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KANSAS FARMER

MAIL & BREEZE

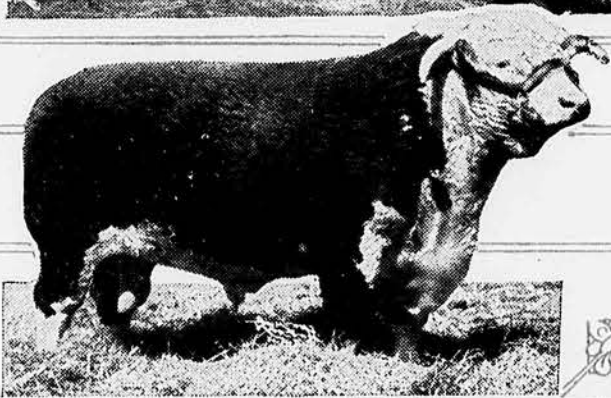
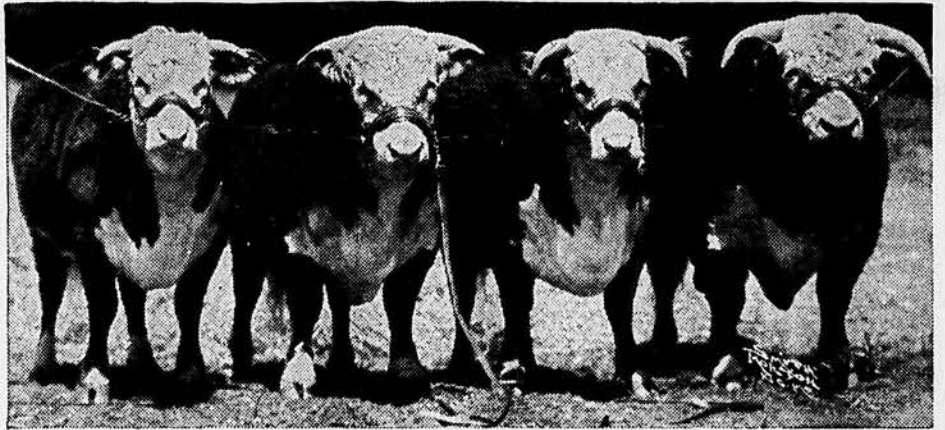
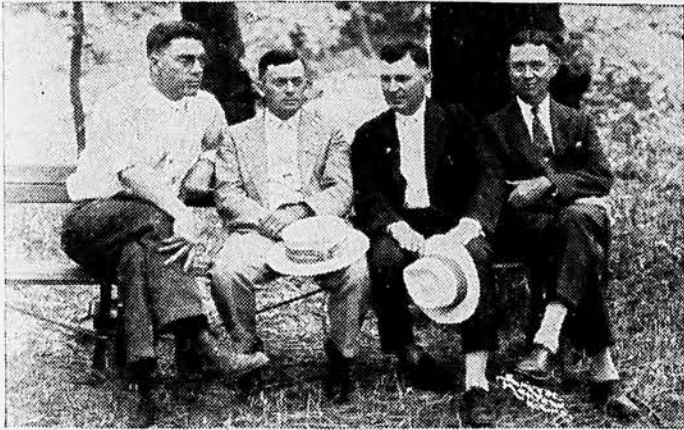
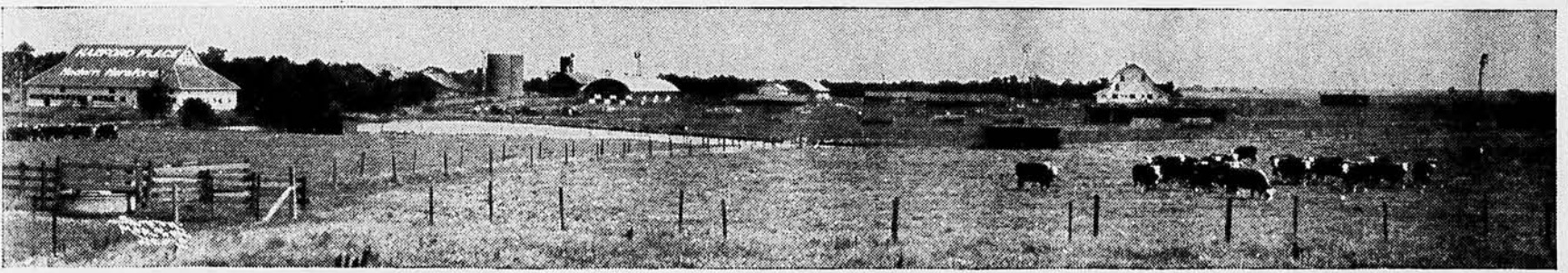
Volume 65

July 30, 1927

Number 31



A Few Scenes at the Recent Field-Day on the Farm of R. H. Hazlett of Eldorado



Yeh, That Rain Was a Help!

And the Weather Since Then Has Been Very Favorable for the Corn

BY HARLEY HATCH

THE last week brought to this part of Kansas a most welcome rain; in all, nearly 2 inches fell. While corn and kafir were not actually suffering when the moisture came, both were at the point when rain was needed badly. The weather since the rain has been ideal for corn, and the growth has been the best of any week during the season. Tassels are beginning to show in the early corn and this rain will go far toward making some grain there. If we are given a normal rainfall we can yet raise a normal crop of corn; it is probably now some 10 days late, but that need not count, for there is no danger but what every acre of corn in Coffey county will mature so far as frost is concerned. The grass in both meadows and pastures is good and the rain will hold it for some time. Commercial haying is well started here, but I know of no farmer who has started putting up prairie hay.

10 Bushels From Volunteer

Threshing was rather more than half done in this locality when the rain came; up to this time the work has not been resumed, but a number of machines plan to start this afternoon. The yield so far disclosed varies little from what I have heretofore reported. It runs from 6 to 30 bushels of wheat an acre. The high yields come from early sown fields which were in a good state of fertility. The low yields are largely from late sown fields, some of which were not drilled until well along in December. A rather large acreage of volunteer wheat was allowed to stand this spring; last fall was very wet and the wheat came up thickly; this spring it appeared so good that many farmers allowed it to stand, especially as they had none sown in the regular way. The yield of this volunteer wheat, so far as I have heard, is running around 10 bushels an acre of high quality grain. While this is not a large yield, there probably is some profit attached to it, as the expense account was not large. The oats yield will run, on an average, not far from 20 bushels an acre of fair quality grain.

Price Trend is Upward

Local farm prices, except on a few articles, come nearer being on a parity with things the farmer has to buy than at any time since the financial "blowup" in the fall of 1920. The prices of both wheat and corn declined this week, owing to favorable crop conditions. Wheat now brings at most local points about \$1.25 a bushel, and corn sold to supply the local demand still brings \$1 a bushel. The cattle market for all grades from the best corn fed down to canners is paying profitable prices and hogs have again worked up to a parity with corn and, where they are being fed on good pastures, they are making a little money. Kafir sells right close to the corn mark. I mention this because we have in the past done considerable complaining about prices. Now that they have worked into a position more favorable to us I feel that it is only fair to make mention of it. The only real bad spot on the market is hay; there is a big crop everywhere and we cannot expect any profit from handling it this year in a commercial way, but we can have plenty to feed to all farm stock that can eat it.

There's Plenty of Work

When the rain came we had 60 acres of corn on this farm to "lay by" besides 13 acres of cane. The rain stopped that work for two or three days, but it put the 38 acres of oats stubble in prime condition to plow, and we took on that job and let the corn wait. The plowing will be finished this morning. We have seldom plowed land here in July which turned over in better condition. I will have to confess that we have 18 acres of the second crop of alfalfa which has not yet been cut. By good rights it should all have been cut a week ago, but threshing delayed us and the corn

needed plowing. When one has corn plowing, haying, plowing for wheat and threshing all piled up at once one hesitates as to which job to tackle. It will not hurt the stand of alfalfa to wait a week or so longer than it should; it is rather a good thing for the future stand to cut it late rather than to be too early, but it does not help the grade of hay or the following cutting. I think it the right thing to do, however, to plow that 38 acres while the plowing was good, for such plowing conditions do not, as a usual thing, last long in July when there is a big crop of grass pulling on the moisture. That grass is now turned under where it will do some good.

Cedars Need Some Help

In traveling over this locality one cannot but help notice the ragged condition of many cedar trees and groves. In some instances the trees are virtually killed, the damage being done by what is called the "bagworm." This worm is attached to the trees in little bags of apparently the same fibre as the trees themselves. The worms live in these bags but come out of them to feed. Their presence cannot help but be noticed; they show up in the spring

long before they begin to do damage. A reader living at Arkansas City asks what can be done to kill these worms. The worm that makes webs on the trees they know how to handle; powdered sulfur scattered over the webs will kill them but has no effect on the bagworms. These bagworms begin to feed, as a rule, early in June, the remedy is to spray heavily with a solution made by mixing 1½ pounds of powdered arsenate of lead with 50 gallons of water or in that proportion. If a rain washes off the spray—it is not very easily washed off—spray again. While the cedar trees are in some instances an enemy to apple trees because of the rust which they carry, it would, on the whole, be rather a calamity to have our cedar trees destroyed.

Now for the Mountains

More than the usual number of farmers in this vicinity are this year planning on taking some kind of a vacation. The motive power which takes them is, of course, the automobile. The destination of many is the mountains of Colorado, where they plan to spend two or three of the hottest weeks of summer. Virtually all plan to "camp out," and to carry along their beds so that they may be at home wherever they may stop. The meals, of course, will be cooked over a camp fire; this is half the fun of travel as well as being a cheap way of living. If the average farmer had to pay railroad fare and put up at hotels for the night and buy his meals at eating houses, not one in 50 who are going out on the road would do so;

they could not afford it. The farm work and chores which are left behind are attended to by some of the family, who will get their chance to go later, or are handled by some responsible person hired to do the work. So common are these excursions becoming among farmers that there are a number of men here who make it their summer work to do chores, and their services are nearly always in good demand.

Hill Crest Farm Notes

BY CHARLES W. KELLOGG
Lebanon, Kansas

While waiting on our wheat to ripen we were laying by our corn by using a two-row cultivator drawn by four horses. The ground seemed to be loose and mellow and is full of moisture after the recent rains.

We traded for a binder recently and got it all tuned up, and to make sure it was in working order took it in a field rented to a neighbor and cut for him for about 2 hours to give it a good tryout, and it seemed to work pretty well. When we got in our field, tho, it was different, as the wind got in the south and blew real hard and we had a difficult time trying to keep the grain on the platform while going north, but the machine managed to do its part pretty well.

As the wheat was a little green yet we plowed corn the next day with the four-horse team. We didn't get any field work done with the horses Wednesday or Thursday on account of the big rains on both days. Thursday's rain brought the biggest hail storm we ever saw, in this immediate vicinity since we have lived here—and that has been most of 41 years. It left all growing crops in bad shape in its 2-mile path thru this neighborhood. Lucky for us the cloud began to hail just before hitting us, and the hailstones were fine and sleety, while the farther the cloud went the larger the hailstones were and the worse the storm.

Our wheat was damaged on the south end of one field a good deal more than on the rest of the fields, but we can save nearly all of it by using the hay rake after the binder.

The threshing machines are already at work in various parts of this neighborhood, some starting out last Monday. We have been called on already to help thresh for others, and it keeps us pretty busy helping others thresh and doing our own work too.

We have had quite a time here of late keeping enough water on hand for the stock, as our pump bothered us considerably and the wind doesn't blow much. We finally pulled the pump and took it all apart and put on new cylinder leathers and a new sand screen on the bottom, and it seems to do a little better now. I have noticed during the last 10 or 12 years that we nearly always have a week or two of still weather during harvest time and have to pump water for the stock with the engine a few times.

Our well is a good one. It is 30 feet to water, and we have at least 10 feet of water that we know of, all in sand, and we never lack for water here only when something goes wrong with the pumping machinery or the wind fails to blow.

The 16-acre field of Sweet clover we sowed early in April, 1926, came on in fine shape this spring, and is standing up pretty tall and has been in full bloom now for over a week, and will be ready to cut for seed in a few days. This will be another job to look after along with threshing, corn plowing and putting up the second crop of alfalfa hay.

Harvesting Sweet clover for seed is new to us here, and we have been told it is hard to handle without losing a lot of seed, as it shatters out pretty bad. I suppose we will find out a little more about it before long when it gets ripe and ready to harvest.

Double Blessedness

John Watson Alvord, engineer, who built the Hyde Park station of the Chicago waterworks system in 1880-4, obtained a license yesterday to marry Mrs. Lucy Fitkin, 42, and a widow.—Chicago Daily Tribune.

The glazed stage is right for harvesting silage, but frosted corn makes inferior silage; better harvest too soon than too late.

Blackhull Wheat in Kansas

BY LYLE MAYFIELD

BLACKHULL, a variety of wheat originated by Earl C. Clark of Sedgwick, and introduced to the wheat growers of the state in 1917, has grown rapidly in popularity. This is shown by the fact that probably about 4 million acres were sown to this variety in the state last fall.

The most striking characteristic of this new variety is the bluish-black color of the chaff which develops under most conditions and makes the variety easy to recognize in the field. Another characteristic which appeals to the wheat grower is its vigorous habit of growth and its fairly large head and stiff straw. It has an erect habit of growth and farmers say that it makes better pasture than other varieties of hard red winter wheat, resembling in this respect soft red winter wheat. It also resembles soft red winter wheat in its apparent resistance to Hessian fly, which really amounts to an avoidance of the wheat by the fly, because this pest seems to prefer hard wheats to soft wheats.

In addition to the points above in favor of Blackhull it has an average test weight of from 1 to 3 pounds a bushel more than Turkey or Kanred, the established varieties for Kansas, matures practically as early, and frequently has yielded more bushels an acre than either of these varieties. These advantages explain why Blackhull has appealed to the wheat grower.

But other tests of a variety of wheat are those concerned in bread making. Qualities other than physical appearance, test weight, and yield must be considered by the men who manufacture edible products from wheat. Kansas has been heralded far and wide as the state which "Grows the Best Wheat in the World," and the prestige which this fame has attained, backed by excellent products, must be jealously guarded. It is well to remember that Kansas hard red winter wheat has some keen competition in the world markets in the wheat raised in the hard red spring wheat belt. Any lowering of standards for Kansas hard red winter wheat will, therefore, result in reduced prices.

Good quality in wheat is measured by the baker by the "strength" it possesses, which is largely determined by the percentage of good quality protein. This is why wheat of high protein content and good-quality protein usually sells at a premium on the market. It is milled with a "weak" wheat, that is, one with a poor quality of protein or a low-protein content, and enables the baker to make better bread from the product than would be possible from the product of the weak wheat alone.

Extensive milling and baking tests have been conducted by the Agricultural Experiment Station since 1919 with Blackhull, Turkey and Kanred grown in the same fields in different parts of the state. In 1924 a power mixer was installed which worked dough severely as it is mixed in large commercial bakeries. It was immediately found that Blackhull, which under the gentler treatment formerly used had made as good a loaf as Turkey or Kanred, now produced a loaf of smaller volume and of much poorer texture. Because Blackhull will not stand this severe mixing it is evident that the quality of protein is not so good as that of Turkey or Kanred.

To use Blackhull successfully, bakers will have to change their mixing equipment. If, on the other hand, bakers desire a "strong" flour they must shun wheat from Blackhull territory. Some big milling companies have already heard the complaint of the bakers and have refused to buy wheat from Blackhull territory.

Tests conducted during the last five years over the Great Plains area show a greater percentage of winterkilling in Blackhull than in either Turkey or Kanred. At this station during the last winter, plants of the three varieties were subjected to controlled temperatures, and the results clearly indicate a lack of winter hardiness in Blackhull. This lack of winter hardiness in Blackhull has not been brought to the attention of wheat growers over the state because Kansas winters since 1917 have been comparatively mild.

It is possible that the higher yield, greater test weight and stiffer straw of Blackhull will overbalance the weakness of its protein and susceptibility to winterkilling and thus make it the most desirable wheat to grow in South Central Kansas. However, in Northern, Western and Northwestern Kansas the danger from winterkilling is so great that Blackhull should not be planted in this area.

KANSAS FARMER

By ARTHUR CAPPER

Volume 65

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Truck Crops Pay on High Priced Land

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

THE mark was set plenty high enough. Those responsible did that on purpose. It was to provide an incentive for more careful cultural methods, better tactics in the battles against enemies, and adequate preventive measures to ward off other disaster. Wouldn't all this end in larger yields and more profit?

And as in the case of other marks and records that have been established, there was someone who could shoot at it. Two men this time. Then having climbed to the summit of this imaginary peak, they reach even higher for the laurels of new victory, adding their bit to the urge that carries men on to greater achievement. Old records fall, and in turn these new marks crumble before the onrush of a stronger vitality built up thru greater knowledge and more thoro preparation. In this day who dares to say the limit has been reached?

It was the Speaker Brothers of Wyandotte county who attained the goal in this case. And they had some extra production to spare. A framed certificate hanging on the wall in their home bears witness to this. The wording will give an inkling of the honor for which it stands: "This certificate is granted to Charles and Lewis Speaker this sixth day of November, 1924, in consideration of their having produced 400 bushels or more of marketable potatoes per acre, and having completed all the requirements for membership in the club, as prescribed by the Dean of the Division of Extension. Signed: W. M. Jardine, President; H. Umberger, Dean Division of College Extension." Of course, you have guessed this was presented by the Kansas State Agricultural College before Kansas had the privilege of sending one of her able agriculturists to fill the important office he holds in Washington.

So the Speaker Brothers belong to the "Four Hundred Bushel Club," sponsored by the college. It was started five years ago and has exactly two members; the Speakers have the club all to themselves. Maybe other growers have produced as many potatoes as the Speaker Brothers, but they didn't happen to register in for this particular club. The Wyandotte county men didn't reach their high mark in one season. Neither do

SPEAKER BROTHERS in Wyandotte county have been able to make land valued at from \$700 to \$1,000 an acre produce a good profit by growing truck. You will be interested in their methods of procedure from seedbed preparation to marketing. They believe in good seedbeds, shallow cultivation when the crops have started, pure seed, treatment as a preventive against disease and a rotation that will keep up the fertility of their land.

You might be interested to know they specialize in growing cherries and that this is the most profitable crop they have. Irish potatoes come next. You can find in the article something about the cost of production and the amount of labor that is required. These brothers belong to the "Four Hundred Bushel Club," sponsored by the agricultural college, and they happen to be the only members. Perhaps some of the ideas the Speaker Brothers have can be adopted and adapted in your system.

ground is suited for truck gardening and we must make it produce because this is high-priced land." In the truck line these brothers grow potatoes, sweet potatoes, cabbage, onions, tomatoes, parsnips, squash, turnips and others. They have a system worked out so they are busy most of the year and so that they have something to market nine months

well as the condition of the soil. On account of the cold, wet weather the potatoes were backward this year but they are making 250 bushels an acre at best.

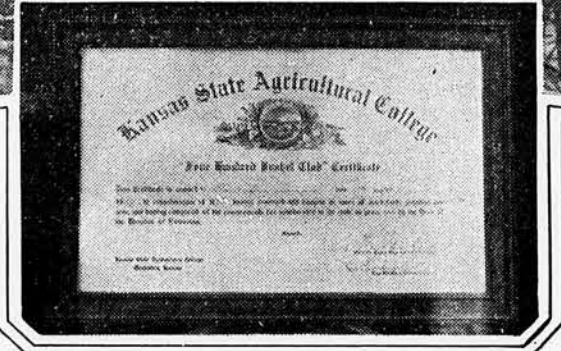
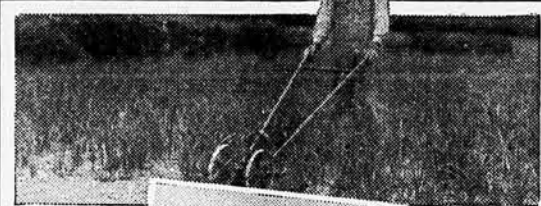
"And there is a lot in the way you handle the cultivation job. We have found shallow cultivation the best for Irish potatoes. Since we have been using the surface cultivator in place of the regular shovel implement, we have had better potatoes. They seem to set on better. You can plow off more potatoes than you can plow on by digging too deep. I have seen that demonstrated too often. And I think it will apply to a great many other crops as well. The thing to do is to get the soil in good condition while seedbed preparation is under way. Plow as deeply as you think best at that time, before planting. That is the time to do it. Work shallow after that so you won't cut the root systems of the plants you are trying to grow."

Sweet clover, vetch and various other cover crops are worked into the rotation to freshen up the soil and to insure a plentiful supply of plant food for the truck crops. Charles expressed an opinion that the Sweet clover is the best soil builder to use for all of his crops except the potatoes. "You can't get it up and turned under for them," he said. "We are in position where we must make our land produce every year but we are not going to let it suffer. All of the land will be in Sweet clover frequently. There are plenty of crops that will follow it nicely, making it so we don't have to go without a cash income from any of our land any year."

The best paying crop in the truck garden line varies from time to time according to conditions, Mr. Speaker explained. He mentioned market prices, seed, treatment for prevention of disease and the like. "But the last three years the Irish potatoes have made more profit than anything else except the cherries," he said. "A person should watch pretty

closely and change the ground when it is necessary. We must give up cabbage sometimes, or at least we have had to in the past, because of disease. But by using a disease-resistant strain we are getting by the 'yellows' very well.

"We have to put more hours of labor on the onions than any other crop. Sweet potatoes



Lewis Speaker is at the Left Above, and Charles is With Him. Charles Can be Seen, Too, Whistling His Way Down the Onion Rows with the Surface Cultivator Which He Says is the Proper Implement to Use. He Doesn't Like to Dig Too Deep After Root Systems Have Started

You Will Recognize the Cabbage Patch, and by the Way, It is a Disease Resistant Strain. A Small Part of the Potato Patch is Shown Next to the Onions Above. And the Certificate at the Left is a Photo of the Framed Evidence Signifying Membership in the Four Hundred Bushel Club

they produce 400 or more bushels an acre every year. Membership in their club doesn't make them immune to the taxes imposed by the elements. But they have grown as many as 400 bushels. "We got the certificate for a single acre that was counted in the contest," Charles said, "but we had possibly 6 or 7 acres that yielded equally as well that year." He stopped at the end of the row and leaned comfortably against the wheel hoe he had been pushing down thru his plot of that fearful crop more commonly known as onions. The boys who had to cut up onions by the bushel for hash in the army and navy can vouch for the fearful part.

"There are a lot of things to consider in profitable production," Charles Speaker continued. "Here our

of the year, starting in June and running thru to March. In all they have 25 acres devoted to this kind of farming. But their idea of making \$700 to \$1,000 an acre land produce doesn't hinge on taking everything the soil has to give every year, returning nothing. They work after a soil-building rotation.

"We use considerable manure on the land," Charles said. "We put on a great deal last year but it was too dry to work in well. However, we are getting the value of it in this year's crop. Year before last we got 360 bushels to the acre for our best and last year our top was 200 bushels. The conditions vary so. To make 400 bushels or better the conditions of weather must be exactly right as

come next in order. And it is the labor that counts up the cost of production.

It pays to know your land and the crops that follow best. For example, we have our Irish potato land built up until we cannot grow sweet potatoes on it. An Irish potato and sweet potato rotation is the most difficult. But the reverse rotation works. Sweet potatoes don't do well following the Irish potatoes, but the Irish variety following the sweets make o. k."

Speaker had to laugh when asked whether he treated and sprayed. And his brother smiled, too, for he had worked close by in the onion patch by this time. "We just took stock the other day," Charles said, "to see what all we use to protect our

(Continued on Page 19)

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EVERY once in a while I get letters from readers who wish to get space to express their religious beliefs and sometimes insist that I should give my own opinion on these beliefs. If I decline to publish their communications it is not because I object to their beliefs but because it seems to me that such publications are generally futile and a waste of space.

They undertake to reach out into the realm of faith, and faith, according to Paul, "is the substance of things hoped for." That is, as I understand his meaning, the things we take merely on faith cannot be humanly demonstrated; they may be, in his opinion, reasonably hoped for. Now hope is of great benefit to mankind even if it often ends in disappointment. Without hope for the future men would either become utterly selfish, caring only for immediate advantage, or they would sink into despair, and if not too cowardly would commit suicide.

Many persons have hopes that seem to me to be based on improbabilities, but as they get comfort out of these hopes I am not disposed to destroy them even if I could do so.

The objection I have to most letters written me on religion is that the authors are apt to show a degree of intolerance and dogmatism.

Intolerance and dogmatism in my opinion have been among the most potent sources of wrong, injustice and misery in the world. These twin evils are not confined to religion; they are found in politics, in social customs, in race prejudices and in business. To be free from intolerance and dogmatism does not mean that you are to have no opinions, but it does mean that you are willing to respect the opinions of others even tho you believe they are wrong.

Last Sunday evening a talented lady spoke on the State House square and is reported to have made this positive assertion that, "Anyone who disobeys a law is a traitor."

Now I believe in respect for law, but that is an extreme statement. I do not know whether this lady drives an automobile or not, but if she does then I will wager several dollars to a stale doughnut that she has violated the law not once but many times, and if she drives every day she violates the law daily; yet I presume she would feel indignant if she were called a traitor.

There probably is not a law on the statute books of this or any other state that is not disobeyed by somebody, but there are laws which do commend themselves to the good sense and fairness of a large majority. Such a law may be said to be backed by public sentiment, and after all if a law is to permanently stand it must commend itself to the better judgment of the majority of the people who are required to obey it.

I have long been of the opinion that there is nothing more cruel or unreasonable than race prejudice. Neither do I believe that it is natural. Children of different races play together with the utmost friendliness until they reach the age where they learn from their ancestors or other grown up persons that they ought to hate each other. Last week there was a great picnic in honor of the birthday of Senator Capper. Thousands of children took their places in line and were treated with perfect equality. I saw children of at least three different races closely crowded together, whites, negroes and Mexicans. Maybe there were a few Japanese and Chinese—I do not remember about that.

These children were not having any trouble with each other; they were to all appearances entirely friendly. There was no color line or race line drawn in that long procession. No one, so far as I know, suggested that there should be different lines for the different races; if such a thing had been attempted it would almost certainly have resulted in friction and probably disorder.

Strange as it may seem there are towns in Kansas where colored people are not permitted to stay in the city limits. Of course the city authorities of these towns have no right to make any such distinction but they do, and by so doing encourage race hatred. The history of the world does not show a case where the dominant race has been fair to the weaker race, and no race has been more intolerant, more cruel and more tyrannical than our own Anglo-Saxon race. We call ourselves Christians, but our pretenses are largely shams.

'Rah for Kansas Wheat

BERT PUGH is primarily a potato grower. He has invented a number of labor saving machines for planting and digging potatoes, and they are good machines. But he has been out traveling thru the Kansas wheat fields and has caught the wheat fever. No wonder; I cannot think of anything more attractive than a great field of wheat ready for the harvest when the crop is good,

Passing Comment

—By T. A. McNeal

As the ripened grain waves in the wind like the waves of a golden sea, it makes a picture that can hardly be excelled. It appears like ready money; the harvesting of it is an epic, the sound of machines the mighty music of industry.

"The name Kansas," says Mr. Pugh, "has come to be almost synonymous with wheat. To think of the state is to think of abounding grain; farms covered with it; townships, counties, whole tiers of counties buried deep with a gold as real and as alluring as that which Coronado sought when he crossed these plains 300 years ago. The once trickling stream of wheat has grown to a mighty current that chokes railroads and overflows elevators. Bins and barns are filled to bursting, and often the grain is poured on the ground in great heaps for want of cars to move it.

"Out in the Wheat Belt the wheat growers did not take kindly to the advice that they reduce their wheat acreage and diversify. One large grow-

with delight thruout the Wheat Belt. They save money, time, labor, and the crop. A big crop may be harvested in a short time with a combine and two men. Some large growers say they would quit wheat if they couldn't use this new method of harvesting.

"The urbanite scarcely realizes the immense advantage gained by the grower in the use of this type of harvester. It gets its name simply from being a combined harvester and thresher. When the crop is ripe—and it must be dead ripe—the combine moves in. It is a huge machine, tons in weight, drawn by a tractor, and is operated by two men. There is a long revolving reel pushing the wheat heads against the sickle, where it is cut off and carried into a swiftly whirling cylinder. There the grain is knocked out. Then, after passing over screens and thru blowers it is sifted free from chaff and dirt, at last climbing up a conveyor from which it pours in a yellow stream into a huge hopper holding from 50 to 100 bushels of grain. Wagons or trucks are driven alongside to receive the grain, and away it goes to the bin or the mill. But a few seconds elapse from the time the wheat is cut off by the sickle until it comes out clean and dry into the hopper, and it is an amazing fact that were the field close to the mill the grain could be cut, threshed, transported and ground into flour ready for commerce in an hour's time.

"Compare this new step in wheat progress with the old method of harvesting with a self-binder which slowly cuts its 8-foot swath. Then the toil-some shocking is the most hated task of harvest. After that comes the long wait for the threshing outfit as the intermittent rains bleach the wheat into a poorer quality. At last comes the huge gang of threshers and days of hard, hot, grueling work for the women of the home, coupled with a crucifying expense to the owner of the crop.

"Now the harvest time is all joy. Go out any day when the harvest is on and you will see the women of the homes out in their cars watching the combines at work. And more than likely you will see, if you look close, a basket covered with a cloth under which snuggle thermos bottles of iced tea, water or milk along with some savory hot dish for the men who have lifted the care from their shoulders."

He is "Some Eater"

THE following story appeared in a recent issue of Capper's Weekly: "Seven year old Ralph Bonchard, a Ware, Mass., schoolboy, possesses a remarkable faculty of determining the day of the week on which any named date is to fall. Ralph does not know how he does it but he never hesitates a moment nor fails to answer such a question correctly. He has been doing this for three or four years and so far as anyone knows has no system of mental training which accounts for this faculty. He just knows."

