fur some time with a cross uv the Delicious apple with the dogwood tree. I got uv the drawbacks to the apple business in this country wuz the birds. As soon as the apples get about ripe the birds would come down in great

flocks and eat them. If you wanted to preserve your fruit you hed to hire a man with a gun to sit out in the orchard and shoot at the birds. My theory wuz to cultivate a cross so that the bark uv the dogwood would scare the birds away and give the apples a chance to ripen. It worked all right but the neighbors round there got to complainin' about the noise, and went to court and got an injunction agin me and my dogwood apple orchard. One uv the greatest obstacles to ge'nus, James, is the courts.

"My next experiment wuz in crossin' the onion with the potato. I wanted a plant that would resist the drouth out in arid country. I developed a self-irrigatin' potato with just enough flavor uv Bermuda onion in it to make a most delicious potato salad. You see the onion mixture caused the potato to water at the eyes, givin' abundant moisture to keep the plant growin' vigorous durin' the



driest season. I wuz goin' fine, but the Potato Growers' Association got scared uv the competition and circulated the story that these potato onions uv mine scented the breath, and that kind uv talk ruined my sales; so I hed to give it up.

"Then I started in to develop a super honey-suckle vine that instead uv merely hevin' sweet smellin' flowers would produce real honey. I worked on that, James, till I hed a field full uv honey-suckle vines and each vine would yield a gallon uv pure strained honey every day. All I hed to do wuz to tap the honey-suckle vine and hang a bucket below the spike and then go round every mornin' and gather the honey just like we used to gather the sap in the maple sugar orchards. I hed to give that up James fur a cur'us reason. The bees found out about that vineyard uv honey-suckles and come there frum a radius uv 25 or 30 miles to steal my honey. The air wuz sometimes so full uv bees that they darkened the sun, and when I went out to gather my honey I hed to wear a mask and cover up every part uv my body, otherwise them bees would hev stung me to death. It made me so cussed mad to think that I wuz furnishin' free feed to nearly all the bees in the state that I just dug up my honey-suckle vines and quit.

What the Law Says

Please explain the inheritance tax law of Kansas. How large does the estate have to be before there is any tax? X. Y. Z.

The inheritance tax law of Kansas provides for dividing heirs into three classes, A, B and C. Class

A consists of the surviving husband or wife, the lineal ancestors, lineal descendants, adopted child or children, lineal descendants of any adopted child, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter of the decedent. Class B consists of the brothers and sisters of the decedent. Class C consists of the relatives of all degrees of consanguinity except those included in classes A and B, and shall include also strangers in the blood of the decedent.

The estates of those included in Class A are taxed as follows: the surviving wife is allowed an exemption of \$75,000 and each of the other members of this class an exemption of \$15,000. On so much estate as the wife may have in excess of \$75,000 there is a tax on the first \$25,000 of 1/2 of 1 per cent. On the second \$25,000 1 per cent, on the next \$50,000 1 1/2 per cent, on the next \$400,000 or fraction thereof, 2 per cent, and on all over \$500,000 2 1/2 per cent. The surviving husband or lineal descendants or lineal ancestors included in Class A have an exemption of \$15,000, and on estates in excess of \$15,000 the inheritance tax is just double that imposed on the estate of the widow.

Members of Class B, that is the brothers and sisters, are allowed an exemption of \$5,000. If the estate exceeds \$5,000, on the first \$25,000 in excess of \$5,000 the brother or sister would be taxed 3 per cent, on the second \$25,000 5 per cent, on the next \$50,000 7 1/2 per cent, on the next \$400,000 or fraction thereof 10 per cent, and on all over \$500,000 12 1/2 per cent.

Members of Class C who are either not related at all or who are more distantly related than brothers and sisters have no exemption. On the first \$25,000 a member of Class C must pay 5 per cent. On the next \$25,000 7 1/2 per cent, on the next \$50,000 or fraction thereof, 10 per cent, and on the next \$400,000 or fraction thereof 12 1/2 per cent, and on all over \$500,000 15 per cent.

Write to Fort Collins

A 50-foot well has been filled with sandy earth. It has since been learned that tinware and old cans had been thrown in previously. Now the well is to be cleaned out. Is there anything by which the tinware could be rusted or rotted out to make the work less troublesome? L. H. S., Colorado.

I would suggest that you take this matter up with the chemistry department of your agricultural college at Fort Collins or the chemistry department of the state university at Boulder. I do not know that there is anything that could be done that would lessen the labor but the folks there probably can tell you if there is.

No License for Ice Sales

Must a farmer living several miles out in the country have a license to sell ice? I have a small house and the neighbors come here for it. Do I have to send a sample in to be analyzed? G. L. L.

A license is not required. If this ice is taken from a pond it would be well to have it analyzed to show that there are no deleterious substances in it. You can submit this to the county health officer.

A Coin of 1861

1—We have a copper coin which is dated 1861 and reads on one side "Napoleon 111, Emperor, Empire Francais, Cino Centimes." I would like to be advised whether it is of value or not. 2—Is there a law that compels a landowner to permit either a combine or a threshing machine to cross his farm? J. H. H.

1—Write to the American Numismatic Society, Broadway & 156th St., New York City.

2—Unless there is a regularly laid out road thru his farm the landowner is not compelled to permit the machine to cross it.

Farming Must Be a Bigger Business

THE truck farmer's shipping season begins early. Then the grain farmer starts shipping his product to market. During the Eastern truck-shipping season a recent year, a large marketed at 2-thousandths of a cent a pound on board cars at the farmer's shipping point, for 4 cents a pound retail in the city, or at a 2,000 per cent profit to the handlers on a day turnover.

Potatoes marketed in 200-pound barrel lots from country shipping stations, at 1 1/2 cents a pound for the best, sold in New York at from 3 to 4 cents retail, or 150 per cent profit for the handler in a 10-day transaction.

Texas farmer shipping 10 cars of choice onions New York, got back only a due bill for the freight charges, because of a market glut.

The remedy for these situations is controlled marketing on a large scale by the farmers themselves.

In an average year the producers of the United States receive 10 billion dollars for their farm products, for which the consumers pay 30 billion dollars. The apparent fact that the distributors of these products cannot handle them for less than three-fourths of the selling price—or twice as much as the farmer gets—shows what a great opportunity awaits agriculture when it shall organize by commodity groups for national and foreign marketing and reduce its standing army of takers.

There is of course nothing specially new in this

argument. We have been talking about organizing the business-end of farming for years and have pretty well laid the ground work for it. Such groups as the Land-of-Lakes dairymen, a co-operative with 84,000 members and 402 creameries, which did a 40-million-dollar business last year, and the citrus fruit and raisin growers of California, have been organized on a national sales basis, and both producer and consumer are reaping the benefits.

Now that the wheat pools are working toward that goal, we have reached the point where the further need is for something to bridge the gap like the Federal Farm Marketing Board proposed in the McNary-Haugen bill, and I believe it will come. It is more or less inevitable if we are to place agriculture, our biggest business, on the big-business basis necessary to put it on a modern and equal footing and so make farming fairly and safely profitable.

The Republican national convention of 1924 declared, "we favor, without putting the Government into business, the establishment of a federal system of organization for co-operative marketing of food products."

Roosevelt in his lifetime said, "I believe that intelligent co-operation instituted by the farmer himself, and facilitated by permissive legislation, is one of the ultimate and sound solutions of the agricultural problems which so gravely affect our country."

Those who without question favor substantial tariff protection for large manufacturing interests,

governmentally stabilized rates for the railroads, and interest rates fixed by the Federal Reserve banking system, oppose the McNary-Haugen plan of farm relief on the ground that it will put the Government in the farming business.

To this charge the farmers and their organizations point out that what the proposed legislation was to do was to give agriculture the same measure of protection which is enjoyed and has been found necessary for the well-being of other large economic groups. This policy has been proved necessary to national welfare, and it is not good for agriculture, which constitutes one-third of the whole, to be left out.

Nor do I think agriculture will be left out long. The 6-year fight for its full and complete recognition by the country will be resumed at Washington this winter with a fair chance of some definite result.

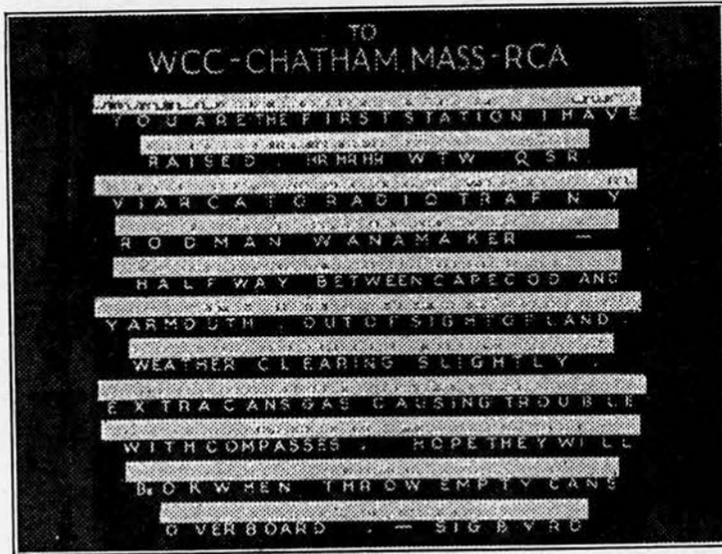
Meanwhile farmer organizations actively engaged in the selling side of the industry should seek out expert business managers and pay them the same salary that a corporation would pay these same men. They should do this for the same reason, namely, that they are worth it. One of these days the farm business is going to be a nationally organized concern like other big industries.

Arthur Capper

World Events in Pictures



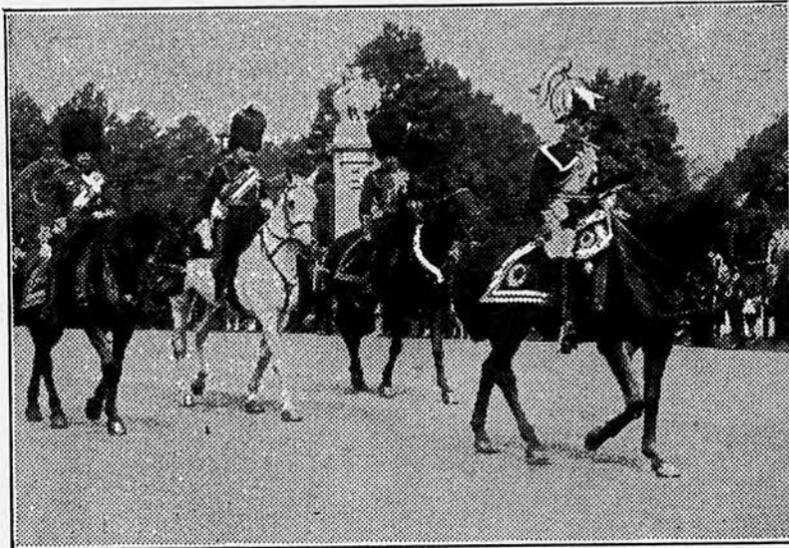
Crown Prince Olaf of Norway Unveiling a Memorial to Norwegian Sailors Killed in the World War, When Their Ships Were Torpedoed or Blown Up by Mines



This is an Actual Photograph of the First Message Received from the "America" Several Hours After She Took off on Her New York to Paris Flight. This Was Received at the Chatham Station of the Radio Corporation of America



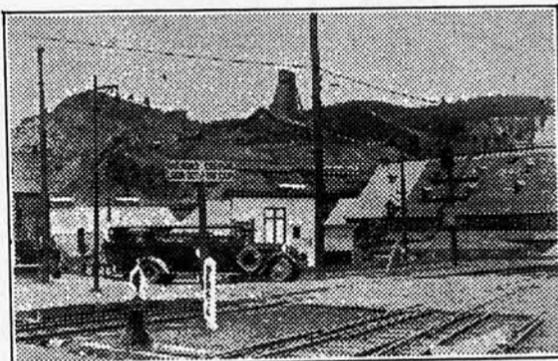
Cowboys Cheered President Coolidge When He Appeared During the Celebration in the Black Hills, in the Costume They Presented to Him. Mrs. Coolidge is at the Lower Left



King George Presented New Standards to the Household Cavalry on Horse Guard Parade. This Was the First Time a Ceremony of This Kind Has Taken Place for More Than 100 Years. Photo Shows King George with the Prince of Wales Riding to the Parade



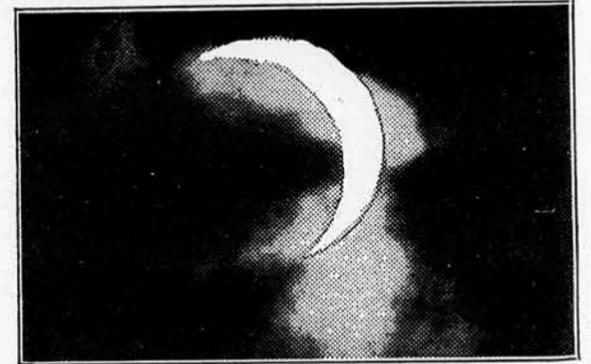
Graduates of Schools in Hawaii Are Decorated with Flowers and Paper. Here is the Class Picture of the Members of the Graduating Class at Paia School, Maui, with the Teachers After the Graduation Exercises. These Graduates All Are Citizens of the United States



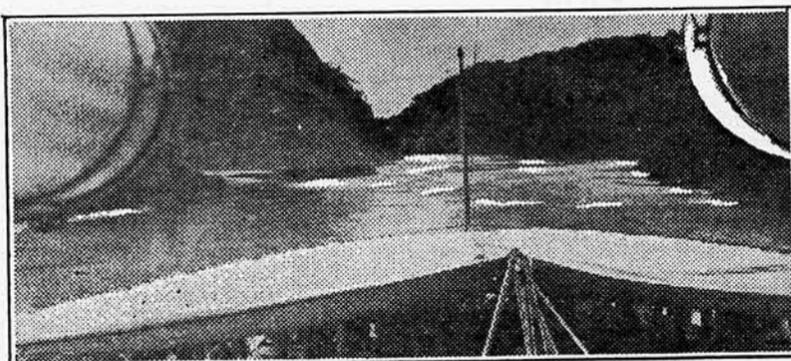
The Black Hills of South Dakota, Chosen by the President and Mrs. Coolidge for the Summer White House, is a Picturesque Country. Photo Shows Surface Operations at the Largest Gold Mine in the World, at Lead



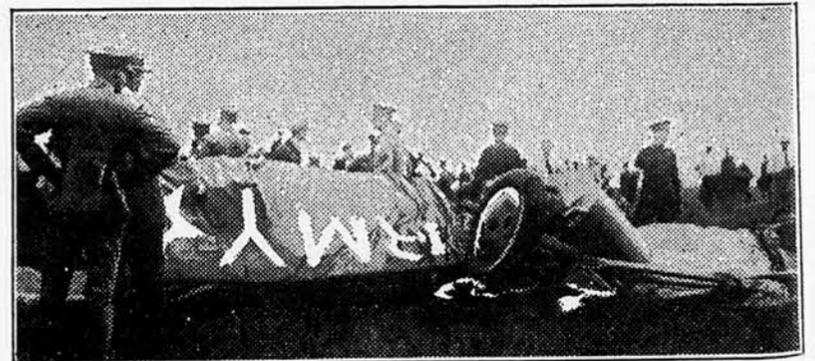
A Close up of Jack Dempsey Who is Training Intensively at White Sulphur Springs, N. Y., for His Fight with Sharkey



Yorkshire, England, Witnessed the First Sun Eclipse in 200 Years Recently. This Remarkable Photograph Shows the Sun Emerging from the Shadow After the Period of Totality



Here is a Striking Picture Showing a View of Gaillard Cut, Formerly Culebra Cut, Taken from the Deck of a Battleship. Note the Gun Ends Nosing in at the Sides of the Photo. This Was Taken While a Recent Landslide Was Being Cleared Away



Lieut. J. Thad Johnson, One of the Escorts of Col. Lindbergh to the Diamond Jubilee Celebration of the Canadian Confederation, Was Killed When His Plane Crashed as He Was Flying Over the Landing Near Ottawa, Canada. The Photo Shows the Wreck

But Stebbins Changed Again

PROSPECTING, mining and cattle raising in Nevada are entirely different than farming in Ellis county, Kansas. J. F. Stebbins discovered that when his trail led from the state in which he was born and reared to our western county, 15 years ago. "I knew nothing of the methods of farming and stock raising here in a country new to me," he said. "I soon forgot and eliminated my Nevada ideas, tho. Folks used to laugh at me for the questions I'd ask. But it was up to me to follow the advice, 'When in Rome do as Romans do'."

And you might guess he turned his efforts to wheat growing. But there was something wrong. After seven years of wheat Stebbins found he was following a rather expensive system of farming. It was costing him money. A check-up of operations resulted in a different type of farming, and this has been continued profitably up to the present time. Out of 400 acres, Stebbins now sets aside not more than 20 to 25 acres for wheat. The balance of the land is farmed to crops that can be marketed thru his dairy herd.

The cows are mixed now, but he is working toward milking Shorthorns. At present his herd includes 50 head, with about 35 producers. All the milk is retailed on the route in town, and the yearly sales average from \$7,000 to \$7,500. "Every cow I milk turns me better than \$200 a year," he said.

Stebbins grows all the feed possible. About all he has to buy is bran, and his bill for this will run right at \$30 a month. "I cut 80 tons of alfalfa, and 150 tons of Sudan and kafir. That is my roughness," he said. "I feed all the alfalfa the cows will eat night and morning, and during the day the Sudan and kafir are available. For grain I use bran and corn chop, mixed half and half. The corn is ground very fine—I do this job myself. I have tried numerous rations but have found nothing more satisfactory than this. Grain is fed morning and evening and in proportion to the amount of milk produced. The calves are sold off right away, except enough to keep replacing the old cows in the herd. Every animal is tested for T. B. every year. I never have had a reactor."

Most of the feed produced on the Stebbins acres is used by his herd, but sometimes he has a surplus to sell. Last year he sold 10 tons of alfalfa and 25 tons of rough feed, and had enough for his use. That speaks rather well for his farming in view of the lack of feed. Three young men are hired to help do the farm work and handle the cows.

More Interest in Roads

MORE than 1½ billion dollars was spent in the United States for road building and maintenance during the fiscal year ended in June, 1925, according to a study just completed by the National Industrial Conference Board. Whereas less than 20 years ago expenditures for road building were still a negligible item in governmental finance, our present annual road bill amounts to more than

one-sixth of the entire public budget, and is exceeded only by our governmental expenditures for education and protection.

The development of the country's roads during the last quarter century closely reflects the revolution in the field of transportation brought about by the automobile and its rapidly extended adoption as a means of carrying goods as well as passengers. About 1 million miles of highways have been built since 1904, when the total roadway mileage in the United States amounted to 2,151,379, only a small proportion of which was surfaced, traffic



consisting principally of short distance market hauling and a few venturesome bicyclists. During the next five years, less than 50,000 additional miles of roadway were built, but between 1909 and 1914 the advent of the automobile made itself felt, 250,000 miles of new roads being added. In the next seven years, ½ million miles of new roads were added.

Perhaps more striking than the increase in total mileage of roadways during this period was the change in the character of the new roads, influenced primarily by the automobile traffic. Winding, often ungraded and rutted, albeit picturesque roads have rapidly been giving way to hard surfaced, wide and straight highways, particularly during the last few years. While in 1904, only slightly over 7 per cent of the total roadway mileage was

graded and surfaced, and slightly over 10 per cent by 1914, more than 17 per cent of the much increased total mileage was graded and surfaced in 1925.

The immense volume of long distance motor traffic that has developed during the last 10 years, however, also has increased the necessity of a well linked highway system, connecting important centers and fed by the smaller market roads radiating from local centers into surrounding rural territory. It is this phase of highway development which, in the light of the Conference Board's study, has caused marked changes in the control and financing of road building and maintenance, shifting the burden gradually from the local governments to the state and, to an extent even to the Federal Government. While in 1904, the conference board finds, more than 96 per cent or nearly all of the current highway revenue, which then amounted to only \$75,965,995, was raised by local governments, that also floated all of the highway bonds issued at that time, the state governments in 1925 had become so active in the field of highway building and maintenance that they raised more than 37 per cent of all highway revenue, while the local governments raised only little over half of the total. The Federal Government meanwhile had interested itself to the extent of contributing about 10 per cent of the total. Nearly half, or 49.5 per cent of all highway bonds floated in 1925 were issued by state governments.

While the figures cited summarize the development of roadbuilding in the United States as a whole, wide variations in the development in different states and sections of the country are revealed. The vast change in transportation methods and road utilization caused by long distance automobile traffic is again strikingly reflected in the great stimulus given to highway construction in the more sparsely settled mountain and Western states during the last few years, while the more densely populated Eastern states, already well supplied with roads, have concentrated more on improving existing roads.

A Vacation for Farm Women

AGRICULTURAL colleges in several western states, including Ohio, Indiana, Minnesota and Nebraska, are carrying out this summer a unique vacation project in behalf of farm women. This is a complete rest and holiday, with from 40 to 65 women in every camp under the leadership of home demonstration agents of the colleges, who will manage the "household" work. No cooking, planning, dishwashing, cleaning up, dusting, the ordinary routine of housewives, will be called for; it will all be off the minds of the farm women. It is to be a period of complete relaxation, rest and change; nothing to do but take hikes, play games, read and talk about other things than housework—art, music, books—or simply loaf.

This is a delightful idea of somebody's, notwithstanding that some farm mothers will no doubt do a little fretting about the folks and things left behind to look out for themselves. But when the holiday is over there will be a great housecleaning on the farm, and a refreshed, and regenerated housekeeper to superintend it.

On a Poultry Farm in July

By R. G. Kirby

TWO factors that retard the development of pullets are red mites and colds. Mites breed rapidly in hot colony houses and the perches in such houses should be protected with carbolineum, or given a painting or spraying with commercial disinfectant every few weeks. Painting the roosts with kerosene oil, or old crank case oil, will destroy mites.

Red mites are more dangerous than lice. Pullets can dust and keep down many of the lice, even if they do not receive sodium fluoride or blue ointment. But they are helpless in fighting the mites which work at night and live on the red blood which the pullets need for growth.

Colds result from overcrowding in the colony houses, and huddling in the corners of brood coops instead of roosting. When red mites reduce the resistance of the pullets by taking their blood, the birds are more susceptible to colds.

When pullets have roup they are in even greater danger than old hens. The older birds undoubtedly develop some resistance to roup, and recover if aided with roup surgery and commercial disinfectant. The head of a pullet is smaller than the hen's head, and if the cavity in the face of a pullet becomes packed with the leathery matter caused by roup, it gives the bird a severe setback and treatment may be useless.

A large number of pullets also roost in a colony house, much smaller than the laying quarters, with less floor space a bird. Any epidemic that strikes the pullet flocks is likely to spread quite rapidly. The only safe way is to give the colony houses as much cleaning as possible, and to provide plenty of roosting space and growing feed to stimulate the development of the young birds. Preventing disease among young poultry is better than cures.

