



CHAPTER I.—Captain Phineas P. Scraggs has grown up around the docks of San Francisco... CHAPTER II.—With this motley crew and his ancient vessel, Captain Scraggs is engaged in freighting a cargo truck from Halfmoon Bay to San Francisco...

CHAPTER III.—In the office of the Red Stack Tug Boat company Captain Dan Hicks, master of the tug Aphrodite, called Jack Flaherty, master of the Bodega, and Tierman, the assistant superintendent on night watch... CHAPTER IV.—The crews of the Aphrodite and the Bodega slept late, for they were weary and, fortunately, no calls for a tug came into the office of the Red Stack company all morning...

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The Aphrodite forged slowly ahead, taking in the slack of the hawser. Twenty minutes later, after much backing and swearing and heaving of lines the Bodega's hawser was also put aboard the Maggie. Mr. Gibney judged it would be safe now to fasten this line to the towing bits. Suddenly Captain Scraggs remembered there was no one on duty in the Maggie's engine room. With a half sob, he slid down the greasy ladder, tore open the furnace doors and commenced shoveling in coal with a recklessness that bordered on insanity.

CHAPTER IV.—The crews of the Aphrodite and the Bodega slept late, for they were weary and, fortunately, no calls for a tug came into the office of the Red Stack company all morning. About ten o'clock Dan Hicks and Jack Flaherty breakfasted and about twenty minutes later they met in the office. Apparently they were two souls with but a single thought, for the right hand of each sought the shelf whereon reposed the blue volume entitled "Lloyd's Register."



"Scraggs! He Bawled, 'Scraggs-y-y! Help! Murder! It's Hicks and Flaherty! Bring an Ax!'"

He flung Dan Hicks at Jack Flaherty; as they collided he rushed in and dealt each of them a powerful poke. However, Messrs. Hicks and Flaherty were sizeable persons and while, individually, they were no match for the tremendous Gibney, nevertheless what they lacked in horsepower they made up in pugnacity...

"You hear that, Gib?" McGuffey pleaded. "Have a beer." "Not unless he gives her a coat of paint an' quits bickerin' about the overtime, Bart." "I promise," Scraggs answered him. "Perfived," he added, "you an' dar' o' Mac promises to stick by the ship."

SILU NECESSARY FOR DAIRY

Increase of 7 1/2 Per Cent Made on Missouri Farm by Feeding Cows on Silage. No man who is milking a herd of a dozen or more cows can ever hope to make maximum returns from his herd without a silo, according to E. M. Harmon, dairy extension specialist for the Missouri College of Agriculture. This statement was proved by the Missouri Cow Testing associations during the past year, as shown in the following results:

Cows receiving silage produced an average of 5,788 pounds of milk, 266.8 pounds of fat and a profit above feed cost of \$108.00 per cow. Cows without silage averaged 5,180 pounds of milk, 257.7 pounds of fat and a profit of \$101.02 per cow. The difference was 608 pounds of milk, 18.9 pounds of fat and \$7.98 cents per cow in one year.

BIG VALUE OF COW-TESTING

Some Convincing Comparisons of Best and Poorest Herd Brought Out by Experts. (Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.) With figures from a Virginia cow-testing association as the basis for his calculations a representative of the United States Department of Agriculture has made some convincing comparisons of the best herd and the poorest herd, that bring out with unusual emphasis the value of testing.

There were 511 cows owned by members of the association. The best herd consisted of 16 cows, with an average of 806 pounds of butter fat in a year. The poorest herd had 91 cows, averaging 155 pounds of butter fat in a year. The first herd made an average income of \$76 per cow over the cost of feed consumed; the latter made an average return over feed cost of only 64 cents per cow.

The introduction of a few variations on these figures will help to show just how far apart were these cows in the two herds. The average cow in the best herd produced more income above the cost of feed than all of the 91 cows in the other herd. It would require 117 cows like the average in the poor herd to equal in profit production one of the cows in the top herd. To equal the herd of 16 good cows a farmer would have to keep 1,278 animals like the average cow in this poor herd.

COWS DURING COLD WEATHER

Few Pounds of Corn Chop Will Help to Provide Body Heat and Keep Up Milk Flow. During cold weather, dairy cows should be fed a little more grain than during milder weather. A few pounds of corn chop each day during the coldest days will help to provide body heat and enable the cow to keep up her milk flow even in the coldest weather. It is of course necessary that the cow have shelter and not be exposed to the cold winds. On real cold days a blanket will assist in keeping the cow comfortable.



Mr. Gibney Turned His Stovepipe Seaward and Shouted: "Tugboats, Ahey!"