A reader of this moral guide in Wellington saw this and writes me as follows. (I have decided to give Truthful James and Bill Wilkins a rest this week and publish the letter of this Wellington subscriber, whom I think is a reputable citizen of that city.)

"I am enclosing herewith the clipping from the Kansas Farmer. (He means Capper's Weekly). This intellectual freak is equaled by an illiterate negro who was raised in Wellington. He never went to school a day in his life. Give the date of any year and he will tell any day of the week in that year almost immediately and whether it is a leap year or not. In addition to this mental feat he is perhaps the greatest gormand in Kansas.

"The following are a few of the gastric stunts that he will perform at a single sitting. He will eat 9 dozen hard-boiled eggs, 4 dozen of them shells, and 10 pounds of boiled meat. He claims that he will drink at one time 1 1/2 gallons of sweet cider, or 2 gallons of buttermilk or sweet milk. He will eat 10 dozen bananas at a sitting. Often he will buy his meals just to show off. They tell this one on him in a banana eating stunt: A dealer shipped a carload of bananas to town; had the car set out on the side track; was assorting them, getting them ready for the market when John came in with this proposition: 'Mistah, I will give you 50 cents fo' all the bananas I kin eat.' 'Nuff said' answered the dealer. He pulled down a bunch when John fell to and cleaned the stem and then asked for another bunch. The dealer watched him clean up this bunch and began to figure on what his profits would be on the carload. He gave John back his 50 cents and kicked him out of the car."

Brief Answers to Inquiries

WIDOWER—I cannot say whether this mail order wife will prove satisfactory, but if I were in your place I would not send her any money, at least until you have had a chance to look her over. If she is willing to pay her own expenses in



Dangerous Playmates

er in Stafford county, looking out over a 1,000-acre ranch of ripe yellow grain so dense that a hat could be laid on it, said "That stretch of land will turn me something like \$30,000 this season, and it did nearly that well last year. If I had listened to the talk about "diversifying" crops see where I would be now. I would have a pig sty, with a few high priced shotes in it, a bunch of dairy cows that I couldn't pasture or buy feed for, a dairy house and a mortgage on the place and all around me wheat selling at \$1.50 a bushel! Why, man, this is a wheat state with a wheat climate, and the men here have the tools and the knowledge necessary for producing the crop. Let the corn states grow corn but let us grow wheat."

"This wheat enthusiasm is as abounding as the crop. It spreads thru the towns, where everybody seems to get a share of the current of wealth flowing from a harvest. And up at the grain exchange at Kansas City brokers and buyers may be seen with bright eyes and springy step bartering in this great crop of the Southwest. Last year on July 26 Kansas City received 2,121 cars of wheat. During three days, July 23, 24 and 26, 4,300 cars rolled in on the western trunk lines to be inspected, sold and distributed, making Kansas City the largest wheat receiving city in the United States and second in the world. Winnipeg, drawing almost the entire Canadian supply, stands first.

"Now comes the combine into this already active arena. There are all sizes, from the little humming fellows, cutting a swath 8 feet wide, up to the stately giant combines that sweep majestically across the landscape garnering a swath 15 to 20 feet wide. The advent of the combines is hailed

making the trip to meet you, it will be evidence of good faith and confidence on her part, and also an indication that she probably is no smarter than you are.

THIRSTY SOUL—Never having tasted any bootleg whisky, I cannot testify as to its effects. I think that death does not result in more than 50 per cent of the cases. There are other ways of committing suicide that are surer, quicker and more respectable.

ALICE—I am in favor of letting the ladies wear male attire if they want to, but in the case of a bowlegged female it seems to me that it would show bad taste. I have known several ladies who have worn the pants for the household for many years and their husbands seem to be satisfied.

DISSATISFIED—I am sorry that you are not satisfied with the way this country is being run; I am sometimes a little peeved myself. However, if you know of any country that you think is a better place of residence than this I think it can be arranged to allow you to move there.

SPORTSMAN—I am not authority on guns, altho the Remington Arms people seem to think I am, as they keep sending me their literature from week to week. If you get a gun I hope that it will be a poor one, and that you will not be able to hit any of the birds or animals you shoot at.

OLD GENT—Do not worry much over your loss of memory. The chances are that the things you have forgotten are not worth remembering anyway.

GENEALOGIST—I am not interested in having my family tree looked up. My information concerning my ancestry extends back only about three generations. Among these, so far as I know, none were ever in jail. I am satisfied to let it go at that. If I were to permit you to dig up the distant past you might find that some of the early McNeals were engaged in the disreputable business of stealing sheep, and maybe were even proud of it. Let the dead rest in peace.

INDIGNANT—If you feel that you have been insulted and want to bust the snoot of the insulter, you are at liberty to go to it so far as I am concerned. Before you undertake to get satisfaction that way, however, it might be well to be reasonably certain that you will be the buster instead of the bustee.

Could Bring a Court Action

A owns a farm along the east side of which there is a public road. A culvert has been put under the road and a ditch has been made, which causes the water to leave its natural course and run thru the tillable portion of A's farm, whereas if the road were ditched properly and graded the water would not enter this part of the farm. Will you please quote the law on this case? What legal steps could be taken for protection?
J. D. G.

If this is a county road a claim for damages should be filed with the county commissioners. If

they refuse to pay the damage the owner of the farm, A, might bring an action in the district court against the county, making the county commissioners parties to the suit for damages. He might couple with this also a request for an injunction enjoining the county board from continuing this ditch and asking that they be required to construct the ditch so it will not continue to drain water on to A's farm and damage his crops and



House Cleaning Time

land thereby. If this is a township road a similar proceeding might be commenced against the township, making the township officers parties to the suit.

The Father is Liable

A, the son, and B, the father, borrowed money three years ago from a bank in Kansas. For security A mortgaged all the stock without the consent of his wife, and both A and B signed their names to the note. The wife did not sign. In September of last year A sold 11 head of stock and paid off \$131 on the note, but no stock was released from the mortgage. Later A moved to another state and sold one-half of the remaining mortgaged stock to pay for rent and feed on the new farm. The note came due in March but A could not pay and wanted a renewal of the note, but the bank refused to renew. B has all his property mortgaged to another party and cannot help A. Just what can the bank demand of A and the wife? What liability did B take in signing the note? Is not the wife exempt from this note? E. L. H.

A mortgage on property which is exempt under our exemption law is not a valid mortgage so far as this exempt property is concerned without the signature of the wife to the mortgage. The stock exempt under our exemption law consists of a

team of horses or mules, two cows, 10 hogs and 20 sheep. If A owned such stock and mortgaged the same without the consent of his wife, so far as that stock is concerned the mortgage is not valid. A did not have a right to remove this mortgaged stock in so far as the mortgage was valid or sell the same without the consent of the bank.

The wife of A, not having been a party to this mortgage and not being a party to the transaction so far as the record seems to show, is not personally liable for this debt. B, the father, having signed the note is personally liable for the entire amount of the note together with A.

See the County Attorney

A married B, a widow with three children dependent on her, promising to provide for them. Just as soon as her hands were tied with his little child he became brutal to his stepchildren, beating them on the slightest pretext, and even drawing blood. B had him arrested, tried and sentenced to serve a jail term. Upon release he begged for a chance to come back, promising to do better. For the sake of peace B at last consented to let the three children go to their grandmother, and now A will not help provide for them and will not even let B see them. What can B do?
A. B.

If these children are minors A is legally obligated to support them. B should file a complaint with the county attorney. She can have the brute arrested and sent to the penitentiary if the facts can be proved.

Binding Only One Year

I rented a farm September 1, 1926, for two years, the time to expire March 1, 1929. I have no contract. After I rented another man got a judgment and had it sold. The man I rented it from has until October 25, 1927, to redeem. If I go ahead and put the place in wheat and the man I rent from does not redeem it can the other party take my wheat and put me out? I will have the wheat planted before October 25. I am giving one-third rent.
H. O.

Your rental contract, being merely an oral agreement, would not be binding more than one year. Second, I am of the opinion that your present landlord cannot bind the party who will get the title in case he does not redeem. I would suggest that in order to make yourself secure you get in touch with the party who owns this judgment and who will obtain title to the land in case it is not redeemed by October 25. If you go on and put in wheat before that time with his full knowledge and consent he could not after obtaining title deprive you of the right to your share of the wheat.

No Blood Relationship

Would a man in Kansas be prohibited from marrying a girl when his sister is the girl's stepmother? What relation are they?
S. S.

Unless there is blood relation within the prohibitions of the statute there would be no statutory reason why they could not marry.

The relation between the sister and this girl is stepmother and stepdaughter. There is no relationship between the man and the girl so far as disclosed by your question.

Hoover's Visit to Kansas

THE man whose administrative genius and organizing skill kept thousands of men, women and children in a dozen European countries from starving, during and after the war, came to Kansas the other day from the scene of another tremendous emergency—the camps of the 700,000 Mississippi flood refugees which have been kept free from sickness and epidemic. And he brought back with him a well defined plan for their rehabilitation and for flood control. When the new Congress meets in December it will have the facts at hand.

William Allen White, dean of Kansas writing men and editors, had asked Secretary Hoover to come to Kansas to meet with the state's representative newspaper men, to talk to them and answer their questions, as a few months ago he had invited another member of the Coolidge cabinet for a similar conference. Kansans like to get their facts at first hand.

The meeting was at Mr. White's home in Emporia. A distinguished body of editors was present and heard an epic story of America's greatest disaster, simply but graphically told. Then the Secretary came smilingly thru a searching cross-examination on flood control, waterway development, paper power, installment buying, aviation, chain stores, agriculture and other economic problems.

Hoover himself is a Westerner, but he has lived and labored in many lands where his work as a mining engineer took him. He was born of Quaker parents 53 years ago on an Iowa farm where his boyhood was spent. His wife was a western girl. He worked his way thru Leland Stanford, a western university, by running a laundry and waiting on tables. An English mining company in Australia gave him his first job. Since March 5, 1921, he has been Secretary of Commerce, and we have made great strides toward becoming the world's leading commercial nation. He has made his department our most useful department of Government, and President Coolidge sets great store by him.

The great engineer is a big man physically and mentally, a broad 6-footer. I believe he has one of the world's best reasoning minds, as I believe that by the nature of his abilities and training he is the best informed man that the country has today.

Hoover is not a politician. In selecting a man for his department his first concern is about his fitness for the job, rather than his politics. However, Hoover would classify politically as a Progressive, not a radical but a constructive Progressive. He recognizes the importance of the part big business must play in a more and more densely populated modern world, but in his attitude toward big business he is pretty much on the people's side. It is his view that big business is here to serve the people. He has no sympathy with the hard-boiled Wall Street view that the people must take care of big business, or serve it.

Naturally I was interested in what Mr. Hoover might say about agriculture. Referring to the time when he was a boy on an Iowa farm, he remarked that about 80 per cent of what was grown on a farm at that period was consumed by the growers, a market had to be found for only 20 per cent. Recently when he had revisited the farm home of his boyhood, he had found the figures reversed. About 20 per cent of what the farm produced now was consumed on the place and an outside market had to be found for the 80 per cent. Farmers had had to adjust themselves to a complete change in marketing their products. He added, "Prices are much more important to the farmer today than to the farmer of the last or any preceding generation, for the reason that he must find a market for so much more of what he produces."

There were now "too many sellers of farm products compared with the number of buyers." These comparatively few buyers distribute the farmer's products to the consumers. The farmers must reduce the number of farmer sellers to reach a bargaining equality with the buyers. The way out was thru co-operative marketing.

In other words, the farmer had been unable to adjust himself to economic changes, to the evolution in business, to modern methods of doing business in a big way. He was still doing business as an individual, his problem of organization being hardest. The solution was for him to develop a selling program on a wide scale thru co-operative agencies or organized selling, with control of products and prices, under direction of experienced men trained to handle these products.

This recalled to me the Secretary's forcible statement to the President's Agricultural Committee in 1925, in which he said:

Government assistance can be rendered to co-operative marketing and should be rendered in a far more forcible and constructive way than hitherto... by stimulating organization itself and not by regulation.

Discussing agriculture's transportation problem with the editors, Hoover emphasized that transportation rates are of vital concern to the farmer who is at a disadvantage with his foreign competitors because the greater number of farms in the United States are so far from the seaboard in comparison with farms in other countries. "The prices of all or most exportable farm products are made abroad," he said, "largely at Liverpool, which is the European price-fixing market. The American farmer must pay the cost of transportation, and this cost makes the local price, not for the exported surplus, but for the whole product. If transportation costs can be reduced the farmer will benefit accordingly." Waterways would help.

This served to recall other terse sentences from Secretary Hoover's statement to the 1925 Agricultural Committee, to which I have previously referred. Let me quote a few lines:

The farmer is as much interested in what he buys and what he pays in railroad rates and for other services, as he is in the prices he receives for what he sells.

And—

The American farmer will never be upon a stable basis so long as he is competing with imported foodstuffs likewise produced under lower standards of living in the import market.

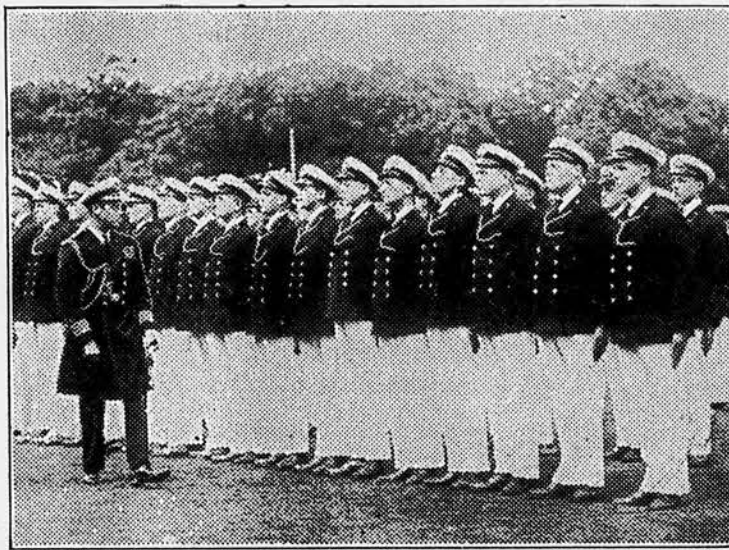
In his discussion of the problems of agriculture, the Secretary said much that I have been saying to farmers in addresses and on this page the last several years. In the McNary-Haugen plan we have gone a little further than the Secretary so far as the surplus is concerned. That is about the only difference. Secretary Hoover did not discuss this phase of farm relief at the Emporia conference.

Arthur Capper

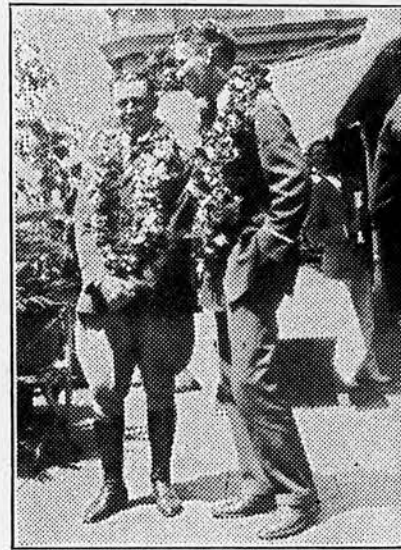
World Events in Pictures



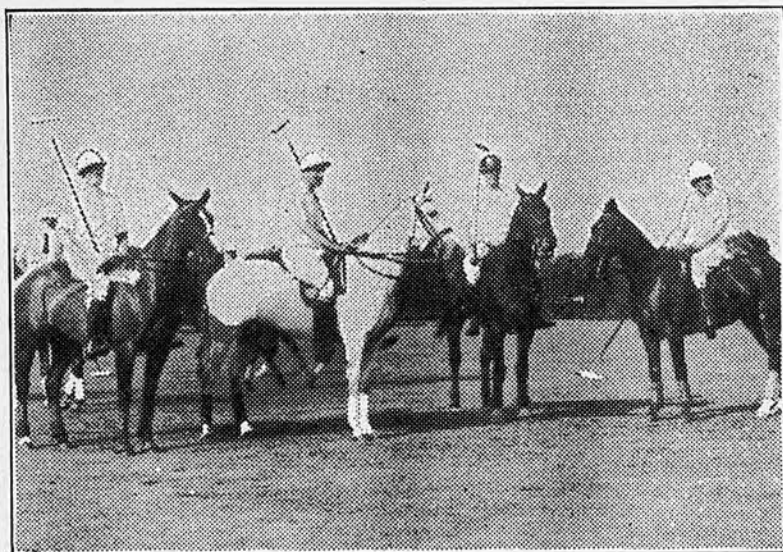
Mary Wiggins, Pretty 18-Year-Old Swimmer and Protege of Mrs. I. C. Rice, Mounting the Ladder for a High Dive. She is Training to Break the World's High Diving Record



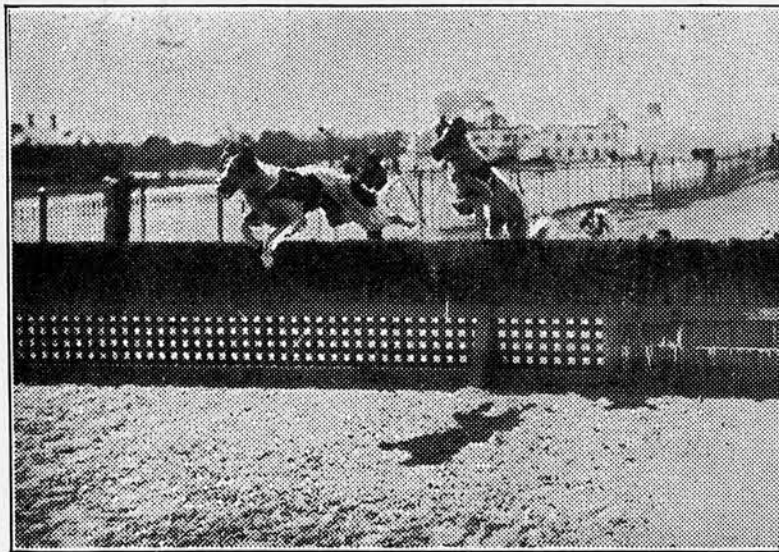
This Photo Shows the Prince of Wales Inspecting the Guard of Honor at the Nautical College, Pangbourne, England. Following the Inspection the Prince Distributed the Prizes the Men Have Earned in Various Ways



A. F. Hegenberger, Left, and L. J. Maitland Who Made the Non-Stop Flight From San Francisco to Honolulu, Decorated with Native Leis at a Dinner Tendered in Their Honor



The American Foursome, Who Will Contend in the International Polo Matches at Meadow Brook, L. I., Caught by the Camera While Practicing at the Piping Rock Club. Left to Right, "Laddie" Stephen Sanford, J. Watson Webb, Earl W. Hopping and Malcolm Stevenson



Dogdom's Fleetest Clearing a Hurdle in Pursuit of Game at Tijuana, Mexico. This is an Unusual Actionograph, Showing the Wolfhounds Hard After a Rabbit. They Are Clearing a 3-Foot Hurdle in Fine Form



James Rockwell Sheffield, Who Tendered His Resignation as Ambassador to Mexico on His Visit to the Chief Executive in the Black Hills



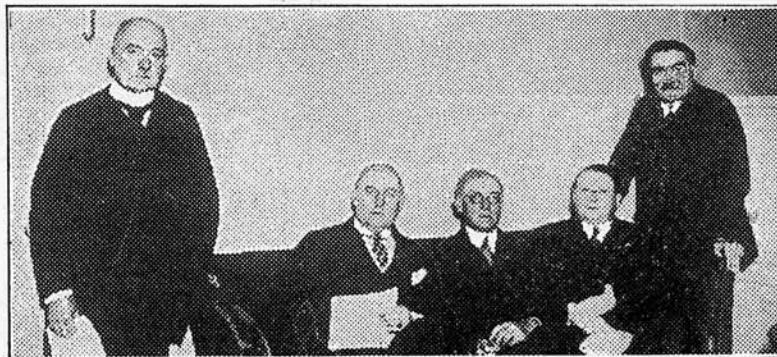
The Maharajah of Ratlam, Who Came From One of the Richest Dominions in India to Play Polo in the United States. Note the Diamond Studded Ear Lobes



It Would Scarcely be Considered a Pleasant Sensation to Have Several Thousand Bees Swarm on Your Bare Chest and Shoulders, But A. D. Worthington, Bee Specialist of Ames, Ia., Doesn't Mind It. He Even Demonstrated How It is Done



Lou Gehrig and Babe Ruth Who Play on the Yankee Outfield and Who Are Both "Kings of Swat," Do Not Quite Agree When it Comes to Music. Ruth May Think His Melodies Are Fine, But Gehrig Doesn't See it That Way



Representatives of the Five Great Powers Who Attended the Congress of the International Chambers of Commerce Recently Held in Stockholm, Sweden. Left to Right, Dr. F. von Mendelsohn, Germany; Willis H. Booth, U. S. A.; Sir Allan Anderson, England; Mario Alberti, Italy, and Edouard Dolleans, France

West Sees Need of Equipment

By Raymond H. Gilkeson

A FRIENDLY cow with a family tree that probably couldn't be traced back in very straight lines led J. F. West, Marion county, out of the grocery store. He had been cooped up there for 15 years longing to get out, but he didn't know exactly how to do it. Now he is headed along a path that seems to lead to success in a field of endeavor that satisfies. Mr. West likes the outdoor work, the game of matching wits with the conditions that nature conjures. In fact, he is where he wants to be, and can throw his full force into getting results.

Nine years ago West was retailing milk from the one cow he owned. It rather appealed to him. So when folks demanded more milk he got another cow, and another and another until his herd outgrew the space he had for them and he moved to the country. He now is renting a half section and has 100 acres under cultivation. He has 55 cows and 25 calves in his herd. They are Holsteins, with a few Jerseys mixed in. All the time he is working for better individuals. The milk is retailed on the route at 10 cents a quart, and he makes two deliveries a day to something more than 150 customers.

Silage figures some economy into the dairy ration, according to West. He has two silos, each 16 by 40 feet, available for use. "I always would use corn silage exclusively if I had enough," he said. "It pays especially well on a farm like this where the grain doesn't amount to so much. I can get more value out of the corn as silage for my use. Something a man needs to save time, and an extra hand is two-row equipment. I have the two-row cultivator and I intend to buy the lister next."

Mr. West feeds the cows even while they are on pasture. "I've tried taking the grain away from them," he said, "but I find that the milk flow falls off too heavily. I feed a ration of ground oats, ground corn and bran in equal parts and all the alfalfa hay they will eat. I cut down on the grain some during pasture season but they can have all the alfalfa they want."

"What I need here most of all is an up-to-date dairy barn with carriers for litter and feed. That is the first thing I would build on a farm of my own. I would hate to do without my milking machine most of all and my tractor second. I would need two more men without the milker. It and the tractor make a saving of time, so that I can do all the field work that is necessary."

Lowden's Farm Relief Plan

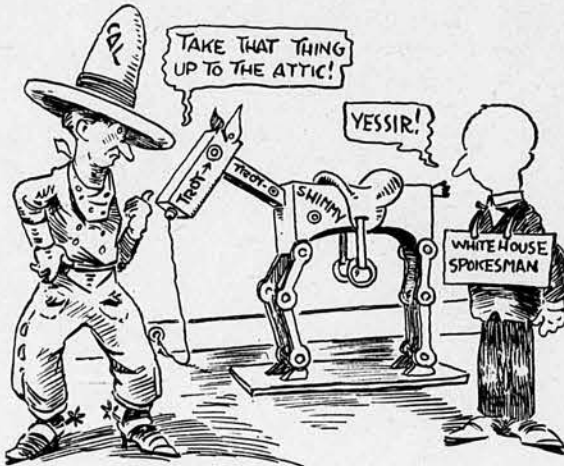
IN AN article in the Review of Reviews, Governor Lowden outlines his individual plan, not differing in its underlying principles embodied in the last McNary-Haugen bill, for the restoration of agriculture, a business so unattractive that last

year 650,000 more persons left the farms than went to them or were born on them.

Co-operative marketing is the solution of Governor Lowden. He notes, however, that the greatest obstacle to its general adoption is the fact that the non-co-operative farmer benefits precisely as much as the co-operative by its effect upon prices, while paying none of the costs. In fact, even co-operative farmers frequently break away in a favorable market.

To meet this difficulty, Governor Lowden would distribute the cost of surplus marketing upon all producers of the article, by which the motive for remaining out would be destroyed.

It would involve the creation of a federal farm board, which is the primary feature of the McNary-



When He Gets Back to Washington

Haugen plan. Such a board, says Governor Lowden, would have authority to inquire into certain questions: "Is there a temporary surplus, or a surplus above domestic requirements, of some farm product? Does this surplus depress the price below cost of production with a reasonable profit? Are the co-operative growers sufficiently organized to be fairly representative of all the producers of that product, and do they desire this assistance?" If the board finds all the questions affirmatively answered, then "it is empowered to authorize the co-operative to take control of the surplus. The only aid that the co-operative would require of the Government would be that it should distribute among the producers of the commodity the cost to the co-operative of handling the surplus."

This, in effect, is the McNary-Haugen plan. Neither the Government nor the Government board would determine the price, Governor Lowden points out to critics who denounce the plan as "price-fixing" by the government. Nor would the co-operative marketing agency. "Like every other industry, it would study all the conditions affecting the particular commodity and from time to time decide upon a price which conditions would seem to warrant. It would simply enjoy the advantages which come from organized selling."

That persons in other industries enjoying these advantages and dependent for any profitable business upon them condemn this principle for agriculture shows a disposition to regard the farm as "outside the breastworks" of American industry. A benefit of such a plan, he believes, would be that "speculation would be largely eliminated in agricultural products, as it has been in industrial products."

Governor Lowden quotes market figures showing that during 1923, '24 and '25 the price of hogs fluctuated 100 per cent and pork products one-third as much, while the price of wheat fluctuated 100 per cent and the price of bread to the consumer less than 5 per cent. "Does anyone believe," he asks, "for a moment that the consumer received any benefit from the low prices which the farmer received during a part of this time? Wide fluctuations in the price of any commodity always result in a loss to the producer and consumer alike."

If in the minds of many people politics has become inextricably mixed up with proposals for a stabilized agriculture, brought about by modern marketing principles, with centralized selling agencies of the co-operative producers themselves, they must eventually disabuse their minds of this notion. The farm organizations are out for better marketing and for the necessary Government support to put it into operation.

Looking to 1928

SO FAR as Republicans are concerned the 1928 campaign is already going, according to Frank R. Kent, the Baltimore Sun Washington correspondent. It is accepted that Coolidge cannot be defeated for renomination. Mr. Kent thinks it might just as well be accepted that neither can Al Smith on the Democratic side. It is the theory of Republicans of Washington, at least, that this is the course the campaign is going to take, and the idea is that the sooner Republicans get started the greater their momentum when the actual campaign comes on.

For the first time in nearly 70 years the question will focus on whether the Democratic nominee can carry the solid South, Republicans therefore are hopeful that something may happen in 1928, and that is the nomination of Governor Smith, to alter the entire political situation of the future; that is, to make the Southern states a fighting ground in Presidential battles. Examination of the electoral vote by states brings out the interesting fact that New York, Connecticut, New Jersey, Massachusetts, the solid South and the six border states are not enough to carry the electoral college.

\$5,000 Net Income From 20 Acres!

By H. L. Hildwein

IF A cyclone came along and demolished your house and carried away all of your farm equipment, what would be the effect on your farming operations? That is what happened to J. O. Coombs of Sedgwick in 1917. And the resulting effect on the management of the farm is shown by the \$5,000 net income received from 20 acres of it in 1926. The reason can be stated in one word, hens.

In 1917 Mr. Coombs started with 200 White Leghorns and they proved so profitable that the size of the flock was increased, until today it embraces 2,500 laying hens. The time required to care for this enterprise has reached the point where Mr. Coombs has found it necessary to rent all of his farm land and to form a partnership with his son, Eustace, so that the firm is known as J. O. Coombs & Son.

During 1925 the Coombs flock made an average production of 202 eggs a hen, and an average of 199 eggs in 1926. These records were made in co-operation with the Sedgwick County Farm Bureau and the agricultural college, as a farm demonstration flock. For the last three years the Coombs flock has been state certified, and in the fall of 1926 was given an A grade.

In addition to securing the high egg production, some constructive breeding work is being carried on by the son, Eustace Coombs. Last year 11 pullets direct from Hollywood farm were trapnested and gave an average production of 268 eggs in 365 days. The highest record was made by Hen No. 16, which produced 318 eggs in one year. Hen No. 10 ran a close second with 302. This year 15 of these high producing females were mated with a male bird direct from Hollywood farms, purchased for \$150. A lot of money to pay for a rooster, isn't it? But here is the ancestry back of him that makes him valuable. The mother produced 312 eggs, second generation ancestry 334 and 301 eggs, third generation 312, 289, 307 and 298 eggs, and fourth generation 314, 308, 328, 289, 336, 339, 336 and 269.

Eight hundred pullets are being trapnested this

year, and some excellent records are being secured. In addition, two pens are entered in state egg laying contests, one in Texas and one in Wisconsin.