When the broiler chicks are low and eggs are cheap, there is a natural tendency to reduce expenses, often thru necessity. The early hatched pullets should be the last to suffer from forced economy as they need plenty of mash and grain to produce fall and winter eggs when prices will improve.

Even now, when eggs are quoted low on the wholesale markets, I am noting an increased de-

mand for strictly fresh eggs from new customers. It is evidence that some of them are not finding strictly fresh eggs as easily as they did a short time ago. Possibly they have bought some over-heated eggs from flocks where the roosters have not been sold or isolated. It furnishes a little encouragement for better prices for the pullet eggs as well as from the hens which are held in production thruout the summer.

Some pullets receive plenty of mash in hoppers but a deficient supply of hard grain. I think the hatcheries which have sold good livable chicks are to blame for that situation. Some poultry owners who used to feed 100 pullets from a certain sized feed bucket now have several hundred pullets on range. Sometimes they continue to dip the same sized bucket in the scratch feed bin, and only do it once at each feeding time. Possibly they are feeding 300 pullets the same amount of grain they used to give 100. Pullets which have a good mash, but not enough grain may develop too rapidly and lay at 4 or 5 months old.

The eggs from the small-sized pullets are likely to be small. Such birds soon lose in bodily weight and stop production in the fall when prices are the best. Of course, some birds may produce eggs at an early age in spite of the best of management, and it does not pay to try and hold back an entire flock to prevent a few pullets from laying and moulting. It is better to have some birds moult than to develop culls from under-feeding.

Hopper feeding the grain is giving good satisfaction on some poultry farms. It saves time in feeding and avoids the necessity of grain striking the droppings, which sometimes occurs when scratch grain is broadcasted on the range. However, the grain hoppers draw sparrows which may bring disease from other poultry flocks.

Closing the hoppers at night will reduce the loss from sparrows that feed at sunrise before the poultry have assembled for their feed, and also prevent the losses from rats and mice. Reducing the breed-

ing places available to sparrows helps to keep down the population. Barns, sheds, unscreened poultry houses, and holes in apple trees make fine sparrow tenements. Breaking up the nests and keeping the sparrows out of buildings, along with shooting and trapping, help to reduce the population. It is rather dangerous to attempt to poison sparrows around poultry buildings, or on the range.

This year the hatches were good, and improved methods of brooding and feeding, especially the use of cod liver oil, have produced a large supply of vigorous pullets which are coming on the market from breeders who have a surplus. This is especially true of the White Leghorn. In some cases poultrymen who have done little culling can profitably sell a good number of their old hens and place part of the money into early hatched pullets. In that way they exchange birds which will not return much profit for birds that may be profit makers this fall.

Unless hens are very good layers they do not make a poultryman much money during the summer, with eggs at the present wholesale prices and no private market to take the eggs at higher prices. Good quality pullets are now sold at 8 weeks to 3 months old for about \$1 each. Poultrymen cannot be expected to keep pullets right up to the laying age and then sell them for \$1.

In buying pullets the weight and the general quality is more important than the age. In 1,000 chicks of the same age it is often possible to divide the pullets into three distinct classes, even tho they are all of the same breeding and have received the same feed and care. Naturally, the Grade A pullets are worth the most money.

In these days of motors and good roads it is often possible for a prospective buyer of pullets to make a long trip and furnish his own crates and see the birds before the money changes hands. A letter in advance can order the pullets crated for inspection on the preceding night. The express saved on the crates will usually pay for the trip. You don't have to take the pullets if they are not plump, well-fed birds, free from colds, and the type of birds which can earn your money back next fall.

How the Canadian Wheat Pools Work

By C. H. Burnell

President, Manitoba Wheat Pool

THE first of our Canadian Wheat Pools was organized in Alberta in 1923; the Manitoba and Saskatchewan pools were formed the following fall. Altho our three pools have a membership of 140,000 farmers representing 15 million acres, they should not be regarded as of mushroom growth, because they are the result of 25 years of educational work along co-operative lines by the farmers' associations of Western Canada, the first of which was formed in Saskatchewan in 1901. Ever since we have grown grain in considerable volume in Western Canada for export we have had one serious problem, that of the slumping of prices during the first three months in the fall, when a large proportion of our growers always had to sell their grain to meet their financial obligations, most of which became due around the first of November.

During the last few years some 200 million bushels of grain have been delivered every season by farmers of the three prairie provinces before navigation closed about the middle of December. Because the farmer had large quantities of grain to sell during a few weeks was of course no reason why the European miller should grind more grain during the same period. Therefore, when this grain was sold by the farmer, a large part of it was necessarily handled by speculators, and each year, except the war years when we had a set price on grain, and in 1919 when we had the Canada Wheat Board operating (a compulsory pool) Western Canadian farmers watched the price of their grain go down as the deliveries became heavier day by day. Under the pool system this grain comes forward in the usual manner, but a large proportion of it is not necessarily sold when delivered by the farmer, as it was under the old system. In our second year's operations we placed some 42 million bushels of wheat down along the Atlantic seaboard during the fall months, but much of this wheat was not sold until later in the winter.

First Came Local Elevators

When the farmers of the prairies first began to organize, they copied the system that had been in vogue in the United States, of forming local co-operative elevators. It was soon found, however, that while these elevators were responsible for getting the farmer, in many cases, a better grade and better weights for his grain, they were simply gathering agencies for the speculative grain trade, and most of these local elevator associations disappeared. In our own province of Manitoba, the farmers asked the Provincial Government to take over and operate a system of elevators. This, however, also was a failure.

In 1906 the farmers formed their first big grain company, at that time known as the Grain Growers' Grain Company. This was first of all started as a commission house for handling carlots of grain, but owing to the fact that so many farmers had to sell their grain by the wagon load, there was an urgent demand for elevator facilities, and this company soon began to operate a line of elevators. Later on it amalgamated with a similar company in the Province of Alberta, and since has been known as The United Grain Growers' Limited. The farmers of Saskatchewan formed a big company, the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, Limited, to operate a line of elevators. These two companies combined had 60,000 farmer shareholders. The Saskatchewan Company alone operated 450 local elevators, three big terminals at the head of the lakes and a transfer elevator at Buffalo. Last year this company was sold out in its entirety to the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool.

All these various attempts at grain marketing, first of all the local co-operative elevators, the line of Government elevators, and latterly, the two big farmers' line elevator companies, had to sell their grain in the same speculative market, and while they were responsible for many reforms in the grain trade, none of them was able to do anything to prevent the slump of prices in the fall, because they did not control the selling of the grain. Any grain that was sold on commission was sold at the farmers' orders; grain that was bought in the country elevators had to be handled in the same way by the ordinary private grain trade. The only way any of these organizations could finance thru the banks was by hedging their grain, that is, if they bought 100,000 bushels in the country elevators today, tomorrow as soon as the market opened they would sell that quantity for future delivery on the Winnipeg option market.

Alberta Led in Organization

Then, after the war, in 1919, the Canadian government formed what was really a compulsory wheat pool. All wheat sold in Canada that year was handled by the Canada Wheat Board, which made an initial payment to the farmer on delivery, and gave him a participation certificate which he realized on when the grain was finally sold. The returns made by this board to the farmers were so satisfactory that there was an urgent demand made to have the board continued, but the opposition of the grain trade proved too strong and that attempt failed.

Then, the farmer organizations in the three provinces which had been studying the wheat pools which had sprung up in the United States, taking the Oregon contract as drawn up by Aaron

Sapiro, began to agitate for the formation of a wheat pool. Alberta was the first province to effect organization; the pool opened for business with some 22,000 members October 29, 1923, and handled that year some 34 million bushels of wheat. In the fall of 1924 the Saskatchewan and Manitoba pools began operations for members, and \$1,400,000 bushels of wheat was handled by the Central Selling Agency for the three pools in the crop year 1924-25.

The organization of the pools was very similar in each of the three Western provinces. The organization work was undertaken by a committee appointed from the farmer association in each province. This committee organized the farmers themselves to do the actual canvassing. No paid salesmen were used, but the farmers were organized on a plan similar to that used in putting over the loan campaign during the war. I will describe the system that was used in our own province of Manitoba because it was very similar to that used in the other provinces.

Our local form of government is by municipalities; our land is all surveyed in townships 6 miles square, comprising 36 sections. The organization committee enlisted a captain to supervise the canvassers in each municipality. This captain undertook, first of all, to sign the wheat pool contract himself, and then to enlist a canvasser in each half township in his municipality. These canvassers were required to sign the wheat pool contract and to sign a pledge to canvass every farmer



in their half township in an effort to get him to sign the contract. When this organization was completed we had in our province over 700 canvassers, with 90 captains directing their work. These had all agreed to go out on the same day in an effort to finish the canvassing in three weeks. The contracts used were for a five year term, provided that the grower must deliver all his wheat to the pool which he grew during that time, except that required for seed and feed, or any which he would receive a permit to sell for seed grain. For any which he sold outside on the open market he would be subject to a penalty of 25 cents a bushel.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan the canvass was put on during harvest time, and many farmers left their binders standing in the field to go out and sign up their neighbors. Their willingness to do this work was caused by the extreme need that was felt for some better system of marketing grain, and while we had in Western Canada the best system of grain handling in the world, the returns on the grain to the producer were small. From the time the Government Wheat Board was discontinued in 1920 until the three pools began to operate their selling agency in September, 1924, three big exporting companies entirely controlled the price of wheat on the Winnipeg option market, with the result that the farmer received during those years prices that were below the cost of production, and many hundred Western farmers were forced off their farms during those years.

Millions of dollars of frozen credits were tied up with the banks, mortgage and machinery companies, and other organizations financing the farmer. In our province we supplied our canvassers with report forms on which we asked them to give us the names, postoffice address, township, section and range of the farmers who refused to sign the pool contract. We also provided a column in which they were to give the reason why the farmer refused to sign. The main reason which we received was the one that the farmer could not finance on part of the price of his grain; that he must have all his money in the fall when he

delivered. Despite this objection we have had thousands of farmers sign the pool contract who were just as hard up as it is possible for farmers to be and still remain on the land.

As an illustration of how this works, I might say that the first year our pool began to operate a farmer in the northern part of our province who had just threshed some very low grade wheat called me up on the telephone and said that he would be compelled to break his contract because the pool payment on his very low grade wheat was only 40 cents a bushel at the local elevator and he needed all this for his immediate expenses. At the same time he had a mortgage payment to meet, and if he sold on the open market the elevator company would give him 60 cents a bushel. I told him that I had no power to release him from his contract, but I asked him if he would allow the mortgage company to have his Growers' Certificates and credit the future payments of the pool against his payment on his loan, leaving him his payment of 40 cents clear to apply against his immediate expenses. He said he was quite satisfied to do that, and on calling up the mortgage company I found they would be glad to make this arrangement. The result was that this farmer finally received 85 cents a bushel for his wheat thru the pool, where if he had sold on the open market he would have received only 60 cents a bushel. This is only an illustration of many such instances that have come to my notice.

Interest Rates Were Reduced

In August, 1925, it was found that we had in the three pools a total of about 85,000 members. A committee was appointed from the three pools and approached the banks with regard to financing it. We met a committee representing all the Canadian Banks and were able to make an arrangement with them by which we reduced the interest on the money required to handle the Western grain crop from 7 to 6 per cent, immediately making a saving thru our organization of 1 per cent. We obtained this reduction because the banks tell us that the pool is the safest grain business they have to finance. The arrangement made with the banks provided that the pool must keep a 15 per cent margin between the first payment made to the farmer and the price of grain on the Winnipeg option market. Our Canadian banks have stood loyally behind us at all times, and their very efficient system of branch offices thruout the three provinces has been of great service to us in distributing our payments to our growers.

The pool is governed directly by the members, all of whom have signed similar contracts. The Alberta Pool has a board of seven directors; the Saskatchewan Pool a board of 16, and the Manitoba Pool a board of seven. The method of electing these directors differs slightly in the three provinces, but the organization is very similar. In Manitoba we call our members together by notifying every member of the place and date of meeting for his municipality. These meetings are held during July. At the local meeting the pool members elect one delegate for every 75 members in their municipality. These delegates, some 230 for our province, meet at Brandon for the annual meeting during the last few days of July. There they discuss the reports of the business for the year and elect directors to govern the pool. Each director is elected by the delegates from his own district. From each of these provincial boards of directors, three men are chosen to represent their provincial pool on the board of the Central Selling Agency, which is incorporated under the name of the Canadian Co-operative Wheat Producers Limited, with head office at Winnipeg.

A Broad Sales Organization

The functions of the Central Selling Agency are to receive the grain from the provincial pools at the terminals; to do the financing for the pools and arrange for shipping and selling the grain, and to operate pool controlled terminal elevators. Since the organization of our Central Selling Agency we have endeavored to do as much of our business directly with the millers as possible. In building up this export trade we have opened offices at Vancouver and Prince Rupert on the West Coast to take care of the Oriental trade; we have a sales office in Calgary, our head office in Winnipeg; a sales office in Toronto, and offices in New York and Montreal for forwarding the grain; and an office in Paris for selling directly to the French millers. Of these we deal at the present time with some 341.

In the United Kingdom we find that the trade is much better organized and we have a very few buyers to deal with. We have connections with agents in 28 countries—practically all the wheat importing countries in the world, and last year we shipped wheat to 70 ports—we even sold two cargoes to Brazil.

I was born in Western Canada and have farmed there practically all my life and I am firmly of the opinion that the pool system of marketing grain has been established as a permanent institution. I believe that our membership will grow steadily. The Canadian business world has apparently accorded the pools their rightful place in the business of our country; in fact, they have no opponents among Canadian business men except the organized grain trade.

Grain Profits for Freight

Proposed New Rates Will Practically Wipe Out Margin of Kansas Farmers

BY O. C. THOMPSON

PROPOSED increases of grain freight rates in Kansas will practically wipe out the entire profits on grain crops for farmers of this state if the new rates being asked by the roads are granted, according to figures produced by attorneys opposing the railroads at the Wichita hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission.

It is said the increases in rates asked by the roads will amount to approximately 10 million dollars on Kansas grain alone. The average annual value of the Kansas grain crop for the five years from 1921 to 1925 inclusive, according to figures produced by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, is approximately 217 million dollars. This valuation includes wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley, milo for grain, kafir for grain, and feterita for grain.

It is admitted by many authorities that the farmer's profits on his grain are seldom more than 5 per cent and often not more than 3 per cent of the value of his crop. In favorable years when prices are high it is said the average profits on the grain crop for the state may reach 5 per cent or slightly more. In poor years the profits may drop to 3 per cent or less.

Now let us see just what the proposed 10 million dollars increase in freight rates is going to do to the grain profits of Kansas farm folks. In order to be perfectly fair and give the railroads the benefit of any doubt we will assume that the farmer's grain profits are as high as 5 per cent every year. Five per cent of 217 million dollars—the five year average value of the Kansas grain crop from 1921 to 1925 inclusive—is \$10,850,000. Deduct the 10 million dollars farmers will have to pay in increased freight and we have \$850,000 left as profit. Spread that over the 165,000 farms in Kansas and we have an average grain profit of approximately \$5.15 for each farm.

Losses in Poor Years

If average profits for the five years had been 3 per cent and Kansas farmers had been compelled to pay the 10 million dollars increase in freight every year, they would have found themselves facing a loss of more than 4 million dollars a year.

The best year of the five from 1921 to 1925 showed the value of the Kansas grain crop to be approximately 325 million dollars. Allowing the high profit of 5 per cent in that year, Kansas grain farmers would have made approximately 16 million dollars. That was an unusual year, yet the proposed 10 million dollars increase in freight rates would have wiped out approximately 2/3 of the supposed profits. On a 3 per cent basis of profit for that unusually good year an increase of 10 million dollars in the farmer's grain freight bill would have more than wiped out the profits.

Now let us see what the proposed increase in freight costs would have done to grain profits in one of the poor years. From 1921 to 1925, there were two years when the value of the entire Kansas grain crop was approximately 95 million dollars a year. On a 5 per cent profit basis the 10 million increase for freight would have taken more than double the profits and left Kansas farmers in the hole more than 5 million dollars a year.

In the present rate cases before the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Hoch-Smith resolution, the roads have been putting up a great cry over lack of profits. The facts are they are now much better off as a whole than the farmer, yet they have the audacity to come before the commission and ask for rates that will practically wipe out the grain farmer's profits. And the increases the roads are asking will not be for one year alone, they will be for many years. It has been the history of freight rates that when they are once increased it is a hard, and often impossible, task to get them decreased.

Results of High Rates

The purpose of the Hoch-Smith resolution evidently was to permit the Interstate Commerce Commission to investigate freight rates and put into

effect lower rates, if conditions warranted. It was assumed that lower rates on farm products would have helped the farmer increase his profits and get back to a condition of normal prosperity much sooner than he could have under a period of high rates. It is admitted that many of the roads have been in poor financial condition since the depression of 1920. But most of them now are rapidly returning to a condition of normal profits, and as a whole they are in far better financial condition than the farmer.

Evidently the roads cannot see the ultimate result of higher freight rates. It is a self-evident fact that when the farmer is losing money his purchasing power is reduced. Therefore he cannot buy the things he needs. The prosperity of the agricultural sections of the country is dependent upon the prosperity of the farmer. When the farmer does not have money to buy, the merchants do not sell. When the merchants do not sell the manufacturers of the products the farmer buys do not manufacture. The result is that freight

business for the roads falls off in the same proportion that the farmer's purchasing power is reduced.

Under a period of low freight rates for farm products the farmer's profits will increase, considering that all other factors of the market are favorable. A period of genuine prosperity for farmers in Kansas and the surrounding agricultural country would mean more business for the roads and greater prosperity than they have had for many years. Such a condition would mean more profits for the roads than they can ever expect with freight rates at a point where farm profits are wiped out. A short sighted policy of getting "all the traffic will bear" will merely prolong the time when the roads can attain the condition of prosperity they so eagerly desire.

Farmers Need Lower Rates

In keeping with the spirit and evident intent of the Hoch-Smith resolution, farmers should have lower freight rates for their products. Present profits of roads in Kansas and other Southwestern states indicate that lower rates would not seriously affect the income of the roads and it is possible that with lower rates business would be materially increased. Lower rates would tend to increase tonnage, for both short and long distance hauls. With greater tonnage roads could easily increase profits. Such a condition would tend to increase the farmer's profits for his products and mean lower

prices in the Eastern markets which would ultimately mean a greater consumption of the things produced on the farm. The result would be greater prosperity for the farmer and the railroads.

Many Eastern financiers who for years have made millions on railroad securities evidently can see only one way to make railroad properties pay. That is to put the rates as high as possible and then when the roads fall for lack of business, refinance them at enormous profits to themselves and a loss to the country. The West will have to carry on the fight until it either gets just rates or is free from the dominance of Eastern financiers.

The railroads and Eastern financiers are well organized. The hope of the West is in a united organization of agriculture and all related interests. When such an organization begins to function then the West will begin to realize its dream of general prosperity on a par with the East.

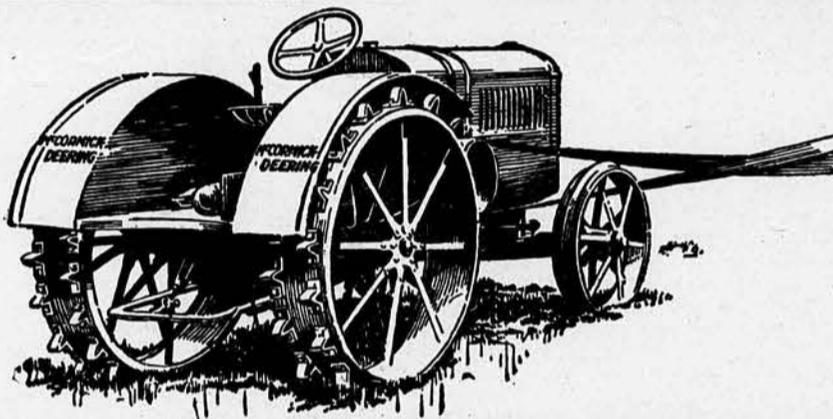
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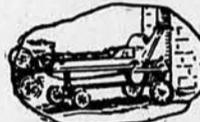
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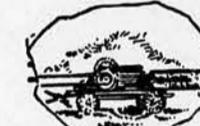
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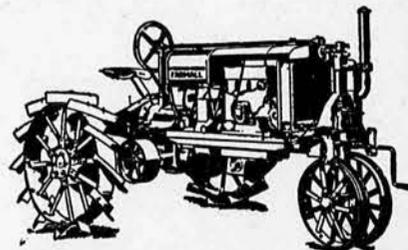
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The Sea Bride

By
BEN AMES WILLIAMS

SO FAITH had this matter in her mind when Dan'l came down to find Noll, in midmorning, and ask what was to be done about the tragedy. "Slide Slatter over th' side, Mr. Tobey," Noll said fretfully. "Do I have to look after everything aboard this ship?"

"Hitch is fixing for that," Dan'l said. "What I mean is, how about Manger? He says he done it."

"Well, if he says he done it, he done it," Noll said sullenly.

"That's what I say," Dan'l agreed. "Only thing is, Brander stands up for him. So what do you aim t' do?"

"Brander stands up for him?" "Says he couldn't ha' done it, anyways."

Noll threw up his fist angrily. "Damn it, Mr. Tobey; don't run to me with this. Find out what happened then tell me. That's the thing. This ship is—Mr. Tobey, be a man!"

"All right!" Dan'l said steadily. "I say Manger did it."

"I say Manger did it."

A Neat Job

Noll's cheeks turned pale and his eyes narrowed on the mate.

"Stuck the knife in him?" "Yes."

"How did he know to stick it in the man's leg so neat? Most men would ha' struck for the back. The man knows the uses of a knife, Mr. Tobey."

Dan'l nodded. "Oh, aye!"

Noll looked furtively toward the door.

"I've allus said he'd a knife for me. He'll be on my back one day!"

He was trembling, and he poured a drink and swallowed it. Faith, sitting near him, looked up, looked at Dan'l, then bent her head over her book again.

"I'm thinking it's wise to put him in irons," Dan'l suggested.

"Then do it, Mr. Tobey," Noll roared. "Don't come whining to me with your little matters. Settle such things. That's the business of a mate, Mr. Tobey."

"Why make so much talk?" Faith said quietly, without looking up. "Mr. Brander has explained what happened."

The men were silent for an instant, surprised and uneasy. Dan'l looked at the captain; Noll's head was bent. "You think Mr. Brander is right?"

Dan'l ventured to say. "Of course."

"You—think he's telling the truth?" "Any one can see that."

Dan'l laughed mirthlessly. "Then we'd best write—we'd best let Mr. Brander write his story in the log, sir."

Faith looked at Dan'l steadily; then she turned to her husband.

"Noll," she said, "you write the log. I'll tell you what to write."

He eyed her stupidly, not understanding. She got up and opened the log-book and gave him a pen. He protested:

"Faith, wait—"

She touched his shoulder lightly with her hand, silencing him.