Operations at the Coombs Poultry Farm are carried on in a scientific manner. All chicks are brooded on clean ground. Everything is carried out in a methodical manner on this poultry farm. When the baby chick pops out of the shell he is placed in a brooder house, located on clean ground where he can start his growth unmolested by poultry parasites and diseases. When the young chick is old enough to receive his first meal he is started out on a commercial scratch grain. After a few days a commercial growing mash is fed in addition to the scratch feed. After the chicks get to be 6 weeks old they are gradually changed to the Coombs growing mash, which consists of equal parts of bran, shorts, yellow cornmeal and 5 per cent each of bone meal, meat scraps and dried buttermilk, plus 1 per cent charcoal and 1/2 per cent salt. Green feed is supplied by a double yarding system sown to wheat in the fall and winter and Sudan grass in the summer. The Sudan is kept closely cut so that it will not become woody.

When the pullets have about reached maturity they are changed to a laying ration, consisting of bran, shorts, yellow cornmeal and pulverized oats and meat scrap, with 1 per cent charcoal, 1/2 per cent salt and 3 per cent calcium carbonate added.

At noon both old and young stock receive a feed of cooked oats placed in troughs. This year the oats are being flavored with cod liver oil, and Mr. Coombs is quite enthusiastic about the results he has secured from the use of this "concentrated sunshine."

For a scratch grain, yellow cracked corn and wheat are used, varying the amounts according to the season. In the fall and winter the proportion of yellow cracked corn is increased in order to hold up weight. Maintaining weights under the heavy egg production is one of the many problems

that have to be met on this farm. In this connection it might be said that Coombs & Son are firm believers in putting a pullet in the best possible flesh when she comes into egg production. "The pullet that is in good flesh when she comes into production is much less likely to go into a fall molt," states Mr. Coombs, "and we believe that early hatched pullets can be brought into successful production without going into a fall molt if successful feeding methods are employed." This year some January and February hatched pullets will be utilized for summer and early fall egg production, bridging over the gap when the mature birds are slacking up.

The egg produced on the Coombs farm have always been marketed in Wichita, barring, of course, those used to replenish the flock and those sold for hatching purposes and as baby chicks for which, by the way, there is a strong demand. Last spring 25,000 chicks were hatched, and a good many of these were sold to farmers and poultrymen.

Next fall the Coombs plan to start grading their eggs and ship them direct to New York City, as they feel they can now produce fancy eggs in large enough volume to make profitable shipments.

Egg production is "speeded up" with electricity on this modern poultry farm. The lights keep the pullets in better health, keep them from moulting and bring up the egg record. The lights are burned so that each pullet has a 12-hour day. The old hens get no lights, for, as Mr. Coombs says, "When a hen has laid from 200 to 300 eggs in a year she has earned a rest."

This year when the Sedgwick County Poultry raisers held their first Annual Poultry Tour, the Coombs farm drew the biggest crowd of the day, and the stop was enjoyable because of the many things to see and the excellent fried chicken furnished by Mr. and Mrs. Coombs.

Sedgwick County farmers and poultrymen have a great deal of respect for the ability of J. O. Coombs, as is attested by the fact that he was unanimously chosen as county leader for the farm bureau poultry program this year.

Are You Going Motor Camping?

By G. A. Barclay

THE season of motor camping is here. Thousands of car owners are hitting the trail to go gyping over the country. And thousands more will join the procession every week thru the touring season. Camping was once a sport for men only. Now automobiles have opened up its fun and exhilaration to the entire family.

People who formerly went to summer resorts, or hire cottages on lakes, now start out in their automobile, pull up by a lake or stream, pitch camp and do their own cooking. They may linger there a few days, or stay a month, fishing, swimming and enjoying themselves. Or they may be more ambitious and take a transcontinental trip to the Pacific Coast or to Yellowstone Park. But one way or another, they camp out.

Improvement in camping equipment has taken away the traditional discomfort of old-time camp life. Sand in the coffee, ashes on the bacon, and the age-worn jokes about mishaps of life in the open have pretty well petered out as sources of humor.

Compared to the expense of a vacation in hotels or on trains, motor camping is surprisingly cheap. One experienced camper, who kept a record of his expenses, told me that for a month's camping trip he took with his wife, covering about 1,200 miles, it cost him about \$145. He divided his expenditures as follows: Food, \$50; tire wear and repair, \$15; gasoline, \$60; oil, \$5; incidentals, including occasional restaurant meals, tourist camp fees and films, \$15.

You can eat three meals in camp for what one costs you in a dining car or restaurant. And with hotel rates at a minimum of from \$1 to \$2 a night a person, you can live cheaply enough on a few weeks' trip to pay for whatever equipment you have to buy.

What to take along? That's the big question. The pleasure of your tour can be made or marred by the selection of your accoutrements. This is a simple matter for old-timers who have learned the ropes. But to those who have done little motor camping it is a problem that may cause worry and discomfort.

Food and cooking arrangements are the most important considerations. A camping outfit, like an army, "moves on its stomach." Personal choice will determine pretty much what the selection of foods will be. Campers usually eat too much fried food. It is just as easy to boil or broil as it is to fry. Also too much meat, pork especially, is bad

in hot weather. Prunes and dried apricots should form part of the camper's larder. They are excellent when you cannot get fresh fruits. It is well to carry along such supplies as flour, beans, rice and other staples in waxed bags. Bacon should be carried in a grease proof bag. Tea, salt, pepper and spices come in cans, so no other provision is necessary for them.

Cooking arrangements are a problem to many campers. The area in which the motorist camps sometimes determines what kind of a fire he uses. But in practically every case a pressure gasoline



camp stove is the best and most convenient. It is a one-piece device that folds up, and weighs about 15 pounds. You can use it for frying, boiling and baking. Moreover, it is a wonderful heater for the tent in cool weather.

Good camping equipment is always a good in-

vestment. Buy a tent that is sturdy enough to stand hard usage, one that is really waterproof and can be set up and taken down easily, for it will be an asset out on the road.

It is always best to get camp furniture of the folding type—cots of steel frames, with canvas tops, and chairs and tables of steel. They will save you lots of time and expense because of their compactness. For a camp light you can use the convertible spot light that comes on most cars, or get a gasoline pressure camp lantern that gives as good illumination, and is just as safe and fire-proof as electric light. For women members of the camping party who have a little laundering to do, I recommend a self-heating gasoline pressure iron which is just as efficient as an electric iron, perfectly safe and wonderfully convenient. It is worth its weight in gold.

Look the car over before you start on the trip. A lot of enjoyment or grief will depend directly on how little or how much trouble the car gives. Wornout tires take the joy out of many a tour. See that the brakes are in good shape. Some things may be slighted when you put the car in condition, and these will only result in petty annoyances and delay. But some defects might arise that will be dangerous and give real trouble on the road. Always take a good jack along, and be sure the crank for the engine is in the car. Starters frequently balk at the most inopportune times. Trouble frequently arises from weak batteries.

Here's another tip. Carry a tow rope with you. It will help you out of a lot of pinches. Twenty feet of 3/4-inch rope is what you need. It is handy for airing bedding and makes a fine swing for the kids in camp. It will help to anchor the tent in time of storms, and can be used in securing camp equipment in the car, and will get you out of the mud if used in lieu of a chain.

Popularity of vacations under canvas has increased the number of motor campers to an amazing degree in the last few years. It is estimated that 6 million cars carrying 18 million motor campers will take to the open road this summer and fall. Motor camping is the cheapest, most enjoyable and independent type of vacation. It puts you back in trim. There is nothing under the sun that gives a person such a complete change. The beauty of it is that you don't have to be tied down to a particular itinerary or place. Just set out and head for any spot that strikes your fancy.

Roadside Markets--and Customers

By R. G. Kirby

IF THE roadside sales are not as good as expected, try placing a sign down the road a few hundred feet from the stand. Motorists do not like to back up. On a main traveled road it is dangerous either to back up or turn around. The driver who sees an interesting sign before reaching the roadside stand is the most apt to slow down in front of the stand and inspect the truck.

I think it pays to mark the prices on the sign-board or place price tags on the produce. Make the price signs large enough to attract the buyer's attention. Motorists do not like to ask prices and then refuse to buy. They had rather not stop than to be placed in an embarrassing position.

When the price is prominently displayed, it saves all argument concerning prices. When a certain price a dozen is displayed on the egg sign, the buyers who do not like the price do not bother to ask for eggs. Garden truck and fruit are even more susceptible to variations in price, depending on the quality and season. Buyers like to know the price they are paying before looking over the truck. They feel that the sign means one price for everybody, and have more confidence in the seller who places a price mark on his goods.

Large Price Tags Help

There is little satisfaction in doing a retail business at a wholesale price unless you are selling an article that is difficult to haul to market or hard to market at any price. Eggs, berries, potatoes and poultry have a fairly well established wholesale market at all times, and the producer who retails such articles must receive more than the wholesale price to pay for the trouble of handling small orders. A producer can hardly expect a grocer to pay him a good price for truck if that producer is going to run competition to him by selling the same article at retail at a wholesale price.

On the other hand, there are many sideline farm products which are difficult to market, such as pumpkins, squashes, beet greens, Swiss chard, flowers of all kinds, and certain fruits in seasons of over-production. Such articles can often be sold at bargain prices at a roadside market because it would be difficult to market them in any quantity among local dealers.

Large price tags can be printed, or painted with black paint on white cardboard and placed over each heap of vegetables or truck. The produce should be graded if there is any variation in the quality. One of the great reasons for the success of some roadside stands is not the low prices they advertise but the quality of fresh stock which they sell.

The greatest opportunities in roadside marketing

come from the development of the trade of regular customers. There is no doubt of the fact that many city consumers like to drive automobiles. But often they obtain more fun from driving if there is an object in the trip. Buyers, who obtain fresh eggs and produce from one producer, will often depend entirely on that source of supply. Their business may not amount to so much money each week, but if the trade is continued thruout the year it may be rather profitable. In the case of poultry, eggs and stored vegetables and fruits, the direct-to-the-consumer trade can be continued thruout the late fall and winter if the farmer is on a good road which is scraped after heavy storms.

Strict honesty is necessary in developing a roadside business. No eggs from stolen nests must ever be sold. Even eggs found on the poultry house floors should go into the "questionable basket" for inspection and use at home. Such eggs may have been laid for several days.

Sweet corn, which has been picked one day and not sold, cannot be held over and sold the next day as fresh picked corn. Berries, which have become wilted and mushy, are not the kind which particular consumers drive out to buy on a hot summer day. Melons which you know are poor in flavor should not be worked off on the public just because you have worked hard and raised them and need the money. It is the regular customer that is worth many transient buyers, and there will be few return visits from the buyers who haul away poor quality goods. They will remember the poor quality long after the price is forgotten.

The location of a roadside market is a help in attracting customers. If you are on the right side of the road for the home-going traffic, the customers find it easier to read the signs and stop. They do not like to think of spending money for food when on a pleasure trip, but on the way home the demands of the home table begin to come to mind. Buyers do not like to carry produce around all day. If you are located on the road to a resort, the buyers have their minds on swimming, dancing and ice cream on the way out. They will not wish to buy eggs, cabbages, and apples until they are headed for home.

A curved driveway, where motorists can park out of the traffic, helps to stimulate business and prevent accidents. It is a nerve-racking experience to stop on a main traveled road to buy produce when the cars are cutting around you, with their engines humming like bees, and you fear that the first child that disobeys and steps out of the

car, will be hurled into the next 40-acre field.

Knowing the varieties of all the fruits and vegetables on your stand is a help in selling to regular customers. Buyers like to be able to ask for produce by name. If your Cuthbert red raspberries were big and juicy last year, a big sedan may drive up this year for a crate of those "Cuthbert" red raspberries which made such good jam a year ago.

There is no fruit which contains such a variety of flavors as the different kinds of apples. Many buyers have their own particular varieties. Sometimes they are not recommended highly by the experiment station, and yet are liked very well by a certain consumer. Sometimes a buyer has never known a variety like the McIntosh by name. But after owning a bushel he becomes a McIntosh fan and asks for them every year at his favorite roadside market.

Did you ever see a nice lot of strawberries in a grocer's window, and then enter and have your order filled from a crate of little berries at the back of the store? Did you ever see a big juicy apple pie with a flaky crust in the window of a restaurant, and then order pie and receive a little dried-up piece? That's the way the buyers feel when the producer at a roadside market stacks up a lot of fine specimens on the stand, and then fills the orders from bags and baskets of ungraded stuff.

"The Package Sells the Goods"

I believe that more good packages must be used by roadside markets. The quarter-bushel for apples is a very popular package among city buyers who have little storage space for fruit. These little baskets fit nicely between the front and back of many cars, where there is hardly room for a bushel basket without crowding the passengers. Neatly printed cartons for eggs must replace the paper sacks sometimes used. Dressed poultry does not look attractive wrapped in an old newspaper.

Many business firms have made fortunes by placing inexpensive food stuffs in neat packages. The package sells the goods, and sometimes it looks as if the package cost more than the contents. But the consumer is willing to pay for the packing, because a neat package is appreciated and stimulates business by developing regular customers.

New Yearbook is Ready

THE Yearbook of the United States Department of Agriculture for 1926 is ready for distribution. A copy may be obtained on application to your Senator or Representative in Congress.

Fighting for Grain Markets

Kansas Millers, Grain Dealers and Farm Organizations Battling for Freight Rate Changes

BY O. C. THOMPSON

ONE important fact brought out in the grain freight rate hearing before the Interstate Commerce Commission at Wichita is that Kansas grain growers are vitally in need of a greater market spread for their grain.

There are two important freight rate factors that must be adjusted in order to give Kansas grain, especially wheat, an opportunity to reach its natural markets on a more nearly competitive basis with grain from other sections. These two factors are: 1. Proportional, or reshipping, rates from important Kansas milling and elevator points such as Wichita, Salina, Hutchinson, Newton, Dodge City and Topeka, 2. Adjustment of unfavorable or discriminatory rates to points in Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and other consuming sections of the South.

Wichita grain and milling interests have been leading the fight at the hearing to establish proportional freight rates for grain centers in Kansas the same as are now in force for Kansas City, Missouri, and the Missouri River towns of Leavenworth, Atchison and St. Joseph, Mo.

Under present freight rate conditions, millers and grain dealers operating in Kansas grain centers which do not have proportional rates cannot compete in many sections with millers and dealers who operate from points where proportional rates are in effect. This condition restricts the market for much Kansas wheat according to Lon H. Powell, manager of the Wichita Terminal Elevator Company.

How Proportional Rates Work

At milling and elevator points where proportional rates are in force, grain, or its products, can be shipped in on one road and out on another at the same thru rate which would have been charged had it gone straight thru from original shipping point to destination. At points where the proportional rate is not permitted, grain or its products, if shipped out, must go out on the same road it came in on to get the thru rate from point of origin to destination.

For example, grain coming into Kansas City, Missouri, from Wellington over the Santa Fe can be shipped out to a point in Arkansas over any road at the same rate that would have been charged for the shipment direct from Wellington to the destination in Arkansas. But if the grain were shipped to Wichita from Wellington over the Santa Fe the miller or grain dealer at Wichita would have to reship the grain, or its products, over the Santa Fe to the receiving point in Arkansas in order to get the low thru rate from Wellington to the Arkansas point. If the Santa Fe did not run to the point of destination in Arkansas and the Wichita miller had to ship over another line he would have to pay a higher rate. That higher rate probably would keep the Wichita miller from selling in the Arkansas market except at a very low margin or at a loss. If Wichita had a proportional rate then all wheat shipped into Wichita could compete in the Arkansas market and all other markets served by grain marketing centers handling Kansas wheat.

As long as Kansas grain centers such as Wichita, Salina, Hutchinson, Newton, Dodge City and Topeka do not have the same advantage of proportional rates as that enjoyed by Kansas City, Missouri, and other Missouri river grain centers, then the market for Kansas wheat that passes thru the non-proportional rate centers is restricted to a comparatively small market. This condition tends to keep the farmer's prices down.

Give Farmers Better Prices

Mr. Powell stated in his testimony that proportional rates for Wichita, which would be equivalent to reduced rates, would enable the Wichita market to pay higher prices to the farmer for his wheat.

In explanation of why Wichita and farmers selling in the Wichita territory would be benefited by proportional rates Mr. Powell said that Wichita millers and grain dealers have found

they need a shipping arrangement more elastic than they now have to meet competition of other markets. He also explained that proportional rates would give Wichita a larger consuming market which they are prohibited from entering because of lack of proportional rates. He stated further that under present rate conditions his company not only could not compete in certain Southern markets, but that they lost more than \$25,000, last year because of this rate condition.

All of this means that Kansas grain is not able to get into many natural markets in the South because lack of proportional rates prevents millers and grain dealers in many Kansas towns from competing in these markets. Where the grain market is restricted and grain is compelled to move thru a few marketing centers the tendency is to keep the farmer's prices down. Also, the nearer the farmer is to the primary market the less freight is deducted from the price of his grain.

The primary market for Kansas

grain is now Kansas City, Missouri, and the price at Kansas City is the price the farmer gets for his grain less the freight from his shipping point to Kansas City. If there were more grain and milling centers in Kansas which had the advantage of proportional rates so they could compete in more markets with Kansas City, the millers and grain dealers in the Kansas centers could pay the farmer higher prices for his grain. Also the farmer would not have so much freight deducted from the price, as the haul to market would be shorter. With more market centers for Kansas wheat there would be less chance of drops in prices due to congestion or a surplus of grain at any one center, and increased competition between millers and dealers at many grain centers would have a tendency to keep the market steady with prices at the highest possible level.

It is said by attorneys and rate specialists familiar with conditions, that freight rates on grain from Kansas to points in Texas, Arkansas and other Southern states should be lowered to give Kansas a better opportunity to compete in these markets. Texas and Arkansas were once large users of Kansas wheat, but in 1925 the rate on Oklahoma grain going into Texas and Arkansas was lowered without making corresponding reductions in rates from Kansas points. At present, rates from Kansas to Texas are from 5 cents to 15 cents a hundred pounds higher than

Oklahoma rates to the same points. The Oklahoma rate advantage over Kansas to Arkansas points is not quite so great as to Texas points, but the difference is enough that it has greatly reduced the market for Kansas grain and grain products in Arkansas.

The Southern Kansas Millers' Club is asking in the present hearing for equalized rates into Oklahoma and the South. Under present rates Oklahoma has an advantage of 7½ cents a hundred pounds over southern Kansas on shipments of wheat to Galveston. It is said that Oklahoma grain interests are not objecting to this proposal, neither are Kansas grain interests objecting to the request of Oklahoma that the Oklahoma rate to Kansas City be reduced to the same level as the rate for southern Kansas.

Kansas interests are fighting hard not only for lower rates, but for an adjustment of rates that will help to open up a greater market territory for Kansas grain. The commissioners hearing the case and their examiners have shown a desire to get to the very bottom of the whole grain rate question in Kansas and the Southwest, and by their questions are bringing out facts that will give the Interstate Commerce Commission complete knowledge upon which to base their decision.

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Let's Lock Up All the Crooks

Why Not Provide a Community Where They Can be Kept Away From Other People?

BY WILLIAM McADOO
Chief Magistrate of New York City

What shall we do with the new type of crook? It is perfectly evident that our present criminal laws are not handling the problem. The situation in Kansas is not so bad as in New York or Chicago, but the magnitude of the criminal operations in this state have passed all bonds of reason; it was with a view to stopping this on farms that we established the Protective Service. Is there no solution except to keep this new type of criminal locked up for life? That evidently is Mr. McAdoo's opinion, and he probably has had more experience with criminals than any other man in the United States. What do you think?

WE ARE confronted in this country by an army of outlaws, young fellows, mostly between the ages of 16 and 26 years. They are the gunman and those who commit crimes of violence, aided by pistols, which are as common in the United States as lead pencils. The large majority of these young fellows are lacking in the normal emotions of love, sympathy, kindness, gratitude, friendship and a sense of civic obligation. On the contrary they are cruel, cowardly, heartless, selfish, ungrateful and I may add godless and dangerous, and above all they are determined that they will never do any honest, continuous work.

Living in the richest country in the world, in which a million dollars is talked about as \$10,000 would have been some years ago, their idea is to get what they call "easy money" by criminal methods so they will not have to work, and so they will have it to spend on their appetites, lusts, passions and vanities, for they are immensely vain and proud of their criminal records. The money they get by stealing and robbing goes mostly to gamblers and women of their own type, and the rest is spent recklessly in a style of living to which they ordinarily would not be accustomed.

Just now the country is being flooded by opinions from all classes of men and women as to the reasons for the existence of this desperate, cruel and cowardly army. They are attempting to answer the question of why these young fellows deliberately adopt a criminal career instead of becoming useful, industrious and law-abiding citizens. Some of these writers and speakers believe it is from poor economic conditions. They say that when these young men do work they are underpaid, or they cannot find proper employment, or that the cost of living is so high that the salaries they would receive for work would not be sufficient to meet their wants; that there is not sufficient employment for all of them; that they have been educated beyond manual labor and that they cannot find employment as clerks and the like, and also that they are not permitted to learn trades because of the limitations placed on the number of apprentices by the trade unions.

But They Won't Work

For many years past, both as police commissioner and for 16 years as chief city magistrate superintending the work of 37 courts and 57 other magistrates, and thru which courts there pass in the year nearly 500,000 persons as defendants, from spitting on the sidewalk to murder, and having had unusual opportunities for seeing the present conditions, economic, social, political and religious, it is my firm belief that the main trouble with these fellows is that they will never do, as I have said, any honest, continuous labor.

The great majority of them have started out deliberately with their minds made up that they will get easy money by criminal methods. The pistol makes intimidation and robbery easy and the motor car is at hand for a successful escape after the crime has been perpetrated. It is preferable for them to steal a car and use it on a criminal enterprise rather than one which may have come into their pos-

session legitimately. Unfortunately, in most of our big cities there is a small number of taxicab drivers who bring disgrace upon the rest of that body by lending themselves and their car for criminal purposes so they may share in the proceeds of successful robbery.

This has brought about a humiliating and astonishing scene here in New York and other big American cities, in that the money taken from and to banks and to industrial concerns is carried about in heavily armored cars and protected by men armed with pistols. A mere suggestion of such a change in the method of delivering money some years ago would have been laughed at as an impracticable and unnecessary means of transferring large sums of money. Our banks have to be guarded by armed men as in time of serious, civil disturbance.

Recently, as a sample of the times in which we live, a man, himself a gambler and a bootlegger, went into a place where they were playing a game of craps, or dice-throwing for very large sums of money. He won \$50,000, which was offered to him in cash. With a significant look around the room at the crowd present he handed it back to the dealer and said, "I am not foolish enough to undertake to walk out of this place with that

amount of money. I will take a check."

Other writers and speakers are insisting that these young fellows are the victims of heredity and environment, products of congested tenement houses, pedigree-marked by elements of physical, moral and spiritual decadence, drunken, coarse-living, vicious and immoral parents. Others insist that these soldiers of crime are to be sympathized with and kindly treated and reformed.

In this country no young fellow who wants to work need go idle, and the wages are the highest in the world in all classes of employment, so there is no economic distress which would force recruits into this murderous army. It may, therefore, I think, be safely concluded that my assertion that they will not work is absolutely grounded in fact. They are lazy loafers and will continue to be so once they are started on a criminal career. They will rob, steal, swindle, terrify, sponge on their parents, rob their own family, sell narcotic drugs, tout for racetrack bookmakers, and in some instances and in certain localities terrorize and blackmail the whole neighborhood thru fear of them.

Just Lazy Loafers

I am sorry to say that I do not think that the large majority of them are reformable under any conditions. Can psychiatry and psychology actually tell us how far heredity and environment are responsible for them? Can we analyze the character of a Gerald Chapman, Whittemore and "Bum" Rodgers by ascertaining their mental ability or lack of it? Science can only tell me as to the fellow's head. It will leave me groping in the dark as to his character. I want to

Ohio Farmers Visit the West

Sixty Livestock Feeders Are Taking a Trip Out to the Range Country

SIXTY cattle and sheep feeders from Ohio traveled thru Kansas Monday of last week on a trip which extends thru the range country from New Mexico northward to Montana and then back home by the way of St. Paul and Chicago. The trip was promoted by The Ohio Farmer, Senator Capper's farm paper in that state. The Kansas City Livestock Exchange and the Kansas City Stock Yards Company were hosts at a breakfast given in honor of the visiting farmers when the party arrived at Kansas City. This was attended by Senator Capper and F. B. Nichols. The party is in charge of Ray T. Kelsey, associate editor of The Ohio Farmer, as tour manager, and Earle C. Reed, agricultural agent of the New York Central Lines, in charge of itinerary and arrangements. At various points along the route livestock men joined the group for a day or so of the journey. The party will return to Columbus at noon on August 2, the 17th day out.

To See the "Other Fellow"

The purpose of the tour is to give Ohio livestock men an opportunity to visit the vast range country where most of the feeder cattle and sheep that go to Corn Belt feedlots are bred and raised. And the Western breeders were more than anxious to have the Corn Belt men come out and see their livestock and ranches. In fact, they want to get better acquainted with their market. Better understanding of the other fellow's circumstances and problems is always helpful.

Mr. Reed, in charge of the arrangements, says that these Western fellows, always noted for their hospitality, have simply outdone themselves in offers to entertain the Ohio livestock "dudes" and show them their country. He received more urgent requests from cattle companies, ranch owners and chambers of commerce to bring The Ohio Farmer party to their states than he could accept with the time available. The party traveling in Pullmans at night is busy every day sightseeing. Most of the time has been spent on the cattle and sheep ranches, and on the livestock markets, but some side trips have been made to give the men an opportunity to see the beautiful scenery of the foothills of the Rockies. While some of the folks had been out in the

Rocky Mountains, the country was new to most of the members of the party.

The stop at Kansas City was the first one made. Following the breakfast the party was conducted over the yards, and the folks had an opportunity to see the 1½ million dollars' worth of livestock which happened that day to be on the world's largest feeder market. The party left over the Santa Fe for Amarillo, which was the next stop. Here the Ohio people got their first real taste of the range country; they made a full day's motor car trip over the grazing and oil lands adjacent to that Texas city. From there the party went thru the Raton Pass to Raton, N. M., and spent a day on the ranches near Cimarron.

Then the party started northward thru Colorado, where the schedule was so full of different things to see and trips to make that Mr. Reed had, in several cases, arranged for two or three optional trips at the same time, and the men took the trip they thought they would like best. The Divide Short-horn Ranches, the Hereford ranches, the lamb feeding district around Ft. Collins, and Pike's Peak, Rocky Mountain National Park, Lookout Mountain and Buffalo Bill's grave were among the places included in the program.

At the Cheyenne Rodeo

The first stop in Wyoming was at Cheyenne, where the party attended the world famous Frontier Days Celebration or rodeo and watched the cowboys "do their stuff." A visit was made to the well-known King Brothers sheep ranch there, too. Going on northward thru the Big Mountains and the Big Horn Basin the party stopped at Thermopolis and Basin and then went on to Billings, Mont. After a short visit there the party doubled back to Yellowstone Park for a day to see the Mammoth Hot Springs and some of the geysers.

From there the folks started on the long homeward trip, stopping at Miles City, Mont., for a day to see a cattle branding outfit in action and to have a regular chuck-wagon dinner on the range. Another stop was made at Dickinson, N. D., at the Roosevelt Ranch. Today the party is at Bismarck, N. D. It will visit the livestock markets at St. Paul, Chicago and Toledo and then return home.

know about his outlook on life and his personality. How, otherwise, is it that of large families, say five or six young men, only one will turn out to be a "black sheep?" How is it that the other five born in a congested tenement house in an undesirable locality, of the same parents, do not go wrong and are in all respects good citizens? Of course, I understand that we all have different finger-prints, and it is a matter of common observation that members of families are different, radically so in temperament, spirituality, morality, industry and very much so in physical appearance.

Stops Criminal Activities

I am not underrating these new sciences. On the contrary, I believe that they should be used freely in our courts and custodial institutions, and I would like to see them able to give us an analytical biography of the subject by which we could look into the heart of the man as well as his head. Some of the most notorious crooks and criminals have been extraordinarily smart fellows, and I have no doubt would pass good mental examinations, but it is a peculiar bent of character and personality that we should inquire into. Possibly the aftermath of the Great War and the immense wealth of this country has something to do with the psychological atmosphere, which we might so term it, in which these fellows exist and which brought them forth. I regret to say that it is my opinion, from experience, that of the large majority of pickpockets, for instance, who pass thru the magistrates' courts, most of them will continue picking pockets as long as they live.

When we give one of them six months in the workhouse, it is with the satisfaction that during those months he will not be able to pick the handbags of hardworking women or the pockets of comparatively poor men in public conveyances. When they get out they will go on picking pockets again. Giving that type of pickpocket and gunman six months or six years is simply beneficial to the community in keeping him from criminal activities during the period for which he has been sentenced. It will not reform him, whether he gets six years, 20 years, or life, nor can we make salvage of any very considerable percentage.

My own idea for many years past is that in this state we will eventually have to create a great custodial institution, which will neither be a state's prison, penitentiary, a jail, or a reformatory, but will be a self-supporting community with farms, shops, churches, schools and every other feature of modern progress. To this custodial institution will be committed the type of fellows that I am talking about. They will be given an indeterminate sentence with a substantial minimum, during which period they will be under the constant observation of experts, experienced men and women, physicians, psychologists, psychiatrists, and live their lives in a mental, moral and spiritual atmosphere in the hope that they can be reclaimed. They will not be discharged until they are pronounced, as it were, cured, and the community will have the assurance of those in charge of them that they are no longer dangerous and a menace, that this young fellow, who has been a gunman, and the other young fellow, who has been a pickpocket, have really been regenerated, remade, reclaimed and can be safely turned back to the community without danger to it.

How many of them will be turned back? I do not know. As I said before, there might be hopes of saving a percentage of them. As it is now they go in and out of jails, workhouses, penitentiaries and state's prisons until they get long, criminal police records and the very fewest number of them are ever shown to have been reformed by the deterrent effect of the present treatment.

We will get nowhere with a sloppy sentimentalism on the one hand or a ruthless inhumanity on the other.

My own idea of a prison is that its chief use at present is that it keeps the dangerous element of crooks, criminals, gunmen, swindlers and pickpockets from practicing their arts for the time they are in prison, and I do not believe that they would be reformed or deterred in any way on their release by the fact that they were subject to the old, harsh, cruel methods that used to prevail in the old-fashioned prisons.



Protective Service



O.C. THOMPSON
MANAGER

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

This Member Failed to Investigate Before He Invested—Now He is Sorry

SEVERAL times I have warned our readers against being carried away by the smooth talk of unscrupulous traveling agents. Let me repeat again that it always is best to investigate before you invest. In proof of this statement I am going to tell you about a case that was told to me a few days ago by a member of the Protective Service.

About three weeks ago an agent who said he was representing a farm lighting company stopped in to see this member of the Protective Service who has a new house. The agent was a fast and smooth talker. He first won the confidence of the member and his wife and then began telling them all about the remarkable lighting plant he was selling.

Demonstration Was Very Fine

Just to prove his statements the agent proceeded to give a very fine demonstration of the plant. It was a good demonstration—no doubt about that. Something was said about business being unusually good, and how the orders were rolling in for the plants. It seemed people just had to have these plants and many evidently bought on sight.

At any rate because business was so good and the agent needed help in tak-

ing orders, or for some such reason, he is said to have offered the member a very fine proposition. If the member could spare a little time just to go with the agent to call on prospects the agent would pay him something like \$10 a day. Also, the member was to receive \$20 a plant on all sales in that neighborhood.

Got More Unpleasant Facts

The member says he has learned the agent was discharged recently by another manufacturer of light plants. Then it developed, according to the member, that the plant the agent had used for the demonstration was a plant made by the company that formerly employed the agent and not the company the agent was representing at the time he made the sale.

About that time unpleasant things began to develop. The member learned some of the things the agent had agreed to verbally could not be carried out by the company. The member asked the agent to cancel the contract. The agent refused. The house shipped the plant according to the signed order sent in by the agent. The member refused to receive it. An attorney for the light plant manufacturer wrote the member and asked damages, according to the signed contract, for failure to receive the plant. There is a clause in the contract which says if the purchaser fails to live up to his part of the contract and does not accept the plant he will pay damages to the company amounting to 1/2 the price of the plant.

It looks as if this is a case for the courts for there are several questions of facts that will have to be settled. Both the member and the company claim they are in the right, yet they have entirely different views of the matter. How much easier it would have been for the member to have taken a little time to investigate before he signed the contract.

Beware Fast Working Agents

Remember when you sign a contract it takes precedence over all verbal agreements, and you will have to pay according to what is written or printed in the contract and not what some one promised you verbally. Any agent or salesman who has a legitimate proposition and is telling the truth about it will welcome an investigation. He will be glad to have you look up his reference and find out about his company and the product he is selling.

Beware of the agent who is in such a hurry that he cannot wait for you to investigate. He usually tries to leave the impression he has so many important appointments he cannot wait for you and therefore you will be deprived forever of the thing he is selling. Or, he may tell you he can take only one more order in the community and then the company will have to refuse orders from that section. Such talk is all hot air.

Promises Are Only Promises

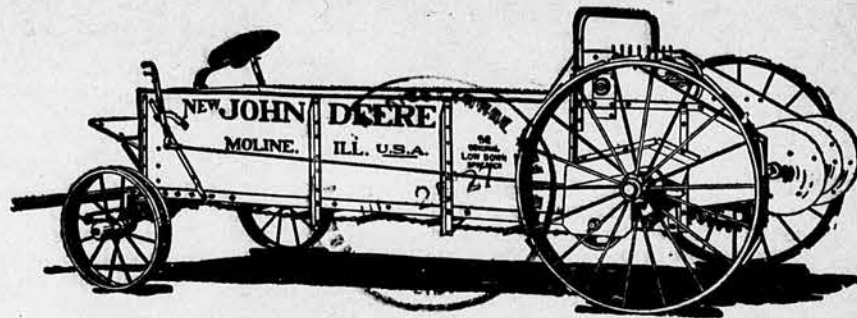
Agents who are out scouring the country for business will come back any day that suits your convenience and they will walk a lot more than a mile for an order. Just take a tip from one who knows and go slowly with the fellow who is in such a rush he cannot wait. Perhaps he can't. I have seen some of them who had to take orders mighty fast to keep ahead of the sheriff.

Read the contract—every word of it. Be sure you understand it. If the salesman makes you a promise that is not in the contract, make him write it in before you sign. If you do not

(Continued on Page 23)



Speaking of "Non-Stop" Flights



"The Biggest Money-Maker on My Farm"

Says an Iowa user of the New John Deere Spreader.

"I never knew what a spreader meant to me until I bought a New John Deere.

"Spreading manure is no longer the detested job that it used to be. My new John Deere not only saves me a lot of work in loading and in spreading but it does a real job in all kinds of manure. I can now control the amount of manure that is spread on different fields and I am building up the soil and raising bigger crops on more acres by this plan. My John Deere is the biggest money-maker on my farm.

"Another thing I like about the John Deere is its easy pull. I use only two horses most of the time and it doesn't work them hard either."

This new John Deere three-beater spreader, the spreader with the beater on the axle and the box-roll turn, is a real money-maker for its thousands of users.

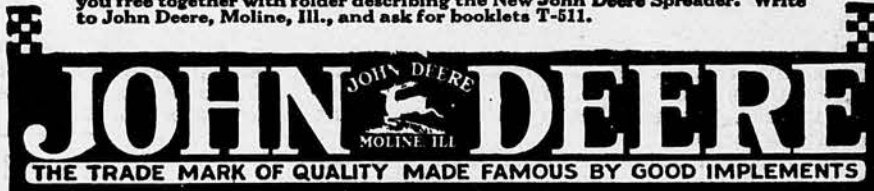
If you have never owned a spreader or if your old one is not satisfactory be sure to see this new John Deere, the spreader that is easier to load, pulls

lighter, does better work and lasts longer. It is on display at your John Deere dealers.

You can also get the famous John Deere Spreader, the spreader with the beater on the axle, a single beater machine, if you prefer this type. This spreader, also, has many exclusive features that you are sure to appreciate.

Here's a Valuable Booklet on Manures and Fertilizers—FREE

"Soil Fertilizers"—a 38 page booklet crammed full of valuable information on the most effective use of barnyard manure and other fertilizers will be sent you free together with folder describing the New John Deere Spreader. Write to John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklets T-511.



The Wonder Crop—

ALFALFA

To many thousand farmers, Alfalfa is first choice among all farm crops. It excels other crops

- In yield per acre
- In feeding value
- As a drouth resister
- As a soil enricher

For a cash crop or profits in the form of milk, meat, and horse power

Sow Alfalfa This Fall

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



After you read your Mail & Breeze, hand it to a neighbor who is not a subscriber. He, as well as you, can profit by the experience of others engaged in similar work.

When Harvesters Come

By Lucile Day

THE other evening I dropped in for a few minutes with a friend, to find that she had cooked for 15 hay balers that day. No she was not worn out even tho there were children and chickens to care for and churning to do. Here is her statement of how it is managed.

"I didn't know we were going to have men for dinner today until Joe came in for supper last evening. He was driving to town so I sent for bread, 6 or 7 pounds of good boiling beef and some tea. He brought the ice out last night and we wrapped it in paper and sacks to keep it. About an hour before dinner I steeped the tea in a small quantity of hot water, strained it off, added what I thought would be enough sugar and a quantity of cold water until it was about twice as strong as we'd like it, put it in a 5 gallon jar and into it a big chunk of clean ice. Then I chilled the glasses. When there are so many and just my one pair of

CLOTHES do not make the man but they make him look a lot better after he is made.—Henry Ward Beecher.

hands I never try to have a piece of ice for each glass. And I've found the men really prefer to have the tea served already sweetened.

"Harvest hands like boiled beef if it is good and tender and well seasoned. I usually serve dumplings and gravy with it. Sometimes, I've saved back a ham or two for such occasions and sometimes, I have plenty of canned tenderloin and sausage on the pantry shelf, to turn to. But, if some one is going to town I usually send for boiling or roast beef. Once in a while I'll get steak but I never fry it. I prepare it in the oven like a roast, flouring it first. I sear it in hot fat on top of the stove and put it in the oven partly covered with water and baste and turn it as necessary. I have plenty of chickens but it's usually more than I can manage to dress and fry them for so many unless the men are here only one day and the chickens can be cleaned the night before.

"Long ago, I learned not to try to serve at one meal something of everything I had in the garden and on the fruit shelves. The menu must be simple, wholesome and filling. When I serve pie we have no cake. When we have cake we have a fruit dessert but no pie.

"Working men certainly like their pie. I usually have canned fruit on my emergency shelf from which I can make pies but if I have time to go to the orchard or have the apples in, I often make criss crossed, deep apple pies—of very thin sliced tart apples, sprinkled with sugar, a bit of flour and spice and about 3 tablespoons thin cream. I'm even fond of them myself."

"I have one standby cake recipe that's always good and quickly stirred up. This can be altered quickly by icings and colorings. Marble cake is one of my easiest variations. I simply halve the batter, add enough cocoa to half of it to make it good and dark and a bit of spice, put it in a well greased bread pan by alternate spoonfuls and bake. I usually ice it with chocolate frosting and take it to the table cut in squares and piled high on a plate.

"Any good sweetened fruit will go well with cake. Pineapple, peaches and cherries make as good a fruit salad as any other combination you can think of. A dish of apple sauce, well sweetened and spiced never goes begging when served with any dinner.

Another dish I usually serve that is a favorite is clabber cheese. Heat the clabber milk slowly until the edges and bottom begin to feel grainy to the fingers. Stir slowly and gently a time or two to distribute the heat, and set it off the stove. When about half cooled turn into a colander to drain. Season with salt and pepper, a little sugar and enough sweet cream to moisten thoroly.

"Navy beans are always liked as are potatoes and cole slaw. Tomatoes with macaroni or noodles and sliced tomatoes not only are easily prepared but are prime favorites with hungry men.

"String beans and peas are always liked, too, but I never attempt them unless I can shell or snap them the evening before, or have help. The beans will slightly discolor at the broken ends over night but this doesn't injure them as the original color is restored when they are cooked.

"Sometimes I take a can of beet pickles from my emergency shelf as I did today but if there is time I prepare a crock of them or of tiny cucumber pickles especially for the occasion and if a surplus is left heat and can them for the emergency shelf.

Try the Dawn

WHEN summer lies shimmering o'er the fields where the cricket's shrill sound rises high, and the green of the corn is fast turning to brown and the least breath of wind brings a sigh; and the heat of the long afternoon seems to take every bit of your life and your gyp, and when evening has come you're still wondering whether you ever will get back your grip.

Steal out in the dawn at the first glimpse of light when the world is besprinkled with dew; tho the birds are not singing they'll twitter and cheep, and a bob-white may whistle for you; watch the sky as it reddens and pales, till the sun seems to step o'er the brow of the hill, and the thought of that hour will stay with you all day and its promise of gladness fulfill.

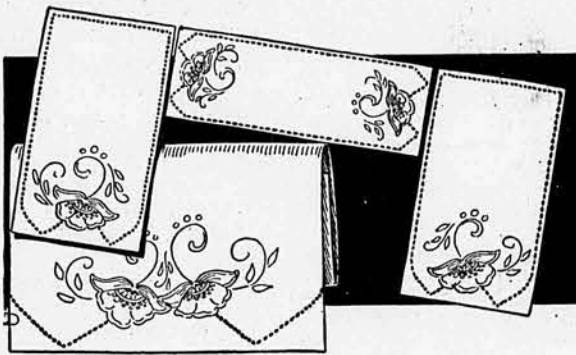
Frances H. Rarig.

For the Sunny Bed Room

JUST as the different shades of the warm colors, yellow, red and brown belong in the cold sunless rooms so blue belongs in the sunny rooms. If your bedroom is on the south where it gets plenty of sunlight I know you will like this Vanity Set No. 6313 in blue for it suggests the coolness that such a room needs.

You will enjoy working on it too these afternoons when it is too hot to be working in the kitchen and you are tired of sewing on the children's school clothes. The design is the blue rose and it is applied onto white Indian Head with satin and buttonhole stitches. Most of the work is done in blue with touches of yellow, orange and green. The edges are finished with crocheting in blue and white.

There are three pieces to the set, the pillow cases, scarf and vanity. They are each \$1.60 with



floss for working or \$4.50 for all three pieces with floss. Send your orders to Fancywork Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan. Be sure to mention order No. 6313.

Nature's Brand is Best

BY MRS. DORA R. BARNES

COSMETICS are essential to health and beauty. Nature's brand is the best on the market. You can obtain it from your garden. Plant plenty of it so you can have it fresh every day.

Apply internally for the most part. Keep your vanity case on the dining table, not the dressing table.

Rouge your face with carrots, spinach and tur-

Variety in Angel Food

By Hallie Sawin

WITH the advent of warm days, when eggs become cheap, cakes that depend solely upon eggs for a leavener replace the richer cakes of winter. This class of cakes includes the sponge cakes, sunshine cakes and angel food cakes which are best known and the favorite of the family.

Almost every cook has a recipe for angel food of which she is justly proud and as a rule she is jealous of the secrets that make her cake a triumph. However, most recipes vary little in the proportions of ingredients, and the perfection of the baked product is due to the superior technique in mixing and baking rather than any basic difference in the recipe. Some recipes specify the number of eggs and others a measure of eggs. The latter is more accurate because eggs vary so much in size. A measure of egg-whites calls for an equal measure of sugar, for example, a cake specifying 1 cup egg whites requires 1 cup sugar. For the inexperienced such a rule is the safest. Also, be sure to sift the flour both before measuring and after, as many times as directions indicate.

Every cook likes to try something new or vary the old recipe so here is a new method of combining angel food, and two delicious variations.

New Angel Food

1½ cups granulated sugar 1½ teaspoons vanilla
1½ cups egg white 1 heaping teaspoon cream
1 cup flour tartar
¾ cup cold water Pinch salt

Sift flour, measure, then sift with cream of tartar 4 times. Put sugar and water in a saucepan, mix well, cook slowly at first, then faster without stirring until the first thread will spin from the spoon.

While sirup is cooking, beat egg whites very stiff, dry and ragged. Pour the boiling hot sirup

nip greens taken internally. Let your mirror be a dish of delicious vegetable soup, note the effect in a beveled edge mirror.

Best face cream is cow's vanishing cream, use daily.

Make your morning meal your oatmeal or other cereal.

Water—yes, plenty of it taken both internally and externally. Drink at least 1 quart a day, and apply often externally. A shower or a tub a day.

For a clear skin apply fruit juice and plenty of fresh vegetables both raw and cooked, down the inside of your neck.

For sparkle in your eyes, boiled onions or spinach. They contain phosphorus which concentrates in the beacon-like beam, one from each eye.

Drill yourself to clean your teeth after each meal or the dentist will drill them for you.

Vegetables, both raw and cooked, fruits, fresh air and milk are health givers.

Take freely every day and note results.

Out of the Air

(Radio Notes by Mrs. Dora L. Thompson)

WHITE spots on a polished table may be removed by rubbing with camphor then rubbing briskly with furniture polish.

WARM cake will be less apt to stick to a plate if you sprinkle the plate with granulated sugar before placing the cake on it.

AMOP pail set in a soap box on castors will save much lifting and carrying.

SUGAR sirup will not harden if a little corn sirup is added.

VINEGAR on a cloth will help to remove brown stain from dishes.

ATABLESPOON of vinegar in doughnuts will prevent them from absorbing so much grease. Some place the vinegar in the grease.

AGOOD furniture polish may be made from 1 part raw linseed oil, 2 parts turpentine and a small amount of melted beeswax.

MELTED beeswax is said to wax and polish floors as well as the average floor wax purchased for that purpose.

WHEN a Dutch oven blackens food, it may be remedied by boiling potatoes in it, then washing and scouring it.

FEATHERS should be dried in the shade. If they smell badly a piece of saltpeter is said to help. It is well to remove the feathers from a pillow tick and to place them in a sack of thinner cloth. Then wash feathers and dry them in the sack. Wash the tick separately.

IN DIVIDING a recipe, remember that 1 cup equals 16 tablespoons and ¼ cup equals 4 tablespoons.

Sour milk brings out the flavor in salt fish. Let the fish soak in the milk before cooking.

in a fine stream over the egg whites, beating continuously while pouring. Beat with long strokes for 20 minutes, add vanilla while beating. Add flour gradually, folding over and over until smooth and well incorporated. Drop batter with a large spoon in an ungreased angel food cake pan. Do not smooth off top. Start baking in a cold oven, increasing heat as baking progresses. If a coal range is used, begin baking in a slow oven and increase heat. Baking requires 1 to 1¼ hours. When done, invert pan, cover with a dry cloth for 20 minutes; remove cloth and let cake sweat out. Do not remove from pan until perfectly cold. Loosen from sides with a spatula. Turn upside down on waxed paper. This method is said to have a finer grain than when made in the more familiar way.

Chocolate Angel Food

1½ cup egg whites ¼ teaspoon salt
1¼ cups sifted sugar 1 teaspoon cream of tartar
¾ cup pastry flour ½ teaspoon vanilla
¼ cup cocoa ½ teaspoon lemon extract

Sift flour and cocoa together five times. Mix as ordinary angel food.

Black Walnut Angel Food

1 cup flour ½ teaspoon cream of tartar
1 cup powdered sugar 1 teaspoon vanilla
1 cup egg whites ½ cup black walnut meats

Sift flour and powdered sugar together four or five times in order to make them very light. Beat egg whites with a whip until they are foamy. Add cream of tartar and continue beating until stiff enough to hold shape. Sift mixture of flour and sugar a little at a time into egg whites and continue beating until all is added. Add flavor and nutmeats, place in angel food cake pan and bake in a very moderate oven.

Vacation Sewing Suggestions



Tulsa county to the national 4-H club congress at Chicago last December, and there won the national 4-H club bread judging championship.

The little roadside market has developed so that it has paid the expenses of the home and farming operations. We recently have erected a little building for housing the market, where we will sell garden truck and dairy and poultry products beside our home-baked and canned products, ice cream and cold drinks.

It keeps us all busy. Our 4-H club girls can sell their products at a good profit and their interests are at home.

A Handy Kitchen Table

BY MRS. E. JAMES

ONE of the greatest step-savers in my kitchen is a small zinc covered table about 20 inches by 34 inches. It has only two legs as one end is attached to the wall near the stove. It is so handy to set cake, bread, or pies on as they are removed from the oven or to put pans and utensils on when using them about the cooking especially the pan of dough and fat when making hot cakes. When it is not in use it folds up against the wall and is fastened with a hook.

I Am My Own Painter

BY MRS. THORWALD JENSEN

I HAVE just finished using the water paint on my walls that have never had anything on them. I used 1 bar of soap to about 1½ pails water, making a good lather and spraying it on the walls with an ordinary spray pump. This makes a good sizing and it is not necessary to wait for it to dry.

I rubbed in a coat of the paint with a large sponge. A patch at a time and brushing each patch as I worked with a kalsominer brush also dipped in the paint. This way it went on faster and was not too thick on the surface.

Sponges are better for revarnishing scuffed up furniture and floors.

I use 1 cup varnish, and 1 cup linseed oil and ½ or ¾ cup turpentine to make a good floor covering. Then when it is dry I wax it.

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.

Summer's Troubles

I am bothered a great deal with excessive perspiration. Is there anything I can use for this that is not harmful? L. E.

There are a number of reliable deodorants that you will find very effective for this trouble. I will be glad to send you a list of them if you will send me a stamped, self-addressed envelope with your request. Address your letters to Helen Lake, Beauty Editor, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Pin Money Suggestions

I would like to know of some way to make some money at home. Our crops are very poor this year and a little extra money would come in very handy. I have two small children so it is impossible for me to leave them. Any suggestions you could print would be greatly appreciated. Amy G.

We have a leaflet on Pin Money Suggestions which I am sure you would find quite helpful but it is too lengthy to print as our space is limited. However we will be very glad to send it to anyone who will send us a stamped self-addressed envelope with their request.

If wrinkles must be written upon our brows, let them not be written upon the heart. The spirit should not grow old.—James A. Garfield.

From Attic to Living Room

BY AMY BARRON LEONARD

WHEN all the old varnish has been removed from a piece of furniture, it is thru the first ward in the home furniture hospital and ready for any necessary repairs in the cabinet ward. After the finish is off, there are loose joints and fractures that gape discouragement at the amateur. There likely will be holes, too, where at some time careless repair has been made with nails which is a crime in the opinion of a good cabinet maker.

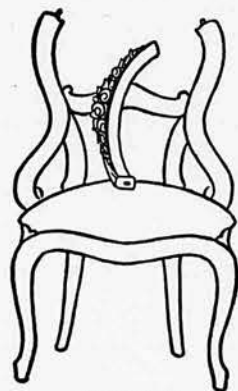


Figure 1

But all these defects may be taken care of. Nails should be removed by pulling them with the grain to avoid splitting the wood. Joints that are loose should be separated entirely and cleaned free from any glue or varnish. Unless this is done the joint will not hold securely when reglued. Glue may be bought in cans ready to use but may be prepared at home with less expense. Procure dry glue, which is obtainable at any drug store. Two ounces will suffice for several pieces of work. Soak in water over night; add more water and cook thoroly in a double boiler until the mixture is of a thin, smooth consistency.

It is important to have the glue hot when applied, the room warm in which the work is done, and the parts to be mended dry and free from all old glue and varnish. The amateur is inclined to use too much glue; a thin, smooth application will hold much better.

Clamps are made for holding parts in place, but these are not always obtainable. A simple method of tying with strong rope, as shown in Fig. 3, is used successfully. The

parts of the chair are fitted closely together after each joint has been given a coating of hot glue. The ropes are tied around, both up and down and across. These are tightened to draw the joints in place by inserting a stout stick between the ropes and twisting them, until the stick will hold in place by catching on the frame of the chair. Paper pads and small blocks of wood wrapped with paper to avoid the blocks becoming glued to the frame are slipped under the ropes to prevent scarring the wood. The ropes should stay in place 24 hours until the glue is set.

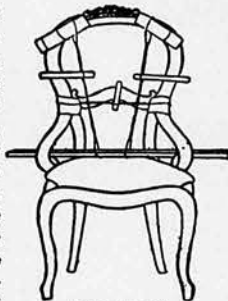


Figure 2

Fig. 1 shows a chair with the upholstery in good shape but the carved top broken off. In Fig. 2 the same chair is shown after the top has been glued and roped in place. The chair shown in Fig. 3 has all the upholstery removed and has been glued and roped as before described.

Nail holes, indentations or any small openings in the wood should be filled with a paste made from fine sawdust mixed with glue. Broken corners or small pieces broken out of the frame are mended before the parts are tied together. Insets of the wood with the grain running the same way as in the part to be mended are fitted and glued in place. These are held in place until the glue sets by wrapping with paper and heavy cord. When corners are glued it is best to lay the part to which the corner is joined on the floor or other wood surface so that blocks may be tacked on all sides to crowd the two parts together.

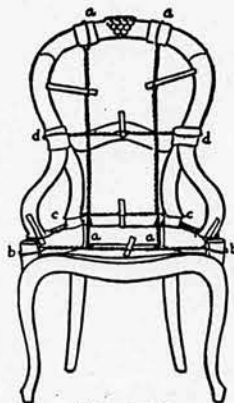


Figure 3

It is seen easily that glue and rope afford a means by which the thrifty housewife may do much of her own cabinet work at home.

They Started Selling Cider

BY MRS. M. A. WATKINS

LAST September we were desperately in need of an income. At that time we lived 1¼ miles from the paved state highway so we sold some lambs and bought a cider press. With a few eggs and some cream we bought a bushel of apples. We drove with a team and wagon to the paved roadside where we made the apples into cider and sold it readily in glass fruit jars that we happened to have. With that money we bought 2 or 3 more bushels of apples and some ice.

The demand for our sweet cider increased so rapidly that in a short time we were having apples hauled by the truck load nearly every week, direct from the orchards in Arkansas. We were by that time buying glass bottles by the gross.

Inquiries began coming in for apple butter, so we started making the old-fashioned boiled-down-in-cider kind, and added apple jelly to our line. The demand became so great for these home-made products that we had all we could do to meet it. As the weather grew colder we would make our cider at home early in the morning. In the afternoon my husband would go to the pavement to sell our products, while

I made apple butter and jelly at home. As a side line we also were selling most of our other farm products.

In December we secured a good location on the paved highway, but it was necessary to lease a large acreage to get it. This meant that we had to buy more horse power, seed, feed and labor. We began in our new location by exhibiting our homemade baked products in a glass showcase outside the house by the roadside. A variety of our canned fruits, vegetables, jellies, jams and butters was displayed on a table right out in the open, and our sweet cider in bottles, jugs and barrels.

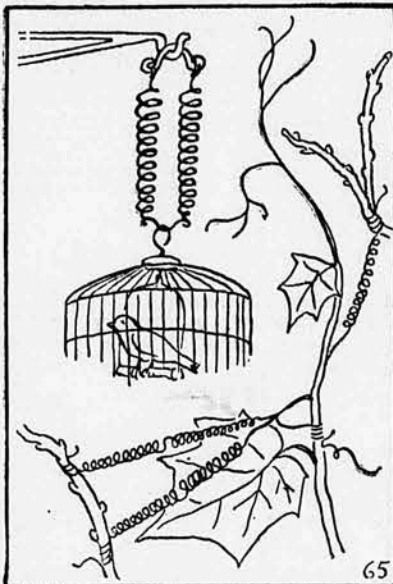
Our four daughters ranging in ages from 6 to 11 years, who are 4-H club members sold their club canned products, some of which had been county and state fair prize winners, in this way at a dollar a quart. The girls helped me and we have built up a good business in home-made white and whole wheat bread, ginger bread and cookies, oatmeal cookies, nut loaves, steamed brown bread, candies and sandwiches. Customers drive for miles just to get our homemade products, and we have all we can do in good weather while the girls are in school.

One stimulus to our sale of bread was the publicity our oldest daughter received when she won a trip from

2744—Dainty Junior Frock. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
3010—Bolero for the Junior. Sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years.
3055—Plaits Give Fullness. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
2804—For Afternoon Wear. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
3053—Featuring Drapes. Sizes 16, 18 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure.
3048—Coverall Apron. Sizes small, medium and large.
3023—Simple House Dress. Sizes 18 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure.
The price of each pattern is fifteen cents. In ordering be sure to mention sizes and numbers of patterns desired. Send orders to Pattern Department, Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kan.

Puzzle Fun For the Boys and Girls

Living Inventions by Gaylord Johnson



Natura's Spiral Springs

Everyone who knows the construction of an automobile can think of several places where spiral steel springs are used to keep in their proper positions. A common household example is found in the hanger that supports a bird-cage so that it is free to respond to the jumping of the canary. Man finds thousands of uses for this kind of spring, but he can lay no claim to being its inventor. Nature devised it long ago and also finds many uses for it.

One of the most familiar is the tendrill of the grapevine. You have all seen these wonderful spiral springs stretching from the vine to the nearest twig, string or tall weed. But did you ever notice that every tendrill reverses the direction of its coil at least once in the course of its length? Why is this? Find the answer yourself by making this simple experiment.

Tie a piece of heavy wrapping cord to supports at both ends, but leave the span between fairly loose. Then twist the center between your thumb and finger, and you will see the cord on either side beginning to form into coils.

On one side of your fingers they turn from left to right, on the other the opposite way. When the grape-vine reaches out and grasps a support it is straight. Some unseen Hand has taken it by the center and twisted in the coils necessary to make it a spring!

His Dog Protects Him

I am 8 years old and in the third grade. My teacher's name is Mrs. Wilson. I live on a farm. I have two little brothers—Roland is 2 and Kenneth is 10 months. I take care of the little boys, dry the dishes, carry in cobs and coal and iron to help my mother. I feed and water the horses and hogs to help my daddy. I have two pets—a pony and her colt. The pony's name is Fanny and the colt's name is Dixie. When Dixie is big enough to ride I am going to give Fanny to my little brothers. I had two dogs named Prince and Tippy. Prince was poisoned and Tippy was shot. Prince was a good rat dog. They always went with me wherever I went. Tippy would never let me get near a snake.

Dean Sylvanus.
Karval, Colo.

scratch them on the side they will lie down. We have one saddle horse I like to ride very much. This is my first letter to the Kansas Farmer. I have enjoyed the pages of letters for some time. I have one sister and two brothers. Their names are Thelma, Alva and Chester. I wish some of you boys and girls would write to me.

Gladys Barry.

Johnson, Kan.



"How many times have I told you not to pull that cat's tail?"
"But Mother! This is a different cat!"

Diamond Puzzle

1. _____
 2. _____
 3. _____
 4. _____
 5. _____
1. A consonant; 2. A large vessel; 3. Produce of the earth; 4. A set of tools; 5. A consonant.

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

Pet and Cricket Are Pets

I am 15 years old and a Sophomore in high school. I live in the country but I stay in town during school months. I have a pony named Pet. I have one brother and five sisters. My smallest sister has a little pony named Cricket. I like to read the young folks' page.

Ida Staggers.
Hill City, Kan.

A Test for Your Guesser

If a bear went into a dry goods store what would he want? He would want muzzlin' (muslin.)

Why should a ditch digger get the prettiest wife? He always has his pick.

When is a sailor not a sailor? When he's aboard.

What is the best thing to put in mincemeat pie? Your teeth.

What is the best thing out for real comfort? An aching tooth.