"Write this," she said; and when Noll took the pen, she dictated: "Some one gave the men liquor this day; they were drinking in the fo'c's'le. When Mr. Brander went forward to quiet them—"

She saw Noll had fallen behind with his writing, and waited a moment, then repeated more slowly: "When Mr. Brander went forward to quiet them, Slatter attacked him with a knife. In the struggle Slatter dropped the knife, and a moment later fell on it, dying from the wound."

She repeated the last sentence a second time, so that Noll got it word for word and then she took the log from him, and blotted it, and put it away.

"Aren't you saying anything about Manger?" Dan'l Tobey protested.

"Thank you for reminding me." She opened the log again, bade Noll write, and said slowly: "The man Manger saved Mr. Brander's life by tripping Slatter as he charged."

Dan'l grimaced as she finished.

"Now," said Faith, "Slatter was not important; at least he is no longer important. But there is one thing, Noll, that you must stop—the whisky that went forward."

Noll looked at her dully, frowning, as if he sought to understand.

"It was probably Slatter stole it," Dan'l said. "The men say so."

"He took it forward," Faith agreed; "but he did not get it from the stores. He could not." She hesitated, her lips white; then she set them firmly.

"Dan'l, fetch Roy here," she said. Dan'l was so surprised that for an instant he did not stir.

"Roy?" he repeated. "What's he—"

Faith looked to her husband. "Will you tell him to bring Roy?" she asked.

"What's the boy—" Noll asked heavily. "Go along, Dan'l. Fetch him."

Dan'l got up at once and went out, closing the door behind him. They heard him go on deck. A minute later, he was back with Roy at his heels, and Faith saw her brother's face was white.

Roy was near tears with bafflement. "Why—what makes you—"

"Don't you want to tell?" Faith asked quietly.

"It's a lie, I say!"

She looked to her husband. Noll saw they were all waiting on him, and he tried to rise to the occasion.

"Roy, what did you go and do that for? Can't a man have a ship without a pack of thieves on her? Mr. Tobey, you—"

He wavered, his eyes swung helplessly to Faith. He seemed to ask her to speak for him.

"Take him on deck, Dan'l," she said, "till Cap'n Wing decides."

"I tell you," Roy insisted, "I didn't—"

But Dan'l Tobey hushed him. Dan'l was getting his first glimpse of the new Faith; and he was afraid of her. He took Roy's arm, led him out and away. Faith and Noll were left alone.

At noon that day, at Noll Wing's profane command, Roy was put in irons and locked in the after 'tween-decks to stay a week on bread and water. The boy cursed Faith to her face for that;

and Faith went to her cabin, and dropped on her knees and prayed.

But she kept a steady face for the men, and in particular she kept a steady eye for Dan'l Tobey. She knew Dan'l, now! Dan'l had warned Roy, before bringing him to the cabin. He must have warned the boy, for Roy was prepared for the accusation. He must have warned the boy, therefore he must have known what Faith would assert.

And Faith knew enough of Dan'l's ascendancy over Roy to be sure the mate had prompted her brother's theft.

She must watch Dan'l, fight him. And—she thanked God for Brander. There was a man, a man on her side! She was not to fight alone.

She dreamed of Brander that night. He was battling for her, in her dream, against shadowy and unseen things. And in her dream, she thought he was her husband.

An unrest seized Noll Wing—an unrest that was like fear. He assumed, by small degrees, the aspect of a hunted man. It was as if the death of Slatter prefigured to him what his own end would be. His nerves betrayed him; he could not bear to have any man approach him from behind. He struck out nervously at Willis Cox one day when Willis spoke from one side, where Noll had not seen him standing.

The continual storms of the Solander irked him; the racking work of whaling, when it was necessary to run to port with each kill, fretted the flesh from his bones. They lost a whale one day, in a sudden squall that developed into a gale and swept them far to the southward; and when the weather moderated and Dan'l Tobey started to work back to the grounds, Noll would have none of it.

"Set your course to the east'ard," he commanded. "I'm fed up with the Solander. We'll hit the islands again."

Dan'l protested that there was nowhere such whaling as the Solander offered; but Noll would not be persuaded. He resented that attempt to argue with him.

"No!" he swore. "A pity if a man can't have his way. Hell with the Solander, Dan'l! I'm sick o' storms and cold. Get north to where it's warm again."

So they did as he insisted, and ran into slack times once more. The men at first exulted in their new leisure; they were well enough content to kill a whale and loaf a week before another kill. Then they began to be impatient with inaction; discontent arose among them. They remembered the ambergris; and their talk was that they need stay out no longer, that the voyage was

already a success, that they had a right to expect to head for home.

Noll was wax in Faith's hands in these days. His fear, growing upon him, had shaken all the fiber out of the man. He could be swayed by Dan'l, by old Tichel, by Faith, by almost anyone—save in a single matter. He was drinking steadily now, and drinking more than ever before. He was never sober, never without the traces of liquor in his eyes and his loose lips and slack muscles. And they could not shake him in this matter. He would not be denied the liquor that he craved.

Faith dreamed of Brander

Faith never felt more keenly the fact of her marriage to Noll, and her identity with him, than now. She never thought of herself apart from him; and when he debauched himself, she felt soiled as if she were herself degraded. Nevertheless, she clung to him with all her soul; clung to him, lived the vows she had given him.

There were other times, after that first, when she dreamed of Brander. She could not curb her dreams. He was much in them; but waking, she put the man away from her. She was Noll's; Noll was hers.

Brander avoided her. His heart was sick; she possessed it utterly. But he gave no sign; he never relaxed the grip in which he held himself.

Now and then, on deck, when Noll swore at her, or whined, or fretted, Brander had to swing away and put the thing behind him; but he did it. He was strong enough to do this; he was almost strong enough to keep his thoughts from Faith. Almost—but not quite. She dwelt always with him; he was sick with sorrow and pity and yearning for the right to cherish her.

They spoke when they had to, in cabin or on deck; but they were never alone, and they avoided each the other as they would have shunned a precipice.

Save for one day, a single day, a day when Faith called Brander to her on the deck and spoke to him; a day that would have been, but for Faith's strength, the bloody destruction of them both.

This incident was the climax of two trains of events, extending over days—extending, in the one case, back to that first day when Dan'l had roused the jealousy in Noll and blown it into flame. Dan'l had never let that flame die out. He fanned it constantly; and when he saw in Faith's eyes, after the matter of Roy's theft of the whisky, that she had guessed his part in it, he threw himself more hotly into his intrigue. He kept at Noll's side whenever it was possible. He covertly taunted the captain with his growing fear of Brander. He roused Noll to gusts of rage, but always those passed in words, and Noll fell back into his lethargy. Dan'l began to fear there was not enough man left in Noll to act. Noll, moved tho he might be, had in his heart a trust in Faith which Dan'l found it hard to shake. He might never have shaken it had not luck favored him. And this luck came to pass on the day Faith sought speech with Brander.

That move, on Faith's part, was the result of an increasing peril in the fo'c's'le. The men were getting drunk again.

This began one day when a foremast hand came aft to take the wheel. Old Tichel smelled the liquor on him, saw that the man's feet were unsteady, and flew into one of his tigerish fits of rage. He drove the man forward with blows and kicks. He came aft with his teeth bared, and flamed to Noll Wing.

Men were sent for and questioned. Three of them had been drinking. They were badly frightened; they were sullen. Nevertheless, in the end, under old Tichel's fist, one of them said he had found a quart bottle, filled with whisky, in his bunk the night before. Tichel accused him of stealing it; the man stuck to his tale and could not be shaken.

The men could not come at the stores thru the cabin; there was always an officer about the deck or below. Tichel thought they might have cut thru from the after 'tween-decks, and the stores were shifted in an effort to find such a secret entrance to the captain's stores. But none was found; there was no way.

Like a Thief in the Night



Like a Thief in the Night

Three days later there was whisky forward again—found, as before, in a bunk. Two men drunk, rope's endings at the rail—but no solution to the mystery.

Two days after that, the same thing; four days later, a repetition. And so on, at intervals of days, for a month on end. The whisky dribbled forward a quart at a time; the men drank it; and never a trace to the manner of the theft.

In the end, Roy Kilcup found a bottle in his bunk and drank the bulk of it himself, so that he was deathly sick and like to die. Faith, tormented beyond endurance, looking everywhere for help, chose at last to appeal to Brander.

On the Wrong Path

Brander had the deck that day. Willis Cox and Tichel were sleeping. Dan'l was in the main cabin, alone; Noll in the after cabin, stupid with drink. Roy had been sick all the night before, with Willis Cox and Tichel working over him, counting the pounding heart-beats, wetting the boy's head, working the poison out of him. Roy was forward in his bunk now, still sodden.

Faith came from the after cabin, passed Dan'l, and went up on deck. Something purposeful in her face caught Dan'l's attention, and he went to the foot of the cabin companion and listened. He heard her call softly:

"Mr. Brander!"
Dan'l thought he knew where Brander would be—in the waist of the Sally, no doubt. There was a man at the wheel, and Faith did not wish him to hear what she said. She met Brander forward of the cabin skylight, by the boat-house; and Dan'l straining his ears, could hear.

"Mr. Brander, I'm going to ask you to help me," Faith said.

"I'd like to," Brander told her.

"What is it you want done?"

"It's—Roy. I'm desperately worried, Mr. Brander."

"He's all right, Mr. Cox tells me. He'll be well enough in a few hours."

"It's not just—this drunkenness, Mr. Brander. It's—more. He is in my charge, in a way. Father bade me take care of him. And he's—taking the wrong path."

"Yes," said Brander quietly.

Dan'l looked toward the after cabin, thought of bringing Noll to hear. But there was no harm in this that they were saying; no harm—rather good. He listened.

"My husband is not—not the man he was, Mr. Brander," Faith said steadily.

"And Mr. Tobey—I can't trust him. I've got to come to you."

Dan'l decided, at that, to bring Noll and risk it, trust to luck and to his tongue to twist their words. He went softly across to the after cabin and shook Noll's shoulder; and when the captain opened his eyes, Dan'l whispered:

"Come, Noll Wing! You've got to hear this."

Noll sat up stupidly.

"What? What's that you say?"

"Faith and Brander are together, on deck, whispering," Dan'l said. He banged his clenched fist into his open hand, I've grown up with Faith; I like her; but I can't stand by and see them do this to you!"

"What are they about?" Noll asked, his face flushing. He was on his feet.

Dan'l gripped his arm.

"I heard her promise him you would soon be gone, sir. That you were sick. That you—"

Noll strode into the cabin.

"Quiet!" Dan'l whispered. "Come!"

He led him to the foot of the companion stairs, bade him listen. And the malicious gods played into Dan'l's evil hands; for as they listened, Faith was saying:

"Try to make him like you. But be careful. He doesn't now. If he guessed—"

Brander said something which they could not hear—a single word; and Faith cried:

"You can. You're a man. He can't help admiring you in the end. I—"

She hesitated, said helplessly; "I'm putting myself into your hands—"

Dan'l had wit to seize his fortune.

But there was no need of spur to Noll Wing now. The captain had reached the deck with a single rush.

Dan'l was at his heels. Faith and Brander sprang apart before their eyes; and because the innocent have always the appearance of the guilty, there was guilt in every line of these two.

Noll Wing, confronting them, had in that moment the stature of a man; he was erect and strong, his eyes were level and cold. He looked from Faith to Brander.

"Brander, be gone," he said. "Faith, come below."

Brander took a step toward Noll. Faith said quickly to him:

"No!"

And she smiled at him as he halted in obedience.

Then she turned to her husband, passed him, went down into the cabin; and Noll, with a last glance at Brander, descended on her heels.

Dan'l, facing the fourth mate grinned triumphantly; but for an instant he saw death in Brander's eyes, so that his mirth was frozen. Then Brander turned away.

A Furious Strength

Faith went down into the main cabin, crossed, and entered the cabin across the stern, turned there to await her husband. He followed her slowly; he came in, and shut the door behind him. The man was controlling himself; nevertheless, he thrust this door shut with a force that shook the thin partition between the cabins. And he snapped the bolt that held it closed.

Then he turned and looked at Faith. There was a furious strength in his countenance at that moment; but it was like the strength of a maniac. His lips twitched tensely; his eyes moved

like the eyes of a man who is dizzy from too much turning on his own heel. They jerked away from Faith, returned to her, jerked away again—all without any movement of Noll's head. And as the man's eyes wavered and wrenched back to her thus, the pupils contracted and narrowed in an effort to focus upon her.

For the rest, he was flushed, brick-red. His whole face seemed to swell. He was inhuman; there was an ape-like and animal fury in the man as he looked at his wife.

Abruptly, he jerked up his hands and pressed them against his face and turned away; it was as if he thrust himself away with the pressure of his hands. He turned his back on her, went to his desk, and unlocked a drawer. Faith knew the drawer; she was not surprised when he drew out of it a revolver.

Bending over the desk, with this weapon in his hand, Noll Wing made sure every chamber was loaded. He paid her no attention.

Faith watched him for an instant; then she turned to the bench that ran across the stern and picked up from it a bit of sewing—embroidery. She sat down composedly on the bench, crossed her knees in the comfortable attitude of relaxation which women like to assume. One foot rested on the floor; the other swayed back and forth, as if beating time, a few inches above the floor.

Sitting thus, Faith began to sew. She was outlining the petal of an embroidered flower, and she gave this work her whole attention. She did not look up at Noll.

The man finished his examination of the weapon; he turned it in his hand; he lifted it and leveled it at Faith. Still Faith did not look up; she seemed unconcerned.

"Faith!" Noll said harshly.

She looked up then, met his eyes fairly, smiled a little.

"What is it, Noll?"

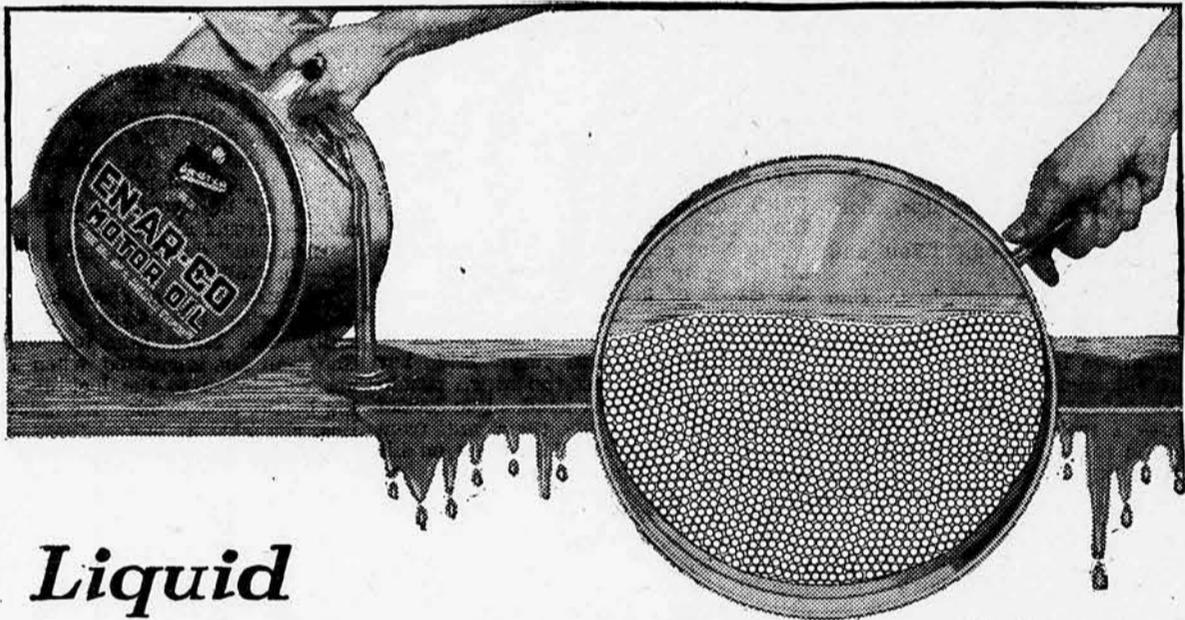
"I'm going to kill you," he said with stiff lips.

"All right," she said quietly, and bent her head above her sewing once more, disregarding him.

Noll was stupefied. This was not surprise; it was the helplessness which courage inspires in a coward. For Noll was a coward in those last days. His face twisted; his hand was shaking. He stared over the revolver barrel at Faith's brown head.

Her hair was parted in the middle, drawn back about her face. The white line of skin where the hair was parted fascinated him; he could not take his eyes from it. The revolver muzzle lowered without his being conscious of this fact; the weapon hung in his hand.

His eyes were still fixed on Faith's head, on the part in her hair. She wore an old, tortoise comb, stuck downward into the hair at the back of her head, its top projecting upward—a



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singular, old-fashioned little ornament. There was a silver mounting on it; and the light glistened on this silver, and caught Noll's eye, and held it.

Faith continued her quiet sewing. Noll's tense muscles, little by little, relaxed. His fingers loosed their grip on the revolver butt; it dropped to the floor with a clatter. The sound seemed to rouse Noll; he strode toward Faith. "Faith" he cried. "You'll—"

He swung down a hand and gathered the fabric of her work between harsh fingers. Her needle was in the midst of a stitch; it pricked him. He did not feel the tiny wound. He would have snatched the stuff out of her hands. He felt as if he were defending her.

But when his hand swept down between hers and caught the bit of embroidery, Faith looked up at him again, and she caught his eye. That halted him; he stood for an instant motionless, bending above her, their faces not six inches apart.

Then the man jerked his hand away. He released his grip on the bit of fancy-work; but the needle was deep in his finger, so that he pulled it out of the cloth. The thread followed it; when his quick movement drew the thread to full length, the fabric was snatched out of Faith's unresisting hands. It dangled by the thread from the needle that stuck in Noll's finger. He saw it, jerked the needle out with a quick, spasmodic gesture, and flung it to one side. He did not look at it; he was looking, still, at Faith.

"Put that away!" he said hoarsely. Faith smiled, glanced toward the bit of white upon the floor.

"I'm afraid there's blood on it," she said.

"Blood!" he repeated, under his breath. "Blood!"

She folded her hands quietly upon her knee, waiting.

"I want to talk to you," he said.

"All right. Do."

His wrath boiled thru his lips, chokingly.

"You—" he stammered. "You and Brander—"

Her eyes, upon his, hardened. She said nothing; but this hardening of her eyes was like a defiance. He flung his hands above his head.

"You're shameless!" he choked.

"You're shameless! A shameless woman! And him—I took him out of a hell-hole, and he takes you! I'll break him in two with my hands!"

The Man's Naked Soul

She said nothing. He flung into an insanity of words. He cursed her unspeakably, with every evil phrase he had learned in close to thirty years of the sea. He accused her of unnamable things. His face swelled with his fury, the veins bulged upon his forehead. He was uncontrolled, save in one thing. Something made him hush his voice; he whispered harshly and chokingly. What he said could scarce have been heard in the main cabin, six feet away from them.

The man was slaving; there were flecks of foam upon his lips. Faith watched him in a curious detachment, as if he were something outside the world, below it, beyond it. She scarce heard his words at all; she was looking at the man's naked soul. It was so inexpressibly revolting that she had no feeling that this soul had once been wedded to hers; she could not have believed this if she had tried.

This was no man, but a beast. There could be nothing between them. She had married Noll Wing; not the body of him, nor the face of him, but the soul within the man. And this was not Noll Wing's soul she saw. That was dead; this horrible thing had bred festeringly in the carrion.

Faith shrank in spirit and heart before Noll's horrible outpouring; yet at the same time she was steady and undisturbed. There was a numbness upon her—a numbness that killed suffering and at the same time stimulated thought. She was able to perceive the very depths of Noll; she looked at the same time, into her own depths. She heard him accuse her of foul passion for Brander; she knew, instead, that she loved Brander completely. She had never known her love for Brander before; Noll showed it to her, dragged it out where she could see it beyond mistaking. Even in that moment she welcomed this love; welcomed it, and saw that it was honest, and wholesome, and splendid, and clean. She welcomed it, so that she smiled.

Her smile struck Noll like a blow in the face, stunning and sobering him. He flung out his hands.

"Come!" he commanded. "What do you say? Say something! Say—"

"What shall I say?" she asked.

"Is it true? Damn you, is it true?"

"Could I say anything that you would believe?"

"No. You're dirty and false as hell. You—" He struck his hands together helplessly. "Nothing!" he cried. "Nothing you can say. Dirty as hell!"

Yet his eyes still besought her to speak; she touched the bench beside her.

"Sit down, Noll," she said gently.

The man towered above her, hands upraised. His fingers twisted and writhed and clenched as if upon a soft throat that he gripped. His features worked terribly.

And then, before her eyes, a change came upon him. The tense muscles of his fury sagged; the blood ebbed from his veins, so that they flattened; the black flush faded on his cheeks. He opened his mouth and screamed once, a vast and stricken scream of a beast in pain. It was like the scream of a frightened, anguished horse. It rang along the length of the Sally, so that the men forward shrank and looked over their shoulders.

He screamed, and then his great body shrank and collapsed and tottered and fell. He dropped upon his knees, at her feet. He flung his head in her lap, his arms about her waist, clinging as a drowning man might cling to a rock. His cap dropped off; she saw his bald old head there. He sobbed like a child, his great shoulders twitching and heaving. His face was pressed upon her clasped hands; she felt his tears upon her wrists, felt the slavering of his sobbing mouth upon her fingers.

"Eh, Faith!" he cried softly. "Faith, don't you turn against me now! I'm old, Faith!" And again: "I'm old, Faith—dying, Faith. Don't leave me. Don't turn against me now!"

She bent above him, filled with an infinite pity and sorrow. This was the wreck of her love. She no longer loved him, but her heart was shaken with grief.

She bent forward and laid her smooth cheek against the rough parchment of his bald old head. She loosed her hands, and drew them out from beneath his face, and laid them on his shoulders, stroking him gently.

"You Love Him"

"There, Noll! There," she murmured. Foolish words, meaningless, like the comforting sounds of an inarticulate animal; yet he understood. There were no words for what was in her heart; she could only whisper: "There—there—there," and gently

touch his shoulders and his head.

"They're all against me, Faith," he told her, over and over. "All against me. Even you!"

"No, no, Noll!"

"You love him! You love him!"

"No, Noll—no." She lied, not to deceive her husband, but to comfort him.

Her eyes, above Noll's head, seemed to ask her love's pardon for the lie.

"No, Noll. You're my husband."

His arms tightened about her waist; his great chest pressed against her knees.

"You're mine," he begged. "You're mine. Don't go away from me!"

"No. Never—never, forever."

He raised his face from her lap at last; and she saw that it was shrunken like the countenance of one long dead.

He cried, in utter self-abasement.

"Eh, Faith! I don't deserve you. I'm an old, helpless man."

She smiled at him.

"I married you, Noll."

"I'm no good. They're laughing at me."

Her eyes heartened him.

"Master them. Command them. You are the master, Noll."

"I can't. There's no strength in me."

"It's there. Master them, Noll!"

"I can't hold myself, Faith. Not even myself. I'm rotted with whisky and years and strife."

"Master yourself, Noll."

"Faith, Faith, it's too late. I'm gone. I can't!"

"You can," she said.