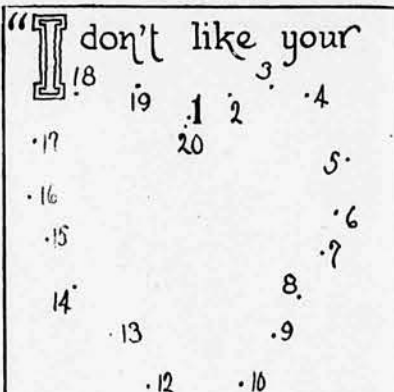
What is it that runs and can't walk and has a tongue and can't talk? A wagon.

What makes the street cars so crowded in Chicago? Passengers.

Why is the letter K like a pig's tail? Because it is at the end of pork.

What is it nobody can take away from you yet which everybody uses? Your name.

What makes a dog spotted? Spots.



"I don't like your action," said the Doctor, "You've had some Trouble with Angina Pectoris?"
"You're partly right, Doctor, but that's not her name."



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

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

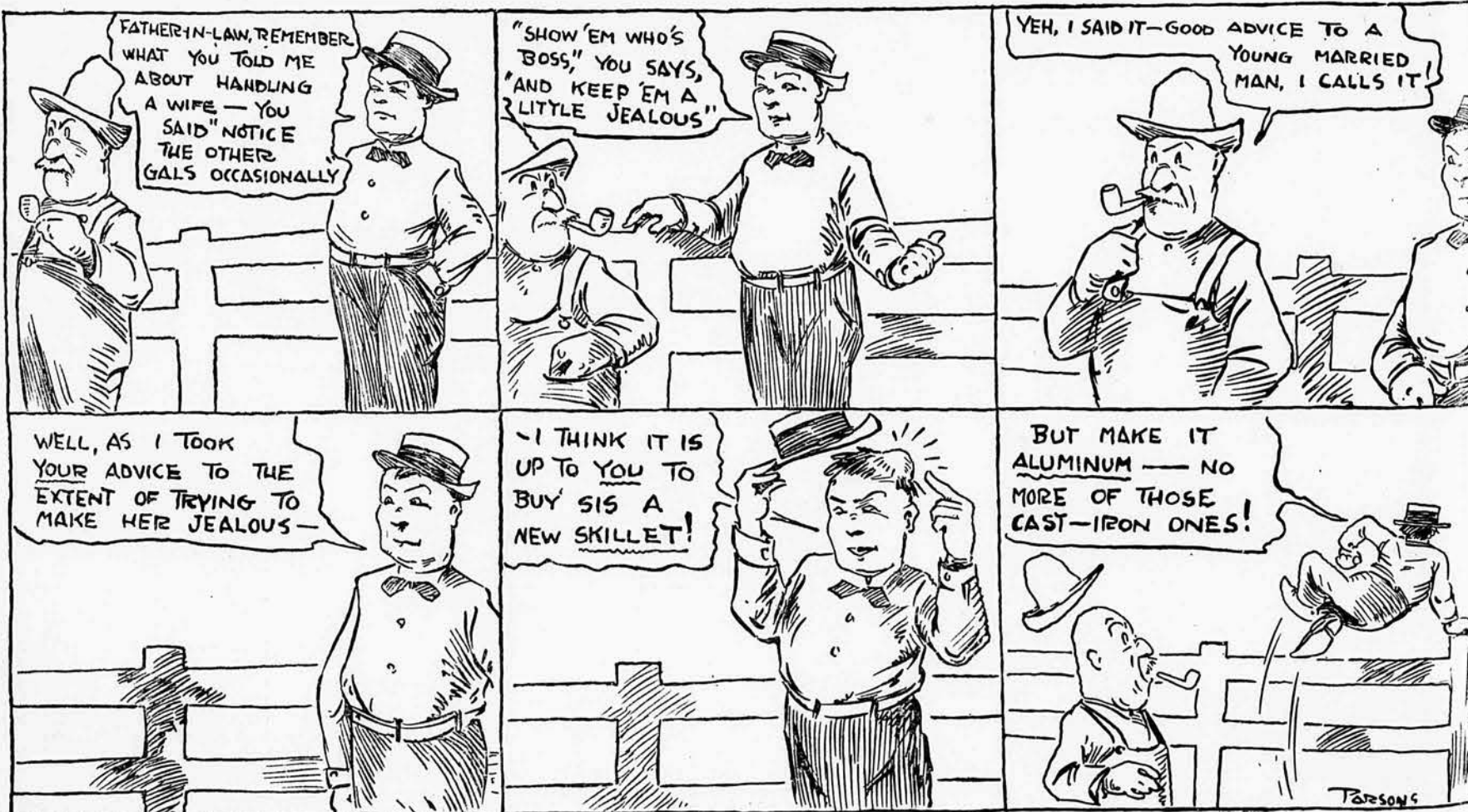
This rooster seems to be afraid to stop and have a chatter—Let's turn him upside down and see



What seems to be the matter

Likes to Ride Horseback

I am 11 years old and in the fifth grade. I go 3/4 mile to school. The name of my school is Fletcher. For pets we have one white dog. His name is Ted. We have four pet pigs. If you



The Hoovers—Hard-Boiled Henry Heeded Dad's Advice—Once!

Cautions About Babies

BY DR. CHARLES H. LERRIGO

1. When introducing a new food begin with a small amount cautiously, only increasing the quantity as it is seen to be well borne.
2. Never begin a new food in very hot weather, or when the baby is meeting unusual conditions, such as a journey from home or a slight illness.
3. Be sure that every food given is thoroughly cooked.
4. Never give a baby bread that is less than 24 hours old.
5. In the first year of life, a baby's diet must be limited to water, milk, simple cereals, including bread and a little potato, green vegetables that have been thoroughly cooked and mashed, vegetable soups, meat broths and mild fruit juices.

By the time a baby is a year old she should be weaned, but there should be no great variation in diet for the next six months. This usually is the time when a child is cutting the most difficult of her teeth, and experiments in diet should be looked on with little favor at such a time.

The baby now should be taking a well-cooked cereal with whole milk dressing, toast and a little fruit, for breakfast at about 7 o'clock. She should take a glass or bottle of milk some time in the forenoon, and at the midday meal may have mashed potato or rice, toast, a small portion of well cooked vegetable, vegetable soup or meat broth. She should have milk again during the afternoon. At 6 o'clock the evening meal may consist of cooked cereal, toast and fruit sauce.

Sometimes babies of this age will eat so heartily at the three main meals that they have no desire for milk in between meals. So long as the child is hearty and gaining in weight this need cause no concern, but the mother must make a point of seeing in such cases that the milk is taken with the regular meals, as it is very important that milk be continued as a staple of the diet. Every child should take from 1½ pints to a quart of milk a day, including the amount served on cereals.

Needs 10 Hours Sleep

I have a daughter 12 years old who seems to have a cold in her head all the time; she is never rid of it, winter or summer. We had her tonsils and adenoids removed a year ago and she is bothered more since then. She sneezes quite often. Do you think it is catarrh, and, if so, what would you advise for treatment and cure?
M. L. K.

This is one of the cases that serve to prove that our theories do not work out in 100 per cent of cases. Theoretically the removal of tonsils and adenoids should have cured her. I now suggest that you give especial attention to her sleep and her nutrition. See that she gets 10 hours sleep in a fresh room every night, that she is always properly dressed but not over-dressed, and build her up by giving the most nutritious food, with an extra supply of milk between meals.

But Use Good Oil

Should I take olive oil for gallstones?
M. D.

I do not believe that olive oil will serve to dissolve gallstones, but I think that the treatment does do good and gives as much relief as any other medicinal measure. The oil should be pure olive oil and should be taken early in the morning, preferably on an empty stomach. The dose should be about 3 ounces. There is no objection to the use of a little lemon or orange juice to take away the flat, oily taste.

Take Off 50 Pounds

What makes me get so awful tired over nothing? I am 33 years old, the mother of four children under 9 years old. I weigh around 230 pounds and am 5 feet 7 inches tall.
MRS. O. M. D.

You are about 80 pounds overweight. It may be a family characteristic, but you should reduce at least 50 pounds of it. Gradually reduce your diet and your weight to 180 pounds and see how much better you feel. Do not try too sudden a reduction. Take six months to it.

See a Good Doctor

I am 55 years old. I have high blood pressure and the doctors say that they can't cure me. My blood pressure is 170 now. It keeps going up and can't get it to go down. It is caused by the hardness of the arteries. Do you think there is a cure?
S. M.

When you say that you have high blood pressure caused by the harden-

ing of the arteries you are not yet at the bottom of the trouble. The doctor should endeavor to find out why there should be hardening of the arteries at 55. If he can find out, it is possible that some help can be given. There is a certain amount of arterial hardening that is natural to advancing years, but there should not be much of it at 55; 170 is not a very high blood pressure. It is just possible that the condition of your heart and vessels needs a high pressure and that it would be unwise to reduce it. Many persons live in comfort for years with a pressure higher than that.

And Watch the Diet

I have a girl 11 years old who is 12 pounds underweight. Please tell me what she shall eat and do to gain her weight.
R. S.

First of all examine her diet and her manners of eating. Many a child who eats at a good table is undernourished because she refuses the best of the food and eats only according to her fancy. She should have three or four glasses of whole milk every day and should eat plenty of bread and butter, potatoes, green vegetables and fruit, in addition to some eggs and meat.

Have her teeth examined to make sure they are in good condition; also make sure she does not have diseased tonsils, as they always keep a child in poor development.

A Bad Habit, Anyway

Will thumb-sucking give my baby adenoids? Will it enlarge the tonsils?
M.

Thumb-sucking babies often do have enlarged tonsils and adenoids, but I hesitate to charge the trouble to that score. The definite and positive damage is in deforming the palate and interfering with the uniform eruption of the teeth.

Build up the Body

Can there be anything done to prevent a person from having the flu? I had the trouble four years ago and have it every winter, causing me much trouble.
F. D. M.

Many vaccines have been tried for the prevention of influenza. I cannot recommend any of them, and I prefer that you do not pin your faith to them. The important thing is to maintain a good resistance. Get long hours of sleep in a bedroom with windows open wide. Eat nourishing food. Dress for the weather, but do not coddle the skin. Avoid those sneezing, coughing persons who spread the disease.

Sunday School Lesson

BY N. A. McCUNE

What is friendship? A German saying runs, "Blood relationship is sweet, and is what nature brings about; but how much sweeter are alliances of the soul?" Another is, "We can live without a brother, but not without a friend." An English proverb puts it, "A father is a treasure, a brother is a comfort, but a friend is both." Our old Cicero, into whose orations we laboriously dug in times past, writes, "I can only urge you to prefer friendship to all human possessions; for there is nothing so suited to our nature, so well adapted to prosperity or adversity."

The friendship of David for Jonathan is a classic example of how one man may act toward another as friend. To begin with, there was nothing jealous in the nature of Jonathan. Jonathan had to begin the friendship, because he was the prince, while David was but a soldier, and an outcast one at that. Should David go on, he probably would one day be king, and Jonathan would never sit on the throne. How much jealousy was possible right there? What a beautiful invitation to murder, especially when the king was bent on murdering him? But Jonathan is a princely soul, one capable of the highest friendship. Only royal souls can be friends. Others are too small, too overgrown with the weeds and vines of self and envy and petty ambition. Jonathan thinks not at all of David as a rival. "Jonathan loved him as his own soul." Long after, when Jonathan and his father were killed fighting in the fateful battle of Gilboa, David wrote of his old friend, "O Jonathan, thou wast slain in thine high places. I am distressed for thee, my brother Jonathan; very pleasant hast thou been unto me; thy love was wonderful, passing the love of women."

David was capable of friendship also. Hiram, king of Tyre, "was ever a lover of David." And when Jonathan was dead, he looked about to see if there were any relatives of the late prince to whom he might do a kindness, and he found Mephibosheth, a lame son of his old friend. From that hour Mephibosheth lived at David's palace.

Where shall we begin in this matter of friendship? Examples are better than abstract discussion, I take it. A United States army officer who lived with the Arapahoe Indians for many years tells of many instances of the most sincere friendship on the part of the Arapahoes. "Three Bears and Feather-on-the-head were attached friends and were together as scouts in the army service. In the early morning late in 1876, the Government force to which these scouts were attached made a surprise attack on an Indian village in a canon of the Big Horn mountains. The horse ridden by Three Bears, becoming unmanageable, dashed ahead of the attacking party, carrying his rider into the very heart of the village, where all were aroused. Seeing his friend's desperate situation, Feather-on-the-head urged forward his pony, in order to save his friend or die with him. Throwing himself from side to side of his pony to avoid the thick flying shots of the enemy as he dashed on, Feather-on-the-head reached the center of the village just as the horse of Three Bears had fallen under him. Sweeping past the place where his imperiled friend stood Feather-on-the-head caught up Three Bears and mounted him behind himself. Then together the two hero-friends flew unharmed thru the shower of bullets out of that valley of death, and regained their place with their command in safety." Is not this equal to many of the ancient tales of friendship that have come down to us from the ancients?

The story of the famous Sacred Band of Thebans is one I have always liked. This band of Thebans was a company of 150 pairs of warriors, each man of which was distinguished for bravery and skill in battle, and was sworn to be the friend of the man with whom he was paired. Two by two these men were enlisted for a life and death struggle together. Such heroes were they, because they were so loyal to one another, that they were never defeated in battle until the great battle of Chaeronea. Here they all stood together, and fell together, faithful unto death. When their conqueror, Philip of Macedon, walked over the field and looked into the faces of these 300 hero-friends, dead in their armor, heaped one on another, having met the spears of the phalanx face to face, "he marveled at the sight; and, learning that it was the Band of Theban friends, he burst into tears, and said, 'Perish those who would suspect these men of doing anything base!'"

The religion of Jesus Christ is a religion of friendship. "I have called you friends," he said. He, Himself, was the most wonderful Friend who ever walked the earth, and it was as a friendship that he urged his followers to consider their faith. He exemplified this from first to last. When one and another of His personal friends failed him He forgave them and took them back. Even on the cross He continued the friend, saying to a poor wretch, "This day shalt thou be with me in paradise."

Lesson for July 31—"David and Jonathan." Golden Text—Prov. 18:24.



The work Your Machinery does

SELDOM do we stop to think of the tremendous amount of work that is accomplished with modern farm machinery, the hours of time and *back-breaking labor* saved, and the many other benefits that come from its use.

Keeping your machinery in first-class condition is of prime importance. You must keep it thoroughly greased and oiled, all parts properly tightened up and free from rust. Just take the simple precaution of taking care of each little loose part or break as soon as it happens and make a practice of regular and thorough oiling and greasing. Most important of all—use the best lubricants in your tractor.

To do this work you only need a few good tools and a supply of good greases and oils. The wise farmer has a complete kit of the most useful tools so he can make repairs and adjustments on a moment's notice.

Go to the nearest "Farm Service" Hardware Store and select the tools you need. You will get the very best ones at a "tag" store and at more reasonable prices than you can get equal quality anywhere else. These hardware men are tool specialists—ask their advice on tools.

Talk to him about the grease and oil you need and arrange to buy them from him in quantities so as to have a good supply on hand all the time. Ask him about machinery paint too.

Your "Farm Service" Hardware Men.





The Sea Bride

By BEN AMES WILLIAMS

A CURIOUS lull settled down on the Sally Sims during the days after Noll's open accusation of Faith and his collapse before her steady courage. Apathy was in the air. They saw few whales, lowered for them without zeal, and missed more than one that should have been killed. There was a silence on the ship like the hush of listening men who wait to hear an expected call. This paralysis gripped every soul aboard—save Noll Wing alone.

Noll, in those last days, stalked his deck like a parody of the man he once had been. Faith had put within him a fictitious courage; he thought himself once more the master, as in the past. His heels pounded the planks; his head was high; his voice roared. But there was a tremor in his stride; there was a trembling about the poise of him; there was a quaver in his voice. He was like a child who plays at being a man.

They humored him; the men and the mates seemed to enter into a conspiracy to befool him. They leaped to his bidding; they shrank from his curses as if desperate with fear; and Noll was so delighted with all this that he was perpetually good-natured and jovial.

He was, of course, drinking heavily and steadily; but the drink seemed to hearten him and give him strength. Certainly it made him lenient; for on three occasions when the men found a bottle forward, and befuddled themselves with it, Noll only laughed, as if at a capital jest.

Faith wondered and was distressed, and watched to see how the liquor was being stolen. She was disturbed and alarmed; but Noll jested at her fears.

"A little of it never hurt a man," he told her boastfully. "Look at me, to see that! Let be, Faith. Let be."

When she protested, he overrode her; and to show his own certainty of himself, he did a thing that Noll, sober, would never have done. He had the rum drawn from the barrel in his storeroom, and served out to the men a ration daily. It amused him to see them half-fuddled with it. He forced it on them; and once, while Faith watched hopelessly, he commanded a hulking Cape Verder—the biggest man in the fo'e's'le—to drink a bout with him. They took glass for glass, till the other was helpless as a log; and Noll vaunted his own prowess in the matter.

Dan'l Tobey contented himself with watching the progress of the tragedy. He no longer stuck a finger in the pie. The captain was going—that was plain to any seeing eye.

Faith could do nothing; Brander could do nothing. Between these two no further word had passed; but there was no need. Coming face to face on deck, the day after Noll surprised them, their eyes met in a long and steady glance. Their eyes met and spoke; and after that there was no need of words between them. There was a pledging of vows in that glance; there was also a renunciation. Both saw, both understood. Faith thought she knew Brander to the depths.

Neither, in that moment, knew that Dan'l Tobey was at hand; but the mate had seen, and he had comprehended. He slipped away, held his peace, considered.

Brander was fighting for Roy, to fulfil his pledge to Faith. He had set himself to win the boy's confidence and esteem; he applied himself to this with all the strength there was in him. Yet he was careful; he did not force the issue; he did not harass Roy with his attentions. He held off, let Roy see for himself, let him think. There were days when he thought he made some progress; there were days when he thought the effort was a hopeless one. Nevertheless, he persisted.

Noll Wing's good-will in those days extended even to Brander. He offered Brander a drink one day. Brander refused and Noll insisted—and was still refused.

"Come, Brander!" Noll said hotly, querulously. "Don't be stiff, man. It will warm you, do you good. You're needing warming. You're over cold and calm."

Brander shook his head, smiling.

"Thanks, no sir."

"Damn it, man," Noll complained,

"are you too proud to drink with the skipper?"

Brander refused again; and Noll's brows gathered suspiciously.

"Why not?"

"My wish, sir."

"Ye've a grudge against me. I remember. You stick with Mauger!"

"No, sir."

Noll flung out his hand.

"Be off. Your sour face is too ugly for me to look at. Mauger's none so particular. He'll drink with me."

A Weak Head

It was true; Mauger had more than once accepted drink from the captain. Noll, at these times, watched the one-eyed man furtively, almost appealingly. It was as if he sought to placate him and make a friend of him.

Mauger had a weak head; he was not one to stand much liquor. It dizzied him; and this amused Noll. That day, after Brander had refused him, Noll sent for Mauger, made the one-eyed man tipsy, and laughed at the jest of it.

Then, one day, this state of affairs came abruptly to an end. Noll went down into the storeroom to fill his bottle; and the spigot on the whisky-barrel gasped and failed. The whisky was gone.

Now Noll had given of the rum to the crew; he had exhausted that; but the whisky he kept jealously. He knew there should be more—much more—gallons, at the least. He turned the handle of the spigot again, tipped the barrel, unable to understand. His bottle was half full, but no more came.

He frowned, puzzled his heavy head, tried to understand. He came stumbling up out of the storeroom at last, with the half-filled bottle in his hand; and the man's face was white. He sought Faith, held the bottle out to her.

"I say—" he stammered. "It's gone—gone!"

"What is it, Noll?" Faith asked sharply.

"The whisky's gone."

"Thank God!" Faith cried.

He stared at her thickly.

"Eh? You had a hand in it? You've stole it away?"

"No."

He looked at her and knew she spoke the truth. He shook his head.

"Some hound—" he whispered. "They've stole it!"

She questioned him; he had the shrewdness which occasionally charac-

terizes the alcoholic. He had kept some count of the whisky used during the cruise; he had himself tilted the barrel two weeks before. It was then a quarter full. The thefts that had appeared in the fo'e's'le could not account for the rest. There was still a considerable amount that must have been stolen, and that had not yet appeared. "Its aboard here," he swore at last. "They've got it hid away. You, Faith—"

She shook her head.

"No," he said placatingly. "You'd not do that trick—not rob an old man. I've got to have it, Faith!" His eyes suddenly flickered with panic. "It's life, Faith, life! I've got to have it, I say."

He was right, she knew. There must still be a hidden store of the liquor aboard the Sally, to be doled out to the men by the thief in his own good time. And Faith knew enough of such matters to understand that Noll, without the ration of alcohol to which he was accustomed, would suffer torment, would be like a madman. The stuff must be found.

Noll was already trembling at the prospect of deprivation; he hugged to his breast the scant store that remained to him. Of a sudden, as if afraid that even this would be stolen, he tipped the bottle to his lips. He gulped greedily. Before Faith could interfere, the last of it was gone.

That fierce draft put some strength and courage back into him.

"I'll make them give it up!" he swore. "Watch!"

He started for the deck; and Faith, afraid for him, followed quietly behind. Passing thru the main cabin, he roared to the officers who were asleep in their bunks:

"On deck, all hands! On deck, all hands!"

They leaped out to obey him, not knowing what to expect. He reached the deck, still bellowing:

"On deck, all! On deck, every man of you!" Brander was amidships. "Rout out the dogs, Mr. Brander," he added. "Fetch them aft!"

The men came; they tumbled up from the fo'e's'le; they slid down from the mastheads. Harpooners, mates, under officers grouped themselves by the captain; the crew faced him in a huddled group. He cursed them, man by man, for thieving dogs.

"Now," he said at last. "Now some

one o' you has got the stuff hid away. Out with it; or I'll cut the heart out of you!"

He paused, looking about him with flickering, reddened eyes. No man stirred, but Dan'l Tobey asked:

"What's wrong, Cap'n Wing?"

Noll told him, told them all, profanely. Somewhere there was hidden a store of whisky; he meant to have it. If the thief gave it up, so much the better. He would get off with a rope's-end. If he persisted in silence, he would die. Noll vowed that, by all the oaths he knew.

Surged Toward the Captain

The men stirred; they looked at their neighbors; and then their eyes fastened on the captain with a curious intentness. They licked their lips; and Faith thought they were enjoying the spectacle of Noll's weak rage. She thought they were like dogs of a pack, with hungry eyes, watching the futile anger of a dying man. She was afraid of them for an instant; then she was afraid of no man in the world. She stood by Noll Wing's side, proud and level-eyed.

When Noll got no answer, his cackling fury waxed. He swore every man of them should be tied up and flogged unless the guilty spoke. They scowled at that; and one of them said sullenly:

"It's no man forrard a-doing this, sir. Look aft, sir—look at them that hid the chance."

The words seemed to focus the sullen hate among the men; they growled like beasts and surged a step toward the captain. Brander, from the captain's side, moved toward them, and lashed at him who had spoken with a swift fist, so that the man fell and lay still as a log. Brander looked down at the still man, faced the others.

"Be silent," he said quietly, "unless you've a word to say to the captain about what he wants. And get back—back into the waist; and stay there!"

They gave back before him.

"They mind you well, Mr. Brander," Dan'l Tobey said softly from behind Brander's back. "You've a rare control of them."

The words were innocent enough, but the tone was accusation. Brander faced the mate, and Dan'l grinned malignantly.

Noll passed abruptly from threats to pleadings; he tried to cloak his pleading under a mask of fellowship; he spoke to the men as to friends, beseeching them to yield what he wanted. They remained silent; and his mask fell off, and he abased himself before them with his words, so that old Tichel and Willis Cox were sickened, and Dan'l was pleased. Brander made no sign; he stood loyally at the captain's side; and Faith was on Noll's other hand.

She was studying the faces of the men and of the officers, seeking for a shadow of guilt. The men were sullen, but there was no shame in their eyes. There was nothing furtive—save in the countenance of Mauger. The one-eyed man had ever a furtive look; the twitching of his closed eye irresistibly suggested a malignant wink. Faith watched him; she saw his eyes were fixed on Brander. In spite of herself, a cold pang of doubt touched her. Mauger had reason to hate Noll Wing. Had he—

She put the thought away, to study Dan'l Tobey. But Dan'l, tho he was obviously content with matters, had no trace of guilt or fear in his demeanor. He was perfectly assured, almost triumphant. Faith thought he could not appear so if he were the thief. Not Dan'l; not Willis Cox, nor Tichel. Not Brander; she would not have it so!

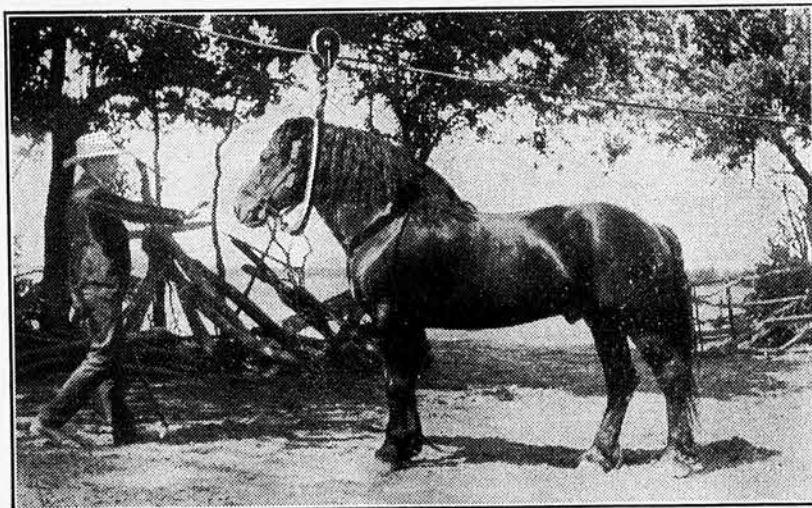
Yet she could not keep her eyes away from Mauger's leering, chuckling, furtive countenance.

Abruptly she touched Noll's arm. The captain was near a collapse. He was pleading helplessly, so that some of the men were beginning to grin.

"Noll, do not beg," she said quietly. "You are master here."

He caught himself together with a terrific effort. He turned and stumbled away, down into the cabin. Faith went after him. Dan'l came down a little later.

This Home-Made Exerciser is Safe



IF WE had put him behind a high board fence, he would have been discontented and raising the dickens all the time." It was H. L. Gibson, county agent in Cherokee county, talking about the stallion he and Frank Taylor of the same county, own jointly.

What we did was to rig up a home-made "exerciser" for the horse. The cable or aerial you see in the picture is made of old silo rods, and the wheel, or roller, is an old hay pulley. A short chain, encased in old rubber tubing, extends from the pulley to the halter. This arrangement allows the horse a good run in the shade. He gets plenty of exercise and is more contented, according to the owners, than he would be in a pen.

And apparently it would be impossible for the horse to get tangled and injure himself. A similar arrangement can be applied, and perhaps has been, in the case where other animals must be kept up. The picture shows County Agent Gibson in the act of posing his prized possession for the camera.

"Why not put into port somewhere, sir?" he suggested. "Get what you want—"

Noll clutched at that desperately. "Aye, Mr. Tobey. What's nearest?" Dan'l named the nearest island where they were likely to find a trading-post. Noll nodded.

"Put for it, Dan'l. All sail on. Quick—"

Ten minutes later the Sally heeled to a new tack. Noll, with Faith, below in the cabin, bit at his nails, and tried to hold himself and stifle the appetite that was tearing him. His passion and pleading had burned out the effects of the drink he had taken; his body agonized for more.

By nightfall Noll was shaking with an ague. He could not sleep that night. And toward dawn a brewing gale caught the Sally.

"Look at His Knife"

She fought that storm till noon, giving way before it; and in the cabin Noll passed from tremors to paroxysms of fright. He gnawed at his own flesh, and hallucinations began to prey upon him. Faith bade him lie down, tried to soothe him. She knew the danger of his enforced abstinence, she gave him a draught that should have compelled sleep; but after an hour he woke with a scream, clutched at her shoulders with fingers that bit the flesh, flung her away from him, and covered in the most distant corner, his hands before him, shrieking:

"Back, Mauger! Get away. You devil! Mauger, get back. Eh, man, get away. I'll—I never meant the kick, man. Let be! Let be!"

"It's Faith, Noll," she called softly. "It's Faith, Faith—not Mauger."

He recognized her. He ran and caught her, swung her around before him as a shield, and besought her to keep Mauger and his knife away.

"He's not here, Noll," she told him over and over. "He's not here. It's Faith!"

"Look at his knife!" he cried, and he pointed horribly. "His knife—it's red now. Look at the knife! Kill him, Faith! Drive him away!"

She held him against her breast as she would have held a child. Brander came to the door with Willis Cox. She called to them:

"Stay away! He's mine. I'll tend him."

Noll saw them, and screamed at Brander in a panic:

"There! Him! There's a knife in his sheath!"

Brander slipped out of sight. She managed to quiet Noll for a space; but he broke out again.

"Mauger! He's coming, Faith. There!" And then, to the man he thought he saw: "Mauger! Get back, man—get back!"

Then he wept whisperingly to Faith: "See his eye! Make him put it back—where it belongs. Mauger, man—"

Bit by bit she wooed him back to sanity, or the semblance of it. He was quiet when Dan'l Tobey came down.

"Are we making it, Dan'l?" Noll demanded when he saw the mate. "Are we near there?"

Dan'l shook his head. "Not with this gale, sir. We're hove to—drifting away—"

Noll came to his feet, catlike. "You're all cowards! I'll bring her in. I'll bring her in, I say!"