She spoke the two words quietly; yet somehow they gave him of her strength, so that his head lifted higher and the muscles took form beneath his slack cheeks. He stared into her eyes, as if he were drinking her soul thru them; his chest swelled as if virtue were going into him.

They sat thus, minutes on end. He got to his feet. His eyes cleared, with the tempestuous and short-lived fire of age in their depths.

"Faith," he swore, "I will. I'll command—myself and them!"

"You can," she said again. "You can. So—do, Noll."

He turned away from her, looking about with new eyes. She smiled sadly; she knew him too well, now.

She was not surprised when his first act was to go to the lockfast and get his bottle, and drink. He smacked his lips, chuckled at her.

"Faith, I'll show these dogs!" he cried, and flung open the door.

She heard him go out and climb up to the deck. She sat where he had left her.

Sat there, and knew her love for Brander. In those minutes while she remained where Noll had seen her last, she listened to the singing of new voices in her heart. Brander was before her, in her eyes, in her thoughts.

He possessed her, in that moment, more completely than Noll had ever done. She gave herself to him, completely, without reluctance and without faintest reservation. No need to see him, no need to tell him. She knew, he must know.

She never asked herself whether he loved her; she had always known that—known it without admitting the knowledge, even in her thoughts. She loved him, body and heart and soul; her eyes yearned for his, her tongue to tell him what her heart was singing, her arms to embrace him.

She got up, at last, a little wearily. It was only a matter of minutes that she sat there, looking within herself. When she listened, now, she could hear Noll's voice, on deck, roaring in the old way. Once she heard Brander answer him from somewhere amidships. Again she caught the murmur of Dan'l Tobey's tones.

Brander was her love; but Noll—Noll was her husband, and she his wife. Faith passed her hand across her eyes as if to wipe away these visions she had looked upon. Noll was her husband; her vows were his. She was his, and would be. Nothing he could do would make her less his; he was in her keeping, his life and hers could never take diverging paths. He was her charge, to strengthen, and guide, and support; his tasks were hers, his responsibilities were her responsibilities, his burdens must rest upon her shoulders.

But she did not deceive herself. Old Noll was dead, old Noll Wing who had mastered men for year on year. That Noll was dead; the Noll who lived was a weakling. But she was a part of the living Noll; and she was no weakling. So—

Her lips set faintly. Love Brander she did, there was no place for him in her life. Her life was Noll; her life belonged to Noll. Noll was failing; his flesh might live, but his soul was dead and his strength was gone. His task had fallen upon her.

Quite simply, in that moment, Faith promised herself that whatever happened, the Sally Sims should come safe home again, that no man should ever say Noll Wing had failed in the end; that no man should ever make a jest of Noll's old renown. If Noll could not manage these things for himself, she would.

She began, suddenly, to cry. She locked herself in her cabin and wept bitterly for hours; but afterward, bathing her eyes, freshening herself to meet Noll's eyes, she looked into the mirror, and smiled and lifted her head.

"You can do it, Faith," she told herself. "You can do it, full as well as he." And then, more seriously: "You must do it, Faith Wing. You must bring the Sally safe home!"

When she stepped out into the after cabin, she saw the revolver still on the floor where Noll had left it. She picked it up to return it to its proper drawer.

But on second thought, she changed her mind, and took it and hid it in her bunk.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Not Even a Postcard

R. Franze of the Wixon community was transacting business in Bryan Tuesday, incidentally shipping breeding poultry to other parts of the state. Mr. and Mrs. Franze enjoy the reputation of never having heard a word of complaint from a single bird they have ever shipped out.—Bryan (Texas) paper.

Correct

Teacher (to Italian boy:) "Nick, the word semaphore is a railroad term, and I want you to show the class how you can put it into a sentence."

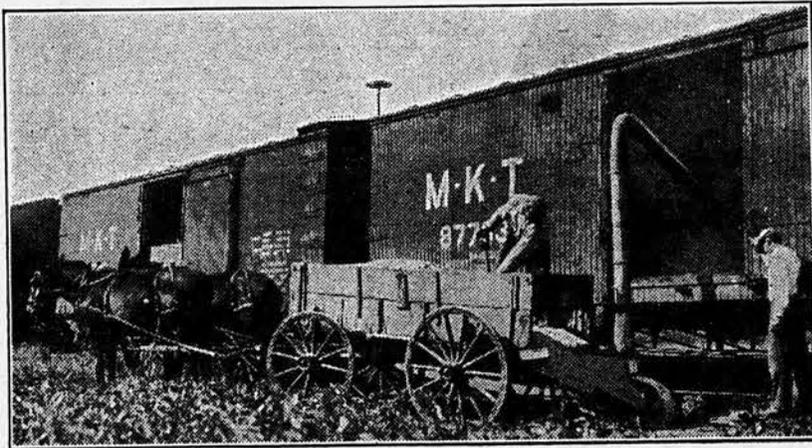
Nick:
"A nice-a-gal I take for walk,
I say, Have-da-soda, Marie?
She say, Sure-a-Mike, make me sundae
I say, the Semaphore me."

Tumbling Skyward

Norman Hobart, Jr., 13 years old, 5600 Wornall road, is at St. Luke's hospital with a concussion of the brain, suffered yesterday when he fell from the first to the second floor of the William Cullen Bryant school.—Kansas City Star.

"England Giving Up High Hat"—London fashion note. Especially in China!

Shovels a Load in Three Minutes



LOADING out two cars of shelled corn sounds like a lot of shoveling, but Hugo Hauke, Morris county, had another system. And handling it his way he was able to transfer a wagon load of corn into the grain car in exactly 2 minutes and 40 seconds, and he eliminated the need for two extra hands in the bargain.

He bought a grain blower during the war when he raised considerable wheat, but it hasn't had so much to do in recent years with a changed system of farming. But Hauke pressed it into service to load out the shelled corn. All he had to do was back his wagon up to the blower, start the tractor that supplied the power and open the endgate. Some shoveling was necessary, of course, but very little. In wheat harvest Mr. Hauke said the blower saved him the expense of hiring four extra men.

While the loading job was in progress, a second tractor was making the corn sheller do its best. Hauke is a tractor booster. He finds they save him a great deal of time in his farming operations. The picture shows Mr. Hauke loading some corn while County Agent D. Z. McCormick looks on.



P. A. was
made-to-measure
for me

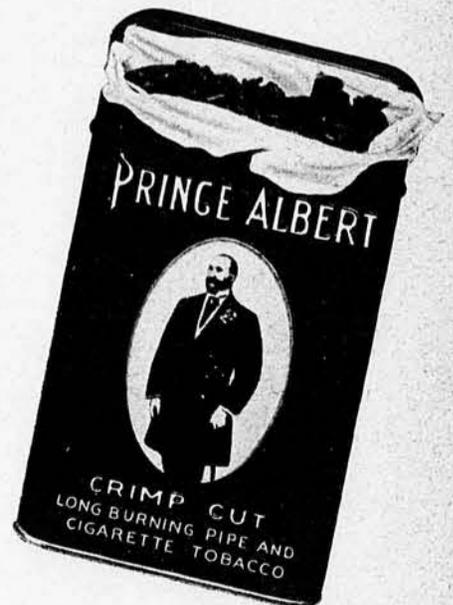
PRINCE ALBERT couldn't have suited me better if I had made the blueprints myself, and superintended the entire job from soup to nuts! It fitted my smoke-taste perfectly the first time I tried it. I started right — with P. A. — and I've stayed with it.

I wanted fragrance. I got it . . . both from the tobacco in the tidy red tin and in the smoke itself. Fragrance that reminded me of woodland trails just after a soft, spring rain. I wanted mildness—mildness that would let me smoke from morning till midnight.

But mildness alone was not enough. I demanded a full, rich tobacco body that would satisfy my pipe-hankering on every fire-up. There again Prince Albert had my measure, right to the tick of the tape. Cool, long-burning, free from bite and parch—P. A. was all of these.

You suspect by this time that I am satisfied with P. A. I'll tell the world I am! And I want to get it over to *you* that, if you don't know P. A. by personal experience, you've got something coming to you . . . something mighty good. Try P. A., on the word of a friend!

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

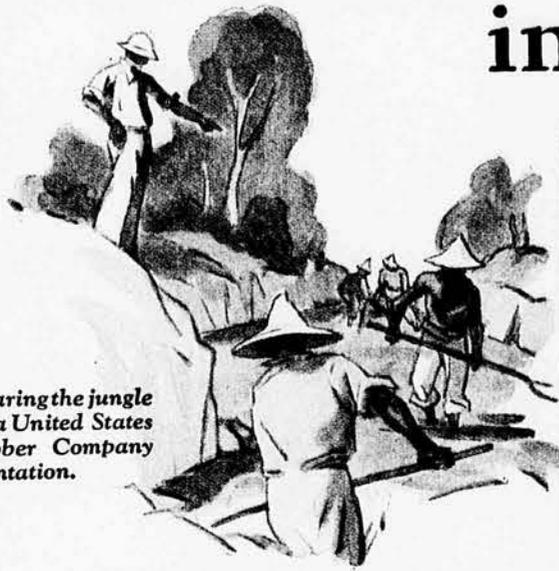


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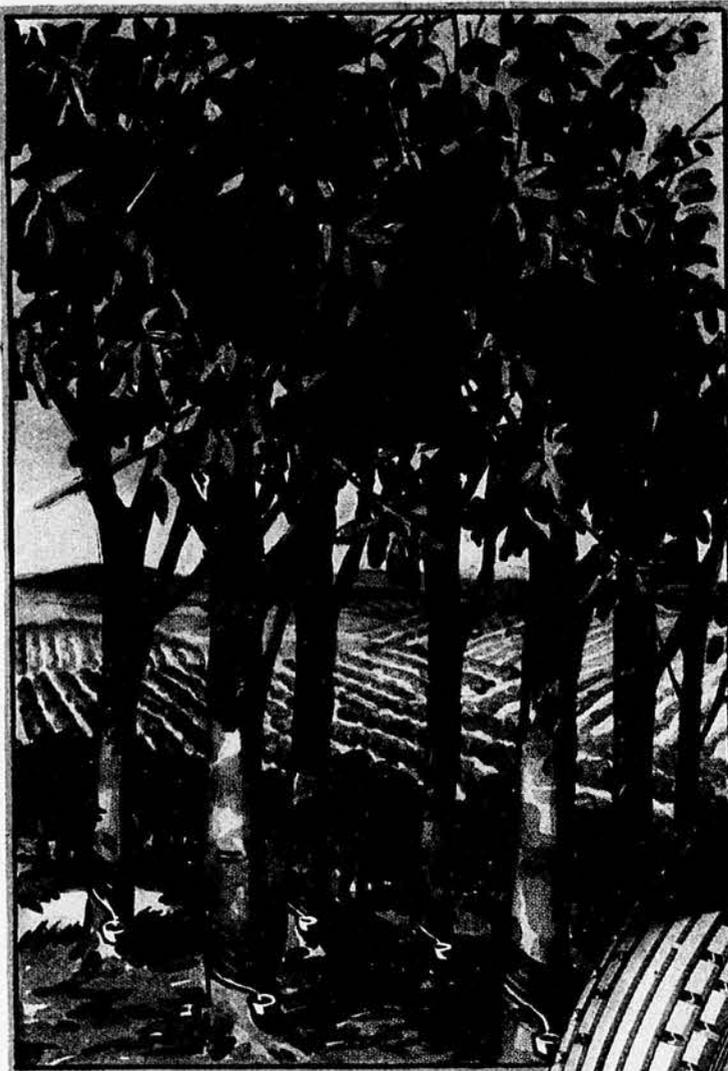
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Picture a group of farms totaling 136,000 acres with 20,000 hands to work them. Consider that these farms had to be cleared from virgin jungle, drained, fertilized, prepared. That 10,000,000 trees have been grown from seed, set out, grafted. Consider, also, that these farms have whole villages within their borders, schools and hospitals. Docks of their own. 80 miles of railroad and 355 miles of motor roads. Picture this and you begin to get an idea of the greatest agricultural enterprise in the world—the Far Eastern rubber plantations of the United States Rubber Company.

This huge development has but one object—to make certain of an ever-increasing supply of the finest rubber that can be grown for United States Tires. And so to guarantee the users of United States Tires quality right through from the place where quality must start—the rubber from which the tires are built.



Bud-grafting young
stock. Each budded
tree must be pro-
tected with a shield
of leaves.



Get more for your money!

THE longer wear of United States Royal Cord Balloons begins with rubber grown for quality. But plantation ownership is only one of the important steps in producing these better tires.

To obtain tire cord of the quality its specifications demand, the United States Rubber Company operates its own Cotton Mills in the heart of the cotton fields.

And every Royal Cord Balloon incorporates three of the greatest forward steps ever made in tire building:

Sprayed Rubber—the purest, strongest and most uniform crude rubber known; *Web Cord*—the framework of the tire structure in which the cotton cords are bonded together with pure rubber latex without friction generating cross-tie threads; and the *Flat Band Method*—which assures a tire equally strong at every point.

Company-owned plantations and mills, new and better materials and methods—all mean greater mileage for tires. That is what you are interested in. Get more for your money—go to the dealer who sells United States Tires.

United States  Rubber Company

Trade Mark

UNITED STATES
ROYAL CORD
BALLOON



Collecting latex
(rubber tree milk)
from the tapped
trees.

UNITED STATES TIRES ARE GOOD TIRES

Milkers Make up Beef Loss

Samp Gives Cow Testing Association Credit for Better Herd Production

BY RAYMOND H. GILKESON

HE HASN'T anything against beef cattle. Chances are he would have been working with them yet if something hadn't happened to the market. As it is, Walter Samp, Allen county, has run in dairy cows to make up for the loss he had to stand on the market stuff. And as a result his cropping system has been changed. Where he used to grow corn as his big crop, the land now runs two-thirds to sweet clover, alfalfa and bluegrass, and this of course, is being marketed thru the dairy animals.

Mr. Samp now has 60 head of Guernseys and Jerseys, calves included. His hope is to eventually get a milking herd of about 15 head that will average 400 pounds of butterfat. And he may not be so far away from that goal. Last year 20 of his cows averaged 355 pounds of butterfat. The milk is marketed thru the condensery and that part of the dairy work is more or less simple, as trucks come around and pick up the milk regularly. The checks Mr. Samp gets each month run around \$238 to \$240.

A water-cooling system is used to keep the milk in condition. Mr. Samp sets the cans of milk in a special tank he has provided. Cold water is pumped into this tank with a gasoline engine from a deep well as often as it seems necessary, and the overflow goes into the stock tanks. This is doing two jobs at one time.

Samp belongs to a cow testing association and keeps accurate records on his cows. "The association is worth a great deal more than it costs a man," he said. "I wouldn't be getting as good production without it. Last year it resulted in my gaining 38 pounds of butterfat to the cow, and this year the gain will be 50 pounds, I am sure. Thru the association I have learned how to get rid of the boarders, and how to feed the good cows as they should be for production. During April and May this year my whole milking herd has averaged 41 pounds of butterfat to the cow, and we had the second highest cow in the association. The herd average for the last six months was more than 200 pounds of butterfat.

8,340 Pounds of Milk for Year

This second highest association cow, by the way, belongs to Mrs. Samp. She takes a great deal of pride in Financier's Verna of Aurelian Farms, No. 136,941, and smilingly said not so long ago, that she was going to show her husband how to be a real dairyman. Maybe so. If Mrs. Samp gets some more cows as good as the one she now owns, she undoubtedly would have a good herd. As a 2-year old Financier's Verna produced 7,522 pounds of milk and 385.4 pounds of butterfat. The next year she boosted that to 8,340 pounds of milk and 446.5 pounds of fat. And 6,976.2 pounds of milk and 342 pounds of fat as a 4-year-old, which is her record this year so far for 153 days. Incidentally this cow, a Guernsey, has brought three heifer calves.

An old machine shed was remodeled into a satisfactory dairy barn. Mr. Samp put in cement floors, gutters and steel stanchions for 16 cows. The dairy ration the year around is made up by weight, 4 pounds corncob meal, 2 pounds oats and 1 pound of soybeans. In the winter alfalfa and corn silage are fed. Sweet clover, bluegrass and prairie grass pasture takes the place of the winter roughage in the summer.

Another profitable project on the farm is the flock of White Leghorns. There are about 250 layers now. Samp built a 20 by 40 foot laying house four years ago costing \$500, but it didn't take the hens long to pay for it and return a profit besides. He is going to build another one this year to take care of the increased number of pullets coming on. The first house had a dirt floor and Samp oiled it, but it didn't prove satisfactory, so concrete is to replace it. Cement floors will aid in cleanliness, he believes.

The laying mash is made up of equal parts of bran, shorts, ground corn and meat scraps. The grain ration consists of ear corn and kafir. "I believe kafir

all the time would be too fattening," Mr. Samp said, "so I feed it once a day and ear corn once daily. Feeding the ear corn makes the hens work harder for their feed and they need plenty of exercise." The flock has free alfalfa range in the spring and summer.

Over in an enclosure separate from the old flocks are 1,600 baby chicks. These really belong to Violet, 19, who has them entered as a project in club work. The chicks were bought for \$82 a thousand. They have been cared for very efficiently thus far in three 12 by 14 foot brooder houses. Eventually they will be culled down to about 500 pullets that will be carried thru the winter as layers. Violet and her father both believe they can do as well by buying day-old chicks as they could by hatching for themselves. Mr. Samp wanted to increase the farm flock, so Violet is doing it for him and handling it as a club project at the same time. She is president of the Warrensburg 4-H club, and also is in on the dairy project with a purebred Guernsey heifer calf which she bought in Wisconsin for \$150. And she is enrolled in the clothing end of club work.

In fact she is a rather busy person. Last year she attended Kansas University where she studied home economics and dietetics. This next year she is going to teach school and that with her poultry project will help pay more college expenses.

He Cashes in on Kindness

(Continued from Page 3)

labor is with proper equipment. A convenient barn, milking machines and an electric plant are important factors." He uses four single-unit milking machines and has a barn equipped with steel stanchions for his cows. Litter carriers mean a great deal to his efficient management. The two 14 by 40 foot silos, each with a capacity for 130 tons of silage, are connected with the barn. Mr. Brown is going to install a feed carrier that will run from the silos along the alley way leading in front of the cows. This will cut the labor of turning silage into milk. The feed bins also are handy and the carrier will haul loads of feed from them as well. The barn is 36 by 60 feet, has cement floors and gutters, is well-lighted and thoroly ventilated. The farm light plant supplies artificial daylight in the barn as well as in the home. "We are working under one handicap, tho," Mr. Brown volunteered. "We do not have running water in the barn. If we did have it I am sure it would help a great deal." The light plant, by the way, does the family washing, heats the iron, turns

the grindstone and does other jobs of a similar nature.

Mr. Brown doesn't stop feeding at any time in the year. Necessarily it is a year around proposition he figures. He grinds all the feed he uses with tractor power, utilizing whatever is available. "We feed according to what we have," he said. "In the winter we give the cows all the corn silage or kafir silage they will clean up. There doesn't seem to be any difference in the value of the two crops as silage so far as feeding value is concerned. We also feed corn chop, bran and all the alfalfa the cows will eat. I feed according to production—1 pound of grain to 3½ to 4 pounds of milk.

"The best dairy ration I ever used with silage and alfalfa was made up of 300 pounds of bran, 600 pounds of corn chop and 100 pounds of cottonseed meal. At the time this mixture cost \$1.85 a hundred after it was mixed. I compared this with a ration that cost \$2.95 a hundred, but it couldn't equal the one I mixed. I find it cheaper to mix my feeds."

There are 100 acres included in Brown's farming operations. On these he always has been able to grow his supply of alfalfa and silage. The big things in the success of a dairy busi-

All the labor saving isn't done in the dairy barn. Some of this must take place in the fields so the cows will not be neglected. Mr. Brown's, "I wouldn't do without my tractor," indicates how some of the field labor is efficiently handled. "With grinding, plowing, disking and listing the tractor pays us well in time saved," he said. "It enables us to work longer hours in the fields and work more rapidly by a good deal than we could with the horses. When we turn off the tractor engine after a day's work we are thru with it. No extra time need be spent in feeding and caring for a lot of horses."

Two other things on the Brown farm cannot be passed without mention. One is the peach orchard and the other is the flock of layers. Some 500 peach trees were set out three years ago, counting back from the fall of 1926, so they soon will be coming into bearing. The trees are sprayed well and the ground is being worked with a spring-tooth harrow and a plow to keep out the weeds. The orchard covers between 3 and 4 acres. No inter-cropping is attempted because Mr. Brown thinks the trees need all the plant food the soil has available.

The certified flock of Barred Rocks, about 300 in all at the most, brings in ready cash. During hatching season Brown gets a premium of 10 cents a dozen over market price from the hatchery for eggs he delivers. All of these, of course, are graded. And the eggs used for hatching at home are weighed and graded. Here, as in the other farm operations, Mr. Brown finds that care and quality count.

Coming—Corn Stalk Paper

That paper can be made from corn-stalks is an accepted fact, but whether it can be made economically has been a disputed question. The problem of harvesting the stalks economically has seemed to be the one great drawback.

The Iowa State College agricultural engineering department under the direction of Prof. J. B. Davidson, has been spending considerable time and thought on the matter, this resulting in a number of experiments and the development of a practical method of cutting, collecting and baling the stalks at a cost of about \$3 a ton.

The Iowa engineers hooked up an 8-foot mower, a hay loader, and a baler behind a tractor last winter and collected more than 50 tons of stalks, which were disposed of at \$10 a ton. The mowing, picking up and baling were performed at one operation, four men being used. Two and a half to 3 acres were harvested an hour.

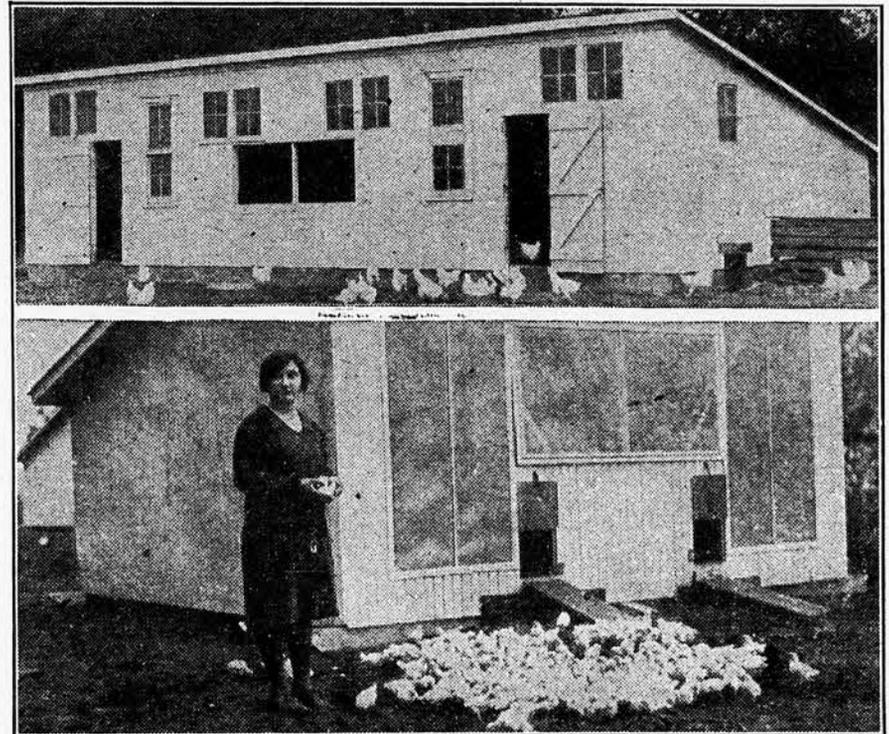
With this method of harvesting, allowing depreciation, labor and operating costs, as well as a value for the stalks as fertilizer, the stalks can be baled and hauled to a factory as far as 8 miles away for a cost of \$5 a ton, leaving a net profit of \$5 for the farmer. Professor Davidson explains that the factories should be local, with a territory of about 7 or 8 miles' radius to draw from, to eliminate freight costs.