He shook Faith away and went up to the deck with Dan'l at his heels. The Sally, riding high, as whalers do, was reasonably dry; but she was fighting desperately in the gale, racking her rigging. The wind seemed to clear Noll's head. He looked about, aloft; belovied an order to get sail on her.

Faith protested.

"Noll; she'll never stand—"

He brushed her away with clenched fist. She took shelter in a corner by the deck-house, ten feet from him. Noll Wing took the ship, and under his hand the Sally did miracles.

That fight with the storm was a deed men still talk about; they say it was an inhuman and a marvelous thing. Noll stood aft, legs braced, securing a handhold. His voice rang thru the singing wind to the remotest corner of the Sally and the highest spar. Regardless of wind and sea, he crowded on sail, brought her around to the course he wished to take, and drove her into it.

Time and time again, during that afternoon and that long night, every sane man aboard thought her very masts must be torn out of her. Three times sails did go; but Noll would

never slacken. On the after deck, he raved like a madman, but his commands were seamanship. A miracle of seamanship and stark madness, but madness that succeeded. The Sally drove into the gale, she fought as madly as Noll himself was fighting; and Noll, aft, screamed thru the night and drove them on.

Faith never left her post, so near him. No man aboard had sleep that night. No man dared sleep, lest death find him in his dreams. Willis Cox and Tichel came to Noll more than once, beseeching; but he drove them away. Dan'l never interfered with the captain; it seemed there was a madness on him, too. And Brander and Dan'l Tobey between them were Noll's right hand and his left, driving the men to the tasks Noll set them, holding them sternly in hand.

They could only guess how far they had come thru the darkness and the storm. An hour before daylight Dan'l stopped to gasp to Faith:

"We're near there, I'm thinking—if we're not nearer the bottom!"

Brander took more practical steps. He found Mauger, set the one-eyed man well forward, and bade him watch and listen for the first sign of land. Mauger nodded chucklingly; he gripped a hold on the taut lines, set his one eye into the darkness, and tuned his ear to the storm.

The wind by this time was moderating; even Faith could feel a slackening of the pressure of it that had torn at her garments the night thru. She was weak with fighting it; nevertheless, she held her post. And the steady thrust of the gale slowly modified and gave way. The first hints of light showed in the skies. They caught glimpses of scudding clouds low overhead, but the worst was past, and every man knew it.

Cursed the Wind

Noll, still standing like a colossus at his post, knew it; he shook his fist at the skies and the sea, and he cursed the wind and dared it. Faith could see him dimly in the growing light—his head bare, his eyes frantic, his cheeks sunken; an enormous but wasted figure of a man.

The very waters about them were quieting somewhat. Their nerves and their muscles relaxed; they were straining their eyes to see into the dimness of the coming day.

It was Mauger, in the bows, who caught the first hint of danger. He saw that they drove abruptly from long-rolling swells into quieter waters. He stared off to windward, looking to see what had broken the force of the seas. He saw nothing; but thought he heard a rumbling roar there. Then he looked forward, where the less turbulent waters were piling ahead of them.

He looked forward, and glimpsed a line of white that lived and never died; and he turned and screamed a warning aft—ran, to carry the word, screaming as he ran.

Brander, amidships, heard him and shouted to Noll Wing; but Noll did not hear. The captain was intoxicated with the long battle; he was delirious with the cry of tortured nerves and starved body. He did not hear.

Mauger flashed past Brander as he ran. The one-eyed man's screams were inarticulate now. It was too late to swing the ship clear, in any case.

Noll saw Mauger coming. He put up his hands and his eyes glared. He shrieked with overwhelming terror. Mauger flung on. Then the Sally's bows drove on the solid sand; Mauger sprawled; men everywhere fell headlong. Noll was thrown back against the after rail.

Mauger rolled over and over where he fell; and it chanced that his sheath-knife dropped out in the fall and touched his hand. He had it in his fingers when he scrambled to his feet, still intent on bearing his warning. He had the knife in his hand as he leaped toward the wheel. He did not yet realize that it was too late to sverve the Sally. Toward the wheel he ran, knife in hand, forgetting knife and Noll Wing.

To Noll's eyes, where he stood behind the wheel, Mauger must have looked like a charging fiend. He saw the knife. He screamed again, and turned and flung himself out over the after rail.

He was instantly gone. Perhaps the undertow, perhaps some creature of the sea, perhaps the fates that had hung over him struck then; but those aboard the Sally Sims were never to see Noll Wing again, nor Noll's dead body.

Dawn came abruptly; a lowering dawn, with gray and greasy clouds racing past so low that they seemed to scrape and tear themselves upon the tips of the masts. No sun showed; there was no light in the sky. The dawn was evidenced only by a lessening of the blackness of the night. They could see, that was all. There was no fog, but a steady rain sprang up and clouded objects at a little distance.

This rain had one good effect—it beat down the turbulence of the waves. Faith, from the bow, could see that they had grounded upon a sandy beach, which spread like a crescent to right and left. The tips of the crescent were rocky points which sheltered the Sally from the full force of the seas. She was not pounding upon the sand; she lay where she had struck, heeled a little to one side. There were breakers about her and ahead of her upon the sand; but these were not dangerous. They were caused by the reflex tumult of the waters, stirred up in this sheltered bay in sympathy with the storm outside.

The gale was dying now. Above them the wind still raced and played with the flying clouds; but there was no pressure of it on what little canvas the Sally still flew. They were at peace.

At peace! Faith, studying the position of the Sally, was herself at peace. This was her first reaction to her husband's death; she was at peace.

Would Bring the Ship Home

Noll was gone, Noll Wing whom she had loved and married. Poor Noll! She pitied him; she was conscious of a still-living affection for him. There was no hate in her; there was little sorrow. He was gone; but life had burdened him too long. He was well rid of it, she thought; well rid of his tormented flesh; well rid of the terror which had pursued him.

When Noll went over the stern, Dan'l Tobey appeared from nowhere, and saw Mauger with the knife in his hand, standing paralyzed with horror. Dan'l fell upon Mauger, fists flying. He downed the little man, dropped on him with both knees, gripped for his throat.

Then Brander, coming from the waist of the ship on Mauger's heels, caught Dan'l by the collar and jerked him to his feet. Dan'l's hands clenched on Mauger's throat, lifted the little man a foot from the deck before they let go to grip for Brander. The men clustered aft; old Tichel's teeth bared. In another moment, there would have been a death-battle upon the littered decks.

But Faith cried thru the gloom: "Dan'l! Mr. Brander! Drop it! Stand away!"

There was a command in her clear tones which Dan'l must have obeyed; and Brander did as she bade instinctively. The two still faced each other, heads forward, shoulders lowered. Behind Brander, Mauger crawled to his feet, choking and fumbling at his throat. Faith said to Dan'l:

"I saw what happened, Dan'l. It was not the fault of Mauger."

"He had a knife—"

"He fell," she said. "I saw. He fell when the Sally struck; his knife dropped from its sheath. He picked it up. That was all."

"All?" Dan'l protested. "He drove Noll Wing to death!"

She shook her head.

"No. It was Noll's own terrors. Noll was mad."

"What was Mauger doing aft, then? He'd no place here."

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"I had him forward, watching for breakers," Brander explained. "He saw them and yelled, and when no one heard, he raced to give the word."

Faith nodded.

"Yes; he was gripping for the wheel to swing it down, even when Noll—"

Dan'l swung to Brander.

"You're overquick to come between me and the men, Mr. Brander," he said harshly. "Best mend that."

"I'll not see Mauger smashed for no fault," Brander told him steadily.

Dan'l took a step nearer the other.

"You'll understand I'm master here, now!"

There was battle in Brander's eyes. Men's blood was hot that morning. But Faith stepped between.

"Dan'l, Noll's gone. First thing is to get the Sally free."

Dan'l still eyed Brander for a moment; then he drew back, swung away, looked around. The island they had struck was barely visible thru the drifting rain.

"This is not where we headed," he said.

"You know this place?"

"No."

"Then we'll get the ship clear as quick as may be."

He smiled sneeringly.

"I'm thinking we're here to stay, Faith. Leastwise, the Sally is!"

"The Sally does not stay here," Faith told him sternly. "She floats; she fills her casks; she goes safely home to Jonathan Felt. Mark that, Dan'l."

"You're not overconcerned for Noll's going," Dan'l said sullenly.

"He's gone," said Faith. "An end to that. But the Sally was his charge; she's my charge now. I mean to see her safe home."

"Your charge?" Dan'l echoed. "It's in my mind that when the captain dies, the mate succeeds."

"You take his place if I choose," Faith told him.

He met her eyes and tried to look her down. Mauger had slipped away; old Tichel and Willis Cox and Brander were standing by.

"You take his place if I choose," Faith repeated.

Dan'l looked from her to the officers. There was a weakness in Dan'l's villainy. He could destroy, he could undermine trust, seduce a boy, kill honor; but he lacked constructive ability. He had known for months that this moment must come—this moment when Noll should be gone, and the ship and all the treasures aboard her should lie ready to his hand. Yet he had made no plan for this crisis; he did not know what he meant to do.

Even now he might have won by open battle. Old Tichel was certainly with him; perhaps Willis, too; and Roy, and many of the men. A blow, a fight, and the day might have been his.

But Dan'l was never a hand for strife where guile might do as well; he was not by nature a man of battle. Also, Faith was within his reach now. Noll was gone; there was no barrier between them; he need not anger her, so long as there was a chance to win by gentler ways. He nodded in abrupt assent.

"All right," he said. "You were Noll's wife; your interest is a fair one. I'll work with you, Faith."

Faith was content with that.

"We'll get the Sally away," she said. Dan'l smiled.

"How?"

"Get out a kedge; we'll try to warp her off when the tide comes in."

"Oh, aye! We'll try."

"Do," said Faith; and she turned and went below.

She went below, wept a little for pity of old Noll, and then dried her eyes and strengthened her heart for the task before her—to bring Noll's ship safely home.

"I'm Not Afraid"

It was mid-tide when the Sally struck; and this was fortunate in some measure, because the ebbing waters left her free of the rollers that might have driven her hard and fast upon the sand. They broke against her stern, but with no great force behind them. At the slack of the ebb the men could wade about her bows to their waists in the water. They got the kedge out astern and carried a whale-line about the capstan; and when the tide came quietly in again, they waited for the flood, then strove at the bars to warp her free.

When she did not stir, tho the men toiled till their veins were like to burst, some cursed despairingly but

Faith did not despair, nor Dan'l. Dan'l was quiet, watching, smiling at his thoughts. He let Faith have her way.

Before the next tide, they had rigged the cutting-in tackle to give a stouter pull at the kedge; but this time the whale-line parted and lashed along the decks, and more than one man was struck and bruised.

"You see, we're here to stay," Dan'l said. "Best thing is to lower and make for the nearest port."

"Leave the ship?" Faith asked.

"Yes. What else?"

"No. We'll not leave her."

He smiled.

"What then?"

"It's a week past full moon," she said. "There'll be higher tides on the new moon, and still higher on the next full. We'll float her, one time or another."

Dan'l chuckled.

"An easterly wind will drive her high and dry, 'fore then."

Faith's eyes blazed.

"I tell you, Dan'l, we stick with the Sally; and we get her safe away. Are you afraid to stick?"

He laughed outright, pleasantly.

"Pshaw, Faith, you know I'm not afraid."

He could be likable when he tried; she liked him, faintly, in that moment. She gripped his hand.

"Good, Dan'l! We'll manage it, in the end."

So they settled for the waiting; and Dan'l put the men to work repairing the harm the storm had done the Sally. Her rigging was strained; it had parted here and there. She had lost some canvas. Willis Cox's boat had been carried away. They rove

new rigging, spread new sails, replaced Willis's boat with one of the spares. There was work for all hands for a month to put the vessel in shape again.

One thing favored them. The Sally, for all her clumsy lines, was stanch; and the shock when she drove her bow upon the sand had opened never a seam. She was leaking no more than a ship will. They found a cask or two of oil that had burst in the hold, and there was some confusion among the stores; but these were small matters, easily set right.

The new moon was due on the fifth day after they struck. On the fourth, another bottle of whisky appeared in the fo'c's'le, and two men were drunk. Dan'l had the men whipped. Faith made no objection to this; but she watched the faces of the others. She watched the officers, and Brander in particular, and Mauger.

Brander, since the morning of Noll's death, had avoided her more strictly. He and Dan'l did not speak, save when they must. She saw the man was keeping a guard upon himself; and she puzzled over this. She could not know that Brander was afire with joy at the new hope that was awakening in him—afire with a vision of her. He fought against this, held himself in check; and she saw only that he was morose and still, and avoided her eye.

The high tides of the new moon failed to float them; and there was growling forward. Dan'l said openly that he believed they would never go free. The men heard; and the superstitions of the sea began to play about the fo'c's'le.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

A Real Blow to Sisal Gouging

But the "Set of Pirates" in This Business Did Its Best to Rob Kansas Farmers

BY E. L. BARRIER

I WAS much pleased a few days ago to find that the case of the United States Government against the Sisal Corporation had finally been decided by the Supreme Court of the United States in favor of the Government. Few farmers realize the tremendous importance of this decision to the people in the United States who use binder twine. To tell this story intelligently one must go back to 1914, about 13 years ago. More than two-thirds of the sisal used to make binder twine in the United States is imported from Yucatan, and at that time the greatest factor in the sisal trade was what was known as the old Reguladora Corporation. Previous to 1914, these people had imported huge quantities of sisal into the United States at prices around 4 cents a pound.

When the war came on, this sisal was held off the market, and everybody was made to believe there was a shortage of sisal. The price went up and up until the farmers paid from 20 to 26 cents a pound for ordinary binder twine. When the war was over, we were surprised to find that there was several years' supply of sisal stored in warehouses in Galveston, New Orleans, Indianapolis and other places, and the people who had this sisal had made unheard of profits by holding it off the market. But as time went on this supply became unwieldy, and sisal prices started to break; much of the sisal deteriorated from old age and some of it was damaged by fire and flood, and finally it was reputed that the Reguladora Corporation mortgaged this supply of old sisal to certain bankers at 5 cents a pound and then let it drop.

Anyhow the bottom went out of the sisal market, and I happen to know of one twine plant which bought 5 million pounds of sisal at 3 cents a pound. At that time I was a member of the Board of Administration of Kansas, that was in charge of the Kansas penitentiary, where our Kansas twine plant is located, and I felt that the twine industry would be reorganized by somebody to the detriment of the farmers of the country. I talked this matter over with Senator Capper, who was of the same opinion. We had no evidence as to what would be done, but Senator Capper instituted an investigation of the sisal industry by the United States Department of Agriculture.

in this country, much of which was unmerchantable and would not make good twine under any condition.

A little later we received a second communication which in polite language told us that they would be unable to guarantee us sisal for our current needs for the next year unless we signed the contract at once, and that many factories had already done so. I immediately placed these communications in Senator Capper's hands, and he instituted an investigation of the Sisal Trust from Washington by the Department of Justice. His next move was to call representatives of the independent and penitentiary twine plants of the country to meet in Washington. After our first meeting, we called on Secretary of Agriculture, Henry C. Wallace, and laid our case before him, and he gave us in effect this advice: "You are in the hands of as conscienceless a set of pirates as ever scuttled a ship. Make the best agreement you can with them and above all fix it so that no factory must take any rotten sisal as a condition to get any amount of good sisal, and let the Department of Justice go ahead on this case."

Then Came Mr. Orth

We then called on the Assistant Attorney General of the United States, who had the case in charge, and Senator Capper called Mr. Orth of Hanson & Orth of New York City, to appear in Washington to explain this matter. I was very much amused to notice one gentleman from New York, who had been out to Kansas a few weeks previously, to try to see whom we were going to send to represent Kansas to this conference, become quite excited to find a representative of the Department of Justice present when Mr. Orth was testifying. He wanted Mr. Orth informed that there was a representative of the Department of Justice present so he would not inadvertently incriminate himself. In the beginning, Mr. Orth said that as he viewed it, "it meant little to any individual farmer as to the difference of a few cents a pound on the price of his binding twine and the increase was so widely distributed among the farmers that it did not seriously injure anyone." I want to say that Mr. Orth spent a very uncomfortable hour under cross examination by Senator Capper, and the next man on the witness stand for the sisal trust stated that he was a Canadian citizen; that he was vice-president and managing director of the Commission Exportadora of Yucatan. He said he also was a director of the Royal Bank of the Dominion of Canada that had lent the Commission Exportadora the money necessary to finance its operations. In other words, that the Commission Exportadora was a Yucatan Corporation, that the money it borrowed was borrowed from Canadian subjects, and that it was not any of our business in the United States what it did to us. Incidentally, it is my personal opinion that the plan was to make the penitentiary and the independent plants of the country use up this rotten sisal and in time it would ruin their trade and leave the farmers of the United States securely in the hands of the sisal monopoly.

The final end of our conference was an agreement by Hanson & Orth, representing the Exportadora Commission of Yucatan, that no mill would be required to take any rotten sisal as a condition to get in a certain amount of good sisal, and the United States Government went ahead with its case against the Commission Exportadora to determine whether a foreign monopoly could rob the citizens of the United States with impunity; finally, after all these years of litigation the Supreme Court of the United States has upheld the contention of the Government. I want to say very frankly that had it not been for the fight made on this monopoly by Senator Capper, the farmers of the United States would today be absolutely under the domination and in the power of the sisal trust. His fight to protect the farmers of this country against the extortion of the sisal trust has not merely saved the farmers of this country from having to use millions of pounds of bad twine and being robbed of millions of dollars by the extortion of this sisal trust, but also has gone further in helping to have the United States Supreme Court lay down the rule that the United States Government has the power to control foreign corporations that use their foreign citizenship as a cloak to protect themselves from obeying our laws.



Adventures of the Brown Family

BY JOHN FRANCIS CASE

Mysterious Cave Was Found Empty

AS THEY discussed the strange conduct of Jack Miller following the return of Little Joe whom he had helped find after an apparent kidnapping, a knock was heard and Young Miller stood in the doorway, blood dripping from a gash in his head.

"Oh Jack," cried Beth as she sprang forward and with her handkerchief began to stanch the flow of blood, "what happened? How were you hurt? Quick tell me."

Jack Miller dropped into a chair while Beth and Mother Brown hovered over him and Father Brown inquired solicitously what it was all about. Hal stood aloof with no mark of friendly interest in his bronzed young face. Here was a man who was his enemy, Hal felt, and until matters were explained they could not be friends again.

"I ran across that fellow who had first found Little Joe," said Jack, "as he was sneaking around the house here. I knew him by Joe's description and I decided you'd like to talk to him. But he was a little too much for me. Clipped me on the head with a club before I could say 'Jack Robinson' and beat it away. He looks like a tough customer, Mr. Brown."

"What were you doing here?" demanded Hal, and his voice was harsh. "That's what we want to know. We can take care of 'Slippery Sam'; we know who and what he is. But we may have a hard time protecting ourselves from our 'friends.'"

There was a world of sarcasm in Hal's voice and Jack Miller flushed to the roots of his fair hair. "I don't know that I can blame you much for the way you feel, Hal," said Jack slowly as he bowed his aching head. "But the truth is that I was coming back to assure you folks again that I have only your welfare at heart."

"Prove it," cut in Hal. "You can do that by making a clean breast of the whole thing. Little Joe tells us there was a black man and an old white man in a cave and you went straight there when you left us. Will you take me to that cave and let me see and talk to those men?"

For a moment Jack Miller was silent. "I can do that," he finally said, "without breaking my word. You'll agree, Hal, that I'm in no condition to go now. Tomorrow meet me where you found me with Little Joe and bring your father along. You don't want me to break any promise I've given, do you?" Jack turned, appealing to Beth and her eyes were eloquent as she assured him of her faith, but Hal failed to warm.

"See that you are on hand," said Hal. "I'll be there at nine in the morning. And I can promise you that if there are any tricks it won't be healthy for you. We've got too much at stake to take chances." Taut as a strung bow thru the hours of anxiety, Hal went off to his room, and shortly Jack Miller without offering further information left for home.

As Beth accompanied her friend to his car she pressed his hand and whispered, "Jack, won't you tell me? You know all about the mystery here and we have a right to know?" But only a stubborn shake of his blond head, although there was pain in his eyes, was Jack's answer as slowly he climbed in and drove away. Something tugged hard at Beth's heart as she watched him go. Was it possible that Jack was the traitor Hal believed him to be? No, she could not believe that it was true.

Up early, Hal busied himself about the farm until the time came for him to keep the appointment. Father Brown had decided to accompany Hal, and as their car rolled out of the driveway all the other members of the family watched them anxiously as they drove away. Glum and silent, Hal drove furiously and in silence followed the Miller car as its driver led the way, then turned off on a woods road showing little travel and finally came to a stop in a wild and almost inaccessible part of the forest clad hills. "We'll go on foot from here," said Jack and in a little while stopped before a towering bluff, put fingers to his lips and blew a shrill whistle. There was no response and Hal wondered if Jack's look of surprise and concern was real or assumed.

Again Hal whistled and only mocking echoes replied.

"Can't understand that," said Jack as if to himself. "Always answered before." Plunging on, the trio soon came to a door set in the bluff and cunningly concealed by brush. Tossing the brush away Jack threw back the door, disclosing a cavernous opening lightened by rays of the sun which flickered thru above. There was no stir within. The place was silent as a tomb as with Jack leading, Father Brown and Hal went down rough hewn steps.

"Gone!" cried Jack mopping a perspiring brow. "Gone! I can't understand it. They were here yesterday. I give you my word of honor, Mr. Brown that I thought Black Neb was here."

"Your word of honor!" Scorn was on Hal's lips and in his eyes. "You damned liar, you sneaking thief. Posing as our friend and leading us out here on a fool's errand after you told 'em to make a getaway."

Jack Miller had proved many times that he was slow to anger and would take much but now he sprang like an aroused tiger upon Hal and the boys rolled and fought upon the cave floor until the sharp commands of Father Brown emphasized by impartially placed blows brought them panting to their feet. The fight had re-opened Jack's wound and blood flowed into his eyes. Then as he wiped the blood away Jack spoke slowly, deliberately. "Damn you, Hal Brown," said Jack, "I'm thru with you! You'll never find out anything more from me." Turning, while Father Brown restrained his furious son, Jack left the cave. As they looked about them in the dim light they saw in one corner of the cavern a great brass bound box. Was the quest ended, had the gold been found?

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Then the Chicks Grow

BY ROY E. JONES

If chicks refuse to roost when given an opportunity, forced roosting may be practiced by placing six or eight roosts of light material on a support slanting from the floor to a point about a foot up on the back wall of the house. These should be 6 or 8 inches apart and covered with inch or inch-and-a-half mesh wire. If built in sections and hinged at the back, they may be easily lifted for cleaning. The edges should be tight enough to prevent the chicks from getting underneath. If such roosts extend the entire length of the back of the house, the chicks are forced to roost when they work back from the front, and the danger of crowding in the corners is almost entirely eliminated. When the practice of roosting is well established, a wide board may be placed on edge under the front of the roosts, bringing them up nearly to a level. Additional roosts, independent of this construction, should be added as the growth of the pullets demands. In general, roosting houses should be

kept as cool as the comfort of the chicks will permit. Cool houses encourage feather growth, and unless carried to an excess, encourage early roosting. A chick's love for fresh air and life in the open is shown by its tendency to leave the house and roost outside. If the pullets start roosting in trees, it usually is best to let them go. They are better off for roosting outside if they are safe from animals and theft. The greatest difficulty comes when the pullets have to be caught and housed for winter.

Very successful results are now being obtained from the use of summer shelters as roosting houses. This seems to indicate that when pullets are once feathered, they will do better if given open-air houses or well-ventilated brooder houses.

Where it is not possible to move the brooder houses during the season, much can be done to maintain more sanitary conditions by moving the feed and water to the part of the range where you wish the pullets to stay. If the changes are made gradually by feeding the grain on a clean spot and moving the mash and water only a short distance each day, the pullets can be taught to range for a considerable distance.

Carrying water is the greatest single labor item on a poultry farm. If water pressure is available, plow a furrow and lay a temporary pipe to the chick range. The pipe need be covered only enough to get it out of the way, keep the water cool, and prevent freezing during the first cold nights of fall. A sufficient number of branch pipes and risers should be used to allow one opening for each brooder house. Automatic float fountains are very satisfactory for controlling the flow of water; they are economical to buy, they provide a constant supply of water, and pay for themselves many times over in the labor saved. Such fountains can be used with almost any kind of water pan or container. A slat platform with a dry well underneath is very satisfactory for maintaining sanitary conditions around the water pan. If roosting houses or shelters are moved, or if the chicks are taught to feed in another part of the range by moving the mash boxes, the location of the water supply should be changed also, moving such equipment to the place where the pullets will spend a greater part of their time.

Poultrymen who have very early-hatched pullets are frequently concerned because the pullets are maturing too rapidly. It is a recognized fact that pullets hatched out of season—either real early or real late—usually will hasten along to maturity at the expense of body growth. The actual problem, then, is to maintain body growth, and if this is done, maturity will very largely take care of itself. No change in the feeding practice should be made that will decrease the total amount of feed consumed.

That Alfalfa Seedbed

BY R. I. THROCKMORTON

Early fall is the best time to sow alfalfa in Central and Eastern Kansas, but it should not be seeded until the seedbed is firm and well supplied with moisture. The exact time for

planting varies with seasonal conditions from August 10 to 15 in Northern Kansas to a week or 10 days later in the southern portion. Continued hot, dry weather may cut short the stand of a too early planting.

Truck Crops Pay

(Continued from Page 3)

We keep on hand 12 different items in this line and either treat or spray everything we grow."

It will cost about \$85 an acre to produce potatoes to the digging stage, the brothers figure, and \$40 an acre to dig and market, so it isn't all profit. Everything that is sold in the truck line goes to the Missouri Producers' Market where Speaker Brothers have leased a stall. And they get a good price in this way for high quality produce.

Mr. Speaker indicated the location of the cherry orchard with some pride when the conversation was turned to it. As a matter of fact they rather specialize in cherries, but they haven't put a single one on the market for three years. They don't have to. Folks buy up all the fruit before the Speakers have a chance to look for a city market. Each tree is sold for the amount it actually picks. The place is close to Kansas City and folks living there seem to take a delight in going out and harvesting their tree. Mr. Speaker is on hand to supervise the picking and to see that no damage is done to the trees, and he says he has very little trouble from this source. Most folks are careful.

"Practically all of the stems are left on the trees," Mr. Speaker said. "A good many growers think this hurts the yield the following year, but I'm of another opinion. When you leave the stems on you don't tear off the next year's buds."

The Speaker orchard contains about 500 trees and covers 4 acres. And these are the most profitable acres on the place, according to Charles. "The cherry crop is a little light this year," he said, "but last year it was fine. One English Morello tree, 5 years old, produced 125 pounds of fruit. In all we had 11 tons of cherries, not counting what we used and the day's picking we donated to a local hospital. We will have something like 7 tons this year. Selling them the way we do we get a little better than the market price. We make a good saving in the way we harvest the crop."

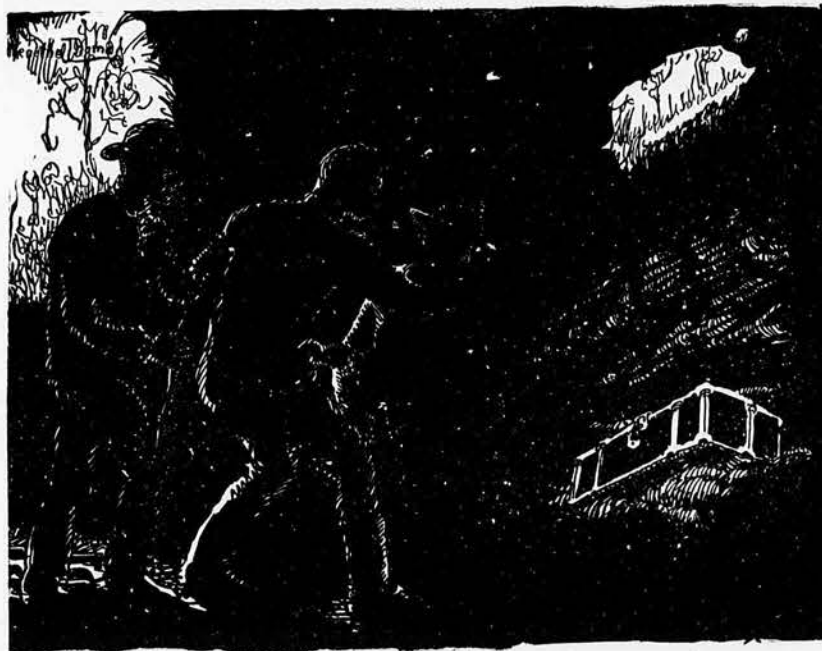
"We have Early Richmond and Montmorency as well as the English Morello, but for the fruit itself and as a money maker we prefer the latter. However, for all around purposes in Kansas the Montmorency is best. The Morello grows only in bottom land where there is sandy loam. As a money maker it will double our money over the others. We cultivate these and use vetch for a cover crop. The other trees are in bluegrass sod. When everything is considered, I believe it will pay to cultivate the orchard all over once a year."

The spray schedule is adhered to very closely and a careful pruning system is followed. After the orchard comes into bearing the expense, according to Mr. Speaker, is small in comparison to the returns. At 5 to 7 cents a pound for the cherries right on the tree, they got \$1,200 for the crop last year, and Charles declares 90 per cent of that was profit. Ordinarily it will be about 85 per cent. He figures \$20 an acre as rent and whatever it costs for pruning and spraying and that apparently is all the expense. Of course, if you count against that the cost of land, labor and other items incidental to the five years it takes to bring the orchard into bearing, the overhead will show up higher and the profits lower.

Our Best Three Offers

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

The International Chamber of Commerce at Stockholm has called on the governments of the world to reduce high tariffs, thus showing fallacy of tradition that business men have no sense of humor.



In the Recesses of the Mysterious Cave Stood a Brass Bound Chest, a Seaman's Chest Which Must Hold Treasure

Farm Crops and Markets

The Farm Outlook in Kansas is Well Above the Average for This Season

LOCAL rains have been coming at frequent enough intervals over Kansas to keep crops growing fairly well. There is an excellent chance of producing a reasonably satisfactory corn crop if we can just have some luck with the rain for a few weeks more. Pastures are doing well and cattle are being marketed slowly. Alfalfa and clover are doing well. The crop of prairie hay is the largest in years.

There has been some upward trend in the bank deposits recently in the Southwest, according to the economist with the Commerce Trust Company of Kansas City, but this has not been so great as was expected because the marketing of the wheat crop has proceeded more slowly than had been expected. And, of course, the orderly marketing of cattle also is holding down the development of any abnormal "cash peak" at this season.

According to the July report of the Department of Agriculture, the indicated wheat harvest for Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas this year is 249,688,000 bushels, compared with the official estimate of 224,342,000 a month ago and the 1926 harvest of 293,763 bushels. Compared with a month ago the Kansas estimate was increased 15 million bushels to 123,339,000. The 1926 Kansas crop was 150,057,000 bushels. For Nebraska the estimate is now 74,740,000 bushels, against 37,165,000 harvested last year. For Oklahoma a crop of 33,750,000 bushels is estimated, compared with 73,745,000 in 1926. The latest Texas estimate is 17,859,000 bushels, against 32,796,000 last year.

As against the short corn crop of last year in this territory, the Southwest now has a prospect of a larger total this season in the face of the poor spring for planting and for germination. For Kansas, Nebraska, Oklahoma and Texas combined, a corn crop of 444,554,000 bushels is estimated in the July report of the Department of Agriculture, against the 1926 crop of 364,747,000 bushels. For Missouri only 130,453,000 bushels is indicated, against the 1926 crop of 174,189,000. The Kansas indication is for 92,382,000 bushels, against 57,299,000 last year. Nebraska, which has the best general crop outlook of any state in the Southwest, has an indicated yield of 198,221,000 bushels, compared with the 1926 crop of 139,407,000 in 1926.

Texas and Oklahoma may produce a large cotton crop, the former state having planted 17,035,000 acres to cotton and the latter 4,168,000 acres. The Texas acreage is down 11 per cent and the Oklahoma area is 18 per cent less than last year.

Rise in Most Cereals

Erratic price changes in wheat, the basis tending slightly downward, continued remarkable strength in corn and sympathetic advances in the sorghum grains, and moderately lower quotations in the main on the minor cereals have marked the fluctuations in the grain trade since mid-June. Some grades of wheat are about 3 to 5 cents a bushel higher than a month ago, particularly for the better types, altho most new crop wheat values average about 5 to 8 cents a bushel below the prices on corresponding grades of old grain at the middle of June. Even such declines represent unimportant changes from an old to a new crop basis and reflect a comparatively strong tone in the cash market. Wheat futures sagged as much as 3 cents a bushel on nearby deliveries, only about a cent on the more distant positions, the relative strength of September and December wheat pointing to the probability of a carrying charge differential. Soft winter wheat eased off 2 to 3 cents, farmers in Kansas receiving \$1.20 to \$1.35 a bushel.

Seldom in recent years have markets recorded corn prices as consistently above the dollar mark, the level ruling today. Fancy grades of yellow corn have recently sold around \$1.07 a bushel, an advance for all carlots of 6 to 10 cents a bushel within a month. Corn futures rose 3 to 9 cents, the greatest strength on the later deliveries. Oats, influenced by the pressure of new offerings due soon on markets, failed to move in a course sympathetic with corn, prices barely holding their own. Rye declined 7 to 9 cents, taking on the easiness of the leading bread grain. Barley fell back 7 to 9 cents a bushel. Kafir and milo continued

their sensational rise, literally leading the bulge in corn. Feed manufacturers are fairly good buyers of the remaining light supplies of kafir and milo.

Passing thru the period of transition from an old to a new crop basis, the market for wheat retained a healthier undertone than might ordinarily be expected in view of the size of the new harvest and the backwardness of domestic and foreign buyers of breadstuffs. Market factors and the gyrations in prices were of an unusual character. Concern over the presence of black rust, a deadly wheat disease, in the spring wheat belt of the Northwest and Canada and belief that the total North American crop may fall considerably short of the outturn a year ago strengthened confidence in the price levels. However, the distinct dearth of buying of the enormous proportions that marked the absorption of wheat in domestic wheat and flour channels and among European importers a year ago acted as a vital off-setting influence. The slower marketings of new wheat from the Southwest, now rather sharply behind the volume attained in the after-harvest rush of 1926, tended to ease the pressure against prices, but whether this can be considered as a permanently bullish force or only a temporary support remains to be seen.

More Wheat In Prospect

Of greatest importance in gauging the probable course of wheat prices is the latest official estimate of the Department of Agriculture on the prospective production in the United States. The Government forecasts a total American wheat crop of 854 million bushels, compared with a final outturn of 832 million bushels last year, 666 million in 1925, and 814 million in 1924. The average spring and winter wheat outturn in the last five years was 808 million bushels. The Government raised its estimate on winter wheat production to 579 million bushels, 42 million more than a month ago, which compares with a total yield of 627 million bushels last year, 396 million bushels in 1925, and an average in the last five years of 573 million bushels. Of spring wheat the Department of Agriculture forecasts a yield of 274 million bushels, a gain of 69 million over the 1926 harvest, compared with 271 million in 1925. The spring wheat acreage was officially estimated as 3.6 per cent larger than a year ago, which is surprising in view of the concern manifest during the planting season in the Northwest because of unseasonably wet and cold weather.

The United States, it is now apparent, has a promise for a total wheat yield in excess of a year ago. In addition, the carry-over of old wheat in the new season is substantially greater than last year, some estimates ranging up to 50 million bushels difference. In the last crop year, this country exported slightly more than 200 million bushels of wheat and flour. This represents a relatively large outgo of breadstuffs from America, more than the average of recent years, but there is a promise for a materially larger surplus on the crop which has just opened. Will the Old World absorb the larger American supply above domestic requirements? European crops are better, suggesting, according to statisticians abroad, a yield about 75 to 125 million bushels more than last year. Consumptive requirements abroad naturally may be reduced. Still, Canada may fall short of its exceptionally large outturn last year. The first official report of the Canadian government points to a yield of only 325 million bushels, compared with 404 million last year. But the Dominion plant condition is excellent to date, and the area in wheat is only slightly under a year ago, suggesting a brighter promise in that country than its conservative statisticians indicate.

Europe has not yet entered the American wheat market on an active scale, an important factor in gauging the demand and supply situation. Up to this time a year ago, enormous quantities of new wheat had already cleared American ports for the Old World, and additional large amounts had been contracted by foreigners for movement between August and October or even as late as December. Importers do not claim abundant stocks of wheat, but appear amply supplied for the immediate future, particularly with the brighter outlook for their own crops. Evidently the Old World operators lack confidence in the level of prices and have been unwilling to take hold on a scale that would provide a powerful support for values here and in other world markets. It is obvious that Europeans must

at some time turn to the United States for a substantial portion of their requirements, but market observers wonder whether the delay in the buying of wheat for export will be offset by relatively larger bookings later or whether the absence of a broad demand to date represents a definite loss. The outturn in Canada, and the later garnerings of Argentina and other surplus producing countries will probably furnish the answer.

Domestic wheat and flour buyers are in more or less the same position. Mills, altho among the active buyers of wheat, have taken hardly a fraction of their remarkably large purchases up to this time last year. This is explained, of course, by the slow start in flour buying, mill bookings of flour being far below the early summer of 1926. Still, this lack of demand has been offset in a large measure by smaller marketings of new wheat than anticipated. Farmers have not sold so freely as usual, but the entire movement is later, and the flow of grain has hardly gotten under way from the districts that produced relatively the largest crop this season. Wheat receipts at terminals may reach their peak late this month, but as the pressure of cash grain on markets increases, the easiness in carlot premiums becomes more noticeable. Exceptionally strong for a time, even the high protein types of hard winters have begun to ease, with expectations that the differentials for cash grain over the futures basis may yet narrow further.

Slower Buying of Flour

Flour millers are getting a slow start in both new crop sales and operations, evidently because of a lack of confidence in the market's level among a majority of bakers and jobbers. Only within the last few days has the trade begun to take hold in an active way, and even yet the buying can hardly be considered as general or active for this season. Smaller buyers have manifested a greater willingness to take hold than the larger bakers and distributors.

While the new southwestern wheat varies more than last year in protein content, the flour is exceptionally fine for baking.

The flow of corn to markets is of small proportions in the face of the exceptionally high prices. Stocks in producing channels are considered moderately low for this season, and growers are reluctant to dispose of their remaining holdings because of the doubtful promise for the new crop. Government estimates point to the smallest corn crop since 1901, or only 2,274,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,645 million bushels in 1926 and 2,901 million bushels in 1925. Feeding demand for corn is providing almost the only outlet, and even this buying is of limited volume, meat animal producers naturally being reluctant to take hold at prevailing high prices. Corn mills have been buying sparingly.

Against Direct Buying

At a meeting of livestock men in Kansas City recently the folks present charged that the direct buying of livestock by packers is endangering the open competitive markets, and called on William M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture, to investigate the whole matter.

A resolution asking the investigation declared the livestock producers of the country are entitled to a competitive market governed by the natural competition of supply and demand. Direct buying by the packers endangered the open markets which were built up over a period of 50 years, the resolution said.

The resolution was adopted after representatives of packing interests had walked out of the meeting which had been called to discuss the question of direct buying.

Thomas Creigh, representing the Cudahy Packing Co., introduced a resolution which was interpreted by M. W. Borders, attorney for the Kansas Stock Yards Company, as an attempt on the part of the packers to use the assemblage of livestock and commission men to rebuke the Department of Agriculture. Creigh then declared he and his associates could not remain in an atmosphere so unfriendly, and he and other packer representatives departed.

The livestock men's resolution asserted there had been violent price fluctuations at periods when livestock was being marketed in an orderly manner, and recently there was a big drop in hog prices with economic reason.

Higher Prices for Hogs?

The Secretary of Agriculture was urged to conduct a fair investigation that the basic facts could be given to Congress. A committee of five, one to be J. H. Mercer, secretary of the Kansas Livestock Association, was provided to meet with the packers in an attempt to work out an agreement and to co-operate with the Secretary of Agriculture in event no agreement is reached. Mercer will name the other members of the committee.

Present conditions in the hog situation favor a larger than usual advance in prices of well-finished medium and light weight

hogs during August and September, according to the hog outlook report released recently by the Department of Agriculture.

The market supply of hogs for the next four months appears to be about the same as a year ago. The low level to which hog prices declined in late June, however, apparently has more than discounted the unfavorable aspects in the situation, and with lower retail prices for pork and higher prices for beef general conditions favor a larger than usual summer rise in prices of good quality hogs.

Hog marketings during the remainder of 1927 will be influenced to a considerable extent by the developments in the corn crop in the Corn Belt States. If the small corn crop as indicated from present conditions materializes, heavy marketings of light weight, unfinished hogs may be expected in the late fall and early winter, and a seasonal price decline in November and December somewhat larger than usual may result, probably reaching a level not greatly different from that of mid-July. Higher prices are probable in the late winter and spring, and the general level of prices in 1928 may possibly be higher than in 1927.

The supply of hogs that will be available for market during the next 12 months appears to be slightly larger than during the last year, and the indications are that the demand for pork products will continue about as at present. If this year's corn crop proves to be as small as present conditions indicate the situation doubtless will tend to discourage hog production next year. The department cautions producers to remember, however, that the corn crop next year may be larger than this year's crop, and that a production of hogs for the country as a whole about equal to that of the last three years seems to promise the best returns to the producers of both corn and hogs.

Some Profit in Cattle, Maybe?

Apparently the cattle outlook holds much of promise, especially if the pastures remain in good condition, so the marketing of the grass-fat stuff can go ahead in a normal (or even subnormal, as it is now) manner. James E. Poole said in a recent issue of The Producer that "unless fed cattle sell high all thru the latter half of 1927, most of the trade prophecy in circulation will be discredited. The supply prospect is exactly the reverse of a year ago, when every feedlot in the Corn Belt, including Nebraska, bulged at the sides with cattle already in condition to go to market, but which were being held back in expectancy of higher prices—a condition that never materialized, the market going from bad to worse as the season progressed. This year there has been no incentive to hold back; in fact, owing to various influences, thousands of cattle have gone to market prematurely. Advancing cost of corn, muddy feed-lots, determination to take a profit, and skepticism of the permanency of prices were among the factors sending cattle to market during May and June.

"That fed cattle will sell high regardless of weight is a secret everybody is holding down. What performance grassers will be equal to is a conundrum. Last year grass beef was handicapped by plentitude of the corn-fed article; this season it should have an inning, especially if it comes to market well conditioned, which is probable as the entire western grazing area is in good physical condition, with the exception of parts of the Southwest, and these are in the breeding or stock-cattle area. Good prices for cows are likely to attract aged matrons to the stock-yards, as the western cattleman is disposed to unload cows past the useful age, and there is also an inclination to cull dairy herds closely, for the purpose of eliminating "boarders." If cheap beef trade continues healthy, the types of cattle that satisfy it will go to market. Of fed steers there will not be more than enough to go around at any time, as the crop that went into feeders' hands last fall, including calves and yearlings, has been steadily whittled down, instead of being held back to put on weight, as was the case last year.

Storage Holdings of Foods Increase

"Considerable difference of opinion has developed recently concerning the outcome of the western lamb season. Majority sentiment is committed to lower prices, on the theory that territory east of the Missouri River, which has been getting back into farm flocks, will have a price-breaking grist of native lambs to dump into the market hopper during the September-to-December period, and natives have a bad record in this respect. The price of the 1927 crop of feeding lambs appears to have been definitely determined, as fully 50 per cent of the visible supply has been contracted all the way from Texas to Montana. It may be as well to recognize the fact now as at any future time that the sheep industry is expanding with all possible alacrity; and that means lower prices for lambs eventually."

Increased cold storage stocks of poultry.



The Activities of Al Acres—Save the Pieces, Slim!

meats, butter and eggs as compared with last year are reported by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, United States Department of Agriculture. Total holdings of poultry, including broilers, fryers, roasters, fowls, turkeys and miscellaneous poultry are placed at 50,059,000 pounds as of July 1, against 36,730,000 pounds July 1 of a year ago, and a five-year average of 42,322,000 pounds.

Meat stocks, including beef, pork, lamb and mutton, totaled 940,819,000 pounds July 1, against 705,720,000 pounds last July, and a five-year average of 839,298,000 pounds. Stocks of lard are given at 146,250,000 pounds against 120,527,000 pounds last year. Holdings of creamery butter aggregated 50,116,000 pounds against 86,897,000 pounds last year, and stocks of case eggs were 10,754,000 cases against 9,133,000 cases on the same date a year ago. American cheese supplies are smaller, being 49,643,000 pounds compared with 54,069,000 pounds a year ago.

Allen—Threshing is nearly completed. Wheat and oats will both average about 10 bushels an acre of fairly good quality grain. Corn is in good condition, altho the crop is late. It is clean. A considerable acreage of hay crops has been sown. There will be a large crop of prairie hay.—Guy M. Tredwell.

Atchison—The weather has been very favorable for the corn crop. Threshing has been delayed by rains, but plenty of machines and help are available, and the work should be finished reasonably soon. Pastures are in good condition. Potatoes produced good yields, and the gardens are doing well. Eggs, 20c; butterfat, 40c; corn, 95c; wheat, \$1.20.—Mrs. A. Lange.

Barber—We had an inch of rain last week that was mighty helpful to the corn. Fall listing is about half done. Wheat yields are running from 6 to 28 bushels an acre. Livestock is in good condition; pastures are above average.—J. W. Bibb.

Bourbon—We had a fine rain which came slowly here recently; it was very helpful to the pastures and to corn and kafir. Pastures were getting short. Corn is doing well. The yields of wheat and oats were poor. Markets are good; help is plentiful.—Robert Creamer.

Butler—A fine rain of 2 inches was received here recently. Threshing has gone slowly on account of the rain. The yields are fairly good—especially in some fields. Corn is making a fine growth, but it is very late. Sweet clover has done very well. Chinch bugs did some damage to cane and kafir; what is left of these crops is coming along all right. Some plowing has been done for wheat. Wheat, \$1.25; oats, 42c; corn, \$1.10; eggs, 19c; springs, 20c.—Jacob Dieck.

Cheyenne—Harvest is in full swing, and the weather has been favorable. Yields are light on most fields; very little outside help has been required. There is plenty of moisture in the soil, and corn is making a fine growth. This also is true with the weeds, but most fields are fairly clean. The fruit crop is light, owing to hail damage.—F. M. Hurlock.

Cloud—The soil is dry for plowing; a good rain is needed. Cultivating is practically all done; corn is making a good growth, but it is rather backward and uneven. Threshing has started, but not enough data is available as yet to determine what the average yield will be. Grain for feeding teams and hogs is scarce.—W. H. Plumly.

Coffey—Some good showers recently delayed threshing but they were of great help to the corn and other growing crops. The grain yields were light. Egg production is declining. Eggs, 21c; heavy hens, 16c; springs, 21c; cream, 33c.—M. L. Griffin.

Elk—Moisture of from 1 to 2 inches fell over the county in the last week. Farmers are plowing for wheat. Alfalfa hay contains considerable grass; very few fields are being left for seed. Corn is doing well, but it is perhaps 10 days late, on account of a slow growth earlier in the season.—D. W. Lockhart.

Harvey—We have had some local showers, which were very helpful, but what the country needs is a real old-fashioned rain, as the evaporation is very high at this season. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, \$1; oats, 45c; springs, \$1.65; kafir, 93c; butter, 45c; eggs, 19c; bran, \$1.40; barley, 70c; rye, 95c; hens, 16c; springs, 16c; potatoes, \$2.50; cabbage, 5c; flour, \$1.90; peaches (shipped in), 10c a lb.—H. W. Prouty.

Marshall—Wheat yields are running from 20 to 40 bushels an acre—it is reported that one field made 62 bushels! Corn needs rain badly. The second cutting of alfalfa was heavy. Wheat, \$1.20; corn, \$1; eggs, 18c; flour, \$2.10; potatoes, \$2.—J. D. Stosz.

Neosho—An inch of rain a few days ago delayed threshing somewhat, but it was of great help to the growing crops. Corn is doing well. A few public sales are being held, at which fairly high prices were paid. Wheat, \$1.22; oats, 35c; corn, \$1; butterfat, 34c; hens, 16c; eggs, 19c; potatoes, 3c.—J. D. McHenry.

Osage—I think the Government estimate of a condition of 83 per cent for the corn crop in this county is too low; perhaps the August report will raise it. We are having warm nights now, and everything is growing fine. Young poultry and cull hens are being sent to market in considerable numbers, but still the price trend is upward.—H. L. Ferris.

Osborne—Threshing has been delayed recently on account of heavy rains. Corn and the feed crops are looking fine. Wheat is averaging from 8 to 20 bushels an acre. Wheat, \$1.28.—Albert Robinson.

Phillips—The weather has been somewhat unsettled recently, but very pleasant. Wheat yields were light, but the oats and barley crops were fairly satisfactory. Corn is doing fairly well, but the crop is late. We had a rain here a few days ago. Roads are good. There is enough farm labor. Gardens are in fairly good condition.—J. B. Hicks.

Republic—Threshing has been going ahead slowly on account of the light showers—the country needs a heavy rain. Yields of from 10 to 35 bushels of wheat have been reported; oats are running from 30 to 55 bushels. Some farmers are plowing for next year's wheat crop. The second cutting of alfalfa is in the stack.—Alex E. Davis.

Rice—Farmers are busy cultivating row crops or plowing for wheat—a huge amount of early plowing is being done here. This is a fortunate thing, as it will conserve moisture, aid in the control of weeds and help greatly in fighting the Hessian fly. The second crop of alfalfa was very satisfactory. The county needs rain. Wheat,

\$1.15; butterfat, 33c; eggs, 18c; hens, 15c.—Mrs. E. J. Killion.

Rooks—Corn and the feed crops are doing very well. Harvesting is finished; yields were poor. Some farmers are plowing for the 1928 wheat crop. Corn, \$1; eggs, 14c; hens, 12c; bran, \$1.55; springs, 13c.—C. O. Thomas.

Rush—Wheat harvest is over, and threshing has been started; yields are light. Corn and pastures need rain badly. The grain sorghums are still doing fairly well. The preparation of the ground for fall seeding has begun. Wheat, \$1.22; eggs, 18c; butterfat, 33c.—William Crotinger.

Sherman—This has been a poor combine year; the grain ripened unevenly. The wheat yield is better than was expected. Corn is making a fine growth. Barley yielded well, except on some fields where the growth was too rank. Feed crops are making a good growth. Livestock is in good condition. There was an excellent potato crop here this year.—Harry Andrews.

Wabunsee—Harvest is finished, and part of the grain has been threshed. Corn is doing well, and there has been plenty of rain. Pastures are making a splendid growth, and the cattle are in fine condition. Corn, 95c; eggs, 17c; hens, 14c; broilers, 22c.—G. W. Hardtner.

Washington—Threshing has started; the yields of oats and wheat are fairly satisfactory. One farmer produced 30 bushels of wheat an acre on a 100-acre field. The second crop of alfalfa has been cut. Corn is doing well, altho some fields contain a good many Chinch bugs. A good rain is needed. Wheat, \$1.18; corn, 89c; butterfat, 35c; eggs, 18c; hens, 14c.—Ralph B. Cole.

A Glance at the Markets

The July crop report called the general crop prospect unpromising. Acreage was reduced a little compared with last year and the condition was reported a few points below average. Part of the poor condition was due to lateness in some sections. Since the report was made out, better corn and cotton weather ought to have helped these great staples in some sections. The North-west has a big grain crop and Eastern potatoes are turning out heavy yields. The short production of tree fruit continues a weak feature of the crop situation. So far as prices go, the general average has shown a steady advance. Farm prices compared with those for the goods the farmer buys have become more and more favorable to the farmer this summer. There are worse things than moderate crops from the average producer's standpoint. Grain and cotton with some setbacks continue to hold a good part of recent price gains. Dairy products and eggs maintain their position fairly well. Hay and feed markets are in an unsettled condition. Fruits are mostly higher and vegetables lower than last season.

Livestock markets have held recent improvements in a general way with steadiness in prices of fat cattle and some strength in the hog markets, considering the increased receipts of hogs about the middle of July. Shippers were fairly active and demand for slaughter at Western centers was active. Sheep receipts showed some increase and prices on sheep and lambs tended slightly downward since the middle of July, but fat sheep advanced a little. Fat range lambs reached tops close to \$15 in the Chicago market.

A wheat crop about 22 million bushels larger than was harvested last year is in prospect. The winter wheat crop is considerably smaller this year, but the spring wheat crop will be materially larger from present indications. A production of soft winter wheat about equal to domestic requirements is anticipated. Some infection from stem rust has occurred in the spring wheat, but present conditions give no cause for alarm. Receipts of new winter wheat have been increasing. New soft winter wheat is appearing on the market. Improved prospects for spring wheat production caused some weakness of prices, with competition from the new winter wheat.

Corn crop prospects, the lightest for many years, may be modified by recent improvement. Receipts of old corn are light and prices have held for some time around \$1 a bushel in large Western markets. A large oats crop of fair quality is indicated. Prices have tended to decline in spells of weakness of the general grain market. Barley markets have sagged under prospects of increased production.

The great production of hay weakens the market situation, but so far receipts have been rather light and the market quiet, with a slight downward trend.

The firm price of corn has tended to control the market for mill feeds, causing a well sustained condition since the middle of July, but demand has been very moderate because of a good pasturage season. Wheat shorts and middlings have been in good demand. New crop cottonseed meal tended a little lower. Stocks of cottonseed meal are lighter than last year, but heavy compared with an average season. The various corn feeds hold a firm position with the corn market.

Butter markets have held a fairly steady tone during July despite some days of decline. Supplies have been heavy, but much of the stock arriving has gone into storage. Production has kept up well, but has now become slightly less than at this time a

year ago. Little change has been reported in the cheese situation. Production continues heavy and some improvement in demand is noted.

Eggs at least maintain recent gains in price and demand is moderately active. Storage activity is falling off with the decrease of new receipts with the progress of the season. Poultry supplies increased as young stock matures, and the price tendency has been downward for some time. Demand shows the usual slackness during the season of hot weather.

With the shipping season for fruits and vegetables about half completed the total is above 600,000 cars, compared with about 500,000 last season. The difference is owing mainly to an earlier start but production of cantaloupes and of some vegetables is greater this season.

The watermelon crop in a dozen late states is the lightest since 1923, and nearly one-third under that of last season. Production, both early and late, is much lighter this season and the general range of prices higher.

Some strawberries were still coming to market late in July. The whole crop so far as indicated by carlot shipments was larger than last season by about one-third.

Seven states, mostly in the northern part of the sweet potato belt, which supply three-fourths of the shipments, including most of the stock sold in Northern markets, show an actual reduction of 3 or 4 per cent under last season's estimated crop. Most of the heavy increases are in states which do not ship heavily to Northern markets, but use the greater part of the crop for local demand. Market conditions ought not to be worse than last year, according to the present outlook, but almost certainly a liberal supply is again in prospect. Planting has increased rapidly the last few seasons and yield has been good. Peanuts and other Southern market products show one-fourth more production this season, according to July estimates.

About 13,000 cars of the great potato crop of Virginia have already been shipped, the output exceeding 2,500 cars during one week in July. The market tendency has been downward, approaching \$3 a barrel in some markets. Kansas producing centers were selling potatoes at \$1.75 to \$2 at shipping points. Supplies are coming chiefly from Virginia, Maryland and Kansas. Despite the recent declines potato prices averaged a little higher than a year ago.

Peach shipments have decreased since the passing of the height of the Georgia season and prices show an advancing tendency. The crop is light in the East but fair to good in the West. This situation is likely to cause liberal shipments from distant producing sections. Early apples have been arriving mainly from Delaware, Maryland and Virginia and movement has started late from the Middle West and Pacific Coast. This season's commercial production, however, is heaviest in the Northwest. Its estimated crop is only 18 per cent less than in 1926, while the East and Middle West have scarcely more than half of last year's extremely heavy production.

Coffey County Clubs Met

BY PHILIP ACKERMAN

"We believe we can have 50 or more club members in the Coffey County Capper Pig and Poultry Clubs next year," Mrs. Lewis Harreld, mother of the county leader, assured the club manager at a meeting July 8, in Crandall. There are several reasons why it is not going to be difficult to enroll 50 folks. First, the Coffey County Pep Club already has eight boosters. Three of these eight were members last year, and only the county leader, Loy N. Harreld, was a member in 1925. And, by the way, Loy was the only member in the county that year. So the club has grown, and has a larger program for growth in 1928. Secondly, Mrs. Harreld has consented to give the boys and girls assistance and will give a favorable impression of the club work to her neighbors. And the fact that farm folks in that county are ambitious and progressive makes a good field for the growth of Capper club work.

The recreation room in the basement of one of Crandall's churches was pretty well jammed with Capper Pig and Poultry Club folks and their friends. The Crandall 4-H Club held their July business meeting with the Capper Club folks, and a good program was well handled. Lewis Harreld, Jr., told us about the 4-H Club Round-Up in Manhattan, and sang

several of the action songs he learned there. However, everybody took part either by recitations, songs or impromptu speeches.

Ice cream and cake were served. The Capper and 4-H Clubs of the Crandall community will have a booth for refreshments at a carnival in Le-Roy soon, and the proceeds of their sales will be used to pay expenses that will be incurred on a trip to the Capper Club Reunion to be held in Topeka, September 12, 13 and 14. One very clever idea in regard to the frontage of the booth was suggested. The club boys and girls will have to hire the space for their booth by the length of the front of the booth. One member said, "Why not make the booth triangular, and put one of the corners in front? We can serve from the sides."

During the meeting a discussion of the European Corn Borer crept in. Folks interested in Capper and 4-H



Folks, Meet Oliver Vannaman, Barber County

Club work are interested in the campaign against the borer, and one little fellow suggested that he would attempt control of this pest by introducing a bug that would eat the corn borer alive. He would breed up the parasite bug until it could devour vast numbers of the borers, and thereby save our corn crops.

Then in the evening after the meeting was over, the leader took the club members and the manager in his father's motor car to visit the homes of the club members in turn so each might see the club entries owned by the others. This part of the day's work was well worth while.

Other meetings are going to be held in Coffey county, and the club members are eager to have boys and girls who are not club members go to these meetings. So, boys and girls of Coffey, make an effort to get to the next meeting of the club in your community.

Let's get acquainted with Oliver Vannaman, gilt club boy of Barber county. He has a good sized Poland China gilt competing for prizes in the small pig club, and this gilt will be used next year in the sow and litter contest. You can see in the picture that Oliver will have a good pig. I want you to take notice of the boy, too. Oliver's pig is going to have a kind and gentle keeper, who will pack feed and slop to her regularly. And will stand by to tell folks who she is at the fair next fall.

A count was made of the number of eggs laid by the contest laying pens entered in the Capper Poultry Club between January 1 and June 30. Each member entered in this contest owned eight hens and kept them penned separate from the farm flock of chickens, in order to get an accurate egg-laying record on these hens for six months. To the owner of the pen whose hens made the highest record Senator Capper awarded a silver loving cup engraved "Presented by Arthur Capper to Brooks Vermillion for Highest Egg Record Capper Poultry Club 1927." Here is the standing of the 10 highest contestants in the Capper Club Egg-Laying Contest:

Table with 4 columns: Member's Name, Breed of Chickens, Eggs Laid, Time. Lists names like Brooks Vermillion, E. Faye Hailey, Sarah Sterling, etc.