The harvesting of the stalks should be done after they are thoroly dried out, to prevent heating in the bales. This can be done after corn husking or in the spring before the ground thaws out and after the livestock have had their winter roughage from the corn field. This method of collecting the stalks will not add to the "peak" labor load of corn husking time but will allow the labor and machinery to be kept busy over a longer period each year, lowering the operating cost an hour or a year.

Dr. O. R. Sweeney, head of the chemical engineering department at Iowa State College, has been working on the manufacture of paper from stalks for a number of years, and has developed a practical process. Other chemists also have succeeded in this venture. One or two factories in Iowa are now making both paper and wall board from stalks, but it likely will be some years before the cornstalk harvest will be a regular part of the farm operations. However, the demand for paper is constantly growing greater, furnishing an ever growing market for this product, and at the same time the supply of pulp wood is growing smaller and the price greater. The trend of the times points to this project as one likely to come about before any great time has elapsed.



Walter Samp, Allen County, Gets Some Poultry Pointers from Roy E. Gwin, County Agent



Violet Samp is Increasing the Size of the Farm Flock. Here She is in the Lower Picture with Some of the 1,600 Baby Chicks She Entered as a 4-H Club Project. The Top Picture Shows the Laying House. Another One Like It is to be Built Soon

Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

XVII—Mystery Piles Upon Mystery

AS LITTLE JOE, pet of the Brown family, who had strayed away from home and been lost for many hours, to be brought back by Jack Miller, told his strange story, the Lone Oak Farm mystery deepened. He had been cared for in a cave by a negro and an old white man who from his description appeared to be Captain Pettibone, presumably deceased.

"What do you mean, Mrs. Fernandez?" demanded Hal. "You say that now if the old captain is alive you will get your money. Does that mean that you hold something against this farm?"

"She means nothing," spoke up Fernandez sharply. "Come wife, come Juanita. The boy has been found and it is time we were going home."

With hardly a word of farewell the Fernandez family moved off, Father Brown voicing his thanks for their neighborly interest. As they neared the road leading to their home Hal could hear the high-pitched voice of Mrs. Fernandez in angry argument with her husband. That something was being kept from them the Browns knew. But now the thing to do was to find out if the negro who had cared for Little Joe really was Black Neb and if so was his companion Captain Pettibone.

The crowd slowly began to disperse, Big Judd still insisting that "Slippery Sam" should be found and hung to the most convenient tree. "We all will just pass the word around that he'd better make hisself scarce," announced Big Judd. "You can't tell me," he added darkly, "that them furriners ain't got something to do with it. I never did cotton to that Fernandez woman. Well, boys, let's be off. Call on us, neighbor, if anything happens again."

Cordially expressing their sincere appreciation, the Browns bade their good friends goodbye but they were eager for privacy. The house had been so crowded, so tense with anxiety during Little Joe's absence, that it seemed weeks instead of hours since they had been alone. Mother Brown still held Little Joe close as Hal and Beth began to question him.

"Do you think you could go back to the cave, Joie?" inquired Beth as she stroked her small brother's brow. "We must find out whether or not it really is Captain Pettibone."

"We sure must," said Hal. "If the old captain is alive, dad, we are just out of luck. Our deed to this farm wouldn't be worth a dime."

"I don't know if I can go back or not," answered Little Joe in reply to Beth's question. "I was lusted, you know. Jack Miller can tell you. I heard him calling an' I went out where he was. Then he brought me down to his car an' we started home."

"Yes, Jack Miller!" gritted Hal. "That young man is going to have to do a lot of explaining. If it hadn't been for you, Sis, I'd have knocked his block off."

"Gently, son," said Mother Brown. "Let's not jump at conclusions. Jack has proved a good friend to us and we

must not forget that he it was who really found Little Joe."

"I'll never believe anything against Jack," announced Beth spiritedly. "If he seems to be keeping something from us he has a good reason and it will all be made clear in good time. We had better keep his friendship rather than lose it."

"Nevertheless," announced Hal stubbornly, "I'm going to find that cave and interview that black fellow and that old man. If I can't find it without his help Jack's got to come across. And the next time I see him, Beth, you won't be along."

"I like Jack," spoke up Mary and Little Joe chimed in, "I like him, too. He was good to me an he holded me tight when I went to him. He isn't to blame, I know."

"Something queer about Fernandez," remarked Father Brown who had been listening quietly. "He seems mightily interested about anything on this farm. Tried to get me to say that I'd sign over any rights to the chest of gold if we found it."

"What's that?" demanded Hal. "Do you think that Fernandez knows something about the gold? And what in blazes could Mrs. Fernandez have meant about getting money? It all gets my goat. If we can't clear this up I'm going batty."

Briefly, Father Brown repeated the conversation he had had with Fernandez as they pursued the search for Little Joe. "I don't like to be suspicious," Father Brown concluded, "but it seems to me we should be mighty careful about our talk when these neighbors are here. Watch your step, Hal, when you are around that gypsy girl."

"I'll bank on Juanita," flared Hal as his face flushed. "I know that she's true blue."

"That's putting the shoe on the other foot," mocked Beth. "You leave it to me. I'm going to talk to Jack Miller. I've never really urged him to tell me."

"Like the dickens he'll tell," said Hal. "If he tells anyone it will be me. Wonder who's there now? Somebody wanting to know about Little Joe, I reckon." In answer to the sharply repeated knock Hal strode to the door and opened it. There stood Jack Miller, his face pale, blood welling from a gash in his forehead. What could have happened during the few hours since Little Joe had been brought home?

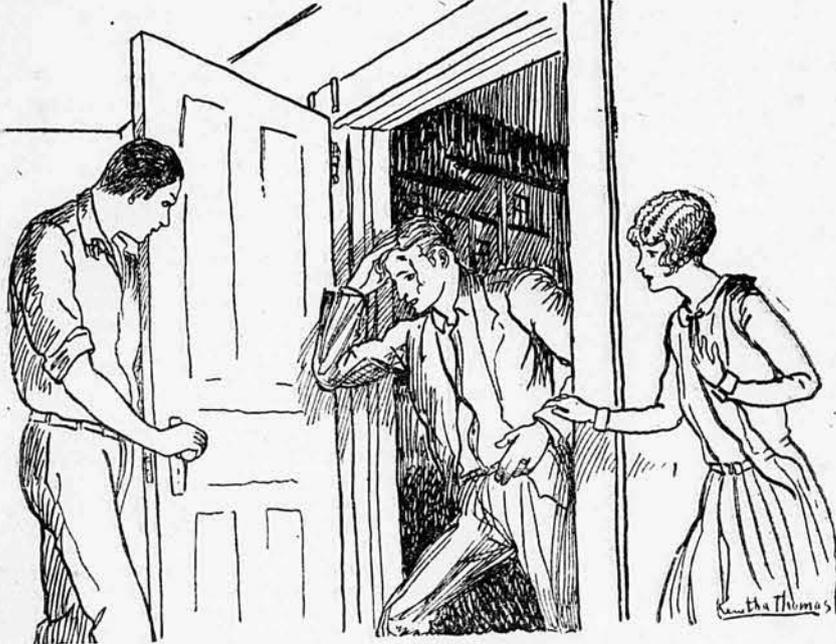
(TO BE CONTINUED)

Ah, Do Tell

Farmer Bill—"Here's that cow you asked me about, Si. She's a dandy, too; good teeth and in fine physical condition in every way."

Farmer Si—"Dot's fine, Bill, but has she any udder accomplishments?"

The busiest little "sphere of influence" in this country is sewed up in a horsehide cover.



Another Mystery is Added When Jack Miller Appears at the House of the Lone Oak Bruised and Bleeding. Hal is Hostile, Beth Sympathetic

Solves That Water Pumping Problem

Whether the winds blow or not, you can always have plenty of fresh water for your stock—with no loss or time and no hard work if you have a

JOHN DEERE PUMPING OUTFIT

This consists of a John Deere Type E 1-1/2 H. P. engine and a John Deere Direct-Drive Pump Jack.

You can use it anywhere—in the barnyard—out in the pasture—right among the stock. It requires no enclosure. There are no belts or chains to endanger stock. The jack is driven directly from the fly wheel of the engine.

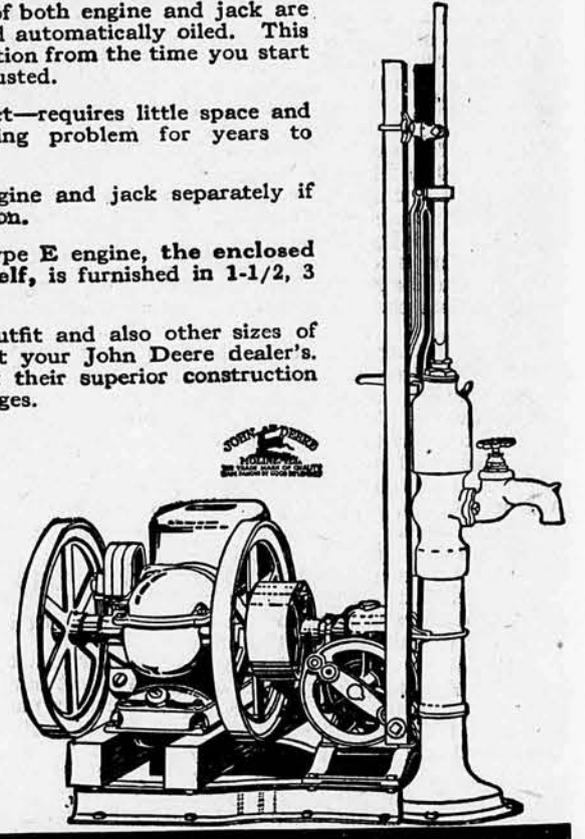
The operating parts of both engine and jack are completely enclosed and automatically oiled. This outfit requires no attention from the time you start it until the fuel is exhausted.

It is simple, compact—requires little space and will solve your pumping problem for years to come.

You can get the engine and jack separately if desired for belt operation.

The John Deere Type E engine, the enclosed engine that oils itself, is furnished in 1-1/2, 3 and 6 H. P. sizes.

See this pumping outfit and also other sizes of John Deere engines at your John Deere dealer's. You are sure to want their superior construction and operating advantages.



Write for Free Engine Folder

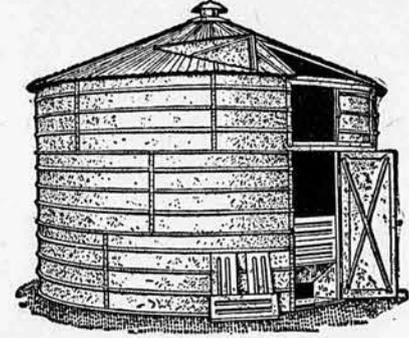
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Our owners and government figures prove beyond any doubt that this is the biggest money making investment on the farm today. You know wheat will be higher and it will pay you to safely store your wheat in a rat proof, lightning proof, well ventilated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

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with the original Clark "Cutaway" Right Lap Plow. No other machine plows fallow land and grain stubble as quickly and as cheaply. Used for over 30 years. Left-hand gang is equipped with coulters disks to break crust for plowing disks on right hand gang and to counteract their side draft.

Disks heat-treated and FORGED sharp. They will not crack, bend or chip. Cutout or solid disk—same price. 10 sizes for horse or tractor. Latest tractor models have heavy steel frame and large steel weight box as regular equipment.

Don't buy a stubble land plow until you investigate the Clark "Cutaway" Right Lap Plow. Remember—it has made good for over 30 years.

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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.

Did You Hide Your Sign?—Poultry Buyers Must Obey Registration Law

IS YOUR Protective Service sign stored in the house where no one can see it, or is it fastened to the fence at the entrance to your farm, warning thieves and other crooks away from your place?

Your sign will do you no good if you keep it in the house on a shelf, or stored away in a drawer. Thousands of Kansas farm folks now have their farms protected with the sign, but a few days ago I learned of several cases in one neighborhood where members had failed to put up their signs after receiving them. These members, no doubt, have been neglecting to post their signs, but every day you go without having the sign up you are inviting thieves to come in and help themselves.

Put Up Your Sign

Another important thing to remember is that the Protective Service cannot pay rewards for capture and conviction of thieves who steal from farms where the sign is not posted. If you fail to put up the sign after you get it, you get no protection from the sign. The place for your sign is on the fence at the entrance to your farm where thieves and crooks can see plainly. Let them, and everyone else who passes your place, know that you are a member of the Protective Service.

Thieves Avoid Protected Farms

The sign—nothing else—that warns thieves against stealing from a farm and informs them that a reward will be paid for their capture and conviction if they steal your property. You may have your sign up, but if not you could get your hammer and nails, or go out right now and put it up. Then if thieves should come along and steal from you, the Protective Service will pay a reward of \$50 for their capture and conviction. But the thieves are they will let your property go when they see the sign.

All over Kansas thieves are avoiding farms where Protective Service signs are up.

Buyers Must Keep Records

There are some poultry buyers in Kansas who either do not know of the law requiring dealers to keep a record of all poultry they purchase and to notify the seller, or they are openly violating the law. To such dealers we want to say that first they will be fined that they must comply with the law, and after they have been fined they will be liable to prosecution for any further violations. For your benefit we are again printing this law and in case of theft of your poultry you should follow the instructions given below.

This Is the Law

This law, known as House Bill No. 10, is published in Chapter 5, page 7, of the 1925 Laws of Kansas, and reads as follows:

Section 1. Any person who is engaged in the business of buying and selling poultry shall be known as a commercial dealer in poultry.
 Section 2. That every commercial dealer in poultry is hereby required to identify the source of such poultry purchased by him, and to preserve for a period of thirty days a purchase memorandum manifesting the name of the seller, the number and kind of poultry purchased, and the date of said purchase, which memoranda shall be produced and exhibited on demand of any peace officer.
 Section 3. That if any commercial dealer in poultry shall neglect or refuse to keep, or to produce such memoranda on demand of any peace officer, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction in any court of competent jurisdiction he shall be fined in a sum not exceeding thirty days in the county jail.
 Section 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force on and after its publication in the statute book.

Recently Attorney General William A. Smith sent a bulletin to all county attorneys in Kansas calling their attention to the law and asking them to protect farm folks and other poultry raisers by seeing that all poultry buyers in the county comply strictly with the law.

Law Is Being Violated

Reports coming in to the Protective Service indicate that some dealers are not complying with the law. Within a few weeks Attorney General Smith, in co-operation with the Protective Service, will send out notice of the law to all poultry buyers in the state and to every county sheriff and county attorney. This notice will inform all poultry buyers of the law and warn them that it is going to be enforced, also Attorney General Smith will send a special letter to county attorneys and sheriffs requesting them to see that the law is enforced. After the notices and letters are sent, any dealers who are found to be violating the law will be liable to prosecution.

Keep Copy of Law

Every member of the Protective Service should clip the above copy of the law and keep it for future use. Then if you should have poultry stolen, here is what you should do: Take the copy of the law with you and go to your county sheriff and county attorney. Tell them of the loss of your poultry and have the sheriff, or a deputy, go with you and call on every poultry dealer in your county to see if you can locate your stolen fowls.

Dealers Must Show Records

Have the peace officer with you make every dealer show the records of poultry he has purchased since the theft of your poultry. If you find his records show he has purchased any chickens that fit the description of your fowls then the dealer must give you the name of the seller. When you have this information it will not be hard for the peace officers to locate the guilty person.

Officers Will Enforce Law

If the dealers you call on are not keeping records then go to the county attorney and ask him to prosecute the dealers under the above law. If the county attorney fails to prosecute in any such case then you should write the Protective Service at once and give us all the facts. An investigation will be made and if it is found the dealers have been violating the law the facts will be given to Attorney General Smith. I believe you will find your county attorney and sheriff ready and willing to help you, and see that the law is enforced.

Co-operation Will Get Results

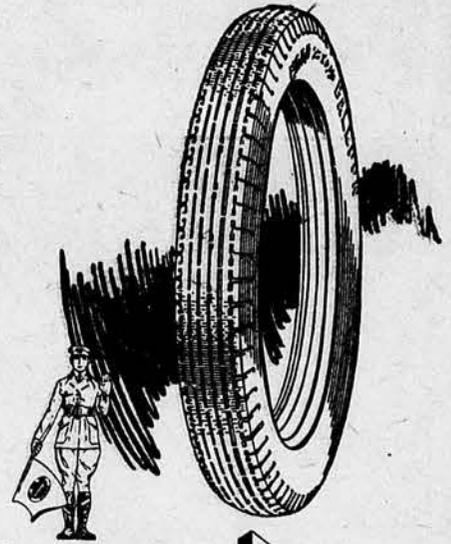
Attorney General Smith has told me he is going to do his best to protect farm folks and poultry raisers, and that he will see that dealers comply with this law. He is a man who believes in helping farm folks and he has a reputation for seeing that our laws are enforced. With the help of peace officers and your co-operation the Protective Service is going to make it unsafe for thieves who have been making their living stealing poultry, livestock, grain, and other farm property.

There is success in co-operation. Put up a Protective Service sign at the entrance to your farm and let's all work together to stop thefts of farm property in Kansas.

O.C. Thompson

More Rubber Where It Is Needed

THE correct designing of Hood Tires puts more rubber on the road. This insures longer life, greater traction and easier riding. This flat tread on Hood Balloons and High Pressure pneumatics makes them more economical on any kind of road. If you figure cost per mile, you will use Hoods.



Made by Hood Rubber Co., Watertown, Mass.
 Distributed by Hood Rubber Products Co., Inc.
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Look for the Hood Arrow



BALLOON TIRES—HEAVY DUTY TIRES—SOLID TIRES

10 Reasons for Sowing ALFALFA

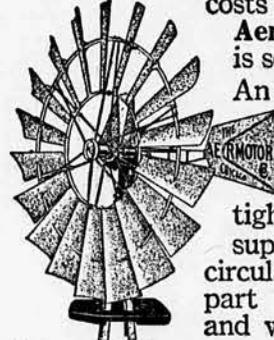
- 1—Alfalfa is the most profitable and valuable general field crop, giving better returns per ton whether fed or sold.
- 2—Alfalfa is unexcelled as a cash crop, having a ready market.
- 3—Alfalfa excels in palatability and digestibility, and being rich in protein and minerals, it is very valuable for growing or milking animals.
- 4—Alfalfa combined with silage and carbohydrates, is considered the best and cheapest ration for dairy cattle.
- 5—Alfalfa reduces cost in the fattening of cattle.
- 6—Alfalfa, as pasturage or hay, is well suited for sheep, pigs, horses and mules.
- 7—Alfalfa can be produced with less labor than almost any other crop.
- 8—Alfalfa is the only farm plant to grow 3 to 4 crops per year.
- 9—Alfalfa resists drouth and is not affected by lack of rain. It helps to eradicate weeds.
- 10—Alfalfa strengthens and enriches the soil, adding to its fertility.

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Young and Old Have Good Time at Senator Capper's Picnic



Senator Capper and a Group of His Friends at His Annual Birthday Picnic

IF YOU were one of the thousands of children from over the state who came to Senator Capper's Annual Birthday Picnic, July 14, I needn't tell you what a day brimful of fun it was. If you weren't there you might like to know just what happened. This was Senator Capper's 19th annual party.

Crowded street cars carried the young folks to the park. All you had to do was to board the car and say, "Garfield Park, I'm going to Senator Capper's picnic," and you could ride without charge. And when you reached the park there was a card of tickets for you for the merry-go-round, airplane swing for tiny tots, another swing for larger boys and girls, Ferris wheel and sandwiches. And the ice cream! There were thousands of cones given away. "I've had four cones already, but I'm going for the fifth," cried one little fellow, as he pushed into the long line waiting for cones. Another little fellow shouted back to him, "No, I'm not, I'm using all my tickets for rides on the street car."

There were contests for all — singing,

ple eating, whistling, acrobatics, flapper, dancing, 50-yard dash, potato race, 50-yard slow bicycle race, sack race, clothes pin race, three legged race, partner race, playground ball throw, and miniature airplane flight. Not only were there the contests but pencil boxes, harmonicas, knives, incense burners, salt and peppers, fielders' mits, wonder books, batting outfits, sewing machines, fountain pens, safe guns, dolls in baskets, laughing cameras, base balls, chain beads, handkerchiefs, and tea sets were some of the worthwhile prizes given to the boys and girls who were the winners in these contests.

The crippled and sick boys and girls who could not go to the picnic were remembered, too. Picnic eats, presents and greetings from Senator Capper were taken to their doors. Of course, it pleased them to be remembered. Special care was given the cripples who were able to attend. And there were a number there who had received help from the crippled children fund — some from out of town, one coming from Oklahoma.

Sometimes Senator Capper must be away in Washington where he helps make laws for boys and girls and can't be present, but this year he attended the party. "It's a wonderful family," said the Senator, "and the fine thing about this picnic is that it's so democratic." Every time he turned around Senator Capper found another group of hands that wanted to be clasped in friendship.

Of all the boys and girls at the picnic I'll wager none other had a better time than one I saw waiting to catch a street car for home. He was tired and dirty but he had had a good time, and was saying to his little companion, "I never had such a good time in all my life."

a 320-acre farm 2½ miles from town. We have a white cat named Dan and three white kittens—Djer-K, Rejoice and Jontile. I like to read, to the movies and play basket ball. I wish some of the boys and girls would write to me. Eleanor Hannah Oskaloosa, Kan.

Half Square Puzzle

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

1. Whole; 2. Instruments for rowing boats; 3. To endeavor; 4. A conjunction; 5. Stands for 50.

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.

Likes to Ride Horseback

For pets I have a gray cat called Tabby, a black and white dog called Watch and a pony called Lady. I am 15 years old and in my first year of high school. I live on a 160-acre farm. I ride 5½ miles to school. I have no brothers or sisters. I am 5 feet 5 inches tall, have brown hair and eyes and fair complexion. I like to ride horseback and cook.

Ellabelle Curlee.

Maplehill, Kan.

Dareen is My Cat's Name

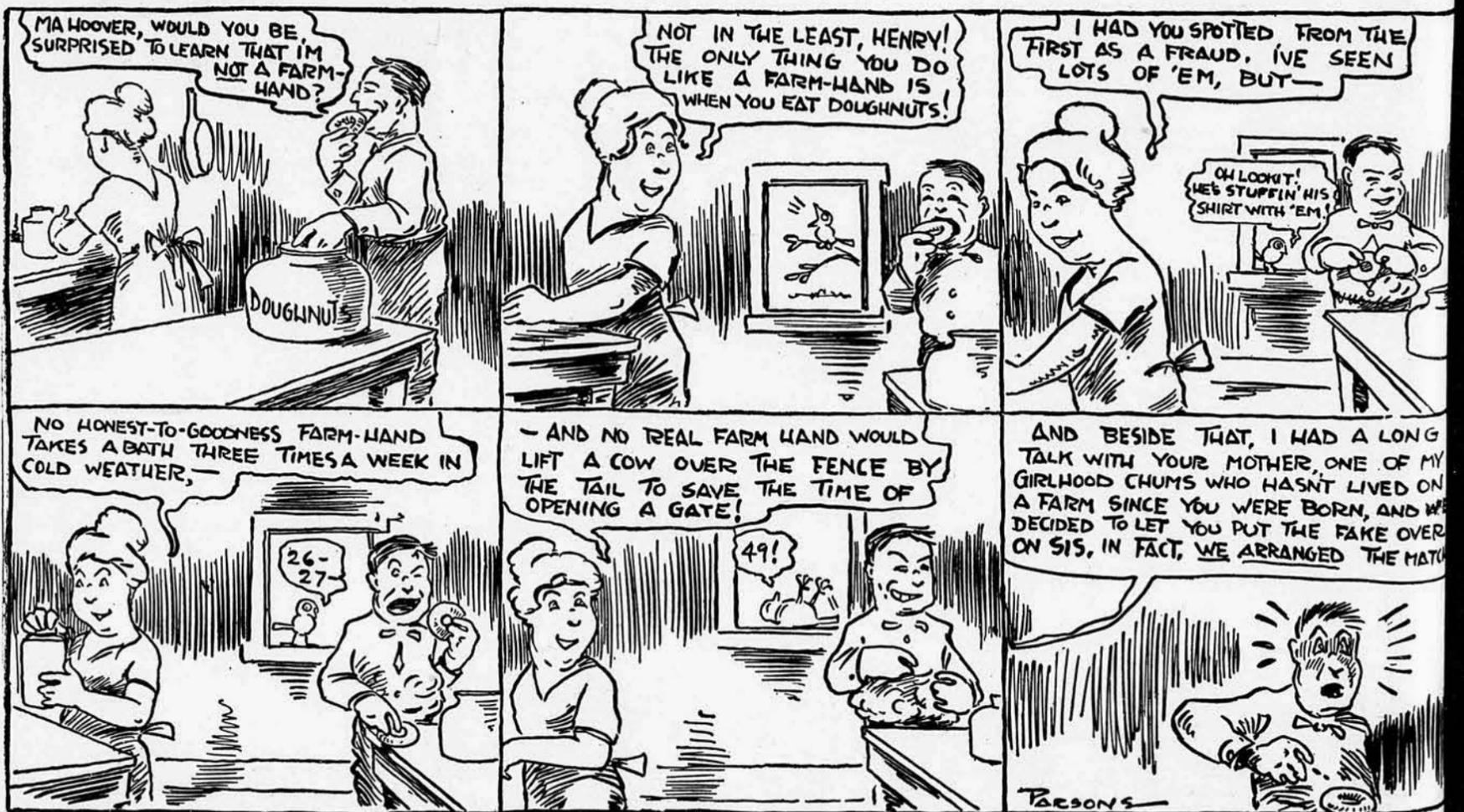
I am 14 years old and was a Freshman in high school last winter. Our school was out May 19. I have four brothers and four sisters. We live on

If there anything a man with a kodak cannot take?

Yes
a
1 5 8 11 13 15
4
3
2 6 9 10 12 17



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



The Hoovers—Haw! A Great Surprise for Ma!

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

David had been prepared for his fight with Goliath. He was not a foot. He had not lived in the for nothing, all those years. The of Palestine were the habitation any wild animals. At times lions to molest the flocks. Sometimes were dug to catch them, and at times the shepherds organized to keep them off. Sometimes a shepherd would pursue the lion a spear and would tear away him morsels of the lost lamb, legs, or the piece of an ear. (1 Sam. 17:34-42). Amos had been a shepherd and knew what he was talking. David tells us that he had engaged in such exploits. He had had encounter with a she-bear on one occasion, and with a lion at another. He was able to kill the lion. A man was not to be bluffed by a braggart. David's heart probed went pit-a-pat, but he could not see it to see the armies of Israel and out of countenance. The challenger would come out and shout at the Israelites, telling them they were brags, and the like, and daring any to come out and fight. A dry stream bed separated the two armies. King Saul sits in his room in moody silence. He, of course, did not fight with the fellow, and was no soldier who dares. Jonathan appears, is absent. Had he been present, the story might have been different, and David's career would have been different, too. The contest between the boy and the giant was a contest between the physical and the spirit. David was small in the physical, big in spirit. Goliath was huge in the physical, small in spirit. David did not depend on himself, but he was self-trained to the highest degree. "The Lord," he says to the king, "The Lord that delivered me out of the paw of the lion, and out of the paw of the bear, he will deliver me out of the hand of this Philistine." That was not the attitude of the Philistine, however. He depended no further than his own huge strength for victory. "Am I a dog," he cries, "that thou comest unto me with staves? Come, and I will give thee flesh to the fowls of the air, and to the beasts of the field." As the young boy runs toward the giant he strikes himself once more, and shouts, "Come to me with a sword, a spear and a shield; but I come to thee in the name of the Lord of hosts, the God of the armies of Israel, whom thou hast defied." It was spirit that won the matter. Dependence on physical might is never safe. Not that we should not be strong and well developed as we can be. But if that is all, we are bound to come to grief sooner or later. Look at the immense creatures that once lived on the earth, the dinosaurs, for instance. Some were feet long. But they had small brains, they could not withstand the changes in conditions that took place on the earth. Smaller animals survived. The giants of Bible times disappeared. Even when they flourished they were always subject to the tribes of ordinary-sized men with whom they fought. Bigness is not a guarantee of victory. We Americans love bigness; states, big buildings, big universities, big war ships, big fortunes, big automobiles. But it is a question worth asking whether we might not be better studying the qualities of David than imitating the bragging of Goliath. This is a profitable study in fear, and no fear. Why was everybody in Saul's army scared to death, except this country boy? How was he able to overcome the hostile fear-atmosphere, and make his historic attack? When everybody else is afraid it is hard to overcome the same attitude of mind. The Bible is full of teaching on this line. Over and over we are enjoined not to fear, not to be afraid, to trust in God and go forward. Now, if this feeling of trust is strong enough, it will overcome the fear-feeling. One can, as it were, envelop himself in a blanket of trust in God, so that he is ready to undertake his duty at any cost. "The Lord is my light and my salvation, whom shall I fear? The Lord is the strength of my life, of whom shall I be afraid?" "Wait on the Lord, he of courage, and he shall strengthen

thy heart." Scores of such-like passages might be quoted. And they are exactly in line with the teachings of modern psychology. If we cultivate the presence of the Divine, we shall not fear the presence of the enemies of the soul. This is the usefulness of prayer, of Bible reading, the quiet hour. It brings the soul face to face with God, and armors it with faith and courage. Such an attitude comes to be a habit by and by. It is not surprising that praying men have been conquering men. They lived in the very air of trust, courage, the positive, not in the air of distrust, timidity, and the negative. Nothing is up-to-date if the Bible is not. It is the bulwark of the soul.

David was like other young men who have seized the opportunity of the hour for a quick and strategic stroke. "There is a tide in the affairs of men, which, taken at the flood, leads on to fortune." David's life was never the same again. He was a marked man, and rose rapidly to place and power. It spoiled him, for a time, but that is another story. It was easier, he found, to attack the giant than to resist some subtle, secret temptations.

Lesson for July 24—"David and Goliath," 1 Samuel 17:31 to 37:40 to 42, and 48 to 51. Golden Text—Psalm 27:1.

Protecting a Baby's Food

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

If you visit an up-to-date dairy farm making a specialty of milk for babies you will see a cool, clean, spacious establishment with uniformed attendants as milkers. These men in white clothes are scrubbed up like surgeons. Another attendant has brushed and combed the cows and washed their udders with soap and water. The milkers come with clean hands to draw clean milk into milk pails that are absolutely sterile. The whole process is protected in every possible way.

Your baby is just as important as any. Give every possible protection to the milking process, cool the milk promptly, keep it cool and clean. Be sure that all bottles and nipples are sterilized. Never serve up a partially used bottle for second use. Never give the baby milk that is over 24 hours old. Immediately after using, wash the bottle nipples in soap and water. Keep them in a boric acid solution.

The first extra food to be given to a baby is a cereal of some easily digested variety. A few years ago cereals were withheld until babies were at least a year old, but later investigations have proved that the digestive powers of the babies can assimilate them at a younger age. Some doctors now recommend them at 6 months. I think it best not to begin until a baby is 8 months old. At that time cereal feeding may begin whether the child is breast or bottle fed.

The important point in preparing cereals for babies is to make sure that they are well cooked. A double cooker should be used and the cereal cooked slowly for at least 2 hours. Oatmeal and cream of wheat are examples of the class of cereals to be used. In the beginning serve only a teaspoonful to a tablespoonful, but as the little one becomes accustomed to the new diet 3 or 4 tablespoonfuls may be given. With this may be given whole milk. It is best to train a child to eat cereals flavored with a little salt rather than sugar; if you give sugar at all be sure that it is but a small pinch.

Health Examination is Needed

I suffer from a queer numbness in my hands, arms and feet at night. I take care never to lie on them, but in no position do I escape the numb feeling. When I rub them they get cold and damp before the feeling returns. I also have at times a queer fluttering around my heart with a shortness of breath. I do not eat flesh food of any kind, neither do I use tea or coffee. Mrs. W.

Symptoms of this kind are often due solely to nervousness, but a person who has them should make quite sure that nothing more serious is wrong. The blood pressure should be tested and the heart carefully examined. Sometimes a lack of proper function of the thyroid gland is the cause. You should secure a careful examination on these points.

Put grease instead of oil on the farm machines when you store them. It is better because it stays put.

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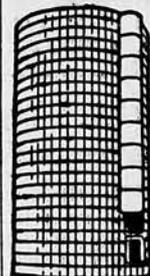
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Here's My Secret to Canning Corn

FOR some years I have had wonderful success with canning sweet corn. I have not lost a single can in three years. It is so nearly like the corn just from the garden, that I have been asked again and again for my method.

It is the simplest method imaginable. The secret lies in care of every utensil used, in that it is perfectly sterile, and in using the corn fresh from the garden. The work must be done quickly, as bacterial action quickly sets in when corn is taken from the stalk.

Before any move is made to gather the corn, I get my cans ready. I not only have every can washed and in the sterilizer, but I try on each lid to be perfectly sure that it fits.

I have been prone to get a thick, guaranteed rubber, preferably the kind that has a lip or broader place on the sides. The rubber must be new, as I have had no success in attempting to use those a second time with corn, or I should say with anything that has to be sterilized in the hot water bath.

The cans should sterilize not less than 15 min-

THE finest music ever broadcast will never be heard by the man whose radio set is out of order. So may all of the best things of life pass by one who is not tuned in for the best.

utes after the boiling point is reached, before any corn should be placed in them.

The hot water bath is prepared at this time. I have no pressure cooker. I have plenty of water to cover the cans 2 or 3 inches as this insures the cans not losing part of the liquid content during the sterilization process.

At this point I get kettles, spoons, a board on which to cut the corn from the cob, and whatever else I shall need. Perfect care in sterilization of every utensil is an imperative precaution in this canning method.

I am now ready for the corn to be brought in, or if necessary go for it myself.

Again I must impress upon the worker the thought, that the corn must be fresh from the garden. This does not mean early on the market. Bacterial action quickly sets in after sweet corn is severed from the stalk and flat sour results.

The corn should be in the easy milk stage, that is, when pressed on with the finger, the content of the grain is milky, but not thick.

I husk about a dozen ears, or enough to fill 6 or 8 pints, silk and cut from the cob. I cook not more than a gallon in one kettle at a time. Cover the corn sparsely with boiling water and cook for from 1 to 3 minutes after the full boiling stage is reached. Quickly fill the sterile jars with cooked corn, add a level teaspoon of salt to each quart of corn, put the rubber in place, fill the can to overflowing with the juice over the corn, screw the top partially on and put the can into the hot water bath. I continue until I have a dozen cans, as that is the capacity of my sterilizer. After the water in the bath reaches the boiling stage, keep at that temperature for 3 hours with quart size jars. Remove from the sterilizer and immediately fasten the tops securely.

Speed is necessary, but not to the point of carelessness.

Biscuits Head the List

BY NELL B. NICHOLS

OF ALL hot breads, baking powder biscuits, topped with melting butter and luscious jelly or honey, are the most popular. From the dough, which every woman can prepare quickly, many fine dishes can be made. These are enjoyed as much as the biscuits. Here are some of my favorite recipes.

Biscuits

2 cups flour
4 teaspoons baking powder
½ teaspoon salt

2 tablespoons shortening
¾ cup milk

Mix and sift dry ingredients. Work in shortening and gradually add the milk, mixing with a knife to a soft dough. Put on a floured board. Pat or roll lightly to ½ inch in thickness. Cut with a floured cutter, place on greased tin and bake in a hot oven 12 to 15 minutes. Use as little flour as possible on the molding board so the biscuits will not be covered with it.

Dumplings

Use biscuit recipe, except that you use 2 teaspoons shortening instead of the 2 tablespoons. Mix as for biscuits and drop from a spoon on top of boiling meat or chicken. Cover and steam 15 minutes.

Fruit Dumplings

Use biscuit dough. Roll to ¼ inch thickness and cut in squares 4 or 5 inches across. Place thinly sliced apples or other fruit on each piece. Sprinkle with sugar, and spice if desired. Fold dough so corners meet in center and pinch edges together.

By Effie Carp Lynch

Place on floured pan and bake in moderate oven until the crust is brown and the fruit is tender. Serve with cream or sauce.

Pinwheels

Make biscuit dough. Roll to ¼ inch thickness, spread with butter and sprinkle with a mixture of cinnamon and sugar in the proportion of 2 tablespoons sugar to ¼ teaspoon cinnamon. If desired, add raisins. Roll like jelly roll and cut in pieces ¾ inch thick. Place in greased pan with cut edges at top and bottom. Bake in a hot oven.

Dutch Apple Cake

Make biscuit dough using 3 instead of 2 tablespoons fat. Roll dough about ½ inch thick and place flat upon a greased pan. Spread melted butter on dough, and press sliced apples in dough, making rows of the fruit. Place sharp edge of sliced apple downward, until top of dough is covered with apples. Mix cinnamon and sugar, as for pinwheels, and spread over top. Bake in a moderate oven about 30 minutes. Serve with sugar and cream or with a pudding sauce.

Planning Ahead

BY DORIS W. McCRAY

ALITTLE child, absorbed in play, suddenly called to stop instantly and come to dinner naturally resents the interruption. I find even the older folks in our household are loathe to leave an interesting book, or even the daily paper, to come instantly.

Yet it is provoking to have perfectly browned biscuits either get cold out of the oven or get hard



waiting in the oven because friend husband does not come when he is called. I am hoping my little boy will come promptly to meals when he is grown up and his wife is struggling to get meals on the table hot for him. Hence I'm beginning young. When the first call to dinner is announced, he begins to finish what he is making and put things away. Right now, he makes windmills and telephone lines.

When the last call to dinner is announced the child is supposed to come at once, having planned ahead, picked up his toys and is all ready to come.

Often we talk over something which is going to happen. If company is coming I tell him who it will be and what he may talk to them about if he wishes. It is so much easier to do what has been planned than to suddenly receive a command which you are supposed to obey.

Sally Gives Us Some Pointers

BY NELLE PORTREY DAVIS

MY NEIGHBOR is one of these women who always look, as a little neighbor girl expresses it, "like she had just got ready to go visiting." In spite of having two little tots to care for, and the other tasks that fall to the lot of a farm wife and mother, she always has a trim, freshly laundered appearance. I knew she could not spend much time on her personal grooming, so I asked her about it one day.

"White collars and black ties," she laughed. "Of course, I do not mean that those two requisites will give a woman a neat appearance," she added, "but they do go a long way toward making a drab, uninteresting housedress attractive."

Then she went on to explain that she considered the really first things to look to, if a housewife

would appear well groomed, is a scrupulously clean skin lightly powdered, well brushed hair, neat hose and slippers, and well fitting underwear. She added that light hose were no more expensive than black, and usually much more attractive and dressy. After these items were looked to, she turned her attention to the housedress. She had found that it pays to buy fast color fabrics and shrink all gingham and chambrays before making them up. And don't think that a piece of good must be somber and ugly to be practical.

After selecting the goods and shrinking it necessary, you are ready to choose your pattern. You will find in the long run that it is far better to choose a pattern on simple, becoming lines than one with much "fixings." Even granting that the more elaborate dress looks the best when new you will do well to remember that it must withstand many trips to the laundry, and most housewives do not have the time to rip off and stit on trimmings that would be damaged by laundering, or to renew frail ruffles that will not wear as well as the sturdy gingham of which the remainder of the dress is made.

Sally is fond of the white collars, and often the white collar and cuffs, and the black tie are the only trimming to her house dresses. For her black ties she got a yard and a half of black percale. From this she made one long tie 5 inches wide, with a narrow hem on each side, which she usually wears in a big flat bow at the base of her collar. Another is only an inch wide, and is doubled, this one is long and is usually worn around the neck under the collar and tied in a bow in front, about 6 inches below the base of the collar. The third one is 2 inches wide and is worn in the four-in-hand style. The remainder of the black percale was used for bindings and trimmings. The ties being made of percale are easily laundered and always look fresh.

Sally uses a great deal of bias tape for bands and bindings and she makes these from scraps of gingham and percales, by a simple invention of her own. The scraps are cut in bias strips about an inch wide and stitched together with a narrow seam. To make the folds, she uses an inch and a half of half inch pipe, which she has flattened slightly with a hammer. The strips of cloth are started thru this with the raw edges both folded toward the center. A hot iron is placed on the end that is started thru, and then the pipe is pushed along ahead of the iron, forming the fold as it is pushed.

Short Cuts Around the House

BY OUR READERS

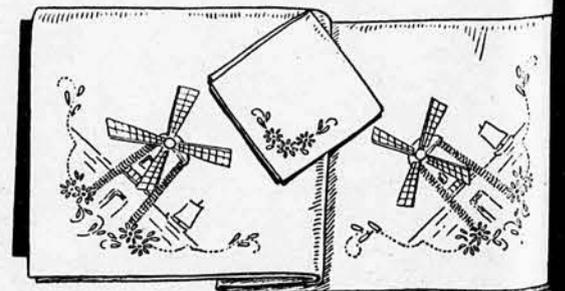
ALL of us are on the lookout for suggestions to make our housekeeping easier or our homes brighter. Perhaps you have discovered some short cut that your neighbor doesn't know about. If so, won't you tell us about it? For all suggestions we can use we will pay \$1. Address the Short Cut Editor, Kansas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

A New Way to Remove Lime

WHEN canning tomatoes place the culls in the teakettle, add a little water and let boil several hours. The lime deposit will be loosened so that it can easily be scraped out. If the lime deposit is very heavy a second boiling may be necessary to remove all of it. Mrs. Geo. W. Zent, Reno County.

How Does Your Table Appear?

AGAIN we have a luncheon set but what housewife can get an oversupply of these? There is nothing that will add zest to the food more than a well dressed table. Then too the personality of the hostess is expressed as much by the appearance of her table as by that of her dress. How



ever no hostess will ever need to feel that her table has been neglected when using this set.

The design is the Dutch Wind-mill and stamped on linen. The center is 36 inches and there are four napkins. The edges are finished with the blanket stitch in blue. The mill and flowers are worked in blue with touches of yellow, orange, brown and black. The sides to the base of the mill are worked in button-hole stitches and form two little slits thru which the napkins are to be slipped. Price of the set with floss for working is \$1.80. Send your orders to the Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. The order No. is 6333.

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2806—Becoming Style for Striped Materials. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.
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 3042—Simple Yet Smart. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure.

3020—Summertime's Favorite. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
 2901—Novel Waistline. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
 2312—Practical Apron. Sizes 36, 40, 44 and 48 inches bust measure.
 2991—For the Tot's Playtime. Sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years.
 Price of patterns is 15 cents each. Be sure to give size and number when ordering. Send your orders to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

A Lovely Song and Its Story

HAVE you ever heard the story of the lovely song, "I'll Take You Home Again, Kathleen?" You remember how it goes: "I'll take you home again, Kathleen, across the ocean wild and wide, to where your heart has ever been, since you became my bonny bride. . . the roses all have left your cheek, I've watched them fade away and die, your voice is sad when'er you speak and tears bedim your once bright eyes. . ." and so on.

This song, like others, was written in a moment of inspiration by Thomas P. Westendorf, a professor of music in a Kentucky college. His wife, Kathleen, longed to see once again her old home in Germany and this song was a promise to her by her husband, that he would take her home again. He kept the promise, but the years had so changed her old home that she was saddened by the visit and was ready to return to America and satisfied as she never had been before the trip. The song, with hundreds of others was bought up by Thomas A. Edison when he bought out the tons of old music from the cellars of publishers. He was impressed with the melody, so unusual

and exquisite and ordered it recorded. And we know how good his judgment was because it has become a song well beloved by many music lovers.

I'll be glad to help with any music problem, to the best of my ability. Address Cheryl Marquardt, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Send a self-addressed, stamped envelope for reply.

From Just Odds and Ends

BY EMMA TUOMY

MY PORCH furniture consisted of two old chairs that had been left behind when we bought the house. I knew quite well what kind of furniture I wanted but never did the state of my finances allow me to buy it.

One day while calling on a friend I was impressed with her delightful porch. I complimented her upon her grey furniture. She said: "Just odds and ends I painted myself."

I went home deeply impressed with the idea of looking at once for what odds and ends I could find toward making my porch attractive.

Up in the attic I found an old chair, an old fashioned rocking chair with one rocker loose. Also up there was a

cot. Out in the back yard an old settee ready to fall to pieces and in the garage an old wicker chair our pup had tried to demolish.

We assembled the old pieces with the two chairs from the porch. We put them all out in the garage and set to work. First we found that all the old settee needed was a few screws to make it stop wobbling. It did not take long to repair the furniture. Then we set to work upon the old wooden rocker. It had no paint left upon it. All we had to do was sandpaper a bit. We applied dark green paint that dried quickly and left a gloss almost like enamel. Two coats we used only upon some of the pieces. Every piece when we were thru looked like new.

The cot I covered with brown denim. I also made cushion covers of the same. I did not have time to do embroidery, so I cut out some flowers from cretonne and applied them on the covers.

We painted the floor of the porch grey and I used some rag rugs. When I wanted a table I used a card table with a dark green top. Then I screwed up an old lamp bracket and used it to hold flowers.