Diplomas of Honor will be issued to the club members named in this list. These diplomas will certify that the owners have made excellent records, and will name their rank in the egg-laying contest, the number of eggs laid and the number of months for which records were submitted.

Capper Pig Club

Capper Building, Topeka, Kansas Philip Ackerman, Club Manager

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

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

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

Approved..... Parent or Guardian

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

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



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

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

DISPLAY Headings

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

RELIABLE ADVERTISING

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

AGENTS—SALESMEN—WANTED

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

EDUCATIONAL

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.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

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.

LEAF TOBACCO: GOOD, SWEET, CHEWING, 3 pounds 75c; 5, \$1.00; 10, \$1.75. Smoking, 3 pounds 50c; 5, 75c; 10, \$1.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Ky.

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

RUG WEAVING

BEAUTIFUL RUGS CREATED FROM OLD carpet. Write for circular. Kansas City Rug Co., 1618 Virginia, Kansas City, Mo.

MOTORCYCLES

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS. USED, RE- built, guaranteed. Shipped on approval. Catalog free. Floyd Clymer, 821 Broadway, Denver, Colo.

KODAK FINISHING

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

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

PAINT

GUARANTEED PAINT, \$1.60 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.

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

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.

SEEDS, PLANTS AND NURSERY STOCK

ALPALFA \$6.50 PER BUSHEL, SACKS free. Tests 96% pure. Samples and price list free. Standard Seed Co., 19 East 5th 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.

ALPALFA 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.

Blackhull Wheat

Highest grade, certified; two dollars per bushel, sacked. Claude F. Wright, Pawnee Rock, Kan.

MACHINERY—FOR SALE OR TRADE

SIXTEEN HORSE NEW GAS ENGINES, fifty dollars each. For particulars write E. E. Peyton, 126 N. Emporia, Wichita, Ks.

FOR SALE: NEW 17-28 TWIN CITY tractor, never used, latest type, \$1,160.00 Salina. Almost new steel 32x52 Rumely separator, with attachments. L. R. Henry, Salina, Kan.

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

DOGS

PEDIGREE POLICE PUPS, PRICE \$15.00. R. F. Russell, Altoona, Kan.

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

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

2 FOX TERRIER MALE PUPS, EXTRA fine, 16 weeks old, \$6.00 each. J. B. Willems, Inman, Kan.

RAT TERRIER PUPS BRED FOR RAT- ters. Satisfaction guaranteed. Crusaders Kennels, Stafford, 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.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

HONEY

NEW HONEY, VERY FINE; COMB, 2-5 gallon cans \$15.00; extracted, \$12.00. Bert W. Hopper, Rocky Ford, Colo.

URE COLORADO HONEY, FINEST QUALITY, two 60 lb. cans, \$12.00. F. O. B. W. H. Birney, Las Animas, Colo.

THE BEST 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.

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

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

ACCREDITED CHICKS, 6c UP, WORLD'S best laying strains, 12 varieties. Free catalog, Booth Farms, Box 728, Clinton, Mo.

BABY CHICKS: ROCKS, REDS, ORPING- tons and Wyandottes, \$5.00 per 100. Leghorns \$7.00, Left-overs \$6.00. Postpaid, Ivy Vine Hatchery, Eskridge, Kan.

JULY AND AUGUST PRICES, Leghorns 7 cents; Reds, Rocks, Wyandottes, Orpingtons, 8 cents, 200 or more 1 cent less; Light Brahmas, White Minorcas 10 cents; assorted heavies 6½ cents; leftovers 5 cents. We guarantee 100% live arrival and pay postage. B. & C. Hatchery, Neodesha, 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.

Co-operative Chicks

Cost less. Co-operation does it. All flocks State Accredited. Famous laying strains. Circular free. White, Brown, Buff Leghorns, S. C. Reds, 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.

BABY CHICKS

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.

LEGHORNS—WHITE

EGG-BRED PULLETS, S. C. WHITE LEG- horns, \$1.15 each; \$100 for 100. Stewart Ranch, Goodland, Kan.

IMPORTED ENGLISH BARRON HIGHEST pedigree 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, Rufp Poultry Farm, Ottawa, Kan.

LEGHORNS—BUFF

PURE, SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN cockerels from state certified, accredited blood tested flocks, April hatched, 75c until September. Mrs. John Berry, Blue Rapids, Kan.

MINORCAS—BUFF

FINE PURE BRED BUFF MINORCA cockerels, \$1.00. Pearl Hill, Carbondale, Kan.

MINORCAS—WHITE

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

PLYMOUTH ROCKS

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from Certified flock, \$4.00 each. Mrs. Chas. E. Montgomery, Maple Hurst Farm, Sabetha, Kan.

POOR HEALTH CLOSEOUT SALE, PARKS Strain Barred Rocks. Write your needs from this only ad, while they are dirt cheap. World's best layers. R. B. Snell, Colby, Kan.

POULTRY PRODUCTS WANTED

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

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

LIVESTOCK

CATTLE

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

HOLSTEINS, 10,000 POUNDS PRODU- ction. Bred heifers freshening this fall; also seven choice heifer calves. Alfakora Farm, Evansville, Wis.

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

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

HOGS

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

PIGS, PATHFINDER, SENSATION, STILTS breeding sows. Boars \$10 to \$20, with papers. Clarence Johnson, Studley, Kan.

SHEEP AND GOATS

195 EWES AND 215 LAMBS, PRICE \$5.00 per head. Wm. Lyons, Haddam, Kan.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS FOR SALE. THIS 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.

As we get the drift of it, if we want to limit our navy, Great Britain is enthusiastic for it.

What do you want?

Whatever you want to buy, sell or trade Kansas Farmer can find some one who will agree to your terms. 125,000 interested readers are ready to hear your offer through the medium of Kansas Farmer classifieds.

Kansans Read Kansas Farmer Classifieds

The Real Estate Market Place

RATES—50c an Agate Line
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There are five other Capper Publications which reach 1,446,847 Families. All widely used for Real Estate Advertising.
Write For Rates and Information

MISCELLANEOUS LAND

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

FREE BOOKS on Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and Oregon. **LOW ROUND TRIP RATES. IMPROVED FARMS FOR RENT.** E. C. Leedy, Dept. 209, G. N. Ry., St. Paul, Minnesota.

ARKANSAS

IF INTERESTED in fine lands in Northeast Arkansas, see or write F. M. Messer, Walnut Ridge, Arkansas.

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

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

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

HEALTHFUL money making opportunity. Oak homes, college town. List furnished. H. W. Stone Land Co., Mountain Home, Ark.

SPRINGDALE, ARKANSAS; Center of Ozarks. Apples, berries, grapes, poultry, stock farms. Free lists. S.W. Hawkins Rly. Co.

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

50 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.

COLORADO

FOR SALE OR TRADE—260 A. irrigated ranch \$6,000. Assessed \$5,900; tax \$150 crops over \$4,000. Rented for 1-3 Mts. \$1,200. S. Brown, Florence, Colo.

15 ACRES well improved irrigated land. 5 room bungalow house, two miles town, high school. Bus route near Rocky Ford. \$3,500. M. Madden, Manzanola, Colorado.

60 A. NEAR R. R. town, Grand County, Colo. Fenced, 5-room log cabin, stable, chicken house, garage, root cellar; 100 acres plow land, rich soil, irrigated from fine trout stream, balance pasture. \$4,000 cash. Owner Christian Ritschard, Kremmling, Colo.

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.

NEMAHA CO., KAN. Greatest bargains in N. E. Kansas. Write for list or come and see. Rean Real Estate Agency, Centralia, Kan.

RANCH SNAP; 1280 A. stream, 800 tillable. Part bottom, house, \$17,500. \$4000 cash by March, bal. easy. Ely, Garden City, Kan.

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

TEN or eighteen and one half acres adjoining city, one block from campus of Sterling College and paved highway. Tallon Bell, Sterling, Kan.

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

158 ACRES, 3/4 mi. Topeka, well improved. 8 rm. mod. house, large barn, good orchard. One of best in County. Write owner, F. H. Meyers, Route 15, Tecumseh, Kansas.

200 ACRES, 5 large rooms, bath; oak interior. Modern. Barn 40x50. All in corn and milo. \$60 per acre with crop. 4 miles to Colby, Kan. William Gorsuch, Colby, Kansas.

120 ACRES improved, 50 corn, 50 fine pasture; abundance good water, family water. Small farm. Crop and all \$55 per acre. 6 miles Richmond. Bargain. Possession. Mansfield Loan Co., Ottawa, Kan.

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

CLOVER FARMS—160 acres, 3/4 mi. S. E. Mayetta, good 5 rm. house, barn for 8 horses, granary, double corn crib, cave, wash house, well, etc.; 80 A. clover, 80 A. milo. \$75 acre. Well located, lays fine.

80 A. 3/4 mi. S. E. Mayetta, 5 room house, barn, wheat bin, corn crib, etc. 40 A. Red clover, 40 A. crops; lays fine. Make a good home. \$75 A. Write for full details. A. J. Jones, Mayetta, Kansas.

Protective Service

(Continued from Page 11)

know the agent to be reliable, and if you do not know he represents a responsible company, you had better investigate before you sign the contract. Too many people sign the contract and investigate afterward—usually to their sorrow. The case mentioned above is only one of many that are taking place every day. Don't be too sure that you will not do the same thing.

The Protective Service is ready to serve you and if you will just take the time to let us investigate for you when you are not sure, you may save yourself a lot of trouble and hard earned money. Remember, the time to investigate is before you sign the contract—not afterward. In the meantime you probably will find it to your advantage to have a Protective Service sign

up at the entrance to your place. It will help you to protect your property against thieves, and your pocketbook against crooks looking for "easy money."

O.C. Thompson

Do You Know Good Eggs?

A poster emphasizing the more important qualities of a good egg has just been issued by the United States Department of Agriculture. It shows an egg broken into a dish, yolk and white in natural colors. There also is shown in the poster a group of egg dishes, and the text is devoted to giving information to the consumer concerning the more important qualities of a good egg as brought out when it is broken out of the shell.

It is explained, for instance, that

the consumer can tell the quality of eggs used in the home by the condition of the yolk and the white. If the egg has a strong shell, one of the qualities mentioned, breakage losses are reduced. The egg also should have a good flavor, which is best maintained by keeping eggs in sanitary places. When the egg is broken out for cooking or baking purposes, the white should be clear and divided into two portions, the thicker and firmer portion which tends to stand up well in a fresh egg, and immediately surrounds the yolk, the other portion a little thinner and tending to flatten out into the dish into which the egg is broken. The yolk itself should be of uniform yellow color thruout and should stand up well.

Housekeepers can encourage the production and marketing of better eggs by giving attention to the qualities of a good egg, and exercising greater discrimination in purchasing eggs for home use.

Those who wish to display the poster, which is 14 by 20 inches, may obtain copies from the United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Public Sales of Livestock

Jersey Cattle

Oct. 12—Gem Jersey Farm, Corning, Kan.
Oct. 25—Kansas Jersey cattle club, at Topeka, Kan. R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan., Secretary.

Guernsey Cattle

Oct. 18—D. J. 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.
Nov. 9—Shorthorn Breeders Association Sale, Wichita, Kan.

Hereford Cattle

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

Spotted Poland China Hogs

Oct. 21—W. H. Helselman, Holton, Kan.

Poland China Hogs

Oct. 19—H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, Ks.
Oct. 27—Laptad Stock Farm, Lawrence, Kan.

Duroc Jersey Hogs

Aug. 3—N. H. Angle & Son, Courtland, Kan.
Aug. 12—Geo. Anspaugh, Ness City, Kan.
Oct. 21—M. R. Peterson, Troy, 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.



R. A. Gilliland, Denison, and his brother, Chas. of Mayetta, are selling grade A milk from their Jersey dairies at \$2.75 per hundred weight. It is distributed in Kansas City, Kan.

Earl Lugenbeel, Padonia, M. K. Goodpasture and Clyde Coonse, Horton, are breeders of Chester White hogs that will be at the fairs this fall with their exhibits. Blue Grass Chester White hogs are popular everywhere.

H. B. Walter & Son, Bendena, have their usual number of Poland China pigs and will hold their boar and gilt sale in the sale pavilion at that place, Oct. 19. They recently sold a pair of nice last September gilts, bred to The Promise, to a Georgia breeder. The Walter show herd will be at the fairs this fall as usual.

M. R. Peterson, Troy, will not show Durocs at the fairs this fall. He had intended to do so but because of so much work he has decided not to go out with his herd this fall. He has two last September boars that were intended winners if he had shown, that can be bought now that he is not going to show. The date of his boar and gilt sale is Oct. 21.

The oldest dairy breed organizations in the state will hold an association sale at Topeka, Oct. 25. About 45 head will be catalogued and nothing but high class cattle will be sold. The consignors will be well known Kansas breeders. The consignments will be passed on and approved by the dairy department at the Agricultural college and the sale committee who will be responsible for the sale are as follows: C. E. Sanders, Wichita; Ed Taylor, Keats; R. A. Gilliland, Denison. The committee will be assisted by the dairy department at Manhattan and Harry Marsh, western fieldman for the American Jersey Cattle Club. There are over 500 breeders of registered Jerseys in Kansas. The sale will be in the hands of a competent sale manager but for the present any information desired can be procured by addressing the association's secretary, R. A. Gilliland, Denison, Kan.

LIVESTOCK NEWS

By Jesse E. Johnson

163 West 8th St., Wichita, Kan.



Geo. Anspaugh, owner of Springdale Duroc Farm, Ness City, Kan., has announced a public sale of registered Durocs to be held at the farm near Ness City, August 12. Eighty head of high class Durocs will be catalogued for this sale.

G. M. Shepherd, Duroc breeder of Lyons, takes a few minutes off while the horses are resting and writes me another of his interesting page letters about Durocs and encloses some splendid photos of prospective herd boars. This looks like real merchandising. When a breeder makes inquiry about a young boar, Mr. Shepherd describes

DUROC HOGS

40 DUROC SOWS

Public Sale at the farm north of Courtland, Courtland, Kan., Wednesday, August 3

Bred to Originator Strd., the boar that's a national asset. Write for sale catalog today.
N. H. ANGLE & SON, Courtland, Kan.

At Private Treaty

30 head of the finest bred Duroc Sows and Gilts I have ever offered the public. Write for description and prices.
E. G. HOOVER, R. 9, WICHITA, KANSAS.

Bred Sows and Gilts

shipped on approval. Write for prices and photographs.
STANTS BROS., ABILENE, KANSAS

Gilts and Young Sows

bred to The Architect and Stilts Major, 1st prize winners of Kansas 1926. Also real fall and spring boars. Write for full information.
G. M. SHEPHERD, LYONS, KANSAS

DUROC SOWS AND GILTS

by Waltemeyer's Giant, Major Stilts and Super Col. Bred to the whole of a boar, W. H.'s, Leader for Sept. farrow. Also good boars. Reg. Immured. Shipped on approval. W. R. HUSTON, AMERICUS, KANSAS.

HAMPSHIRE HOGS



White Way Hampshires

on approval. Choice gilts bred for Sept. farrow. Sired by Champion boar and bred to an outstanding boar. Special prices for quick sale.
F. B. WEMPE, Frankfort, Ks.

SPOTTED POLAND CHINA HOGS

Raise Your Herd Boar

Buy a pig. 100 to pick from. Sired by Decison Wildfire and Rangy Munn. Best of breeding. Out of big litters. Also bred sows. D. W. Brown, Valley Center, Ks.

HOLSTEIN CATTLE

Southwest Dairy Cattle Company

Highest class grade Holstein and Jersey heifer calves \$18.00 F. O. B., Kansas City, Missouri. Prices on registered Jerseys and Holsteins, either sex, and age upon application. All calves vaccinated against scours and hemorrhagic septicaemia. Write today.
754 Live Stock Exchange, Kansas City, Mo.

Holstein Cattle Sale

30 registered Holstein cows at auction, August 18. Sale bills on request.

POND VIEW DAIRY

S. E. Stoughton, Owner, Hutchinson, Kan.

JERSEY CATTLE

EXCELLENT JERSEY BULL CALVES

Sired by Queen's Velvet Raleigh. Out of dams with splendid C. T. A. records.
A. H. KNOEPEL, COLONY, KANSAS

Reg. Jersey Bulls and Heifers

Sired by son of Sultan Cella No. 245038, senior and grand champion cow Kansas State Fair 1913 and young cows sired by son of Cecotte's Oxford Fern No. 153549, 35 head. 7 Shetland Ponies. E.H. Knepper, Broughton, Ks.

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

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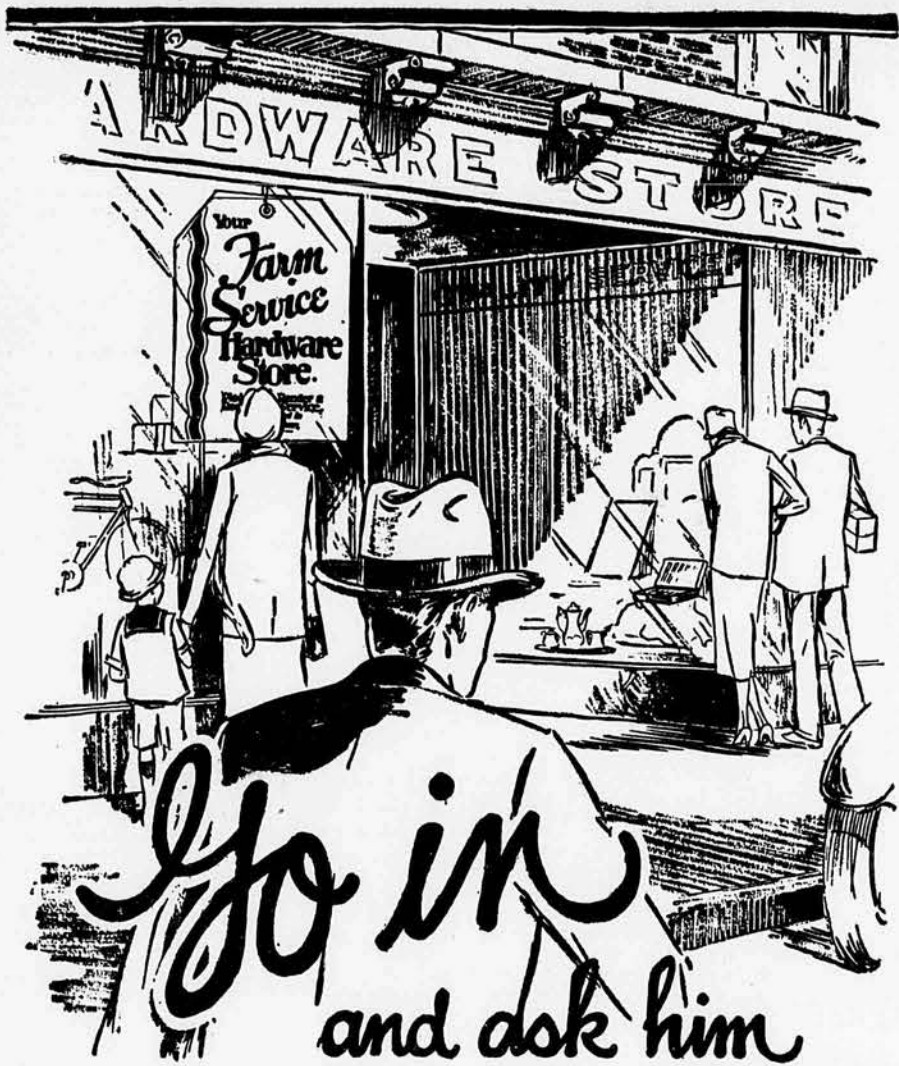
Change of copy as desired.

LIVESTOCK DEPARTMENT
Kansas Farmer, Topeka, Kansas

him closely and then verifies the description by enclosing a late photo of the pig.

Clover Cliff Ranch, near Elmdale, has been selected as the place for holding one of the several Holstein breeders' picnics, scheduled by the Kansas State Holstein Breeders' Association during the month of August. The date of the picnic will be August 16.

A. H. Knoepfel, of Colony, has one of the best known herds of registered Jersey cattle to be found in Kansas. The herd was established many years ago and by the consistent use of the best sires, testing and culling, the herd has been brought up to its present high state of perfection. Representatives from this herd are always to be seen at the leading fall fairs.



Your Friend— The "Farm Service" Man

TAKE the mechanical problems of running your farm to your nearest "Farm Service" Store. These men have made a life-long study of machinery, tools, builders' hardware, paints, roofing, lubricants and the thousand and one other things that are so necessary in your farm work. If you want to know how much paint it will take for your barn, how much roofing or fencing to buy, the right kind of heating apparatus for your house, or an estimate on builders' hardware, go in and ask him.

The "tag" in the window is your personal invitation to make that store your meeting place when in town. They like to have you ask questions and the information they can give you may be of tremendous value, saving you time, money and disappointment in something which you might buy without thoroughly understanding all about it.

They are quality stores, selling with the idea that price can only be measured by value and that their whole aim is to give you the most for your money and the privilege of "seeing before you buy."

If you are not acquainted with your local "Farm Service" Man, tear out this ad and take it in to him and give him your name and address. It will be an acquaintanceship that will be well worth while and one that will mean a great deal to every member of your family and a help to you in the keeping up of your farm and home.

Look for the "Tag" in Your Farm Service Hardware and Implement Store

The "tag" sign which is displayed in the window of your local Farm Service Store is the guide to satisfaction and service. It is there to direct your trade to the store that can give you real values in your hardware purchases, and which has a complete stock of goods to meet your mechanical wants. Just ask your dealer for the thing you are looking for, and he will get it for you. He is in your nearest town, always open, ready to serve you. Trade with him.

HERE IS YOUR NEAREST DEALER—TRADE WITH HIM

Abilene.....Kugler, H. R.
Ablene.....Shockey & Laides
Alden.....Taylor & Sons
Alexander.....Olson Lumber Co.
Alta Vista.....Wolcast Hardware
Altoona.....E. A. DeBolt Hdw. Co.
Andale.....Hersch Hdw. Store
Arcadia.....Dunton Hdw. Co.
Argonia.....Ruse Hdw. & Sup. Co.
Arkansas City.....A. A. Downing Co.
Assaria.....Assaria Hardware Co.
Attica.....Stith & Larmer

Barnes.....F. & F. Hardware Co.
Basehor.....G. F. Collett Hdw. Co.
Belle Plaine.....C. H. Glover
Belleville.....R. L. Johnson Hdw. Co.
Benton.....E. F. Lamborn & Son
Bigelow.....Hale & Son
Bonner Springs.....The Owl Hdw. Co.
Brewster.....Knudson Bros. Hdw. Co.
Bronson.....Hammons Bros. Hdw. Co.
Bucklin.....The Goff & Bunning Hdw. Co.
Bunker Hill.....A. L. Kemblett
Burdick.....The Burdick Hdw.
Burlingame.....I. E. Amos
Burns.....Smith & Crawford
Burr Oak.....Walden & Johnson
Bushong.....Geo. W. Harder Hdw.

Canton.....W. A. Crary & Co.
Canton.....Canton Hdw. Co.
Carbondale.....Smith & Land
Cedar Vale.....The L. C. Adam Mex. Co.
Cedar Vale.....Cedar Vale Co-op. Co.
Centralia.....Leeper Cash Hdw. Co.
Chapman.....Louden Bros.
Cherokee.....Wiles Hdw. Co.
Chetopa.....Lyon Brothers
Chetopa.....Porter Hdw. Co.
Cherryvale.....Clayton Supply Co.
Cliffman.....Watson Hdw. & Furn. Co.
Cliffman.....J. W. Miller & Co.
Clay Center.....W. W. Smith & Sons
Clay Center.....W. D. Vincent Hdw. Co.
Clearwater.....Henry Wilk & Son
Coffeeville.....The Isham Hdw. Co.
Colby.....Pittzer Hdw. Co.
Colby.....Pratt-Gibson Hdw.
Coldwater.....Coldwater Hdw. Imp. & Sup.
Coldwater.....Roberts Hdw. Co.
Columbus.....The Tyler Hdw. Co.
Coring.....J. W. Hebskamm
Council Grove.....Dunland & White Hdw.
Council Grove.....Gibson & Ghyne
Cuba.....Steve Omorensky & Sons
Cullison.....Pearson Brothers
Cullison.....G. I. Toews
Cunningham.....Fee Hdw. Co.

Delia.....A. E. Macha
Delavan.....J. F. Martin
Dighton.....Hall & Kieweno
Dighton.....The Dighton Lbr. Co.
Douglass.....Dunagan's Hdw.
Dover.....W. J. Mansell Hdw.
Downs.....Nixon-Hansen Hdw. Co.

Elkhart.....W. H. Lezz
Ellis.....Walke & Waldo

Ellis.....J. G. Perigo Hdw. Store
Ellsworth.....Thos. G. O'Donnell
Elmo.....Guthal Bros.
Emporia.....The Haynes Hdw. Co.
Emporia.....McCarthy Hdw. Co.
Englewood.....T. C. Murdock Hdw. Co.
Esbon.....Hartzler Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Eudora.....Eudora Hdw. Co.
Eureka.....J. H. Wiggins

Fairview.....Minneman Hdw. Co.
Florence.....C. M. Howard
Florence.....J. B. Melrovsky
Fowler.....Lasater & Mendenhall
Frankfort.....Bonnell Bros.
Fredonia.....Brockway's Hdw.
Freeport.....Watkins Hdw.
Fulton.....Fulton Lbr. Co.

Galena.....Schmidt Bros.
Garden City.....Carter Bros. Hdw. Co.
Garden City.....Wulf Bros. Hdw. & Imp.
Girard.....C. M. Howard
Goff.....Leeper Cash Hdw. Co.
Goodland.....W. H. Tipton Hdw. Co.
Great Bend.....Bondurant's
Great Bend.....Gibson Farm Sup. Co.
Great Bend.....Outgley & Wilson
Greenleaf.....M. Thimmes Hdw. Co.
Greensburg.....Greensburg Imp. Co.
Grinnell.....Baalman & Hunter

Haddam.....A. R. Hoffman & Son
Halstead.....Rieson & Dyck
Hanover.....Starley Hdw.
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Herdon.....O'Leary Hdw. Co.
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Hillsboro.....Cornelsen Hdw. Co.
Holton.....Bender Bros.
Holton.....Owl Hdw. Co.
Hope.....Koch Hdw. Co.
Hosington.....John M. Lewis
Hosington.....Fred Childs
Horton.....Deady Hdw.
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Hugoton.....J. B. Porter Hdw.
Hutchinson.....Hitchcock Imp. Co.
Hutchinson.....J. C. O'Donnell Hdw. Co.
Hutchinson.....St. Young Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Hutchinson.....Woodwards Int. Agency

Ingalls.....J. F. Burns
Independence.....Ideal Supply Store
Inman.....Iman Hdw.
Isabel.....Larabee
Isabel.....Isabel Co-op. Equity Ex.

Jewell City.....E. L. Gray Imp. Co.
Junction City.....Waters Hdw. Co.
Junction City.....J. J. & W. F. Muenzenmayer

Kelly.....Leo J. Guth
Kinsdown.....Kingsdown Hdw. Co.
Kismet.....J. C. Benson Mfse. Co.

LaCygne.....R. C. Smith Hdw. & Imp.
LaFontaine.....Springer Hdw. Co.
Lake City.....Lake Hdw. Co.
Lakin.....J. C. Hart & Co.
Larned.....Louis Robinson
Lawrence.....Green Brothers
Lawrence.....Achning Hdw. Co.
Leavenworth.....Olive Hdw. Co.
Little River.....Edwards-Soldberg Co.
Logan.....E. I. King & Co.
Longford.....Brown Hardware Co.
Lyons.....Graber Implement Co.
Lyons.....Taylor & Sons Lbr. & Imp. Co.

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Manhattan.....R. R. Hull
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Marion.....Hanstine Hdw. Co.
Marion.....C. F. Pantle Hdw. Co.
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McCune.....W. M. Sayers & Co.
McPherson.....Crary's Hdw. Co.
Mendon.....Hawley Hdw. Co.
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Meriden.....G. W. Gray Hdw.
Miller.....The Chambers Hdw. Co.
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Minneapolis.....Ward & Kinsey
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Mound City.....Murray Hdw. Co.
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Navarre.....The Hussey Lbr. Co.
Nekoma.....R. Maresch Lbr. Co.
Ness City.....Miner's Cash Store
Newton.....Graber Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Newton.....Oliver & Helbert
Nickerson.....The Turbush Hdw. Co.

Oakley.....Harrison & Schallho
Oakley.....Churchill Hdw. Co.
Olathe.....Wills C. Koefer
Olathe.....The Big Grange store
Onaga.....Peter Gurtler Hdw. & Imp.
Onida.....Conwell & Co.
Osborne.....Woolley Imp. Co.
Oskaloosa.....B. T. Gay
Oswego.....Gossard Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Oswego.....John Brady Hdw.
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Paola.....Buck-Schmitt Hdw. Co.
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Perry.....Willard Good Hdw. Co.
Peru.....Wasson Hdw. & Sup. Co.
Pittsburg.....Deruy Hdw. Co.
Pittsburg.....Hood & Sons Imp. Co.
Pleasanton.....Melton Hdw. Co.

Pomona.....Farmers U. Co-op. Co.
Portis.....Angell's Hdw.
Proctor.....Thos. Thacker
Prosser.....A. Kite Hdw. Co.
Preston.....Wiedower Hdw. & Imp. Co.
Princeton.....C. E. Blough Hdw.
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