A friend of mine decorated her porch furniture by cutting out colored flowers from magazines and pasting them on and then going over them with shellac.

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.

Lettuce Cream for Bleaching

I have heard that there is a lettuce cream, that is a good bleach which one can make at home. If you have the formula for this cream will you please send it to me?
 Doris M.

Yes, we have the formula for making the lettuce cream and I will be very glad to send it to you if you will send me your complete address. Please send a stamped self-addressed envelope to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan., for reply.

Scrub-Free Linoleums

BY FAE C. PROUSE

TODAY our kitchen linoleum is spic and span and it is nearly a year old. If I were to tell you my experiences with different linoleums I've helped to cut and fit to 20 some sway-back floors, you'll not wonder I'm becoming a floor specialist.

The present day methods for laying linoleums entail principles of the expert. It is the after effects or care of them that are of most interest to the housewife.

Like many, I used to mop or scrub our linoleums with strong alkali solutions. Once I saw a farm neighbor wipe her floor with a cloth wrung from sweet separated milk. Somehow that idea of furnishing a glassy appearance never took root and I never tried it.

I said our linoleum is like new. I wash it thoroly with a damp cloth wrung out of a warm suds and wipe a space an arm's length at a time. After it dries, I apply a generous helping of floor wax and massage it for a while. It soaks into the surface immediately, leaving an oil finish.

I plan to wax our floors about three times a year. I brush up the waste with a dry mop as I see others do and only when necessary do I mop the linoleums. Never shall I try again to eat them up or drown them.

Jelly Making In Winter

BY MARY A. SULLIVAN

NOW is the time for jelly making which always seems one of the hottest and most trying tasks in summer. I make only a few glasses for immediate use now. The juice is canned in quart jars or gallon jugs. To each quart of juice add a tablespoon of sugar. Boil for ten minutes, put into sterilized jars. Keep in a cool place. Then in winter when you make the jelly you will be glad of the heat and the nice fresh taste of your jelly.



EVERY farm woman takes great pride in her jellies, jams, preserves and the vegetables and other things that she so carefully puts up for next winter's use.

It is real economy to save these delicious things for days ahead when fresh things are not available. It is much easier nowadays, with the new water bath and pressure cookers. The wonderful kettles, steamers, strainers, food choppers, scales, fruit presses, etc., made from aluminum and enameled ware, or skillfully ground iron ware save lots of time and trouble. Go to your "Farm Service" Hardware Store and ask to see the newest things for putting up fruits and vegetables. They are always glad to show them and you will be surprised how little money it will take to give you everything you will need to work with.

Ask also to see the new kerosene and gasoline stoves. They make canning and preserving so easy, saving the bothersome labor of carrying in coal or wood. You will no longer have to suffer from the heat of a range fire. You ought to have one of these stoves anyway for they will be the greatest convenience that you ever had in your kitchen.

You will like to trade at a "Farm Service" Hardware Store, for their helpful service, fine goods and low prices will give you complete satisfaction.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.



Farm Crops and Markets

"Now is the Time" for the Clouds to Be Kind to the Kansas Corn Crop!

CORN staged a better recovery following the "wet spell," taking Kansas as a whole, than would normally have been expected. But the crop is up to the point now where it needs plenty of rain! And if it doesn't come we are going to be out of luck!

Threshing returns from the wheat crop are slightly larger than had been forecast. Pastures continue good, but are beginning to dry out and will need rain soon. Early marketings of cattle from the Flint Hills have brought satisfactory prices. A slow and orderly disposal of cattle from this section seems probable from present indications.

The first six months of this year have not shown any steady business trend in either direction. The machinery has been working at a fairly high speed on the average and turning out a large average volume. But irregularities have developed at some points which offset increases at others.

This unevenness has been displayed even in the operations of different units in the same trade. For instance, in the automobile section some units have gained in output and sales, where others have lost ground. The competition which has developed is evidence of the hard grinding and lack of smooth progress which pertains to the general situation.

In some trade there is not even this showing of occasional successful units—the oil industry is an example. In many industries a distinct recession has developed during the six months and in practically none, it may be said, has there been robust progress of a heartening character.

But in many of these industries the percentage of recession is small, and as has been said, the general volume of trade has kept up at a rate which leads some observers to regard it as showing a great vitality in business and to look upon the recession as temporary only.

Some Irregularities

At the beginning of the year most forecasters ventured the prediction that business during the first six months, (six months being the limit beyond which forecasters do not hazard guesses) would be good—but not as good as the last half of 1926. One basis for this prediction was the expectancy that building construction, on which much general activity is based, would fall off considerably. As a matter of fact building activity has been holding up surprisingly well. For the first five months contracts awarded for 37 states were approximately the same as for the like period of 1926, which was a record year; and, as to the future, some observers do not anticipate any marked curtailment in building operations during the next few months.

The high peak of trade, however, was evidently reached in 1926, and there has undoubtedly been a considerable decline from that peak, altho production, trade activity, and railway transportation are still far above the similar period of two years ago. There is nothing in this, however, on which to base opinions of the trend.

Undoubtedly a certain amount of influence in depressing trade has been the serious floods in the South and Southwest, but more especially unfavorable has been the backwardness of the season accompanied by very marked irregularity of the weather.

This irregularity is continuing. Its effect on trade and crops, if some weather predictions come true, will have a marked bearing on the economic situation later on.

The Credit Situation

One of the backbones of the trade situation, which has remained comparatively strong during the first six months, notwithstanding some unfavorable developments, has been the easy credit situation. Incoming gold, since the first of the year, has been made the basis for expanding credit. For the first five months of the year, as shown in the report of the Federal Reserve Bank, gold movements resulted in a net import of 120 million dollars, as compared with a net inflow of 98 million dollars for the entire year 1926. For the first 29 days of June net gold imports amounted to \$7,200,000.

This inflow of gold allowed an expansion of loans at the banks in the early part of the year and a reduction in bank borrowing of Federal Reserve credit. Latterly, however, gold imports have been comparatively light and expanded loans against securities, principally against new bond issues, have hardened the market slightly.

A great supply of money always breeds some kind of speculation. This has not manifested in commodities, nor latterly, to a great extent, in the stock market, the extra funds having been heavily absorbed in financing new bond issues, of which an oversupply has accumulated. The digestion of these, which is confidently expected later on, should again ease money rates. Quite a proportion of the new issues are for construction purposes, and the money spent will add to activity.

Upon an adequate supply of funds, trade revival in the fall depends, and in this respect there does not, at least at present, appear to be any lack of assurance. The record of new capital flotations thus far in 1927 reveals a total of around 4 billion dollars, the highest figure for the period ever reached. Less than half a billion of this total was in stocks. And the total in bonds is something more than a billion dollars in excess of bond issues put out for the same period in 1926.

Bond prices have sagged somewhat as an effect of the surplus issues, but in the municipal and better classes this effect has revealed itself more in lower bids rather than in lower offerings, and dullness and inactivity have ensued. The temporary excess is being reduced and the gradual absorption taking place probably will be completed in October.

Aside from the small setback recently, bond prices have been rising steadily during the six months, and in fact for the last three or four years. This trend of smaller

yield from bonds is expected to continue for the longer period.

Easy money, long prevailing, is sometimes likely to warp banking judgment under the pressure to employ idle balances. The volume of bank funds going into real estate loans in the last three or four years has been increasing. The Federal Reserve Bank has once or twice recently called attention to the fact that member bank assets have been becoming less liquid. The terms on which installment paper is being received is becoming more stringent. We have seen no recent figures as to whether the volume of this class of paper has been increasing.

In any consideration of last half results the agricultural situation has to be reckoned with increasingly as the crop year advances. About all that can be said is that the outlook is uncertain. Crop conditions are behind the normal schedule notwithstanding a substantial improvement in June. The outlook for the winter wheat crop is estimated to be about 15 per cent less than last year. Spring wheat is in good condition but behind time. Corn has a very poor start with a long delayed beginning, but the Department of Agriculture's latest bulletin says that a cool wet season does not necessarily mean crop failure. "In the past the yield of corn has averaged above normal in wet seasons, altho temperature averaged below normal. The records of the last 36 years indicate that the amount of rainfall is the dominant factor governing the yield of corn."

"Mistletoe Controversy" Aired

Livestock men representing practically every co-operative livestock commission house in the Middle West were present for the opening recently of "livestock men's" week, at the American Institute of Co-operation's third summer conference in Chicago. The week's program proved to be very much a "live" proposition, with some frank discussion of the problems confronting the stockmen. The much mooted "mistletoe yards controversy" was aired before the stockmen by Joseph G. Knapp, of the Institute of Economics, Washington.

"The major issue of the controversy," he explained, "is that Armour thru the operation of the Mistletoe yards in Kansas City, by the Fowler Packing Company, is able to stay off the market at times to cause a drop in price on the Kansas City market. It is even held by some men that Kansas City prices are customarily lower than they should be relatively to the competing markets of St. Louis and Chicago because of this practice."

"The Mistletoe yards are adjacent to the Fowler plant about a mile from the Kansas City public stockyards. Hogs are shipped into this yard consigned to the Fowler Packing Company, a subsidiary of Armour. The shipper relies entirely on the Mistletoe buyers to price the hogs, no commission man being employed. There is no yardage charge. Prices on the hogs are fixed by the packer on the basis of average prices being paid over on the Kansas City market."

Argue Direct Buying

"It has been frequently argued," said the speaker, "that the supposed advantages of using this market because of savings in yardage and commission are in fact deceptive, and that even if the net returns on particular shipment average slightly above, the returns on similar shipments sent to the public yards at the same time, the operation of this market tends to lower the whole price level and to work to the disadvantage of every stockman who depends on the Kansas City market as an outlet for his hogs."

He related results of a comparison of top medium weight hog prices as reported by the United States Department of Agriculture daily market reports between the several markets. After deducting cost and freight differentials he concludes that "the evidence does not indicate conclusively a characteristically depressed price condition at Kansas City."

Pros and cons of direct buying of livestock by packers were argued for four days with both sides represented in the debate. "Were the disadvantages insurmountable," declared C. A. Stewart, Chicago, president of the National Live Stock Producers' Association, "one might be justified in concluding that the direct method of marketing feeder stock offered little or no benefit to the interest involved, but a solution seems available for every objection offered."

In favor of direct buying he listed some six arguments, such as elimination of terminal market expense; participation in the savings effected by both feeder and producer; receipt of animals at feed yard in better physical condition; better prices obtainable for other range stock moving to the packer thru the terminal market; gradual elimination of speculation in livestock marketing; and a better appreciation by producer and feeder of mutual problems.

Objections to the method included the question of price determination; the difficulty of obtaining uniformity as to size and quality among animals purchased; greater loss of weight en route thru shrinkage; opportunity for delay in transit with attendant expense; opportunity for loss of identity of individual shipments en route due to mismanagement and carelessness in handling animals at feeding stations en route.

Organization among both producers and feeders, as the means of solving many problems, was suggested by Mr. Stewart. Feeders, he said, having learned that thru organization they cease to be their own competitors; likewise producers must learn that thru marketing as individuals they tend to depress the price of their own product.

The packers had their day in court when the stockmen were taken on a tour of the Chicago yards and packing plants. Col. E. N. Wentworth, of Armour's Live Stock Bureau, speaking following the trip, defended direct buying as the first step on the part of the packers in straightening out the maze of troubles developing at terminal markets.

"It is thoroughly possible to solve the problem within the market agencies as at present organized," he declared, "despite the peculiar ramifications of the various anti-trust laws. The competitive system, regardless of its keenness and sensitiveness, can never overcome the risks and uncertainties discussed until a greater measure of co-operation is obtained. Since many of these

risks can be manipulated to individual advantage at the expense of the group, co-operation and not competition can provide the only solution."

By "co-operation," he added, he meant "not necessarily co-operative marketing organizations, or the agricultural co-operative movement, but instead the word in its dictionary sense."

"And yet the two uses can be synonymous to a certain extent," he said. "In fact, it would seem that the attack and solution of these hitherto insoluble problems can very well be taken as one of the ultimate achievements toward which the co-operative societies can bend themselves."

"Thus far all the established agencies in the marketing of livestock have failed to minimize, materially, the problem of fluctuating receipts. Packer, producer, railroad man, commission man, and stock yards executive alike have considered the problem and given it up because no scheme could be devised that would appeal to the self interest of all at the same time."

"The co-operative organizations provide an existing foundation for effort of this sort. If the success which they are at present recording continues, some of us may yet live to see the day when orderly marketing will be prefaced by orderly production and livestock will be sold on specifications, just as grain and other farm commodities are sold."

Brown—Wheat and oats produced better yields than had been expected. Corn needs rain. Wheat, \$1.25; corn, 95c; oats, 40c; butterfat, 36c; eggs, 20c; hogs, \$8.—A. C. Dannenberg.

Cloud—We have had dry, hot weather, which favored harvesting but not the growth of corn. Chinch bugs have done considerable damage in some fields. Threshing machines are starting. Pastures are making but little growth and cows are failing somewhat in their milk flow. Chickens are not doing very well, perhaps largely on account of insect pests.—W. H. Plumly.

Cowley—The weather is hot and dry. Row crops need rain; corn and kafir are about two weeks behind normal. Pastures are good; there is no complaint as yet about a water shortage. There is a fine crop of prairie hay. Threshing is nearly completed; the average wheat yield was 9 bushels an acre. Alfalfa is doing fine.—E. A. Millard.

Crawford—Threshing is well along; yields are light. Corn is doing well but it needs rain. There is a big hay crop. Pastures are in need of rain. The fruit crop was small.—H. F. Painter.

Douglas—The potato harvest is on; the crop is of good quality and the average yield is about 120 bushels an acre. Gardens need rain. Late blackberries and plums are ripe; there is a fine prospect for a good yield of grapes and pears. This is a good time to sow turnips, and quite a lot of this seed is being sown here.—Mrs. G. L. Glenn.

Ford—We had an inch of rain last week. Farmers are busy listing and plowing for next year's crop. Feed crops are growing rapidly; this also is true with corn. Potatoes produced a fairly good crop. Pastures are in good condition and livestock is doing well.—John Zurbuchen.

Gove and Sheridan—We had a rain here recently which was of great help to the growing crops. Pastures are rather short. If rains will just come once a week all summer we will raise some good crops! Livestock is in good condition.—John I. Aldrich.

Greenwood—Oats threshing is in progress; yields are light. Corn is doing fine, but it needs rain. Most fields of kafir have a poor stand; some were planted three times. Livestock is making fine gains. Prairie hay is making a good growth. Corn, \$1; kafir, \$1.—A. H. Brothers.

Harvey—The weather has been warm and dry, and rapid progress has been made with threshing. Plowing is close on the heels of the threshing. Much of the wheat will be stored on the farms. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, \$1.04; oats, 40c; butter, 40c; eggs, 20c; potatoes, \$3.50; cabbage, 4c; harvest wages, \$4.—H. W. Prouty.

Jefferson—Corn needs rain, altho we received some moisture last week. The second crop of alfalfa produced a good yield. Some of the wheat fields gave good yields, but on others the crop was light. There was a fine crop of oats. Pastures are still doing well. Eggs, 18c; corn, \$1.—W. H. Smurr.

Johnson—We had a heavy rain accompanied by considerable wind last week. Potato digging is well advanced; there is about an average yield. The second crop of alfalfa has been cut; the yield was fairly good. Files are bad. Fruit is scarce. Potatoes, \$2 a cwt.; corn chop, \$2.15; white shorts, \$1.85.—Mrs. Bertha Bell Whitelaw.

Labette—Threshing is well advanced; wheat yields were light, and part of the oats were not cut. Corn is doing well. There is a heavy crop in the prairie meadows. Pastures are doing well. The weather is dry. Corn, \$1.10; wheat, \$1.25; oats, 60c; potatoes, 4c; eggs, 17c.—J. N. McLane.

Marshall—Wheat is averaging about 30 bushels an acre; oats, 40. Corn is late, and somewhat spotted. The potato crop was satisfactory after all, despite all its troubles. Butterfat, 36c; eggs, 20c; potatoes, \$2; wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1; hogs, \$8.—J. D. Stosz.

Ness—Harvest is finished, altho a few combines were running up until a few days ago. The soil is rather dry; row crops are doing well, but will need rain soon. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, \$1.15; kafir, \$1.15; oats, 60c; hens, 14c; eggs, 17c; butterfat, 33c.—James McMill.

Osage—We had a fine rain last week. Early threshing returns show that oats and wheat were injured somewhat by rust. Corn is doing well. Kafir likely will make a much more rapid growth soon, when its roots get established better. The timothy harvest is over; there was a heavy crop. Gardens have done well.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—Harvest is finished and threshing has begun. Oats did well. Wheat is yielding from 10 to 20 bushels an acre, and the grain is testing from 60 to 63. Wages are from \$4 to \$5 a day. We are needing rain, altho the corn and feed crops have made a good growth. The second crop of alfalfa is being cut; the yield is good. Wheat, \$1.23; corn, \$1.04; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 19c.—Albert Robinson.

Russell—Harvest is over and plowing has begun. This county had a soaking rain recently which was of great help to the growing crops. Corn and kafir are making an excellent growth. Cattle are fat; the animals have done especially well on pastures this year. Eggs, 16c; wheat, \$1.26; shorts, \$1.50; corn, \$1.10.—Mrs. M. Bushell.

Riley—The weather has been warm, but it has been favorable for growing crops. Corn is laid by, and shock threshing has



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started, with good yields. Row crops are making a fine growth. There were not many chinch bugs this year. Gardens are doing well, and there is a fine prospect for fruit. There were an unusually large number of swarms of bees in this county this year. Eggs, 19c; corn, \$1.05; new wheat, 1.27.—P. O. Hawkinson.

Sedgwick—We need a good rain. Excellent progress has been made with wheat threshing; yields are running from 15 to 30 bushels an acre, with an average of about 20. The third cutting of alfalfa is ready to harvest; some fields are standing for a second crop. Corn and pastures are doing well. Fall plowing has been started in many fields; the wheat acreage sown here this season likely will be large. Wheat, 1.28; corn, 95c; oats, 50c; hens, 15c; eggs, 19c.—W. J. Roof.

Stanton—We had a fine rain here recently that was of great help to the crops, as the soil was getting dry. A great deal of summer fallowing for wheat has been done here. Livestock is doing well on pastures. There is a fine demand for milk cows; they usually bring from \$45 to \$65 a head at public sales. Milo, \$1.60 a cwt.; new wheat, 1.29; eggs, 15c; butterfat, 33c; potatoes, 1.25 a peck.—R. L. Creamer.

Sumner—The weather was favorable for harvest; combines have finished the season's work, and the shock grain is being threshed rapidly. Much of the wheat is yielding from 6 to 8 bushels an acre, although a part of it is making from 10 to 12 bushels. Corn is doing well. Cane and kafir are making a rather slow growth. Wheat, 1.29; oats, 40c; corn, \$1; eggs, 19c; butterfat, 36c.—E. L. Stocking.

Wilson—Threshing has been in progress for some time; the yields of wheat and oats are light. Corn and the gardens need rain. Most of the soil has dried out hard since the rains ended. A few public sales are being held, at which good prices are paid. Wheat, \$1.30; eggs, 20c; butterfat, 36c.—Mrs. A. E. Burgess.

Kansas July Crop Report

Harvest time estimates place the average yield of Kansas wheat at 11.92 bushels an acre. This is considered 67 per cent of a normal yield. Applied to the revision of 20,122,000 acres left for harvest this means a probable production of 123,339,000 bushels. The June rains ceased in time to bring a dry and favorable harvest period and proved of considerable benefit to yields in central and northwestern counties. June brought no improvement in southwestern Kansas, and the rains actually reduced yields in the southeastern section. Last year's Kansas wheat crop amounted to 150,000,000 bushels, and the five-year average for 1922-26 has been 118,734,000 bushels. About 91 million bushels of this year's wheat crop is located in the counties of the central third of the state. On the preliminary estimate Reno county is again the banner county in production, with 6,358,000 bushels. Reno's closest competitor for this year's banner is McPherson county, with 4,590,000 bushels. Protein content is generally much lower than last year, and wheat running above 13 per cent protein is demanding substantial premiums. Weight tests are as good as last year, except in a few western counties.

Preliminary estimates place this year's corn crop at 5,285,000 acres, or 5 per cent less than was harvested last year. The July condition rating is 76 per cent of normal, as compared with 74 per cent on June 1, with 73 per cent last year on July 1, and with a 10-year average of 81 per cent on July 1. The potential outlook from this condition rating, taking into consideration average deterioration from now till harvest, is estimated at 92,382,000 bushels. Last year's corn crop amounted to only 57,290,000 bushels. The five-year Kansas average is 69,877,000 bushels. June was quite favorable for corn. It was off to a late start, the stand was thinned by washing rains and cutworms, and much replanting was necessitated, but it has now reached a fair state of cultivation and the seasonable growth is much closer to normal. It is beginning to need rain. Chinch bugs are present over local areas of some extent but not alarming in general.

Oats harvest was surprisingly satisfactory in most of the counties of the northern half of the state. The acreage planted is estimated at 87 per cent as large as that harvested last year, or 1,415,000, compared with 1,361,000 acres last year. The July 1 condition of 71 per cent will indicate a probable average yield of about 25 bushels an acre for a total crop this year of 35,364,000 bushels, compared with last year's crop of 29,122,000 bushels and the five-year Kansas average of 34,257,000 bushels. Barley acreage planted is estimated at 399,000, compared with only 266,000 acres harvested in 1926 out of 383,000 planted. Practically all of this year's barley was worth harvesting for grain, and the average yield is estimated at about 17.3 bushels an acre for a crop of 6,895,000 bushels. Last year's production of barley was 3,032,000 bushels, which was the smallest in recent years.

Preliminary surveys indicate about a 5 per cent larger acreage of grain sorghums planted this year than last, and about the same acreage of forage sorghum crops as were harvested last year. This means 1,132,000 acres of kafir, milo and feterita for 1927. The July condition is quite unsatisfactory in the southwest and only fair in the balance of Kansas. It is rated at 72 per cent of normal, compared with 67 per cent last month and 73 per cent last year on July 1. Indications are for a crop this year of 19,153,000 bushels, compared with last year's 19,404,000 bushels.

Rye acreage is placed at 54,000 for harvest, with a yield of about 12.5 bushels and a crop of 674,000 bushels. Last year Kansas rye produced 480,000 bushels on 41,000 acres. Kansas flax acreage is decreased from 38,000 last year to 21,000 acres this year. The July estimate is for a crop of 114,000 bushels, compared with last year's 262,000 bushels.

Kansas hay is one of the brightest prospects for several years. Alfalfa acreage is up to 988,000, as compared with last year's 893,000. Red and Sweet clover and timothy with clover and timothy mixtures this year are estimated to total 430,000 acres, compared with last year's 413,000. Millet and Sudan are estimated at 200,000 acres this year, and 185,000 acres last year. All tame hay, total 1,643,000 acres this year, as compared with 1,565,000 acres last year. The first cutting of alfalfa yielded an average of 1.17 tons an acre, compared with last year's .92 ton. The total production indication for all tame hay this year is 3,697,000 tons, compared with 2,707,000 tons last year. This is based on a condition of 90 per cent

July 1. Wild hay is rated at 92 per cent of a full normal crop for this year, or 919,000 tons, compared with last year's 640,000 tons. Broomcorn is off to a very bad start. Only 27,000 acres were planted against 31,000 acres last year. The July rating is 51 per cent of normal, compared with last year's 71 per cent. Only 3,167 tons of brush is indicated this season, compared with 5,100 tons in 1926.

Potato acreage for the state is placed at 47,000, compared with last year's 43,000. Condition is 77 per cent this year, 65 per cent last July. Probable production is 4,162,000 bushels, against last year's 3,913,000 bushels. Kaw Valley yields are averaging even better than last year so far, and the final output is likely to be even more gratifying.

A Glance at the Markets

Grains, cotton and livestock have been going higher on the prospect of lighter supplies. The July crop report showed conditions a little below the 10-year average, but weather took a more favorable turn later in the month. The set-back of a late start for corn and other warm weather crops may be overcome with a long favorable growing season, but tree fruit prospects are poor in the East and only fair in the Northwest. Pasturage is good, hay is a large crop and selling lower. Butter, cheese, eggs and poultry hold their prices well.

Livestock prices in western markets showed an upward tendency toward the middle of July because of lighter supplies at leading primary markets and better selling conditions for dressed meats. The top price of hogs reached about \$10 and for heavy steers \$14.40. Sheep also showed a slightly upward tendency in price, with best fat range lambs above \$15.

Eastern markets report a slightly rising tendency in fine wools, although there were heavy arrivals of the domestic stock during the first half of July. Manufacturers seem to be showing increasing interest, with better buying than at any time so far this year. The higher prices at recent wool sales in London helped the situation.

Light receipts of practically all grains resulted in continued firm tone in the grain market. The corn crop and the spring wheat crop have made favorable progress since the rather poor July crop report. Rye and barley have been turning out good yields. Oats promise about 95 million bushels more than last year despite some recent unfavorable weather. The reduction in the soft winter wheat crop is relatively larger than in the hard winter crop, but present prospects suggest a production about equal to domestic needs. Market supplies of all kinds of wheat are not so large as was generally expected by the trade, and active demand at firm prices has been the rule. Corn production, according to the July report, would be the lightest since 1901, owing both to reduced acreage and poor condition, but since the report rapid improvement has been shown over much of the Corn Belt. No. 3 yellow corn has been selling around \$1 a bushel in the principal central western markets.

Good demand for the moderate offerings of wheat feeds caused higher prices at most markets the middle of July, but other feed stuffs have shown slight declines recently. Good pasturage continued to restrict consumption of feeds in most sections and favorable progress of feed grain crops narrowed the outlet for by-product feeds. The linseed, cottonseed, and gluten products are draggy with slow demand.

With a record breaking crop of tame hay in prospect, the hay market has been weak, reaching lowest prices for some weeks past in central western markets for timothy and clover hay. Offerings of old stock are not large, but excellent pasturage conditions have restricted the demand, resulting in a generally weak market situation.

Production of butter and cheese was reported still at a heavier rate than last season. Pasturage conditions are favorable, receipts are still large, and production is expected to continue active into late summer. The movement of butter into storage has been heavy and the July holding was reported 3 million pounds more than for the same month a year ago. Heavy production and active storage are a weakening feature, but prices have held fairly steady since early in June. Cheese markets also have been fairly steady for many weeks, with a slow trade and limited buying for storage. Stocks of American cheese were reported about 14 million pounds heavier in July than at the same time last year.

The slightly upward tendency of eggs continued into July because of decreasing receipts and reports of reduced production. The price continues lower than that of a year ago. Holdings in storage continued to increase in July, and reached a total of well above 10 million cases.

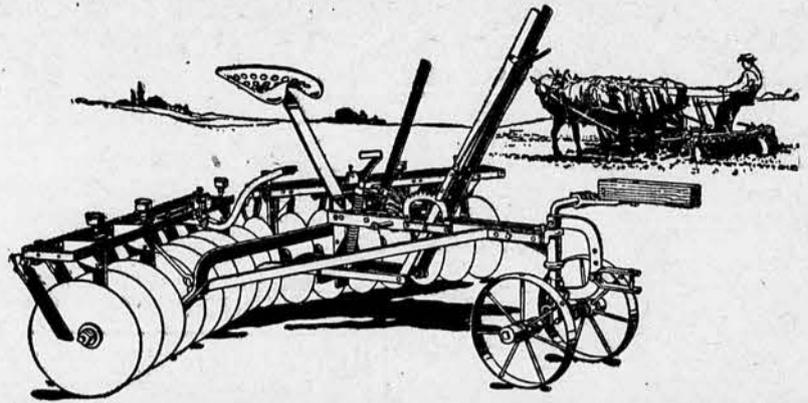
The surplus stocks of poultry in cold storage are being gradually reduced, although the trade does not seem to have been stimulated much by prices lower than those of last season. The recent market position has continued about the same as in early summer. The only feature of the live poultry market is the increasing receipts of broilers, which now comprise fully half of the current supply. The price situation for live poultry continues rather firm and well-sustained.

About 11 per cent more land was planted to potatoes this year, and the conditions indicate a good yield. Maine seems likely to duplicate last year's good crop. Minnesota expects a very heavy production, and Idaho stands near the front rank of producers with a heavy increase. Total production works out at about 3.31 bushels to the inhabitant, which would not be too heavy a production for a prospect at prices fair to producers.

Another big year for sweet potatoes is suggested by increased acreage in most sections, but many of the gains are in states which do not ship to market heavily. Present conditions would indicate a market supply about like that of last year.

About half the peach crop is located in the West this season. Cannery prices have been reduced on the Pacific Coast, and probably a considerable surplus from California and the Rocky Mountain region will seek Eastern markets.

Apples appear to be one of the lightest crops in many years, and very light in such Eastern producing sections as Virginia, West Virginia, and New York, but the West approaches more closely to its average production, and a large part of the commercial supply is likely to come from the boxed region. The export season closed with high prices for boxed apples and Eastern Pippins and Winesaps in German and English markets. At the same time the new export season opened with sales of early varieties in West Virginia at about \$2 a bushel for shipment to England.



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12	1.20	3.84	28	2.80	8.96
13	1.30	4.16	29	2.90	9.28
14	1.40	4.48	30	3.00	9.60
15	1.50	4.80	31	3.10	9.92
16	1.60	5.12	32	3.20	10.24
17	1.70	5.44	33	3.30	10.56
18	1.80	5.76	34	3.40	10.88
19	1.90	6.08	35	3.50	11.20
20	2.00	6.40	36	3.60	11.52
21	2.10	6.72	37	3.70	11.84
22	2.20	7.04	38	3.80	12.16
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We believe that all classified livestock and real estate advertisements in this paper are reliable and we exercise the utmost care in accepting this class of advertising. However, as practically everything advertised has no fixed market value and opinions as to worth vary, we cannot guarantee satisfaction. In cases of honest dispute we will endeavor to bring about a satisfactory adjustment between buyer and seller, but we will not attempt to settle disputes where the parties have vilified each other before appealing to us.

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

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

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

SALESMEN WANTED: LOCAL REPRESENTATIVES wanted in every community to devote all or part time in selling Rogers' high grade fruit trees, berry plants, roses, climbing vines, ornamental shrubs and trees. Work pleasant. Pay weekly. Write for particulars. The Winfield Nurseries, Winfield, Kan.

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MEN WANTING OUTDOOR WORK, QUALITY for forest ranger positions. Start \$125 month; cabin and vacation; patrol the forests, protect the game; give tourists information. Write Mokane, Dept. M-42, Denver, Colo.

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

TOBACCO

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

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PER ROLL, SIX HIGH GLOSS KODAK prints 25c. Gloss Studio, Cherryvale, Kan.
TRIAL ROLL, SIX GLOSSITONE PRINTS, 25c, fast service. Day Night Studio, Sedalia, Mo.

CHEESE

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

HONEY

URE COLORADO HONEY, FINEST QUALITY, two 60 lb. cans, \$12.00, F. O. B. W. H. Birney, Las Animas, Colo.
THEBESTO COLORADO HONEY, 5-LB. can postpaid \$1.45; 10-lb. can postpaid \$2.45; by freight, two 60-lb. cans \$13.20. Satisfaction guaranteed. The Colorado Honey Producers' Association, Denver, Colo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

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

CORN HARVESTERS

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

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

SPALDING DEEP TILLING MACHINE wanted. Ted Still, Del Norte, Colo.
32x54 AVERY SEPARATOR, GOOD SHAPE. Orin Jones, Route 1, Junction City, Kan.

FOR SALE OR TRADE: 24 INCH RACINE Separator, metal sides; also Waterloo Boy tractor latest style, in good shape. Priced to sell. Assaria Hardware Co., Assaria, Kan.

FOR SALE: BECAUSE OF CROP CONDITIONS here we will sell new 16-30 McCormick Deering tractor and 3-bottom Canton plow at a bargain. Cash only. Lenora Hdwe. Co., Lenora, Kan.

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ALFALFA, \$6 PER BUSHEL, SACKS free. Tests 96% pure. Samples and price list free. Standard Seed Co., 19 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, Mo.

GOOD SEED IS AT THE ROOT OF ALL big crops. Certified seed wheat available in carload quantities. Secure a list of growers from the Kansas Crop Improvement Association, Manhattan, Kan.

ALFALFA SEED \$6.50 BUSHEL, PURITY about 96%. Bags free. Other grades \$8.40 and \$10.20. Scarified White Sweet Clovers \$4.80 and \$6.15. Bargain prices, Timothy, Red Clover and Alsike. Write for Free samples, prices and catalog, "Seed News." Kansas Seed Co., Salina, Kan.

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

GOPHER TRAPS

USE FAIRBANKS SURE-CATCH GOPHER Traps for best results; 3 for \$1.00. For particulars write W. C. Child, 1220 North Van Buren, Topeka, Kan.

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

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DOGS

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPS, PRICE \$15.00. R. F. Russell, Altoona, Kan.
SPITZ POODLES, FEMALES EIGHT weeks old. Hugh Cory, Wayne, Kan.

FOX TERRIERS, COLLIES, ENGLISH Shepherds. Barnes Farm, Clay Center, Neb.
PURE BRED WHITE COLLIE PUPS, Showout blood, \$5 and \$10. Walter Powell, Abilene, Kan.

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RATS KILLED WITH TRAINED FERRETS and dogs. If you want rats exterminated write or call Lester Mitchell, Ransom, Kan. I kill rats and sell ferrets.

POULTRY

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

BABY CHICKS

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

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

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

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

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

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

3,000 S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS AND White Rock Pullets, from trapnested Kansas State Accredited Class "A" flocks. Special prices for August and September delivery. Write us. Rupt Poultry Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

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WHITE TRAPPED STRAIN LANGSHAN chicks, \$7.00-100, express paid. Sarah Greisel, Altoona, Kan.

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WHITE MINORCA COCKERELS AND Pullets, February and March hatched. One year old hens. Accredited flock. \$2.00. James Loop, Lawrence, Kan.

BARRED ROCKS

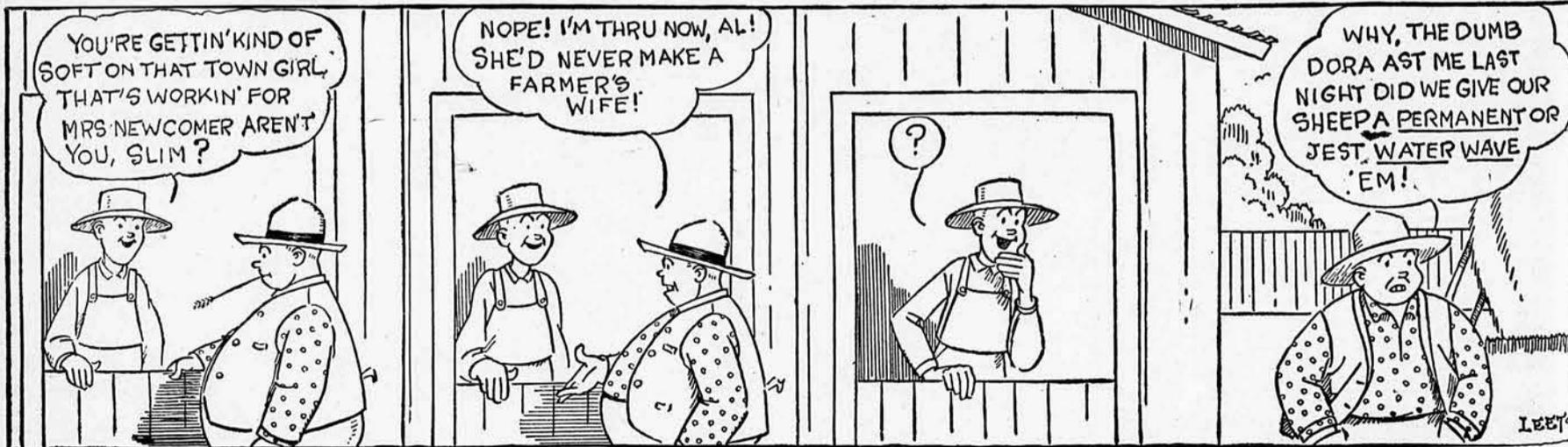
MARCH HATCHED PURE BRED BARRED Rock pullets, \$1.00 each. E. S. Nichols, Box 612, Eureka, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

Good teeth come as much from the right foods as from good care. Milk, vegetables, fruit, and whole cereals are necessary.



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40 ACRES, one mile city limits, 9 room modern home, \$8,000. Fayetteville Realty Co., Fayetteville, Ark.

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

40 ACRES, close in, good improvements. Team, cow, poultry, crop. \$1,500, terms. Baker Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

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

150 CASH DOWN gets impr. 80 A. 4 miles R. R. market town; bargain at \$1750; for terms and description write Boston Mtn. Dev. Co., Box 107-KF, Fayetteville, Ark.

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4760 acres subdivided into 20 irrigated improved farms 40-60-80-100 acres or more selling at auction July 28 at Granada, Colorado. No floods, no drouths, sure crops. Write for catalogue.

Gross Auction Co.

430 Victor Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

KANSAS

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

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

RANCH SNAP; 1280 A. stream, 800 tillable. Part bottom, house, \$17,50 A. \$4000 cash by March, bal. easy. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

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

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

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

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On August 2nd, we will sell this high class farm to the Highest Bidder. 65 acres corn; alfalfa hay in barn. Possession in 30 days. Crops to buyer. Farm is 5 1/2 miles from Waverly, Coffey Co., Kan. One of the best improved and watered farms in Eastern Kan. Write the A. J. White Land Co. for full description. Room 305 Columbian Bldg., Phone 4992, Topeka, Kan.

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

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

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

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

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

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MISSOURI

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

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

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

SOUTH DAKOTA

FOR SALE—800 acre farm. Improved. Write John Dechow, Owner, Woonsocket, S. D.

WASHINGTON

CAPITAL or no capital, if you are a farmer you have credit with us. Use it. Buy a 40, 80 or larger tract of cutover land near the Colville Valley district in South Stevens county.

Splendid highway from Spokane 40 miles Northwest. Fertile soil, sub-irrigated. Abundance of water. At present free range. Good roads. Well settled district.

Prices from \$5.00 to \$20.00 per acre, small down payment, balance deferred for 2 years, then 10 years to pay.

Cattle, hogs, poultry, dairy, alfalfa, grain and trucking. Loans made for improvements and stock. Pay us out of your cream checks for your milk cows.

Also large variety of improved farms at attractive prices. Write for details to STEVENS COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., 311 Symons Bldg., Spokane, Wash.

WYOMING

IRRIGATED LAND OPEN FOR ENTRY Willwood Division, Shoshone Irrigation Project. For application blanks and full particulars apply Superintendent Reclamation Service, Powell, Wyoming.

SALE OR EXCHANGE

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

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

INCOME EVERY MONTH

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

REAL ESTATE WANTED

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

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

HOLSTEINS, 10,000 POUNDS PRODUCTION. Bred heifers freshening this fall; also seven choice heifer calves. Alfakorn Farm, Evansville, Wis.

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

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

GUERNSEYS, BEAUTIFULLY MARKED, practically pure bred heifers, well grown, good udders, bred for production and type; 8 weeks old; tuberculin tested. Shipped by express at little cost. \$20.00 C. O. D. Wildwood Farms, 1092 James, St. Paul, Minn.

HOGS

REGISTERED CHESTER WHITE BRED sows. A. G. Hammond, Kansas.

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

SHEEP AND GOATS

RAMBOUILLET RAMS FOR SALE. THE large, heavy weighing and shearing kind. Geo. A. Heymann, Burns, Kansas.

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

Not a New Threat

From the St. Paul Dispatch:

The Chicago Board of Trade, shrinking from perhaps a too severe penalty for misdeeds such as were revealed in the Armour Grain Company case, threatens to close up shop or move over into Indiana or Wisconsin rather than accept the terms of the Kessinger law, which has passed the Illinois Senate and is now before the House. The threat to close the grain dealers' exchange, with the possible heavy

loss to the farmer, has lost its terrors to those who know a little of the history of closing of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange in 1908 and what came of it. The Exchange closed on February 24 as a token of its refusal to accept a law enacted by the parliament of Manitoba, which forbade it from unduly restricting facilities for storing, and from unduly preventing competition and from injuring trade by fixing prices. Involved in this was also the right of a co-operative organization to hold a seat in the Exchange when the profits of its activities were turned back to the farmer.

Calamity was to follow the closing of the Exchange—warm calamity for the farmer. But the calamity fell on the wrong head. By the middle of March seats formerly sold at \$2,800 were quoted at \$1,000. The organization was "in serious financial straits." In November of the same year reorganization plans were formed, and the Exchange, with new officers and humbly accepting the new law, opened to perform its functions for the grain trade.

It is to be noted that the issue between the provincial government and the Winnipeg grain market is almost identical with that now existing between the Illinois legislature and the Chicago Board of Trade. It is the question of "restricting facilities for storage, or restricting competition and injuring trade by fixing prices." In a battle over such issues the outcome will be the same whether in Winnipeg or Chicago.

Public Sales of Livestock

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

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

Holstein Cattle
Oct. 18—Roy H. Johnston, Oskaloosa, Kan.

Shorthorn Cattle
Oct. 19—S. B. Amcoats, Clay Center, Kan.

Hereford Cattle
Oct. 8—L. M. Blake & Son, Oak Hill, Kan.

Spotted Poland China Hogs
Oct. 21—W. H. Hejzelman, Holtop, Kan.

Poland China Hogs
Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs
Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Aug. 3—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.

Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Feb. 29—E. E. Norman, Chapman, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

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



Pastures in northern Kansas never were better and cattle are doing fine.

N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, sell Duroc bred sows at the farm north of that place, Aug. 3.

Laman & Son, Portis, are breeders of registered Holsteins and dairymen who are making a success of the business of butter making. They sell 200 pounds of butter every week in Osborne at 44 cents a pound.

H. C. Nelson, Beloit, breeder of Durocs has a nice crop of spring pigs by Originator 3rd, and out of Harvester dams. He will not hold a sale but will have some fine young boars for sale this fall and open and bred gilts later on.

Woody & Crowl, Barnard, are two breeders of Durocs that were mighty busy the day I was there. They did not keep many sows to farrow last spring and their spring crop of pigs is small but of the usual quality. Mr. Woody has a fine herd of Herefords that are doing well.

The racing program for the Kansas State Fair at Hutchinson this year is going to be a real event. Some of the fastest auto racers in the world will drive at the state fair this year and Whippet races, a new feature in auto racing will be daily events. You should write at once for the premium list to the Secretary, Hutchinson and, it will give you all the information about the big Kansas State Fair.

The Clay county fair association and the Clay Center commercial club have joined hands to make the Clay county fair a real success. The commercial club will have full charge of the concessions and the grand stand and the fair boosters are busy getting out the premium list and are assured of a number of outside livestock exhibits. It will be a free gate fair and here is hoping the Clay county fair is a success.

L. L. Humes, Glen Elder, has around 100 spring pigs. I called at the Humes farm one day last week and had a nice visit with the Humes boys. Roy was busy with his wheat but the boys showed me the pigs, not overlooking to call very special attention to the pigs they were fitting for the fair this fall. At present Mr. Humes does not intend to hold a fair sale this fall but might hold a bred sow sale next February.

Jas. T. McCulloch, Clay Center, the livestock auctioneer that sells most of the pure bred livestock in northern Kansas says the demand and prices for all kinds of purebred

HOLSTEIN CATTLE



HOLSTEINS for Size

The great size of Holsteins means more salvage value, larger calves for veal and greater production of fat and milk. These combined factors spell profits for the farmer.

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The Extension Service
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ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
230 East Ohio Street Chicago, Illinois

JERSEY CATTLE

REG. JERSEY BULLS

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

HEREFORD CATTLE

HEREFORD COWS

For Sale, 50 white face cows with 40 calves.
I. W. WHERRY, MINNEOLA, KANSAS.

DUROC HOGS

40 DUROC SOWS

Public Sale at the farm north of Courtland, Courtland, Kan., Wednesday, August 3
Bred to Originator 3rd, the boar that's a national asset. Write for sale catalog today.
N. H. ANGLE & SON, Courtland, Kan.

Boars Shipped on Approval

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

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

AUCTIONEERS

Jas. T. McCulloch

CLAY CENTER, KANSAS
Selling all breeds.

North Central Kansas Free Fair

Belleville, Kan., Aug. 27 to Sept. 2
Entries close Aug. 20. Write for premium list.
W. R. Barnard, Sec'y, Belleville, Kansas

Rate for Display Livestock Advertising in Kansas Farmer

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LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

Livestock will be better this fall and winter than they have been for a number of years. Col. McCulloch is the chief auctioneer for the Sutter land auction company, Salina, Kan., and during the last several months has sold land for this company in several states outside of Kansas. He is booking sales for purebred livestock breeders now for this fall and next winter.

Last Monday I had a good visit with the Crabills, breeders of Spotted Poland Chinas at Cawker City. They have about 80 spring pigs and they are good. They were getting ready to ship four March pigs out of a litter of eight by the Millionaire to an Illinois breeder for his show herd who will show them this fall at the Illinois State Fair and at other leading shows. The Crabills will announce shortly a dissolution sale to be held in October. Mr. Geo. Crabill, the elder member of the firm is retiring from the business and in the future "Bill" will breed Spots. The sale will be a dispersal to close up the partnership.

Col. Will Myers, Beloit, who is the well known auctioneer of northwest Kansas has harvested 200 acres of wheat on his farm near Beloit this season that went around 25 bushels to the acre and as agent for the Case company at Beloit he has sold 18 combine harvesters and a lot of tractors and plows and is booking sales for this fall and winter. Outside of these few items he has not been very busy. Mitchell county's wheat crop is estimated at 3,000,000 bushels and corn was never looking better in that county. Last week farmers were very busy harvesting and cutting the second crop of alfalfa which is sure a great crop.



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 8th & Jackson, Topeka, Kansas

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